



Joseph P. Morris

## M. W. JOSEPH P. HORNOR.

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At the session of February 17th, 1887, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, considering the efficient and faithful services of M. W. Bro. Joseph P. Hornor during his administration as Grand Master, therefore, as an evidence of our appreciation of his services and abilities, and of esteem for him as as a man and a Mason, be it

*Resolved*, That he be and hereby is requested to furnish to the Grand Secretary his portrait to be published in the Proceedings of this Communication, at the expense of the Grand Lodge.

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M. W. Brother Joseph Potts Hornor, Junior Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, was born in the city of New York on the 18th of March, 1837, but was brought to this city, where his parents resided, a short time thereafter. In early life, deprived of the care of a mother by her death, his boyhood days were spent in the charge of an aunt in Philadelphia, whose cares are now repaid by a love and reverence less only than such as could be craved by the most exacting mother. He went to the public schools of that city, including the Central High School, but did not graduate, having returned to New Orleans before the age of fifteen. His father, Charles W. Hornor, Esq., was then a prominent lawyer in this city, and the subject of our sketch was anxious to adopt that profession; but yielding to the wishes of his father, who desired that he should learn some mechanical pursuit, he was apprenticed to Mr. David C. McCan, then and now the proprietor of one of our largest foundries, to learn the machinery business, and commenced his career by cleaning castings. After several months' experience he was obliged to abandon that work on account of his health. Still wishing to comply with the parental desires, he commenced learning the printing business with Mr. Isaac T. Hinton and finished his time with the late firm of Sherman, Wharton & Co.; and before attaining the age of majority, established a printing office of his own, which he carried on for some time; but becoming dissatisfied, sold out, became a member of the New Orleans Typographical Union, and traveled for a year as journeyman printer, visiting most of the important cities of the Union. He then returned to New Orleans, determined to fulfil the dreams of his boyhood and become a lawyer. He was appointed deputy clerk of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans under Mr. Wm. A. Nott, the then clerk, and while there performing his duties, he studied law under the late Judge Mortimer M. Reynolds, who at that time had recently retired from the Bench of the Fourth District Court. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in 1858 and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1868. He has always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and is now the senior member of the well known law firm of Hornor & Lee.

In his early manhood he devoted himself to the service of the Volunteer Fire Department of New Orleans, and held most of the offices in his Company, which was composed of some of our best citizens, and was vice-president of the Firemen's Charitable Association, which represented the whole department.

During the war he served as a private soldier in Fenner's Battery until disabled by sickness and impaired eyesight.

In everything coming to his hand or in his way, he has been foremost among his associates, whether as printer, fireman, lawyer, or in the social circle, aided much therein by his accomplished and estimable wife; but more especially displayed in his masonic career, which latter, as appropriate to the present occasion, is given in detail. In whatever he has undertaken he has been energetic, thorough, persevering, independent, fearless in proclaiming and defending whatever he deemed the right; seldom acting from policy, but always from principle, without special thought of personal consequences. To Masons, his zeal in behalf of the Fraternity is best evidenced by his labors in the Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, and in every organization of the Order, from the subordinate Lodge to the National organizations.

He was made, masonically, in Marion Lodge No. 68, being initiated June 14, 1860, and was elected Junior Warden of the Lodge at the next election in December of that year; became a charter member of Orient Lodge No. 173 on February 20, 1865, and was its first Master, and re-elected in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1872 and 1873, and on the consolidation of Orient and Marion Lodges in December, 1885, was elected W. M. of Marion Lodge No. 68, and when Marion Lodge was consolidated with Perfect Union Lodge No. 1 was, in December last, elected W. M. of that Lodge. He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge during the years 1865 and 1866, and on the Committee for several subsequent years; was Deputy Grand Master in 1872, and Grand Master of Masons of Louisiana in 1886.

He was exalted in Orleans R. A. Chapter No. 1 in 1861, demitted in 1865 and joined Delta No. 15, of which he was High Priest for the year 1866 and many subsequent years. When Delta and Orleans Chapters consolidated in 1885, he was elected High Priest of the consolidated Chapter (Orleans-Delta No. 1) and was re-elected for 1887; was elected Grand Scribe of the Grand Chapter in 1870, deputy Grand High Priest in 1871 and 1872 and Grand High Priest in 1873 and 1874; has been Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Chapter from 1879 to the present time, and has been Chairman of the Committee on Work in the Grand Chapter, as well as being retained on its most important committees; was General Grand Principal Sojourner of the General Grand Chapter in 1880; was elected General Grand Scribe in 1883 and General Grand King in 1886.

He received the degrees of the Cryptic Rite in Orleans Council of Royal and Select Masters in 1861, and was its T. Ill. Grand Master in 1864, 1865 and 1866, Grand Recorder in 1865, Grand Treasurer in 1867, 1868 and 1869, Deputy Grand Master in 1870, and T. Ill. Grand Master in 1871.

He received the Orders of Knighthood in Orleans Commandery No. 3 in December, 1863; was Eminent Commander in 1865, Grand Generalissimo in 1866 and 1867, Deputy Grand Commander in 1868 and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Louisiana in 1869, 1870, 1874 and 1883, and as such, in 1874, had charge of the preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States and the visiting Sir Knights, and his success on that occasion may well be regarded by him as among the most noteworthy and successful of his many masonic labors. As a token of his services on that occasion, he was made Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Encampment, in which national body he has been present and represented his Grand Commandery at every triennial session since 1865, inclusive.

In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, he received all the degrees, from the 4th to the 32d inclusive, in 1864, and was Grand Master of Kadosh, 32d (Grand Commander of the Grand Consistory), from 1872 to 1884, inclusive. At the session of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction held in May, 1874, he was made Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, and at the session held in October, 1886, he was elected to receive the 33d and last degree of the Rite and was, on April 2d, 1887, coroneted and proclaimed a Grand Inspector General and an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council.

His administration, in the office of Grand Master, of the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, was most successful; almost all of his many recommendations and suggestions having been adopted and ordered to be carried out. He still takes an active interest and participation in the work of our beloved Order, and is active in his duties as W. M. of Perfect Union Lodge No. 1, the first organized masonic body in Louisiana, and now near its centennial, for the celebration of which he is no doubt, in his mind, making preparations.

Since his initiation he has been continuously in masonic office, the presiding officer of every masonic organization in Louisiana of which he was a member, culminating last year in that of Grand Master, and is, as is seen by the foregoing, still in active work. If in any of his many masonic positions he has excelled, it is in ritualistic work and in his reports on foreign correspondence, in which latter he has been distinguished from the first, now for twenty-five years and more, and in which he has long had a national reputation.

Just in the prime of life, his friends, and the Masonic Fraternity especially, expect from him many years of active work beneficial to the Order.

J. Q. A. FELLOWS.

## SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT BATON ROUGE, LA.

On Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1886, M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master, by invitation, visited the city of Baton Rouge, La., for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Monument to the Confederate Dead.

On the arrival of the train at Baton Rouge the Grand Master and the brethren who accompanied him, repaired to the Hall of St. James Lodge No. 47, where the Grand Master, with the assistance of the officers and brethren of St. James Lodge No. 47 and the visitors, opened the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. M., in special session, with the following officers, viz : Jos. P. Hornor, M. W. Grand Master ; F. M. Brooks (W. M. St. James Lodge No. 47, and D. D. G. M. 3d District), as Deputy Grand Master ; W. H. Stroube, (P. M. St. James Lodge No. 47), as Senior Grand Warden ; H. Abramson (P. M. St. James Lodge No. 47), as Junior Grand Warden ; Geo. A. Pike (P. M. St. James Lodge No. 47, and P. G. S. W.), as Grand Treasurer ; Richard Lambert (P. M. Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59), as Grand Secretary ; George Josiah Pinckard, Grand Senior Deacon ; Henry Hamburger (P. M. La. Relief Lodge No. 1, Past Grand Pursuivant), as Grand Junior Deacon ; Mark Quayle, Grand Marshal ; Hilel Marks, Grand Tyler.

The following Lodges were represented : Friends of Harmony No. 58 ; Mt. Moriah No. 59 ; George Washington No. 65 ; St. James No. 47 ; Feliciana No. 31 ; Marion No. 68 ; Milford No. 117 ; Plains No. 135 ; Acacia No. 116 ; Blazing Star No. 212 ; Livonia No. 220 ; also brethren from many other Lodges were in attendance.

The M. W. Grand Master made known the object of the meeting, explaining what was deemed necessary. Then suspending the labors of the Lodge room, directed the W. Grand Marshal to form the procession, and proceed to the place of the

foundation of the monument. Then (at the proper time), M. W. Jos. P. Hornor, G. M., with the assistance of the Grand Officers and the brethren, laid the Corner Stone of the Monument to the Confederate Dead, in Ample Form ; and, in accordance with ancient usage, declaring the same "Square, Level and Plumb," true and trusty.

Grand Master Hornor delivered the following :

Having been requested by the projectors and promoters of the monument destined to be erected upon the corner stone which we have now laid with our solemn ceremonies, to perform this duty, it may not be inappropriate, at this time, to give some reasons therefor, and to explain why we should be called upon to consecrate the commencement of this undertaking, which we all look forward, with so much hope, to see beautifully completed.

That the society of Free and Accepted Masons has existed from time immemorial is known to every one, as well as the fact that it is essentially a secret organization in the sense that its workings, doings and exercises are mostly done in private, and are not spoken of afterwards except among the brethren. But though this concealment is one of the chief characteristics of our institution, the fact of the existence of the order of Masonry has never been hidden, and it has always held a good place in the opinions of mankind in general, who, while knowing little or nothing about it, have universally recognized that it had its career of usefulness, and was governed and directed by men holding the highest positions within the State and in the church, while in the monarchical countries princes and rulers have eagerly sought admission to its mysteries, and have held with honor positions of the highest trust and authority in its councils.

It has been equally well known, for countless ages, that Masonry pretended to have found its origin in the building of King Solomon's Temple, and that the original craftsmen engaged in the construction of that edifice, which has never had its equal on this globe, were bound together by solemn ties for mutual support and protection, and for the preservation of many important secrets concerning their different handicrafts—all of which tended to inculcate the belief that the early members of our association were, as they pretended to be, better workers and more skillful artisans than those who had not been admitted into their mysteries.

Therefore, it is easy to conceive, that the Order holding in its midst, as it always did, priests, potentates and sovereigns, wherever it existed, exercised a powerful influence upon the education and civilization of mankind, and the rulers of the

people having the control of all works of public improvement and embellishment, naturally called upon the craft to preside at the commencement and conclusion of all public buildings and monuments, by laying with the mystic rites of Masonry the corner stones and cap stones thereof. And while these mysteries might conceal from the multitudes their significance and intention, yet everything connected therewith that could be seen by the public contained never anything but good; and while it acknowledged our belief in the Great Architect of the Universe, and showed that we looked to Him, and to Him alone, for the blessings that we craved upon the work to be performed by others, thus commenced or finished, as it might be, by ourselves in His name.

The fact then is, that even as the degree of Masonry is hidden in the dust of ages, just as every man, woman and child old enough to think, knows that such a thing exists, just so the truth is, that everywhere where civilization has gone, it has been the custom to call upon the masonic fraternity to perform its solemn ceremonies at the laying of corner stones of public buildings and monuments. In our mother country, England, not a year goes by that our brethren there are not called upon for such service. In our own country there hardly exists an edifice of any consequence that has not been commenced and completed with the tools and implements of our profession in the hands of skillful and sometimes illustrious citizens who were proud to call themselves Free and Accepted Masons, and who wore an emblematic apron more proudly than if they were the badges of royal favor.

There have been times, though not often, when blind stupidity and criminal ignorance could have thrown suspicion upon our motives, and have sought to excite public opinion against us, and to deprecate our secret proceedings as something that might perhaps work to the prejudice of the public weal; and such have sought to arouse the people to prevent our being called upon on occasions such as this; but such feelings have never been more than momentary, and the glorious record of the craft has always stood forward in contradiction of all imputations that have ever been made against it; and in all places where men are free, and can worship an Heavenly Father as their fathers and their fathers' fathers have taught them, they are glad to have the assistance of the masonic fraternity, which knows no sect and no party, to mystically commence and to complete their great and important undertakings.

A notable instance and example of all that I have endeavored to expound, is the magnificent monument recently completed in the capital of our nation, to the memory of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and will ever be first in the hearts of his countrymen;" that splendid shaft, the highest mon-

ument in the universe, as it should be to commemorate the glory of such a man, was commenced many years since, and its corner stone was laid with masonic ceremonies, the same indeed that you have just witnessed; it was completed hardly more than a year ago, and when the programme for the celebration of the laying of its capstone was being prepared, objections were made to any masonic ceremonies being had in connection therewith, but a murmur of discontent arose from the whole nation; every one remembered, that our glorious Washington had himself been a wise and exemplary Mason, had presided with honor over a Masonic Lodge in his native Virginia, had fraternised in its mysteries with our noble ally, Lafayette, and had, wearing a masonic apron, embroidered by the fair fingers of the gallant French soldier's wife, with his own hands laid the corner stones of many of the nation's public edifices, among others that of the Capitol where our Congress meets; and, as one man, the people insisted that as the work of that monument had been commenced by Free and Accepted Masons, so should it be by them completed; and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, assisted by the most illustrious of the fraternity throughout the Union, with their mystic ceremonies finished the Washington monument amid the congratulations of a united people.

To this feeling and these facts must then be ascribed the reason that we are here to-day to perform this work, and we trust that the same continuing reason, and the zeal with which this work has been undertaken, will soon call us or our successors to celebrate its completion.

"The Order of Freemasons is a widely extended association of wise and virtuous men, whose aim is to live in perfect moral equality, to be closely united by ties of esteem, confidence and friendship, and mutually to exhort each other to the practice of virtue," and it gladly approves and commends, by its presence here, the work you have begun, the most patriotic that could possibly be achieved by a grateful people, full of recognition of the most glorious sacrifice possible to be made by men who have given up their lives for the integrity of their country.

The Grand Lodge subsequently returned to St. James Lodge Hall, where the Grand Lodge was called on and subsequently closed in Ample Form.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR,

Grand Master.

[L. S.]

ATTEST:

RICHARD LAMBERT,

Acting Grand Secretary.

## SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

On Tuesday, the 13th of July, 1886, in south wing of Grand Lodge Hall, New Orleans, La., at 5 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. M., was convened in special session by M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master, assisted by the following Grand Officers, viz: R. W. George Soulé, P. M., as D. G. M., R. W. Chas. Francis Buck, Grand Senior Warden, R. W. George H. Packwood, Grand Junior Warden, R. W. A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer, R. W. J. C. Batchelor, M. D., Grand Secretary, W. Richard Lambert, Assistant Grand Secretary, R. W. Chas W. Newton, Past Master, (with the three Great Lights), R. W. Albert G. Brice, Past Master, as Grand Chaplain, R. W. Geo. J. Pinekard, S. G. D., W. James Reid, P. M., as J. G. D., W. Mark Quayle, Grand Marshal, W. Brothers P. M. Sehneidau, Past Master, Grand Sword Bearer, S. D. Stafford, Past Master, as Grand Pursuivant, R. W. F. de P. Villasana, Grand Steward, R. W. H. P. Buckley, R. W. George Johnson, Past Master, W. Hy. Hamburger, P. G. Pursuivant, as Grand Stewards, H. Marks, Grand Tyler.

Lodges represented—Nos. C. 5, 46, 52, 58, 59, 65, 68, 72, 78 and 172.

The M. W. Grand Master stated the object of the Communication to be the laying of the corner stone of the Hall of the Women's Social Industrial Association, at the corner of St. Charles Avenue and Hillery streets, 7th district. He having some time since accepted the invitation of the said Association, through its President, Mrs. A. G. Brice, to do so; and then, having extended to all the brethren present an invitation to accompany the Grand Lodge, he suspended the labors of the Lodge room for the purpose of repairing to the place of the foundation and of the ceremony aforesaid. On leaving the cars, the procession was formed by the W. Grand Marshal and moved from the residence of R. W. Bro. C. W. Newton, to the site of the Hall, where M. W. Grand Master J. P. Hornor laid the

corner stone in ample form, pronouncing it S., L. and P., true and trusty.

After an oration from the speaker of the day, R. W. Bro. C. F. Buck, the procession was again formed and moved to the residence of Judge A. G. Brice, where it was cordially welcomed by the host and hostess, assisted by the ladies of the Association. Subsequently the brethren returned to the city and Grand Lodge Hall, where the M. W. Grand Lodge was called on and subsequently closed in Ample Form.

[L. s.]

JOSEPH P. HORNOR,  
Grand Master.

ATTEST:

JAMES C. BATCHELOR,  
Grand Secretary.

## SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

On the 25th of November, 1886, and after due notice, the M. W. Grand Lodge of State of Louisiana, F. and A. M., was opened in special session, in south wing of the Grand Lodge Hall, New Orleans, La., by M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master, assisted by the following Grand Officers, viz: R. W. A. G. Brice, Past Master, as Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Chas. F. Buck, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. A. L. Abbott, Past Junior Grand Warden, as Grand Junior Warden; R. W. Arthur W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer; R. W. J. C. Batchelor M. D., Grand Secretary; W. Bro. Richard Lambert, Assistant Grand Secretary; R. W. George Johnston, Past Master (with three Great Lights); R. W. George J. Pinekard, Grand Senior Deacon; W. Hy. Hamburger, Past Grand Pursuivant, as Grand Junior Deacon; W. Mark Quayle, Grand Marshal; Bro. V. Mielly, as Grand Pursuivant; W. Bro. S. M. Asher, Past Master, W. Bro. Geo. Bain, Past Master, and Bro. A. H. Isaacs, as Grand Stewards; E. O'Sullivan, as Grand Tyler; W. Bro. G. B. Sbarro, Past Master, with the Book of Constitutions, immediately preceded the M. W. Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that he some time since accepted the invitation of the President and Board of Directors of the Association for the "Jewish Widows' and Orphans' New Home," to lay the corner stone of the new Home with masonic ceremonies, and that this was the day fixed for the ceremony. He then invited all present to accompany the Grand Lodge to the corner of St. Charles Avenue and Peters street and participate in the ceremony. Then, after giving directions relative to said matter, he suspended the labors of the Lodge room for the purpose of proceeding to the site of the building.

On leaving the cars the procession was formed, and was moved to and within the foundation to the platform, where it joined with the association in the general ceremonies, on the

close of which the procession again formed and moved from the interior to the platform at the north-west corner, where the stone was prepared for the ceremony. The M. W. Grand Master, Joseph P. Hornor, with the assistance of his Grand Officers, laid the corner stone in ample form, pronouncing it good, true and trusty. Then, after music by the choir, the ceremony was closed, and the Grand Lodge and brethren returned to the Grand Lodge Hall, where the Grand Lodge was called on and subsequently closed in Ample Form.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR,  
Grand Master.

[L. S.] ATTEST:

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

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
M. W. GRAND LODGE  
OF THE  
STATE OF LOUISIANA,  
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

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SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATION,

*February 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, 1887.*

A. L. 5887.

CHARLES FRANCIS BUCK, Grand Master.  
J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., Grand Secretary.

*Published by the Grand Lodge, and ordered to be read in all the  
Lodges.*

NEW ORLEANS:  
A. W. HYATT, STATIONER AND PRINTER, 73 CAMP STREET.—37,482.  
1887.

OFFICERS  
OF THE  
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE  
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS  
OF THE  
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

A. D. 1887.

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CHARLES FRANCIS BUCK.....	<i>M. W. Grand Master.</i>
GEORGE H. PACKWOOD.....	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
F. M. BROOKS.....	<i>R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
DAVID N. BARROW.....	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
ARTHUR WM. HYATT.....	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.....	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>
REV. HERMAN C. DUNCAN.....	<i>W. Grand Chaplain.</i>
P. M. SCHNEIDAU.....	<i>W. Grand Senior Deacon.</i>
W. T. BENEDICT.....	<i>W. Grand Junior Deacon.</i>
SOLOMON M. ASHER.....	<i>W. Grand Marshal.</i>
JOHN S. ALFRED.....	<i>W. Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
WM. BENTON BOGGS.....	<i>W. Grand Pursuivant.</i>
J. T. GORDY.....	<i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
HENRY ST. GEZ.....	<i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
JOSEPH VOEGTLE.....	<i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
R. LAFONTAINE.....	<i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
THOMAS CRIPPS.....	<i>W. Grand Organist.</i>
E. O'SULLIVAN.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

## FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

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GRAND LODGE HALL, NEW ORLEANS,  
Monday, February 14th, 1887.

The Seventy-Fifth Annual Grand Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. Masons, convened in the City of New Orleans, at the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, on Monday, 14th of February, A. D. 1887, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Grand Lodge was opened by M. W. Grand Master, on the Third Degree of Masonry, in AMPLE FORM, after prayer by Rev. Grand Chaplain.

### OFFICERS PRESENT.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR.....	<i>M. W. Grand Master.</i>
DAVID REA GRAHAM.....	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
CHARLES F. BUCK.....	<i>E. W. Grand Senior Warden.</i>
WM. BENTON BOGGS.....	<i>R. W. Grand Junior Warden.</i>
ARTHUR W. HYATT.....	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D.....	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>
REV. W. T. D. DALZELL.....	<i>W. Grand Chaplain.</i>
GEO. J. PINCKARD.....	<i>W. Grand Senior Deacon.</i>
DAVID N. BARROW.....	<i>W. Grand Junior Deacon.</i>
MARK QUAYLE.....	<i>W. Grand Marshal.</i>
P. B. WRIGHT.....	<i>W. Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
JOHN FREILER.....	<i>W. Grand Pursuivant.</i>
F. DE P. VILLASANA.....	<i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
GEO. SHAW PETTIT.....	as <i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
AMOS KENT.....	as <i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
WM. E. HALL.....	as <i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
THOMAS CRIPPS.....	<i>W. Grand Organist.</i>
HILEL MARKS.....	<i>W. Grand Tyler.</i>

### PAST GRAND OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

*Past Masters*—Sam'l M. Todd, Abel J. Norwood, M. E. Girard, Jno. G. Fleming, Edwin Marks and David R. Graham.

*P. D. G. Masters*—Amos Kent.

**REPRESENTATIVES FROM**—Alabama, British Columbia, Connecticut, Canada, Colon and Cuba, District of Columbia, Dakota, England, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Peru, Quebec and Wisconsin.

## CREDENTIALS.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Brethren a Committee on Credentials, viz: Richard Lambert, Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59, John S. Alfred, Jefferson Lodge No. 191, A. F. Vogt, Amite City Lodge No. 175, who subsequently submitted the following report and resolution:

GRAND LODGE HALL, February 14th, 1887.

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully submit the following list of Lodges having made returns and paid dues, and under the By-Laws [one week before the time for this meeting], entitled to representation :

- PERFECT UNION No. 1—Joseph P. Hornor, W. M.; Zachary T. Black, S. W.; Hugh C. Cage, J. W.
- POLAR STAR No. 1—L. Escat, W. M.; B. Magendie, S. W.; J. E. Jacques, J. W.
- PERSEVERANCE No. 4—Henry St. Gez, W. M.; Firmin Andrieu, S. W.; Paul Rousset, J. W., (J. Magendie, proxy for S. W.)
- ST. ANDRÉ No. 5—William Gomez, W. M.; P. M. Godechaux, S. W.; Chas. Adoue, J. W., (Jules E. Bernard, proxy for W. M.)
- CERVANTES No. 5—Carlos Maduell, W. M.; Jose Venta, S. W.; Juan Parpal, J. W.
- HUMBLE COTTAGE No. 19—Jos. Block, W. M.; Julius Meyers, S. W.; L. J. Tansey, J. W.
- WESTERN STAR No. 24—F. P. Stubbs, W. M.; J. E. McGuire, S. W.; J. B. Talbot, J. W.
- ST. ALBANS No. 28—I. S. Norwood, W. M.; W. C. Matingly, S. W.; P. H. Jones, J. W. (T. J. Lee, proxy), (T. Sambola Jones, proxy for W. M. and S. W.)
- FELICIANA No. 31—Hunter C. Leake, W. M.; E. B. Turner, S. W.; L. D. Cohn, J. W., (Rev. W. H. Douglas, proxy.)
- PHœNIX No. 38—C. Chaplin, W. M.; P. Braezeale, S. W.; S. Nelkin, J. W.
- GERMANIA No. 46—Edward Ehrhard, W. M.; Engell Behrens, S. W. (Ph. Pfeffer, P. M., proxy); Albert Heim, J. W. (M. Heisenmann, P. M., proxy.)
- ST. JAMES No. 47—F. M. Brooks, W. M.; T. Sambola Jones, S. W.; T. Jones Cross, J. W.
- MINDEN No. 51—T. R. Geren, W. M.; H. A. Barnes, S. W.; C. M. Turner, J. W.
- OLIVE No. 52—J. S. Lanier, W. M.; E. T. Worms, S. W.; Jos. Israel, J. W., (George H. Packwood, proxy for all).
- OUNT GERIZIM No. 54—John R. Brodnax, W. M.; J. Lee Pettit, S. W.; B. Silbernagle, J. W., (John D. Hammond, proxy for all).
- FRANKLIN No. 57—A. C. Allen, W. M.; James Todd, S. W.; J. B. Bouino, J. W., (J. T. Gordy, proxy for W. M. and J. W.)
- FRIENDS OF HARMONY No. 58—A. G. Brice, W. M.; Joseph A. Burke, S. W.; L. Schwartz, J. W., (John H. Clarke, proxy for J. W.)
- OUNT MORIAH No. 59—David R. Graham, W. M.; Arthur W. Hyatt, S. W.; Thomas Doyle, J. W.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON No. 65—W. H. Rooney, W. M.; P. H. Lewis, S. W.; F. T. Ople, J. W., (A. S. Cutler, proxy for S. W.)

- DUDLEY No. 66—E. M. Ivens, W. M.; B. W. Cason, S. W.; J. J. Bender, J. W.
- HIRAM No. 70—Charles McKenzie, W. M.; Thomas J. Conlon, S. W.; William Zetzman, J. W., (A. Campbell, proxy for W. M.)
- ALPHA HOME No. 72—George J. Pinekard, W. M.; Edward Bell, S. W.; Geo. German, J. W.
- SABINE No. 75—J. M. Franklin, W. M.; J. H. Caldwell, S. W.; R. Stoker, J. W.
- ORLEANS No. 78—S. D. Stafford, W. M.; J. R. Flood, S. W.; J. F. Beckman, J. W.
- ST. JOSEPH No. 79—T. W. Castleman, W. M.; Henry A. Garrett, S. W.; Reeve Lewis, J. W.
- ST. HELENA No. 96—John Freiler, W. M.; A. P. Richards, S. W.; A. C. Dean, J. W.
- HERMITAGE No. 98—George S. Pettit, W. M.; John Reich, S. W.; J. L. G. Jackson, J. W.
- LOUISIANA No. 102—J. Pinekney Smith, W. M.; John D. C. Stevenson, S. W.; L. Cheevis Tebo, J. W.
- SPARTA No. 108—Augustus Stall, W. M.; James D. Mays, S. W.; John T. Boone, J. W.
- THOMAS JEFFERSON No. 113—W. D. Henderson, W. M.; D. W. Holley, S. W.; R. W. Dixon, J. W.
- SHREVEPORT No. 115—J. J. L. Goodman, W. M.; W. C. Inskeep, S. W., (Sol. M. Asher, proxy); Cal. D. Hicks, J. W., (B. P. Barker, proxy for W. M. and J. W.)
- DELHI No. 120—D. S. Travis, W. M.; L. Rosenfield, S. W.; G. W. Easton, J. W.
- MACKEY No. 122—L. C. Page, W. M.; T. G. McGraw, S. W.; W. T. Stevens, J. W.
- LIBERTY No. 123—W. H. Davis, W. M.; Charles Schuler, S. W.; T. P. Fullilove, J. W.
- KELLERTOWN No. 124—A. J. Norwood, Sr., W. M.; Joseph C. Reily, S. W.; James R. Freeman, J. W.
- PEARL RIVER No. 125—J. I. Grimsby, W. M.; William Warren, S. W.; J. W. Ball, J. W., (J. C. Smith, proxy for J. W.)
- ARCADIA No. 126—James Brice, W. M.; Francis Marion Thornhill, S. W.; Daniel R. Shehee, J. W.
- GORDY No. 133—O. F. Hadley, W. M.; G. B. Marshall, S. W.; D. D. Arden, J. W.
- PLAINS No. 135—W. B. Loudon, W. M., (T. J. McHugh, proxy); J. B. Williams, S. W., Joseph McHugh, J. W.
- ATHENS No. 136—W. F. Bridges, W. M.; W. A. Atkins, S. W.; W. G. Beauchamp, J. W.
- OCEAN No. 144—Henry Sass, W. M.; Peter Youngblood S. W.; Silas Frothingham, J. W.
- HOPE No. 145—M. E. Girard, W. M.; G. D. Caffrey, S. W.; J. A. Chargeois, J. W.
- SILENT BROTHERHOOD No. 146—L. E. Scheen, W. M.; W. P. Hayne, S. W.; W. H. Walmsley, J. W.
- ANACOCO No. 147—John Franklin, W. M.; Cavin Bray, S. W.; J. A. Kirk, J. W.
- RED LAND No. 148—W. B. Boggs, W. M.; A. J. Spurlin, S. W.; J. G. Allen, J. W.

- DARLINGTON No. 149—O. L. Collins, W. M.; W. B. Kemp, S. W.; G. W. White, J. W.
- KISATCHIE No. 156—J. H. Tyes, W. M.; D. W. Self, S. W.; A. R. Dowden, J. W., (F. D. Self, proxy for W. M. and S. W.; J. D. Addison, proxy for J. W.)
- BROOKVILLE No. 161—G. W. Higginbotham, W. M.; T. W. Baird, S. W.; W. F. Smith, J. W.
- ATCHAFALAYA No. 163—James K. Bond, W. M.; T. S. Denison, S. W.; A. D. Harmanson, J. W.
- LINN WOOD No. 167—Wm. B. Hall, W. M.; A. M. Aucoin, S. W.; Chas. Lob, J. W.
- MONTGOMERY No. 168—H. V. McCain, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, S. W.; R. W. Horn, J. W.
- KOSMOS No. 171—Joseph Voegtle, W. M.; H. Schurer, S. W.; F. Staehle, J. W.
- UNION No. 172—P. M. Schneidau, W. M.; Jul. Dussel, S. W.; Thos. H. Ryan, J. W.
- DANTE No. 174—G. B. Sbarbaro, W. M.; Guisseppe Passalaqua, S. W.; Francisco Ferrea, J. W.
- CADDY No. 179—W. P. Ford, W. M.; J. C. Moneure, S. W.; S. N. Kerley, J. W., (W. T. D. Dalzell, proxy for all).
- SPRING CREEK No. 184—O. P. Amacker, W. M.; H. W. L. Lewis, S. W.; R. L. Draughon, J. W.
- ORPHANS' FRIEND No. 185—L. S. Havard, W. M.; T. A. Hicks, S. W.; C. W. Havard, J. W.
- EVERGREEN No. 189—Christian Eubenzer, W. M.; A. T. Allen, S. W.; D. C. Robertson, J. W.
- CORINTHIAN No. 190—E. B. Jennings, W. M.; Hunter Stewart, S. W.; C. C. Zehler, J. W., (Wm. T. Benedict, proxy).
- JEFFERSON No. 191—John S. Alfred, W. M.; R. G. Harris, S. W.; John G. Brown, J. W.
- AURORA No. 193—G. H. Wise, W. M.; G. C. Fuller, S. W.; Robert S. Perry, J. W.
- SUMMERFIELD No. 201—C. J. Gargille, W. M.; D. J. Sayers, S. W.; T. O. Hester, J. W.
- DORIC No. 205—M. W. Bateman, W. M.; T. Lehman, S. W.; G. W. Smith, J. W.
- TYRIAN No. 206—Isadore Blam, W. M.; Achille Levy, S. W.; S. Stribling, J. W., (W. T. Pouncey, proxy for W. M. and S. W.)
- R. F. McGuIRE No. 209—O. T. Smith, W. M.; John S. Summerlin, S. W.; E. McDonald, J. W.
- KEY STONE No. 213—H. S. Doniphan, W. M.; Gotlieb Krause, S. W.; A. J. Ensminger, J. W.
- FELLOWSHIP No. 217—B. F. Scott, W. M.; O. E. Barnidge, S. W.; J. T. Calhoon, J. W.
- SOLomon No. 221—G. W. Bolton, W. M.; Louis Abadie, S. W.; Robert Aaron, J. W., (Rev. H. C. Duncan, proxy).
- BETHANY No. 223—John O. Williams, W. M.; T. C. Brown, S. W.; W. N. Williams, J. W.

A quorum for business being found present, on motion, the report and resolution, submitted by the Committee on Credentials, was adopted.

*Resolved*, That all Lodges that have made returns and paid dues (to date) be permitted representation.

And the Committee further reported the following Lodges entitled to representation under the said resolution, viz:

- QUITMAN No. 76—H. Dreyfus, W. M.; J. A. Harral, S. W.; William Gregg, J. W.  
MOUNT VERNON No. 83—James K. Pyle, W. M.; A. M. Morris, S. W.; John H. Foshee, J. W.  
OLIVER No. 84—C. Goldenberg, W. M.; R. C. Rogers, J. W.; J. M. Hetherwick, J. W., (J. J. Ferguson, proxy for W. M.; John C. Wickliffe, proxy for S. W. and J. W.)  
LAFAYETTE No. 87—Bernard Levy, W. M.; J. M. Rawls, S. W.; J. A. Loret, J. W.  
FRANKLINTON No. 101—J. M. Burris, W. M.; J. P. Fussell, S. W.; C. J. Busch, J. W., (Robert Babington, proxy for W. M.)  
MOUNT LEBANON No. 104—Wm. H. Lawley, W. M.; Charles W. Lyles, S. W.; Eugene Courtney, J. W.  
URIM No. 111—C. T. Hines, W. M.; A. W. Sheppard, S. W.; W. T. Brooke, J. W.  
BARTHolemew No. 112—R. S. Nunn, W. M.; Wm. E. Pugh, S. W.; F. L. Leavel, J. W.  
ACACIA No. 116—David N. Barrow, W. M.; Alfred A. Browne, S. W.; Henry Wilbert, J. W.  
MILFORD No. 117—O. A. Bullion, W. M.; D. H. Dyer, S. W.; O. Adams, J. W.  
DOWNSVILLE No. 143—J. Ford Hodge, W. M.; C. F. Staples, S. W.; H. Clay Henry, J. W.  
EASTERN STAR No. 151—R. E. Milling, W. M.; J. T. Wallace, S. W.; R. S. Gorham, J. W.  
HOMER No. 152—J. R. Ramsey, W. M.; Drew Ferguson, S. W.; J. H. M. Taylor, J. W.  
SAINTS JOHN No. 153—Wm. H. Riley, W. M.; Francis Martin, S. W.; Thomas F. Atkinson, J. W.  
CHERRY RIDGE No. 155—Jesse Odom, W. M.; Wm. E. Davis, S. W.; F. Freeman, J. W.  
LIVINGSTON No. 160—Wm. Akers, W. M.; W. H. Holden, S. W.; E. J. Murphy, J. W.  
LAKE CHARLES No. 165—T. R. Reynolds, W. M.; Thos. Barnes, S. W.; Jos. Walker, J. W.  
AMITE CITY No. 173—A. F. Vogt, W. M.; D. H. Sanders, S. W.; J. M. Craig, J. W.  
TULIP No. 178—I. J. Bickham, W. M.; F. R. Chandler, S. W.; S. A. Johnson, J. W.  
SAM TODD No. 182—W. G. Richardson, W. M.; R. E. Sigler, S. W.; A. C. Singletary, J. W.  
ABBEVILLE No. 192—Joseph T. Labit, W. M.; H. B. Lyons, S. W.; R. H. Mills, J. W.  
LAKE VILLAGE No. 196—M. R. Joyner, W. M.; Patrick Coffey, S. W.; Wm. L. Joyner, J. W., (R. W. H. H. Hathorne, proxy for all).  
BROOKLINE No. 198—Wm. H. Womack, W. M.; J. Robert Fowler, S. W.; C. M. McCaskle, J. W.  
N. H. BRAY No. 208—W. H. Weeks, W. M.; P. C. Long, S. W.; B. O. Owens, J. W.  
LAND MARK No. 214—S. O. Jones, W. M.; W. J. Sullivan, S. W.; Jas. M. Alexander, J. W., (J. W. Pickens, proxy for all).  
GOOD INTENT No. 216—A. F. Stephenson, W. M.; W. E. Hawkins, S. W.; H. M. Johnson, J. W.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE

LIVONIA No. 220—E. G. Beuker, W. M., (I. S. Wolff, proxy); F. E. Trudeau, S. W.; C. L. Andrews, J. W.

BLUE BUCK No. 227—Wm. H. Eddleman, W. M.; C. B. Pevoto, S. W.; Cassey Pevoto, J. W.

All of which, (with the foregoing resolution,) is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD LAMBERT,  
JOHN S. ALFRED,  
A. F. VOGT.

## ROLL.

On call of roll the following Lodges were found represented, viz:

P. U. 1, P. S. 1, 4, St. A. 5, C. 5, 28, 31, 38, 46, 47, 52, 57, 58, 59, 65, 70, 72, 75, 78, 96, 98, 102, 105, 116, 117, 123, 124, 125, 145, 146, 148, 153, 160, 161, 163, 165, 167, 171, 172, 174, 175, 179, 184, 185, 189, 190, 191, 206, 214, 220, 221.—Total, 51 chartered Lodges.

## INSTALLATION.

M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master, declared the installation of W. Bro. John Freiler, as Grand Pursuivant, now in order, as he had not yet been so installed. M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master, requested M. W. Sam'l M. Todd, Past Grand Master, to act as his deputy, after which W. Bro. John Freiler was installed in ample form and assumed the duties of his station.

## VACANCIES ON STANDING COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on Committees:

## MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

M. W. David R. Graham, Past Grand Master, vice J. L. Lobdell, deceased; M. W. Sam'l J. Powell, Past Grand Master, vice Wm. R. Whitaker, deceased.

## ON WORK.

M. W. Edwin Marks, Past Grand Master, vice B. Campiglio, resigned; M. W. David R. Graham, Past Grand Master, vice James L. Lobdell, deceased.

## ON THE STATE OF THE ORDER.

R. W. Chas. F. Buck, Senior Grand Warden, vice James L. Lobdell, deceased.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered the following

## ADDRESS.

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge*—I welcome you to our seventy-fifth Annual Grand Communication.

During the past year we have lost from among us many prominent Masons whose lives have been ornaments of our Order, whose places will be hard to fill, and whose memories we must ever cherish.

M. W. Bro. James L. Lobdell, Past Grand Master, died in Baton Rouge on 19th September, and was buried the next day; both myself and R. W. Bro. McWilliams, Deputy Grand Master, were absent from the jurisdiction; it was impossible for R. W. Bro. Buck, Senior Grand Warden, to attend the funeral on account of the very short notice that was given, but at his request by telegram, the Grand Lodge was represented by R. W. Bro. F. M. Brooks, District Deputy Grand Master of that district. The private and masonic history of the life of Bro. Lobdell is familiar to you all; it is but two short years since he presided over your labors, and his devotion to our precepts and tenets needs no eulogy.

M. W. Bro. William R. Whitaker, Past Grand Master, died at Montello, Wisconsin, on 13th November, and his remains, at his request, were taken to Boston for interment; I was advised of his demise by telegraph, and of his desire to be buried with masonic honors, and in compliance therewith I telegraphed and wrote to the Grand Secretary of Massachusetts, requesting the Grand Lodge of that State to see that our distinguished brother should be honored with a masonic funeral; a prompt acquiescence was returned by telegraph, and on the arrival of his body our Past Grand Master was laid away among the graves of his friends and relatives by the kindly hands of our brethren of Massachusetts, and his last wishes were thus fulfilled. I trust that proper action will be taken by this Grand Lodge to express

to our brethren of that jurisdiction our appreciation of their fraternal courtesy.

Bro. Whitaker became a member of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in 1867, and ever since that date has taken a very active part in our workings, filling all the prominent stations and serving on almost all our committees, and was at the time of his death, chairman of the Committee on Masonic History, and a very zealous member of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence; it would be impossible for me to attempt, in the limits of this address, to make even a résumé of his masonic labors in our midst; he never missed any of our Communications, and never failed to interest himself in all our doings. He had been suffering for some time and left the city early in the summer to seek improvement in change of air and scene, was prostrated in Montello, and lingered for many weeks before he was relieved from his sufferings by death.

R. W. Bro. Samuel Ogilsby Scruggs, Past Deputy Grand Master, died at his residence in Cloutierville, on 17th February, aged 65 years. He was a native of Buckingham County, Virginia, but removed to this State many years ago, and as early as 1856 filled the office of Junior Grand Warden in this Grand Lodge; from that time forward until within a very few years past, he most punctually attended our meetings, and took an active part in our work.

W. Bro. Thomas F. Hedges, Past Master of Marion Lodge No. 68, died in this city on 3d August; he was a most earnest Craftsman and well skilled in the work and teachings of Masonry, and particularly distinguished by his readiness to aid initiates in the acquirement of our mysteries; I am among many who are indebted to him for the kindness and patience he was ever ready to extend to seekers after masonic light at that most interesting period, the commencement of their masonic career; at the time of my initiation he had already passed the chair, but filled

with great capacity the important office of Senior Deacon. As he guided my eager footsteps over the threshold of Masonry I little thought that my hands should lay him in his grave. He had a big heart and a generous hand; he was my friend for many years; he was an honest man and a good and faithful brother, and I could wish for even stronger terms in which to express the love and affection that I bore him.

W. Bro. Alfred Shaw, Past Master of Marion Lodge No. 68, died in this city on 15th November. Bro. Shaw was Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Louisiana, had presided over the Grand Consistory 32d degree of the A. & A. Scottish Rite; and had filled high offices in other branches of Masonry; he was a most enthusiastic Craftsman and faithful worker; he presided over Orient Lodge No. 173 for many consecutive years, and at the time of his death was a member of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence; he was well versed in all the modern languages, and in many of the ancient ones, and had extended his studies even as far as the Hebrew and Arabic tongues, and by his death we have sustained a great loss.

R. W. Rev. Bro. Sylvanus Landrum died in Brunswick, Ga., on 16th November. He was a member of Marion Lodge No. 68, having affiliated with it several years since, prior to which he had been Master of a Lodge in Georgia, where he was much beloved by the Fraternity, one of the Lodges in that State having taken his name; among us he had filled worthily and with honor the office of Grand Chaplain both in this Grand Lodge and in the Grand Chapter.

Bro. John L. Lewis, of Perfect Union Lodge No. 1, died in this city on 15th March, at the age of 86 years; he was a veteran Mason and a veteran soldier, having participated in three wars; in the community he had been honored by his fellow-citizens with many important trusts, among others he had been Sheriff of this parish and Mayor of this city, and fulfilled his various duties with satisfaction to all; in Masonry he was a devoted

attendant in all the bodies, and had attained the 33d degree of the Scottish Rite, and was an emeritus member of the Supreme Council 33° for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States. So great was his love for the Order, that he attended masonic meetings in this hall but a few months before his death. Old age sat easily upon his shoulders; he was beloved by all, and he passed peacefully into the presence of his Maker regretted by the whole community among whom he had lived so many years of usefulness.

Our Rev. Bro. James K. Gutheim, Rabbi of the Synagogue Temple Sinai, died in this city on 11th June; he was formerly a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59, but at the time of his death was affiliated elsewhere. His was a life full of good works and his loss a great affliction to every one; he had become identified with this city, and was regarded with veneration and esteem for the liberality of his views and doctrine and for his virtuous character; but beyond even that his constant devotion to the cause of charity was the most beautiful feature of his career, and he was for many years the promoter and advocate of the Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home of this city, was its President when he died, and is regretted by all good people who knew him, of all conditions and of every sect.

We are also called upon to mourn the loss of many prominent brethren of other jurisdictions.

M. W. Bro. Wilmot G. De Saussure, Grand Master of South Carolina in 1875 and 1876, died on 31st January.

R. W. Bro. Wm. H. Root, Grand Secretary of Vermont, died in March.

M. W. Bro. Luke E. Barber, Grand Master of Arkansas from 1852 to 1859, died at Little Rock, on 13th June. His whole life was devoted to Masonry, and he was known and revered over our entire country; he was Grand Secretary of Arkansas from 1860 to 1881, was Representative of our Grand Lodge near

the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, since 1857, and was the first representative appointed by this Grand Lodge to any other Grand Lodge. Bro. Barber had attained the ripe age of eighty years. He was also an emeritus member of the Supreme Council 33° for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

M. W. Bro. Jno. A. Post, Past Grand Master of Idaho, and our Representative near his Grand Lodge, died on the 19th August.

M. W. Bro. Edward Taylor, Past Grand Master, and Past Grand High Priest of Texas, died at Houston, in that State, on 5th November.

M. W. Bro. Theodore Tuttle Gurney, Past Grand Master and Past Grand High Priest of Illinois, died at his home in Chicago, on 9th November. Bro. Gurney was a most distinguished and beloved member of our Order, and had written many brilliant and instructive reports for his Committees on Correspondence in all the Masonic Bodies, which are considered as classics in the literature of the Craft.

It will be highly appropriate for this Grand Lodge to pay such tribute to the memories of these distinguished brethren as will evidence its appreciation of their many merits, and of their devoted services to the good of the Order.

#### TEMPLE PROPERTY AND FINANCES OF THE GRAND LODGE.

During the past year, the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall, acting under the instructions of this Grand Lodge, caused to be advertised for sale, all of the property of the Grand Lodge fronting on Carondelet and Delord streets. The property was divided into eight lots, six fronting on Carondelet, and two fronting on Delord street. The two lots on Delord street were adjudicated at auction to Mr. E. T. Manning of this city, for \$3,000, but until now, Mr. Manning has failed to comply with his bid, and the sale has not been completed. It will prob-

ably be necessary to expose them again for sale at the first convenient opportunity. The six lots fronting on Carondelet street, were sold for the price of \$11,000, on terms of one-fourth cash and the balance at one, two and three years credit, with six per cent. interest. That sale has been completed, and the cash payment of \$2750 has been paid into the treasury ; the notes for the balance of the price, \$8500, bearing a mortgage and vendors' lien on the property, have been turned over to your Grand Treasurer. Out of the cash resulting from the sale, have been purchased at par, bonds of the Grand Lodge to the amount of \$2500, which, with their accompanying coupons, have been duly cancelled, and the bonded debt of the Grand Lodge thus reduced from the sum of \$35,000, as it was at your last annual communication, to the sum of \$32,500. The notes received for the sale of the property, as fast as collected, or when they can be sold at par, should also be invested in Grand Lodge bonds to be canceled, thus reducing the total bonded debt of the Grand Lodge to \$24,000, which is really the net amount of the debt as it now stands, because the interest accruing upon the \$8500 of notes, balances the interest due on that amount of bonds, leaving the net amount of interest now annually due by the Grand Lodge upon its bonds, reduced to \$1440.

The finances of the Grand Lodge merit and need your earnest care and attention. I have made, as carefully as possible, a statement of the estimated resources and liabilities of the Grand Lodge for the present year, and present them to you as follows :

*Estimate of the Liabilities and Resources of the Grand Lodge for the year 1887.*

ESTIMATED LIABILITIES—

Expenses of Grand Lodge Hall.....	\$1,847 05
Expenses Polar Star Hall.....	150 00
Expenses Cemetery .....	800 00
Salaries Grand Officers.....	2,100 00
Interest on bonds.....	1,440 00

Asphalt Pavement.....	1,014 96
Printing Proceedings.....	900 00
Stationery, \$250; Postage, \$250; Library, \$200.....	700 00
Sundries and Repairs.....	500 00
Louisiana Relief Lodge.....	1,173 49
	<hr/> \$10,625 50

## ESTIMATED RESOURCES—

Grand Lodge Dues.....	4,250 00
Grand Lodge Assessments.....	1,200 00
Rent of Temple Property.....	600 00
Receipts from Grand Lodge Hall.....	3,461 75
Receipts from Polar Star Hall.....	100 00
Receipts from Cemetery.....	100 00
	<hr/> 9,711 75

Deficit.....	\$913 75
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You will perceive from this statement, that the estimated resources amount to \$9,711 75, while the liabilities amount to \$10,625 50, leaving an excess of liabilities over resources, of \$913 75, for the payment of which, it is absolutely necessary that you should provide. If this Grand Lodge at this Communication abolishes the Grand Lodge assessments on degrees conferred, as has been proposed, the amount of the deficit to be provided for, must be increased by the amount of the revenues from that source, which will be in the neighborhood of \$1200, making a total deficit to be provided for, of \$2113 75, to meet which, I am obliged to recommend that an assessment of some kind be made, which I think should preferably be a *per capita* assessment, and, from the nature of things, this deficit will probably exist for succeeding years, necessitating similar action in the future until the Grand Lodge, by an increase of membership, or in some other manner, not at present perceptible, shall obtain a revenue sufficient to meet its necessities.

I commend to your serious attention, the subject of what shall be done with the remainder of the real estate belonging to the Grand Lodge, known as the "Temple property." This consists of the ground upon which the foundation of the Temple has already been laid, of that occupied by the Avenue Theatre and of the two unsold lots on Delord Street. The Grand Lodge

has now held this property for nearly twenty years, and during that time, besides the amount of the purchase price thereof, has paid out on account of the same, in interest, the enormous sum of \$68,808 90. This amount added to the sum of \$30,000 which is about the price paid for the ground set apart for the Temple, and add also the further sum of \$30,000 paid for the foundation, makes a total sum of \$128,808 90, which this Grand Lodge has up to this date spent for the new Masonic Temple. I cannot see that we have any nearer prospect now of completing the building than we had when the foundations were laid, with the prospect of a future still more unfavorable to the completion of the undertaking; and there can be no doubt in the mind of any one, that the amount of money thus paid out by the Grand Lodge, in principal and interest, has been entirely too large for any advantages that could possibly be expected therefrom. The property has not increased in value during the twenty years that it has been held by the Grand Lodge, but I think, on the contrary, that it is not worth now by one-half as much as it was when it was purchased ; it certainly is not worth more now than it was then. The amount of \$68,808 90 spent for interest thereof has, in reality, been wasted, for neither the Grand Lodge nor the Craft have received any benefit from it, it has merely served to enable the Grand Lodge to carry a lot of real estate which has been constantly decreasing in value.

Will the Grand Lodge, in view of these facts, continue to carry this property, or will it disembarass itself of the load, and, by disposing of the property, relieve itself, as far as it possibly can, of what may really be now considered as an incubus?

In favor of the affirmative of this proposition, it is urged that, by restoring the condition of the Grand Lodge to that which it enjoyed at the time the purchase was made, we would be enabled to apply the amounts now annually expended for

interest, to the legitimate requirements of the Grand Lodge, or to such purposes of masonic charity as were contemplated when the Grand Lodge Hall which we now occupy, was purchased ; and, by postponing to some time in the remote future, any idea of building a better hall in this City, we will be released from the encumbrance which now cripples the Grand Lodge and uses up its income.

On the other hand, it is urged, and with much force, that property in the neighborhood of the location of the Masonic Temple, will now soon greatly increase in value by reason of the many improvements that have been made, and which are contemplated in that vicinity, including, among others, the erection of the Howard Library on one of the corners of Delord Street, fronting the Lee Circle, and directly opposite the Temple, and by the conversion of the Hale mansion on the other corner of the same street, into an institute for women, under the auspices of the Tulane University, and by the proposed repaving of Delord street with the Asphaltum pavement. It has also been suggested that, the Grand Lodge having obtained upwards of \$25,000 by donations and subscriptions, for the purpose of laying the foundations of the Temple, is bound to the donors of those subscriptions, to finish the edifice.

I do not think there is any force in this last position. The Grand Lodge cannot be held to do an impossible thing, or to imperil its existence or its future usefulness, on account of its inability to fulfil its designs. The effort that it has made in this direction for so many years, is the best proof of its good faith in the matter, and the abandonment of the project at this time, could not reasonably be held as blamable by any one, nor would the fact of its having collected these subscriptions and used them in building the foundations, form any legal reason why the Grand Lodge should not sell the property and abandon its undertaking.

For the space of nearly a generation, the Grand Lodge has struggled and labored to build the Temple for the benefit of posterity; there is no reason to believe that, in the course of another generation, the Grand Lodge would be able to complete the work. I would be greatly pleased, however, if some plan can be matured by which the Grand Lodge could retain possession of the Temple property proper, and provide in some definite manner for the completion of the work; but to do this, it is absolutely necessary that an ample and permanent financial arrangement should be made, by which the debt should be extinguished, and a fund created for the building of the Temple which would be held inviolable for that purpose.

In 1873, by a resolution of this Grand Lodge, an assessment was made of \$3 upon each degree conferred by subordinate Lodges, to be paid annually to the Grand Lodge at the same time as the regular dues, and it was no doubt the intention of the Committee which proposed that assessment, and of the Grand Lodge which adopted it, that the moneys arising therefrom should be a sacred fund, to be devoted specially and exclusively to the purpose of paying off the debt incurred in the purchase of the property and the ultimate building of the Temple, and it was expressed in the resolution levying the assessment that it was "*for the Temple Fund,*" and continued to be so expressed until 1883, when it was amended by striking out the words "*for the Temple Fund*" and inserting in their place the words "*for the Grand Lodge,*" so the assessment became one of the regular sources of revenue of the Grand Lodge; but during the ten years from 1873 to 1883, this assessment was collected for the benefit of the Temple, and was emphatically a Temple fund, and notwithstanding that fact it was regularly turned in to the general treasury, never kept separate, but always mixed with the other funds of the Grand Lodge, and was wrongfully and illegally used by it for its general liabilities. This was done, however, openly and knowingly; it was regularly reported

each year in the financial reports to the Grand Lodge, made by its financial officers and committees, and no blame for the misappropriation of the fund can be laid upon any one except upon the Grand Lodge itself, which countenanced and permitted it.

The amount thus paid in to this fund, from 1873 to 1883, inclusive, varied from \$3254 in 1875. to \$1167 in 1883, which shows the enormous decrease of the amount of work done by the Craft in that space of time. The total amount collected by means of this assessment for the Temple fund in those years was \$20,072, as per statement annexed. If the various amounts thus annually collected had been held, as I think they should have been, as a sacred deposit for the Temple, and had been invested as they might have been during these years, at eight per cent. per annum interest, which the Grand Lodge was then paying, and the principal and accrued interest re-invested each year, the fund would now amount to the total sum of \$32,573 52, more than enough to entirely extinguish the bonded debt of this Grand Lodge as it now exists, and leave a balance of upwards of \$8000 in the treasury.

The lesson that these figures teach us is, that if we would keep the Temple property, and ever complete the Temple, an annual tax or assessment of some kind should be devised, similar to the one which we have just been discussing, and which should be administered as suggested, by investment and re investment, so that the interest will always be compounding itself, and thus kept, until the amount needed shall have been acquired, sacred and apart from all other funds of the Grand Lodge, and not to be touched for any purpose until a sufficient amount shall have accumulated to entirely finish and complete the Temple. This will, of course, require many years, but it is the only manner which can suggest itself to my mind of any practicability at all, that will enable us, with any respect for the noble purposes of our Institution, to continue to hold the ownership of this unproductive piece of real estate.

As to the balance of the property, the two lots on Delord street, and that occupied by the Avenue Theatre, I earnestly recommend that you order their immediate sale, fixing for yourselves such limit thereon as you shall see proper. I advocated in the Board of Directors, to which this matter was referred last year, the sale then of that portion of the property occupied by the Avenue Theatre, but it was urged that the long lease held by the proprietor of that Theatre would militate against the interest of the Grand Lodge and prevent the property from bringing its full value. A majority of the Board concurred in that view, and it was not exposed for sale. I am still of the opinion, however, that that is an erroneous view to take of the matter. The lease of the property, giving as it does, an income of \$600 per annum, would make it worth, as an investment, at least \$6000. I think it could readily be sold for that much, and that that would be a fair price for it.

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#### REINSTATEMENT OF MEMBERS.

Great good has resulted from the adoption at last Annual Communication of the resolution providing for the reinstatement of brethren suspended for non-payment of dues by a majority vote on payment or remission or part payment and part remission of the amount due at time of suspension, and by its operation not only has the Order gained back a goodly number of worthy members, but the Lodges themselves have further benefitted by receiving considerable sums of money in compromises with delinquents, which otherwise would not have came into their coffers.

Considering that the power of reinstatement thus delegated to the subordinate Lodges as to their members, was also delegated to me in the cases of brethren who had been suspended by extinct Lodges, I have freely exercised it, and always upon the recommendation of prominent brethren, in some cases com-

promising the amounts that were due for such sums as were certified to me as being the limit of the pecuniary resources of the applicant, in a very few making a complete remission, and in all cases only upon being fully satisfied that application would immediately be made for affiliation. If my construction of the resolution as to the power conferred by it upon me be considered erroneous, I would recommend that such prerogative be immediately conferred upon the Grand Master.

In connection with this subject, your attention is called to an amendment to Sec. 87 of the By-Laws, submitted last year by the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, and laid over to be acted upon at this Annual Communication, which reads as follows :

" Provided, that an application for reinstatement shall be read at one stated meeting and laid over for action until the next stated meeting, due notice having been given in writing to the members of the Lodge of the intended action."

I hope that this amendment will not be adopted: as I have said the law as passed by you at your last Annual Communication has been found to work well and is popular; there is no need to require so much formality for the restoration of a brother to his membership; the way should, on the contrary, be made easy for him and the Lodge door held as widely open as possible: once a Mason he is always a Mason, no matter how much he owes the Lodge, and the greater facility that is given him to resume his fraternal workings with his brethren, so much the greater benefit will it be to him and to the Craft at large: let us remember the parable of the lost lamb, and be glad to welcome our returning brethren.

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

There remains to be acted upon at this session, of the business laid over from your last Annual Communication, the hereinafter recited unfinished business:

1st. The following resolution of W. Bro. T. Sambola Jones:

*"Resolved,* That paragraph 'H' of Edict No. 94 of the Grand Lodge, on assessments, be repealed, and that hereafter no assessments be made by the Grand Lodge for degrees conferred by the subordinate Lodges."

The Edict in question, is the one making an assessment upon the subordinate Lodges, of three dollars for each degree conferred by them. I have already shown, that if this resolution be adopted, some other provision must be made which will realize at least an equal amount, in order that there be enough funds collected during the year, to meet the actual working expenses of the Grand Lodge. The last clause of the resolution providing that no assessments shall hereafter be made by the Grand Lodge, for degrees conferred by the subordinate Lodges, is manifestly out of order, as this Grand Lodge has not the power to restrain itself from levying such assessments upon its members or subordinates as it shall deem proper.

2d. The amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Committee on the Good of the Order at the last Communication of the Grand Lodge, reducing the fees for the three degrees from \$30 in the country to \$20, and from \$50 in the city to \$30.

These amendments are advocated by a great many of our brethren of our country Lodges with some arguments that can be appreciated only by them, the principal one being that urged by members of some of our Lodges situated near the boundary lines of other States, where the minimum charge for degrees is less than that now fixed by the Grand Lodge. I do not pretend to say that I am as well posted as to the needs of the country Lodges in this respect as they are themselves, and it may be that a reduction in the prices charged for degrees by the country Lodges is necessary, but, so far as the city Lodges are concerned, I am very strongly of the opinion that no reduction should be made. These prices were fixed more than twenty years ago, and surely money is not as valuable at the present time as it was then, while the value of the masonic degrees has certainly not depreciated.

3d. At our last Annual Communication a resolution was reported from the Committee on the Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges, recommending the remission of the dues for 1885, of Abbeville Lodge No. 192, which resolution was referred to the Committee on Audit and Accounts, and has not yet been reported upon. Some action should now be taken upon the matter. (See page 75, Proceedings of 1886.)

4th. The amendments proposed to the Constitution, making District Deputy Grand Masters members of this Grand Lodge; constituting a new officer under the name of Grand Orator; and making the election of the principal Grand Officers to occur on the third day of each Annual Communication.

These amendments have failed to be acted upon for several years, by reason of the want of a Constitutional quorum of the Grand Lodge being present to act upon them, which obstacle, I hope, will not prevent their consideration at this Annual Communication.

I regard the proposed making of District Deputy Grand Masters members of this Grand Lodge, very important to your interests. Those officers are charged with grave and important duties, which, if well performed, inure greatly to the benefit of the Craft, and any measure tending to promote that end, and to insure the presence of those officers at our meetings, ought to be adopted, and the proposed legislation ought to have that effect by increasing the dignity, consideration and value of the office.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL QUORUM.

By the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, it is provided that that instrument cannot be altered or amended at any session unless there be present, by their representatives, one-half of the total number of the chartered Lodges of the jurisdiction; for six years past there has not been present such a sufficient number, and proposed amendments of the Constitution, the reception of which had been assented to by a majority of the

Grand Lodge, have had to lie over from year to year, awaiting for action the time when a constitutional quorum should be present. The urgent necessity that such a quorum should be obtained, must be apparent to you all, and it is certainly very discouraging to think that our meetings should not be better attended. There is but one remedy for this evil, and that lies in the more strict enforcement of our laws; for our Constitution itself provides that "all Lodges which shall have failed to make " their returns and pay their dues, or to hold their regular " meetings and elect their officers, *or to be represented in the* " *Grand Lodge* for two successive years, shall forfeit their char- " ter." If this *fundamental law of our organization* was carried out the total number of chartered Lodges would be so much reduced that a quorum for amending the Constitution would be had at every Annual Communication. I do not desire to be considered as recommending the most harsh and inconsiderate enforcement of the law, but merely insisting upon the patent fact that we have been too lenient in the past, and that stricter discrimination must be made in the interest of the Grand Lodge itself.

I have called this constitutional provision a part of the "fundamental law of our organization," which it indeed is, because it provides for the maintenance and perpetuity of the Grand Lodge, and enables it to provide against unforeseen perils and to preserve its own existence: the danger that threatens it now from the failure to enforce this law is, that it is prevented from amending its fundamental law, a precious right guaranteed to it by its very existence, and necessary to preserve its dignity, importance and usefulness; under no consideration should the interests of any constituent Lodge or Lodges be allowed to thus hamper the Grand Lodge, and prevent it from legislating in any manner that it should deem best for the interests of the Fraternity generally, which it alone represents and protects within its jurisdiction.

But the law is not a harsh or unreasonable one in itself, nor is it oppressive; a subordinate Lodge may be poor or in distressed circumstances, but the Grand Lodge dues are very small, and ought to be collected and paid; and if the brethren cannot raise so small a pittance as one dollar a member per annum, they should be able to present such a case as would entitle them to a remission of their dues; if they could not hold their regular meetings and elect their officers, they should at least present some reasonable excuse for not doing so, and if they could not thus account for their non-compliance with such duties, for which they were specially constituted, there could be no reasons why the law should not be enforced and their charters forfeited; in any event, however, I can imagine no excuse why such Lodges should fail for years, as many have in this jurisdiction, to be represented in the Grand Lodge, for if their officers could not attend themselves, they have the right to be represented by proxies.

By the report of the Grand Secretary, it will be seen that we have — Lodges on our rolls that have not paid dues for — years, and — that have not been represented in Grand Lodge for — years. Is there any wonder that we cannot amend our Constitution? The question for you to decide now is, how long is the power of the Grand Lodge to amend her Constitution to be nullified and throttled as it is by keeping such Lodges on its roll, whose very existence is not only unnecessary, but detrimental to the interests of the Craft?

#### REVISION OF THE LAW.

I think that the condition of our written law requires your very serious attention. As it now stands, it forms a bulk of matter that might be very greatly reduced, to the advantage of its proper understanding, applicability and execution. The Constitution, By-Laws and Edicts have so grown by annual additions and amendments as to be at least unwieldy, if not in

some respects incomprehensible; some of the provisions have become useless, and many are so similar that they could be well consolidated. With the experience that we have gained since the last revision, a great many of the Edicts could be very simply expressed in the By-Laws, and it is a fact that cannot be disputed that the more simple a law, the more easily it can be understood and obeyed.

In his address in 1883, Grand Master Whitaker alluded to this matter, saying: "It is possible, at the present time, to "re-cast the Edicts in such shape as to preserve their substance, "and by striking out unnecessary matter, and codifying what "remains under some kind of alphabetical order, to make a "pamphlet handy for reference and readily intelligible; order, "brevity and simplicity in this matter are easily attainable." This matter was referred to a special committee, who reported that they concurred in the views of the Grand Master, and recommended that his suggestion be carried out, and a resolution proposed by them was adopted, ordering the re-printing of the Constitution, By-Laws and Edicts, the latter "to be first re-cast in such shape as to preserve their substance, striking out unnecessary matter and codifying the same, to be approved by the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence." Under that authority, the work as indicated was performed by our very competent Grand Secretary, and no fault whatever can be found with the manner in which it was done and approved by that Committee, and by it a very great step was taken in advance of what had been the compilation of the law at that time. But the reform did not go far enough, and we are still burdened with too much legislation on matters which should be comprehended in a very few words, and so regulated that we may have laws now so perfect as not to need numerous edicts to explain each one; laws so arranged as to have all that bears upon a specified subject to be in one place in our code, and to be easily referred to when wanted.

It is not to be supposed that this much to be wished for desideratum can be easily attained, or that such a work could be accomplished in a short time; to properly arrive at such a result will require the patient labor of years, and will demand the coolest and most deliberate consideration of this Grand Lodge, not only on account of the importance of the task, but also because there must be a strict observance of the law as now in force relative to the amending of the Constitution and By-Laws, and relative to the notices and delays required by it before proposals of amendments can be received or acted upon. I would suggest, therefore, that a commission of at least fifteen members should be provided for at this Communication, to whom this matter would be referred, with instructions to prepare a projet of an amended Constitution and By Laws for this Grand Lodge, to be presented at its next Annual Communication; that upon the reception of the report of the commission, it be thoroughly considered and altered or amended if need be, and that it then be received as a proposition to amend and laid over until the ensuing Annual Communication, and be printed and referred to the subordinate Lodges for their consideration, and that at the next annual meeting it be finally adopted, if such should be the will of the Grand Lodge, expressed as provided in our present laws. By this means great good to the Fraternity might reasonably be expected.

#### RULES OF ORDER.

At the Communication of this Grand Lodge held in 1885, a resolution was introduced limiting speeches in debates to a period of not more than twenty minutes; it was very generally conceded, at that time, on account of the actual experience of the session, that some such rule was necessary, but the point was made that in masonic bodies such a regulation was not permissible as being in derogation of the powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master, he having the control of all such subjects,

and it being his right to regulate them in such manner as he might deem best for the interests of the Craft; the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master held that the point was well taken, and the resolution was either withdrawn or declared out of order, and therefore did not appear in the printed proceedings.

I think that the propriety of the decision must be very generally conceded, but I doubt if, in this jurisdiction, any such power has ever been exercised or attempted, or proposed to be exercised by any Grand Master, and it is certainly one very difficult to have recourse to and to use in such a manner as to be just and equitable; but there is no doubt in my mind that there are occasions constantly arising in this Grand Lodge, composed as it is of so many representatives, where some regulation should be enforced to save time being wasted, and to enable all of the business to be maturely and properly disposed of during the few days to which the session must necessarily be confined. I deem it my duty, therefore, to announce that the prerogative alluded to will be exercised during this meeting should occasion or necessity seem to demand it, particularly should cases arise, in which it may be sought to reopen for debate questions which have formerly been discussed at length; of course, in making such a regulation, or in attempting to restrain debate within reasonable limits, the Grand Master will be glad to respond to the wishes of the brethren by making exceptions in particular individual instances, by granting an extension of time, in cases where a motion to that effect is made and adopted, as is customary in ordinary legislative bodies. In this connection, and for the same reasons, it will be deemed advisable, and it is so now announced that the very equitable parliamentary rule will be adopted, that no brother shall be heard to speak the second time in debate on the same question, until every other brother who desires to speak to the same subject shall be heard. All this, of course, will in no manner prejudice the privilege of the Grand Master to entirely stop the debate at any time, should he deem it necessary to exercise so arbitrary a power.

There is another matter closely allied to what has been said, that deserves your particular attention, and it is a matter of much surprise that something has not long since been done in reference to its regulation, and that is the great loss of time expended in taking the vote of the Grand Lodge by a call of Lodges. In regular parliamentary bodies, there are generally rules which govern the "Call for the yeas and nays," which is a similar order to that of the "Call of Lodges," by which it is prescribed that such order shall not be made except upon the demand of a certain specified number of the members, which is rarely less than ten. In this Grand Lodge there is no regulation at all for the call for a vote by Lodges, and such a proceeding is not even provided for in our Constitution and By-Laws; but there can be no doubt that the brethren have a right to have such a vote, and to have it thus recorded how each Lodge votes upon a question, and our practice has been to accord the order upon the demand of any member. It is hardly necessary, however, to say that it is unjust and imprudent to accord such a privilege so freely; we have had so much experience in that direction, that it is useless to do more than so declare it, but it is manifest that such practice puts it in the power of one brother to hinder the work and impede business. This, then, is a matter that should be regulated by the adoption of some rule of order that while it would not prevent the just exercise of the rights of the minority, would prevent the delay necessary to call the roll upon questions of minor importance, and where the will of the majority could be readily ascertained by a *viva voce* or a standing vote. It is suggested that such a rule should provide that a Call of Lodges should not be ordered except upon the demand of the representatives of ten subordinate Lodges; and that members of the Grand Lodge having voices but no votes in its deliberations should not be competent to join in the call for a vote by Lodges.

## WORK.

Since I have been a member of this Grand Lodge, for twenty-six years, there has never been had before it an exemplification of the work, and this is a fact greatly to be deprecated. The mission of Freemasonry cannot be effectually carried out without a proper understanding of the degrees, and the proper communication of our mysteries; the great desirability of uniformity, so far as attainable, is apparent, and this cannot be achieved without a frequent exemplification before the Grand Lodge. Our history on this subject shows that every effort has been tried, and numerous experiments have been made, to accomplish this object, save the only one in which there is really any efficacy, and that is exemplification at our Annual Communications. We have always had a very efficient Committee on Work, and the holding of Lodges of Instruction have undoubtedly done a great deal of good; but perfection, or anything approaching to perfection, can only be obtained by the free exchange of knowledge and ideas between the brethren from all parts of the jurisdiction, assembled through their representatives in our yearly gatherings. The only reason that can be given why this very essential matter has not been attended to, is that the Grand Lodge has been so much absorbed by other business that it had no time to devote to this purpose. That is not a good or reasonable excuse for the omission of so important a duty; the preservation of our esoteric work in its purity and its proper dissemination among the brethren, which can only be done orally, is much more important in the opinion of many of the brethren than any other business which we annually assemble to consider and dispose of ; and I propose that at this session an attempt, at least, shall be made to impart some instruction in this important matter. For this purpose, it has been arranged that the Committee on Work shall be prepared to report to this Grand Lodge the work and lectures of the three degrees, and in order to accomplish this, that committee will be

given the floor as soon as possible on every day the Grand Lodge meets; they will report the work, without being interrupted, section by section, commencing with the first degree, and after each section is reported, the order before the Grand Lodge will be upon the adoption of the work as reported; and questions as to the details of the report, demands for explanation thereof, and suggestions and motions for amendment will be in order; considering the length of time that will be necessarily involved in this undertaking, I deem it best to limit any debate that may possibly arise to five minute speeches; if it be found that the subject cannot be properly considered under such limitations, the matter can be laid over, if the majority of the brethren should so agree to dispose of it. At the next Communication of the Grand Lodge further benefit might be derived by confining the exemplification to but one degree; the result of the experiment that we shall now make will greatly enlighten us as to the means of managing our subsequent efforts.

It has been suggested to me, while conversing on this subject with the Craft, that we are getting along well enough now and do not need to improve, that all parties are satisfied with the work they are now using; such an objection answers itself; if it did not, the very fact that one Lodge works in any manner different from another, shows that a necessity exists to harmonize their labors. It is further urged that the city Lodges have one kind of work and the country Lodges have another, and that neither are willing to give up or concede anything on the subject. I do not believe any part of this statement; the harmony and fraternal feeling that exists in this Grand Lodge contradicts the idea that any part of the brethren would refuse to submit to the expressed will of the majority on any subject. The Committee on Work have over and over again reported that they were agreed as to what the work was, and that committee has been composed of brethren from all parts of the jurisdiction. I have been told that some of the country Lodges would

never change the work that they have received from R. W. Bro. Gordy, communicated by him when he was occupying a position equivalent to that of Grand Lecturer to this Grand Lodge, yet it is an undoubted fact that Bro. Gordy was a member of the Committee on Work, and did not and could not teach any other save that adopted by the Committee on Work. I received a great many lessons from Bro. Gordy in my early masonic career, for which I have always been grateful to him, and our connection was very intimate; I have seen him work frequently in this city, and never could perceive that his work differed from that which was practised daily in our city Lodges, and I am free to say that our city Lodges were always quite as ready to receive instruction from him, and accept it as being authorized by our Grand Lodge as any of our country Lodges could possibly have been. But it must be remembered that we have not been able to have the services of Bro. Gordy for several years, and that in the meantime there has been no one to take his place, and that no arrangements of any kind have been made or had, to accomplish that which was part of his duty and pleasure, to prevent innovations from creeping in, which must follow unless precautions can be taken to prevent it, and one of the best preventives we can adopt, if not the only one within the means of this Grand Lodge in its present impoverished condition, is for the Grand Lodge to have the work exemplified before it and to declare annually what it is, before the assembled representatives of its constituents, thus spreading its regulations thereto as widely among the brethren as possible.

In this connection I would mention that in several communications from the country Lodges and from prominent Masons throughout the State, complaint is made that we have no Grand Lecturer, and that such an officer is desirable if not absolutely necessary ; while fully convinced that great good would result by having a young, healthy, and able brother to fill such a position, and by providing means by which he could and should

visit every Lodge at least once during every year, in the present financial condition of the Grand Lodge the expense entailed cannot be incurred; when the state of our treasury will authorize the expenditure of so much money, I shall be foremost in recommending an application of the funds to that purpose.

#### CORNER-STONES.

On the 27th February, 1886, on the invitation of St. James Lodge, No. 47, I proceeded to Baton Rouge, accompanied by several of the Grand Officers, held a special communication of the Grand Lodge, and in due form laid the corner-stone of a monument erected to the memory of the dead of the Confederate Army. The day was beautiful and the attendance very large, and all was accomplished with the most perfect satisfaction. Our brethren of Baton Rouge received and treated us with the greatest hospitality, and our visit was a most pleasurable one.

On the 13th July, 1886, at the request of the officers and members of the Woman's Social Industrial Association of New Orleans, I held another special communication of the Grand Lodge, and proceeded to lay the corner-stone of the hall of that association on St. Charles Avenue in this city, after which, their President, Mrs. A. G. Brice, most hospitably received and entertained the officers and members of the Grand Lodge at her residence, assisted by many of the lady members of her society.

On the 25th November, 1886, upon the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, through their Chairman, Rev. I. L. Lencht, another special communication of the Grand Lodge was held, and I laid the corner-stone of the new Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home, on St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans; the imposing ceremonies of our Order were witnessed and appreciated by a vast multitude, and your officers and members who participated were most kindly received and treated with distinc-

tion by the gentlemen in charge of that most deserving and useful charity.

In each of these instances I took special care to assure myself of the stability of the associations engaged in the erection of these several edifices, and of the probability of their completion, and take pleasure in reporting that one is finished and the others are all progressing as well as could be expected, and will be doubtless completed in a very short period. The fact that these three enterprises are the only ones of a similar character that have been commenced during the year just ended, and that in each case appeals have been made to the Masonic Fraternity to inaugurate them, is a strong proof of the high consideration felt for the Craft by the community at large, and should be at once encouraging to us and a testimonial of the good effects of the faithful practice of the tenets of our profession, and usefulness of our Order.

#### GRAND LODGE HALL.

This building is now in comparatively good order; has needed but few repairs during the year, but is sadly in want of renovation and improvement, particularly in the Lodge rooms. I recommend that sufficient funds be raised in some manner to effect this purpose.

There is a great deal of complaint among the brethren belonging to the Lodges meeting in this building on account of the long stairway that has to be traversed before the Lodge rooms can be reached; and, in the case of elderly and infirm brethren, this journey operates as an exclusion from the Lodge. If we expect to have a fair revenue from these Lodge rooms, it will soon become necessary to make access to them easy by means of an elevator. If not, the Lodges now meeting here will seek other places where that and other modern conveniences can be obtained. I think if an elevator were put in the building that our Lodge rooms could be filled for every night in

the week, at an advanced rent of fifty per cent. over the rates now charged.

#### UNION FRATERNAL LODGE NO. 53.

The charter of this Lodge having been forfeited at the last Annual Communication, I appointed Bro. I. Shuster, late Secretary of the Lodge, to take charge of its property and effects, the most important of which was their hall in the town of Farmersville, a frame building, which I caused to be insured against loss by fire. I am informed that a petition will be presented at this session from most of the members of the extinct Lodge for the restoration of its charter, which, it is hoped, may be granted; but, if such application should not be made, I would recommend that the Grand Lodge order that property to be sold, because it has been found impossible to obtain any revenue from it, and it will become another burden.

#### CORNER STONE LODGE NO. 204.

This extinct Lodge surrendered, among its other property, its hall in the town of Greenville, Winn Parish, being the upper story of a store; on his suggestion, on 23d May, I instructed R. W. Bro. S. M. Brian to sell that property to the best advantage, according to his own judgment, and advised him that I could, as Grand Master, transfer a good title to the same, as the property now belonged to the Grand Lodge. The sale has not yet been effected.

#### BLUE BUCK LODGE NO. 227.

This Lodge is located at Johnson's Bayou, in Cameron Parish, consisted of twenty-four members, and was in a reasonable state of prosperity and doing well, when, on the 18th of November, that place was destroyed by a gale and submerged by a tidal wave, and many lives and much property were lost, the Lodge having its hall badly injured, and all of its members suffering more or less. The W. M., Bro. W. H. Eddleman, applied to me for permission to apply by circular letters to the Lodges

of this State for aid and assistance, which request was granted in consideration of the magnitude of the disaster and the absolute inability of the Grand Lodge, for want of funds, to adequately provide for the emergency, and the sum of \$100 was sent as the contribution of this Grand Lodge through Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1. I annex hereto copy of the circular mentioned.

#### APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

An appeal was sent up from Linwood Lodge No. 167, taken by W. Bro. Geo. Baldey from a sentence of suspension inflicted upon him, but official information having been sent to the Grand Secretary of his reinstatement, I ruled that the appeal had lapsed and returned the papers to the Lodge. I was afterwards informed that the reinstatement had been made with the understanding that it was not to affect the appeal; but such action was entirely illegal, for the time and attention of this Grand Lodge should not be wasted by the consideration of a case in which it could render no judgment but such as had already been carried into execution by the Lodge. Bro. Baldey could not hope to gain more by his appeal than a reversal and a reinstatement, and that he already has; if he had any complaint to make against his Lodge for any action of it that he considered injurious to him, he could petition the Grand Lodge as for relief from a grievance, but certainly not by an appeal from a sentence that had been reversed before the Grand Lodge's attention could be called to it.

An appeal has been sent up taken by W. D. Means from a sentence of expulsion rendered against him by Lake Charles Lodge No. 165; the papers have been passed upon by the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence and have been referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

On 24th June, I appointed M. W. Bro. John J. Sumpter, P. G. M. our representative near the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. W. Bro. Luke E. Barber.

On 13th September, I appointed R. W. Bro. J. H. Van Schaick our representative near the Grand Lodge of Idaho, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. W. Bro. John A. Post.

On 12th November, I received a commission from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, appointing R. W. Bro. Charles F. Buck representative of that Grand Lodge near this Grand East, his former commission having expired.

On 8th November, I received a commission from the Grand Lodge of Kansas, appointing R. W. Bro. J. G. McWilliams its representative near this Grand Lodge.

On 19th November, I appointed M. W. Bro. Nicholas N. Van Slyck, P. G. M., our representative near the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. W. Bro. Thos. A. Doyle.

And on same day appointed R. W. Bro. Jacob Dewitt our representative near the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

On December 15th, I appointed R. W. Bro. Fred. Furth our representative near the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory.

On December 31st, I received a commission from the Grand Lodge of Georgia appointing R. W. Bro. Mark Quayle its representative near this Grand Lodge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Past Grand Master Lobdell.

## COMMITTEE ON WORK.

On 3d August, I received and accepted the resignation of R. W. Bro. B. Campiglio, as a member of the Committee on

Work, and appointed M. W. Bro. Edwin Marks, Past Grand Master, to fill the vacancy thus created. On the 8th November, I appointed M. W. Bro. D. R. Graham, Past Grand Master, on the same committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Past Grand Master James L. Lobdell.

#### DECISIONS.

I have been called upon to make but few decisions during the past year, and in every important case I have referred the questions at issue to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence who will report their findings thereon. All of these have been approved by me, and rulings made accordingly, except in a single case.

About the 1st of November, Cervantes Lodge No. 5, working in the Spanish language in the City of New Orleans, sent up for approval, two amendments to its By-Laws, the first providing that all the affairs of the Lodge should be conducted in the Spanish language, and the second forbidding the reception of any petition for degrees from any profane who does not know how to speak and read that tongue.

According to the regulations, these proposed amendments were referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, which reported that they ought not to be adopted, first : because they required further qualifications for candidates than those required by the Grand Lodge, and, second, because they were contrary to the spirit of our Institution, which is, to encourage the acquisition of the language of the country.

In answer to the first objection, I would say that I do not think it was ever contemplated that the qualifications required by the Grand Lodge of candidates, could not be added to by the constituent Lodges, while agreeing that the constituent Lodges could not dispense with any of those requirements. For instance, I do not believe that a By-Law of a constituent Lodge requiring a candidate to have three recommenders instead of two, would

be contrary to either the law or spirit of the regulations of the Grand Lodge; and, in the same manner, the Lodges might require their candidates to be of a greater age than that prescribed by the Grand Lodge. Indeed, there is no law by which any Lodge is *required* to receive the petition of any one merely because it complies with the regulations of the Grand Lodge, the fact being that the will of the Lodge has to be expressed before a petition can be received, the rule being, simply, that the Lodge shall not receive a petition from a candidate who has not certain requirements, nothing preventing it from providing that none shall be received unless they have those requirements, and others, that the Lodge itself chooses to impose. As to the second objection, I cannot recognize that it is the spirit of our Institution to encourage the acquisition of the language of the country, any more than it is to encourage the acquisition of knowledge generally, and I fail to see any force in the argument used by the Committee in this case, that a Lodge, which is allowed by the Grand Lodge to work in the Spanish language, should be held to inculcate in its members the acquisition of the English language, nor how the introduction of English speaking candidates into such a Lodge, would tend thereto.

On the merits of the amendment, which do not seem to have been considered by the committee, I am strongly in their favor; the Lodge being permitted to work in Spanish, it is proper that all its affairs should be conducted in that language, for it is to be presumed that that is the language which is most familiar to the great majority, if not to all its members, and I think it highly proper that our Lodges should restrict themselves to candidates speaking the language in which the Lodge is worked, especially in this jurisdiction, where all the principal languages spoken in modern Europe are represented by separate Lodges. Why should a brother whose native tongue is English make application to a Lodge working only in the Spanish language, which he does not understand? or why should a brother

whose native tongue is the Spanish or French apply to an Italian Lodge, when he has no acquaintance with that language?

So admirable, indeed, does this amendment strike me as being, that I recommend such a regulation as it contemplates be made a by-law of this Grand Lodge, prohibiting our constituent Lodges from receiving a petition from a profane who does not speak the language in which the Lodge is worked, while there exists a Lodge in the same locality working in his own tongue.

As to the decisions of the Grand Master made during the vacation of the Grand Lodge, I would recommend that it be decreed that they shall only have the force of law during the term of office of the Grand Master making them, unless they shall be specifically adopted by the Grand Lodge and ordered to be printed as Edicts.

#### JOINT OCCUPANCY.

Following the example of Past Grand Master Graham, approved by you last year, I have exercised the dispensing power by allowing the joint occupancy, in several special cases, by Masonic Lodges, of rooms also used by other secret societies. I am as utterly opposed to joint occupancy, as any brother can possibly be, but, in all the cases where I have allowed it, I have been satisfied, from proofs laid before me, that the granting of the dispensation allowing the same, was necessary to save the life of the Lodge requiring it.

#### GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

On the 26th of July, a communication was received from M. W. Bro. F. J. Walker, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, giving notice that notwithstanding the Grand Lodge was regularly formed on the 20th day of October, 1869, there still remains within its jurisdiction, three Lodges warranted by, and holding allegiance to, the Grand Lodge of England, and

still maintained by it, which refuse to yield obedience to, or recognize the authority of, that Grand Lodge, though repeatedly solicited to yield such obedience and recognize such authority. That the Grand Lodge of Quebec had proclaimed said Lodges irregular and unmasonic, and had requested the Grand Lodge of England to withdraw its warrants from them, which was refused, and that, therefore, an edict or proclamation of non-intercourse had issued, suspending all masonic intercourse between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England and their respective subordinates and brethren.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, in the year 1872, and is entitled to as much respect, comfort and support as any other Grand Lodge in correspondence with us, and it appeals to this Grand Lodge for recognition and assistance in its present emergency, and I think it is entitled to it.

The resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, adopted in 1872, are as follows :

*"Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a just and legally constituted Grand Lodge, and, as such, entitled to the sole and exclusive Masonic jurisdiction in and over the Province of Quebec, and hereby extends to her a cordial welcome into the family of Grand Lodges.

*"Resolved,* That the encroachment upon the jurisdictional rights of American Grand Lodges can no longer be submitted to, and, as edicts of non-intercourse appear to have no influence upon the Grand Lodge of Hamburg or the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana will co-operate with her sister Grand Lodges in refusing to hold masonic communication with all masonic powers, who, on being requested, shall fail to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and decline to break off friendly relations with those that violate it."

The International law as very recently insisted upon by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, is as follows :

*"A Grand Lodge legally constituted in a new territory, is sovereign over the whole of that territory, and all the Lodges therein located, must yield obedience to her, and receive new charters from her, or be considered in insubordination and irregular."*

Some of our sister Grand Lodges who have acted in this matter, have considered it sufficient to have passed Edicts of non-intercourse with the offending Lodges working under the warrants issued to them by the Grand Lodge of England; but that is not going far enough. Under our plighted faith as set forth in the foregoing resolutions we owe to our brethren of the invaded jurisdiction of Quebec all the power that we have, to aid them in this, their time of trouble. We should put ourselves in their place, and reflect upon what we would have them do were our jurisdiction invaded as theirs has been. We should then expect them to adopt no half-way measures, and now, therefore, we should strike at the fountain head in defense of the principles we have in the past so warmly espoused, and insisted upon for our own protection. The Grand Lodge of England openly declares, not only by her actions, as in this case, but in express terms, that she does not acknowledge the International masonic law as we lay it down. It is our duty to stand by our principles, no matter by whom assailed, whether by the most powerful Grand Lodge in the world, as in this case, or by the most petty masonic authority.

There is but one real way to answer the insistence of the claims that the Grand Lodge of England puts forth, and that is to radically cut off all communication with her while she persists in her perverse, obstinate and useless opposition to those principles. I strongly recommend that we respond to the appeal of our brethren of Quebec, by an Edict of non-intercourse between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England.

#### RELIEF FOR CHARLESTON.

On the 13th of September, 1886, I received a communication from M. W. Bro. J. Adger Smyth, appealing to us for help for the sufferers by the earthquake at Charleston, describing the ruin and desolation caused thereby, and the distress of the people from the loss of their home; that the Masons of Charles-

ton, in common with the rest of the community, had suffered, and most urgently needed relief.

At the time of the reception of this communication, there was absolutely no money in the treasury of the Grand Lodge, and there was none expected to come in, which could be used without the greatest injustice to our creditors. I therefore issued an appeal to the constituent Lodges, and to all Masons, individually, throughout this jurisdiction, asking them to subscribe according to their means, and to send such funds as could be obtained in that manner to the Grand Secretary, who would forward them to Charleston. Considering the season of the year and the prostration of business throughout the State, the response was most liberal, and the sums that were contributed were forwarded by our Grand Secretary as they were received by him, until notice was sent from Charleston that further contributions were not needed. Some monies were received even after this notice, but were returned to the parties sending them. I append hereto a copy of the circular issued by me. The total amount forwarded was \$604.

#### THE STATE OF THE ORDER.

From my personal observations, correspondence received during the year, and from reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, I am satisfied that there is a better feeling among all the subordinate Lodges throughout the State. More enthusiasm has been exhibited; many more returns than usual have been received on time, mere dues than usual have been paid, and other evidences have been exhibited showing that greater interest is taken in our work and meetings, all of which must soon develop into a revival of our long lost prosperity.

It has been thought by many brethren that Masonry was more or less injured by the numerous organizations that have recently been formed under the guise of secret societies, the principal object of which was to provide for the endowment of

the families of the members thereof after their death ; but I cannot agree that any such result has thus far operated in that direction or that there is any danger that it ever will do so. These societies are nothing but Insurance Companies on the well-known plan of mutual contributions by the members thereof upon the death of any of their associates, a plan that has in many other phases proved to be, if not abortive, at least not possible to be maintained for any great length of time, because it can only be profitable, or in any measure certain of reimbursement, to those who die early, and carries into its bosom the seeds of its own dissolution ; anything else that such organizations pretend to confer upon its members is delusive, and they can never by any means have any rivalry with Masonry, which is quite a different thing, which is founded upon an antiquity that is as respectable as it is authentic, and which has for its object the propagation of truths as eternal as nature itself, and a mission as everlasting as the existence of mankind. These societies cannot affect us in any way detrimentally ; many of our brethren avail themselves of their offers of cheap life insurance and there is no reason why they should not do so, there is nothing incompatible in that, but those that do know very well that there is nothing in common in their workings with those of the Royal Art.

It has even been suggested that some such scheme of mutual indemnity in cases of sickness and death should be engrafted upon our Order, but such a project is illusive ; in the first place we have enough to do to follow in the footsteps of our brethren of all ages and to confine ourselves to the work laid out for us by them, and transmitted to us pure and undefiled from generation to generation ; and in the second place by any such procedure we would be converting our institution into a mere business corporation where dollars and cents would be the prevailing care and the engrossing theme ; imagine for a moment a requirement that candidates for our mysteries should be

required to present themselves at our portals with a doctor's certificate, or that a failure of a single payment of dues for a single day should of itself expel a man from all his masonic rights, and you will see how utterly out of the question is such a proposition. Besides, the experiment has been tried by forming such societies the membership in which has been limited to Masons, and they have everywhere failed so far as my knowledge goes.

One of the alleged causes of the declension of some of our Lodges is the system of life membership adopted by them, by which members who have served, and regularly paid their dues for a certain number of years, or who have paid a specified lump sum, are thereafter exempted from paying dues. I admit that, for a long time, I was strongly in favor of this regulation, and believed that it would be productive of great good, but my later experience has caused me to entirely alter my opinion. It was supposed that this system would encourage our members to retain their connection with their several Lodges, and to promote the prompt payment of their obligations; but the original views of the advocates of life membership were, that in connection therewith, a certain amount of dues paid by members should be laid aside as a reserve fund, the interest of which should only be used, which interest would represent an income that would always stand in lieu and place of the dues of such exempt members, but the depression which the Order has suffered in this jurisdiction for so many years has rendered this entirely impossible, and the result now is, that the whole expenses of many Lodges who have adopted the system of life membership have to be paid entirely by their younger members, and the consequence has been, in almost all instances, that during the last ten or fifteen years more members have acquired the right of being exempted from paying dues than there have been new members admitted, and this has resulted, in some instances, and will be the result in more as time rolls on, that

the whole support of the Lodge has fallen, or will fall, upon a minority of its members, and this will appear to be a seeming injustice to them.

Life membership not being recognized by this Grand Lodge, and it being only a matter of regulation belonging to the constituent Lodges themselves, it does not appear to me that there is any method by which we could make any regulation for the relief of the trouble, and that the matter must be left to the discretion and will of the several subordinates, and I bring it to the attention of the Grand Lodge as a fact worthy of the consideration of the brethren, and of great importance to the Craft generally, and would ask that it be referred to the Committee on the State of the Order, to see if they can suggest any remedy.

I cannot close this address without acknowledging my indebtedness to our venerable Grand Secretary ; without his assistance I would not have been able to meet the exigencies of this most important office even in the feeble manner I have done; and to all your Grand Officers and Committees I have to express my gratitude for kind attentions and willingly rendered support.

Finally, my brethren, we have to return our thanks to our Heavenly Father for all His mercies, and for all His blessings and for all our happiness, and to seek His aid in our present undertakings that they may redound to His honor and to our comfort and prosperity.

## APPENDIX A.

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
OFFICE OF THE RECORDING GRAND SECRETARY,  
BOSTON, December 2, 1886.

Joseph P. Hornor, Esq., Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana:

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:*—I am instructed by our M. W. Grand Master to transmit to you copies of his Warrant for the holding of a Special Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for the purpose of performing our funeral rites over the remains of Past Grand Master Whitaker of your State, agreeably to your telegraphic dispatch and letter of the 14th ult., and also of the return upon said warrant.

M. W. Brother Howland regretted that the state of his health prevented him from performing in person the sad duty you assigned to him, but he is assured by the relatives and friends of our deceased Brother that the tribute of respect paid to his remains was all that the most exacting affection could ask, and was exceedingly grateful to their feelings.

The expenses attending our portion of the duty of interment were very trifling and the thought of reimbursement, which you suggested, we must decline to entertain.

With the assurance of our sincere sympathy and fraternal respect, I remain, yours in the bonds of the Fraternity.

SERENO D. NICKERSON, Rec. G. Sec.

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

To R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Past Grand Master:

You are hereby authorized and empowered to open a Special Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in the city of Boston, on Thursday the eighteenth instant, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our deceased brother, R. W. William Ritchie Whitaker, Past Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana, and interring said remains with the formalities of our Order.

You are further authorized to continue such Special Communication within the town of Needham, for the purpose of completing the services of the interment; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient authority.

You will make due return to me of this Warrant and of your doings under the same.

Witness my hand at New Bedford, in our jurisdiction, on this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1886, A. L. 5886.

(Signed)

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,  
Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, November 19, 1886.

Hon. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts:

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother* :—By virtue of the within Warrant, a Special Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge was opened in FORM, in the Masonic Temple, Boston, at 12:30 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday the eighteenth day of November, A. L. 5886, A. D. 1886, being organized as follows:

R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson,	- - -	as Grand Master.
" Henry G. Fay,	- - -	as Deputy Grand Master.
" William T. R. Marvin,	- - -	Senior Grand Warden.
" William H. H. Soule,	- - -	as Junior Grand Warden.
" William Parkman, (P. G. M.)	- - -	as Grand Treasurer.
" Charles A. Welch, (P. G. M.)	- - -	as Recording Grand Secretary.
W. Rev. Fielder Israel,	- - -	Grand Chaplain.
" Charles Harris,	- - -	Grand Marshal.
" Henry J. Parker,	- - -	Grand Tyler.

The presiding officer stated that a communication had been received from M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana, announcing the death of R. W. William Ritchie Whitaker, Past Grand Master of that State, and requesting the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to perform the Masonic funeral rites over his remains. The M. W. Grand Master being prevented by illness from attending in person, had granted special authority for the purpose.

The brethren then proceeded in carriages to No. 106 Pembroke street, Boston, the residence of Mrs. James B. Pickett, a sister of the deceased, where the Masonic service was read by the presiding officer and the Grand Chaplain, with appropriate singing by the Temple quartette. At the conclusion of the service, the Grand Chaplain delivered a brief, but very touching address, full of comfort and hope to the mourners and sympathizing friends. The remains were then taken to the cemetery at Needham, near Boston, attended by the near relatives of the deceased and by Brothers Parkman, Fay, Israel and Harris. Here the Grand Chaplain once more addressed a few words of consolation to the bereaved friends, and the remains were deposited in their last resting place.

The brethren returned to the Masonic Temple in Boston, and the Grand Lodge was closed in FORM at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Very respectfully and fraternally,

SERENO D. NICKERSON,  
Past Grand Master.

## APPENDIX B.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
 THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, }  
 FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }

*Statement of Amounts collected for the Masonic Temple Fund by Grand Lodge Assessments from 1873, when the tax was first imposed, until 1883, when the collections were ordered to be paid into the General Fund of the Grand Lodge.*

In 1873 there was collected.....	\$2,025 00
In 1874        "	2,887 00
In 1875        "	3,254 00
In 1876        "	2,263 00
In 1877        "	1,803 00
In 1878        "	1,470 00
In 1879        "	1,197 00
In 1880        "	1,386 00
In 1881        "	1,228 00
In 1882        "	1,392 00
In 1883        "	1,167 00—\$20,072 00

## APPENDIX C.

GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE,  
 THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, }  
 FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }

NEW ORLEANS, 13th September, 1886.

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren  
 of ..... Lodge No. .... La.*

*Brethren*—I am in receipt of a communication from the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina, Brother J. Adger Smyth, appealing to us for help for the sufferers by the recent earthquake at Charleston; he states that "the ruin and devastation is wide-spread and almost universal; "in consequence of the destruction of dwellings and other buildings, probably more than half the population is homeless and camping out in the "open air; help is, therefore, most urgently needed by the Masons of "Charleston, in common with the rest of the community, not only on "account of the present distress, but because the long-continued and "unwonted exposure to the weather, must result in serious sickness and "suffering."

Under these circumstances, our duty is self-evident; the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has no money that can be applied to this purpose, and I have therefore to appeal to the subordinate Lodges, and to all Masons individually throughout this jurisdiction, to gather together such sums as can be spared from the treasuries of the Lodges and from the personal funds of the brethren, and send them to R. W. Bro. James C. Batchelor, M. D., Grand Secretary, who will forward them to the proper authority in Charleston.

*He gives twice who gives quickly.*

Fraternally,

JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Grand Master.

ATTEST:

JAMES C. BATCHELOR,

[SEAL] Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREEMASONS  
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY. {

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 24th, 5887.

Dr. Jas. C. Batchelor, Grand Secretary, New Orleans, La. :

*Right Worshipful Brother* :—M. W. Brother J. ADGER SMYTH, Grand Master of Masons of South Carolina, in his Address to the Grand Lodge at its recent Annual Communication, after referring to the fearful earthquake in Charleston and to the munificent contributions for the relief of the brethren who had suffered from it, recommended as follows :

"I further recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to return, in proper form, in the name and under the seal of this Grand Lodge, to each subscriber, our gratitude for the noble and generous aid extended to us in our time of need."

The Committee to whom the Address was referred, on this subject report as follows :

"The members of this Grand Lodge are profoundly grateful to our ever opened-handed brethren for their sympathy and generosity, and recommend that the suggestions of the Grand Master, as to the sending out of suitable acknowledgment, be carried out."

This report was adopted by a rising vote.

As Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of A. F. M. of South Carolina, it is, therefore, my pleasing and grateful duty, in the name and under the seal of the Grand Lodge, to express to you, and through you, to the body which you represent, our profound gratitude for the noble and generous aid extended to us in our time of need.

May you never have the like necessity; but should it be so ordered, may the G. A. O. T. U. move the hearts of the Craft as generously towards you as He did towards us.

Very fraternally yours,

{ L. S. }

CHARLES INGLESH,  
Grand Secretary.

## APPENDIX D.

ORANGE, TEXAS, November, 1886.

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren*

*of..... Lodge No. ...., ..... La.:*

*Brethren*—We are in great distress, help us. On the 12th of October last, our settlement, "Johnson's Bayou," Cameron parish, La., was visited by a severe storm and tidal wave, that swept over our place, drowning many, very many, of our citizens, and sweeping off or destroying houses and buildings. Those who were saved, were mostly, if not altogether, left destitute. Among the saved are fifteen of the resident members of our Lodge. Through the liberal contributions from a generous public, in more fortunate places, our immediate necessities have been supplied, but not enough has been received to enable the brethren to support their families while they are repairing their ruined and desolate homes. With the permission of our M. W. Grand Master, I now, on the part of my Lodge, fraternally appeal to our more fortunate sister Lodges to assist us in our great distress and need, and to give as their circumstances and our distress may in their opinion justify.

Contributions may be sent to the undersigned at Orange, Orange County, Texas.

W. H. EDDLEMAN,

*Worshipful Master of Blue Buck Lodge No. 227, F. & A. M.*

[SEAL.]

This will certify, that the permission of the M. W. Grand Master has been granted to the issuance of the above appeal to the brethren of Louisiana, and which appeal I fraternally recommend.

Grand Secretary's Office, New Orleans, Nov. 18th, 1886.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.

*Grand Secretary.*

## APPENDIX E.

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Report of Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence.

M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master:

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, to whom various matters have been referred by you during the recess of the Grand Lodge, have examined the same and reported as follows:

1. February 26th, 1886.—The Committee considered your communication of 23d February, instant, as to the propriety as well as legality of your continuing to hold the office of Master of Marion Lodge No. 68, since your

acceptance of the office of Grand Master. The Committee have no knowledge of any law written or unwritten having force in Louisiana which makes it illegal for you to hold and exercise the functions of both offices. In some jurisdictions and in other organizations there is an express law on the subject, which written law governs in those jurisdictions and organizations. In other jurisdictions the opinion has prevailed that there is an incompatibility in the holding of the two offices by the same individual at the same time, based upon some unwritten law the existence of which this Committee is wholly ignorant. In other jurisdictions, when the occasion has arisen, there has been found no objection on the ground of illegality or incompatibility; notably in the Grand Lodge of England, the oldest and first of all Grand Lodges, and heretofore in Louisiana. In 1873, p. 102, our Grand Lodge rejected a proposition declaring the Grand or Deputy Grand Master ineligible to an office in a Lodge—p. 103. The Committee think that in the absence of a law or a contrary opinion authoritatively expressed in this jurisdiction, the Grand Master has the right to retain his place of Master of Marion Lodge No. 68.

In the absence of a law governing this particular case, the Committee are unable to see how the Master can resign the office of Master without his own dispensation to that effect as Grand Master, which would be a farcical way out of the difficulty, if one existed. For the foregoing among other reasons, the Committee does not see any impropriety in the Grand Master continuing to hold the office of Master of Marion Lodge No. 68, and that of Grand Master at the same time.

2. March 11th, 1886.—Amendments to the By-Laws of St. James Lodge No. 47, fixing the remuneration of the Secretary, the monthly dues, requiring no affiliation fees and distributing the thirty dollars required for the three degrees in the Lodge, reported that the amendments proposed are matters wholly within the province of the Lodge and which does not concern nor come within the province of the Grand Lodge to determine, except the question of fees for degrees, and as this does not conflict with the limits fixed by the Grand Lodge.

3. May 4th, 1886—As to the queries of District Deputy Grand Master Hall in reference to the law of the Grand Lodge in cases where a F. C. neglects to apply for advancement for twelve months after receiving the F. C. degree: Report, that Section 69 of the General Regulations, in the opinion of the Committee, governs the procedure in this case, as far as its provisions extend, as this section has never been changed or amended by any edict or resolution of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 69. A separate ballot shall be required for each degree, and if the ballot be favorable, it shall entitle the applicant to receive the degree for which he was ballotted; but no degree after the first shall be conferred until the applicant shall have proved himself, by examination in open Lodge, to be well versed and proficient in the degree or degrees which he may have taken—the ballot for advancement to be taken immediately after the examination.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1865, the Committee on M. L. & J. reported the following opinion, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge and is now Edict No. 32:

(32) The ballot for the second and third degrees are as unrestricted, and have for their objects and within their purveyance as large a scope as the ballot for the first. The ballot is not on the *satisfaction* of the examination; this is expressed verbally, but upon the *worthiness* or *unworthiness* of the applicant for the higher degree, where new duties are enjoined and much stronger obligations assumed. *Com. Masonic Law and Jur. Adopted 1865.*

(33) 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.*

Edicts 34 and 35 adopted in 1873 have special reference to the matter under consideration and taken in connection with sec. 69. General Regulation and Edicts Nos. 32 and 33 require the following procedure in the case alluded to by R. W. Bro. Hall:

The report of the Committee of Investigation when made should have been received and a vote taken verbally upon its adoption; then, if the report was favorable to the candidate (applicant) and was adopted by the Lodge, it would replace the brother in the position he occupied in the Lodge before he allowed twelve months to elapse before making application for advancement to the Third Degree—he could then, as soon as he felt himself qualified, undergo an examination as to his proficiency in the previous degree or degrees, and if such examination was deemed satisfactory he should be immediately ballotted for advancement to the next degree, as expressed in Edict No. 32.

In the case of an applicant who has been elected to the E. A. or any other degree, who fails to present himself for initiation, passing or raising, for the space of twelve months, it would be eminently proper to order a second ballot on the action had upon the report of the Committee before conferring the E. A. Degree, and a new examination and ballot before had for those who had been previously elected to take the Second or Third Degree before these should be conferred upon him or them. But only the ballot for advancement is necessary or proper in the case referred to by Bro. Hall.

There is nothing to prevent—and it would be improper not to permit an E. A. or F. C. from visiting a Lodge of this degree for any length of time unless actually suspended or expelled.

4. June 6, 1886.—Case of Bro. Baldey, P. M. of Linwood Lodge, who was suspended for non-payment of Grand Lodge dues, and who had filed an appeal to the Grand Lodge. The question referred to the Committee was as to his status before the action of the Grand Lodge upon his appeal.

The Committee reported that their opinion was that the brother stands suspended from his masonic privileges until the Grand Lodge shall have tried the case on his appeal and shall have reversed and annulled the verdict of his Lodge. This view of the case in point is plainly borne out by the legislation of the Grand Lodge. See Sections 81, 86, 87 and 88, of General Regulations.

5. November 12, 1886.—Certain amendments to the By-Laws of Cervantes Lodge No. 5, having been referred to the Committee, which were to the effect, 1st, an amendment requiring all candidates to speak, etc., the Spanish language, and, 2d, requiring all business of the Lodge to be conducted in the

Spanish language, the Committee reported that the first amendment is in contravention of the Regulations of the Grand Lodge and the usages of Free-masonry, in that it requires other and further qualifications of candidates. The Grand Lodge has determined the qualifications of candidates for initiation into the mysteries of our Order, and no Lodge has the right or power to add to or take from such qualifications. And as to both amendments, they are contrary to the spirit of our Institution, which is to encourage the acquisition of the language of the country (in this country, the English), and while the Grand Lodge does not prohibit (as do some other Grand Lodges) the use of any other language in the working of the degrees and business of the Lodge, but permits the same, yet it would be detrimental to the best interests of the Order to permit the Lodges to restrict themselves to the use of a language not in common use and prohibit one in which all the business of the Grand Lodge is carried on.

6. November 20, 1866.—On the revisal of By-Laws of Abbeville Lodge No. 192, the Committee reported, after a general approval, the following exceptions:

1st. The latter part of Article 2, which consists of extracts from the Regulations and Edicts of the Grand Lodge. These extracts are the law of the Lodge without being included in its By-Laws, being the law of the Grand Lodge. They might be made an appendix of the By-Laws and printed in other type, and so as to indicate to the Lodge that the Lodge itself has no power over them.

2d. The above remarks apply to the whole of Sections 1, 3 and 4 of Article 3, and especially to that part of Section 4 which deprives a member in arrears three months' dues of the right to vote, being contrary to masonic law and usage. A Mason can be deprived of no right until after trial and conviction.

7. December 20, 1866: On the appeal of Bro. Wm. D. Means from the action of Lake Charles Lodge No. 165, expelling him from the Lodge and the Order, the Committee report on the questions of law raised by the appellant:

1st. That the W. M. appointed a committee to investigate, of five members instead of three is an irregularity, but one of which the accused could not complain, as it could not prejudice the case and was, no doubt, the result of over caution in favor of the accused on the part of the W. M. The record and documents show charges to have been preferred on the 16th October, and the committee reported on the 19th. There is no necessity for a second committee of investigation.

2d. There is no regulation against appointing on the committee to take testimony, brethren who were on the Committee of Investigation, nor is this such an irregularity, if an irregularity at all, as to invalidate the proceedings.

3d. There is no objection to a brother made a M. M. after charges were preferred, but before trial, to take part in the trial. He was competent if a M. M. and member of the Lodge at the time.

4th. There is no law forbidding the presence of the accuser at the time of taking the vote, provided he does not vote, while the accused cannot be present, but must retire before the vote is taken.

8. The revised By-Laws of Arcadia Lodge No. 126 were approved on February 26, 1886, and of Linwood Lodge No. 167 on December 10, 1886.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. Q. A. FELLOWS,

Chairman, for the Committee.

## APPENDIX F.

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS

FROM

### Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

*To the M. W. Grand Master:*

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence have received from the Grand Secretary and reviewed the following proceedings of sister Grand Lodges:

GRAND LODGES.	WHEN HELD.	WHEN RECEIVED.
Alabama.....	December, 1885 .....	April 6, 1886.
Arizona.....		
Arkansas .....	November, 1885.....	March 5, 1886.
British Columbia.....	June, 1886 .....	October 27, 1886.
California.....	October, 1885.....	February 25, 1886.
Canada .....	July, 1886 .....	February 6, 1887.
Colorado.....	October, 1886.....	December 13, 1886.
Connecticut .....	January, 1886.....	February 26, 1886.
Dakota .....	June, 1886 .....	July 21, 1886.
Delaware.....	October, 1886.....	January 10, 1887.
District of Columbia.....	December, 1885.....	April 12, 1886.
Florida .....	January, 1886.....	February 26, 1886.
Georgia.....	October, 1886. ....	January 9, 1887.
Idaho.....	September, 1886.....	December 4, 1886.
Illinois .....	October, 1886.....	October 22, 1886.
Indiana.....	May, 1886.....	June 18, 1886.
Indian Territory.....	November, 1886.....	January 14, 1887
Iowa.....	June, 1886 .....	August 2, 1886.
Kansas .....	February, 1886.....	May 6, 1886.
Kentucky .....	October, 1886.....	December 30, 1886.
Maine .....	May, 1886.....	August 14, 1886.
Manitoba.....	February, 1886.....	March 25, 1886.
Maryland.....	May, 1886.....	July 16, 1886.
Massachusetts .....	March, 1886.....	June 11, 1886.
Michigan.....	January, 1886.....	March 29, 1886.

Minnesota.....	January, 1886.....	July 19, 1886.
Mississippi.....	February, 1886.....	June 9, 1886.
Missouri.....	October, 1886.....	October 25, 1886.
Montana.....	{ October, 1885 .....	April 5, 1886.
	{ October, 1886.....	January 22, 1887.
Nebraska.....	June, 1886.....	September 12, 1886.
Nevada.....	June, 1886.....	September 10, 1886.
New Brunswick.....	April, 1886.....	October 30, 1886.
New Hampshire.....	May, 1886.....	August 16, 1886.
New Jersey.....	January, 1886.....	June 7, 1886.
New Mexico.....	November, 1885.....	March 28, 1886.
New York.....	June, 1886.....	July 14, 1886.
North Carolina .....	January, 1886.....	May 22, 1886.
Nova Scotia .....	June, 1886 .....	October 12, 1886.
Ohio.....	October, 1886.....	January 3, 1887.
Oregon .....	June, 1886 .....	August 10, 1886.
Pennsylvania.....	December, 1885.....	March 22, 1886.
Prince Edwards Island	June, 1886.....	September 25, 1886.
Quebec .....	January, 1886.....	June 1, 1886.
Rhode Island.....	May, 1885.....	April 20, 1886.
South Carolina .....	December, 1885 .....	April 19, 1886.
Tennessee .....	January, 1886.....	June 15, 1886.
Texas.....	December, 1885 .....	March 11, 1886.
Utah.....	January, 1886.....	March 20, 1886.
Vermont.....	June, 1886 .....	September 10, 1886.
Virginia.....	December, 1886.....	April 5, 1886.
Washington.....	June, 1886.....	December 15, 1886.
West Virginia.....	September, 1885.....	February 14, 1886.
Wisconsin.....	June, 1886.....	August 7, 1886.
Wyoming .....	December, 1885.....	July 14, 1886.

Since writing our General Report your Committee on Foreign Correspondence are in receipt of information from Mexico, in regard to the Grand Lodge at Vera Cruz, recognized by our Grand Lodge in 1886. That body, which at the time of our recognition was known as the "Mexican Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge," is now known by change of title as the "United Mexican Grand Lodge of F. & A. M.," by virtue of the fact that shortly after our recognition, the body which called itself the Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz Llave recognized the authority of the one we recognized, fused with it, under the new name above given, and thus in the State of Vera Cruz, there is now but one Grand Lodge, namely, the one we recognized, and possessing exclusive Sovereign Jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry in that State.

Also from various sources, full confirmation of the regularity of the formation and composition of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District, presided over at the present time by M. W. Bro. Carlos K. Ruiz, as Grand Master, whose claims have been before this Committee for

the past two years, and we find that it possesses exclusive jurisdiction in the Federal District of Mexico over regular Symbolic Masonry, and is entitled to recognition by our Grand Lodge. We express our sympathy with our brethren of the obedience to the Federal District Grand Lodge, in the attempted encroachment upon its jurisdiction by the Foreign Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, with which two Grand bodies, this Grand Lodge has for a long time had no correspondence by reason of similar acts of invasion of the territory of other jurisdictions.

The Grand Lodge of the Federal District formerly recognized by us in 1884, and which recognition was reconsidered in 1885, has ceased from about that date (1884) to act masonically and its constituents have coalesced with the Grand Lodge now recognized by us.

Under the resolution of this Grand Lodge adopted in 1885, applications from the Grand Lodges of other Mexican States and Territories for recognition are postponed until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, at which time it is hoped your Committee will be able to report favorably upon them, on fuller information than we now possess. The foregoing and accompanying resolutions and tables are fraternally submitted.

J. Q. A. FELLOWS, and

F. DE P. VILLASANA,

Committee.

1. *Resolved*, that the Grand Lodge of South Australia be recognized as a legitimate Grand Lodge, and welcomed among the Grand Lodges of the World.

2. *Resolved*, that we recognize as a legitimate Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, and extend to her a cordial welcome.

3. *Resolved*, that so long as the three Lodges, to wit, St. George No. 440, St. Paul No. 374, and St. Lawrence No 640, in Montreal, province of Quebec, refuse and neglect to yield obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the members of said Lodges cannot be recognized as Masons in good standing, by any of the Lodges or Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

## STATISTICAL TABLE OF GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGES.	Date of Proceedings.	Members.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dismissed.	Suspended and Expelled.	Suspended for non-payment dues.
Alabama.....	December, 1885	7,726	299	255	145	145	266	14	328
Arizona.....	November, 1885	353	11	30	1	5	16	.....	18
Arkansas.....	November, 1885	10,452	531	446	112	200	264	35	276
British Columbia.....	June, 1886	333	18	14	.....	3	13	4	.....
California.....	October, 1885	14,260	593	546	81	220	448	18	277
Canada.....	July, 1886	19,250	1,115	395	141	212	716	11	645
Colorado.....	October, 1886	3,919	241	161	13	43	162	.....	*79
Connecticut.....	January, 1886	14,904	389	84	42	207	105	5	185
Dakota.....	June, 1886	3,154	402	207	18	20	112	.....	*80
Delaware.....	October, 1886	1,506	80	13	2	16	13	.....	*30
District of Columbia.....	December, 1885	3,008	113	47	54	52	58	1	81
Florida.....	January, 1886	2,302	173	109	24	36	102	1	53
Georgia.....	October, 1886	11,258	533	390	139	200	469	.....	*276
Idaho.....	September, 1886	540	45	32	.....	7	25	.....	*10
Illinois.....	October, 1886	40,203	1,932	694	277	476	1,317	26	950
Indiana.....	May, 1886	22,548	899	482	206	298	956	64	792
Indian Territory.....	November, 1886	748	66	29	4	13	40	23	76
Iowa.....	June, 1886	21,816	1,143	504	95	185	1,031	19	.....
Kansas.....	February, 1886	13,277	922	760	70	110	583	.....	*193
Kentucky.....	October, 1886	13,410	738	275	235	217	575	48	720
Louisiana.....	February, 1886	3,610	178	34	36	77	54	5	80
Maine.....	May, 1886	20,039	624	107	119	269	239	2	191
Manitoba.....	February, 1886	1,350	136	83	3	7	74	.....	42
Maryland.....	May, 1886	4,889	111	29	13	35	53	2	40
Massachusetts.....	December, 1885	27,599	1,027	208	62	346	316	1	263
Michigan.....	January, 1886	27,045	1,282	446	76	320	673	18	683
Minnesota.....	January, 1886	7,528	578	294	33	78	298	5	140
Mississippi.....	February, 1886	8,422	208	192	122	188	231	12	382
Missouri.....	October, 1886	26,571	947	725	210	311	841	67	524
Montana.....	October, 1886	1,298	92	65	5	13	42	37	92
Nebraska.....	June, 1886	6,698	535	874	41	44	421	14	120
Nevada.....	June, 1886	1,053	27	26	21	15	51	2	43
New Brunswick.....	April, 1886	1,881	76	16	12	23	96	2	35
New Hampshire.....	May, 1886	8,139	265	.....	15	117	102	1	65
New Jersey.....	January, 1886	12,403	528	124	66	192	178	3	302
New Mexico.....	November, 1885	533	68	31	1	1	32	6	.....
New York.....	June, 1886	71,977	3,221	770	835	1,070	838	23	1,327
North Carolina.....	January, 1886	6,232	345	114	45	117	177	30	177
Nova Scotia.....	June, 1886	2,932	182	38	36	37	114	.....	87
Ohio.....	October, 1886	32,568	1,431	515	877	415	821	61	1,402
Oregon.....	June, 1886	3,318	112	123	21	35	80	11	90
Pennsylvania.....	December, 1885	37,175	1,696	437	.....	497	354	83	504
Prince Edward Island.....	June, 1886	448	33	10	3	4	34	.....	6
Quebec.....	January, 1886	2,822	141	39	28	30	110	1	116
Rhode Island.....	May, 1885	3,597	127	159	7	56	23	8	10
South Carolina.....	December, 1885	5,447	246	.....	8	119	.....	.....	*267
Tennessee.....	January, 1886	14,755	474	359	94	266	527	32	360
Texas.....	December, 1885	17,514	962	1,057	162	356	1,130	48	840
Utah.....	January, 1886	474	23	18	6	6	21	.....	24
Vermont.....	June, 1886	8,017	313	79	24	112	147	8	79
Virginia.....	December, 1885	9,013	.....	.....	44	161	273	28	213
Washington.....	June, 1886	1,807	131	107	4	27	82	21	46
West Virginia.....	September, 1886	8,542	156	45	31	47	93	15	116
Wisconsin.....	June, 1886	12,922	627	186	44	151	318	16	148
Wyoming.....	December, 1885	436	32	14	2	8	23	1	.....
Total net gain, 5,585		599,020	27,122	12,704	4,757	8,094	16,254	832	13,518

\* This includes the expelled and suspended for unmasonic conduct.

## DISTRIBUTION.

On motion of W. Bro. Wm. Benton Boggs, it was

*Resolved*, That the address of the M. W. Grand Master be distributed as follows, viz:

Such as relates to Necrology, to a special committee.

Such as relates to Reinstatements and the State of the Order, to the Committee on the State of the Order.

Such as relates to Constitutional quorums, Revision of the Law, Rules of Order, Decisions, Joint Occupancy, Grand Lodge Quebec, to Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence.

Such as relates to Work, to Committee on Work.

Such as relates to Grand Lodge Hall and expenses of late illness of Past Grand Master Whitaker, to Committee on Audit and Accounts.

Such as relates to Union Fraternal Lodge No. 53, extinct, Corner Stone Lodge No. 204, extinct, and Blue Buck Lodge No. 227, to Committee on Chartered Lodges.

Such as relates to Appeals and Grievances to Committee on Appeals and Grievances; such as relates to Temple property and Grand Lodge Finances, to a special committee.

## REPORT OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that he had received the report of R. W. Bro. John G. McWilliams, Deputy Grand Master, and directed that same be referred, unread, to Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges:

SHREVEPORT, LA., February 12th, 1887, A. L. 5887.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana:

*M. W. Sir and Brother*—On one occasion only during the past year have I been called upon to perform any official action.

A communication from the R. W. Grand Secretary, under date of December 4th, 1886, and covering documents relative to action taken by Perfect Union Lodge No. 1 and Marion Lodge No. 68, agreeing to consolidate the two Lodges into one Lodge, to be named and numbered Perfect Union No. 1, was submitted to me for consideration in your absence from the State.

Finding that the action taken by the two Lodges, and their proposed consolidation were in conformity with Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, and considering the reasons assigned for the proposed consolidation entirely satisfactory, I issued an order in December, 1886, ratifying and confirming the union of Marion Lodge No. 68 with Perfect Union Lodge No. 1, under the name and number of Perfect Union Lodge No. 1, and instructed the Grand Secretary to endorse the order upon the charter of both Lodges.

It affords me gratification to add to this report that Masonry in this immediate vicinity is in a strong, flourishing condition.

J. G. McWILLIAMS,

Deputy Grand Master

## REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

The M. W. Grand Master directed that the reports received from District Deputy Grand Masters be referred, unread, to the Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges.

## JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

R. W. Bro. George H. Packwood having about this time entered the Grand Lodge, by direction of the M. W. Grand Master took his proper station and assumed the jewel of his office.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments on special committees relative to his address :

## 1. NECROLOGY.

R. W. and Rev. W. T. Dickinson Dalzell, Grand Chaplain; W. Herman C. Duncan, Jefferson Lodge No. 191; W. P. M. Schneidau, Union Lodge No. 172; W. and Rev. Wm. K. Douglas.

## 2. TEMPLE PROPERTY.

R. W. Wm. W. Leake, P. S. G. W., Feliciana Lodge No. 31; W. W. Benton Boggs, Red Land Lodge No. 148; W. Albert G. Brice, Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58.

## GRAND TREASURER.

R. W. Arthur W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer, submitted his annual report and specification of warrants, which, on motion, were received and referred to the Committee on Audit and Accounts :

## GRAND TREASURERS' REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, December 31st, 1886.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

*Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren—I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the financial transactions of my office for the year ending December 31st, 1886, with account current and specification of warrants:*

A. W. HYATT, GRAND TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA, F. AND A. M.

1885.	<i>Dr.</i>	
Dec. 31.	To balance on hand.....	\$ 230 88
	To amount received from Grand Secretary during 1886 .....	13,751 20
	Total .....	13,982 08

1886.	<i>Cr.</i>	
Dec. 31.	By 114 warrants paid during the year.....	13,738 57
	Balance on hand December 31st, 1886.....	\$ 242 51

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

A. W. HYATT,  
Grand Treasurer.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7th, 1887.

1886.		
Dec. 31.	To balance on hand this day.....	\$ 243 51
	To amount received from the Grand Secretary from January 1st, 1887, to February 7th, 1887, inclusive.	2,602 51
	Total.....	2,846 02
	By warrants paid from January 1st, 1887, to Febru-	
	ary 7th, 1887..	1,363 31
	Balance on hand February 7th, 1887.....	\$ 1,482 71

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. HYATT,  
Grand Treasurer.

Your Grand Treasurer holds for collection, for account of the Grand Lodge, three mortgage notes, all dated May 21st, 1886, payable at one, two and three years after date, each for the sum of \$2750 (total \$8250), bearing six per cent. per annum interest from date until payment, and signed by Miles Owen, Esq. These notes were received as part payment for lots sold on Carondelet street.

#### SPECIFICATION OF WARRANTS.

1886.		
Dec. 31.	35 warrants from January 1st to December 4th, on account Grand Lodge Hall.....	\$ 1,602 70
	10 warrants from January 27th to December 18th, on account of Polar Star Hall.....	76 67

Dec. 31.	13 warrants from January 1st to December 1st, on account of Masonic Cemetery .....	787 30
	10 warrants from January 16th to October 6th, on account of Masonic Temple.....	1,851 05
	39 warrants from January 1st to December 31st, on account of Grand Lodge expenses.....	2,054 35
	13 warrants from March 17th to September 17th, on account of interest on Grand Lodge bonds.....	2,100 00
	1 warrant February 17th, on account of Grand Lodge Library.....	114 50
	5 warrants from February 1st to November 23d, on account of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1.....	520 00
	4 warrants from January 1st to October 5th, on account of J. C. Batchelor, M. D., and expenses, postage in 1885.....	2,065 00
	1 warrant March 23d, on account of diplomas.....	65 00
	1 warrant May 13th, on account of Mt. Gerizim Lodge No. 54.....	2 00
	3 warrants September 17th, on account of Grand Lodge bonds.....	2,500 00
		\$13,738 57

## GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following, his annual report, and financial statement and trial balance from the books of the Grand Lodge. The same was received. The financial portion referred to the Committee on Audits and Accounts, and the remainder to appropriate committees.

GRAND LODGE HALL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,  
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
February 14th, 1887. } }

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

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren*—Your Grand Secretary, in accordance with constitutional requirement, respectfully submits the following statement and summary of the official transactions of his office since the last Annual Grand Communication, together with account current, supplementary receipts, and trial balance from the books of the Grand Lodge.

Immediately after the close of the last Grand Communication I issued the usual Annual Circular to Domestic and Foreign

Grand Bodies; and on the 1st of March I issued a circular (attached to the Monthly Circular) giving a brief synopsis of the actions of the Grand Lodge during the Annual Grand Communication, and sent it to Lodges and all parties concerned. The Monthly Circular has been issued regularly on the first of each month, and during March I mailed an official extract from minutes of Grand Lodge to each Lodge and party interested, and in addition a slip containing the remarks of the M. W. Grand Master on "The Good of the Order." A number was sent to each Lodge for distribution to the members.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

On the 20th February, by permission, I gave the printing to A. W. Hyatt, at the same price as last year, and furnished him copy. I received the first copies on April 17th, and as they were received they were mailed to Grand Officers, D. D. Grand Masters, Domestic and Foreign Grand Lodges.

#### LIBRARY.

The Grand Lodge is under obligation to the following, viz:

February 16. To M. W. Jos. P. Hornor, 16 bound volumes, viz: True Delta, 3 vols., 1859 and 1860; Daily Crescent, 13 vols., 1852 to 1860.

March 6. To Grand Lodge Missouri, 1 bound volume Proceedings 1885.

March 8. To M. W. Bro. R. Van Valzah, for a Calendar of Lodges, Indianapolis.

March 11. To M. W. Bro. F. Speed, for a Calendar of Lodges, Vicksburg.

April 8. To Grand Lodge Vermont, 1 bound volume Proceedings 1885.

April 20. To Grand Chapter of Louisiana for Reprint of Grand Chapter of Nebraska, 1878-1880.

April 20. To J. H. Taylor, copy U. S. Civil Service Commission.

May 13. To Grand Lodge Massachusetts, for bound copy Proceedings 1885.

May 18. Grand Lodge Scotland for copy of Proceedings of 1886.

June 8. To Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, Pa., for Centennial History of Lodge, 1785-1885.

June 18. To Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge Michigan, copy of "Laws of Grand Lodge."

July 7. To Grand Lodge Virginia, for bound copy of Proceedings 1885.

August 14. Grand Lodge Florida. I sent Bro. Grand Secretary as complete a set of our Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter as I could to replace their loss by fire.

August 24. To Grand Secretary Grand Lodge Manitoba, Proceedings 1860 to 1875 and 1877, to complete files.

August 26. To Grand Lodge Maine, for three copies "Unveiling of Monument to Bro. Baron DeKalb by Grand Lodge."

October 7. To Grand Lodge New York, for bound copy Constitution and Regulations, edition 1886.

October 20. To Grand Lodge Illinois, for bound copy of Proceedings 1886.

October 21. To Bro S. Hutchings, Alabama, for 5 bound volumes History of Scotland, edition 1805, and 2 bound volumes of The Sun, New York, and 6 volumes unbound.

January 10, 1887. To Grand Lodge Missouri for Grand Secretary, a bound copy Proceedings 1886. And generally have tried to accommodate Bro. Grand Secretaries whenever I could.

#### DISPENSATIONS, SPECIAL.

For, see Address of M. W. Grand Master.

#### BLANKS,

For Annual Returns and for Report of D. D. Grand Masters were mailed with September Circular, and blanks for proxies were mailed with January Circular.

## CONSTITUTIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

In April last I had slips prepared, correcting and with changes made in General Regulations and Edicts. I sent corrected copy to the Grand Officers, D. D. Grand Masters, and three copies to each Lodge, with additional slips to put in those they had on hand.

## BY-LAWS.

The following were received, referred to and reported upon by the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, approved by M. W. Grand Master, and were returned to Lodges with a copy of the report:

March 11th and 16th, St. James Lodge No. 47.

April 6th, Arcadia Lodge No. 126.

November 20th and 27th, Abbeville Lodge No. 192.

December 10th, Linn Wood Lodge No. 167.

November 8th, Cervantes Lodge No. 5, amendments proposed were referred to Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, were reported upon, and report referred to M. W. Grand Master—not approved.

## AMENDMENTS APPROVED BY GRAND MASTER.

April 22d, Western Star Lodge No. 24 (time of meeting).

June 19th and 27th, Plains Lodge No. 135 (changing affiliation fee).

July 2d, Louisiana Lodge No. 102 (changing fees).

December 21st, Corinthian Lodge No. 190 (time of meeting).

## CERTIFICATES OF GOOD STANDING.

February 9th. Three duplicates issued to R. W. Bro. J. D. Addison for those lost by him. Bros. Thos. Franklin, Jas. Owens and Jas. Kile, of late Kisatchie Union Lodge No. 186.

March 4th. By order to O. C. Wassman, of late Providence Lodge No. 50. (Paid \$4 50.)

March 15th. Grand Master granted petition to ten members of late Providence Lodge No. 50 to obtain certificates of

good standing on paying \$5 each, and I notified them through C. R. Egerly, P. M.

April 12th. To Rev. Chas. Morrison, of late Excelsior Lodge No. 166. (Paid \$4 25.)

April 16th. To C. H. Webb, of late Providence Lodge No. 50. (Paid \$5.)

May 10th. To W. E. Pegram, of late Jackson Lodge No. 45. (Paid \$8.)

June 11th. To A. H. Cherry and J. G. Oldfield, of late Providence Lodge No. 50 (\$5 each). (Paid \$10.)

August 9th. To D. Arent and I. Shuster, conditionally.

November 8th. To Jno. Trussell, of late Terryville Lodge No. 118. (Paid \$7 85.)

November 12th. To A. Klotz, of late Assumption Lodge No. 203. (Paid \$14 50.)

November 12th. To A. Samuel, of late Assumption Lodge No. 203. (Paid \$14 50.)

December 6th. To H. W. Petty, of late Terryville Lodge No. 118. Free.

December 16th. To N. L. McLeod, of late Jeffersonian Lodge No. 138. (Paid \$15.)

December 21st. To H. Brown, of late Union Fraternal Lodge No. 53. (To be paid by his claim.)

February 1st. To I. T. Hinton, of late Excelsior Lodge No. 166. (Nothing.)

In connection, on April 27th I sold three gavels and one ballot box, the former property of extinct Lodges, for \$3.

#### DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

March 10th, were appointed.

March 13th, made out commissions for the new, and notified those reappointed, and in April I sent them copies of Constitution and General Regulations brought up to date.

## GRAND LODGES, RECOGNITION AND REPRESENTATION.

During the last year I received communications from two brethren, our distinguished Representatives at Foreign Grand Easts. The one, that on a certain celebrated masonic occasion, he was the only Representative present, not fully clothed, etc., etc. The other asking for a Grand Lodge ribbon upon which to suspend his jewel, etc.

I answered that, as far as I was aware, or could ascertain, our Grand Lodge had never adopted a specific ribbon (color), nor had it sent *clothing* with the jewel of Representative.

In May I received from Grand Lodge of Spain (Perez) a list of Grand Officers, etc. Sent a copy of our proceedings.

In June I received from the R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England the Representative's jewel of that Grand Lodge, with a request that R. W. Bro. Geo. J. Pinckard be invested therewith. Directed R. W. Bro. Pinckard to attend at Marion Lodge on July 1st, where he was invested by the M. W. Grand Master.

In July I received from Grand Lodge of Quebec circular letters containing edict of non-intercourse with Grand Lodge of England. Referred them to Grand Officers and Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

In November I received a report from our Grand Representative at Grand East of Colorado that that Grand Lodge had acted upon the suggested international resolutions of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence of 1885, and had accepted the sixth resolution as being thought the essential feature. Notified M. E. G.

The following Grand Lodges made request for recognition and for exchange of Representatives. Were referred to Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

February 18th. From Grand Lodge of State of Jalasco, Mexico, with notice of formation, and for recognition, etc. Appoints R. W. Bro. J. C. Batchelor Representative.

March 4th. From Grand Lodge of State of Oaxaca, Mexico, for the same. Referred.

March 31st. From Grand Lodge Buja, Cal. (Lower California) Mexico, for the same. Referred.

April 29th. From Grand Lodge Vante Guerriro, Mexico, for same. Referred. Said Lodge appoints R. W. Bro. F. de P. Villasana Representative.

October 4th. Communication from Grand Lodge Federal District of Mexico. Referred to Foreign Correspondence Committee.

July 8th. Received communication from Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship, Berlin, with names nominated for Representatives. Referred.

#### COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

July 2d. Grand Lodge Arkansas—To M. W. Jno. J. Sumpster, of Hot Springs, vice M. W. Luke E. Barber, deceased.

September 13th. Grand Lodge Idaho—To R. W. J. H. Van Schaick, Silver City, vice M. W. Jno. A. Post, deceased.

November 19th. Grand Lodge Kansas—To R. W. Jacob DeWitt, Selina. By Express.

November 19th. Grand Lodge Rhode Island—To M. W. N. Van Slyck, Providence, vice M. W. T. A. Doyle, deceased.

December 17th. Grand Lodge Washington—To R. W. Fred. Furst, Spokana Falls, Washington Territory.

#### COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.

November 18th. Grand Lodge Iowa—For R. W. Chas. F. Buck, reappointed.

November 21st. Grand Lodge Kansas—For R. W. Jno. G. McWilliams.

January 7th, 1887. Grand Lodge Georgia—For R. W. Mark Quayle.

#### CONSOLIDATION.

April 21st. I endorsed upon the charters of Marion Lodge No. 68 and Orient Lodge No. 173 the act of consolidation and returned the same to Marion Lodge No. 68.

May 29th. I endorse the act of consolidation upon the charters of Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58 and of Perfect Harmony Lodge No. 176 and returned the same to Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58.

December 4th. I received official notice of proposed consolidation of *Perfect Union* Lodge No. 1 with *Marion* Lodge No. 68, and that the said consolidation be consummated by the installation of officers of the joint Lodge on the 23d inst., and asking the approval of said consolidation by the M. W. Grand Master, etc., which request, with the resolution, etc., I at once mailed to R. W. D. Grand Master Jno. G. McWilliams, at Shreveport, La., as M. W. Bro. Jos. P. Hornor, Grand Master, was absent from the jurisdiction.

On the 11th I received the answer of R. W. Deputy Grand Master, approving the said consolidation and the terms thereof, any further instructions to endorse the said approval upon the charters of the said Lodges, viz: Perfect Union Lodge No. 1 and Marion Lodge No. 68, under the seal of the Grand Lodge. This was done, and on the 23d inst. I sent approval, etc., to the Lodges, and the consolidation was consummated in the north wing Lodge room of Masonic Hall, that evening, and the said consolidated Lodges No. 1 and No. 68 to be known as Perfect Union Lodge No. 1.

On 26th inst. I received from the Secretary the original proposition from Lodge No. 1 to Lodge No. 68, and filed the same with other papers in Lodge box in office.

#### RELIEF.

September 13th. By order I issued Grand Master circulars to Grand Officers, Deputies and Lodges for contributions for our suffering brethren in Charleston, South Carolina, and forwarded amounts up to October 12th, when notice was received that enough had been sent. I notified the Lodges of the fact and returned all receipts after that date to donors. I sent what I had on hand up to that date. My account of receipts, etc., has

been submitted to Committee on Audit and Accounts and audited. The amount received is \$606 80; amount from account of Grand Treasurer, \$604; expense postal orders, \$2 80. Total, \$606 80.

November 24th. By order, \$100 was sent through Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1 to Blue Buck Lodge No. 227, and sundry contributions received by me forwarded and published in monthly circular.

October 15th. Twenty-five dollars, by order of D. D. Grand Master, was paid for relief of Mrs. ——.

#### LODGES.

In the March Circular I gave a synopsis of all action affecting Lodges; and in April notified each by letter, in some cases the communications were addressed to both the last known W. M. and Secretary.

#### UNION FRATERNAL NO. 53.

Charter was forfeited February, 1886. It has 12 members, 5 of whom are life members, and 14 returned suspended, for non-payment of dues, owing \$170 75. The Lodge owes to the Grand Lodge \$48, giving a pro rata of \$4 (and also a balance on a note of \$225). I received the list of members, amounts due and statement from Bro. I. Shuster, late Secretary, and also an inventory, viz: 1 Bible, 2 gray blankets, 1 altar, 1 large trowel, 1 gilt letter G, 7 lamps and fixtures, 1 chart, 1 secretary's desk, 2 swords, 10 spittoons, stewards' rods, 2 middle chamber columns and globes, 3 gavels, a lot of aprons and gloves, a heating stove and drum; cash \$12. (The charter and ballot box are missing or lost.) The jewels belong to Mount Gerizim Lodge No. 54, and were loaned. With above was received a proposition to put the hall property in charge of Bro. I. Shuster, that he might have charge of and rent it, so that revenue might be derived from it that would ultimately pay the debt, and to have it insured, etc. The note above mentioned was for amount due

the Chapter for the Lodge's portion of repairs to hall, etc., which had been agreed to divide between the Lodge and the Chapter. (The hall and lot of ground belonged to the Lodge.) I referred the matter to the Grand Master, who directed me to use my own judgment in the settlement of the Lodge affairs. That he was willing to assist the brethren in any proper way, but would not sanction any further outlay on the part of the Grand Lodge; that if such be required he should feel constrained to recommend sale at an early date.

On the statement received from the late secretary, as above mentioned, I made out an account pro rata, etc., and sent a copy to Bro. Shuster, for use of those concerned. Subsequently the property was put in charge of Bro. Shuster to rent for benefit of Grand Lodge, etc.

In November, by direction, I wrote to Bro. D. Arent to have the hall insured, which was subsequently done in the Pelican Insurance Company, the hall for \$600 and the furniture and fixtures for \$50, and I heard from Bro. Arent that he would soon be down and would bring the books and papers, and also the books of Alabama Lodge No. 224, which had been given him by the D. D. Grand Master. I have a letter since I wrote the above from him, saying he would not be down, in all probability till April.

#### NAPOLEON LODGE NO. 94.

This Lodge has not made returns for 1883, 4, 5, or 86. In last returns it had nineteen members. In June, 1886, I was applied to by Bros. Elder and Potts, of the Lodge, for dimits, etc.; "that the Lodge hall, charter, books and all had been burnt and destroyed." I told them this was the first I knew of the loss, etc. I had forgotten that W. Bro. O. B. Steele had called at my office and had told me the hall, charter, books and everything had burnt (April 17th, 1883), which I reported. See page 17, proceedings of 1884, and in July I received a communication from R. W. Bro. Dr. A. S. Helmick, late W. M. and

D. D. G. M., saying I had done him great injustice in my letter to Bros. Elder and Potts. That Bro. Steele had reported the loss (this was the fact; Bro. S. did tell me of it, but not officially, and I had forgotten it when I wrote the letter). I nor the Grand Lodge never received any official notices of the loss of hall and charter, etc. The R. W. Brother asked for a copy of Constitution and Regulations, and that he will call a meeting and have the proper returns made out and forwarded. I sent it, but have had no reply. I recommend in this case that the charter be declared forfeited, and that the brethren, members of the said Lodge No. 94, be furnished certificates, free of charge, so soon as a proper return stating the facts be filed in the office of the Grand Secretary.

#### LAFAYETTE LODGE NO. 56.

The last return made was for 1883, and paid up to that date. It petitioned for permission to surrender, which was granted in 1884. Of this action the Lodge was notified through the March circular, proceedings of Grand Lodge, and especially by letter, and the law relative to surrender of charter; was again notified in 1885 and 1886. On May 28th, 1886, I received an answer from Brother and late W. M. J. C. Jones, that he would send the jewels in a few days. I answered, and asked him particularly to send the charter, books, etc. I have not heard from him since.

I recommend forfeiture of charter in this case.

#### MOUNT VERNON LODGE NO. 83.

This Lodge sends down returns and \$20 for dues, and an appeal for relief from old balance due, amount of \$85.

I refer the appeal to the Committee, and recommend favorable consideration.

The above was received 28th January, instant.

## CYPRESS LODGE NO. 89.

This Lodge made no returns for 1884, 5 or 86. Was notified each year by circular and letter. February 25th, 1886, I received a letter from Bro. W. T. Benthal, formerly the Tyler (in last return made), for his dimit, as the Lodge had surrendered its charter, etc. I answered that I knew nothing of the surrender, and I wrote to the Worshipful Master for information. In June I received another, to the same effect, which I forwarded to Lodge, addressed to Bro. H. W. Ogden, W. M., or T. J. Tidwell, Secretary, to care of the Postmaster at Benton, La. No answer received.

I recommend charter to be forfeited in this case.

## SPARTA LODGE NO. 108.

For a full statement of affairs of this Lodge, see my report on page 49, and of action of Grand Lodge, page 80, proceedings of 1885, also on page 50 of proceedings of 1886.

On May 14th, 1886, as no reply to my request for the \$100 offered by the Lodge being received, I wrote to and requested R. W. Bro. U. N. Page, D. D. G. M. Eighth District, to take charge of and report upon charter, books, etc., of said Lodge. On 15th December last I received from Bros. Aug. Stall and J. A. May, Past Masters, and representing twenty-five members of the Lodge (and purporting to be) an answer to mine, above mentioned, and stating the reason why they had not been able to do so sooner, enclosing a draft on Messrs. R. M. Walmsley & Co. ("all they say they can raise"), and ask to be reinstated, etc., and enclose a list of fifteen members who will be present at the reorganization, if permitted, and also a list of those known to be dead, and the old charter of the Lodge, which is signed by the following Grand Officers, all now passed to a happier life, viz: Grand Master Jno. Gedge, Deputy Grand Master Geo. W. Catlett; Senior Grand Warden Dr. R. F. McGuire; Junior Grand Warden, W. L. Knox; Grand Treasurer S. Herriman; Grand Secretary Edward Barnett; and say they are willing to

conform to the Constitution, Regulations and Edicts of the Grand Lodge, and that they can and will make a good Lodge. I referred this to the Grand Master, with a history of the Lodge's affairs, who directed me to collect the draft and to issue to the brethren authority to reconstitute the Lodge, and to endorse the authority upon the old charter, which would make it preferable to a new one, and to send such other matter and instructions as I may judge them to require.

I sent them to care of Bros. Stall and Mays, a copy Proceedings Grand Lodge for 1879 and 1886, six copies of Constitution and Regulations brought up to date (three in boards), authority to have Lodge reconstituted by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, or by such Present or Past Master of a Louisiana Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, as they might select, with authority to elect and to install officers for the coming year. The original charter endorsed over the seal of the Grand Lodge, and such instructions as I supposed would facilitate their action. I sent all but the books by letter post, and they were received. I furthermore said to them, that should they reorganize before January, that no dues would be charged them for 1886.

On January 25th, I received a report of the reconstitution of Lodge by election and installation of the following officers, viz :

- P. M. Augustus Stall, W. M.
- P. M. Jas. A. Mays, S. W.
- P. M. Geo. L. Boone, J. W.
- J. Floyd Smith, Treasurer.
- Jeff. J. Sprowls, Secretary; Thos. J. Fonts, Chaplain.
- R. M. Crowson, Jr., S. D.; Simon J. Neal, J. D.
- R. A. Kounee and L. B. Wardlaw, Stewards.
- Simon P. Day, Tyler.

I filed this for a substitute for a Lodge return, and wrote for a full return to be made upon the blank sent.

February 11th. I this day received a full return of the reconstitution of the Lodge, and a petition for relief from old balance of \$87. I filed the return and referred the petition to Committee.

#### BROOKVILLE LODGE NO. 162.

This charter was forfeited February 9th, 1886; its last return was for 1880; had 14 members; is due \$114; pro rata is \$8. See report on page 42, Proceedings 1886.

On December 4th, I received by rail a box containing the charter, seal, one register, one minute book from 1860 to 1866, one from 1867 to January 5th, 1881, two receipt books, one order book, two old roll books, one bible, ten Jewels (wood and tin), one wooden trowel (broken), three wood candlesticks, two pillars, one wooden compass, one wood and one tin G (broken), one broken bell. The books are in cupboard. There is no Ledger or account book. The charter is cancelled and put in outer desk; all the others, except the Bible, I directed to be destroyed, as worse than useless.

M. W. Bro. S. M. Todd, P. G. M. and P. G. Sec., saw them and remarked it was the worst lot of books and tools he had ever seen. For account, see Extinct Lodge book, page 133.

#### HAYNESVILLE LODGE NO. 169.

This Lodge petitioned to surrender in 1884; the same was permitted in 1886, upon the receipt of the books, etc. In March last, I received a box containing, viz: charter, seal, two minute books, 1860 to 1869 and 1874 to 1883, one register (last entry 1882), one ledger, one Bible, eight Lodge and two other jewels, sixty-four cotton aprons. Jewels estimated at \$8, Bible \$1. Everything else of the poorest character. The Lodge had twenty members; owing to Lodge \$52 22; and had thirty-seven suspended members owing \$423 30; it was due to Grand Lodge \$194 50; pro rata \$9 70—say \$9 50. I made up account 12th April, and sent a copy of amounts due.

N. B.—In the same box I received the paraphernalia of the Chapter.

## LONGWOOD LODGE NO. 183.

For report on this Lodge see pages 44 and 45, and for action of Grand Lodge permitting it to surrender, see page 75, Proceedings 1886. Its last return was for 1883. The amount due is \$38; has fourteen members.

In June last, Bro. W. H. B. Croom, S. W. in the last return, and is Post Master at Mooringsport, informed me that there was matter in his office addressed to the W. M. and to the Secretary of the Lodge, but that neither of them would take it out, and asked me what to do with it. I directed him to take it out and to give it to such of the members as he thought would appreciate it, and asked him to inform me as to charter, books, jewels and property.

I received his answer in July. He informs me the hall belongs to the Lodge, but that it is dilapidated and not worth much; Lodge has jewels, swords, books, two dozen chairs, etc., and asked me to advise as to a new Lodge, or surrender, etc. I gave him all the information I could in either case, but declined to advise, other than to get a meeting of the members and decide as to what course they deemed best, and to inform me what they decided to do.

I have heard nothing from him or them since, and would recommend that their charter be forfeited.

## ABBEVILLE LODGE NO. 192.

In April, 1885, this Lodge lost everything by fire; reported at the last Communication, and applied to the Grand Lodge to loan them paraphernalia, etc., which was granted. See page 94, Proceedings 1886; and the Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges submitted a resolution remitting the dues of 1885 to said Lodge. This was, by resolution, referred to Committee of Audit and Accounts, and was failed to be further reported upon; and is therefore on list of unfinished business for this Communication. See page 75, Ib.

Under the first resolution referred to, the Grand Secretary loaned and sent to Lodge three mallets, one gavel, square and level, ballot box, letter G, one Bible, ten jewels, eight collars, two columns for wardens, three candlesticks, one canvass, and sixty-four aprons, all estimated at \$13 25, should the Lodge wish to purchase them.

This Lodge has made returns; has twenty-four members, and has conferred two degrees—dues \$32.

On February 13th I received the petition for remission of dues on account of burning of hall, and letter, which I filed for Committee, and recommend it be granted.

#### FRIENDSHIP LODGE NO. 215.

This charter was forfeited February, 1886; it had failed to make returns since 1880. It then had fifteen members, and owed \$38 00.

In August last I had a communication from R. W. Bro. H. H. Hathorne, P. D. D. Grand Master, who, writing for them, says that the members have raised \$50, which they will forward if they could be reconstituted and receive authority to elect and install officers, etc. After consulting the M. W. Grand Master, I wrote them that the M. W. Grand Master could not act in their case, as their charter had been forfeited, and the Grand Lodge only can re-charter, and advised them to petition to the Grand Lodge for return of charter and to state their case and circumstances fairly, and to send it to me before the Annual Communication in February, 1887.

I recommend that a duplicate charter be given free of expense except Grand Secretary's fee, and the Lodge restored on payment of \$50.

#### ALABAMA LODGE NO. 224.

This Lodge had made no returns since 1880, and was owing \$22 50. It was permitted to surrender at last Communication (see page 75). It sent its books to R. W. Bro. W. D. Hender-

son, who gave them to Bro. I. Shuster to be sent down by Bro. Arent. Books received, but not examined.

I recommend that surrender be accepted.

#### BLUE BUCK LODGE NO. 227.

This Lodge is situated on Johnson's Bayou, in the extreme south-west portion of Louisiana, nearly opposite Sabine City in Texas, and was submerged by the same storm or tidal-wave, sweeping off a large number of the inhabitants, drowning some seventy persons and destroying many buildings and much stock and property.

The W. Master, W. H. Eddleman, in November last, applied to the Grand Master on the part of the families of the members, and gave a description of their condition. The Grand Master, after ascertaining many particulars of the case, and that many were suffering for necessaries, ordered \$100 sent to their relief, and granted the W. Master permission to apply to the Lodges of our jurisdiction for assistance, and for me to print the appeal and mail it to the Lodges and officers of the Grand Lodge. In the circular they were requested to send to the W. Master direct, at Orange, Texas, where he was temporarily residing, but some of them forwarded their donations through the Grand Secretary, who has mentioned the number of the body so sending, in the two circulars of January and February.

The Lodge made returns on 30th December, and has since paid \$30, account of dues of 1885. It asks for remission of the dues of 1886, and to be excused from representation.

#### APPEALS.

May 5, 1886. From W. Bro. Geo. Baldey, Past Master, from decision of his Lodge, Linn Wood No. 167, suspending him, with a statement of the grounds upon which appeal is based. Subsequently I received from the Secretary of Lodge a copy of proceedings of the Lodge on trial.

During November last I received official notice from Lodge No. 167 of W. Bro. Baldey's reinstatement, and published it in the monthly circular.

In preparing my report I asked the Grand Master what disposition to make of the papers in the case. He directed me to send them all to the Lodge, which I did, and notified W. Bro. Baldey of same.

January 18th last he called on me to say he wished the papers recalled and referred to the Grand Lodge. I told him to put his request in writing, which he did. I referred it to the Grand Master. It was returned to me on 27th with a letter directing me to let the papers remain with the Lodge, as his reinstatement, etc., ended the case before the Grand Lodge, etc. That if he had a grievance to complain of against his Lodge, his proper course was by petition and complaint, etc. I copied the letter and sent it to Bro. Baldey.

December 4, 1886. I received ground of appeal from decision of his Lodge, Lake Charles No. 165, from W. Bro. W. D. Mearns, expelling him (dated Nov. 29). I sent him a copy of Laws and Regulations, and notified Lodge.

On the 17th December I received from Lodge the papers and copy or transcript of trial, as the appeal was founded on non-compliance with Grand Lodge regulations, etc. I sent all the papers, viz: 1, charge; 2, report of committee; 3, reply of W. D. Mearns; 4, testimony of Mrs. C. P. H.; 5, testimony of Pat Dwyer; 6, copy of minutes on trial, to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence.

On December 30th I received back the papers and a report from the committee, and filed for Grand Lodge.

January 1, 1887. I received the petition of Jas. Stratton, for reinstatement, recommended by St. Albans Lodge No. 28.

January 1, 1887. I received the petition and recommendation of Thos. Jefferson Lodge No. 113, for the reinstatement of N. L. Nelson.

February 8. Received letter on his evidence from Bro. W. R. Moran, of Lake Charles Lodge No. 165. Filed with appeal papers.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

October 1st, I received from P. G. M. and P. G. Secretary S. M. Todd a few articles of jewelry, containing mementos (that had been in his possession a long time), and supposed to have belonged to some Mason buried by a Lodge here many years ago, and from the name on the box possibly belonging to Glasgow, Scotland. I sent them to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, R. W. D. Murray Lyons, with request to send them to a Lodge in Glasgow, or to dispose of, etc., as he deemed best. I received his acknowledgment of receipt.

#### PLATE, P. G. M. D. R. GRAHAM.

I obtained a plate and copies for the proceedings in time and bound in the book. Cost was \$111.50.

The following ask to be excused from representation. (I recommend they be excused):

Minden Lodge No. 51.

Sparta Lodge No. 108.

Montgomery Lodge No. 168.

Keystone Lodge No. 213.

Blue Buck Lodge No. 227.

#### ROLL OF HONOR FOR SECRETARIES--1887.

The following returns were received (on or before) January 1st, and in the following order :

Delhi Lodge No. 120, R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Atchison, Secretary, FIRST. Livonia No. 220, Kellertown No. 124, Good Intent No. 216, Minden No. 51, Doric No. 205, Louisiana No. 102, Evergreen No. 189, Hermitage No. 98, Orleans No. 78, Spring Creek No. 184, Kisatchie No. 156, Darlington No. 149, Bartholomew No. 112, Key Stone No. 213, Silent Brotherhood No. 146, Corinthian No. 190, Liberty No. 123, St. Joseph No. 79, Hiram No. 70, R. F. McGuire No. 209, Orphans' Friend No.

185, Bethany No. 223, Phoenix No. 38, Blue Buck No. 227, Pearl River No. 125, Solomon No. 221, Germania No. 46, Marion No. 68, Perfect Union No. 1, St. Andre No. 5, Jefferson No. 191, Cervantes No. 5, Lake Charles No. 165, Olive No. 52, Linn Wood No. 167, Montgomery No. 168, Plains No. 135, St. Albans No. 28, Tulip No. 178, St. James No. 47, Alpha Home No. 72, and George Washington No. 65 (43).

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The following Lodges made returns and paid dues within the period (Regulations, February 7th):

Nos. P. U. 1, P. S. 1, 4, S. A. 5, C. 5, 19, 24, 28, 31, 38, 46, 47, 51, 52, 54, 57, 58, 59, 65, 66, 70, 72, 75, 78, 79, 96, 98, 102, 113, 115, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 133, 135, 136, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 156, 161, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 174, 179, 184, 185, 189, 190, 191, 193, 201, 205, 206, 209, 213, 217, 221, 223 (68).

The following made return in time but paid in part only :

Nos. 83, 84, 87, 178 and 227.

The following Lodges made returns in time, but paid dues subsequently :

Nos. 111, 112, 152, 165, 182, 196.

The following made returns and paid dues after time, viz :  
Nos. 117, 175.

The following made returns in time, but failed to pay dues, viz :

Nos. 76, 143.

The following after time, but paid no dues : No. 104.

The following made returns after time and paid dues in part only, viz : \* \* \* \* \* \*

The following made no returns for 1886 :

Nos. 56, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95, 106, 110, 131, 164, 183, 188, 200, 212, 224.

The following failed to make returns, pay dues or be represented, viz :

\*Lafayette No. 56, last return for 1883, amount due then \$11; was last represented in 1877.

\*Cypress No. 89, last return for 1883, amount due then \$63; was last represented in 1873.

Thibodaux Benevolent No. 90, last return for 1858; made no return for 1884 or 1886.

Monticello No. 92, last return for 1882; amount then due \$38; was last represented in 1883.

\*Napoleon No. 94, last return for 1883, amount due then \$1; was last represented in 1881.

\*Bellevue No. 95, last return for 1885, amount due then \$70 35; was last represented in 1878.

Shiloh No. 131, last return in 1882, amount due then \$42; was last represented in 1876.

Columbia No. 164, last return for 1883, amount due then \$46; was last represented in 1880.

\*Longwood No. 183, last return for 1883; was last represented in 1881.

Oak Grove No. 200, last return for 1883, amount due then \$21; was last represented in 1878.

\*Alabama No. 224, last return for 1879, amount due then \$22 50; was last represented in 1879.

\*Friendship (extinct) No. 215, for, see special report.

For those marked \* see special mention in report of Grand Secretary.

J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., GRAND SECRETARY, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE  
M. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, F. AND A. M.

1885.	DR.
Dec. 31. To balance on hand.....	\$761 80
1886.	
Dec. 31. To amount received from Grand Lodge dues.....	\$ 4,199 35

To amount received from per capita assessment.....	47 00
To amount received from Grand Lodge assessment.....	1,131 00
To amount received from Masonic Temple property.....	3,688 70
To amount received from Masonic Cemetery, certificates, lots, vaults.....	105 00
To amount received from Grand Lodge Hall rents.....	2,063 00
To amount received from Masonic Bodies Grand Lodge Hall.....	1,331 25
To amount received from Polar Star Hall rents.....	50 00
To amount received from old desk .....	12 50
To amount received from diplomas issued	18 00
To amount received from Grand Lodge Register .....	15 00
To amount received from Perfect Union Lodge No. 1, rent.....	45 00
To amount received from extinct Lodges	128 60
To amount received from donation and postage .....	55 00
To amount received from Sparta Lodge No. 108.....	100 00
	\$12,989 40
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	\$13,751 20

## PER CONTRA.

CR.

1886.

Jan. 21.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	\$ 1,793 50
Jan. 25.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	403 00
Jan. 28.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	713 00
Feb. 3.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	370 40
Feb. 15.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	1,052 50
Feb. 20.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	445 00
Mar. 5.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	210 48
Mar. 12.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	300 00
Mar. 19.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	930 00

Apr. 6.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	589 35
Apr. 14.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	260 00
May 4.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	140 00
May 25.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	205 00
May 25.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	800 00
June 3.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	205 75
June 12.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	200 00
June 30.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	249 62
July 13.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	145 00
July 28.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	51 20
July 31.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	175 00
Aug. 3.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	75 00
Aug. 13.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	130 00
Aug. 21.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	2,750 00
Sept. 16.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	131 30
Sept. 30.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	105 00
Oct. 13.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	500 00
Nov. 23.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	323 20
Dec. 31.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	262 53
Dec. 31.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	235 37 \$13,751 20

## OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

85

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

1887.

Feb. 7.	To amount received on account of dues and assessments for 1886, and old account.....	\$ 4,099 00
	To amount received on account of Masonic Temple.....	100 00
	To amount received on account of Grand Lodge Hall rents, and rents from Masonic Bodies.....	433 00
		————— \$ 4,632 00

## PER CONTRA.

1887.

Jan. 4.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	450 00
Jan. 19.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	1,312 25
Feb. 2.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	587 26
Feb. 3.	By amount transferred to A. W. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	253 00 2,602 51
	Balance due Grand Treasurer.....	————— \$ 2,029 49

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GRAND LODGE HALL.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following annual report from the Board of Grand Lodge Hall Directors, which was received and referred to the Committee on Audit and Accounts:

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GRAND LODGE HALL.

GRAND LODGE HALL, NEW ORLEANS, LA., }  
January 31st, 1887. }

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

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren*—Your Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall respectfully submit their annual report, with appended statistical tables and financial statements:

The first meeting of the Board, after the close of the annual Grand Communication, was on February 19th, 1886, when its re-organization was as follows:

## MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master.....	President.
Arthur Wm. Hyatt, Grand Treasurer.....	Treasurer
Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., Grand Secretary.....	Secretary.

## MEMBERS FOR 1886.\*

- M. W. Edwin Marks, P. G. M.....Dudley Lodge No. 66.  
R. W. George Soule.....Quitman Lodge No. 76.  
W. John W. Black.....Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59.

**MEMBERS FOR 1886 AND 1887.**

- M. W. Sam'l M. Todd, P. G. M ..... Marion Lodge No. 68.  
R. W. Chas. D. Scott ..... Linn Wood Lodge No. 167.  
W. Richard S. Venables ..... Quitman Lodge No. 76.

## MEMBERS FOR 1886, 1887 AND 1888.

- M. W. Jno. Q. A. Fellows, P. G. M.....Marion Lodge No. 68,  
(now Perfect Union Lodge No. 1.)  
W. Albert G. Brice.....Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58.  
W. Andrew Hero, Jr.....Marion Lodge No. 68,  
(now Perfect Union No. 1.)

\*The term for this class for 1886 ends with this Grand Communication.

## GRAND LODGE HALL.

This property is in good condition, but considerable repairs were done to the roof late in the fall, made necessary by the weather and by parties tramping over it.

The lease to the New Orleans Water Works Company was renewed for a year from October 1st, 1886, at \$1200 per annum, payable monthly, (the whole office to be kalsomined and painted,) and an increase of \$300 over last year.

The lease to Mr. H. McCloskey was continued the same as last year, \$780.

No. 85 has not been occupied since the New Orleans Mechanics' Exchange Association left, in September.

No. 7 Perdido street is rented to Mr. W. H. Roane (Roane & Harman) at \$10 per month, in advance.

The receipts and disbursements, the amount received from masonic bodies and the amount due by masonic bodies, are all less than in 1885.

Quitman Lodge No. 76 has applied for and will occupy the south wing Lodge room on second and fourth Fridays.

## POLAR STAR HALL.

This property is in tolerable condition; it needs painting, etc.

The receipts and disbursements are less than in 1885.

## MASONIC CEMETERY.

This property is in fair condition, but the fence will soon require repairs.

The receipts and disbursements are less than in 1885.

## TEMPLE PROPERTY.

That portion of this property lying on Tivoli Circle and St. Charles Avenue is in the same condition as when reported upon last year.

Five hundred dollars more has been paid on account of the asphalt paving, leaving due on the same \$1014 96. The banquette was completed at a cost of \$247 45. The receipts from this portion (say St. Charles Avenue and Calliope street) is \$600; expense nothing.

In February last Captain R. J. Lowden, of the Avenue Theatre, gave a benefit for account of Grand Lodge, which netted \$188 70, and it was not the fault of Captain Lowden that it was not double.

#### SALE OF PROPERTY.

That portion of the property on Delord and Carondelet streets was put in the hands of real estate men, advertised, divided into two lots on Delord street and six on Carondelet street, plans made, lithographed and distributed, and the property sold in two parcels. The first sold was the two lots on Delord street, and then the six lots on Carondelet street. The terms of sale were one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, with six per cent. interest.

The two lots on Delord street were purchased by E. T. Manning at \$1500 each, or \$3000. (The lots were marked G and H on the plan.) This sale has never been consummated.

The six lots were sold for \$11,000 (\$1833 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  each). The first payment, \$2750, and three notes of the same amount each, was paid into the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

The sale of the above six lots, A, B, C, D, E, F, fronting upon Carondelet street, leaves of the whole property, corner of Delord and Carondelet streets, only the two lots G and H, fronting on Delord street, and adjoining the Wire property. The measurement of these lots is: G, fronting on Delord street, 25 ft. 4.5 inches; in rear, 19 ft. 1.4; on its Carondelet side 116 ft. 4.3; on side to H, 115 ft. 1.4. Lot H is, on Delord street, 25 ft.; the rear is irregular; the angle towards the Wire property, 23 ft. 2.3; the other angle, 12 ft. 7.4; on side line to G, 115 ft. 5.1, and on Wire side, 83 ft. 9 in.

#### INSURANCE.

Is nearly the same as last year, but an insurance of \$650 was, by direction of the M. W. Grand Master, effected on the hall and furniture of the late Union Fraternal Lodge No. 153, extinct, situated in lot 290, block 17, in the town of Farmerville, La., \$600 on hall and \$50 on furniture in the same. The property is insured in the Pelican Insurance Company, New Orleans, La., policy No. 23,267, and expires December 13th, 1887. Rate three per cent.; premium \$19 50. (See table.)

#### BONDS.

Total amount in 1886 was \$35,000, at six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, in March and September, \$1050, or \$2100 annually. September 18th, 1886, was purchased bond No. 25, \$500, for \$500, and bond No. 22, of \$1000, for \$1000, and on 17th bond No. 23, of \$1000, for \$1000. Total reduction, \$2500; so that interest on coupons in March and September will be \$975, or \$1950 annually. The above mentioned

purchased bonds were cancelled, also the coupons attached, and filed in bond book.

All of which, with the usual tabular statements, is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,  
Grand Secretary, and Secretary of Board.

#### GRAND LODGE HALL.

##### RECEIPTS.

For rent from Masonic Bodies.....	\$1,331 25
For rent of stores, ground floor..	1,991 00
For rent of ball and supper room.....	72 00
For Grand Chapter, La., donation and postage.....	55 00
For old desk.....	12 50
	————— \$ 3,461 75

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

Repairs to gas fixtures, iron tank and cover, repairs to range, etc., roller, towels, etc .....	\$ 325 45
Insurance on building, furniture and rent to date.....	542 38
Salary of porter.....	356 25
Gas bills for Grand Lodge Hall.....	335 57
Incidental expenses.....	43 05
	————— \$ 1,602 70

##### RENTS FROM MASONIC BODIES.

Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58.....	\$ 350 00
Dudley Lodge No. 66.....	239 00
Marion Lodge No. 68.....	120 00
Hiram Lodge No. 70.....	54 00
Alpha Home Lodge No. 72.....	96 00
Orleans Lodge No. 78.....	96 00
George Washington Lodge No. 65.....	120 00
Indivisible Friends Commandery, K. T., No. 1.....	125 00
Jacques de Molay Commandery, K. T., No. 2.....	31 25
Albert Pike Lodge P 14°, No. 1.....	100 00
	————— \$1,831 25

##### DUE FOR RENT BY MASONIC BODIES.

Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58.....	\$ 282 00
George Washington Lodge No. 65.....	192 00
Dudley Lodge No. 66.....	24 00
Hiram Lodge No. 70.....	72 00
Alpha Home Lodge No. 72.....	364 00
Orleans Lodge No. 78.....	500 00
Orleans-Delta R. A. Chapter No. 1.....	130 40
Jacques de Molay Commandery, K. T., No. 2.....	140 00
Grand Consistory of La., 32° .....	20 00
Eagle Council Kadosh, 30°, No. 6.....	49 50
Pelican Chapter Rose Croix, 18°, No. 11.....	199 50
Albert Pike Lodge P. 14°, No. 1.....	349 50
	————— \$ 2,322 90

## POLAR STAR HALL.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Insurance on building.....	\$ 45 50
Gas bills.....	31 17
	----- \$ 76 67

## RECEIPTS.

For rent from Masonic body.....	\$ 30 00
For dinner.....	20 00
	----- 50 00

Excess of disbursements over receipts..... \$ 26 67

## RENTS RECEIVED FROM BODY.

Dante Lodge No. 174.....	30 00
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## RENTS DUE ON 31st DECEMBER, 1886.

Polar Star Lodge No. 1 (for gas).....	\$ 18 20
Dante Lodge No. 174.....	55 00
Ocean Lodge No. 144.....	75 00
	----- \$ 148 20

## MASONIC CEMETERY.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For Sexton's salary, fees, vault transferred, etc.....	\$ 787 30	787 30
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## RECEIPTS.

For interment fees.....	35 00
For lots sold.....	70 00
	----- 105 00

Excess of disbursements over receipts..... \$682 30

## DUES FOR LOTS IN CEMETERY.

By Alpha Home Lodge No. 72.....	\$ 100 00
By George Washington Lodge No. 65.....	50 00
By I. D. Tilden (lot).....	17 50
By Perfect Harmony Lodge No. 176 (vault).....	88 00
	----- \$ 255 50

## MASONIC TEMPLE PROPERTY.

## RECEIPTS.

For rent.....	\$ 700 00
For fence.....	50 00
For benefit Avenue Theatre.....	188 70
For first payment on 6 lots fronting Carondelet st.	2,750 00
For bills receivable, 3 notes, 1, 2 and 3 years, each for \$2750.....	8,250 00
	----- \$11,938 70

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Barber Asphalt Paving Co.....	\$ 1,000 00
Relaying banquet on St. Charles Avenue, between Calliope and Delord (T. Circle), and extra for difference in cement.....	247 45

Advertising benefit at Avenue Theatre.....	\$ 40 00
Survey and plan of property south corner Carondelet and Delord streets.....	15 00
State tax, interest, etc., for 1885.. .....	49 80
City tax and interest for 1885.....	213 05
State tax and advertising for 1886.....	69 50
Bill of Macon, Paul and Robinson for advertising, hospital tax, exchange fee, editorials Picayune and T-D.....	206 25
Certificate of release, lot Carondelet and Delord (Mortgage office).....	10 00
	\$1,851 05
Excess of receipts .....	\$10,087 65

## FIRE POLICIES.

1885.

Jan. 1. Northern Insurance Co., of London.....	\$ 5,000 00
Jan. 1. Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia.....	5,000 00
Jan. 2. Crescent Insurance Co.....	10,000 00
Jan. 2. New Orleans Insurance Association.....	7,000 00
July 9. Germania Insurance Co.....	5,000 00
Oct. 6. Home Insurance Co.....	5,000 00
Dec. 14. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.....	5,000 00
	\$42,000 00

## JEWELS, COLLARS, LIBRARY AND FIXTURES.

1886.

Jan. 30. Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Co....	\$ 5,000 00
Oct. 13. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. (for fixtures).....	9,000 00
Oct. 13. Sun Mutual Insurance Co. (rents).....	4,000 00

## POLAR STAR HALL.

Aug. 28. Crescent Insurance Co. (hall and buildings).....	7,000 00
	\$25,000 00
Dec. 13. Pelican N. O. (hall and furniture, Farmerville) .....	\$67,000 00
	\$650 00

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, on the appeal of Wm. D. Means from the action of Lake Charles Lodge No. 165, expelling him from the Lodge and the Order, report:

1. That the first ground of complaint that the W. Master appointed a committee to investigate of *five* members instead of *three*, is an irregularity, but one of which the accused cannot complain, as it could not prejudice the case, and was no doubt the result of over caution, in favor of the accused, on the part of the W. Master. The records and

documents show charges to have been preferred on the 16th October, and the Committee reported on the 19th. There was no necessity for a second committee of investigation.

2. There is no regulation against the appointing on this committee to take testimony, brethren who were on the committee of investigation, nor is this such an irregularity, if an irregularity at all, as to invalidate the proceedings.

3. There is no objection to a brother made a Master Mason after the charges were preferred but before trial to take part in the trial. He was competent if a Master Mason and member of the Lodge at the time.

4. There is no law forbidding the presence of the accuser at the time of the vote, provided he does not vote, while the accused cannot be present but must retire before the vote is taken.

All other matters complained of belong to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Fraternally submitted,

J. Q. A. FELLOWS,  
SAM'L M. TODD,  
EDWIN MARKS,  
G. H. BRAUGHN.

#### LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE NO. 1.

R. W. Bro. Richard Lambert, Secretary Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, submitted the following report and financial statement, which, on motion, were received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 14th, 1887.

To the M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana:

*Brethren*—The first duty which I consider incumbent upon me is to return thanks to the Great Grand Master of the Universe that, during the past year, no great or serious calamity has befallen us, and next, to return thanks to those brethren of the Grand Lodge who have placed Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1 in a position to carry out, at least for the time being, the grand purposes for which it was established, that is, the relief of the sick, the destitute, the widow and the orphan.

And whilst I as a Mason may, and do, offer up my blessings upon the heads of those who have made me their agent in distributing their charities, I must leave you all to imagine the gratitude that I have witnessed during the past year for favors I received by those who had no other hope. I have witnessed the tears of thankfulness flowing down the cheeks of the lonely mother accompanying the remains of a

deceased son who was once one of us, to her home that he might not be buried in a strange land; and not only to the widow who has appealed for means with which to buy bread for her famishing children, but also by brethren whose cause was undoubted, and whose distresses were such as to demand immediate assistance. Brethren, could you be present and hear, as I have heard, the tales of tribulations, and go, as I have invariably done, and inquire as to the worthiness or unworthiness of the applicant, you would then, I know, realize something of the importance and beneficent usefulness of Louisiana Relief Lodge.

Could you see a poor destitute mother of two helpless children, and widow of a worthy brother Freemason as well, imploring for means to pay for the passage of herself and children to her mother's home, and she in a strange land, you might have some idea of the distress that exists, of the good the Relief Lodge has done, and yet such cases are of frequent occurrence.

I have, now, for some years enjoyed the honor of presiding over Louisiana Relief Lodge, a position which has been occupied in the past by many of the most eminent Freemasons of the State, among whom I beg to mention J. Q. A. Fellows and H. R. Swazey, Past Grand Masters, and our present Grand Master, Joseph Potts Horror. M. W. Bro. Samuel Manning Todd, Past Grand Master, has for the past thirty-five years, been Treasurer of the Lodge, and our present Grand Secretary, James C. Batchelor, has also been its Worshipful Master; and, besides these, many other distinguished brethren have occupied the chair and managed the affairs of the Lodge, and it is a well known fact that since the organization of the Relief Lodge there has never been a Grand Master that did not, to the best of his ability, support and encourage it. Brethren, I am now far advanced in years, and have had many years' experience in the management of the Relief Lodge, sometimes at its head, and often acting as a subordinate, and I deem it my duty to impress upon you the importance and almost absolute necessity of its preservation and maintenance. It often happens that some claim from a worthy brother or worthy applicant is made, which is beyond the power of the Worshipful Master or officers of any one Lodge to relieve; and, in such cases, relief could not, in many instances, be obtained in time, should those in distress be compelled to go in search of the officers of various Lodges.

Most of the constituent Lodges have a limit to the amount which can be given at any one time to any charitable purpose without Lodge action, and it often happens that there are two or more worthy applicants for relief on the same day, and the amount required could not be secured in time without the Relief Lodge or some other fountain of charity to which the distressed can apply by day or by night, and where there can be no obstacle thrown in their way when their worthiness has been fully and clearly established. During the past year there has not occurred even one case of imposition on our charity,

and all who have been deserving have been relieved as their necessities required.

I conclude my report by tendering my sincere thanks to the officers and members of the Lodge for their kind and courteous assistance during the past year, and especially to Worshipful Bro. Richard Lambert, Secretary. He will submit to you a report that will show you the receipts and the expenditures for the past year, and present financial condition of the Lodge.

Respectfully and fraternally,

HENRY HAMBURGER,  
W. Master, Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1.

RICHARD LAMBERT, SECRETARY, IN ACCOUNT WITH LOUISIANA  
RELIEF LODGE NO. 1, F. AND A. M.

1886.

Jan. 1.	Balance in hands of Treasurer, S. M. Todd,	\$ 107 24
Dec. 31,	Cash received during the year.....	1,509 00
		<u>\$1,616 24</u>

Turned over to Treasurer, as per receipt.....\$1,509 00

EXPENDED.

To applicants from California .....	15 00
To applicants from Connecticut.....	6 00
To applicants from Canada.....	21 50
To applicants from District of Columbia.....	49 50
To applicants from England.....	35 00
To applicants from Florida.....	6 50
To applicants from Georgia.....	20 00
To applicants from Illinois.....	46 00
To applicants from Ireland.....	28 50
To applicants from Kansas .....	15 00
To applicants from Louisiana.....	228 50
To applicants from Maine .....	27 50
To applicants from Michigan.....	14 00
To applicants from Maryland .....	5 00
To applicants from Mississippi .....	80 00
To applicants from Missouri.....	12 00
To applicants from Mexico.....	30 00
To applicants from Nebraska.....	24 00
To applicants from New York.....	118 50
To applicants from Pennsylvania.....	23 00
To applicants from South Carolina .....	5 00
To applicants from Scotland.....	45 00
To applicants from Texas.....	36 00
To applicants from Virginia .....	24 00
To applicants from Brazil .....	32 00

## EXPENSES.

Funeral expenses—3 years.....	311 00
Secretary's salary.....	100 00
Tyler's salary.....	30 50
Telegrams, dues to General Masonic Board of Relief, printing, postage, etc .....	35 34
Dec. 31. Total expended.....	— — 476 84
1887.	1,424 34
Jan. 1. Cash in hands of Treasurer.....	191 90
	Fraternally submitted,
	RICHARD LAMBERT, P. M.,
	Secretary.

## AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

The committee submitted the following report, with balance sheet appended, which, on motion, was received and adopted, viz:

NEW ORLEANS, February 14th, 1887.

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

Your Committee on Audit and Accounts respectfully report that they have made, during the past year, quarterly examinations of the books of the Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer, and have found the same correct.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEORGE SOULÉ,  
P. M. SCHNEIDAU.

## TRIAL BALANCE ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1886.

Dr.			
Grand Lodge Hall.....	\$ 46,547 70		
Masonic Temple.....	56,912 35		
Polar Star Hall.....	9,076 67		
Furniture and Fixtures.....	6,487 50		
Masonic Cemetery.....	10,209 30		
Diploma.....	47 00		
Grand Lodge Library.....	7,657 30		
Bills Receivable.....	8,250 00		
Cash.....	243 51		
Expense Account.....	4,054 35		
Profit and Loss.....	136 90		
Interest on Grand Lodge Bonds.....	2,100 00		
Perfec. Union No. 1.....	72 00		
Western Star No. 24.....	2 00		
Union Fraternal No. 53.....	48 00		
Lafayette No. 56.....	11 00		
Franklin No. 57.....	2 00		
Friends of Harmony No. 58.....	282 00		
George Washington No. 65.....	192 00		
Dudley No. 66.....	24 00		
Hiram No. 70.....	72 00		
Alpha Home No. 72.....	410 00		
Orleans No. 78.....	500 00		
St. Joseph No. 79.....	2 00		
Mt. Vernon No. 83.....	85 00		
Lafayette No. 87.....	89 75		
Cypress No. 89.....	121 00		
Monticello No. 92.....	55 00		
Napoleon No. 94.....	55 00		
Bellevue No. 95.....	70 25		
St. Helena No. 96.....	4 00		
Mt. Lebanon No. 104.....	47 35		
Vienna No. 106.....	65 00		
Sparta No. 108.....	139 00		
Thomas Jefferson No. 113.....	30 00		
Delhi No. 120.....	37 00		
Lisbon No. 121.....	266 00		
Mackey No. 122.....	4 00		
Kellertown No. 124.....	2 00		
Arcadia No. 126.....	43 00		
Shiloh No. 131.....	123 00		
Athena No. 136.....	8 00		
Livingston No. 160.....	1 00		
Brookville No. 161.....	35 00		
Burnsville No. 162.....	114 00		
Columbia No. 164.....	118 00		
Haynesville No. 169.....	194 50		
Kosmos No. 171.....	8 00		
		\$157,034 53	
		Cr.	
Grand Lodge of the State of La. ....	\$ 87,513 26		
Bonds of Grand Lodge.....	32,500 00		
Temple Fund Account.....	21,386 00		
Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1.....	5,357 46		
Grand Lodge Register.....	15 00		
Dues A/count.....	5,415 00		
Grand Lodge Assessment.....	1,143 00		
Humble Cottage No. 19.....	8 00		
St. Albans No. 28.....	1 00		
Marion No. 68.....	48 00		
Franklinton No. 101.....	1 50		
Milford No. 117.....	22 00		
Gordy No. 133.....	1 00		
Downsville No. 143.....	1 00		
Extinct Lodge Account.....	128 60		
Rent Account Polar Star Hall.....	136 40		
Rent Account Grand Lodge Hall.....	3,212 00		
J. C. Batchelor, M. D.....	145 31		
		\$157,034 53	

## CHARTERED LODGES.

R. Wor. Wm. B. Hall, from above committee, submitted the following report, which, on motion was received and adopted, viz:

NEW ORLEANS, February 14th, 1887.

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

Your Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges respectfully report that they have under examination returns of ninety-eight Lodges which have been placed in their hands by the R. W. Grand Secretary.

That of this number the returns of sixty-seven were received within the time prescribed by law, and are correct, and are as follows: Nos. 1, 1, 4, C. 5, 28, 38, 46, 47, 51, 54, 59, 65, 66, 70, 72, 76, 79, 84, 96, 98, 101, 102, 111, 112, 113, 116, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 133, 135, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 155, 156, 160, 161, 167, 168, 171, 172, 174, 179, 184, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 196, 206, 209, 213, 216, 217, 220, 221, 223, 224.

The returns of the following numbered Lodges were also received within the time prescribed by law, but defective, as set forth in detailed statement hereunto annexed, to-wit: St. A. 5, 19, 24, 31, 52, 57, 58, 75, 78, 83, 87, 115, 124, 136, 143, 151, 163, 165, 178, 182, 185, 198, 201, 205, 208, 214, 227. Total, 27.

The returns of the following numbered Lodges were received after the time fixed by law, and are correct, to-wit: 108, 175. Total, 2.

The returns of the following numbered Lodges were received after the time fixed by law, and are defective, as set forth in the annexed statement, to-wit: 104, 117. Total, 2.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. B. HALL,  
F. M. BROOKS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14th, 1887.

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

Your Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges respectfully report annexed statement, to-wit:

Names omitted on returns of chartered Lodges—227, 214, 208, 205, 201, 88, 182, 165, 95, 151, 124, 115, 78, 58, 57, 104. Total, 16.

Names on rolls and members not accounted for: 185, 182, 83. Total, 3.

Errors in cash returns: 178, 24, 19, 117. Total, 4.

Balances due, incorrectly stated: 136, 87, 75. Total, 3.

Number of membership incorrectly stated: 52, 31. Total, 2.

Returns received after time fixed by law: 117, 104, 188, 175. Total, 4.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. B. HALL,  
F. M. BROOKS.

#### MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

The report from this Committee being now in order, the M. W. Grand Master stated that the same was in printed form, and included in his address. On motion, the said report was received and laid over for action at session of Tuesday, 15th instant.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

R. W. F. de P. Villasana, from Committee, submitted their report in printed form, which was received and distributed.

The supplemental report from said Committee, printed with the M. W. Grand Master's address, was, on motion, received, and the resolutions thereto appended, being read, resolutions 1 and 2 were laid over for consideration at session of 15th inst., and resolution 3 referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence.

W. Bro. Wm. B. Boggs submitted the following resolutions, which, on motion, were received, and referred to the Committee on Work, viz :

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the several District Deputy Grand Masters to visit each Lodge in their Districts, officially, once each year, for the purpose of giving such instructions as may be directed by the Grand Master, the Lodge so visited to pay him his traveling expenses, and two dollars per diem for the time he may lose in the discharge of his duty.

*Resolved*, That upon invitation being given by a Lodge, he may visit oftener than once a year, said Lodge to pay his expenses and *per diem* as above.

## CALLED OFF.

After prayer by the Rev. W. T. Dickinson Dalzell, Grand Chaplain, M. W. Joseph Potts Hornor, Grand Master, called off the M. W. the Grand Lodge, suspending its labors until tomorrow, Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

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

## SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

GRAND LODGE HALL, NEW ORLEANS,

Tuesday, February 15th, 1887.

After prayer by the Rev. W. T. Dickinson Dalzell, Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was called to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Joseph P. Hornor, all the Grand Officers present, except as follows, viz: George H. Braughn, Deputy Grand Master, Wm. Benton Boggs, L. Escat and W. H. Rooney, as Grand Stewards.

### PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Past Grand Masters--M. W. Bros. Samuel M. Todd, Abel J. Norwood, M. E. Girard, John G. Fleming, Edwin Marks and David R. Graham.

Past Deputy Grand Masters--R. W. Bros. Amos Kent and J. D. Hammonds.

Past Senior Grand Wardens--R. W. Bros. George H. Braughn and Wm. W. Leake.

Past Junior Grand Warden--R. W. Bro. Albert L. Abbott.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama, British Columbia, Connecticut, Colon and Island of Cuba, Canada, District of Columbia, Dakota, England, Frankfort on the Main, Idaho, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Peru, Quebec, Saxony, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Three Globes of Berlin, Prussia, and R. York of Friendship of Berlin, Prussia.

## ROLL.

On call of roll the following Lodges were found to be represented, viz : P. U. 1, P. S. 1, 4, St. A. 5, C. 5, 24, 28, 31, 38, 46, 47, 52, 54, 58, 59, 65, 66, 70, 72, 75, 76, 84, 96, 98, 101, 102, 115, 116, 117, 123, 124, 125, 135, 145, 148, 149, 156, 161, 163, 165, 167, 171, 172, 174, 175, 179, 184, 185, 189, 190, 191, 198, 206, 214, 220, 221 Total, 55 chartered Lodges.

## GRAND SECRETARY.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, February 15, 1887.

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

Your Grand Secretary respectfully reports that the following Lodges have made returns and paid dues, viz :

Quitman Lodge No. 76.

Oliver Lodge No. 84.

Franklinton Lodge No. 101.

Brookline Lodge No. 198.

Fraternally submitted,

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

## CREDENTIALS.

R. W. Bro. Richard Lambert, from above committee, submitted the following report and resolution, which, on motion, were received and adopted, viz :

NEW ORLEANS, February 15, 1887.

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 and Representatives :

Franklinton Lodge No. 101.—J. M. Burris, W. M.; J. P. Fussell, S. W.; C. J. Burch, J. W.; Robert Babington, proxy for all.

Quitman Lodge No. 76.—H. Dreyfus, W. M.; J. A. Harral, S. W.; Wm. Gregg, J. W.

Oliver Lodge No. 84.—C. Goldenberg, W. M.; J. J. Ferguson, proxy, R. C. Rogers, S. W.; John C. Wickliffe, proxy, J. M. Hetherwick, J. W.; John C. Wickliffe, proxy.

Brookline Lodge No. 198.—Wm. R. Womack, W. M.; J. Robert Fowler, S. W.; D. M. McKaskle, J. W.

Together with the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the above mentioned Lodges be allowed representation.

RICHARD LAMBERT,

JOHN S. ALFRED,

A. F. VOGT.

#### MINUTES.

The R. W. Grand Secretary read the minutes of the session of Monday, 14th inst., which were approved and signed.

#### MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

The report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence as printed with Grand Master's Address, and laid over at session of 14th inst., was called up and laid over for consideration at session of Wednesday, 16th inst.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The following resolutions submitted by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence at session of 14th inst., were called up, read, separately considered and unanimously adopted, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of South Australia be recognized as a legitimate Grand Lodge, and welcomed among the Grand Lodges of the World.

2. *Resolved*, That we recognize as a legitimate Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, and extend to her a cordial welcome.

#### AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

R. W. Bro. Soulé, from above committee, submitted the following report and resolutions :

NEW ORLEANS, February 15th, 1887.

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

Your Committee on Audit and Accounts respectfully report that they have examined the following reports, which were referred to them and found the same correct:

1. The report of the Grand Secretary.
2. The report of the Grand Treasurer.
3. The report of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall.

Your Committee have also examined that part of the Grand Master's Address, page 34, pertaining to the repairs and improvement of the Grand Lodge Hall, and fully endorse his views. Regarding the suggested repairs and the erection of an elevator, we subjoin a resolution.

Your Committee submit the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Board of Hall Directors be instructed to consider the practicability and the means wherewith to renovate the Lodge rooms, and to erect an elevator in the Grand Lodge Hall.

On motion, the report was received.

M. W. Edwin Marks, in relation to resolution, moved that same be amended by striking out "a special committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master," and inserting in lieu thereof "the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall."

Said amendment was adopted, and resolution as amended was put to a rising vote of the Grand Lodge and declared lost.

Your Committee on Audit and Accounts also respectfully report that Blue Buck Lodge No. 227, on account of a disastrous storm and overflow which swept away the property of its members, thus rendering them unable to pay their dues, is entitled to the remission of its dues for the year 1886.

Abbeville Lodge No. 192. The Lodge room was destroyed by fire in April, 1885; since then it has purchased a new building for the sum of \$1594, on which they have paid \$429 cash. Their revenue is for 1887, \$170. They also have an amount on hand of \$280. We fail to see why the dues of this Lodge should be remitted. It appears to your Committee that to remit dues to Lodges purchasing property would be in effect investing monies in real estate, and we are satisfied that the Grand Lodge has already enough of such investments.

Mount Vernon Lodge No. 83. Petition for a remission of their old dues, amounting to \$85, on the ground of general depression in business and the inability of its members to pay their dues. Considering the ground your Committee would recommend a compromise by a remission of dues of fifty cents on the dollar.

Sparta Lodge No. 108. This Lodge has paid \$100 on account of its past dues of \$179, and now petitions for a remission of the balance due. Your Committee, considering the facts as alleged in its petition, would recommend the remission of the \$79 balance now due.

On motion, the report was received, and the resolutions separately considered.

Resolutions 1, 2 and 3, were adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the dues of Blue Buck Lodge for 1886, amounting to \$39 00 be remitted.
2. *Resolved* That Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 83, be permitted to compromise her indebtedness of 1885, by paying 50 cents on the dollar.
3. *Resolved*, That balance of dues of Sparta Lodge No. 108, amounting to \$79, be remitted.

The committee submitted the 4th resolution, as follows:

4. *Resolved*, That the petition of Abbeville Lodge No. 192 for remission of dues be declined.

Bro. Wickliffe moved as a substitute for resolution of said Committee, and for consideration of Grand Lodge, that the dues of Abbeville Lodge No. 192 be remitted; which was adopted, as also resolution to so remit.

#### CHARTERED LODGES.

W. Bro. Wm. B. Hall submitted report, which was read, and, on motion, referred back to Committee, with instructions to append therewith suitable resolutions to carry into effect recommendations proposed.

#### APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

R. W. Albert L. Abbott, from Committee, submitted the following reports, which were separately considered and adopted, viz:

NEW ORLEANS, February 14th, 1887.

M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Members of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances report, that in the case of Bro. Geo. Baldey the M. W. Grand Master has effectually disposed of it, and requires no recommendation from us.

That they have examined the papers relative to the trial and expulsion of W. D. Means, of Lake Charles Lodge No. 165, F. and A. M., and find, in their opinion, sufficient evidence to justify the action of the Lodge. That in his appeal he makes no denial of his conduct. That the grounds on which he asks this Grand Lodge to quash the action of his Lodge are based on frivolous technicalities, without force or importance. Therefore, your Committee would recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained.

That they have examined the petition of St. Albans Lodge No. 28, F. and A. M., in relation to the reinstatement of James Stratton, who was expelled by his Lodge on the 13th of August, 1880, and would recommend that the same be granted.

That they have examined the petition of Thomas Jefferson Lodge No. 113, F. and A. M., in relation to the reinstatement of N. L. Nelson,

who was expelled by said Lodge, December 5th, 1884, and recommend same be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. ABBOTT,

Chairman,

RICHARD LAMBERT.

EDICT NO. 94.

W. Bro. T. Sambola Jones called up for action his repealing resolution, printed in proceedings of 1886, page 94, and then laid over for consideration at this Annual Grand Communication, viz:

Said edict No. 94 (h) being as follows :

(h) *On Assessment.* 1. *Resolved,* That the several Lodges under this jurisdiction be required to collect (for the Grand Lodge) 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.

And the resolution repealing same, as follows :

*Resolved,* That (h) under No. 94, Edicts of Grand Lodge "on assessments," page 40, be repealed, and that hereafter no assessment be made by the Grand Lodge for degrees conferred by the subordinate Lodges.

The M. W. Grand Master declared that so much of said resolution as stated "that hereafter no assessment be made," etc., was not in order.

W. Bro. Jones moved adoption of resolution repealing edict No. 94 (h) on assessment.

The consideration of this question gave rise to a lengthy and exhaustive discussion, after which a motion to postpone action until the next Annual Grand Communication was put to a vote by Lodges, the same being called for by many of the brethren present, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Grand Master, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Grand Chaplain, Grand Senior Deacon, Grand Marshal, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Steward Villasana.

Lodges—P. U. 1, P. S. 1, St. A. 5, C. 5, 31, 46, 58, 59, 65, 72, 76, 96, 101, 124, 125, 145, 149, 163, 171, 172, 174, 175, 179, 184, 185, 189, 190, 191, 206, 221.

Officers and Past Grand Officers—16 votes.

30 Lodges, 3 votes each—90 votes.

Total ayes—106 votes.

Nays—Grand Junior Warden—1 vote.

Lodges—4, 24, 28, 47, 52, 54, 66, 75, 84, 102, 115, 117, 123, 135, 148, 156, 161, 165, 167, 198, 214, 220.

Officers and Past Grand Officers—1 vote.

22 Lodges, 3 votes each—66 votes.

Total nays—67 votes.

The motion to postpone the resolution of W. Bro. T. Sam-bola Jones, relative to edict (h) 94 until the next Annual Grand Communication, was declared adopted. To be made special order of day for Tuesday.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the representatives from the sister Grand Bodies to this Grand East, would be received at session of to-morrow, Wednesday, 16th inst.

#### CALLED OFF.

After prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain, the M. W. Grand Master suspended the labors of the Grand Lodge until to-morrow, Wednesday, 16th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,

Grand Secretary.

### THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

GRAND LODGE HALL, NEW ORLEANS.

Wednesday, February 16, 1887.

After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the M. W. Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to order, and labor was resumed at 5 o'clock P. M.

#### OFFICERS PRESENT.

All the Grand Officers except the following, who were pro tempore, viz:

Amos Kent, as Deputy Grand Master.

#### PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Past Grand Masters—Samuel M. Todd, Abel J. Norwood, M. E. Girard, John G. Fleming, Samuel J. Powell and David R. Graham.

Past Deputy Grand Masters—Amos Kent, J. D. Hammonds.

Past Grand Senior Wardens—Geo. H. Braughn and Wm. W. Leake.

Past Grand Junior Wardens—John A. Stevenson and Albert L. Abbott.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama, British Columbia, Connecticut, Canada, Colon and Island of Cuba, District of Columbia, Dakota, England, Federal District of Mexico, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Indiana, Iowa, Idaho, Ireland, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Peru, Quebec, South Carolina, Saxony, Texas, Virginia, Vera Cruz, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Three Globes and Royal York of Friendship of Berlin, Prussia.

M. W. HENRY BUIST, P. G. M., SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Secretary stated that M. W. Henry Buist, the Grand Representative since 1869 of this Grand Lodge at the Grand East of South Carolina, and Past Grand Master of said Grand Lodge, was present in the ante-room, and asked permission of the Grand Lodge to introduce him, which was unanimously granted.

M. W. Bro. Henry Buist, Past Grand Master of South Carolina and Grand Representative of Grand Lodge of Louisiana, accompanied by M. W. Bro. Samuel M. Todd, entered the Grand Lodge and was introduced to the brethren present by R. W. James C. Batchelor, M. D., Grand Secretary, who, in his introduction, mentioned that he was pleased to say the M. W. Brother was accompanied by P. G. M. Samuel M. Todd, who, as Grand Master in 1869, eighteen years ago, appointed M. W. Bro. Buist our Representative.

After an address of welcome by M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master, who also tendered to M. W. Bro. Buist, through the Grand Lodge, the grand honors of Masonry, M. W. Bro. Buist was invited to and took a seat in the Grand East, after, in a few very able and eloquent remarks, having thanked the Grand Lodge for the cordial and fraternal welcome extended him.

ROLL.

On call of roll the following Lodges were found to be represented, viz: P. U. 1, 4, St. A. 5, C. 5, 24, 28, 31, 38, 46, 47, 52, 54, 57, 58, 59, 65, 66, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 84, 96, 98, 101, 102, 115, 116, 117, 123, 124, 125, 135, 144, 145, 148, 149, 156, 160, 163, 165, 167, 171, 172, 174, 175, 179, 184, 185, 189, 190, 191, 206, 214, 220, 221. Total, 57 chartered Lodges.

MINUTES.

The R. W. Grand Secretary read the minutes of Tuesday, 15th inst., which, on motion, were approved and signed.

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The credentials were presented of the newly appointed Grand Representatives to this Grand East, viz:

R. W. James C. Batchelor, M. D., from the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico; R. W. Mark Quayle, from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Georgia; R. W. Charles F. Buck, from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Iowa (reappointed); R. W. John G. McWilliams, from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas, and R. W. Francisco P. de Villasana, from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, which credentials were accepted by this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master, M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, announced the reception of Grand Representatives from sister Grand Bodies to this Grand East, as now in order, and directed the R. W. Grand Secretary to call the roll of same, and that those found in attendance should be by the W. Grand Marshal presented before the Altar, to be received and welcomed with the honors due to them and the M. W. Grand Bodies they represented.

The R. W. Grand Representatives being formed in the body of the Grand Lodge west of the Altar, M. W. Bro. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master, on behalf of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. M., addressed the assembled Representatives.

The Grand Representatives having been tendered, through the Grand Lodge, the grand honors of Masonry, the address of welcome on behalf of the Grand Representatives was responded to by M. W. Samuel M. Todd, the oldest representative present, who returned their thanks for the kind and fraternal welcome they had received, and, by permission, expressed the same by the grand honors of Masonry.

After which the Grand Representatives were invited to seats upon the dais and formally escorted to the Grand East.

## CHARTERED LODGES.

W. Bro. F. M. Brooks, from Committee, submitted the following reports and resolutions. On motion the reports were received and the resolutions separately considered and adopted, except one relative to excusing Lodges Nos. 213, 68 and 51 from representation, which said resolution was amended by striking out "Montgomery Lodge No. 168." This, on motion of Bro. Booth, who stated that the Senior Warden of said Lodge was now in this city.

## WORK.

The M. W. Grand Master asked the Committee on Work if they were prepared to report, and, being answered in the affirmative, he directed the committee to place themselves west of the Altar, which was done. The chairman, M. W. Samuel M. Todd, Past Grand Master, then, on behalf of the committee, reported, in extenso, the three sections of the E. A. degree. The same, on motion, was unanimously adopted by the M. W. Grand Lodge.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16th, 1887.

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

Your Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges, respectfully report that the following Lodges failed to make returns, as follows, viz :

Lafayette No. 50. Last return for 1883. Amount due \$11. Last representation in 1877.

Cypress No. 89. Last return for 1883. Amount due \$63. Last representation in 1873.

Thibodaux Benevolent No. 90. Last return for 1884. Last representation in 1884.

Monticello No. 92. Last return for 1882. Amount due \$38. Last representation in 1883.

Shiloh No. 131. Last return for 1882. Amount due \$42. Last representation in 1876.

Napoleon No. 94. Last return for 1883. Amount due \$1. Last representation in 1881.

Bellevue No. 95. Last return for 1885. Amount due \$70 35. Last representation in 1878.

Columbia No. 164. Last return for 1883. Amount due \$46. Last representation in 1880.

Longwood No. 183. Last return for 1883. Last representation in 1881.

Oak Grove No. 200. Last return for 1883. Amount due \$21. Last representation in 1878.

Alabama No. 224. Last return for 1879. Amount due \$22 50. Last representation in 1879.

Friendship No. 215.

*Resolved*, That the above mentioned and numbered Lodges, except Nos. 90 and 95, referred to the inspection of the D. D. Grand Masters, which have failed to comply with the provisions of Art. 19<sup>th</sup> of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, respectively, for two years, be and they are hereby declared forfeited.

Your committee have also examined the following reports (D. D. G. M.'s), viz :

W. B. Henderson, 7th District; W. W. Babington, 2d District; B. F. Scott, 12th District; J. M. Franklin, 17th District; H. S. McCain, 11th District; F. de P. Villasana, 3d Division, 1st District; Wm. B. Hall, 2d Division, 1st District; H. S. Doniphan, 4th District; U. N. Page, 8th District; Geo. H. Pabst, 4th Division, 1st District; I. H. Pickens, 10th District.

*Resolved*, That the above named D. D. Grand Masters' Reports be recorded on the minutes of this Grand Lodge, but not printed in the Proceedings.

*Resolved*, That Bellevue Lodge No. 95 and Thibodaux Benevolent Lodge No. 90 be and are hereby referred to the D. D. G. Masters of their respective districts.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. B. HALL, Chairman.

H. M. BROOKS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17th, 1887.

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

Your Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges, respectfully report that they have examined the matter before them in the address of the M. W. Grand Master, as also those in the Grand Secretary's report, and append the following report, with resolutions:

*Be it Resolved*, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master and D. G. M. in consolidating Marion Lodge No. 68 with Orient Lodge No. 173, under the name of Marion Lodge No. 68, and with Perfect Union No. 1, and the consolidation of Friends of Harmony No. 58, with Perfect Harmony No. 176, under the name of Friends of Harmony No. 58, be approved.

*Be it further Resolved*, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master in the matter pertaining to Blue Buck Lodge No. 227, and of Corner Stone Lodge No. 204, be and is hereby approved.

Napoleon Lodge No. 94.

*Be it Resolved*, That the members of this Lodge be furnished with certificates of Good Standing, free of charge from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, after a proper return of its destruction by fire be filed in office of Grand Secretary.

That the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in the matter of Union Fraternal Lodge No. 53, be approved, and that the following be

*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be empowered to make sale of this property of said Lodge.

The petition of Friendship Lodge No. 215, asking for the return of charter, and the dues up to date, on the payment of fifty dollars.

*Resolved.* That the charter of Friendship Lodge No. 215, be restored, upon the payment of fifty dollars (\$50) to this Grand Lodge.

Petitions from following Lodges, viz: Keystone No. 213; Montgomery No. 168; Minden No. 51, to be excused from representation at this Grand Communication.

*Resolved.* That the above mentioned Lodges, Keystone No. 213, Montgomery No. 168, and Minden No. 51, be hereby excused, as per request.

#### MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

M. Wor. M. E. Girard called up amendment to Section 87 of By-Laws, submitted at Annual Grand Communication of 1886, and laid over to this Communication. The same was read.

M. W. Bro. Girard moved to amend so as to read as follows:

Amend Section 87, by adding thereto, viz:

*Provided,* That an application for reinstatement, in cases other than suspension for non-payment of dues, shall be read at a stated meeting, and laid over for action until the next stated meeting, due notice having been given in writing to members of Lodge of the intended action.

On motion, the same was adopted.

M. W. Bro. Samuel M. Todd, from Committee, submitted the following report and resolutions, which were read, and, on motion, received and adopted :

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

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence have considered the matters in the Grand Master's address referred to them, and respectfully report :

1. *Constitutional quorum.* There seems to your committee no other way for relief than action on the Lodges themselves. If an amendment reducing the constitutional quorum be desirable, which your committee do not think, a quorum to pass such an amendment would be present to act on any other amendment.

2. *Revision of the Law.* Your committee do not think the constitution requires revision. Very few amendments have been made to it since 1858, and those such as not to lead to confusion. As to the regulations, they have been added to as the majority of the Grand Lodge has from year to year determined ; and if those amendments were repealed, they could not be considered unwieldy, nor are the original regulations difficult of comprehension. If any difficulty arises it is from the amendments, some of which are somewhat vague, and others

are to the wrong section, and may conflict with others in their proper place. The great difficulty is with the edicts, and it must be conceded that some of these are of doubtful import, but one might as well attempt to codify the decisions of our Supreme Court as to codify what are called the edicts of the Grand Lodge. A committee of three or five, or this committee, might be directed to digest and report what there should be to the probable advantage of the Fraternity, and where occasion seemed to demand to present them in the form of regulations or otherwise. Those not being amendments to the Constitution could be acted upon by the Grand Lodge at the same Grand Communication.

3. *Rules of Order.* The Grand Master is sufficient in power for all rules of order. There is one practice, however, but for which there is no written rule, namely: the calling for a vote by Lodges, which, in some instances, has become an abuse: This can be remedied at the present session by adding to section 105 of the Regulations, a proviso, stating that the Grand Master may entertain a call of vote by Lodges whenever the same shall be requested by the representatives of seven Lodges.

4. *Decisions.* The committee adhere, for the reasons stated, to their opinion and report, as to the amendments to the By-Laws of Cervantes Lodge.

5. *Grand Lodge of Quebec.* Your committee, in the light of the repeated and continuous action of this Grand Lodge, recommend the adoption of the resolution as reported by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. We can refuse to recognize the Masons of the three Montreal Lodges while recusant to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It would be contrary to the rule laid down by us in the resolutions of 1885, to sever fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England until she should establish new Lodges within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge. This with accompanying resolutions is fraternally submitted.

J. Q. A. FELLOWS,  
SAM'L M. TODD,  
SAM'L J. POWELL,  
EDWIN MARKS,  
D. R. GRAHAM,  
M. E. GIRARD.

1. *Resolved,* That the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence digest the decisions and edicts of the Grand Lodge, proposing, if they deem it for the good of the Order, amendments to the Grand Lodge Regulations, and report the same to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Grand Communication.

2. *Resolved,* That section 105, of the General Regulations, be amended by adding thereto the following: "On the request of the representatives of seven Lodges the Grand Master may order the vote on any question to be taken by vote of Lodges on the call of the roll."

On announcement made by M. W. Grand Master, report from Committee as printed with his address, was called up. W.

Bro. Wickliffe asked for the reading of that portion relative to By-Laws of Cervantes Lodge No. 5, which was done.

W. and Rev. Bro. H. C. Duncan moved as a substitute to opinion as expressed by the Committee, "that the Grand Lodge approves the By-Laws of Cervantes Lodge No. 5."

After some discussion, participated in by Bros. Todd, Vilasana, Hammonds, Booth, Girard, Packwood, Buck and Duncan, the said substitute was adopted.

The remainder of the report and as printed with the Grand Master's address, Appendix E., was adopted.

#### TEMPLE PROPERTY.

The following report and resolution was submitted by R. W. Bro. Wm. W. Leake, and read:

NEW ORLEANS, February 16th, 1887.

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. M.:

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address upon Temple property and finances of the Grand Lodge, respectfully report, that they have carefully considered the matters therein discussed, and while a majority of our members coincide fully with the views so ably expressed by our M. W. Grand Master, we find much opposition to the disposal of the "Temple property." And in order that our present financial condition may be bridged over, we are unanimously of opinion, and so recommend, that the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall sell immediately all of the "Temple property" occupied by the Avenue Theatre, and the two unsold lots on Delord street, reserving the ground upon which the foundation of the Temple has already been laid.

The question of "Grand Lodge assessments" having been discussed and postponed until our next Grand Communication, it is unnecessary to report or again agitate this question.

W. W. LEAKE,  
W. BENTON BOGGS,  
A. G. BRICE.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall be requested to place upon the market, and sell as soon as practicable (without sacrifice) the "Temple property" occupied by the Avenue Theatre, and the two unsold lots on Delord street, together with the ground upon which the foundation of the Temple has already been laid. Proceeds to be applied to extinguishing the bonded debt.

After discussion, the resolution, as above amended, was adopted.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The M. W. Grand Master declared the amendments to the Constitution laid over from the last Annual Grand Communication as now in order, and directed the R. W. Grand Secretary to call the roll of Lodges, which being done, it was found a constitutional quorum was not present, and said amendments were again laid over for action at such time as a quorum should be found present.

## NECROLOGY.

R. W. Bro. W. T. Dickinson Dalzell, from special committee, submitted the following report and resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted by a vote of honor:

NEW ORLEANS, February 16th, 1887.

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

Your Committee, on so much of the Grand Master's Address as refers to our deceased brethren, respectfully report:

We find before us a record most unusual in number of brethren hitherto prominent in our councils, but who have now gone forth from them forever. Yet their names seem to your Committee, not more worthy of remark from their number and prominence, than from wide diversity of station and pursuit in life. Representing opposing political parties, the champions of separated creeds in religion, in life, our brethren met in fraternal harmony around the Altar of Masonry, and in their deaths alike received honored places in our memorials. As in life they wrought together acknowledging the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, so after their deaths will their memories now be intertwined in one amaranthine wreath to be treasured in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

In view of the full and loving tributes in the address itself, nothing remains for your Committee further than to offer the formal resolutions and ask their adoption :

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge adopt as the expression of its own sentiments the feeling tributes in the Grand Master's Address to the memory of our departed brethren.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to prepare suitable memorial pages to be incorporated in the published proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

W. T. DICKINSON DALZELL,  
HERMAN C. DUNCAN,  
WM. K. DOUGLAS,  
P. M. SCHNEIDAU.

## GOOD OF THE ORDER.

M. W. David R. Graham, from Special Committee, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was received, and with the resolution and recommendations therein contained, adopted :

NEW ORLEANS, February 15th, 1887.

To the M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, F. and A. M.:

*Brethren*—Your Committee on the "Good of the Order" beg leave respectfully to report that we have reviewed that part of the M. W. Grand Master's address which has been referred to us. And on the subject of "*the state of the Order*," reluctantly confess that we can offer no suggestion which will mitigate the ruin that seems inevitable from the operation of the life membership system, which is still clung to with unreasonable tenacity by most of the subordinate Lodges of the jurisdiction. Facts and figures will certainly convince all THINKING members that the fostering of this LIFE-ABSORBING method will, sooner or later, result in the disintegration of the very foundations of their dependence and to justify the abolition of the system.

Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That as life membership is incompatible with the best interests or success of the Craft, the subordinate Lodges are hereby recommended not to encourage this feature longer.

On the subject of "Reinstatement of Members," your Committee fully concur in the views expressed by the M. W. Grand Master, and believe with him that every inducement should be placed at the command of suspended delinquents by which they can rehabilitate themselves without any restraint, and as the hand of mercy and forgiveness is always grasped with eagerness, let us continue the removal of all barriers which conduce to keep out of our membership brethren whose only crime appears to have been poverty, which in almost every instance has overtaken the brother during his affiliation with the Craft.

We beg further to endorse the action of the M. W. Grand Master in his reinstatement of members who were suspended for non-payment of dues by Lodges which are now extinct (under the resolution of 1886), and respectfully urge that the powers exercised by him in the cases referred to, become from this time prerogatives of the office of Grand Master.

D. R. GRAHAM, Chairman,  
For the Committee.

## GRAND LODGES ENGLAND AND QUEBEC.

The resolution submitted by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, as follows :

*Resolved*. That so long as the three Lodges, to-wit: St. George No. 440, St. Paul No. 374, and St. Lawrence No. 640, in Montreal, Province of Quebec, refuse and neglect to yield obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the members of said Lodges cannot be recognized as Masons in good standing, by any of the Lodges of Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana—

was now declared in order by the M. W. Grand Master, who, as soon as he had announced the same, called upon R. W. Bro. Chas. F. Buck, G. S. W., to assume the gavel, and vacated the Grand East. R. W. Bro. Buck being now in the Grand East, the said resolution was read.

M. W. Joseph P. Hornor now stated that he had taken the floor to properly advocate and explain the views in this connection expressed by him in his address as Grand Master, which he did, and submitted for the consideration of M. W. Grand Lodge the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That all intercourse between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England be suspended until that Grand Lodge shall withdraw her warrants from her Lodges in Quebec.

After considerable discussion, on motion of M. W. Bro. Edwin Marks, the resolution was laid over for consideration at the next Annual Grand Communication.

Bro. John C. Wickliffe then submitted the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of Louisiana be requested to correspond with the M. W. Grand Lodge of England and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec and endeavor to heal the differences now existing between those Grand Bodies, and to report the result thereof to this Grand Lodge in his next annual report.

#### PAST GRAND MASTER WHITAKER.

R. W. Bro. Richard Lambert, for and in absence of M. W. Past Grand Master Samuel M. Todd, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the State of Massachusetts, at the request of M. W. Bro. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master, took charge of the remains of our deceased Past Grand Master, Wm. Ritchie Whitaker, and with kindly and fraternal hands laid away his body among the graves of his friends and relatives at the home of his boyhood, paying to his remains such funeral honors as his rank and services eminently entitled him to; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the members of this Grand Lodge offer their heartfelt and loving thanks to their brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for the prompt fraternal manner in which they responded to the request of our Grand Master in paying masonic honor to the remains of our much loved brother, Wm. Ritchie Whitaker.

Fraternally submitted,

SAM'L M. TODD, P. G. M.

## CIRCULARS.

M. W. Edwin Marks submitted the following resolution, which was read and considered. His motion to adopt same, on vote being taken, was lost:

*Resolved*, That no circular or circular letters be issued by the Lodges of this jurisdiction, or by any member or members thereof, to any Lodge, without the consent and approval of the M. W. Grand Master.

## EDICT 94 (L.)

W. Bro. W. Benton Boggs submitted the following, which was read, and, on motion of M. W. Bro. Edwin Marks, consideration of the same was postponed until the next Annual Grand Communication, viz:

*Resolved*, That Edict 94 "L," on pages 40 and 41, Grand Lodge Assessment, be amended to read as follows: The subordinate Lodge must pay three dollars to the Grand Lodge for each degree conferred by them out of the funds of the Lodge, which shall take the place of the three dollars mentioned in same edict on same page marked "H," on Assessments, and that all laws contrary to or inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

## SECTION 34, BY-LAWS.

W. Bro. W. Benton Boggs submitted the following, which, on his motion, was received and laid over for action at the next Annual Grand Communication, viz:

*Resolved*, That section 34, General Regulations or By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, be amended by striking out in line seventeen (17), page thirteen (13), the words "fourteen hundred dollars," and insert the words "one thousand dollars;" and in line nineteen (19), same section and page, strike out the words "six hundred dollars" and insert "five hundred dollars;" and that section thirty-eight (38), page thirteen, be amended by striking out in line five (5) of said section the words "one hundred dollars," and insert the words "fifty dollars;" and further that section ninety-one (91), page thirty (30), be amended by striking out in line four (4) of said section the words "such compensation therefor as the Board shall determine," and insert the words "three hundred and fifty dollars," fixing the salaries of the officers as follows:

Grand Secretary at.....	\$1,000 00
Assistant Grand Secretary at.....	500 00
Grand Tyler.....	50 00
Hall Keeper.....	350 00

*Resolved further*, That all laws, Regulations or edicts contrary or inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

## CALLED OFF.

After prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain the M. W. Grand Master suspended the labors of the Grand Lodge until to-morrow, Thursday, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,

Grand Secretary.

## FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

GRAND LODGE HALL, NEW ORLEANS,

Thursday, February 17, 1887.

After prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was called to order by Joseph P. Hornor, M. W. Grand Master, and labor resumed at 4 o'clock P. M.

## OFFICERS PRESENT.

All the Grand Officers except those whose places were filled, as follows :

David R. Graham, as Deputy Grand Master ; L. Escat, John S. Alfred, W. Benton Boggs, as Grand Stewards.

## PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Past Grand Masters—Samuel M. Todd, Abel J. Norwood, John G. Fleming, Sam'l. J. Powell, Edwin Marks and David R. Graham.

Past Deputy Grand Masters—Amos Kent and J. D. Hammonds.

Past Grand Senior Warden—Wm. W. Leake.

Past Grand Junior Wardens—John A. Stevenson and A. L. Abbott.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama, British Columbia, Connecticut, Canada, Colon and Island of Cuba, District of Columbia, Dakota, England, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Peru, Quebec, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Federal District of Mexico, Vera Cruz.

## ROLL.

On call of roll the following Lodges were found represented, viz: I'. U. 1, P. S. 1, 4, St. A. 5, C. 5, 24, 28, 38, 46, 47, 52, 54, 57, 58, 59, 65, 66, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 84, 96, 98, 101, 102, 115, 116, 117, 123, 124, 135, 144, 148, 149, 156, 160, 163, 165, 167, 171, 172, 174, 175, 179, 184, 185, 189, 190, 191, 193, 214, 220, 221 and 222. Total, 56 chartered Lodges.

## GRAND SECRETARY.

The R. W. Grand Secretary reported that some time ago Pecan Grove Lodge No. 222, had sent its dues, which were received, that he had been informed that the returns had been made out, although to date, not received, and on his motion said Lodge was permitted representation.

## MINUTES.

The Grand Secretary read the minutes of the session of Wednesday, 16th instant, which, on motion, were adopted.

## CREDENTIALS.

R. W. Bro. Richard Lambert, from said Committee, submitted the following report and resolution, which, on motion, were adopted :

NEW ORLEANS, February 17th, 1887.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, etc., State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully beg leave to report the following Lodges and representatives:

St. Albans Lodge No. 5.—T. Sambola Jones, proxy for W. M. and S. W.

Pecan Grove Lodge No. 222.—George Foster, P. M., proxy for W. M., S. W. and J. W.

Aurora Lodge No. 193.—Wm. Land, proxy for W. M.

All of which, with the following resolution, is respectfully submitted.

*Resolved*, That the above mentioned Lodges be allowed representation.

RICHARD LAMBERT,  
JOHN S. ALFRED.

## ELECTION.

M. W. Grand Master Joseph P. Hornor declared the election of Grand Officers now in order, and appointed as

## TELLERS

Wor. Bro. John C. Wickliffe, W. M. of Oliver Lodge No. 84.

Wor. Bro. Geo. J. Pinekard, P. M. of Alpha Home Lodge No. 72.

Wor. Bro. Thos. Doyle, P. M. of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59.

The election was held with the result as follows, viz :

CHARLES FRANCIS BUCK, of Germania Lodge No. 46, Most Worshipful Grand Master.

GEORGE H. PACKWOOD, (appointed) of Olive Lodge No. 52, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

F. M. BROOKS, of St. James Lodge No. 47, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

DAVID N. BARROW, of Acacia Lodge No. 116, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

ARTHUR W. HYATT, of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

JAS. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., of Alpha Home Lodge No. 72, R. W. Grand Secretary.

On motion of M. W. David R. Graham, P. G. M., it was unanimously

*Resolved.* That the M. W. Grand Master elect be authorized and requested to elect the remaining Grand Officers and the members of the Board of Grand Lodge Hall Directors by appointment.

Charles F. Buck, M. W. Grand Master elect, under the above resolution, then announced the following Grand Officers:

REV. HERMAN C. DUNCAN, of Jefferson Lodge No. 191, W. Grand Chaplain.

P. M. SCHNEIDAU, of Union Lodge No. 172, Wor. Senior Grand Deacon.

W. T. BENEDICT, of Corinthian Lodge No. 190, Wor. Junior Grand Deacon.

S. M. ASHER, of Shreveport Lodge No. 115, Wor. Grand Marshal.

JOHN S. ALFRED, of Jefferson Lodge No. 191, Wor. Grand Sword Bearer.

WM. BENTON BOGGS, of Red Land Lodge No. 148, Wor. Grand Pursuivant.

J. T. GORDY, of Franklin Lodge No. 57, Wor. Grand Steward.

HENRY ST. GEZ, of Perseverance Lodge No. 4, Wor. Grand Steward.

JOSEPH VOEGTLE, of Kosmos Lodge No. 171, Wor. Grand Steward.

R. LAFONTAINE, of St. André Lodge No. 5, Wor. Grand Steward.

THOMAS CRIPPS, of Perfect Union Lodge No. 1, Wor. Grand Organist.

#### SEC. 34, GENERAL REGULATIONS.

W. Bro. W. Benton Boggs stated that at session of Wednesday, 16th, he had offered an amendment to Section 34, General Regulations, and had moved that same lay over until next session, whereas he had intended same to lay over to next Annual Communication.

The Grand Secretary stated that this had been fully understood and so recorded in the minutes of 16th inst.

The amendment, there being no objection, was laid over as requested until next Annual Grand Communication.

#### M. W. JOSEPH P. HORNOR.

M. W. David R. Graham submitted the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Considering the efficient and faithful services of M. W. Bro. Joseph P. Hornor during his administration as Grand Master, therefore as an evidence of our appreciation of his services and abilities and of esteem for him as a man and a Mason, be it

*Resolved*, That he be and hereby is requested to furnish to the Grand Secretary his portrait to be published in the proceedings of this Communication, at the expense of the Grand Lodge.

D. R. GRAHAM,  
GEO. SOULÉ.

M. W. Edwin Marks submitted the following resolution, which, on motion, was received and referred to the Committee on Audit and Accounts :

*Resolved*, That twenty-five dollars be donated to the Grand Chaplain, and twenty-five dollars to the Grand Organist, for services rendered at this Grand Communication.

## AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

R. W. Geo. Soulé, from Committee, submitted the following report, which, with the resolution mentioned, was unanimously adopted :

NEW ORLEANS, February 17th, 1887.

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

Your Committee on Audit and Accounts respectfully report that they have considered the resolution appropriating \$25 to the Grand Chaplain, and \$25 to the Grand Organist, for services rendered at this Grand Communication, and approve the same.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. SOULÉ.

P. M. SCHNEIDAU.

MINUTES.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Richard Lambert, it was

*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be authorized and requested to approve and sign the minutes of this session, after the close of this Annual Grand Communication.

## ELECTION.

Charles Francis Buck, M. W. Grand Master elect, by permission of the Grand Lodge reserved the right to appoint the Grand Tyler, Board of Grand Lodge Hall Directors, and to make the appointments of D. D. Grand Masters, Committees, etc., after close of this Annual Grand Communication.

## INSTALLATION.

M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Master, declared the installation of Grand Officers as now in order, and requested M. W. Bro. David R. Graham to act as his Deputy during the installation services, and directed him to present the Grand Master elect for installation.

Whereupon the M. W. Deputy presented M. W. Bro. Charles Francis Buck, Grand Master elect at the Holy Altar, and who, after an earnest appeal to the Great Source of all Light by the Grand Chaplain, was invested with his official obligation, conducted to the Grand East, invested, saluted and proclaimed installed Grand Master of Masons of the State of Louisiana, in AMPLE form, in accordance with ancient usage of the Craft and of this Grand Lodge.

The following Grand Officers, elected and appointed, were then installed into their respective offices, viz:

GEORGE H. PACKWOOD.....	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
F. M. BROOKS.....	<i>R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
DAVID N. BARROW.....	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
ARTHUR WM. HYATT.....	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.....	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>
REV. HERMAN COPE DUNCAN.....	<i>W. Grand Chaplain.</i>
PAUL M. SCHNEIDAU.....	<i>W. Grand Senior Deacon.</i>
WM. T. BENEDICT.....	<i>W. Grand Junior Deacon.</i>
SOLOMON M. ASHER.....	<i>W. Grand Marshal.</i>
JOHN S. ALFRED.....	<i>W. Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
WM. BENTON BOGGS.....	<i>W. Grand Pursuivant.</i>
JOHN T. GORDY.....	<i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
HENRY ST. GEZ.....	<i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
JOSEPH VOEGTLE.....	<i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
R. LAFONTAINE.....	<i>W. Grand Steward.</i>
THOMAS CRIPPS.....	<i>W. Grand Organist.</i>

The foregoing Grand Officers for the ensuing year being in their respective stations, were proclaimed installed in AMPLE FORM, and saluted as such.

#### CLOSING.

No further business being proposed, the brethren present, under the guidance of W. Bro. Thos. Cripps, Grand Organist, united in singing an appropriate masonic anthem, and the W. and Rev. Herman C. Duncan, Grand Chaplain, returned praise and thanks to the All Wise Grand Master of the Universe. and M. W. Charles Francis Buck, Grand Master, closed the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, Free and Accepted Masons, in ample form, until the second Monday in February, the 13th, A. D. 1888, A. L. 5888.

CHARLES F. BUCK,

Attest:

Grand Master.

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

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Amendments to Constitution on file ordered to be submitted to Lodges for action (in 1885,) not acted upon for want of a constitutional quorum when called up, and continued, viz:

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

*No. 1—Resolved*, That Section 2, of Article II, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, be amended so as to read as follows: "The members of this Grand Lodge shall consist of its actual officers and Past Grand Masters (the Grand Tyler excepted,) the District Deputy Grand Masters, and the Masters and Wardens in office, when duly installed, of its constituent Lodges."

*Amendment No. 2*.—That the Constitution of this Grand Lodge be amended so as to constitute the additional office of Grand Orator."

*Amendment No. 3*.—To amend Section 6, Article IV, so as to read: "The Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, shall be chosen by ballot on the THIRD day of each Grand Communication," etc., etc.

And the following submitted at Annual Communication of February, 1887, was, by resolution, laid over, viz:

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the several District Deputy Grand Masters to visit each Lodge in their Districts officially once each year, for the purpose of giving such instructions as may be directed by the Grand Master, the Lodge so visited to pay him his travelling expenses and two dollars per diem for the time he may lose in the discharge of this duty; *provided*, that upon invitation being given by a Lodge he may visit oftener than once a year; said Lodge to pay his expenses and per diem as above.

(h.) (*In Assessment*). *Resolved*, That the several Lodges under this jurisdiction be required to collect (for the Grand Lodge) 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.

And the resolution repealing same, as follows:

*Resolved*, That [h] under No. 94, Edicts of Grand Lodge "on assessments," page 40, be repealed.

Laid over to Annual Grand Communication of 1888, by vote of Lodges on 15th inst.

## EDICT 94 (L.)

*Resolved*, That Edict 94 (L.) on pages 40 and 41, Grand Lodge assessment, be amended to read as follows: "The subordinate Lodge must pay three dollars to the Grand Lodge for each degree conferred by them, out of the funds of the Lodge, which shall take the place of the three dollars mentioned in same Edict, on same page marked "h" on assessments, and that all laws contrary to or inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

Laid over at session of 16th inst. to Annual Grand Communication of 1888.

## SECTION 34—BY-LAWS.

*Resolved*, That Section 34, General Regulations or By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, be amended by striking out in line seventeen (17), page thirteen (13,) the words, "fourteen hundred dollars;" and insert the words "one thousand dollars," and in line nineteen (19,) same section and page, strike out the words "six hundred dollars" and insert "five hundred dollars;" and Section thirty-eight (38), page thirteen (13) be amended by striking out in line five (5) of said section, the words "one hundred dollars" and insert the words "fifty dollars;" and further, that Section ninety-one (91,) page thirty (30,) be amended by striking out in line four (4) of said Section the words "such compensation therefor as the Board shall determine;" and insert the words "three hundred and fifty dollars." Fixing the salaries of the officers as follows: Grand Secretary at \$1,000, Grand Secretary's clerk \$500, Grand Tyler \$50, Hall Keeper \$50.

*Resolved further*, That all laws, regulations or edicts contrary or inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Laid over at session 16th inst. to Annual Grand Communication of 1888.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
**GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.**

GRAND LODGE HALL, Corner of St. Charles and Perdido Streets.

*I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing pages from 1 to 124 contain a true transcript of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, at its last Annual Grand Communication, held in the City of New Orleans, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth days of February, A. D. 1887, A. L. 5887.*

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto affixed the Seal of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. Masons, together with my official Signature, this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1887, A. L.

5887.

ATTEST:



James C. Batchelor, M. D.  
 Grand Secretary

N. B.—All Communications should be addressed to JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., Grand Secretary, Drawer No. 872, Post Office, New Orleans, La.

Next Annual Grand Communication, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1888, A. L. 5888.

# WORK AND RETURNS OF CONSTITUENT LODGES FOR THE YEAR 1886.

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## PERFECT UNION LODGE No. 1.

Chartered August 15th, 1812. Original organization, 1793. Masonic Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, New Orleans. Meets first and third Thursdays in each month.

### OFFICERS.

Joseph P. Pornor.....	W. M.	John M. Watkin .....	D.
Zach. T. Black.....	S. W.	William J. Armitage.....	J. D.
Hugh C. Cage.....	J. W.	Joseph Bain,.....	M. of C.
Charles Chaffe.....	Treasurer.	Wm. C. McCubbin.....	
Vincent Mielly .....	Secretary.	V. C. Frogne.....	Stewards.
	Wm. Tell.....		Tyler.

### PAST MASTERS.

Adams, J. W.	Chaffe, John	Heath, Ed.	Quayle, M.
Baker, Edward,	Dunn, J. B.	Hero, Andrew	Shaw, Alfred
Benedict, Wm. S.	Davis, J. Wm.	Kuntz, N.	Strong, Robert
Craig, E. D.	Hamilton, E. J.	Landrum, S.	Tissot, A. L.

### LIFE MEMBERS.

S. M. Todd, P G. M.	R. H. Browne, P. M. G. W. W. Goodwyn,	Louis Mayer,
J. Q. A. Fellows,	C. W. Newton, P. M. Theo. Guyol,	J. S. McIntyre,
P. G. M.	J. L. Swan, P. M.	P. R. Middlemiss,
T. Cripps, P. M.	George Bain,	A. B. Noblom,
Thomas F. Hedges,	H. B. Cresap,	C. T. Nash,
P. M.	C. E. Forstall,	Jno. H. Ludwigsen, J. M. Weymouth.
Hy. P. Buckley, P. M. F.	Gardere,	24.

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

J. G. Fleming,	J. C. Batchelor,	Albert Pike, P.	A. DeBlane.
P. G. M.	G. Sec.	G. M.	

### MEMBERS.

Antoine Eugene	Bensel, H.	Chaffe, C., Jr.	Danese, N.
At Lee, Wm. Y.	Bernius H.	Chaffe, R. H.	Davis, James R.
Barbier, Raphael	Boyle, Ashton	Christian, R. J.	Dennee, R. S.
Barrett, J. T.	Breen, C. H.	Cleburne, R. C.	Douglass, J. P.
Barthe, P.	Buck, W. H.	Cosulich, G. R.	Dwyer, Jas. W.
Bassetti, U.	Burbank, A. J.	Daley, M.	Earhart, F. B.
Bayley, R. A.	Chadwick, E. A.	Damiens, H.	Endel, Wolf
Behan, John H.	Chaffe, W. H.	Dane, Henry C.	Ehrlich, Samuel

Fairfax, J. W.	Hummel, James	Page, Edward	Timbrell, G. H. W.
Favre, V. L.	Klotz, Bernard	Pardee, D. A.	Todd, W. E.
Garcia, Jos.	Knee, Thomas	Peete, G. A.	Toulinson, J. M.
Garsou, O. F.	Kuntz, J. H.	Perault, John C.	Valentine, Jas. W.
Gast, Gustave	Lathrop, Geo. T.	Perry, Henry	Walshe, B. T.
Good, Fred.	Leopold, Simon	Perry, Horace A.	Walz, A.
Graham, A. S.	Liberman, E.	Peyronx, E. A.	Warmoth, H. C.
Hamilton, J. D.	Lilienthal, Theo.	Pickert, J. A.	Way, N. H.
Hansell, F. F.	Macon, T. L.	Quirk, H. C.	West, W. Y.
Hansen, Martin	Martin, Joseph B.	Rainey, Charles	White, R. A.
Has, M.	Marx, Edw'd	Reynolds, L.	Wiberg, John A. F.
Hauptman, Leon	Mudge, C.	Robin, O.	Wiemann, J. M.
Hessel, M.	Murdock, A. R.	Ross, Jesse W.	Wilkins, A. H.
Hire, W. H.	Nagle, I. E.	Rusha, E. M.	Wilson, Joseph H.
Hire, G. M.	Navra, M. L.	Scott, John H.	Winteler, M.
Holt, Joseph	Oliver, S. D.	Shearer, D. L.	Wolf, G.
Hooper, R. H.	Onorato, B.	Stein, Joseph	Wright, McW.
Hopkins, J. P.	Oplatek, J.	Thorn, John	Yorke, Edward A.
Houston, James	Orr, Philip	Thorn, Charles	134 members.
			Total 158 members.

*Initiated*—John M. Watkins, Hugh C. Cage, Jesse W. Ross, Nelson.

*Passed*—John M. Watkins, Hugh C. Cage, Jesse W. Ross, John W. Fairfax, John H. Nelson.

*Raised*—John M. Watkins, Hugh C. Cage, Jesse W. Ross, John W. Fairtax.

*Affiliated*—Charles Rainey.

*Reinstated*—R. S. Dennee, Simon Leopold, James W. Valentine, M. Hessel, R. C. Cleburne, Wm. Y. At Lee.

*Dimitted*—J. H. Kuntz, P. Barthe, R. C. Clebuane, Wm. Y. At Lee, Ben. Onorato.

*Died*—Fergus Gardere (in 1885), John L. Lewis, Thomas F. Hedges, Ashton Boyle, Alfred Shaw, P. M., Sylvanus Landrum.

#### POLAR STAR LODGE No. 1.

Chartered August 15th, 1812. Original organization, 1794. Polar Star Hall, corner Ram part and Kerlerec streets, New Orleans. Meets first and third Fridays.

#### OFFICERS.

L. Escat.....	W. M. J. Pujol.....	M. Exp.
B. Maylie..	S. W. A. Ortholan.....	M. of C.
Jules E. Jaques..	J. W. J. H. Negnelona.....	S. D.
F. Levasseur.....	Orator. Jean Carreau.....	J. D.
P. Donnes.....	Treasurer. E. Revol.....	Econom.
Guillaume Peres.....	Secretary M. Hernandez.....	I. G.
M. Brisolara.....	Al. or Hosp. B. Cazeres.....	Tyler.

#### PAST MASTERS.

Silvain Chanfrau, Bernard Maylie.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

A. R. Morel, P. M., F. Levasseur, P.M., R. Beer,  
Otto Schwander—5.

## MEMBERS.

Villasana, F. de P.*	D'Abzac, P.	Hayem, A.	Mounes, Jos.
Carere, Jean	Dufort, P.	Henry, Jean P.	Navas, M.
Carrazé, F.	Dumestre, L.	Lascola, F. Sal.	Rambaut, U.
Calliot, J.	Estrade, Jean	Lestelle, P.	Rousset, P.
Claverie, J. M.	Fremeaux, J.	Levy, Nicholas	Sanarens, E. A.
Claverie, A. S.	Grillot, E.	Libaros, Jean	Saux, Toussaint
Couget, J. M.	Guerchoux, J. H.	Marcil, L.	Toulouse, Urbain.

45 members.

\*Honorary Member.

*Reinstated*—J. M. Couget. *Dimitted*—J. P. Henry.*Died*—J. M. Claverie. *Suspended*—F. S. Lascola, F. Carraze.

## PERSEVERANCE LODGE No. 4.

Chartered August 15th, 1812. Original organization, 1810. Corner Dumaine and St. Claude streets, New Orleans. Meets second and fourth Fridays.

## OFFICERS.

Henry St. Gez.....	W. M.	M. B. Aubin .....	M. Exp.
Firmin Andrieu.....	S. W.	Joseph Marcou.....	M. of C.
Paul Rousset.....	J. W.	Gabriel Dulac.....	S. D.
P. N. Canteroux.....	Orator.	F. Clos.....	J. D.
J. Vergnole.....	Treasurer.	August Mahou.....	Econom.
J. Magendie.....	Secretary.	G. Andrieu.....	I. G.
L. Beney.....		Tyler.	

## PAST MASTERS.

Henry St. Gez, J. Magendie, U. Sahuqué, P. Juliat.

## LIFE MEMBER.

B. Campiglio, P.	Louis Beney,	Geo. B. Itemann,	Joseph Marcou,
M., P.D.D.G.M.,	A. Benedic,	J. Lapeyrolerie,	Jules Rose,
Oscar Bois,	F. Fick,	S. Levy,	J. P. Sarrazin,
		J. Sbisa—12.	

## MEMBER.

Lafontaine, R.,	Casamayou, J.	Galatoire, J.	Newhauser, J.
P. M.*	Daverede, A.	Hyver, G. A.	Petrie, C.
Alciatore, Alex.	Daverede, Paul.	Lanotte, A.	Pizzini, Paul
Beney, Alph.	Ducasse, J.	Levy, J.	Salomon, E.
Boudreaux, S.	Frantz, C. F.	Morere, E.	Sahuqué, J. M.
Carrouche, Aug.			33 members.

Total 45 members.

\*Honorary member.

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—Paul Rousset, J. Galatoise, Alex. Alciatore.

*Reinstated*—Paul Daverede. *Dimitted*—S. Boudreaux.

*Died*—J. P. Sarrazin, Pierre Juliat, Oscar Bois, A. Sbisa.

*Dropped*—J. Cazamayou. *Suspended*—C. Petrie.

### ST. ANDRE LODGE No. 5.

Chartered as "Disciples du Senat Maçonnique," June 3d, 1839, name changed to St. André, February 14th, 1855. Conti, between Villere and Robertson streets, New Orleans. Meets first and third Wednesdays.

#### OFFICERS.

William Gomez.....	W. M. P. Mengelle.....	J. D.
P. M. Godchaux.....	S. W. P. Bergé.....	Al. or Hosp.
Charles Adoue .....	J. W. L. Tujague .....	M. Exp.
P. Bossoney .....	Orator. J. M. Danos .....	M. of C.
G. Tujague .....	Treasurer. C. Duvic .....	Econom.
J. C. Bernard .....	Secretary. P. Laferrer .....	I. G.
E. Sahuqué .....	S. D. F. Gelbert .....	Tyler.

#### PAST MASTERS.

R. Lafontaine, A. Mailhes

#### LIFE MEMBERS.

P. Bergé, B. Larcade—2.

#### MEMBERS.

Bernard, Jules	Dupuis, Emile.	Klair, J.	Restrop, L.
Borie, B.	Dreuzede, U.	Klair, J. M.	Rey, J. M.
Castaing, Paul	Duclos, P.	Lafitte, J. A.	Rossi, J.
Dazet, R.	Duclos, T.	Mothe, E.	St. Martin, J.
Deblieux, Ed.	Dupuy, A.	Masson, M.	Sudrie, F.
Decroo, F.	Erath, E.	Moreau, F.	Volkman, M. D.
Douliet, M. P.	Galzinia, Jean	Pujol, D.	45 members.
Dubos, G.	Jauffret, H.	Ranna, V.	Total 47 members.

*Initiated*—Emile Dupuis.

*Passed and Raised*—Ferdinand Sudrie, Pascal Laferrer, Michael Diogene Volkman, Emile Dupuis.

*Died*—J. M. Rey.

*Suspended*—M. Dieuzede, D. Pujo, P. M. Douliet.

### CERVANTES LODGE No. 5.

Formed by union of Los Amigos del Orden Lodge No. 5 and Silencio Lodge No. 9. Organized September 17th, 1883. Chartered No. 5, February 13th, 1884. Organized March 10th, 1884 (to date from 1842). Meets corner St. Claude and Dumaine streets. Second and fourth Mondays.

#### OFFICERS.

Carlos Maduell.....	W. M. M. Salasar.....	M. of C.
Jose Venta .....	S. W. Felipe Liuzza.....	Hospitaler.
Juan Parpal.....	J. W. J. E. Martinez .....	S. D.
Manuel Castillo .....	Orator. V. Padilla .....	J. D.
J. B. Desangles.....	Treasurer. A. Prieto .....	Econom.
G. Segui y Gahona.....	Secretary. F. Bell .....	I. G.
J. F. Caballero.....	M. Exp. L. Beney (not a member) .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Jose Venta, F. Rendueles,	Juan Astredo, J. Albau y Prats,	F. de P. Villasana, Ysidro Suarez. D. D. G. M. Carlos Maduell.
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## LIFE MEMBER.

G. Segui y Gahona, P. M., P. D. D. G. M.

## MEMBERS.

Sbarbaro, G. B., P. M.*	Ferrer y Ferrer, J. Menendez, Jose Fernandez, Jose	Rosello, J. Roqueiro, F.	
Rossi, J. B.*	Guma, Pablo	Martinez, D. B. Martinez, Rafael	Sansovich, M.
Alvarez, J. M.	Guerrera, Jose	Maher, A. M.	Simoni, G.
Barzana, J.	Grego, Antonio	Metzger, John	Tardo, F.
Cruzalegui, J. R.	Jené, Rafael	Musachia, L.	Vacora, G.
Cahue, Pedro	Kuntz, J. H.	Navalles, L.	Valenti, Y.
Cano, Miguel	Lamanna, N.	Pellieuer, Fran.	Valenti, S.
Castelo, L.	Llado, S.	Planas, Jose	Zeranz, Emilio
Delermo, Manuel	Lopez, V.	Restivo, Cal.	
Dicarlo, A.	Mercadal, J.	Rodriguez, Man.	58 members.

\*Honorary members.

*Initiated*—Ignacio Valenti, Antonino Dicarlo.

*Passed and Raised*—Ignacio Valenti, Antonio Dicarlo, Guicepe Simoni.

*Affiliated*—Jacobo H. Kuntz. *Reinstated*—Luis Castelo.

*Dimitted*—Luis Castelo, Jose Hernondez.

*Suspended*—Jose Guerrera, Lorenzo Navailles.

## HUMBLE COTTAGE LODGE No. 19.

Chartered July 13th, 1820. Opelousas, St. Landry Parish. Stated meetings first Wednesday before the full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

Jos. Block .....	W. M. W. M. Price.....	Secretary.
Julius Meyers.....	S. W. George Pulford.....	S. D.
L. J. Tansey.....	J. W. J. M. White.....	J. D.
C. N. Ealer.....	Treasurer. Aaron Going.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

H. L. Garland, D. D. G. M., A. Levy,	George Pulford, L. J. Tansey,	J. W. Jackson, J. M. White.
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## LIFE MEMBERS.

James Ray, P. M., P. D. D. G. M., J. J. Beauchamp, P. M.,	C. Mayo, P. M., P. D. D. G. M., C. N. Ealer,	J. Block—5.
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## MEMBERS.

Block, Sol.	Hudspeth, G. W.	Mayo, Thad.	Richards, J. O.
Cheviss, Gibb, S.	Harmon, S. B.	Moore, Jos. M.	Richard, Jos. D.
Clifford, J. W.	Johnson, W. M.	Morris, J. L.	Steel, Chris.
Forman, C. W.	Isaac, Sol.	May, M. G.	Walkins, L. B.
Hough, Thos. J.	Littel, R. H.	Price, Daniel	
Humble, Hend'n	Lewis, E. T.		30 members.
			Total 35 members.

*Initiated and Passed*—Peter S. Cummings, W. C. Abbott.

*Affiliated*—Daniel Price. *Dimitted*—J. W. Clifford.

*Died*—Henderson Humble, W. M. Johnson.

### WESTERN STAR LODGE No. 24.

Original charter, July 12th, 1823. New charter granted 1840. Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La.  
Stated meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month.

#### OFFICERS

F. P. Stubbs .....	W. M. J. B. Ilingsworth .....	S. D.
J. E. McGuire .....	S. W. Max Landauer .....	J. D.
J. B. Talbot .....	J. W. James Evans .....	Chaplain.
S. Meyer .....	Treasurer. M. J. Duty .....	{ Stewards.
J. S. Oakley .....	Secretary. Geo. B. Hebeler .....	
Josiah Stahl.....		Tyler.

#### PAST MASTERS.

Joseph F. McGuire, John E. Hanna,	W. P. Renwick,	F. P. Stubbs,
Fred. Endom, F. C. Jones,		D. D. G. M.

#### LIFE MEMBER.

F. L. McCormick, P. M.

#### MEMBERS.

Miller, W. A., P. M.	Kennedy, W. G.	Meyer, Herman	Parker, A. F.
Boatner, C. J.	Kern, L.	Meyer, Jonas	Parker, J. P.
Conner, T.	King, G.	Miller, W. G.	Philson, James
Ensminger, G. C.	Lawson, T. B.	Millsaps, F. T.	Potts, W. N.
Faulk, David	Legens, W. S.	Mitchell, A.	Rabb, E. M.
Gerson, Leon	Levi, F.	Moise, H.	Richardson, R. W.
Haggard, W. E.	Lud-ling, J. T.	Moritz, I.	Russell, C. E.
Haas, S.	Marks, A.	Nelson, James L.	Stubbs, L. W.
Herring, H.	Marx, S.	Newhauser, D.	Walker, G. W.
Hudson, F. G.	McNeely, James	Noble, J. H.	57 members.

*Initiated*—J. G. Baker, Marion J. Duth, George B. Hebeler, Sigismund Haas, Walter S. Levens, Ferdinand Levi, Isador Moritz, William G. Miller, William S. Morris, Thomas F. Millsaps, Richard Monk, Edward M. Rabb, Charles E. Russell, Ellie Wheatley, John W. Woodland.

*Passed*—Morion J. Duty, George B. Hebeler, Sigismund Haas, Walter S. Leyens, Ferdinand Levi, Isador Moritz, Kypolite Marxs, William G. Miller, William E. Morris, Thomas E. Millsaps, Richard Monk, Edward M. Rabb, Charles E. Russell, George W. Walker, Ellie Wheatley.

*Raised*—M. J. Duty, G. B. Hebeler, S. Haas, W. S. Leyens, F. Levi, I. Moritz, H. Marx, W. G. Miller, T. F. Millsaps, E. M. Rabb, C. E. Russell, Geo. W. Walker.

*Affiliated*—Green L. Battle, James Evans, Frederick G. Hudson, Alexander Mitchell, John B. Talbot.

*Died*—G. C. Ensminger. *Dropped*—T. B. Lawson. James Philson.

## ST. ALBANS LODGE No. 28.

Chartered January 6th, 1827. Jackson, East Feliciana Parish, La. Stated meetings Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

E. S. Norwood .....	W. M. W. F. Norsworthy .....	Secretary
W. C. Mattingly .....	S. W. A. G. Miller .....	Chaplain
P. H. Jones .....	J. W. J. S. Jones .....	S. D.
Joseph Flonacher .....	Treasurer. Joseph Rosiere .....	J. D.
M. H. Driggs .....	Tyler.	

## PAST MASTERS.

W. C. Mattiagly, W. T. Rogillo, E. S. Norwood, J. E. Austin, J. S. Jones.

## MEMBERS.

Austin, J. Q.	Jones, Thos. S.	Posey, H. A.	Tomb, S. G.
Douglas, W. W.	Lee, T. Jeff.	Rhodes, N. G.	Wolf, Joseph
Hagaman, F. V. D.	McVeal, C.	Schwing, S. C.	Worthy, J. N.
Jones, J. W.	Munson, A. G.	Smylie, A. M.	26 members

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—Philip H. Jones, Joseph Rosiere.

*Reinstated*—N. G. Rhodes, A. G. Munson.

*Died*—H. A. Posey, A. M. Smylie, Charles McVeal.

*Suspended*—J. E. Austin.

## FELICIANA LODGE No. 31.

Chartered March 25, 1828. Originally organized 1817 [as 46 Ky.] St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish, La. Stated meetings first and third Saturdays.

## OFFICERS.

H. C. Leake .....	W. M. J. C. Bushnell .....	S. D.
E. B. Turner .....	S. W. W. H. Magearl .....	J. D.
L. D. Cohn .....	J. W. S. J. Powell .....	{ Stewards.
J. S. Wooster .....	Treasurer. W. W. Leake .....	{
A. G. Weil .....	Secretary. C. W. Temple .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

W. W. Leake, P. G. S. W., D. Stocking, P.D.D.G.M., R. C. Wickliffe,  
J. G. Plettlinger, John J. Winn, O. D. Brooks, E. B. Turner.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

S. J. Powell, P. M. (P. G. M.), W. Town, J. S. Wooster, W. B. White—4.

## MEMBERS.

Alexander, M.	Davis, R. T.	Levy, Abram.	Newman, E.
Bakewell, A. G.	Freyhan, Julius	Leonard, T.	Overmeyer, John.
Barrow, John J.	Haile, W. R.	Levy, Morris, C.	Picard, Julius.
Brannon, R. M.	Hamilton, Jeff.	Lopez, H. C.	Pollatsek, I.
Briant, A. B.	Harris, Ben.	Maguire, P. J.	Rayhan, Thomas
Cecil, C. D.	Krain, Joseph	Muller, A.	Temple, H. W.
Cotten, S. H.	Lawson, T. T.	Mumford, F. M.	Wolf, Morris
			41 members.
			Total 45 members.

*Affiliated*—John Overmeyer, Julius Picard.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE

## PHOENIX LODGE No. 38.

Chartered October 6th, 1833. Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, La. Stated meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month.

## OFFICERS.

C. Chaplin.....	W. M.	A. Kaffee .....	S. D.
P. Breazeale.....	S. W.	Z. T. Gallion .....	J. D.
Sam'l Nelkin.....	J. W.	W. B. Powell, .....	{ Stewards.
Ed. Phillips.....	Treasurer.	H. Simon .....	
R. S. Calves.....	Secretary.	Jacob Levy.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

C. Chaplin, Jr.,	T. P. Chaplin,	M. H. Wilkinson.
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## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. J. A. Martin,	W. A. Ponder,	J. A. Wolfson—3.
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## MEMBERS.

Bullard, J. L.	Harkins, C. J.	Kahn, I.	Michaelson, A.
Cunningham, J. H.	Harris, Abe	Kaffie, Harris	Wineburg, S.
Cosgrove, J. H.	Harkins, W. D.	Levy, H. M.	25 members.
Hill, J. H.	Jacob, J.		Total 28 members.

*Died*—J. H. Cunningham.

## GERMANIA LODGE No. 46.

Chartered April 18th, 1844. 318 St. Louis street, between Derbigny and Roman. Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays.

## OFFICERS.

Edward Ehrhard.....	W. M.	Gustave Maass.....	M. Exp.
E. Behrens.....	S. W.	J. H. C. Hunzelmann .....	M. of C.
Albert Hein.....	J. W.	M. Feherhegy .....	K. of S.
M. Heiseman.....	Orator.	Henry W. Leibe .....	S. D.
L. Flettrich.....	Treasurer.	Ulrich Baehr .....	J. D.
John Kloppenburg.....	Secretary.	William Kersten .....	Econom.
J. N. Otto.....	Al. or Hosp.	Jacob J. Klein .....	I. G.
	John Wild.....	Tyler.	

## PAST MASTERS.

Charles Francis Buck, G. M.,	Charles Koerrenzig,	M. Heiseman,
Ph. Pfeffer, P. D. D. G. M.		

## LIFE MEMBERS.

John Wild, P. M., Julius Fulda,	E. G. Reuter,	E. G. Wunderlich.
Fritz Wild,	J. Frederich,	John Michelfelder, Chris. Wild—8.

## MEMBERS.

Abrahamson, H.	L. Frelick, B.	Levi, Herman	Schoenberger, G.
Aufinkolk, F.	Goetz, Edward	Moses, B.	Schmidt, Fried.
Borchers, F.	Germann, Henry.	Mann, L.	Stich, I.
Boh, J. B.	Hansen, E. T.	Panzram, E. M.	Treder, F.
Brandt, Charles	Haußmann, G. J.	Schmitt, Adam	Thiesen, F. W.
Baum, Sal.	Henle, Aug.	Schwartz, H., Sr.	Tobelman, Chas.
Bonck, Claus	Heideman, H.	Schwartz, H., Jr.	Wirth, Charles B.
Bach, Sal.	Kersten, Aug.	Schehin, Louis	Wahl, C.
Erafth, E.	Kasche, H.	Strenge, Hy.	Wolfson, W. H.
Faehnle, G.	Köhn, James H.	Schlick, Henry	Werner, Jacob
Fasterling, B.	Kühl, J.	Springer, C.	Zimmer, Jules
Fulda, L. P.	Lambert, John C.		63 members.
			Total 71 members.

*Initiated*—Ulrich Bæhr, John Jacob Klien, Arthur P. Wild, Chas. Voss.

*Passed and Raised*—Ulrich Bæhr, John Jacob Klein.

*Reinstated*—Godfrey J. Haußmann. *Died*—B. Fasterling, Claus Bonck.

*Dimitted*—Ed. P. Hansen, L. H. Abrahamson. *Dropped*—Henry Schlick.

*Suspended*—Salomon Bach, August Henle.

## ST. JAMES LODGE No. 47.

Chartered June 25th, 1841. Baton Rouge, La. Meets first Friday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

F. M. Brooks.....	W. M. J. W. Bates.....	S. D.
T. S. Jones.....	S. W. A. Frank.....	J. D.
T. Jones Cross.....	J. W. George B. Kidd.....	Marshal.
J. E. Blouin.....	Treasurer. George A. Pike.....	{ Stewards.
George Henderson.....	Secretary. W. C. Annis.....	
F. Frankel.....	Tyler.	

## PAST MASTERS.

F. M. Brooks, P. D. D. G. M., S. M. Hart, P. G. S. W., L. F. Reynaud, H. Abramson, W. H. Stroube, G. A. Pike, P. G. S. W., L. S. Widney.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Henry Gentles, William Hubbs, James Turner—3.

## MEMBERS.

Bergeron, C.	Hoyt, S. S.	Mache, P.	Robertson, E. W.
Burke, R. H.	Hausey, J. D.	McCarty, L. S.	Stewart, C.
Buffington, T. J.	Jolly, E.	Overmeyer, John	Thomas, E. D.
Blackie, William	Kidd, W. P.	Piper, M. A.	Wieck, Charles
Fairie, R. J. B.	Lee, O. M.	Randolph, W. G.	Wood, W. H.
Fisher, John D.	Maxwell, James	Rosenfield, A.	
Granary, M.	Mendelsohn, S.		Total 44 members.

*Initiated*—Roger de Montherzin. *Affiliated*—S. S. Hoyt.

*Dimitted*—John Overmeyer.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE

## MINDEN LODGE No. 51.

Chartered April 19th, 1845. Minden, Webster Parish, La. Stated meetings, first Saturday in each month, and Monday after third Saturday.

## OFFICERS.

T. R. Geren .....	W. M. J. W. Berry .....	Secretary.
H. A. Barnes .....	S. W. J. F. Taylor.....	S. D.
C. M. Turnier.....	J. W. J. T. Mims.....	J. D.
J. C. T. Chaffe.....	Treasurer. J. W. Reagan.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

J. J. Carter, P. D. J. T. C. Chaffe,	R. C. Drew,	T. R. Geren.
D. G. M.,		

## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. W. Berry, P. M. John G. Lane,	Daniel McFarland, J. W. Nickerson,
J. P. Geren, T. H. Moreland,	E. T. Nickerson—7.

## MEMBERS.

Doyle, D. B., P. M. George, A. B.	Loye, John C.	Monzingo, J. L.
Adams, J. A. W. Goodwill, A.	Lunsford, W. B.	Monzingo, S. A.
Bailey, G. W.	Hamilton, D. B.	McGee, W. L.
Carter, J. J.	Krone, F. O.	McKenzie, M. M. S. Reams, W. J.
Clark, W. T.	Life, Wm.	Mims, D. S.
Cole, John W.	Lewis, E. F.	Monzingo, G. W.
Crawford, W. A.	Lindsay, W. A.	Total 40 members.

*Passed and Raised*—G. W. Bailey. *Affiliated*—William Reagan.

*Died*—D. B. Hamilton, D. McFarland, William Life.

## OLIVE LODGE No. 52.

Chartered November 27th, 1845. Clinton, Parish of East Feliciana, La. Stated meeting, Saturday before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

J. S. Lanier .....	W. M. A. B. Payne .....	Secretary.
E. T. Worms .....	S. W. A. J. Ronaldson.....	Chaplain.
Joseph Israel.....	J. W. George H. Packwood ..	S. D.
H. L. Mayer.....	Treasurer. Allen Cook.....	J. D.
	E. F. Roark.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

G. W. Munday, P. D. D. G. M.	J. P. Monahan, G. H. Packwood, D. G. M.
A. B. Payne, I. B. Wall,	T. S. Adams, J. S. Lanier.

## MEMBERS.

Anderson, George	D'Armond, F. H.	Hochendel, G. M.	Mayer, Isidore
Adler, Solomon	D'Armond, Frank	Hartner, W. H.	Meyer, B. A.
Alverson, J. A.	D'Armond, J. G.	Hatcher, W. C.	Nauman, Lewis
Baird, Moses	Dodds, J. S.	Jordan, W. M.	Norwood, J. A.
Bilger, C.	Fay, E. H.	Kernan, W. F.	Rist, C. A.
Brown, R. S.	Felps, Isaac T.	Kilbourne, J. G.	Richert, G. M.
Campbell, James A.	Felps, James T.	Knapp, W. A.	Skipwith, John K.
Clifford, E. L.	Felps, Thomas	Knox, J. P.	Worms, S. E.
Collins, C. R.	Fuqua, J. T.	Langworthy, O. P.	Young, J. M.
Cooper, D. T.	Green, W. H.	Mayer, Albert	52 members.

*Initiated*—Isaac D. Wall, Corey C. Brown. *Raised*—George Anderson.

*Reinstated*—T. H. D'Armond. *Died*—J. S. Dodd, O. P. Langworthy.

*Suspended*—E. H. Fay, J. K. Skipwith, James F. Phelps, E. L. Clifford.

## MOUNT GERIZIM LODGE No. 54.

Chartered November 28th, 1846. Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, La. Stated meetings on Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

John R. Brodnax.....	W. M. Charles Weiss.....	Chaplain.
J. Lee Pettit.....	S. W. J. W. Brown.....	S. D.
B. Silbernagle, Jr.....	J. W. J. T. Dalton.....	J. D.
Moses Wolff.....	Treasurer. W. P. Douglass.....	{ Stewards.
D. Sims Brown.....	Secretary. H. Schneider.....	
	H. L. Abrahamson.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

R. D. Marble,	J. H. Brodnax,	C. Newton,	P. D. D. G. M.,
J. Wm. Brown,	W. R. McCreight,	J. S. Heller.	

## LIFE MEMBERS.

R. H. Jones, George F. Tisdale,—2.

## MEMBERS.

Andrews, W. C.	Gray, Fred. C.	Higginbotham, D. F.	Silbernagle, Sam
Bigelow, J. W.	Hall, B. C.	Morgan, D. C.	Silbernagle, B., Jr
Doss, W. L.	Handy, J. S.	Pratt, W. A.	Wimberley, G. H.
Friedheim, A.	Harp, Rufus K.	Scott, Charles A.	Total 34 members.
<i>Raised</i> —Rufus K. Harp.	<i>Affiliated</i> —H. L. Abrahamson.		

## FRANKLIN LODGE No. 57.

Chartered January 24th, 1848. Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La. Meets first Tuesday in each month and 27th December.

## OFFICERS.

A. C. Allen .....	W. M. J. C. Fourney.....	Secretary.
James Todd.....	S. W. M. B. Gordy.....	S. D.
J. B. Bonino.....	J. W. H. B. Morris.....	J. D.
A. G. Frere .....	Treasurer. J. S. Black.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

A. C. Allen,	R. W. Allen,	Victor VonSchoeler,	James Todd,
P. D. D. G. M.	P. D. D. G. M.	P. D. D. G. M.	M. J. Foster,
J. T. Gordy.			

## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. C. Gordy, P.G.S.H. H. Smith, P.M.	N. Trowbridge,	James S. Black,
W., P.D.D.G.M.	Felix U. Levy—5.	

## MEMBERS.

Atkinson, John J.	Hine, R. E.	Meyer, M.	Schwann, V.
Byrne, James	Hine, T. D., Sr.	Ostheimer, Peter	Todd, John R.
Cooke, R. R.	Knight, Wm. O.	Peterman, J. A.	Writt, John
Cook, W. H., Jr.	Lemke, Fred.	Shepherd, G. B.	
Hine, C. P.	McRae, A. N.		Total 34 members.

*Initiated*—A. M. Underwood, 1885. *Passed and Raised*—Fred, Lemke, 1885.

*Reinstated*—N. Trowbridge, 1885. *Dimittee*—Abe Smith, 1884.

*Died*—B. R. Splane, 1885; M. Schmullen, 1885; R. Hatcher, 1884; Homer H. Smith, Newman Trowbridge.

## FRIENDS OF HARMONY LODGE No. 58.

Chartered June 18th, 1848. Grand Lodge Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, New Orleans. Meets second and fourth Tuesday.

## OFFICERS.

A. G. Brice.....	W. M. C. Wheeler .....	J. D
E. A. Burke.....	S. W. Sol Stern.....	M. of C
L. Schwartz.....	J. W. John H. Clark .....	Chaplain.
A. Levy.....	Treasurer. T. D. Davisson .....	{ Stewards
W. H. Holland.....	Secretary. Thomas Fielding.....	
A. A. Mimms.....	S. D. Robert Holt.....	
		Tyler

## PAST MASTERS.

W. H. Holland,	T. D. Davieson,	John Berry,	A. A. Mimms,
Joseph A. Burke,	E. Booth,	C. A. Kauffman,	George Robb,
A. G. Brice,	E. Bennett.		

## LIFE MEMBERS.

John H. Clark, P.M.	A. Trelford, P. M.	(H. Marks, P. M.)	Joseph Dreyfus,
T. R. Fielding,	G. Guslinski,	John Hougham,	S. Kaufman,
C. E. Kells,	Emanuel Lang,	Joseph Leech,	G. Miner,
William Moore,	C. Wheeler.		

## MEMBERS.

Begg, W. H.	Fisher, James	Kitto, James J.	Rizzoti, John W.
Block, S.	Frank, E.	Lion, M.	Ross, Joseph
Blum, M.	French, W. K.	Macray, Peter	Schatzky, L.
Butler, John	Gay, S.	Miller, John C.	Steen, Thomas.
Cook, L. D.	Graham, H. W.	Morris, E. J.	Schwartz, M.
Cummings, John	Hollander, A.	Neilson, G. W.	Schwartz, N. J.
DeLacey, William	Hutchinson, John	O'Rourke, John	Stern, Henry
Echezabal, Joseph	Kahn, G.	Paul, P. P.	Webb, George D.
Elmore, H. B.	Keen, R. W.	Petit, Absalom	Weil, A. M.

50 members.

Total 64 members.

*Initiated*—John Shepperd. *Died*—Wm. Moore.

*Suspended*—H. W. Graham, P. P. Paul.

## MOUNT MORIAH LODGE No. 59.

Chartered March 24th, 1849. No. 163 Camp street, between Girod and Julia, New Orleans.  
Meets first and third Tuesdays.

## OFFICERS.

D. R. Graham .....	W. M. Luigi Dell'Orto .....	J. D.
A. W. Hyatt .....	S. W. George Bainsfather .....	Chaplain.
Thomas Doyle .....	J. W. Richard Lambert .....	M. of C.
Hugh Williams .....	Treasurer. John Hobson .....	} Stewards.
James Furneaux .....	Secretary. A. C. Heron .....	
Wm. Murray .....	S. D. P. C. Nessim .....	
		Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

D. R. Graham,	J. Olle,	A. W. Hyatt, G. T. Richard Lambert,
P. G. M.	F. T. Royer,	L. Schneider.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

John Anderson,	William Bosworth,	S. H. Gilman,	W. E. Pendleton,
P. M.	B. Cohen,	John Hobson,	W. T. Richards,
J. W. Black, P. M.	Robert Carey,	M. O. Leary,	W. Stewart,
A. Barrera,	James Furneaux,	J. McCulloch,	William Wells—18.
George Benson,	J. L. Gubernator,	W. H. McClelland,	

## MEMBERS.

Baxter, J. B. D.	Dorand, J. H.	McGrath, Peter	Russell, H. R.
Behan, J. H.	Downey, Robert	McPeake, T. B.	Sheen, D.
Benners, R. H.	Edmonston, T. N.	Mallerich, F.	Seward, A. H.
Berekes, F.	Engmann, Peter	Manthy, G. A.	Sintes, M. C.
Berry, S. A.	Frost, Louis.	Mathews, F. L.	Snow, E. L.
Booth, W. B.	Gamet, E.	Miltenberger, C. A.	Solomon, Angel
Borges, Manuel M.	Gilham, W. T.	Madison, R. R.	Spindler, H.
Boulware, A.	Gill, S. B.	Nichols, John	Stanton, W. C.
Burns, John	Gilmore, W. T.	Ostheimer, Jos.	Stephens, T. A.
Campbell, W.	Glover, R.	Peck, M. A.	Stowe, W.
Carey, Samuel R.	Granor, A.	Perthius, J. J.	Shropshire, H. E.
Cook, Francis	Grant, W. M.	Popp, J. F.	Vallegas, F.
Corson, C. W.	Grau, A.	Powers, James	Wattleworth, J. R.
Crawley, C.	Harp, R. J.	Rennyson, H.	Weiss, Charles
Cramond, M.	Haase, Chas.	Reynolds, E. B.	Wood, Burris D.
Davie, Wash.	Jamieson, H.	Ritcher, A. F.	Ziegler, Joseph
DePass, A. H.	Knoop, Otto	Roberts, I. E.	
DePass, D. A.	Machray, J. A.	Roberts, Robert	83 members.
			Total 101 members.

*Initiated*—R. R. Madisou. Luigi Del'Orto, W. A. Cook.

*Passed and Raised*—R. R. Madison, Luigi Del'Orto.

*Reinstated*—Louis Frost. *Dimitted*—H. Jamieson. *Died*—J. D. B. Baxter.

*Suspended*—C. W. Corson, S. B. Gill, Rufus Glover, Peter McGrath, T. B. McPeake, F. L. Mathews, E. B. Reynolds, H. Spindler, A. Boulware, J. H. Behan, W. T. Gilmore, E. Gamet, M. A. Peck.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 65.

Organized 1847. Chartered March 3d, 1850. Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, New Orleans. Meets first and third Wednesdays.

## OFFICERS.

W. H. Rooney.....	W. M. W. S. Champlin.....	Secretary.
P. H. Lewis.....	S. W. S. H. Seligman.....	S. D.
F. T. Ople.....	J. W. H. Rooney.....	J. D.
Joseph R. Turck.....	Treasurer. Jacob Casper .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

D. W. C. Peck,	O. Gernon,	A. S. Cutler,	Harvey Cree,
Sol. Sandak,	William M. Rush.		

## LIFE MEMBERS.

T. R. Brady, P. M., Arch. P. Bucholz,	Thomas Freeland, Joseph R. Turck,	
H. Hanburger, (P. M.)	David Bidwell, John H. Carter,	F. J. Kuhnholz, B. Kowalski,
A. E. Dick, P. M., Thos. W. Bothick,	Paul J. Christian, Jules A. Florat,	Charles Raymond, Charles Walker,
		Jacob Sandak, Joseph West—19.

## MEMBERS.

Hedges, C.S., P.M.	Bryant, J. W.	Hauth, C.	Putbuss, Albert
Adams, E. C.	Burga, N.	Hines, W. H.	Rooney, William
Adams, Geo. W.	Carroll, M.	Irvine, Robert W.	Regan, T. D.
Andrews, H. C.	Clarke, Thomas	Janin, L. F.	Ruth, Frederick D.
Armstrong, F. A.	Cryer, Elias B.	James, W. H.	Schumert, E.
Banner, Benjamin	Eckleberg, J. P.	Koffskey, George	Smye, J. H.
Baxter, E.	Edgely, R. W.	Lizana, H. V.	Valentine, W. M.
Blakely, George	Fauche, W. A.	Mooney, John J.	Vialet, J. L.
Blum, Antoine L.	Finley, A. D.	Munich, John	Walker, John S.
Blum, A. P.	Fink, J. F.	Nelson, Charles	Weis, Morris
Boylan, Thos. N.	Gilmore, Henry	Paradise, John	Westerfield, T.
Bonnabel, H.	Gribble, R. H.	Perry, Gilford	60 members.
			Total 79 members.

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—Peter Henry Lewis, Morris Weis.

*Reinstated*—W. H. James.

*Died*—A. Putbuss, C. Nelson, Thos. R. Brady, P. M., R. H. Gribble.

*Suspended*—L. F. Janin, D. W. C. Peck, T. Westerfield, E. B. Cryer.

## DUDLEY LODGE No. 66.

Organized 1848. Chartered March 3d, 1847. Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, New Orleans. Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

## OFFICERS.

E. M. Ivens.....	W. M. Edwin Marks.....	S. D.
B. W. Cason.....	S. W. John Macfarland .....	J. D.
J. J. Bender.....	J. W. N. Jenkins.....	M. of C.
S. E. Rundle.....	Treasurer. M. Sonnenschein.....	} Stewards.
S. S. Patten.....	Secretary. Thomas Henry.....	
	E. B. O'Sullivan.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

John A. Stevenson, P. G. J. W.,      Joseph H. DeGrange,      S. E. Rundle,  
 G. H. Braughn, P. G. S. W.,      B. W. Cason,      John Macfarland.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Edwin Marks, P.M.W. M. Abernathy, J. Blum,  
 and P. G. M.,      Lucien Adams,      S. Friedlander,  
 T.D.VanHorn,P.M.R. W. Adams,      H. F. Hall,  
 E. M. Ivens, P. M.,      John Hawkins,  
 R. L. Moore,  
 D. C. Johnson—12.

## MEMBERS.

Adams, J. W., P. M.	Evans, N. J.	Meyer, Jacob	Satterly, Sam.
Brown, W. T.	Gause, H. C.	Montgomery, B. J.	Seymour, Shelby
Buck, Francis M.	Harvey, N. D.	Mouchon, John A.	Schenck, C. H.
Barnett, W. H.	Isaacson, H. M.	Muncey, M. B.	Schinotti, E. G.
Barker, James	Jackson, D.	Newman, C., Jr.	Simon, Joseph
Bloom, Isaac	Jaeger, J. R.	Pfeifer, M.	Smith, Jacob
Boning, George	Keiffer, M.	Purves, John T.	Speir, A. B.
Brill, Charles	Kirch, Charles A.	Parker, C. A.	Taomas, H. C.
Bullard, E. C.	Lalmant, E.	Rousseau, J. A. A.	Woods, P. F.
Delahoussaye, L. P.	Levy, Isaac	Robinson, H. E.	Weeks, W. E.
Dickinson, M. M.	Lilienthal, E.	Randolph, E. R.	
Ellis, L. L.	Mackay, A.	Rueff, G. W.	Total 70 members.

*Initiated*—Francis W. Buck, B. R. Bliss.

*Passed and Raised*—Francis W. Buck.

*Reinstated*—H. E. Robinson, W. T. Brown, H. C. Gause.

*Died*—Moses Pfeifer, R. L. Moore (1884), Samuel Friedlander.

## HIRAM LODGE No. 70.

Organized 1847. Chartered March 3d, 1850. Grand Lodge Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, New Orleans. Meets first and third Friday.

## OFFICERS.

Charles McKenzie.....	W. M.	A. J. Helmke.....	Secretary.
Thomas J. Conlon.....	S. W.	A. Campbell.....	S. D.
William Zetzmann.....	J. W.	Walter Scott.....	J. D.
P. S. Anderson.....	Treasurer.	George Zetzmann.....	Steward.
John Ritchie..... Tyler.			

## PAST MASTERS.

O. Czarnowski,      G. Samson,      James Reid.

## LIFE MEMBER.

Robert McKenzie—1.

## MEMBERS.

Foster, William L.	Goldman, Sam	Mahler, E. W.	Stockton, G. W.
P. M.	Grossman, Jac.	Peetz, John J.	Taylor, Wm. D.
Bruns, H.	Hochstein, T.	Pincus, Joseph	Turner, Thomas B.
Cook, Alex.	Heyman, Abram	Redding, Joseph F.	Voight, John
Crampton, T.	Hansen, Thos.	Rosenthal, Jos. U.	Wardle, J. R.
Frentz, Charles	Loeber, F.	Rosenthal, S. U.	Wood, John F.
Friedman, J. B.	McCarthy, R.	Rosenthal, W. U.	Wills, J.
Garlich, Junius	McNamara, R.	Sincer, Louis	
Gillespie, John	Mackie, James		Total 45 members.

*Affiliated*—Walter Scott.

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## ALPHA HOME LODGE No. 72.

Alpha organized 1848. Home organized 1855. Chartered as Alpha Home February 14th, 1860. Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, New Orleans. Meets first and third Tuesday evenings.

## OFFICERS,

George J. Pinckard.....	W. M.	William Velden.....	Secretary.
Edward Bell.....	S. W.	D. O. Sullivan.....	S. D.
George Germann.....	J. W.	David Barry.....	J. D.
H. G. F. Hubener.....	Treasurer.	C. E. Collins.....	M. of C.

## PAST MASTERS.

Fendel Horn, George J. Pinckard, Edward Bell,

## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. C. Batchelor, M. D., P. M. and G. S.—I.

## MEMBERS.

Pike, A., P. G. M.*	Graner, John	Langford, H.	Starr, William
Bruno, John	Groves, John S.	Maguire, J. W.	Vetter, George
Chisholm, A.	Houston, R. C.	Parker, J. M. G.	Westerfield, J. W.
Clague, James	Hoth, Jacob	Pettis, P. W.	Wonninger, E. E.
Farwell, S. P.	Kearns, Thomas	Smith, W. B.	
Geis, A. J.	Krantz, J. F.		31 members.

\*Honorary member.

*Dimitted*—J. M. G. Parker. *Suspended*—S. P. Farwell, Alex. Queant.

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## SABINE LODGE No. 75.

Chartered March 4th, 1850. Fort Jessup, Sabine Parish, La. Meets Saturday before second Sunday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

J. M. Franklin.....	W. M.	C. Broom.....	Secretary.
J. H. Caldwell.....	S. W.	W. T. Mitchell.....	S. D.
R. Stoker.....	J. W.	J. C. Ryan .....	J. D.
R. A. Forbis.....	Treasurer.	William W. Moore.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

J. M. Franklin, D. D. G. M., James H. Caldwell.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. C. Armstrong, P. M.,	Leslie Barbee, P. M.,	R. A. Forbis, P. M.,
	R. Stoker—4.	

## MEMBERS.

Ashley, George P.	Franklin, T. J.	Mathews, William	Stamper, N. A.
Baxley, Wm. A.	Gay, L. B.	Middleton, R. B.	Stevens, James C.
Braughton, W. D.	Hardeman, Thos.	Rains, A. B.	Trichel, Lewis O.
Cassidy, A. E.	Hamlin, E. W.	Rogers, John	Winn, A. W.
Cox, William C.	Horn, D. J.	Sibley, R. D.	Winn, J. W.
Faulk, H. B.	Jennings, F.	Sibley, S. Y.	
Fleming, C. B.	Litton, Alfred		Total 35 members.

*Affiliated*—A. B. Rains, H. B. Faulk (1882.) *Died*—Wm. Mathews.

*Suspended*—R. B. Middleton, Wm. A. Baxley, J. C. Stevens.

## QUITMAN LODGE No. 76.

Chartered March 4th, 1850. Grand Lodge Hall, New Orleans. Meets second and fourth Friday evenings.

## OFFICERS.

H. Dreyfus .....	W. M. Fred. Eyle .....	Secretary.
J. A. Harral .....	S. W. Wm. S. Hansell .....	S. D.
Wm. Gregg .....	J. W. John Abbott .....	J. D.
A. Martin .....	Treasurer. Robert Wilson .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

S. J. Flatow,	George Johnston,	G. L. Hall,	John K. Collins
Erich Brand,		R. S. Venables.	

## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. G. Fleming, P.	I.W. Homan, P. M. C. W. Clark,	P. M. Mohr,
G. M.,	Geo. Soulé, P. M., J. N. Folwell,	T. L. Maxwell,
Ben. Bloomfield,	W.H.Seaman,P.M.A. H. Isaacson,	W. H. Mackay,
P. M.,	F.A.Barilette,P.M.J. W. Langdon,	T. F. Searing,
T.C.Herndou,P.M.	Wm.Bloomfield,Jr.D. H. Marks,	Jonn Summers—20.
G.W.Homan,P.M.	G. M. Bayly,	

## MEMBERS.

Lemon, J. J., P. M.	Fletcher, R.	Keitz, Gus.	Newman, Henry
Abbott, Wm.	Forno, L.	Kellogg, C. S.	Nicol, T. W.
Alston, S.	Gerard, W. F.	King, James	O'Neal, James.
Barnes, J. S.	Giefers, F.	Kleiber, E.	Peel, John A.
Barnet, Selim	Gill, T. M.	Kouns, J.	Schwartz, J. M.
Barker, Pierre A.	Gillan, William	Landfried, Frank	Scovell, T. W.
Berkson, Theo.	Gogreve, H. R.	Levy, E. H.	Smith, Phil. S.
Biggar, J. R.	Halloway, Chas.	Levy, M.	Smith, Ed.
Carpenter, J. C.	Hamilton, G. C.	Malone, T. L.	Smith, G. W.
Cooley, LeV.	Hardin, J. S.	Maxwell, R.	Stafford, J.
Cortie, C. S.	Herwig, P. F.	McBride, William	Tilberg, L. W.
Coyle, W. G.	Howard, T. J.	McChesney, W. H.	Wadsworth, G. M.
Crawford, S. R.	Irvine, Thomas J.	McChesney, J. C.	Walker, J. A.
Davidson, A. S.	Jones, F. A.	McDonald, R.	Watkins, F.
Fernald, G. P.	Judson, W. H. H.	McLean, Daniel	Weeks, Silas
Flaunt, Robert M.	Kay, B. W.	Mullan, H. J.	Werlein, Philip
			78 members.
			Total 98 members.

*Reinstated*—James S. O'Neal. *Dimitted*—James S. O'Neal.

*Died*—G. M. Bayley. *Dropped*. P. S. Smith.

## ORLEANS LODGE No. 78.

Organized 1847. Chartered March 4th, 1850. Grand Lodge Hall. Meets first and third Friday evenings.

## OFFICERS.

S. D. Stafford	W. M. A. Gerdes	J. D.
J. R. Flood	S. W. P. Richters	M. of C.
J. F. Beckman	J. W. A. Adler	{ Stewards.
Ed. Prophet	Treasurer. Theo. Jones	
H. Schnatman	Secretary. B. F. Burns	Tyler.
T. J. Moulin	S. D.	

## PAST MASTER.

S. D. Stafford.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

L. Kaiser, P. M.	Z. Bruen,	M. Berwin,	Ed. Prophet,
B. J. Wolf,	Jacob Roth—6.		

## MEMBERS.

Bigger, Charles	Langdon, S. L.	Quinn, M.	Thomson, John
Creevy, W. J.	Marks, M. A.	Rosenberg, B.	Tilton, N.
Gilding, John	Michaelis, A. J.	Rosenthal, P.	Vildibil, W. H.
Hartman, F. A. G.	Munroe, S. F.	Stafford, E. J.	Wasson, W. C.
Kincade, Alcus M.	Nichols, J. S.	Stafford, E. R.	Total 35 members.

*Passed*—P. Richters.

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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ST. JOSEPH LODGE No. 79.

Stated meetings held at St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, on Wednesday nearest full moon.

Old charter restored February 13th, 1874.

OFFICERS.

T. W. Castleman.....	W. M. C. G. Nichols.....	Secretary.
H. A. Garrett.....	S. W. W. C. Michie.....	S. D.
Reeve Lewis.....	J. W. A. Bondurant.....	J. D.
James Hennessey.....	Treasurer. J. W. C. Austin.....	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

L. V. Reeves,	D. P. January,	H. R. Steele,	E. L. Whitney,
	H. A. Garrett,	W. C. Michie.	

MEMBERS.

Bowman, C. E.	Douglass, James S.	Harris, H.	Murdock, John
Brown, A. F.	Elgutte, L.	Henderson, J. C.	Murdock, W. B.
Clinton, Thomas E.	Elgutte, S.	Lewis, Adolphe	Sachse, T. C.
Cohn, A.	Fore, Thomas R.	Losey, John Roe	Snyder, R. H.
Cordill, C. C.	Goldman, G. C.	Marx, Samuel	Strauss, J.
Davidson, A. S.	Groves, John B.	Morris, Daniel	Williams, G. W.
			36 members.

MOUNT VERNON LODGE No. 83.

Chartered March 4th, 1850. Logansport, DeSoto Parish, La. Meets fourth Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

James K. Pyle.....	W. M.	L. H. Adams.....	Secretary.
A. M. Morris.....	S. W.	E. B. Russell.....	S. D.
J. H. Foshee.....	J. W.	E. B. Attaway.....	J. D.
G. W. Sample.....	Treasurer.	W. O. Mhoon.....	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

John L. Cole,	R. M. Nash,	W. O. Fletcher,	A. M. Morris,
	L. H. Adams,	James K. Pyle.	

LIFE MEMBER.

John B. Sinclair.

MEMBERS.

Brown, E.	Carter, David I.	Farmer, W. C.	Smith, Noah
Boyard, F. E.	Douglas, G. W.	Garrett, A. M.	19 members.

## OLIVER LODGE No. 84.

Chartered March 4th, 1850. Alexandria, Rapides Parish, La. Meets first and third Saturdays in each month.

## OFFICERS.

C. Goldenberg.....	W. M. Gus. Gehr.....	S. D.
R. C. Rogers.....	S. W. James Rosenthal.....	J. D.
J. M. Hetherwick.....	J. W. Julius Levin.....	M. C.
Moses Rosenthal.....	Treasurer. G. O. Waits.....	{ Stewards.
Algernon Hilton.....	Secretary. A. Pettingell.....	{
W. F. Blackman.....	Chaplain. John Dunn.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

J. M. Barrett,	J. G. White,	John J. Ferguson,	Marx Klein,
Henry St. John,	T. Clements,	Sol. Hess,	G. A. Staples.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Julius Levin, P. M.	Edward Weil, P. M.	Henry Osborne,	M. Paul, Jr.
J. C. Wise—5.			

## MEMBERS.

Blanton, Wm. H.	Fellows, Samuel	Manheim, Jonas	Shuey, G. W.
Conerly, Sam'l L.	Fish, James S.	Martin, Robert	Stewart, Thos. D.
Conerly, Thos. B.	Haas, Harry	McGinnis, N. L.	Texada, J. W.
Cullen, Simon	Heyman, A.	Price, E. B.	Weil, Simon
Dammon, W. O.	Irving, Jacob	Rosenthal, Mires	Wickliffe, J. C.
Dorsett, Oran	Johnston, Geo. S.	Schmalinski, S.	Williams, J. R.
Fellows, Joseph	Lehman, D.		Total 50 members.

*Initiated*—J. M. Wiley. *Passed*—E. J. Morris.

*Affiliated*—George S. Johnston, John C. Wickliffe.

*Dimitted*—T. B. Conerly. *Died*—A. Heyman.

## LAFAYETTE LODGE No. 87.

Chartered March 4th, 1850. Pattersonville, St. Mary Parish, La. Meets first and third Thursday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

Bernard Levy.....	W. M. J. A. Duplan.....	Secretary.
J. M. Rawls.....	S. W. H. H. Turmann.....	S. D.
J. A. Loret.....	J. W. A. J. Stansbury.....	J. D.
Robert Gooch.....	Treasurer. W. Norman.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTER.

J. B. Bateman.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Joseph Knight, P. M., Bernard Levy, P. M., P. D. D. G. M., J. M. Rawles—3

## MEMBERS.

Butler, G. N.	Kern, W. B.	Rogers, J. M.	Tarleton, T. W.
Guyther, S. R.	Larraway, C. E.	Sanders, H. S.	Vetter, R.
Hartman, J. A.	Muggah, T. R.	Sanders, J. B.	Welsch, F. I.
Jones, S. W.	Nolan, S.		Total 24 members.

*Initiated*—Francis Irvine Welsch, Charles Thomas Oakley, William Norman, Thomas Wyatt Tarleton, Joseph A. Lodrigress.

*Passed*—Steven Nolan, F. I. Welsch, Wm. Norman, T. W. Tarleton.

*Raised*—S. Nolan, Robt. Gooch, Jos. A. Loret, F. I. Welsch, William Norman, T. W. Tarleton.

*Suspended*—H. Sheby Sanders, Sam. R. Greyther, Wm. R. Kern, J. M. Rogers, Joel B. Bateman.

## CYPRESS LODGE No. 89.\*

Chartered February 10th, 1850. Benton, Bossier Parish, La.

Charter forfeited February 16th, 1887.

Members as per last Returns, 1883.

Arnold, C. W.	Dickson, Palmer	Herron, J. A.	Prather, W. R.
Arnold, J. M.	Doles, J. T.	Martin, I. H.	Pickett, John
Adger, J. E.	Fleming, G. T.	Martin, W. A.	Thompson, A. R.
Benjamin, Joe	Gardner, J. T.	Milling, J. S.	Wise, G. A.
Brownlee, N. C.	Graham, J. L. C.	Matlock, B. B.	Wilson, J. D.
Benthall, W. B.	Hughes, W. J.	Ogden, H. W.	
Davidson, D. A.	Hanks, F. M.		24 members.

## THIBODAUX BENEVOLENT LODGE No. 90.\*

Chartered February 21st, 1861. Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, La. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon in each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. H. Ragan.....	W. M.	L. C. Aubert.....	Secretary.
W. W. Sutcliffe.....	S. W.	David Moore.....	S. D.
C. J. Burton.....	J. W.	Thomas Stone.....	J. D.
Frank Hoffman.....	Treasurer.	Owen Conlan.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Isaiah D. Moore, P. D. D. G. M., David Moore.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

F. L. Mead, P. M., W. H. Ragan, P. M.. L. C. Aubert, Owen Conlan—4.

## MEMBERS.

Ancoine, Edgar	Holloway, J. M.	Lawless, E. M.	Rudd, A. G.
Billieu, James A.	Jones, S.	Long, W.	Rutledge, S. M.
Buford, C.	Keefe, L.	Miller, James S.	Rutledge, W. A.
Burtin, Richard	Kent, Thomas D.	Murray, R. A.	Tetreau, A.
Garner, George G.	Kling, David	Perkins, J. S.	Walsh, Joseph
Gilbert, P. J.	Klotz, Simon	Rogers, James	Williams, C. C.
Hepler, Thomas J.			34 members.

\*No returns for 1885 and 1886. Referred to D. D. G. M.

## MONTICELLO LODGE No. 92.

Chartered January 21st, 1851. Floyd, Carroll Parish, La.

Charter forfeited February 16th, 1887.

Members as per last return, 1882.

Atkins, Charles.	Gaddes, J. M.	Long, G. W.	McCandless, T. D.
Briggs, H. D.	Herring, John S.	Lowrey, R. R.	Riggin, R. L.
Cawthorn, J. L.	Hedrich, W. A.	Massengiel, L. C.	
Dickerson, Wm.	Jackson, E. C.	Motley, J. P.	
Fatheree, L. J.	Land, L. J.	Milliken, J. L.	17 members.

## NAPOLEON LODGE No. 94.

Original charter, January 21st, 1851. Ouachita City, Union Parish, La.

Charter forfeited February 16, 1887.

Members as per last returns 1882.

Bumpars, W. A.	Helmich, A. S.	Norman, C. C.	Smith, A. L.
Brlggs, S. P.	Hill, W. J.	Potts, E. N.	Thomas, J. T.
Dawkins, E. A.	Halley, J. J.	Steele, O. B.	Williamson, Jos.
Elder, Moses	Halley, J. W.	Swan, A., Sr.	Wolf, Jonas
Ford, Benj.	Heath, J. N.	Swan, R. S.	19.

## BELLEVUE LODGE Lo. 95.\*

Chartered January 24th, 1851. Bellevue, Bossier Parish, La. Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. H. Scanland.....	W. M. William H. Hill.....	Secretary.
W. H. Bledsoe.....	S. W. J. A. Snider.....	S. D.
C. J. Gray .....	J. W. W. J. Mobley .....	J. D.
Ed. R. Moore.....	Treasurer. L. C. Rasberry .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Joseph L. Briggs,	W. H. Scanlan,	W. J. Mobley,	J. A. W. Lowry.
		P. D. D. G. M.	

## MEMBERS.

Barncastle, H.	Doyle, J. M.	Hodges, E. W.	Rains, John W.
Brader, T. N.	Durdin, George W.	Keith, W. C.	Sandige, C. D.
Connell, W. E.	Fuller, Thomas W.	Ogilvie, J. R.	Tillman, J. H.
Denman, G. B.			23 members.

\*No returns for 1886.

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## ST. HELENA LODGE No. 96.

Chartered February 22d, 1851. Greensburg, St. Helena Parish, La. Meets third Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

John Freiler.....	W. M. R. J. Stewart.....	S. D.
A. P. Richards.....	S. W. O. T. Thompson.....	J. D.
A. C. Dean.....	J. W. R. E. Womack .....	{ Stewards.
W. E. Hamberlin.....	Treasurer. G. W. Church .....	
T. M. Boyd.....	Secretary. John W. Birch .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTER.

John Freiler, P. D. D. G. M.; W. S. Hutchinson.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Amos Kent,	E. Story, P. M.	C. H. Allen,	S. H. Pearson,
P. D. G. M.	W. H. Tillery,	W. L. Thompson—6.	

## MEMBERS.

Addison, J. A.	Cole, James W.	McClendon, W. H.	Sitman, C. M.
Barlow, R. P.	Connally, C. C.	Nesom, G. W.	Taylor, G. R.
Birch, John W.	Day, T. G.	Odom, Isaac	Thompson, K. K.
Bridges, J. J.	Everett, T. E.	Odom, James M.	Tull, J. F.
Bridges, Thomas E.	Gill, W. A.	Prescott, W. G.	Varnado, G. R.
Bridges, Thomas J.	George, C. W.	Parker, W. R.	Watson, James P.
Burton, R. Y.	Kent, J. F.	Powell, J. W.	Womack, A. M.
Craft, Thos. R.	Lea, Charles E.	Reeves, C.	Womack, J. B.
Cabler, J. F.	Lindsey, N.	Richardson, J. A.	Woodward, J. M.
Chapman, A. M.	G. Lindsey, T. D.	Simpson, G. D.	49 members. Total 55 members.

*Initiated*—Jesse Bennett Gill. *Raised*—O. T. Thompson.

*Reinstated*—Thos. R. Craft, J. F. Cabler, Isaac Odom.

*Died*—W. H. Tillery, J. F. Kent, A. M. G. Chapman.

*Suspended*—T. J. Bridges, R. P. Barlow, G. W. Nesom, J. F. Tull.

## HERMITAGE LODGE No. 98.

Chartered January 21st, 1851. Corner of Magazine and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans.  
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month.

## OFFICERS.

G. S. Pettit .....	W. M.	J. H. H. Taylor.....	S. D.
John Reich.....	S. W.	T. Farrell.....	J. D.
J. L. G. Jackson.....	J. W.	Aug. Baumann.....	M. of C.
C. H. Miller.....	Treasurer.	T Brummer .....	{ Stewards.
A. F. Grundy.....	Secretary.	J. Bauman.....	
Jos. D. Taylor.....	Chaplain.	John Miller.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

A. W. Skardon, William Weber, George S. Pettit, J. D. Taylor,  
J. H. H. Taylor. W. D. White.

## MEMBERS.

Andrews, Samuel	Fried, T.	Hney, W. R. P.	Sweeney, James
Armbruister, F.	Geiger, Charles	Hufft, F.	Williams, Joseph
Atchway, James	Gerstner, F.	Lewis, G.	Willig, John
Beattie, John	Gross, Charles	Ohnmaeht, H.	Young, D.
Dielmann, P. W.	Henry, William	Richlmann, Geo.	34 members.

*Initiated*—Moses Frederick Hollander. *Dimitted*—Charles Gross.

*Dropped*—Gillespie Lewis, Frank Armbruster.

*Died*—Frank Gerstner, John Willig.

## FRANKLINTON LODGE No. 101.

Chartered January 21st, 1851. Franklinton, Washington Parish, La. Stated meetings, first Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

James M. Burris.....	W. M.	W. W. Babington.....	Secretary.
J. P. Fussell.....	S. W.	H. L. Bateman.....	S. D.
C. J. Burch.....	J. W.	J. S. Burkhalter.....	J. D.
John R. Burch .....	Treasurer.	Joshua Passman.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

C. D. Ott, J. P. Fusseel, Wm. W. Babington, P. D. D. G. M. C. J. Burch.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. E. Morris, P. M. Jacob Magee, P.M. S. W. Bickham, R. Babington, P.M. J. Wadsworth, P.M. J. L. Crow,	D. H. Stringfield, John R. Wood—11.
J. M. Burris, P. M. J. R. Burch, P.M., Welcome Penny,	

## MEMBERS.

Burris, W. A.	Brumfield, M. T.	McElveen, M.	Pierce, James
Brock, James M.	Knight, George	Ott, W. W.	Spring, J. S.
Brown, F. M.	Magee, H. G.	Pool, A. C.	Varnado, I. N.
Brumfield, Josiah	McElveen, H. N.	Parks, Alanson	Total 31 members.

*Affiliated*—J. S. Burkhalter. *Reinstated*—Alanson Parks, W. W. Ott.

## LOUISIANA LODGE No. 102.

Chartered January 23d, 1851. No. 102 Canal street, New Orleans. Stated meetings, every Thursday evening.

## OFFICERS.

J. Pinckney Smith.....	W. M.	C. C. Cotting.....	S. D.
J. D. C. Stevenson.....	S. W.	E. L. Stream.....	J. D.
L. C. Tebo.....	J. W.	J. E. Fitch.....	M. of C.
E. A. Palfrey.....	Treasurer.	A. K. Finlay .....	{ Stewards.
James Rainey.....	Secretary.	P. J. Churchill.....	
A. L. Abbott.....	Chaplain.	J. W. Maguire (not a member)	
			Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

C. H. Luzenberg,	E. E. Kursheedt,	V. Meyer,	E. B. Musgrove,
Albert L. Abbott,	Louis Bush.	John S. Rainey,	James Rainey.
P. G. J. W.,			

## LIFE MEMBERS.

C. Beard, N. M. Benachi, George D. Hite, George Nathan—5.

## MEMBERS.

J. C. Batchelor,	Cummings, A. N.	Lippman, J.	Scott, John D.
M. D., G. S.*	Douglas, H. S.	Logan, S.	Shaw, Willis
J. Anderson, P. M.*	Dunning, J. H.	Mathers, John, Jr.	Smith, J. P.
H. S. Jacobs, P. M.	Finley, W. W.	Mehnert, Hugo	Souchon, Ed.
A. len, C. H.	Gardner, L. H.	Meyer, A.	Tebo, A. G.
Baldwin, A.	Glenny, Isaac E.	Mitchell, W. S.	Thayer, F. N.
Bonito, F. A.	Greenwood, P. P.	Morris, Arthur	Thompson, P. K.
Bouligny, Ed.	Harris, A.	Nixon, J. O., Jr.	Underhill, G. B.
Bowers, George F.	Harris, Edwin	Piersou, H.	Wall, S. R.
Brewer, W. P.	Harrod, B. M.	Randall, M. C.	Wetzel, Henry L.
Briggs, H. A.	Hayward, J. D.	Rebentisch, C. G.	Williams, T. S.
Burke, Carneal	Hill, J. D.	Renaud, W. H.	Wilson, Arthur O.
Bush, Reuben G.	Hoffman, W. H.	Rice, George C.	Woods, L. E.
Clark, P. C.	Hosmer, W. F.	Robinson, C. W.	Zuberbier, A.
Coleman, H. D.	Janney, J.	Seixas, H. O.	
Coleman, W. H.	Kennard, J. H.	Screven, R. D.	Total 79 members.

\*Honorary Member.

*Initiated and Passed*—Jacob Everett Fitch, Alexander Kirkwood Finlay.*Raised*—Arthur Morris, J. E. Fitch, A. K. Finlay.*Dimitted*—B. M. Harrod, John S. Rainey, E. B. Musgrove, W. P. Brewer.*Died*—N. M. Benachi. *Dropped*—T. R. Wall.*Suspended*—C. Burke, P. P. Greenwood, W. S. Mitchell, Edwin Harris, Ed. Bouligny, George D. Hite, J. H. Dunning.

## MOUNT LEBANON LODGE No. 104.

Chartered January 21st, 1852. Mount Lebanon, Bienville Parish, La. Stated meetings, third Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

Wm. H. Lawley.....	W. M.	J. D. Holstein.....	Secretary.
Chas. W. Lyles.....	S. W.	J. B. Smith.....	S. D.
Eugene Courtney.....	J. W.	Willie T. Brice.....	J. D.
B. L. Durrett.....	Treasurer.	E. C. Jennings.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

S. N. Hays, T. A. Walker.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

F. Courtney, Sr., P. M., J. C. Egan, M. W. Key, S. E. Shivers—4.

## MEMBERS.

Colbert, A.	Mizell, D. J.	Oden, A. M.	Smith, W. W.
Hays, H. L.			18 members.

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## VIENNA LODGE No. 106.\*

Chartered January 31st, 1852. Vienna, Lincoln Parish, La. Stated meetings, second Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS

J. E. Vining.....	W. M.	John W. Stallings.....	Secretary.
James R. Ball.....	S. W.	W. W. White.....	S. D.
Albert Robinson.....	J. W.	John M. Wight.....	J. D.
John P. Colvin.....		Treasurer.	

## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. E. Vining, P. M.	J. R. Ball,	A. Robinson—3.
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## MEMBERS.

Aswell, D. S.	Colvin, G. H.	Reinhart, J. W.	Skinner, Samuel
Brothers A. M.	Kendall, W. S.	Roane, J. M.	
Colvin, A. F.	McGee, J. G.		16 members.

\*No returns for 1886.

## SPARTA LODGE NO. 108.

Chartered January 31st, 1852. Reconstituted December 24th, 1886. Vienna, Lincoln Parish La. Stated Meetings, ————— in each month.

## OFFICERS.

August Stall.....	W. M.	Richard M. Crowson .....	S. D.
James A. Mays.....	S. W.	Simon T. Neal. ....	J. D.
John T. Boone.....	J. W.	Robert A. Roonce. ....	{ Stewards.
J. Floyd Smith.....	Treasurer.	L. Berry Wardlaw .....	
Jefferson J. Sprawls.....	Secretary.	Simon P. Day.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

John T. Boone,	Stephen B. Dubose,	James A. Mays.
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## LIFE MEMBERS.

August Stall, P. M., John H. Scheen—2.

## MEMBERS.

Allen, Philip.	Cockerham, John.	Murphy, Elias.	Preslar, W. Cull.
Blume, John B.	Fonts, Thomas J.	Murphy, Jesse.	Poland, Wm. M.
Crawford, Thos.	Hightowhr, T. J.	Neal, Thomas.	Strauss, Reuben.
Crawford, E. A.	King, Henty M.	Pearce, John L.	Ruff, Thomas F.
Campbell, C. W.	Koonce, Amander.	Pierson, James F.	Webb, Isaac P.
Crowson, R. M., Sr.	Kolb, Jaunes R.	Phillig, Thomas A.	
Cockerham, M. A.	Long, John E.	Prothro, Hassell M.	36 members.
			Total 38 members.

*Died since last Return (1878)* John B. Blume, R. M. Crowson, Sr., John Cockerham, Thomas J. Hightower, James R. Kolb.

*Dimitted*—Isaac P. Webb.

*Dropped since last Return, 1878*—Philip Allen, Thomas Crawford, E. A. Crawford, M. A. Cockerham, Stephen B. Dubose, John E. Long, Jesse Murphy, John L. Pearce, James F. Pierson, W. Cull Preslar, John H. Scheen, Reuben Strauss, Thomas F. Ruff.

## HARRISONBURG LODGE No. 110.\*

Chartered January 21st, 1852. Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish, La. Stated meetings second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

## OFFICERS.

H. B. Taliaferro.....	W. M. C. Holloman.....	S. D.
W. H. Holloman.....	S. W. J. F. Ellis.....	J. D.
J. C. Hardin.....	J. W. T. A. Routon.....	Chaplain.
H. C. Holloman.....	Treasurer. M. Dempsey.....	{ Stewards.
John Dosher.....	Secretary. C. R. Blackman.....	
John Enright.....		Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

James Forsythe, P. D. D. G. M.	J. F. Ellis, B. F. Baker,	H. B. Taliaferro, William H. Holloman.
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## LIFE MEMBERS.

C. C. Duke, P. M. A. R. Phillips,	W. E. Gaunden, J. P. Sheffield—5.	T. Wash. Hanks,
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## MEMBERS.

Beasley, R. M.	Fairbanks, S. D.	Moore, Joseph H.	Stafford, D.
Blackman, J. S.	Heard, A. R.	Parker, H. H.	Watson, W. L.
Carter, P. H.	Heard, J. E.	Pippin, W. H.	Watson, Willis J.
Dagg, J. L.	Landauer, E.	Routon, J. P.	Total 34 members.

\*No returns for 1886.

## URIM LODGE No. 111.

Chartered February 2d, 1853. Forksville, Ouachita Parish, La. Stated meetings, every Saturday preceding full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS,

C. T. Hines.....	W. M. J. N. Fuller.....	Secretary.
A. W. Sheppard.....	S. W. James M. Griggs.....	Chaplain.
W. T. Brooks.....	J. W. C. H. Peevy.....	S. D.
R. L. Brooks.....	Treasurer. J. T. Camp.....	J. D.
	W. F. Carleton.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

A. Calhoun, Hines, C. T.	R. L. Brooks,	J. N. Fuller,	W. G. Dunn.
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## LIFE MEMBERS,

W. W. Patrick, P. M., A. W. Sheppard, P. K.—2.

## MEMBERS.

Arant, David	Bryan, Waid	Hodge, C. W.	Tolbird, John C.
Averitt, E. D.	Camp, S. N.	Milling, John H.	Young, W. R.
Bolton, G. W.	Finklea, S. R.	Thompson, Wm.	
Bryan, James L.	Golson, J. E.		25 members.

*Reinstated*—Waid Bryan, William Thompson, John C. Tolbird, W. R. Young (in 1885.)

*Died*—Charles W. Hodge, W. W. Patrick.

## BARTHOLOMEW LODGE No. 112.

Chartered February 25th, 1853. Plantersville, Brodnax P. O., Morehouse Parish, La.  
Stated meetings, second Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

R. S. Nunn.....	W. M. W. E. Riser.....	Chaplain.
Wm. E. Pugh.....	S. W. George H. Johnson.....	S. D.
L. F. Leavel.....	J. W. F. C. Overby.....	J. D.
William G. Rawlinson.....	Treasurer. Levi Carson.....	} Stewards.
Ben. H. Brodnax.....	Secretary. W. W. Denham.....	
E. L. Daniels.....		Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

John D. Hammonds, P. D. G. M., Wm. R. Bunckley, George H. Johnson,  
T. O. Leavel.

## MEMBERS.

Arant, N. S.	Keller, A. S.	Vaughan, Geo. B.	Williams, L. D.
Gramling, Jas. F.	McLoud, S. W.	Washburn, W. M.	Zackery, Robert
James, J. W.	Peterkin, George A.	Williams, J. A.	25 members.

*Initiated*—Doc Y. Harp. *Affiliated*—Stephen W. McLoud.

*Dimitted*—Louis D. Williams, George B. Vaughan, James M. Gamling,  
John D. Hammond, Robert Zachary.

*Died*—N. S. Arant. *Dropped*—J. W. James.

## THOMAS JEFFERSON LODGE No. 113.

Chartored February 25th, 1853. Spearsville, Union Parish, La. Meets first Saturday in  
each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. D. Henderson.....	W. M. B. V. Hayes.....	Secretary.
David Holly.....	S. W. W. L. Jinks.....	S. D.
Robert A. Dixon .....	J. W. M. W. Dixon.....	J. D.
A. B. Henderson.....	Treasurer. John Gray.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

B. V. Hayes, W. D. Henderson, D. D. G. M.,

## MEMBERS.

Abbott, L. B.	Cobb, John S.	Doster, T. H.	McCowan, G. L.
Cherry, M. L.	Cole, John C.	Hunt, William	15 members.

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—Marshall W. Dixon. *Died*—T. H. Doster.

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## SHREVEPORT LODGE No. 115.

Chartered January 27th, 1853. Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La. Stated meetings, first and third Thursdays of each month.

## OFFICERS.

J. J. L. Goodman	W. M.	Louis G. Wagner	Secretary.
W. C. Inskip	S. W.	J. D. Lee	S. D.
Cal. D. Hicks	J. D.	M. Ripinsky	J. D.
Henry Florsheim	Treasurer.	B. P. Barker	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

S. M. Asher, P. D.	J. A. Jacobs,	J. W. Wheaton,	H. Florsheim,
D. G. M.,	B. Jacobs,	John J. Scott,	P. D. D. G. M.
B. P. Barker,	S. N. Ford,		

## LIFE MEMBER.

W. B. Wisenor.

## MEMBERS.

Hargrove, P. H. L.	Fisher, L. H.	Leadman, C.	Roos, M.
P. M.	Gall, Jacob	Levy, S., Jr.	Scovell, Noah
Bacon, John S.	Gilliland, John H.	Lewis, Ben. S.	Solinsky, L.
Bergman, J. A.	Hess, E. L.	Limman, H.	Spilker, F. W.
Bergman, Sam.	Jacobs, Ed.	McAfee, J. M.	Treboy, Peter
Boazman, H. C.	Kahn, A.	O'Toole, Edward	Wolf, A.
Dillenberger, H.	Ketchum, C. B.	Phillips, G. W.	Weideman, Louis
Dreyfus, S. G.	King, D. C.	Pobst, D.	Weiller, A.
Elstner, M. C.	Kortum, F. H.	Roach, M.	Total 49 members.

*Initiated*—Cal. D. Hicks, C. A. Lark.

*Passed and Raised*—Peter Treboy, Cal. D. Hicks.

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## ACACIA LODGE No. 116.

Chartered January 17th, 1854. Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, La. Stated meetings, second and fourth Fridays in each month.

## OFFICERS.

David N. Barrow	W. M.	T. H. Brodé	Secretary.
Alfred A. Brown	S. W.	D. G. Brown	S. D.
Henry Wilbert	J. W.	Moses L. Levy	J. D.
Jacob McWilliams	Treasurer.	E. C. Causson	Tyler.

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## PAST MASTERS.

D. N. Barrow, G. J. W., J. W. Austin, Louis Lozano.

## MEMBERS.

Achee, Oscar J.	Gill, John B.	Martinne, John A.	Smith, W. A.
Avet, V.	Jumel, Allen	McClure, J. W.	Turner, Frank
Barbary, Abner	Jolissaint, Jos., Jr.	McCardle, S. T.	Talbot, Ed. B.
Barthet, Chas. L.	Kahn, S.	Reuss, John	Ventriss, Wm. W.
Brand, Frank O.	Klos, John	Richard, O. G.	Wailes, George
Bruce, N. L.	Lozano, Charles	Schlater, William	Walter, W. J.
Dickerson, Chas. H.	Leche, Ed. D.	Schwing, S. D.	Wilbert, Fred.
Fearson, Louis, Jr.	Levy, Daniel	Skeely, Evan, Jr.	
Ferchaud, John B.			42 members.

*Raised*—Moses L. Levy.

## MILFORD LODGE No. 117.

Chartered January 20th, 1854. Hope Villa P. O., East Baton Rouge Parish, La. Stated meetings, first Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

O. A. Bullion .....	W. M. H. T. Brown .....	Secretary.
D. H. Dyer .....	S. W. Pliny Puckett .....	S. D.
Orville Adams.....	J. W. J. N. Courtney .....	J. D.
O. H. Foreman .....	Treasurer. W. P. Dixon .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

A. B. Booth, O. A. Bullion.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

O. Adams, James Delaune, F. A. Dixon, A. Dixon—4.

## MEMBERS.

Burris, William A.	Denham, W. P.	St. Amant, P. T.	Webster, J. S.
Connerly, L. W.	Garig, George	St. Amant, V.	
Chapman, R. N.	St. Amant, Joseph		Total 23 members.

*Initiated*—James H. Neley. *Affiliated*—Venance St. Amant.

*Died*—Christopher C. Webb (1884,) Wm. A. Burris (1885,) G. P. Sholar (1885.)

## DELHI LODGE No. 120.

Chartered January 17th, 1854. [Name changed from Deerfield, 1873.] Delhi, Richland Parish, La. Stated meetings, Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

D. S. Travis.....	W. M. S. Blum .....	S. D.
L. Rosenfield.....	S. W. M. S. Hunter.....	J. D.
G. W. Easton.....	J. W. A. W. Dunham.....	{ Stewards.
S. Stein .....	Treasurer. J. F. Trezevant .....	{
William E. Atchinson....	Secretary. D. S. McKelvy.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

D. S. Travis, P. D. D. G. M., W. E. Atchison, P. D. D. G. M., J. F. Trezevant

## LIFE MEMBER.

G. W. C. Trezevant, P. M.

## MEMBERS,

Frisby, D. W.	Montgomery, G. W.	Scott, T. A.	Vick, T. J.
Hess, Phil.	Owen, S. A.	Trezevant, N. W.	20 members
Jones, B.	Roberts, E. B.		

*Reinstated*—D. H. Frisby. *Dimitted*—D. H. Frisby.

*Died*—B. Jones, N. W. Trezevant. *Suspended*—E. B. Roberts.

## MACKEY LODGE No. 122.

Chartered January 20th, 1854. Ringgold, Bienville Parish, La. Stated meetings, third Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

L. C. Page.....	W. M. W. A. Martin.....	Chaplain.
T. G. McGraw.....	S. W. J. H. Scott.....	S. D.
W. T. Stevens.....	J. W. J. J. Grigsby.....	J. D.
J. B. Booth.....	Treasurer. A. Tucker .....	{ Stewards.
U. N. Page.....	Secretary. J. E. Woodward.....	
J. W. Cook.....	Tyler.	

## PAST MASTERS.

L. C. Page,            J. G. Pate,            U. N. Page, P. D. D. G. M.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

John H. Scott, P. M.,            W. H. Cotter,            W. A. Martin—3.

## MEMBERS.

Armistead, W. W.	Conley, C. J.	Nettles, W. T.	Theus, H. P.
Allum, B. F.	Evans, A. J.	Norris, Benjamin	Thomas, B. F.
Batchelor, D.	Hall, H. J.	Perry, J. C.	Vickers, W. M.
Bryant, Henry	McElroy, W. T.	Preslar, Thomas J.	Total 29 members.
Burkett, P.			

*Dimitted*—J. G. Pate.

*Suspended*—H. P. Theus, W. M. Vicker, T. J. Preslar.

## LIBERTY LODGE No. 123.

Original charter, February 14th, 1855. Restored 1866. Keachie, DeSoto Parish, La.  
Meets third Friday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

William H. Davis.....	W. M.	F. M. Forston.....	Secretary.
Charles Schuler.....	S. W.	W. G. Spilker.....	S. D.
T. P. Fullilove.....	J. W.	W. X. Moseley.....	J. D.
Robert Horn .....	Treasurer. John R. Mason..... Tyler.		

## PAST MASTERS.

Charles Schuler, Robert Horn, W. G. Spilker, W. H. Davis.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

T. D. Coty—1.

## MEMBERS.

Gordy, J. C.*	Capers, Hickson	Gibbs, A. P.	Logan, W. S.
Alford, W. M.	Connell, C. B.	Hall, S. E.	Schuler, E.
16 members.			

\*Honorary member.

*Initiated*—Eli C. Lambeth.

## KELLERTOWN LODGE No. 124.

Chartered February 14th, 1855. Eight miles northwest of Clinton, East Feliciana Parish, La. Post office, Wilson. Meets second Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

A. J. Norwood, Sr.....	W. M.	John Y. Reilly.....	Secretary
Joseph C. Reilly.....	S. W.	A. J. Norwood, Jr.....	S. D.
James R. Freeman.....	J. W.	T. L. East.....	J. D.
J. R. Skipwith.....	Treasurer. Cass Palmer..... Tyler.		

## PAST MASTERS.

L. G. Perkins, J. C. Reilly, James R. Freeman.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

A. J. Norwood, P. G. M., C. S. Palmer—2.

## MEMBERS.

Beaty, Charles D. Garig, W. W.	Norwood, J. D.	Stanley, James S.
Chamberlain, C. H. Gore, C. E.	Ramsey, James A.	Skipwith, W. R.
Fridge, Benj. F. Henderson, W. J.	Scout, E. A.	Singletary, S. L.
20 members.		

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—Charles D. Beaty, Benjamin Franklin Fridge.

## PEARL RIVER LODGE No. 125.

Chartered February 14th, 1855. Line Academy, Shady Grove P. O., Washington Parish La. Stated meetings, third Saturday in each month,

## OFFICERS.

J. I. Grimsby .....	W. M. H. H. Bilbo .....	Secretary.
Wm., Warren.....	S. W. H. P. Pittman .....	S. D.
J. W. Ball.....	J. W. M. E. Wood .....	J. D.
A. Z. McKenzie.....	Treasurer. I. J. Ball.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTER.

John I. Grimsby.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

W. H. Adams, P. M., Robert Daniel, N. W. Pigott, J. E. Smith—4.

## MEMBERS.

Adams, P. J.	Ball, E. O.	McKenzie, E. J.	Warner, T. J.
Adams, S. W.	Moody, J. M.	Ryals, Hardy	Total 19 members.

*Reinstated*—William Warren.

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## ARCADIA LODGE No. 126.

Chartered February 14th, 1855; renewed 1885. Arcadia, Bienville Parish, La. Meets first Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

James Brice .....	W. M. D. H. Patterson .....	Secretary.
F. M. Thornhill.....	S. W. James Rogers .....	S. D.
Daniel R. Shehee.....	J. W. John C. Brice .....	J. D.
G. N. Clampitt.....	Treasurer. A. M. Oden (not a member)....	Tyler.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

James Brice,	R. T. Goff,	J. A. H. Givens,	John F. Gray,
J. A. Powell,	R. Murphy,	Jas. A. McGuire—7.	

## MEMBERS.

Brice, C. C.	Gains, M. M.	Jones, William A.	Robesson, J. H.
Brown, J. M.	Hagan, William	Lawley, E.	Youngblood, Wm.
Carnihan, S. S.	Ivy, A.	Morrison, W. J.	Young, W. D.
Fields, W. J.	Jones, R. M.	McConathy, J. J.	Total 28 members

*Affiliated*—M. M. Gains, S. S. Carnihan, J. J. McConathy, Francis Marion Thornhill, D. R. Shehee.

*Suspended*—Jesse M. Brown, J. A. H. Givens, John F. Gray, R. T. Goff, J. H. Roberson, William Youngblood, Wm. Hagan.

## SHILOH LODGE No. 131.

Chartered March 4th, 1855. Shiloh, Union Parish, La.

Charter forfeited February 16th, 1887.

Members as per last return, 1882.

Bagwell, B.	Elliott, C. W.	Grafton, Daniel	Porter, T. T.
Breed, Walker	Fuller, J. R.	Heard, S. S.	Roberts, R.
Bennett, J J	Fuller, S. M.	Harris, A. W.	St. John, W. T.
Duty, J. W.	Grafton, B. F.	Henry, C. J.	Weldon, W. R.
Digby, J. C.	Grafton, J. T.	Kitchen, A.	White, J. C. B.
Elliott, T. T.			21 members.

## GORDY LODGE No. 133.

Chartered February 14th, 1855. Cheneyville, Rapides Parish, La. Stated meetings, third Thursday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

O. F. Hadley.....	W. M. Isaac Mantoux.....	Secretary.
George B. Marshall.....	S. W. J. S. Butler, Jr.....	S. D.
D. D. Arden.....	J. W. L. L. Brown.....	J. D.
David Levy.....	Treasurer. A. D. Havard.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

H. F. Long, O. F. Hadley.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. H. Audibert, P. M., C. G. McCormick, P. M., J. W. McDonald—3.

## MEMBERS

Butler, F. P.	Marshall, G. C.	Smith, George C.	Stafford, D. T.
Cleburne, R. C.			Total 17 members.

*Affiliated*—R. C. Cleburne. *Suspended*—D. D. Arden.

## PLAINS LODGE No. 135.

Chartered February 12th, 1855. Plains Store, East Baton Rouge Parish, La., P. O. Zacharie. Stated meetings, second Friday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. B. Loudon.....	W. M. T. J. McHugh.....	Secretary.
J. R. Williams.....	S. W. A. Z. Young.....	Chaplain.
Joseph McHugh.....	J. W. D. McHugh.....	S. D.
Simon Miller.....	Treasurer. R. S. Troth .....	J. D.
	Julien Rogillo.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

R. T. Young,	H. Carter,	W. B. London,	T. L. Mills,
J. D. Nettles,	P. D. D. G. M.	E. L. Woodside,	T. J. McHugh,
D. McHugh.			

## LIFE MEMBERS.

W. L. Young, P. M.,	James M. Loudon, P. M.—2.
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## MEMBERS.

Carpenter, M. T.	Knox, J. C.	Slaughter, W. S., Jr.	Wolf, Charles
Corcoran, R. E.	McClelland, R. H.	Smith, S. P.	Wolf, Louis
East, A. L.	Newport, S. W.	Wilson, John G.	Young, J. T.
Griffith, W. P.	Sberburne, H. N.		Total 30 members.

*Initiated*—Thomas E. McHugh, Robert T. Y. Loudon.

*Affiliated*—John Gaston Wilson. *Dismissed*—M. T. Carpenter.

*Suspended*—H. N. Sherburne.

## ATHENS LODGE No. 136.

Chartered February 12th, 1856. Athens, Claiborne Parish, La. Stated meetings, third Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. F. Bridges.....	W. M. R. J. Bridges.....	Secretary.
W. A. Atkins.....	S. W. J. W. Cobb.....	S. D.
W. G. Beauchamp.....	J. W. W. C. Mosely.....	J. D.
J. F. McFarland .....	Treasurer. J. M. Peel .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

J. W. Cobb, J. W. McFarland.
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## LIFE MEMBERS.

P. A. Aubrey,	W. T. Bridges, P. M.	N. H. Walker—5.
R. J. Bridges,	J. F. McFarland,	

## MEMBERS.

Beanchamp, J. H. Bailey, T. E.	Total 13 members.
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*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—W. C. Mosely. *Reinstated*—T. E. Bailey.

## DOWNSVILLE LODGE No. 143.

Chartered February 12th, 1856. Downsville, Union Parish, La. Stated meetings, first Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

J. F. Hodge.....	W. M. C. H. Raily.....	Chaplain.
C. F. Staples .....	S. W. R. Y. Maxwell.....	S. D.
H. Clay Henry.....	J. W. J. B. Edwards .....	J. D.
E. T. Sellers.....	Treasurer. T. H. Roberts.....	{ Stewards.
E. M. Richardson.....	Secretary. W. Ransom .....	
	John Hale .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS

John R. Schultz, G. L. Gaskins, E. T. Sellers.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

C. H. Railey, P. M., M. McFarland, E. Taylor—3.

## MEMBERS.

Kolb, J. G.*	Ellis, John E.	Miles, E.	Roberts, Jesse.
Henry, R. H., P. M.	Ethridge, W. B.	McKenzie, G. F.	Smith, W. J.
Ashcroft, R. S.	Gaskins, F. M.	Norris, W. S.	Tidwell, J. H.
Aulds, J. S.	Hicks, D. P.	Pardue, B. W.	Wallace, E. D.
Chapman, H. G.	Hodge, Louis	Pardue, L.	Wilson, H. F.
Colvin, C. C.	Hataway, L. C.	Patterson, M.	Wilson, H.
Edwards, J. B.	Maxey, John	Price, William	Winberry, J. L.
Ellis, G. H.	McKenzie, W.	Rinehart, W. L.	Total 45 members.

\*Honorary member.

*Dimitted*—D. P. Hicks, L. C. Hathaway, L. Pardee, J. R. Schultz.

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## OCEAN LODGE No. 144.

Chartered February 10th, 1857. Polar Star Hall, corner Rampart and Kerlerec streets, New Orleans. Meets first Wednesday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

Henry Sass.....	W. M. James Parker.....	Secretary.
Peter Youngblood.....	S. W. William Melder.....	S. D.
S. Frothingham.....	J. W. A. S. Hebert .....	J. D.
Martin J. Schwarm.....	Treasurer. Pat. Donnelly.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS,

G. A. Adams, James Parker, William Erslew, John C. Crimen, Henry Sass.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

O. Ansoux, A. Bunck, Webster Long, William Smith,  
John A. Letten, R. L. Meekins, Henry Wright—7.

## MEMBERS.

Arnet, W. F.	Ellsperman, M.	Myler, Charles	Teens, Henry
Carroll, Thomas	Ginart, James	Olsen John.	Theodore, N.
Christenson, Jas.	Hall, Charles B.	Post, Henry	
Dumas, Theodore	Johansen, A. G.	Power, Louis	
Eastwood, C.	Mayer, D.		34 members.

*Died*—James Ginart, Henry Post. *Suspended*—Daniel Mayer.

## HOPE LODGE No. 145.

Chartered February 10th, 1857. Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, La. Meets on Saturday on or before full moon in each month.

## OFFICERS.

M. E. Girard.....	W. M. W. B. Bailey.....	S. D.
Charles D. Caffery .....	S. W. William Campbell.....	J. D.
J. A. Chagois.....	J. W. H. Eastin.....	{ Stewards.
J. D. Trahan.....	Treasurer. J. Vigneau.....	
Crow Girard.....	Secretary. Jean Brun.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

John Clegg, P. D. D. G. M., W. B. Bailey, F. S. Mudd, L. M. Rogers.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

M. E. Girard,	E. Bernard,	W. Brandt.	J. J. Caffery,
P. G. M.,	H. Eastin—5.		

## MEMBERS.

Elms, G. O., P. M.	Dowdell, J. T.	Judice, J. N.	Webb, Thos. T.
Arcenaux, L. J.	Falk, Israel	Lombard, F.	Wilkerson, F. D.
Babin, Charles S.	Francez, Romain	Liberman, H.	Wall, W. W.
Baquie, A.	Haas, A.	Moss, A. J.	Wallis, R. S.
Claverie, D.	Hebert, Onezime	Parkerson, Jas. G.	Young, M. P.
Cochrane, D. A.	Hoffpauir, P.	Plonsky, Leon	
Courtney F. W.	Jamison, Hugh	Scranton, G. W.	43 members.

*Affiliated*—Hugh Jamieson, Wesley Winans Wall.

*Suspended*—H. Liberman, G. W. Scranton, L. Plonsky.

## SILENT BROTHERHOOD LODGE No. 146.

Chartered February 10th, 1857. Coushatta, Red River Parish, La. Meets first Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

L. E. Scheen.....	W. M. D. H. Hays.....	Secretary.
W. P. Hayne.....	S. W. George W. Singleton .....	Chaplain.
W. H. Wamsley .....	J. W. T. B. Selby.....	S. D.
William A. Boylston.....	Trasurer. L. A. Stall.....	J. D.

T. W. Howell (not a member)....Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Duke H. Hayes, J. R. Hayes, D. M. Giddens, J. A. Bell.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Julius Lisso, P. M. and P. J. G. W., E. C. DeBruhl, Benjamin S. Lee—3.

## MEMBERS.

Brown, Robert H.	Elliott, Jas. M.	Terry, Thomas L.
Brown, A. C.	Hogan, B. K.	Russell, G. H.
Baird, J. H.	Lisso, Samuel	Stayton, R P.
Bell, T. J.	McGoldrick, J. R.	Stephens, L. W.
Cawthorn, G. W.	McLemore, J. M.	Stephenson, A. F.
Clarkson, J.	Peter Newman, W. E.	Stothart, Robert
Dewberry, J. M.	Penny, O. S.	Terry, Theodore H.
		38 members.
		Total 41 members.

*Initiated and Passed*—George M. Powell, Robert Stothart, W. H. Scheen.

*Raised*—George M. Powell, Robert Stothart.

*Affiliated*—Arthur F. Stephenson.

*Dimitted*—Arthur F. Stephenson, George H. Russell.

*Suspended*—Andrew C. Brown, B. K. Hogan.

## ANACOCO LODGE No. 147.

Chartered February 10th, 1857. Restored May 14th, 1885. Anacoco, Vernon Parish, La.

Stated meetings, first Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

John Franklin	W. M.	J. O. Winfree	Secretary.
Cavil Bray	S. W.	R. A. Brown	S. D.
J. I. Kirk	J. W.	John Whittaker	J. D.
James W. Franklin	Treasurer.	David Bray	Tyler.

## PAST MASTER.

Thomas J. Richardson.

## MEMBERS.

Craft, Z. T.	Sandel, Silas D.	Smart, Nathan S.	Wright, Absalom
Evans, A. F.	Smart, William H.		

## RED LAND LODGE No. 148.

Chartered February 10th, 1857. Red Land, Bossier Parish, La. Stated meetings, fourth Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. B. Boggs	W. M.	Rev. L. F. Barnett	Chaplain.
A. J. Spurlin	S. W.	J. B. Crawford	S. D.
J. G. Allen	J. W.	S. J. Boggs	J. D.
S. H. Cochran	Treasurer.	J. N. Bryan	{ Stewards.
T. Z. Barnett	Secretary.	J. A. Martin	Tyler.
	J. C. Byram		

## PAST MASTERS.

J. J. Swindle,	S. J. Boggs,	J. B. Crawford,	Sam. H. Cochran,
M. H. Brock,	F. M. Barnett,	W. B. Boggs,	T. M. Love.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

John B. Campbell, P. M.,	J. G. Allen, P. M.,	C. S. O'Daniel,
A. J. Spurlin—4.		

## MEMBERS.

Broom, P. C.	Cochran, C. Z.	Lynn, B. F.	Stroud, W. A.
Boggs, S. T.	Edens, A. K.	Rogers, Israel	Wyche, Robert E.
Bowles, John A.	Heifner, John		Total 27 members.

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## DARLINGTON LODGE No. 149.

Chartered February 16th, 1858. Darlington, St. Helena Parish, La. Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

O. L. Collins.....	W. M.	J. L. Nettles .....	Secretary.
W. B. Kemp.....	S. W.	J. H. Womack.....	S. D.
G. W. White .....	J. W.	J. D. Adcock .....	J. D.
T. J. Rogers .....	Treasurer.	S. S. Nettles .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

O. L. Collins, P. D. D. G. M.	Henry C. Newsom, P. D. D. G. M.
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## MEMBERS.

Adams, A. A.	Hurst, W. J.	Nettles, J. M.	Stewart, F. M.
Allen, T. D.	Lee, F. M.	Pipkin, H. W.	White, Andrew J.
Collins, R. M.	Lee, W. G.	Roberts, W. F.	Woodward, W. T.
Carruth, A. W.	Matthews, J. A.	Story, W. L.	24 members.

*Reinstated*—A. W. Carruth, W. G. Lee, H. W. Pipkin.

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## EASTERN STAR LODGE No. 151.

Chartered February 10th, 1858. Winnfield, Winn Parish, La. Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

R. E. Milling .....	W. M.	J. D. Wright .....	J. D.
J. T. Wallace .....	S. W.	W. J. Teddie .....	Chaplain
R. S. Gorham .....	J. W.	F. M. Brian .....	{ Stewards.
J. A. Mathis .....	Treasurer.	G. P. Long .....	
J. M. Abel .....	Secretary.	Henry P. Long .....	Tyler.
Joseph Smith .....	S. D.		

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## PAST MASTERS.

S. M. Brian, P. D. D. G. M., S. M. Smith, W. A. Little.

## MEMBERS.

Adams, J. B.	Eagles, Ed.	Martin, Enoch P.	Stevens, W. E.
Albright, Benj.	Gresham, F. E.	McCarthy, A.	Tannehill, L. M.
Berstein, M.	Gulledge, J. G.	McCarthy, Allen	Tannehill, R. L.
Bird, J. R.	Jackson, S.	Nugent, Charles R.	Taylor, Levi
Carter, G. B.	James, Christian	Peters, J. J.	White, J. C.
Carter, William	Jones, J. M.	Pierson, D.	Williamson, J. M.
Carpenter, Sol.	Jordan, Eli.	Porter, David	Woodruff, W. H.
Dickerson, J. J.	Jones, R. C.	Radescich, A. W.	Worner, J. T.
Drewitt, J. T.	Kelly, John F.	Rentz, James	
Drewitt, W. J.	Leary, J. O.	Smith, Pat.	
Drewitt, W. H.	Maloy, W. L.	Smith, W. D.	55 members.

*Initiated*—William Jasper Sowers. *Passed*—W. J. Sowers, Calvin Davis.*Raised*—Solomon Carpenter, Eli Jordan. *Dismitted*—Wm. Carter.

## HOMER LODGE No. 152.

Chartered February 10th, 1858. Homer, Claiborne Parish, La. Meets second Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

J. R. Ramsey.....	W. M. B. D. Harrison.....	Secretary.
Drew Ferguson.....	S. W. M. Rees Bryan.....	S. D.
J. H. M. Taylor.....	J. W. J. A. Richardson.....	J. D.
W. P. Ott.....	Treasurer. J. O. Tunkersley .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTER.

J. R. Ramsay, D. D. G. M.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

M. H. Lippmins, P. M., J. Ferguson—2.

## MEMBERS.

Clingman, A. K.	Glover, I. N.	Hyde, J. S.	Weil, Alex.
Egan, J. C.	Hamill, W. L.	Tinsley, J. B.	Total 18 members.

## SAINTS JOHN LODGE No. 153.

Chartered February 10th, 1858. Algiers, New Orleans, La. Meets every Tuesday evening.

## OFFICERS.

William H. Riley.....	W. M. Jos. F. Deseamans.....	S. D.
Francis Martin.....	S. W. A. C. Brodtman.....	J. D.
Thomas F. Atkinson.....	J. W. John O. McLean.....	M. of C.
William Sarrazin.....	Treasurer. J. A. Peterson .....	} Stewards.
Jeremiah Leary.....	Secretary. A. Lennox.....	
	William H. Martin .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

W. Henry Martin, John F. Follette, J. G. Dyer, P. W. Sherwood.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

J. O. McLean, P.M.L. J. Dodge, J.F. Deseamus, P.M. John Forrest, Wm. Sarrazin, P.M. Thomas Hasam,	R.M. Haight, George Kriger, John McCann,	William Powell, Geo. W. Sloan—11.
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## MEMBERS.

Armstrong, J. B.	Fink, Peter.	Muirehead, Jas.	Schroder, John.
Belcher, Hy. Ben.	Galt, Henry	Muirehead, T.	Swanson, A. H.
Bauman, E.	Gish, John L.	Mitchell, James	Tackaberry, C. M.
Barclay, Wm. B.	Herbert, George	Morse, M. A.	Thibodeaux, F.
Crane, K. C.	Holland, J. M.	Mooney, James	Umbach, W. F.
Donley, M. J.	Kennedy, F. T.	Mackie, T. G.	Van Brook, J. M.
Dorn, W. J.	Lindenger, F.	Mackie, C. W.	Veret, Hy. B.
Driebholz, Wm.	Landry, S.	Pujol, J. J.	Witherow, James
Francis, Mathew	W. Layton, Jas. W.	Robb, Richard	46 members.
			Toea! 57 members.

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—Thomas Frederick Atkinson.

*Died*—Wm. Powell, Thomas Hasam.

## CHERRY RIDGE LODGE No. 155.

Chartered February 12th, 1858. Zion Hill Church, Union Parish, Farmerville P. O., La.  
Stated meetings, Saturday before fourth Sunday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

Jesse Odom.....	W. M.	W. W. Grace.....	Secretary.
William E. Davis.....	S. W.	S. J. Beaird.....	S. D.
F. Freeman.....	J. W.	S. Welsh.....	J. D.
William D. Regan .....	Treasurer.	F. B. Glasgow.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Stephen J. Beaird, W. D. Regan.

## MEMBERS.

Holloway, Jasper. 9 members.

*Suspended*—Jasper Holloway.

## KISATCHIE LODGE No. 156.

Chartered February 12th, 1858. Mount Carmel, Belle Wood P. O., Sabine Parish, La. Stated meetings, first Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

J. H. Tynes.....	W. M.	T. G. Coburn .....	Secretary.
D. W. Self.....	S. W.	J. W. Phares.....	S. D.
A. R. Dowden.....	J. W.	J. E. Phares.....	J. D.
E. Z. Corley.....	Treasurer.	F. D. Self.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

J. D. Addison, P. D. D. G. M., L. J. Nash, D. W. Self, J. H. Tynes.

## MEMBERS.

Keys, J. J., P. M.	Jordan, J. H.	Legget, W. S.	Peters, Van
Bouns, W. A.	Leach, W. G.	Moss, E.	Ricks, A. M.
Cobb, William	Leach, J. W.	McLendon, H. R.	Simkins, W. D.
Hayes, W. B.			23 members.

*Initiated*—Franklin D. Self. *Passed*—F. D. Self, D. W. Hall.

*Raised*—W. D. Simkine, W. A. Bouns, Franklin D. Self.

*Affiliated*—J. J. Keys, Van Peters, W. S. Legget.

## LIVINGSTON LODGE No. 160.

Chartered February 16th, 1860. Pontchatoula, Tangipahoa Parish, La. Meets Friday before fourth Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

William Akers.....	W. M.	W. H. Bankston.....	Secretary.
W. H. Holden.....	S. W.	A. f. Bradley..	S. D.
E. J. Murphy.....	J. W.	K. Stewart.....	J. D.
J. W. Desouge.....	Treasurer.	C. Wainwright.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

C. Wainwright, C. W. White, Wm. H. Holden, T. M. Terry.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Wm. Akers, P.M., A. B. Robertson, P. M., W. W. Bankston,	S. M. Bankston,
A. Bradley, D. T. Robertson,	P. M.
	—6.
	13 members.

*Died*—S. M. Bankston, A. B. Robertson, C. W. White.

## BROOKVILLE LODGE No. 161.

Chartered February 16th, 1860. Oak Ridge, Morehouse Parish, La. Stated meetings, first Tuesday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

G. W. Higginbotham.....	W. M.	John W. Cook.....	Secretary.
T. W. Baird.....	S. W.	R. Whetstone.....	S. D.
N. F. Smith.....	J. W.	J. H. Hamby.....	J. D.
A. W. Bridges.....	Treasurer.	John P. Dailey.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

G. W. Higginbotham, T. W. Baird, T. W. Williams, J. M. Huffman.

## MEMBERS.

Blakemore, J. C.	Davis J. Wm.	Hefner, August	Madison, J. F.
Blakemore, P. M.	Dunham, W. G.	Jones, John	Raney, James
Bridges, W. H.	Fitch, W. P.	Larkin, M. K.	Thomas, N. B.

22 members.

*Affiliated*—J. H. Hamby, James Raney.

## ATCHAFALAYA LODGE No. 163.

Chartered February 16th, 1860. Simmsport, Avoyelles Parish, La. Meets Tuesday on or before full moon.

## OFFICERS.

James K. Bond.....	W. M. W. H. Thompson.....	Secretary.
T. S. Denson.....	S. W. John George.....	S. D.
A. D. Harmanson.....	J. W. J. O. E. Cain.....	J. D.
T. P. Harmanson.....	Treasurer. S. R. Stribling.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

T. P. Harmanson,	T. S. Denson,	W. T. Pouncey,	J.S.W.Harmanson.
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## LIFE MEMBERS.

S. Barbre, H. G. Callihan—2.

## MEMBERS.

Merrick, D. T.,	Cain, S. P.	Kahn, M.	Sherrouse, B. F.
P. D. D. G. M. Ford, H. F.		Norwood, S. J.	Sealing, Henry
Boone, W. S.	Griffin, J. F.	Perkins, H. C.	Simpson, C. C.
Blakewood, B. W. Hetherwi	k,	Perkins, J. B.	Winstead, S. M.
Brown, J. R.	Henry, C. W.	Perkins, W. R.	Total 30 members.

*Initiated and Passed*—Henry Sealing.

*Raised*—S. P. Cain, Henry Sealing.

*Reinstated*—C. W. Henry. *Died*—S. M. Winstead.

*Dismissed*—J. R. Brown, Max. Kahn.

## COLUMBIA LODGE No. 164.

Chartered February 16th, 1860. Columbia, Caldwell Parish, La.

Charter forfeited February 16th, 1887.

Members as per last return 1883.

Butler, Jesse J.	Claunch, W. T.	Graves, J. Q.	Smith, Courtland.
Brown, Fielding.	Dixon, W. S.	Girod, Emile.	Wear, George.
Bridger, J. C.	Everett, J. I. B.	Honeycutt, J. C.	Walker, R. B.
Broadway, T. J.	Fluitt, Sam.	Masters, Jesse J.	Wooton, W. L.
Blanks, F. A.	Godfrey, C. R.	Rutland, J. B.	Whittington, A. J.

20 members.

## LAKE CHARLES LODGE No. 165.

Chartered February 16th, 1860. Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La. Stated meetings, first Saturday before the full moon.

## OFFICERS.

T. R. Reynolds.....	W. M. S. H. Clement.....	Secretary.
Thomas Barnes .....	S. W. Thomas Wentle.....	S. D.
Joseph Walker.....	J. W. John J. Bullock.....	J. D.
J. W. Bryan .....	Treasurer. Paul Sullivan.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Thomas R. Reynolds, D. D. G. M.,	George H. Wells, P. D. D. G. M.,
C. P. Hampton, P. D. D. G. M.,	A. Rigmaiden.
James W. Bryan, O. F. Lyons,	George S. Benson, William D. Mearns.

## MEMBERS.

Goos, Dan'l, P. M.,	Fancher, J. M.	Lyons, T. N.	Riddick, E. L.
Arrington, R. H.	Gradwohl, M.	Lyons, E. J.	Reeves, George W.
Benoit, Mich'l	Geary, H. J.	Lyons, M. M.	Reid, D. J.
Barbe, Raphael	Gray, F. H.	Lyons, O. S.	Ryan, Jacob
Blair, James	Geifers, Henry	Lyons, D. Burns	Richard, Julien
Bloch, D.	Gill, William E.	Moran, W. R.	Rigmaiden, J.
Cessford, R. J.	Gordon, A. C.	Miller, Charles	Rawitzki, G.
Campbell, William	Gray, J. G.	Miller, John A.	Remage, G. W.
Castellberry, J. D.	Hawkins, S. C.	Nix, H. D.	Stanton, T. H.
Crowley, Pat.	Hewitt, J. T.	Platz, Peter	Vincent, D.
Davidson, John T.	Hebert, Desire	Poe, J. H.	Vincent, Aladin
Drouen, Leo	Herrington, Jos.	Perkins, Ivan A.	Wakefield, T. J.
Escoubas, Hilair	Jessen, D. W.	Perkins, A. J.	Waters, J. H.
Fricke, Wm. C.	Johnson, H. W.	Prater, Wm. H.	West, Abel
Frank, Julius	Kingrey, J. J.	Quinn, James B.	Whatley, W. E.
Foster, D. M.	Levy, L.	Reeves, Thomas D.	76 members.

*Initiated*—Thomas J. Wakefield, William R. Moran, Joseph H. Waters, Green Hall, Patrick Crowley, Richard Gunn, Allen B. Cooper.

*Passed*—T. J. Wakefield, W. R. Moran, J. H. Waters, Patrick Crowley, Richard Gunn.

*Raised*—T. J. Wakefield, W. R. Moran, J. H. Waters, Patrick Crowley.

*Affiliated*—Morris Gradwohl, George W. Remage, Joseph Walker, Thos. Wentle. *Died*—James Blair, Thomas D. Reeves, William Campbell.

*Expelled*—W. D. Mearns.

## LINN WOOD LODGE No. 167.

Chartered February 13th, 1861. 102 Canal street. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings.

## OFFICERS.

William B. Hall.....	W. M. T. Bailey.....	S. D.
A. M. Aucoin.....	S. W. Hugh Donnelly.....	J. D.
Charles Lob.....	J. W. J. J. McGinnis.....	M. of C.
C. W. Davison.....	Treasurer. George H. McConnell....	{ Stewards.
E. E. Adams.....	Secretary. George A. P. Kelsey....	
	J. W. Maguire (not a member) ..	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

C. A. Scott,	George Baldey,	E. E. Adams,	J. J. McGinnis,
P. D. D. G. M.	John W. Madden,	William B. Hall,	C. W. Keeting.
		P. D. D. G. M.	

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Joseph Gitzinger, Simon Wolf—2.

## MEMBERS.

Whitaker, W. R.,	Brook, S.	Keen, A.	Robinson, W. M.
P. G. M.	Ballard, J. B.	Keenan, P.	Rodgers, Thos. J.
Billings, A. E., P. M.	Berwick, F. F.	Knockaert, Eug.	riggs, W. A., Jr.
Shackleford, S. B.,	Clark, C. W.	Krentz, A.	Spearing, J. H.
P. M.	Campbell, Benj.	Ladley, George H.	Sabourin, E.
Wilson, D., P. M.	Chapsky, S.	Lebmann, Henry	Samuels, Abram
Parker, J. M. G.*	Coupland, T. V.	Lewis, A. C.	Schmid, E. F.
Abel, W. B.	Coxe, F. M.	Lowengardt, I.	Schwabacher, M.
Aikman, J. B.	Gandet, C. A.	Lusse, Henry	Silber, Louis
Aldrich, D. C.	Godechaux, P. L.	Maddux, L. T.	Siuclair N.
Babcock, A. C.	Golding, William	Mainegra, R. J.	Soner, Louis J.
Bancroft, J. F.	Gray, Jacob	McArdle, J. P.	St. Clair, C. H.
Barangue, Jos., Jr.	Gruneberg, C. H.	McCallum, Hugh	Staples, George
Barrett, A. J.	Guillotte, J. V.	McMains, John	Sweet, Owen J.
Barringer, H. V.	Hamilton, C. H.	McNeil, Duncan	Slabowski, Gasp.
Beck, T. A.	Harrison, W. H.	Meyers, Samuel	Taylor, J. G.
Benderbagel, John	Hart, M.	Ohlendorf, J. G.	Tureman, T. Y. P.
Billings, E. C.	Herwig, J. L.	Pearson, George	Vanhorn, J. B.
Booth, John	Holly, George D.	Pilcher, W. H.	Woolfrey, F. A.
Bray, R. A.	Hyatt, W. H.	Reid, Edward	Wilder, James
Burbank, N.	Ingalls C. E.	Rice, Charles S.	Young, A. J.
Buttrick, George	Kane, John	Roberts, J. W.	Total 100 members.

\*Honorary member.

*Initiated*—Charles William Clark, George Herbert McConnell, August Marcellin Aucoin, Stephen Richard Proctor, Joseph Valsin Guillotte, Charles Loeb, Hugh Donnelly, Emilius Fuller Berwick, Phillip Taylor, Amasa Nickerson, Edward Nickels Stringer.

*Pased*—C. W. Clark, G. H. McConnell, George A. P. Kelsey, A. M. Aucoin, S. R. Proctor, J. V. Guillotte, J. H. Spearing, C. Lob, H. Donnelly, E. F. Berwick.

*Raised*—C. W. Clark, G. A. P. Kelsay, G. H. McConnell, A. M. Aucoin, J. V. Guillotte, J. H. Spearing, C. Lab, H. Donnelly, E. F. Berwick.

*Died*—John G. Ohlendorf, William R. Whitaker, Past Grand Master.

*Suspended*—A. Samuels, E. T. Schmid, George D. Holly.

*Reinstated*—W. H. Harrison.

### MONTGOMERY LODGE No. 168.

Chartered February 13th, 1861. Montgomery, Grant Parish, La. Meets Saturday before the fourth Sunday in each month.

#### OFFICERS.

H. V. McCain.....	W. M. G. W. Davidson.....	M. of C.
J. H. Williams.....	S. W. S. L. Collins.....	S. D.
R. W. Horn.....	J. W. B. E. Woods.....	J. D.
D. H. Shumate.....	Treasurer. R. E. Jackson .....	{ Stewards.
J. M. McCain.....	Secretary. L. D. Prince .....	
J. B. Wood.....	Chaplain. J. M. Plunkett .....	Tyler,

#### PAST MASTERS.

H. Van McCain, P. G. J. W., D. D. G. M., S. Bernstein, J. S. Payne,  
Will A. Strong, P. G. J. W.

#### MEMBERS.

J.C.Gordy, PGSW*Gans, M.	Marks, S.	Shumate, Toliver
Atwood, W. J.	Hardy, C. W.	Megirson, James
Bahers, John W.	Harrison, W. O.	McCain, F. M.
Bernstein, P.	Horn, M.	O'Neal, W. W.
Curry, S. C.	Holloway, S.	Plunkett, R. M.
Crew, C. J.	Holston, J. W.	Roe, John
Davis, R. A.	Hardy, John H.	Rickard, L.
Dean, S. A.	Harrison, T. O.	Strickland, I. R.
Davison, H.	Johnson, S.	Sharp, F. M.
Dunn, M. A.	Lang, John	Sims, Wm. Thos.

53 members.

*Reinstated*—C. J. Crew. *Dimitted*—W. O. Harrison.

*Suspended*—Ph. Bernstein, M. Gans, John H. Hardy, M. Horn, John Lang, Sam. Marks, R. M. Plunkett, F. M. Sharp, S. D. Strong, D. S. Waddell, Thomas W. Sims.

\* Honorary member.

### KOSMOS LODGE No. 171.

Chartered February 9th, 1864. 163 Camp street, New Orleans. Meets second and fourth Mondays

#### OFFICERS.

Joseph Voegtle.....	W. M. R. Wirth.....	M. Exp.
Herman Schuur.....	S. W. F. A. Kohl.....	M. of C.
F. Staehle.....	J. W. August Tatye.....	S. D.
Rev. L. P. Heintz.....	Orator. George Ritter.....	J. D.
J. F. Falkenheimer.....	Treasurer. Anton Guthans.....	Econom.
Jos. Harz.....	Secretary. H. C. Brunotte.....	I. G.
	Louis Schallert.....	

## PAST MASTERS.

Ludwig P. Heintz, V. Fabian, J. F. Falkenheimer, J. F. Clerc,  
 John Keller, L. A. Lehman, Joseph Voegtle.

## MEMBERS.

Armbruster, B.	Fuchs, V.	Kugel, F. W.	Steensen, John
Baltz, J.	Grote, L.	Lorch, C.	Thorhauer, Chas.
Behme, Th.	Hamblock, H.	Merz, L.	Walch, Chas.
Dressel, W.	Hinrichs, J. H.	Reusch, P.	Wax, H.
Ellermann, C.	Holzer, R. G.	Ricks, A. G.	Yalets, G.
Engelhardt, Ph.	John, Ed.	Riedl, A.	
Estein, A.	Klotz, E.	Schnuppert, W. E.	
Freidhof, J.	Kick, H.	Schweizer, J.	
Forschler, H.	Koper, John.	Smith, Ch. H.	49 members.

*Initiated*—T. F. Hartel, Wilhelm Emil Schuppert, John Koper.

*Passed*—A. Riedl, A. Tatye, H. C. Brunotte, T. F. Hartel, W. E. Schuppert, John Koper.

*Raised*—A. Riedl, A. Tatye, H. C. Brunotte, W. E. Schuppert, John Koper. *Dimitted*—John Steensen.

*Died*—Jacob Friedhof, John Keller, L. A. Lehmann, Victor Fabian.]

## UNION LODGE No. 172.

Chartered February 17th, 1865. 163 Camp street, New Orleans. Meets first and third Thursday evenings in each month.

## OFFICERS.

P. M. Schneidan.....	W. M. John T. Shearere.....	M. Exp.
Julius Dussel.....	S. W. E. R. Boehler.....	M. of C.
Thomas H. Ryan.....	J. W. M. L. Costley.....	S. D.
George H. Pabst.....	Orator. P. Clapp .....	J. D.
D. Hughes.....	Treasurer. James Duffy.....	Steward.
Charles Assenheimer .....	Secretary. John Charles.....	I. G.
Arthur Leibe.....	Almoner. W. Dressel (not a member)....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

G. H. Pabst, P. D. D. G. M., E. Morel, P. D. D. G. M., Charles Assenheimer, M. L. Costley, P. M. Schneidan.

## MEMBERS.

J. C. Batchelor.	Clark, John	O'Donnell, Hugh	Stark, Hy.
M. D., G. S.*	Hayes, W. W.	Offner, E.	Sullivan, E.
Bohne, George C.	Heim, Philip	Potter, Jotham	Taboney, J. H.
Brehop, H. C.	Kalinski, A.	Prentice, C. M. C.	Taylor, John
Brocard, S.	Karstendiek, J. A.	Ryan, P.	Troy, Gus.
Bruhn, A.	Lescalle, John G.	Saux, L. P.	
Caughey, Alex.	O'Connor, Thomas		37 members.

\*Honorary member.

*Raised*—Thomas H. Ryan, Louis C. Saux. *Died*—John G. Lascalle.

## DANTE LODGE No. 174.

Chartered February 14th, 1866. Polar Star Hall, corner Rampart and Kerlerec streets, New Orleans. Meets first and third Mondays in each month.

## OFFICERS.

G. B. Skarbaro.....	W. M. R. Majoli .....	M. Exp.
G. Passalaqua.....	S. W. G. B. Persenico.....	M. of C.
Francisco Ferrea.e.....	J. W. Adgelo Cetti.....	S. D.
Felice Formento.....	Orator Angelo D'Arnna.....	J. D.
P. Pozzi.....	Treasurer C. Rapetto.....	Econom.
E. Trois.....	Secretary Gio Mangiaracina.....	I. G.
G. Dermartini.....	Almoner B. Cazeres (not a member).....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

G. Radovich,	P. Pozzi,	Carlo Pozzi,	G. B. Sbarboro.
G. B. Rossi,			

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Blanco Campiglio, G. Segui y Gahona, F. de P. Villasana, V. Lopez.  
Ulico Bassetti, J. Albau y Pra's, José Venta,

## MEMBERS.

Abramovich, R.	Cipriani, Lorenzo	Limongi, F.	Persenico, G. B.
Adorno, Diego	Colombo, F.	Linzza, M.	Radosta, S.
Arduvini, Raffaele	Cordich, Tomaso	Mulé, Calogeri	Ratto, S.
Balustracci, A.	Debbariere, E.	Musacchia, A.	Rosso, A.
Biggio, Ant.	Delatorre, Anunio Nic-holich, Ellia	Scalamera, Pietro	
Bisso, G. B.	Detorris, Antonio	Olivari, C.	Sivori, L.
Bojanich, B.	Fabbrone, C.	Ossoniat, A.	Torre, G.
Broggi, G.	Fabre, A.	Palmieri, D.	Tortorice, M.
Bugna, Steffano	Forresteri, F.	Palmieri, N.	Trisconi, G.
Busoni, Dario	Fucich, S. M.	Picinich, Lorenzo	Tufaneo, Paolo
Cattanaro, A.	Garbini, N.	Planetta, G.	Villa, C.
Cefalu, G. B.	Licalzi, Ant.	Porretto, Pietro	63 members.

*Initiated*—Raffaele Abramovich, Paolo Tufaneo.

*Passed*—R. Abramovich, P. Tufaneo, Antonio Dicarlo, T. Valenti, Francesco Forestieri.

*Raised*—Felice Formento, Cal. Mulé, R. Abramovich, Paolo Tufaneo, F. Forestieri.

*Affiliated*—Pietro Porretto. *Dimitted*—Luigi Sivori.

*Reinstated*—Antonio Delatorre.

## AMITE CITY LODGE No. 175.

Chartered February 14th, 1866. Amite City, Tangipahoa Parish, La. Stated meetings, Friday on or before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

A. F. Vogt .....	W. M. F. C. Weist.....	Secretary.
D. H. Sanders.....	S. W. J. M. Pugh, P. M.....	Chaplain
J. M. Craig.....	J. W. S. Shumway..	S. D.
Jacob Stern.....	Treasurer. D. A. Vernon.....	J. D.

James Boothc..... Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

S. D. Ellis, Levi Stern, John W. Addison, R. R. Reed.

## MEMBERS.

Craig, E. D., Sr.,	Carpenter, J. M.	Helnich, J. P.	Start, A. H.
P. M.* Cason, D. B.		Johnson, Carl	Stevens, W.
Peete, George A.*	Craig, E. D., Jr.	Kopfier, Joseph	Waller, R. M.
Simmons, J. M.,	Evans, John	Mix, F. P.	Wilson, William D.
(P. M.) Bennett, S.	Flower, H.	Mutter, Robert	Wright, J. M.
Bankston, S. A.	Gullett, A. A.	Price, Thomas	
	Hawthorne, D. W.		34 members.

\*Honorary members.

Raised—F. C. Weist. Died—J. P. Helnich. Dropped—C. Johnson.

Suspended—A. A. Gullett.

## TULIP LODGE No. 178.

Chartered February 14th, 1867. Tulip, Claiborne Parish, La., Homer P. O. Stated meetings, fourth Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

Jesse I. Bickham.....	W. M.	J. L. Davis.....	Secretary.
F. R. Chandler.....	S. W.	G. W. Dobbins.....	S. D.
S. A. Johnson.....	J. W.	W. P. Carr.....	J. D.
W. A. Watson .....	Treasurer.	W. C. Chandler.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

C. L. Hays,            L. M. C. Britt,            J. Atkinson,            W. H. Matthews.

## MEMBERS.

Cole, W. P.	Coleman, Ben. R.	Leslie, W. J.	Watson, T. A.
Clampitt, F. A.	Hicks, D. J.	Mask, W. B.	19 members.

Initiated, Passed and Raised—Willis P. Cole, Francis Alexander Clampitt.

Affiliated—Jesse I. Bickham.

Dimitted—L. M. C. Britt, W. H. Matthews, D. J. Hicks, W. B. Mask.

## CADDO LODGE No. 179.

Chartered February 14th, 1867. Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La. Stated meetings, first and third Saturdays of each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. P. Ford .....	W. M.	S. M. Watson .....	Secretary.
John C. Moncure .....	S. W.	W. T. D. Dalzell .....	Chaplain.
S. N. Kerley .....	J. W.	M. L. Scovell..	S. D.
John G. McWilliams.....	Treasurer.	S. B. Hicks .....	J. D.
	B. P. Barker (not a member)		Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

W. Robson,	John W. Jones,	N. B. Murff,	P.W.H.Cummings,
P. D. G. M.	P. D. D. G. M.	P. D. D. G. M.	J. G. McWilliams,
F. J. Alcock.	Rev. W.T.D. Dallzell,	A. B. Weavar,	P. D. G. M.
Matt. L. Scovell.	Gr. Chap. and P. D. D. G. M.		W. P. Ford,
		Thomas B. Chase.	

## MEMBERS.

Cawthorne J. D.	Florsheim, L. S.	Kerlev, John L.	Pires, L. A.
P. M.	Ford, T. G.	Kline, R. W.	Ratcliff, James W.
Soape, J. C., P. M.	George, Joe M.	Leman, E. J.	Robson, W. V., Jr.
Allen, N. S.	Gordon, S. F.	La Cossett, H. D.	Rogers, J. V.
Allen, T. M.	Gill, John L.	Lake, John	Scofield, Wm. D.
Bogel, A. J.	Gregg, H. L.	Lewis H. L.	Sewall, J. A.
Booher, Milo	Gregg, N.	Liudsay, R. H.	Sheppherd, W. R.
Booty, J. A.	Hamilton, J. C.	Lowenthal, P.	Sour, A.
Boisseau, Joseph	Hackett, J. A.	McMahon, W. T.	Staples, J. D.
Blackburn, G. E.	Hamilton, D. B.	Martin, D. B.	Taylor, W. F.
Blanchard, N. C.	Hamilton, W. B.	Martin, James	Tonkies, L. L.
Burns, A. H.	Hamilton, W. E.	McCutchens, S. B.	Trice, J. F.
Campbell, W. B.	Hargrove, John L.	McKellar, R. N.	Trippett, R. S.
Calhoun, J. C.	Hazard, R. T.	Mils, George H.	Van Hoose, C. W.
Co'quitt, R. K.	Helpman, I. L.	Minge C. H.	Ward, Sam. J.
Conway, E. A.	Holzner, Henry	Mitchell, A. C.	White, George L.
Cooper, David	Hunter, Ike C.	Moss, J. R.	White, Ben. S.
Cumpston, James	Iler, R. L.	Newberry, J. G.	Wise, W. H.
Dessery, Victor.	Jacobs, T. E.	Newman, A. J.	White, Gus H.
Dewing, William F.	Johnson, C. B.	Painter, J. B.	Webb, John A.
Dillard, H. T.	Johnson, T. C.	Parker, Milo B.	York, J. S.
Duffau, B.	Jones, John R.	Patterson, R. B.	Young, John S.
Eskridge, N. A.	Kahn, R.	Phillips, L. B.	105 members.

*Initiated*—T. M. Allen, Gus. H. White, Frank Bicknell.

*Passed*—T. M. Allen, Gus. H. White.

*Raised*—Victor Dessery, T. M. Allen, Gus. H. White, E. J. Leman.

*Affiliated*—John A. Webb, W. B. Campbell. *Dimitted*--Vicior Dessery.

*Died*—F. J. Alcocke, L. S. Flersheim.

## SAM TODD LODGE No. 182.

Chartered February 14th, 1867. Sugar Town, Calcasieu Parish, La. Stated meetings, first Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

George W. Richardson .....	W. M. M. V. Hargroves .....	Secretary.
R. E. Siglar.....	S. W. E. Martin .....	S. D.
A. C. Singletary.....	J. W. John F. Sirmons.....	J. D.
J. W. Moore.....	Treasurer. E. Pearson.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

G. W. Richarason, J. J. W. Miller, John W. May, J. W. Moore, Jesse Gill.

## MEMBERS.

Airhart, George	Frazier, Moses C.	LaBlanc, Louis	Simmons, C.
Baggett, A.	Gill, S.	Madox, Charlie	Simpson, W. P.
Bailey, A. L.	Green, W. O.	Meadows, S. J.	Smith, I. H.
Bailey, Isam	Hall, Joseph	Miller, L. A.	Straener, Ben.
Beason, J.	Hancey, James M.	Mitchell, Ira B.	Thielman, G.
Brown, Charles R.	Hancey, J. W.	Morrow, D. F.	Thompson, S.
Cain, S. M.	Harper, J. W.	Morrow, W. M.	Turner, Stephen
Caraway, C. B.	Heard, George W.	Nichols, L. M.	Turder, W. H.
Cole, D. A.	Heard, J. H.	Nolen, T. M.	Tyler, James W.
Cole, Jacob	Heard, J. T.	Roberts, James S.	Watson, A. J.
Cole, Sol. S.	Hester, Wm. J.	Rolins, Levi	Weldon, Jacob
Cole, V. D.	Iles, D.	Sellers, J. E.	Whally, W. H.
Coleman, Wm. S.	Iles, H. W.	Sladdock, S. O.	Wingate, Labon
Conally, John	Iles, John	Sigler, James M.	Wisby, William
Dear, James W.	Jonas, J. Atwood	Sigler, Jos. D.	Young, Jefferson
Deason, John J.	Kent, J. T.	Sigler, W. A.	74 members.

*Initiated and Passed*—James H. Hinson. *Raised*—Atwood J. Jones.

*Affiliated*—J. E. Sellers. *Reinstated*—Isam Bailey.

*Dismissed*—S. M. Cain, C. R. Brown. *Died*—Stephen Turner.

## LONGWOOD LODGE No. 183.

Chartered February 14th, 1867. Mooringsport, Caddo Parish, La.

Charter forfeited February 16th, 1887.

Members as per Last return, 1883.

Bickham, B. H.	Fortson, W. P.	Martin, E.	Tillinghast, E. L.
Croom, W. H. B.	Germany, C. B.	Moor, J. M.	Wasson, W. E.
Christian, E. C.	Jeter, W. N.	Newberry, John.	14.
Ellett, W. A.	Logan, B. F.	Self, S. M.	

## SPRING CREEK LODGE No. 184.

Chartered February 14th, 1867. Spring Creek, Tangipahoa Parish, La. Meets Friday on or before full moon in each month.

## OFFICERS.

O. P. Amacker.....	W. M.	Rev. W. H. Schilling.....	Chaplain.
H. W. L. Lewis.....	S. W.	J. R. Givens.....	S. D.
H. L. Draughton.....	J. W.	Elias McDaniel.....	J. D.
G. D. Lewis.....	Treasurer.	W. W. Ricks.....	{ Stewards.
W. C. Breland .....	Secretary.	B. B. Hughes.....	
A. C. Williamson.....	Tyler.		

## PAST MASTERS.

H. W. L. Lewis, P. D. D. G. M.,	R. L. Draughon,	J. M. Breland,
O. P. Amacker, P. D. D. G. M.		

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## MEMBERS.

Addison, R. M.	Eady, F. W.	Mixon, S. C.	Raborn, Quincy
Bowden, L. H.	Edwards, N. S.	McDaniel, W.	Sims, T. P.
Brock, J. D.	Jenkins, H. Z.	Mixon, G. W.	Wall, J. P.
Cowdin, Thos. M.	Lewis, W. J.	Morris, James	Westmoreland, J.
Draughon, W. W.	Lea, B. M.	Ott, W. T.	31 members.

*Initiated and Passed*—Wm. James McElveen, Elias McDaniel.

*Raised*—Elias McDaniel. *Reinstated*—Henry Z. Jenkins, Wm. J. Lewis.

*Dimitted*—Henry Z. Jenkins, George W. Mixon.

## ORPHANS' FRIEND LODGE No. 185.

Chartered February 16th, 1867. Big Cane, St. Landry Parish, La. Meets on Saturday before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

L. S. Heard.....	W. M. Hayes.....	L. G. Sloan.....	Secretary.
T. A. Hicks.....	S. W. Goucheaux.....	E. Morrow.....	S. D.
C. W. Havard.....	J. W. Eilert, Henry.....	Peter Jacobs.....	J. D.
S. P. Ward.....	Kahn, A.....	Treasurer. John S. Fogelman.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

P. G. Calliham, L. S. Havard.

## MEMBERS.

Cason, F. W.	Hayes, E. O.	Richard, M. J.	Scherrouse, J. M.
Dueuir, H. W.	Goucheaux, L.	Scherrouse, C. R.	Street, M. S.
Eilert, Henry	Kahn, A.		19 members.

## COVINGTON LODGE No. 188.

Chartered February 15th, 1868. Covington, St. Tammany Parish, La. Stated meetings, second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. C. Warren.....	W. M. William Badon.....	W. B. Cook.....	Secretary.
William H. Talley.....	S. W. J. W.	F. B. Martindale.....	S. D.
William Kennedy.....	Charles Heintz,.....	Heintz,.....	J. D.
Treasurer. T. J. Goodbee.....			Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

M. Burns, F. B. Martindale, J. M. Thompson, W. C. Warren, John Theobald.

## MEMBERS.

Abney, J. M.	Givens, A.	Levy, N.	Strain, Zach.
Alison, J. M.	Heintz, C.	Morgan, W. C.	Wilson, George J.
Aubry, Charles	Hosmer, J. R.	Parker, W. E.	
Cooper, Erbin	Keeton, B.		23 members.

No returns for 1886.

## EVERGREEN LODGE No. 189.

Chartered February 13th, 1868. Evergreen, Avoyelles Parish, La. Meets Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

C. Bubenzer.....	W. M.	S. O. Easton.....	Secretary.
A. T. Allen.....	S. W.	J. P. Snelling.....	S. D.
D. C. Robertson.....	J. W.	W. O. Pearce.....	J. D.
A. Kahn.....	Treasurer.	A. B. William.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

H. C. Kemper,	A. B. Williams,	P. B. Wright,	J. A. Hollingshead.
S. S. Pearce.			

## MEMBERS.

Keller, W. B., P. M. Frith, T. P.	Johnson, I. C.	Mathews, O.
Baruhill, B. S.	Foster, R. W.	Karpe, S.
Bordelon, G. A.	Harding, Joseph	Keller, C. W.
Cappel, Joseph	Heard, T. J.	Keller, J. Q.
Culipepper, L. B.	Hudson, D. B.	Kilpatrick, A. M.
Curry, D. A.	Irion, A. B.	Kimbrow, G. B.
Duval, C. W.	Irion, R. R.	Kimbrow, T. B.
Ewell, J.	Johnson, John T.	Mathews, C. J.

43 members.

*Initiated*—John Waldo Lothridge. *Affiliated*—John Phillip Snelling.

*Died*—D. M. Perkins. *Suspended*—D. A. Curry.

## CORINTHIAN LODGE No. 190.

Chartered February 9th, 1869. 102 Canal street. Stated meetings, first and third Tuesdays.

## OFFICERS.

E. B. Jennings.....	W. M.	H. W. Benedict .....	S. D.
Hunter Stewart.....	S. W.	Charles Gerber.....	J. D.
C. C. Zehler.....	J. W.	W. T. Benedict.....	M of C.
Charles Palfrey.....	Treasurer.	James Benton.....	{ Stewards.
John T. Brentford .....	Secretary.	Van R. K. Hilliard .....	Tyler.
	J. W. Maguire (not a member).		

## PAST MASTERS.

W. G. James,	W. L. Stanford,	R. D. Bovard,	W. E. Lawrence,
A. Goldthwaite,	W. T. Benedict,	W. W. Chapman,	W. W. Huck,

## MEMBERS.

Andrews, J. C.	Falconer, W. R.	Moffat, G. D.	Stumpf, John, Jr.
Angell, Edwin J.	Gillespie, Robt. W.	Moores, G. W.	Tannehill, J. T.
Badger, A. S.	Goge, J. J.	Murray, William	Theil, C. A.
Bayly, G. M., Jr.	Hill, A. M.	Murphy, A. J.	Thomas, Edgar
Bofinger, W. H.	Huck, C. J.	Parmelee, F. F.	Torrey, L.
Booth, G. W.	Hulbert, R. G.	Payne, Walter E.	Van Slooten, Wm.
Charlton, C. H.	Ingalls, John	Ross, T. S.	Voght, S. G.
Charlton, W. W.	Innerarity, E. S.	Saxon, Walter L.	Waterman, Jed.
Collins, H. C.	Kouns, C. S.	Smith, A. V.	Watkins, W. H.
Craft, Augustus	Logan, Henry	Smith, C. T.	Wedemeyer, H. F. D.
Dillon, W. F.	Lyne, J. Lafayette	Smith, J. H.	Wrotnowski, A. F.
Dyer, E. F.	Marques, Joseph	Stich, Charles	Zinser, F.
Ellis, Isaac B.	McGraw, John	Sturtevant, C. D.	
English, J. P.	McQuoid, Willliam		70 members.

*Initiated*—Joseph Johnson Hooper, Charles Christian Zehler, George M. Hodgdon.

*Passed*—C. C. Zehler, Geo. M. Hodgdon. *Raised*—C. C. Zehler.

*Dimitted*—Ed. J. Angell, Wm. McQuoid. *Died*—Jed. Waterman.

*Suspended*—E. S. Incrarity, Jos. Marques, F. F. Parmelee.

#### JEFFERSON LODGE No. 191.

Chartered February 9th, 1869. Louisiana Avenue, between Magazine and Constance streets. Stated meetings, every Thursday evening.

##### OFFICERS.

John S. Alfred .....	W. M.	George E. Pearson .....	S. D.
R. G. Harris.....	S. W.	Jules Stendel.....	J. D.
John G. Brown..	J. W.	J. T. Aycock.....	{ Stewards.
C. Schopp.....	Treasurer.	John Cohn .....	
Hugh Breen .....	Secretary.	William F. Frank.....	Tyler.

##### PAST MASTERS.

Hugh Breen, P.D.D.G.M., H. C. Brown, Rev. H. C. Duncan, Gr. Chap.  
W. G. Murtagh, Joseph Kantz, P.D.D.G.M., F. M. Caraher.

##### MEMBERS.

Aarons, E.	Calongne, S. A.	Kramer, W.	Samuels, F.
Bach, John C.	Campbell, R.	Lane, J.	Syvel, Chris.
Baker, O. W.	Colton, C. H. E.	Lashly, M.	Schnittle, J.
Bruns, J. H. C.	Donaldson, J.	Lochte, H.	Tebbe, Henry
Bourdette, J. P.	Friend, T.	Mansburg, M.	Thraunk, P.
Bensel, George.	Kissinger, J.	Patton, I. W.	Wirth, C.
Beer, J. L.	Klebs, T. A.	Robertson, H. L.	42 members.

*Initiated and Passed*—C. V. Haile, S. A. Calongne, Julius L. Beer.

*Raised*—S. A. Calongne, Julius L. Beer.

*Reinstated*—George Bensel, Moses Mansburg. *Dimitted*—Moses Mansburg.

*Died*—O. W. Baker. *Suspended*—Thomas Friend.

#### ABBEVILLE LODGE No. 192.

Chartered February 9th, 1869. Abbeville, Vermillion Parish, La. Stated meetings, Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

##### OFFICERS.

Joseph T. Labit .....	W. M.	Gus. Godechaux.....	Secretary.
H. B. Lyons.....	S. W.	H. H. Bartels.....	S. D.
Richard H. Mills.....	W.J.	Joseph Trahan .....	J. D.
Jaoob Isaacs .....	Treasurer.	David Beer .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Dr. W. D. White, H. B. Lyons, J. T. Labit, H. H. Bartels.  
John A. Brookshire.

## MEMBERS.

Boudreau, Joseph Morton, M. L.	Ranson, T. L.	Swain, William H.	
Deschamp, Eng.	Maxfield, A. F.	Shaw, G. B.	Winston, F. E.
Harrington, J. T.	Oldeorn, John	Stansbury, S.	
Lyons, George E.	Rogers, E. C.	Stansbury, U. W.	24 members.

*Initiated and Passed*—Henry J. Stansbury. *Dimitted*—Frank E. Winston.

*Dropped*—John Oldeorn. *Suspended*—Granville B. Shaw, Wm. H. Swain.

## AURORA LODGE No. 193.

Chartered February 10th, 1869. New Iberia, Iberia Parish La. Meets first Monday and third Sunday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

J. H. Wise.....	W. M.	E. Eisenmann.....	Secretary.
J. C. Fuller. ....	S. W.	Henry Mason.....	S. D.
Robert S. Perry.....	J. W.	C. W. George .....	J. D.
Wm. Robertson.....	Treasurer.	Alex. Ribbeck.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Joseph A. Breaux, Michel Heyman, J. H. Wise, Joseph P. Russell,  
John F. Wyche, J. C. Fuller.

## MEMBERS.

Boudreaux, L	DeValcourt, J. T.	Levy, D.	Robertson, G. M.
Borden, Wade	Erath, Aug.	Lourd, Wm.	Saintes, Jean
Barnard, A. G.	Fagot, J. A.	Maillard, P. T.	Simon, George
Bazus, Laurent	Fuller, H. L.	Pharr, E. A.	Snider, H. S.
Cade, Charles T.	Gogeneheim, A.	Rials, W. E.	Stuart, R. S.
Cade, Overton	Harris, G.	Ring, George H.	Vuillemot, J.
Colgin, George T.	Henry, F. F.	Roberts, J. B.	Wills, W. H.
Cooper, J. McN.	Hogsett, R. F.	Robert, J. N.	
DeValcourt, A.	Indest, Joe		46 members.

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—Henry Mason, P. T. Maillard.

*Affiliated*—S. Boudreaux. *Reinstated*—Wade Border.

*Dimitted*—Wade Border. *Died*—Jean Saintes. *Dropped*—W. E. Rials

## LAKE VILLAGE LODGE No. 196.

Chartered February 10th, 1869. Lake Village, Natchitoches Parish, La.  
Meets fourth Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

M. R. Joyner.....	W. M.	H. H. Hathorn.....	Secretary.
Patrick Coffey .....	S. W.	V. V. Hathorn .....	S. D.
Wm. L. Joyner.....	J. W.	B. F. Britain.....	J. D.
O. O. Hathorn.....	Treasurer.	W. M. Hill.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

H. H. Hathorn, D.D.G.M.	E. T. Edgerton, B. Rushing,	D. J. Dupre, F. Britain,	D. M. Simmons.
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## MEMBERS.

Bridges, J. J.	Hathorn, A. A.	Reidheimer, J. G.	Trichel, G. L.
Cargil, D. B.	Hill, Martin M.	Reidheimer, L. J.	Walker, I. H.
Clinton, J. M.	Ingram, H. J.	Reidheimer, W. W.	Williams, J. M.
Fair, Francis M.	Luckey, Wm. P.	Sullivan, D. F.	Weaver, H. F.
Foster, John W.	Luckey, Lewis J.	Stewart, W. B.	Weaver, H. W.
Garner, Green B.	McFarland, J. P.	Teer, B. F.	Weaver, J. R.
Goodson, F. M.	McGee, W. H.		38 members.

*Initiated*—Robert J. Ingraham, William Posey Luckey, Lewis J. Luckey, Wm. L. Joyner, Francis M. Fair, Green B. Garner.

*Passed and Raised*—W. P. Luckey, L. J. Luckey, Wm. L. Joyner, F. M. Fair, G. B. Garner, F. M. Goodson.

*Affiliated*—Wm. D. Stuart, John W. Foster, Lawrence J. Reidheimer, Wm. W. Reidheimer, James M. Williams.

*Reinstated*—D. F. Sullivan.

*Dimitted*—J. P. McFarland, J. M. Clinton, W. D. Stewart.

*Died*—Henry W. Weaver, Hezekiah J. Ingram, Isaac H. Walker, A. A. Hathorn.

*Dropped*—B. F. Carlisle.

## BROOKLINE LODGE No. 198.

Chartered February 16th, 1870. Hood's Mills, Jackson Parish, La. Stated meetings, fourth Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. R. Womack.....	W. M.	J. S. Fowler.....	Secretary.
J. R. Fowler.....	S. W.	J. M. Covington.....	S. D.
D. M. McKaskle.....	J. W.	W. R. Smith.....	J. D.
T. J. Anders.....	Treasurer.	A. L. McKaskle.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

George A. Kelly, P. D. D. G. M., J. L. Hearn, J. S. Fowler, W. R. Womack.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE

## MEMBERS.

Brown, B. H.	Fowler, L. C.	Hatten, J. L.	Smith, John F.
Caldwell, D. H.	Goar, D. E.	Hatten, J. R.	Suthern, S. L.
Campbell, A. R.	Goar, W. M.	Jarman, I. S.	Terrell, C. V.
Clark, Willis	Hudson, James	Kennedy, S. D.	Underwood, J. B.
Elnot, J. R.	Hatten, Presley	McKaskle, J. M.	
Fordham, Chr.			36 members

*Raised*—H. L. McKaskle, James Hudson.

## OAK GROVE LODGE No. 200.

Chartered March 28th, 1870. Oak Grove, West Carroll Parish, La

Charter forfeited February 16th, 1887.

Members as per last return, 1883.

Herren, David R.	McKay, John	Russell, W. A.	Sharp, A. F.
Herrin, John D.	Robinson, Jas. H.	Ravan, John.	Wikowskie, Simon.
Jackson, Andrew	Reneau, Thomas B.	Settoon, Benton L.	11.

## SUMMERFIELD LODGE No. 201.

Chartered April 25th, 1870. Summerfield, Claiborne Parish, La. Stated meetings, fourth Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

C. J. Cargill.....	W. M.	J. J. Glover.....	Secretary.
D. J. Sayers.....	S. W.	W. S. Thompson.....	S. D.
T. O. Hester.....	J. W.	M. B. Cupp .....	J. D.
T. J. Tanner.....	Treasurer.	Micajah Tarver.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Wm. S. Thompson,	D. J. Sayers,	S. C. Kennedy,	William Sellers
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## MEMBERS.

Alford, A. B.	Dukes, James	Hickerson, J. M.	P. O'Bannon, T. W.
Butler, Jethro	Greer, J. M.	Kerlin, Samuel.	Phillips, J. E.
Cupp, John	Harper, A. L.	Marsh, W. L.	Scaife, C. P.
			22 members.

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—Thomas O. Hester.

*Affiliated*—J. Maberry Greer.

*Reinstated*—J. M. P. Hickerson. *Died*—A. L. Harper.

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## DORIC LODGE No. 205.

Chartered February 15th, 1871. Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, La. Stated meetings, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

## OFFICERS.

M. W. Bateman .....	W. M. J. R. Jolley .....	Secretary.
Theodore Lehmann .....	S. W. W. J. Bateman .....	S. D.
George W. Smith .....	J. W. N. Solomon .....	J. D.
L. Loeb.....Treasurer.	Joseph Francioni.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

M. W. Bateman,	M. J. Hamilton,	Gus. Drews,	H. W. Crawford.
William Drews,	J. R. Jolley,		P. D. D. G. M

## MEMBERS.

Gardner, J. S., P. M.	Erman, A.	Malcom, James	Storm, B.
Allen, J. M.	Gougenheim, R. L.	Moch, Solomon	Turner, Joseph
Birney, W. H.	Greenwood, J. J.	Morgan, Thomas	Walters, A. B.
Cahn, L.	Harrison, T. W.	Pharr, John N.	Wertsch, P. C.
Eakmann, E. B.	Laffler, William	Rathkamp, H. G.	Woodcock, O. F.
Entwistle, Chas. J.	Leslie, George	Reinauer, J.	35 members.

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—R. L. Gougenheim, Charles J. Entwistle.

*Died*—E. B. Eakman, J. J. Greenwood.

## TYRIAN LODGE No. 206.

Chartered February 15th, 1871. Williamsport, Pointe Coupée Parish, Smithland P. O., La.

Meets Thursday on or before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

Is. Blum .....	W. M. Henry Moebius..	Secretary.
A. Levy .....	S. W. E. E. Kornbacher.....	S. D.
S. Stribling.....	J. W. O. Lejeune..	J. D.
O. Lacour.....Treasurer.	E. Bundick.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

S. S. Hoyt,	O. Lejeune,	Is. Blum.
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## MEMBERS.

Brown, George W. Haber, Joseph	Lynch, P. B.	Tenney, John W.
Chandler, J. P. Levy, Maurice	Sauter, M.	16 members.

*Dimitted*—S. S. Hoyt. *Died*—George W. Brown.

*Suspended*—P. B. Lynch.

## N. H. BRAY LODGE No. 208.

Chartered February 15th, 1871. Walnut Hill, Vernon Parish, La. Meets third Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

W. H. Weeks.....	W. M. M. G. Parker.....	Secretary.
P. C. Long.....	S. W. T. F. Crawford.....	Chaplain.
B. O. Owens.....	J. W. J. T. Self.....	S. D.
J. T. Hagan.....	Treasurer. S. Martin.....	J. D.
	L. C. Sweat.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

P. C. Long,	W. H. Weeks.
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## MEMBERS.

Bolton, John F.	Davies, A. J.	Hicks, James	Roberts, Sam.
Coleman, M. M.	Dyess, Edmond	Hagan, B. T.	Spurgeon, James
Davis, J. L.	Glass, John D.	Knight, R. W.	White, A.
Davis, W. A.	Groves, L. P.		23 members.

*Dimitted*—J. L. Davis, A. J. Davis.

*Suspended*—William Walters, 1884.

## R. F. MCGUIRE LODGE No. 209.

Chartered February 15th, 1871. Rayville, Richland Parish, La. Stated meetings, first Tuesday before full moon in each month.

## OFFICERS.

O. T. Smith .....	W. M. William T. Oliver.....	Secretary.
John S. Summerlin.....	S. W. H. T. Clawson.....	S. D.
E. McDonald.....	J. W. J. B. Archibald.....	J. D.
W. P. Mangham .....	Treasurer. L. L. Liddell.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

W. T. Oliver,	J. G. Richardson,	O. T. Smith.	J. S. Summerlin,
B. R. McLemore,	P. M. Ryan,	*	

## MEMBERS.

Archibald, J. T.	Burke, S. P.	McCorkle, J. D.	Liddell, A. J.
Balfour, C. P.			16 members.

*Reinstated*—J. D. McCorkle.

## BLAZING STAR LODGE No. 212.\*

Chartered February 14th, 1872. West Baton Rouge, Parish of West Baton Rouge, La. Meets first Thursday on or before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

David Devall.....	W. M. A. V. Dubroca.....	Secretary.
W. B. Chamberlain, Jr.....	S. W. J. L. Lobdell.....	S. D.
H. G. Parker .....	J. W. A. J. Loudon.....	J. D.
C. J. Barrow.....	Treasurer. E. O. Gunn.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

James L. Lobdell, P. G. M.	A. Valerian Dubroca,
C. J. Barrow,	A. J. Loudon.

## MEMBERS.

Bowen, J. H.	Frankel, Max.	McKay, A.	St. Romain, C.
Clarke, W. L.	Kirkland, Louis	Rogillo, R. Rance	
Esque, W. H.	LeBlanc, O. M.		18 members.

\*No returns for 1886.

*Died*—J. L. Lobd ll, P. G. M. (1886).

## KEYSTONE LODGE No. 213.

Chartered February 14th, 1872. Sicily Island, Catahoula Parish, La. Meets first Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

H. S. Doniphan.....	W. M. H. Bondurant .....	Secretary.
Gotlieb Krause .....	S. W. William R. Duncle.....	S. D.
A. J. Ensminger.....	J. W. George W. Spann.....	J. D.
John Spann.....	Treasurer. T. W. Hank (not a member) ..	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Henry S. Doniphan, D. D. G. M.	John H. Lovelace,	S. C. Trahan,
Gotlieb Krause,	W. H. Harrington,	J. K. Ferrington,

## MEMBERS.

Bowden, A. J.	Chism, Thos. J.	Higgins, J.	Lemle, Isaac
Chisum, Isam R.	Ensminger, D. W.		17 members.

## LAND MARK LODGE No. 214.

Chartered February 14th, 1873. Spring Ridge, Caldo Parish, La. Meets fourth Saturday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

S. O. Jones.....	W. M. John Hendrick.....	Secretary.
W. J. Sullivan .....	S. W. T. D. Hudnall.....	S. D.
J. M. Alexandere.....	J. W. W. D. Butler.....	J. D.
W. V. Metcalf.....	Treasurer. C. C. Robinson .....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Israel W. Pickens, D. D. G. M., T. D. Hudnell.

## MEMBERS.

Alexander, W. J.	Bozeman, James	Gamblin, J. S.	Nelson, J. M.
Allen, W. W.	Clarke, W. C.	Hagens, E. M.	Shepherd, J. Henry
Ansby, S. B.	Davidson, J. M.	Irvine, B. J.	Walker, L. E.
Bozeman, David	Davidson, Luther	Miller, I. J.	25 members.

*Initiated*—J. P. Hickman, — Keath. *Passed*—Keath.

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## GOOD INTENT LODGE No. 216.

Chartered February 14th, 1873. Loggy Bayou, East Point P. O., Red River Parish, La.  
Meets second Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

A. F. Stephenson .....	W. M. James E. Kenney.....	Secretary.
W. E. Hawkins .....	S. W. S. F. Spencer.....	S. D.
H. M. Johnson.....	J. W. John R. Cawthorne.....	J. D.
A. J. Lawson.....	Treasurer. James Foley.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

A. J. Lawson, S. F. Spencer.

## MEMBERS.

Howell, T. W. McLeod, S. N. Stringfellow, H. C. Scarborough, W. P  
Hunter, John A. Scherer, George. 14 members.

*Initiated*—John R. Cawthorne, W. Hawkins, H. M. Johnson, L. E. William.

*Passed and Raised*—J. R. Cawthorne, W. E. Hawkins, H. M. Johnson.

*Affiliated*—N. S. McLeod, A. F. Stephenson. *Reinstated*—T. W. Howell.

*Died*—T. C. Walmsley (in 1885.)

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## FELLOWSHIP LODGE No. 217.

Chartered February 14th, 1873. Henneston P. O., Rapides Parish, La. Meets fourth Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

B. F. Scott.....	W. M. John A. Dixon.....	Secretary.
O. E. Barnidge.....	S. W. J. H. Carruth.....	Chaplain.
J. T. Calhoon.....	J. W. C. M. Carruth.....	S. D.
M. M. Marler .....	Treasurer. F. J. Dunnem.....	J. D.
	A. P. Barnidge.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

Benjamin F. Scott, D. D. G. M., J. F. Hathaway, W. L. Squyres.

## MEMBERS.

Baham, L. P.	Dodge, E. E.	Lawson, R. W.	Sanderson, C. C.
Barnidge, J. J.	Earnest, Samuel	McLean, D. N.	Sleet, P. J.
Britt, J. W.	Hardin, G. R.	Melder, Felix Van	Smith, A.
Ooker, Thomas B.	Hatch, Joseph T.	Nash, H. B.	Swann, A. G.
Carruth, Alford D.	Hogan, J. W.	Neal, T. R.	VanScarbrock, F.
Chevalier, M.	James, Joseph D.	Paul, David C.	Winegeart, Jos.
Crowder, S. G.	Kergan, Thomas	Squyres, Z. P.	Woodward, J. D. K.
Cruse, J. S.	Laird, E. W.	Smith, M.	42 members.

*Initiated*—Joseph Winegeart.

*Passed and Raised*—John Webster Britt, Joseph Winegeart.

*Affiliated*—Thomas B. Coker.

## LIVONIA LODGE No. 220.

Organized under charter March 18th, 1874. False River, Pointe Coupee Parish, La.  
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month.

## OFFICERS.

E. B. Beunker.....	W. M. G. B. Caldwell.....	Secretary.
F. E. Trudeau .....	S. W. I. S. Wolff.. .	...S. D.
C. L. Andrew.....	J. W. P. Joffrion. ....	J. D.
Isidore Wolff.....	Treasurer. James Robersson.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

J. M. Bailey,	Paul Joffrion,	P. Randolph,	E. G. Beunker,
M. P. Phillips,	P. D. D. G. M.		

## MEMBERS.

Beiner, George	Demourelle, C.	Kern, Abram	Sullivan, Warren
Bonchau <sup>d</sup> , A.	Gumbel, C.	Lieux, Ovide	Thompson, Ed.
Breaux, John E.	Hebert, C. D.	Lebeau, C.	Vigne, Edwin
Cohn, Joseph, Jr.	Hyman, George	Mann, Benjamin	Watson, George W.
Churchill, Jos. B.	Hyman, Henry	Pickett, J. Knox	Yoist, John
Dauthier, A.	Hebrard, A.	Sample, Robert	34 members.

*Initiated, Passed and Raised*—Joseph Cohn, Jr., Benjamin Mann.

*Affiliated*—Joseph Churchill. *Dimitted*—L. B. Watkins, in 1881.

*Died*—Edward Vigne, J. Knox Pickett, A. Bonchaw.

*Suspended*—R. Sample.

## SOLOMON LODGE 221.

Chartered February 13th, 1874. Pineville, Rapides Parish, La. Meets second and fourth Saturday in each month.

## OFFICERS.

G. W. Bolton.....	W. M. E. J. Hartner.....	Secretary.
Louis Abadie.....	S. W. John H. Richardson.....	S. D.
Robert Aaron.....	J. W. August Keller.....	J. D.
W. A. Griffin.....	Treasurer. Henry Walking.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

G. W. Bolton, L. Abadie, W. A. Griffin.

## MEMBERS.

Johnston, J. W. Poston, James H. Simmons, John S. Slocomb, G. W. Johnston, T. D. Spotton, Jos. 14 members.

## PECAN GROVE LODGE No. 222.

Chartered February 14th, 1876. Illawara, Carroll Parish, La. Meets Wednesday on or before full moon.

## OFFICERS.

F. D. Chapline.....	W. M. T. B. Rhodes.....	Secretary.
Jacob Stein.....	S. W. D. Muir.....	S. D.
S. H. Mobberly.....	J. W. Charles H. Webb.....	J. D.
G. A. Barham.....	Treasurer. Robert Nicholson.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

W. M. Aiken, G. G. Lynch, George Foster.

## MEMBERS.

Devine, E. M. Kraft, S.	Rhodes, W. F.	White, H. O.
Haas, J. Lanton, Peter	Webb, Allen P.	20 members.
Hedrick, C. A. Mossman, Otto C.		

*Initiated*—William George Benham, Henry Thrall Benham, Frank Renben Thrall.

*Passed*—William G. Benham.

*Affiliated*—Samuel Haynes Mobberly, Otto C. Mossman, Charles Henry Webb, Robert Nicholson.

## BETHANY LODGE No. 223.

Chartered February 17th, 1876. Bethany Church, Natchitoches Parish, La., Compte P. O. Meets on Friday before third Sunday of each month.

## OFFICERS.

John O. Williams.....	W. M. H. Raphiel, Jr.....	S. D.
T. C. Brown.....	S. W. L. C. Freeman.....	J. D.
W. M. Williams.....	J. W. Joslin Jones.....	Chaplain.
J. M. Corley.....	Treasurer. Joseph Vance.....	Tyler.
R. E. Hammett.....	Secretary.	

## PAST MASTER.

J. O. Williams.

## MEMBERS.

Abrahamson, Isaac.	Corley, W. A.	Maybin, J. O.	Rains, Sammel P.
Bandarus, M.	Freeman, J. W.	Raphiel, Isidore.	17 members
Cargill, D. B.			

*Initiated and Passed*—Loyd C. Freeman, Lewis P. Landrum.

*Raised*—Loyd C. Freeman.

*Affiliated*—Samuel P. Rains, D. Beverly Cargill, Isaac Abrahamson.

## ALABAMA LODGE No. 224.

Chartered February 17th, 1877. Claiborne Parish, La. Alabama Church, Cane Ridge P. O. Charter forfeited February 16th, 1887.

Members as per last return, 1879.

Booles, J. R.	Grisham, Nath'l.	Harper, A. C.	Harper, G. W.
Edmunds, F. N.	Harper, H. W.	Harper, T. W.	Lowery, G. W.

*Died*—H. W. Harper. F. N. Edmunds (in 1882.)

## BLUE LICK LODGE No. 227.

Chartered February 15th, 1879. Johnson's Bayou, Cameron Parish, La. Meets Thursday before full moon.

## OFFICERS.

W. H. Eddleman.....	W. M.	John D. Eddleman.....	Secretary.
Calvit Pevoto.....	S. W.	Ben. A. Stephens.....	S. D.
Caswell Pevoto.....	J. W.	Thomas L. Smith.....	J. D.
Joseph B. Pevoto.....	Treasurer.	John M. Smith.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

W. H. Eddleman, George A. Smith, G. W. McDuffie, Calvit Pevoto.

## MEMBERS.

Anderson, Jas. W.	Griffith, J.	McCall, John M.	Sanders, J. M.
Berry, Radford	Lee, Henry B.	Miller, Ed. D.	Smith, P. E.
Chadwell, Esau	Lindsey, John T.	Pfetzing, C. C.	Suttlers, J. B.
Donahue, D. N.			24 members.

*Initiated*—Austin B. Smith, Griffin P. Martin, J. Lane Cayle.

*Died*—Radford Berry.

## LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE No. 1.

Meetings, first Sunday in each month.

## OFFICERS—1887.

H. HAMBURGER, of Lodge 65.....	W. M.
GEO. S. PETTIT, of Lodge 98.....	S. W.
P. M. SCHNEIDAU, of Lodge 172.....	J. W.
S. M. TODD, P. G. M., of P. U. Lodge 1.....	Treasurer.
RICHARD LAMBERT, of Lodge 59 .....	Secretary.
JOS. A. BURKE, of Lodge 58.....	S. D.
HERMAN DREYFUS, of Lodge 76.....	J. D.
THOMAS CRIPPS, of Lodge 68.....	Tyler.

## PAST MASTERS.

J. Q. A. FELLOWS, of P. U. Lodge 1, P. G. M.
J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., of Lodge 72, Grand Secretary.
JOHN A. STEVENSON, P. G. J. W., of Lodge 66.
H. P. BUCKLEY, of P. U. Lodge 1.
JOSEPH P. HORNOR, of P. U. Lodge 1, G. M.
HENRY HAMBURGER, of Lodge 65.
RICHARD LAMBERT, of Lodge 59.
GEORGE J. PINCKARD, of Lodge 72.
HILEL MARKS, of Lodge 58.
G. L. HALL, of Lodge 76.
A. L. ABBOTT, of Lodge 102, P. G. J. W.

## LODGES AND REPRESENTATIVES—1886.

PERFECT UNION LODGE No. 1—Joseph P. Hornor, W. M.; Z. T. Black, S. W.; Hugh C. Cage, J. W.

FRIENDS OF HARMONY LODGE No. 58—A. G. Brice, W. M.; Joseph A. Burke, S. W.; L. Schwartz, J. W.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 65—W. H. Rooney, W. M.; P. H. Lewis, S. W.; F. T. Ople, J. W.

DUDLEY LODGE No. 66—E. M. Ivens, W. M.; E. W. Cason, S. W.; J. J. Bender, J. W.

HIRAM LODGE No. 70—CHARLES McKENZIE, W. M.; Thos. J. Conlon, S. W.; William Zettman, J. W.

ALPHA HOME LODGE No. 72—Geo. J. Pinckard, W. M.; Ed. Bell, S. W.; George Germann, J. W..

QUITMAN LODGE No. 76—H. Dreyfus, W. M.; J. A. Harral, S. W.; William Gregg, J. W.

HERMITAGE LODGE No. 98—George S. Pettit, W. M.; John Reich, S. W.; J. L. G. Jackson, J. W.

LOUISIANA LODGE No. 101—J. Pinckney Smith, W. M.; John D. C. Stevenson, S. W.; L. Cheves Tebo, J. W.

OCEAN LODGE No. 144—Henry Sass, W. M.; Peter Youngblood, S. W.; Silas Frothingham, J. W.

UNION LODGE No. 172—P. M. Schneidau, W. M.; Julius Dussel, S. W.; Thomas H. Ryan, J. W.

JEFFERSON LODGE No. 191—John S. Alfred, W. M.; R. G Harris, S. W.; John G. Brown, J. W.

**GRAND MASONIC BODIES OF LOUISIANA.**  
**HOLDING THEIR MEETINGS IN GRAND LODGE HALL,**  
**CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.**

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**GRAND LODGE F. AND A. MASONS.**

CHARLES FRANCIS BUCK, New Orleans ..M. W. Grand Master.  
 GEO. H. PACKWOOD, Clinton.....R. W. Deputy Grand Master.  
 J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., New Orleans.....R. W . Grand Secretary.  
 Second Monday in February.

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**GRAND CHAPTER R. A. MASONS.**

RICHARD LAMBERT, New Orleans.....M. E. Grand High Priest.  
 REV. H. C. DUNCAN, Alexandria...R. E. Deputy Grand High Priest.  
 J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., New Orleans.....R. E. Grand Secretary.  
 Tuesday after the second Monday in February.

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**ORDER OF HIGH PRIESTHOOD.**

JOSEPH P. HORNOR, New Orleans.....President.  
 RICHARD LAMBERT, New Orleans.....Vice-President.  
 JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., New Orleans.....Recorder.  
 During the Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter.

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**GRAND COUNCIL R. AND S. MASTERS.**

WM. T. BENEDICT, New Orleans.....E. Ill. G. M.  
 RICHARD LAMBERT, New Orleans.....Ill. G. Recorder.  
 Thursday after second Monday in February.

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**GRAND COMMANDERY K. T.**

JNO. G. McWILLIAMS.....R. E. G. Commander.  
 RICHARD LAMBERT, New Orleans.....G. Recorder.  
 Friday after second Monday in February.

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**GRAND CONSISTORY, S. PP. R. S. 32.**

EMMET D. CRAIG, 33°, Kt. Com., New Orleans,  
 Venerable Grand Master of the Kadosh.  
 RICHARD LAMBERT, 32°, New Orleans.....Grand Registrar.  
 January 21st, March 24th, June 21st and September 27th.  
 Special on 27th December; annual on second Wednesday in January.

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**ACTIVE MEMBERS S. C. 33° FOR LOUISIANA.**

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., 33°, Lt. Gr. Com.....New Orleans.  
 SAMUEL MANNING TODD, 33°, Grand Auditor. ....New Orleans.  
 JOHN QUINCY ADAMS FELLOWS, 33°.....New Orleans.  
 MICHEL ELOI GIRARD, 33°.....Lafayette.

## COMMITTEES OF GRAND LODGE, 1887.

## AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

R. W. GEORGE SOULÉ .....	Quitman No. 76
W. P. M. SCHNEIDAU.....	Union No. 172
W. J. WM. DAVIS.....	Perfect Union No. 1

## WORK AND RETURNS OF CHARTERED LODGES.

R. W. GEORGE J. PINCKARD.....	Alpha Home No. 72
W. CHARLES MCKENZIE.....	Hiram No. 70
R. W. JOHN FREILER.....	St. Helena No. 96
W. WM. B. BOGGS.....	Red Land No. 148
T. SAMBOLA JONES.....	St. James No. 47

## WORK AND RETURNS U. D.

R. W. WILLIAM ROBSON.....	Caddo No. 179
W. JOHN S. LANIER.....	Olive No. 52
W. ANDREW HERO, JR.....	Perfect Union No. 1

## APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

R. W. ALBERT G. BRICE .....	Friends of Harmony No. 58
R. W. AMOS KENT.....	St. Helena No. 96
R. W. RICH. LAMBERT.....	Mt. Moriah No. 59
R. W. W. W. LEAKE.....	Feliciana No. 31
W. PINCKNEY SMITH.....	Louisiana No. 102
W. CARLOS MADUELL.....	Cervantes No. 5
W. DR. WM. H. RILEY.....	St. John No. 153

## MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

M. W. JOS. P. HORNOR.....	P. G. Master
M. W. SAM'L M. TODD.....	P. G. Master
M. W. J. Q. A. FELLOWS.....	P. G. Master
M. W. EDWIN MARKS .....	P. G. Master
M. W. M. E. GIRARD.....	P. G. Master
M. W. SAM'L J. POWELL.....	P. G. Master
R. W. GEORGE H. BRAUGHN.....	P. G. Senior Warden

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

M. W. J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Past Grand Master, New Orleans.	
R. W. F. DE P. VILLASANA, District Deputy Grand Master, New Orleans.	
R. W. GEORGE H. PABST, Past District Deputy Grand Master, New Orleans.	

## ON WORK.

M. W. SAMUEL M. TODD.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. M. E. GIRARD.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. SAMUEL J. POWELL.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. DAVID R. GRAHAM.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. EDWIN MARKS.....Past Grand Master.

## HISTORY.

M. W. JOSEPH P. HORNOR.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. SAMUEL M. TODD.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. J. Q. A. FELLOWS.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. EDWIN MARKS.....Past Grand Master.  
 R. W. GEORGE H. PACKWOOD.....Deputy Grand Master.  
 R. W. ERNEST MOREL.....Past District Deputy Grand Master.  
 R. W. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.....Grand Secretary.

## BUILDING COMMITTEE.

M. W. SAMUEL M. TODD.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. J. Q. A. FELLOWS.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. JOHN G. FLEMING.....Past Grand Master.  
 R. W. JOHN CHAFFE.....Past Master Perfect Union Lodge No. 1.

## STATE OF THE ORDER.

M. W. DAVID R. GRAHAM.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. JOSEPH P. HORNOR.....Past Grand Master.  
 M. W. SAMUEL J. POWELL.....Past Grand Master.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Grand Master, Grand Treasurer.....Grand Secretary.

## FOR 1887-8-9.

M. W. EDWIN MARKS, P. G. M.....Dudley Lodge No. 66.  
 M. W. DAVID R. GRAHAM, P. G. M.....Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59.  
 R. W. GEORGE SOULÉ.....Quitman Lodge No. 76.

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS—1887.

## FIRST DISTRICT—FIRST DIVISION.

GEO. J. PINCKARD,	Alpha Home 72.....	New Orleans.
Perfect Union 1; Hiram 70; Friends of Harmony 58; Ocean 144; Union 172; Hermitage 98; Corinthian 190.....	Lodges, 7.	

## FIRST DISTRICT—SECOND DIVISION.

R. W. GEO. S. PETTIS,	Hermitage 98.....	New Orleans.
Mount Moriah 59; George Washington 65; Alpha Home 72; Quitman 76; Orleans 78; Louisiana 102; Saint John 153; Linn Wood 167; Jefferson 191.....	Lodges, 9.	

## FIRST DISTRICT—THIRD DIVISION.

R. W. F. DE P. VILDASANA,	Polar Star 1.....	New Orleans.
Polar Star 1; Perseverance 4; St. Andre 5; Cervantes 5; Dante 174 .....	Lodges 5.	

## FIRST DISTRICT—FOURTH DIVISION.

R. W. REV. LUDWIG P. HEINTZ,	Kosmos 171.....	New Orleans.
Germania 46; Kosmos 171.....	Lodges, 2.	

## SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. A. F. VOGT,	Amite City 175.....	Amite City.
<i>St. Helena Parish</i> —St. Helena 96; Darlington 149. <i>Washington Parish</i> —Franklinton 101; Pearl River 125. <i>Tangipahoa Parish</i> —Livingston 160; Amite City 175; Spring Creek 184. <i>St. Tammany Parish</i> —Covington 188.....	Lodges, 8.	

## THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. IRA BOWMAN WALL,	Olive 52.....	Clinton.
<i>East Baton Rouge Parish</i> —St. James 47; Milford 117; Plains 135.		
<i>West Baton Rouge Parish</i> —Blazing Star 212. <i>Iberville Parish</i> —Acacia 116. <i>East Feliciana Parish</i> —St. Albans 28; Olive 52; Kellertown 124.	Lodges, 8.	

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. DR. HENRY S. DONAPHAN,	Keystone 213.....Sicily Island.
<i>Catahoula Parish</i> --Keystone 213. <i>Tensas Parish</i> --St. Joseph 79.	
<i>Carroll Parish</i> --Monticello 92; Oak Grove 200; Pecan Grove 222.	
	Lodges, 5.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. WM. R. WOMACK,	Brookline 198.....Hood's Mills.
<i>Jackson Parish</i> --Brookline 198. <i>Catahoula Parish</i> --Harrisonburg	
110..... Lodges, 2.	

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. FRANK P. STUBBS,	Western Star 24.....Monroe
<i>Ouachita Parish</i> --Western Star 24. <i>Caldwell Parish</i> --Mt. Gerizim 54. <i>Morehouse Parish</i> --Bartholomew 112; Brookville 161. <i>Richland Parish</i> --Delhi 120; R. F. McGuire 209.....Lodges, 6.	

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. W. D. HENDERSON,	Thomas Jefferson 113.....Spearsville.
<i>Union Parish</i> --Thomas Jefferson 113; Shiloh 131; Downsville 143; Cherry Ridge 155; Alabama 224. <i>Ouachita Parish</i> --Urim 111.	
	Lodges, 6.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. W. REV. H. H. HATHORN,	Lake Village 196.....Lake Village.
<i>Bienville Parish</i> --Mount Lebanon 104; Arcadia 126; Mackey 122; Sparta 108. <i>Natchitoches Parish</i> --Lake Village 196.....Lodges, 4.	

## NINTH DISTRICT.

R. W. JOHN G. ALLEN,	Red Land 148..... Red Land.
<i>Webster Parish</i> --Minden 51. <i>Bossier Parish</i> --Bellevue 95; Red Land 148..... Lodges, 3.	

## TENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. I. W. PICKENS,	Land Mark 214.....Spring Ridge.
<i>Caddo Parish</i> --Shreveport 115; Caddo 179; Land Mark 214. <i>De Soto Parish</i> --Mount Vernon 83; Liberty 123.....Lodges, 5.	

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. H. V. McCAIN,	Montgomery 168.....Montgomery.
<i>Red River Parish</i> --Silent Brotherhood 146; Good Intent 216.	
<i>Winn Parish</i> --Eastern Star 151; Montgomery 168. <i>Natchitoches Parish</i> --Bethany 223.....Lodges, 5.	

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

- R. W. B. F. SCOTT, Fellowship 217.....Lamourie Bridge  
*Rapides Parish*--Oliver 84; Gordy 133; Fellowship 217; Solomon  
221. *Avoyelles Parish*--Evergreen 189.....Lodges, 5.
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## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

- R. W. H. L. GARLAND, Humble Cottage 19 .....Opelousas.  
*Iberia Parish*--Aurora 193. *St. Landry Parish*--Humble Cottage  
19; Orphans' Friend 185. *Lafayette Parish*--Hope 145. *Vermillion  
Parish*--Abbeville 192.....Lodges, 5.
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## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

- R. W. M. W. BATEMAN, Doric 205.....Morgan City.  
*St. Mary's Parish*--Franklin 57; Lafayette 87; Doric 205. *La-  
fourche Parish*--Thibodaux Benevolent 90.....Lodges, 4.
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## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

- R. W. T. S. DENSON, Atchafalaya 163.....Simmsport.  
*West Feliciana Parish*--Feliciana 31. *Pointe Coupee Parish*--Ty-  
rian 206; Livonia 220. *Avoyelles Parish*--Atchafalaya 163...Lodges, 4.
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## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

- R. W. JOHN RAMSEY, Homer 152.....Homer.  
*Claiborne Parish*--Athens 136; Homer 152; Tulip 178; Summer-  
field 201. *Lincoln Parish*--Vienna 106.....Lodges, 5.
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## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

- R. W. REV. JAMES M. FRANKLIN, Saline 75.....Fort Jessup.  
*Sabine Parish*--Sabine 75; Kisatchie 156. *Vernon Parish*--N. H.  
Bray 208. *Natchitoches Parish*--Phoenix 38.....Lodges, 4.
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## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

- R. W. THOAMS R. REYNOLDS, Lake Charles 165.....Lake Charles.  
*Calcasieu Parish*--Lake Charles 165; Sam Todd 182. *Cameron  
Parish*--Blue Buck 227.....Lodges, 3.

• List of Past and Present Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, from its Organization to the Present Year.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTERS	DEP. GR. MASTERS	GR. SEN. WARDENS	GR. JUN. WARDENS	GRAND TREASURERS	GRAND SECRETARIES
1812	*P Fran DuBourg	LCMoreau Lislet	J Blanque .....	*Francis Pernot.....	Jean Baptiste Pinta	*J B Gregoire Veron
1813	P Fran DuBourg	LCMoreau Lislet	J Blanque .....	*J B DesBois.....	Jean Baptiste Pinta	J B Gregoire Veron
1814	P Fran DuBourg	LCMoreau Lislet	J Soulié .....	*Dominique Roquette	Jean Baptiste Pinta	J B Gregoire Veron
1815	*J Soulié.....	LCMoreau Lislet	Dom Roquette...	*J B Mod Lefevre.	Jean Baptiste Pinta	*Auguste Guibert
1816	J Soulié.....	LCMoreau Lislet	JB ModLefevre..	*Y Lemonnier....	Jean Baptiste Pinta	Auguste Guibert
1817	J Soulié.....	LCMoreau Lislet	JB ModLefevre..	Y Lemonnier....	Jean Baptiste Pinta	Auguste Guibert
1818	*LCMoreau Lislet	JB ModLefevre..	Jean B DesBois..	Y Lemonnier....	Jean Baptiste Pinta	Auguste Guibert
1819	*J B ModLefevre..	Jean B Desbois..	*Y Lemonnier....	*Aug Macarty....	Jean Baptiste Pinta	*N Visnier, *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.....	Jean Baptiste Pinta	F Dissard
1822	*J F Canonge .....	G Dubuys.....	*Y Lemonnier....	*G Leaumont.....	G W Morgan .....	F Dissard
1823	*D F Burthe.....	G Dubuys.....	LCMoreau Lislet	*L A deBodin.....	G W Morgan .....	F Dissard
1824	*J F Canonge.....	*Y Lemonnier....	L A deBodin .....	*A Longer.....	G W Morgan .....	F Dissard
1825	John H Holland	L A deBodin.....	A Longer.....	*Charles Maurin...	*C Miltenberger.....	F Dissard
1826	John H Holland	M Fleitas.....	A Longer.....	Charles Maurin...	C Miltenberger .....	F Dissard
1827	John H Holland	M Fleitas.....	*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 FoucheCougot	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 Douce.....	Seth W Nye.....	*Thos Blois.....	*Alex Phillips.....	F Dissard
1833	John H Holland	Aug Douce.....	*Jean Lamothe....	*J B F Giquel.....	Alex Phillips .....	F Dissard
1834	John H Holland	Aug Douce.....	Jean Lamothe....	*Chas Revoille.....	Alex Phillips .....	F Dissard
1835	John H Holland	Aug Douce.....	*F J Verrier.....	*J B F Giquel.....	Alex Phillips .....	F Dissard
1836	*L H Feraud.....	*J F Canonge.....	*J B F Giquel.....	*Jean Lamothe.....	*Joaquin Viosca.....	F Dissard
1837	L H Feraud.....	*F J Verrier.....	J B F Giquel.....	*F Coquet.....	Joaquin Viosca.....	F Dissard
1838	*John H Holland	*J J Mercies.....	*J B Lambert .....	*Zenon Colson.....	*Francois Coquet.....	F Dissard
1839	John H Holland	*Alex 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
1841	A W Pichot.....	Jean Lamothe....	J Viosca.....	Ramon Vionnet..	*Fleury Generelly .....	*P Dubayle

LIST OF PAST AND PRESENT GRAND OFFICERS.

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1842 *Jean Lamothe.....	Ramon Vionnet	*Paul Bertus.....	*Ramon Viosca.....	*Fleury Generelly ...	*P Dubayle
1843 *E A Canon .....	*Robert Preaux...	*A D Guesnon....	* H Kidel.....	Fleury Generelly ...	P Dubayle *F J Verrier
1844 E A Canon.....	Robert Preaux...	*Luc. Hermann..	*Francis Calongne.	Ramon Vionnet... .	*F J Verrier
GLL *Robert Preaux...	*Felix Garcia.....	*Luc. Hermann..	Francis Calongne	Ramon Vionnet....	F J Verrier
1845 *Felix Garcia.....	*Luc. Hermann..	*Francis Calongne	*Joseph Lisbony...	Ramon Vionnet....	F J Verrier
1846 Felix Garcia .....	*Robert Preaux...	*Francois Meilleur.	Roman Brugier...	Ramon Vionnet....	F J Verrier
GLL {*Felix Garcia...	{ *Luc. Hermann..	{ *Thos B Patten	{ *Alex Derbes....	{ Ramon Vionnet...	{ F J Verrier
1847 {*M R Dudley...	{ *Thos H Lewis.	{ *W P Coleman.	{ *G Gorin.....	{ Daniel Blair.....	{ *W H Howard
1848 {*Luc. Hermann..	{ *F Calongne....	{ *Ant Mondelli..	{ Simon Meilleur	{ Ramon Vionnet...	{ F J Verrier
1849 {*John Gedge....	{ *Jno W Crockett	{ *Wm M Perkins	{ *J W McNamara	{ Daniel Blair.....	{ *W H Howard
1850 {*Luc. Hermann..	{ *F Calongne....	{ *Ant. Mondelli...	*Geo W Catlett...	Ramon Vionnet....	*J E Massicot [nett
1851 *John Gedge.....	*Geo W Catlett...	*R F McGuire....	*W L Knox.....	*S Herriman.....	JJ E Massicot *E Bar
1852 H R W Hill.....	*Robt 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....	*HW 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 G Carter .....	*B G Thibodeaux	Samuel J Powell...	*Harmon Doane....	Samuel M Todd
1863 J Q A Fellows...	A G Carter .....	B G Thibodeaux	Samuel J Powell...	Harmon Doane....	Samuel M Todd
1864 J Q A Fellows...	A G Carter .....	B G Thibodeaux	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...	*Henry R Swasey...	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1870 Samuel M Todd...	Amos Kent.....	Wm Robson.....	John B Sorapuru...	Henry R Swasey....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1871 Samuel M Todd...	Amos Kent.....	Wm Robson.....	John B Sorapuru...	Henry R Swasey....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1872 Samuel M Todd...	Jos P Hornor.....	M E Girard.....	Edwin Marks.....	Henry R Swasey....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1873 Michel Eloi Girard	John G Fleming	Edwin Marks.....	*W R Whitaker...	*Wm Stephen Pike...	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1874 Michel Eloi Girard	John G Fleming	Edwin Marks .. .	W R Whitaker...	Wm Stephen Pike.	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1875 John G Fleming..	William Robson..	*W R Whitaker...	Julius Liss.....	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D

## LIST OF PAST AND PRESENT GRAND OFFICERS—Continued.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTERS	DEP. GR. MASTERS	GR. SEN. WARDENS	GR. JUN. WARDENS	GRAND TREASURERS	GRAND SECRETARIES
1876	John G Fleming.	William Robson..	*W R Whitaker..	Julius Lisso.....	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1877	Sam'l Jas Powell.	Edwin Marks.....	W R Whitaker..	Albert L Abbott..	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1878	Sam'l Jas Powell.	Edwin Marks.....	*Hy C Young .....	Geo H Braughn....	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1879	Edwin Marks.....	*Hy C Young .....	Geo H Braughn....	H Van McCain.....	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1880	Edwin Marks.....	Hy C Young.....	Geo H Braughn..	*J L Lobdell.....	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1881	*W R Whitaker..	*Jas L Lobdell..	Wm W Leake .....	David R Graham..	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1882	W R Whitaker..	Jas L Lobdell..	D R Graham.....	*D Leatherman..	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1883	*Jas L Lobdell..	D R Graham.....	*D Leatherman..	C F Buck.....	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1884	Jas L Lobdell..	D R Graham.....	Chas F Buck .....	W A Strong .....	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1885	David R Graham.	J D Hammonds ..	Chas F Buck .....	W A Strong .....	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1886	Joseph P Hornor.	J G McWilliams..	Chas F Buck .....	Geo H Packwood..	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1887	Chas F Buck.....	Geo H Packwood..	F M Brooks.....	David N Barrow..	A W Hyatt.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D

\*Dead.

†Expelled by Grand Lodge for Defalcation and Swindling as Grand Treasurer.

‡Not in good standing.

## GRAND LODGES AND GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	MEETS.	GRAND SECRETARY.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	Dec.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	Oct.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
Arizona .....	Nov.....	Geo. J. Roskrudge.....	Tuscon.
Brazil .....	.....	Dr. A. Friere de Ameral .....	Rio de Janeiro.
British Columbia.....	Feb.....	Edwd. C. Neufelder.....	Victoria.
California .....	Oct.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	July.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ontario
Colorado.....	Sept.....	E. C. Parmelee.....	Georgetown.
Connneticut .....	May.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Delaware .....	Oct.....	W. S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	Nov.....	Wm. R. Singleton.....	Washington City.
Dakota Territory.....	July.....	Charles T. McCoy.....	Aberdeen.
England .....	Quarterly.....	Col. Shadwell H. Clerke.....	London.
Federal District of Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	Jan.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins, P. G. M .....	Jacksonville.
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	.....	Karl Paul .....	Frankfort, Prussia
Georgia .....	Oct.....	A. M. Wollin.....	Macon.
Idaho .....	Sept.....	J. H. Wickersham.....	Silver City.
Indiana .....	May.....	Wm. H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa .....	June.....	Theo. S. Parvin, P. G. M.....	Iowa City.
Illinois.....	Oct.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Indian Territory .....	Sept.....	J. S. Murrow, P. G. M.....	Atoka, C. N.
Ireland .....	Monthly.....	S. B. Oldham, D. G. Secretary .....	Dublin.
Kentucky .....	Oct.....	Hiram Bassett.....	Louisville.
Kansas .....	Oct.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Louisiana.....	Feb.....	J. C. Batchelor, M. D .....	New Orleans.
Maine .....	May.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Nov.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts .....	Dec.....	Sereno D. Nickerson, P. G. M.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	Jan.....	Wm. P. Innes.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	Jan.....	A. T. C. Pierson, P. G. M.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	Feb.....	John L. Power.....	Jackson.
Manitoba .....	Feb.....	H. Du Pre Cappellaine.....	Winnipeg.
Missouri .....	Oct.....	John D. Vincil, D. D., P. G. M.....	St. Louis.
Montana .....	Oct.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska .....	June.....	Wm. R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada .....	Sept.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
North Carolina.....	Sept.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
New York .....	June.....	Edwd. M. L. Ehlers.....	New York City.
New Jersey .....	Jan.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New Hampshire .....	May.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Brunswick .....	Sept.....	E. J. Wetmore.....	St. John's.
Nova Scotia .....	June.....	Benj. Curren.....	Halifax.
New Mexico .....	Jan.....	A. A. Keene.....	Las Vegas.
Oregon .....	June.....	Fredon Babcock .....	Salem.
Ohio .....	Oct.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania .....	Dec.....	Michael Nesbit, P. G. M.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	June.....	D. W. Higgs.....	Charlottetown.
Peru .....	.....	J. Artieroego Aguirre.....	Lima.
Quebec .....	Sept.....	J. H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island .....	June.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
Royal York of Friendship.....	.....	Karl Paul Bouche.....	Berlin, Prussia.
South Carolina .....	Dec.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Saxony .....	.....	Carl Gustav Weston.....	Dresden.
Tennessee .....	Nov.....	John Frizzell, P. G. M.....	Nashville.
Texas .....	Dec.....	T. W. Hudson.....	Houston.
Three Globes .....	.....	G. Peterson .....	Berlin, Prussia.
Utah .....	Nov.....	Chris. Dichtl.....	Salt Lake City.
United Colon and Cuba.....	.....	Jose F. Pellon .....	Havana.
Virginia .....	Dec.....	Wm. B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Vera Cruz .....	.....	.....	Vera Cruz.
Vermont .....	June.....	Levant M. Read.....	Bellows Falls.
Wisconsin .....	June.....	John W. Laffin.....	Milwaukee.
West Virginia .....	Nov.....	G. W. Atkinson.....	Wheeling.
Washington .....	Sept.....	Thomas M. Reid.....	Olympia.
Wyoming Territory.....	Oct.....	W. L. Kuykendall.....	Cheyenne.

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

BODY.	COUNTRY.	REPRESENTATIVES FROM.	APP'D.	REPRESENTATIVES AT.	RESIDENCE.	APP'D.
Grand Lodge..	Alabama.....	M. W. Samuel M. Todd.....	1857	M. W. David Klopton.....	Montgomery.....	1871
" .....	Arkansas .....	R. W. George A. Pike.....	1870	M. W. Jno. J. Sumpter...	Hot Springs.....	1886
" .....	Arizona.....	.....	.....	R. W. Francis A. Shaw...	Phoenix.....	1883
S. C. 33d.....	Argentina.....	R. W. G. Segui y Gahona .....	1870	.....	.....	.....
Grand Orient..	Brazil Unido.....	.....	1874	Dr. A. Freire do Amaral.	Rio Janeiro.....	1871
Grand Lodge..	British Columbia.....	R. W. Amos Kent.....	.....	R. W. Fred. Williams....	Esquimath.....	1874
" .....	California.....	M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows.....	1869	M. W. Isaacs S. Titus.....	San Francisco.....	1869
" .....	Connecticut.....	R. W. Richard Lambert.....	1881	M. W. James L. Gould...	Bridgeport.....	1869
" .....	Canada .....	R. W. J. C. Batchelor, M. D.	1877	R. W. Geo. S. Berrell...	London.....	1882
" .....	Colorado.....	R. W. Chas. B. Wheeler.....	1874	R. W. Roger W. Woodbury	Denver.....	1874
" .....	Colen and Is. of Cuba..	R. W. F. de P. Villasana.....	1882	R. W. M. N. Ocejo .....	Havana.....	1882
" .....	District of Columbia.....	M. W. Samuel M. Todd.....	1869	R. W. Albert Pike .....	Washington City	1870
" .....	Delaware.....	R. W. John C. Gordy.....	1874	M. W. Jno. A. Nicholson	Dover .....	1874
" .....	Dakotah.....	R. W. Arthur W. Hyatt .....	1879	R. W. Nelson E. Nelson.	Pembina.....	1881
" .....	England.....	V. W. George J. Pinckard.....	1885	V. W. and Rev. Chas. W. Spencer Stanhope	Northwich.....	1885
" .....	Fed. Dist. of Mexico...	R. W. J. C. Batchelor, M. D.	1887	.....	.....	.....
" .....	Florida.....	M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows.....	1861	M. W. DeWitt C. Dawkins	Jacksonville .....	1869
" .....	Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	R. W. George H. Braughn.....	1871	.....	.....	.....
" .....	Georgia.....	R. W. Mark Quayle .....	1886	R. W. G. W. Adams....	Forsyth.....	1860
" .....	Illinois .....	M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows .....	1869	.....	.....	.....
" .....	Indiana.....	R. W. Charles W. Newton.....	1861	M. W. Robt. Van Valzah	Terre Haute.....	1879
" .....	Iowa .....	R. W. Chas. Francis Buck.....	1883	R. W. W. G. Donnan....	Independence .....	1880
" .....	Idaho .....	M. W. A. J. Norwood.....	1874	R. W. J. H. Schaick.....	Silver City.....	1886
" .....	Ireland .....	R. W. Robert Babington.....	1878	R. W. Lucius H. Deering	Dublin.....	1860
" .....	Indian Territory .....	R. W. J. B. Sorapuru.....	1879	R. W. Harvey Lindsey .....	Eufala.....	1879
" .....	Kentucky.....	R. W. Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D.	1870	R. W. Fred. Webber....	Louisville.....	1872
" .....	Kansas.....	R. W. Jno. G. McWilliams...	1886	R. W. Jacob DeWitt.....	Salina .....	1886
" .....	Maryland.....	M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows.....	1869	R. W. Gilmor Meredith..	Baltimore.....	1874
" .....	Maine.....	M. W. Samuel M. Todd .....	1881	M. W. J. H. Drummond	Portland .....	1869
" .....	Minnesota .....	M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows.....	1863	M. W. Charles H. Nash...	St. Paul.....	1869

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

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Grand Lodge...	Missouri.....	R. W. John A. Stevenson .....	1869	R. W. W. H. Mayo .....	St. Louis.....	1884
"	Michigan.....	M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows.....	1869	M. W. S. C. Coffinbury.....	Constantine.....	1869
"	Mississippi.....	M. W. M. E. Girard.....	1875	M. W. Robt. C. Patty.....	Macon.....	1886
"	Montana.....	R. W. Charles Chaffe.....	1876	R. W. J. R. Alden.....	Helena.....	1875
"	Manitoba.....	M. W. Samuel M. Todd.....	1869	R. W. S. A. Cornell.....	Winnipeg .....	1883
"	North Carolina.....	R. W. Emmet D. Craig.....	1860	M. W. Robert B. Vance.....	Asheville.....	1869
"	New Jersey.....	M. W. Samuel M. 'Todd.....	1874	R. W. Josiah H. Hough.....	Trenton.....	1860
"	New York.....	R. W. A. L. Tissot.....	1882	M. W. Jno. W. Simons .....	New York City .....	1881
"	Nebraska.....	M. W. Samuel M. Todd.....	1869	R. W. J. N. Wise.....	Plattsmouth.....	1869
"	Nevada.....	M. W. Ed. Marks .....	1874	R. W. Tremor Coffin.....	Carson.....	1883
"	New Brunswick.....	R. W. William Robson.....	1875	R. W. Edwin J. Wetmore .....	St. Johns.....	1874
"	Nova Scotia.....	R. W. F. de P. Villasana.....	1879	R. W. J. Taylor Wood .....	Halifax .....	1874
"	New Mexico.....	R. W. Jno. S. Rainey.....	1885	R. W. Max. Frost .....	Santa Fe.....	1884
"	New Hampshire.....	R. W. George Soulé.....	1879	R. W. Chas. H. Webster .....	Nashua .....	1885
"	Ohio.....	R. W. Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D.	1869	R. W. Octavius Waters .....	Delta, Ohio .....	1860
"	Oregon .....	R. W. George H. Braughn.....	1871	R. W. S. F. Chadwick .....	Roseburg .....	1869
G. 3 Globes ....	Prussia (Berlin).....	R. W. George H. Braughn.....	1871	.....	.....	.....
G. R. Y. of Fr.	Prussia (Berlin).....	R. W. George H. Braughn.....	1871	.....	.....	.....
Grand Lodge...	Pennsylvania.....	M. W. John G. Fleming.....	1875	M. W. Samuel C. Perkins .....	Philadelphia .....	1869
"	Prince Edward Island.....	R. W. Henry P. Buckley.....	1876	R. W. Wm. T. Hunt .....	Summerside .....	1876
"	Peru .....	M. W. D. R. Graham .....	1883	R. W. Julio F. de Yriarte .....	Lima .....	1883
"	Quebec .....	M. W. Joseph Potts Hornor .....	1876	R. W. Thos. W. Wood .....	Durham .....	1872
"	Rhode Island.....	R. W. G. L. Hall .....	1874	M. W. Nick Van Slyck .....	Providence .....	1886
"	South Carolina.....	R. W. Ernest Morel .....	1874	M. W. Henry Buist .....	Charleston .....	1869
"	Saxony .....	R. W. George H. Braughn .....	1871	.....	.....	.....
"	Tennessee .....	R. W. Isaac W. Homan .....	1877	R. W. Hy. L. Claiborne .....	Nashville .....	1869
"	Texas .....	R. W. A. L. Abbott .....	1874	R. W. Fr. B. Sexton .....	Marshall .....	1-60
"	Utah .....	R. W. A. Goldthwaite .....	1883	R. W. Saml. Paul .....	Salt Lake City .....	1883
"	Vermont .....	M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows .....	1858	R. W. Frank H. Bascom .....	Montpelier .....	1877
"	Virginia .....	R. W. Wm. W. Leake .....	1883	R. W. L. D. Haymond .....	Richmond .....	1883
"	Vera Cruz .....	R. W. F. De P. Villasana .....	1887	.....	.....	.....
"	West Virginia .....	M. W. Samuel J. Powell .....	1874	M. W. W. J. Bates .....	Wheeling .....	1869
"	Wisconsin .....	M. W. Joseph P. Hornor .....	1874	M. W. Henry L. Palmer .....	Milwaukee .....	1869
"	Washington Territory .....	R. W. Joseph H. DeGrange .....	1874	R. W. Fred. Furth .....	Spokane Falls .....	1886
"	Wyoming .....	R. W. Edward Bell .....	1876	.....	.....	.....

## LODGES FORMING THE GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA—(ORGANIZED JUNE 12, 1812.)

1. PARFAITE UNION, chartered by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, No. 29, Nov. 21, 1793, New Orleans, La.
2. CHARITÉ, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, No. 93, March 1, 1802, New Orleans, La.
3. CONCORDE, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, No. 117, Oct. 27, 1810, New Orleans, La.
4. PERSEVERANCE, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, No. 118, Oct. 27, 1810, New Orleans, La.
5. ETOILE POLAIRE, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, No. 129, June 3, 1811, New Orleans, La.  
Original organization 1794.

HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES WHICH FOUNDED THE GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA,  
AND THOSE CREATED BY IT SINCE ITS FOUNDATION.

No.	NAMES OF LODGES.	PLACES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.	Date of Organization.	DATE OF PRESENT CHARTER.	REMARKS.
1	Perfect Union.....	1 New Orleans.....	1793	Aug. 15, 1812	Founded Grand Lodge.
2	Charité .....	2 New Orleans.....	1802	Aug. 15, 1812	do do Ch. forf't'd '49.
3	Concorde .....	3 New Orleans.....	1810	Aug. 15, 1812	do do Con.with P.U.1
4	Perseverance .....	4 New Orleans.....	1810	Aug. 15, 1812	do do
5	Polar Star.....	1 New Orleans.....	1794	Aug. 15, 1812	do do
6	Amis Réunis.....	2 New Orleans..Org'niz'd by G.O.F.	1829	.....	Annexed to Perseverance No. 4.
7	Trinosophes.....	2 New Orleans..Org'niz'd Feb. 17.	1833	.....	do do
8	Liberal .....	3 New Orleans..Org'niz'd Feb. 19.	1833	Extinct.....	January 26, 1845.
9	Amour Fraternel .....	4 New Orleans..Org'niz'd April 1..	1839	Extinct.....	Annexed to Los Amigos del Orden 5.
10	Disc. du Senat Maçonne (now Feb. 14, 1855), St. Andre.....	5 New Orleans.....	1839	June 3, 1839	
11	Los Amigos del Orden.....	5 New Orleans.....	1842	Sept. 24, 1842	[form Cervantes No. 5.
12	Cervantes.....	5 New Orleans.....	1842	Feb. 14, 1884	Consolidated August 23d, 1883, to
13	Friendship.....	6 Mobile, Alabama.....	1813	Extinct....	Charter forfeited March 17, 1820.
14	La Union Frater de Caridad .....	7 Havana, Cuba.....	1815	Extinct.....	do do
15	Los Amigos Reunidos .....	8 Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	1816	Extinct.....	
16	Reunion de la Vertud.....	9 Campeachy, Yucatan .....	1817	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited August 11, 1821.

HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES.

17	Silencio.....	9	New Orleans.....	.....	Feb. 12, 1861	Con. Aug. 23, '83, to form Cervantes 5.
18	L'Etoile Flamboyante....	10	Eaton Rouge..	1817	Extinct .....	Charter forfeited August 11, 1834.
19	El Templo de la Divina Purido	11	Matanzas, Cuba .....	1818	Extinct .....	Charter forfeited Feb'y 10, 1822.
20	La Vérité.....	12	Donaldsonville, Assumption Par.	1818	Extinct .... do	do August 11, 1829.
21	Union.....	13	Natchitoches, Natchitoches Par...	1818	Extinct .... do	do do 1828.
22	La Rectitude.....	14	Havana, Cuba .....	1818	Extinct .... do	do do 1821.
23	Columbian .....	15	Alexandria, Rapides Parish.....	1819	Extinct .....	1849.
24	Eureka.....	16	Blakely, Alabama.....	1819	Extinct .....	1849.
25	Washington.....	17	Baton Rouge, East B. R. Parish...	1819	Extinct .....	1849.
26	Aurora de ***.....	18	Yucatan .....	1820	Extinct .....	1849.
27	Humble Chaumière.....	19	Opelousas, St. Landry Parish.....	.....	Aug. 19, 1820	
	now Humble Cottage... }					
28	Triple Bienfaisance.....	20	New Orleans.....	1820	Extinct .....	Charter surrendered Mar. 1, 1829.
29	Sincère Amitié.....	21	St. Martinsville, St. Martin's Par	1821	Extinct .....	Charter surrendered Aug. 1, 1825.
30	Mobile.....	22	Mobile, Alabama .....	1821	Extinct .....	Charter forfeited.
31	De la Union.....	23	St. James Parish .....	1823	Extinct .....	Charter surrendered 1833.
32	Western Star .....	24	Monroe, Ouachita Parish.....	1823	..... 1840	A new charter granted.
33	Lafayette.....	25	New Orleans .....	1824	Extinct .....	Charter forfeited 1849—members
34	Harmony.....	26	New Orleans .....	1826	Extinct .....	Since 1837. [formed Dudley 66.
35	Numantina.....	27	New Orleans.....	1826	Extinct .....	Charter forfeited 1849.
36	St. Albans.....	28	Jackson, East Feliciana Parish...	1827	Jan. 6, 1827	
37	Harmony .....	29	Opelousas, St. Landry Parish .....	1827	Extinct .....	Charter forfeited 1849.
38	Lafayette.....	30	Lafayette, Lafayette Parish.....	1827	Extinct .....	do do 1840.
39	Feliciana .....	31	St. Francisville, W. Feliciana Par } was chart'd by G. Lodge Ky. as 46 }	1817	Mar. 25, 1828	
40	Louisiana .....	32	New Orleans .....	1828	Extinct .....	Charter forfeited 1842.
41	Hiram .....	33	Cheneyville, Rapides Parish.....	1828	Extinct .....	do do 1849.
42	Selected Friends.....	34	Clinton, Avoyelles Parish.....	1829	Extinct .....	do do 1849.
43	Fraternité .....	35	New Orleans .....	1833	Ex. [Texas	Charter sur'd October 14, 1840.
44	Holland .....	36	Brazoria, Texas .....	1836	Now No. 1,	Founded G. Lodge, Texas, 1838.
45	Alexandria .....	37	Alexandria, Rapides Parish.....	1836	Extinct .....	
46	Phoenix .....	38	Natchitoches, Natchitoches Par...	.....	Oct. 6, 1836	[Members formed Marion 68.
47	Poinsett .....	39	New Orleans.....	1837	Extinct .....	Charter sur'd March 16, 1847.
48	Milam .....	40	Nacogdoches, Texas.....	1837	.....	Founded G. Lodge, Texas, 1838.
49	McFarland .....	41	San Augustine, Texas.....	1827	.....	Founded G. Lodge, Texas, 1838.
50	Morning Star.....	42	Arkansas Post, Arkansas.....	1838	.....	Founded G. Lodge, Ark., 1842.

## HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

No.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No.	PLACES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.	Date of	DATE OF PRESENT CHARTER.	REMARKS.
51	Western Star.....	43	Little Rock, Arkansas.....	1838 .....	Founded G. Lodge, Ark., 1842.	
52	Foyer Maçonnique.....	44	New Orleans .....	Oct. 6, 1838.....	Consl'd with P. 4, Sept., 1879.	
53	Désert.....	44	Napoleonville, Assumption Par.....	1841 .....	Extinct..... 1845.	
54	Jackson.....	45	Greenwood, Caddo Parish.....	Jan. 28, 1843 .....	Charter forfeited February 17, '81.	
55	Germania.....	46	New Orleans.....	Apr. 18, 1844 .....		
56	St. James.....	47	Baton Rouge, East B. R. Parish.....	June 28, 1844 .....		
57	Hospitaliere du Teche.....	48	St. Martinsville, St. Martin Par.....	1844 .....	Charter forfeited 1849.	
58	Caddo.....	49	Shreveport, Caddo Parish.....	1845 .....	Charter surrendered 1853.	
59	Providence.....	50	Lake Providence, Carroll Parish.....	Apr. 19, 1845 .....	Charter surrendered 1881.	
60	Minden.....	51	Minden, Webster Parish.....	Apr. 19, 1845 .....		
61	Olive.....	52	Clinton, E. Feliciana Parish.....	Nov. 27, 1845 .....		
62	Union Fraternal.....	53	Farinerville, Union Parish.....	Sept. 13, 1845 .....	Charter forfeited February 9, '86.	
63	Mount Gerizim.....	54	Bastrop, Morehouse Parish.....	Nov. 28, 1846 .....		
64	DeSoto.....	55	Mansfield, DeSoto Parish.....	Mar. 27, 1847 .....	Charter surrendered 1881.	
65	Lafayette.....	56	Vernon, Jackson Parish.....	Nov. 27, 1847 .....	Charter forfeited February, 1887.	
66	Franklin.....	57	Franklin, St. Mary's Parish.....	Jan. 24, 1848 .....		
67	Friends of Harmony.....	58	New Orleans.....	Apr. 22, 1848 .....		
68	Mount Moriah.....	59	New Orleans.....	Mar. 24, 1849 .....	[proceedings 1852.	
69	Coushatta.....	60	Coushatta, Red River Parish.....	1849 .....	Extinct..... Since 1854. Last returns, p. 141,	
70	Western Star.....	61	Monroe, Ouachita Parish.....	Nov. 1, 1849 .....	Number changed to 24, in 1866.	
71	Herman.....	62	New Orleans.....	1849 .....	Charter surrendered in 1852.	
72	Tunica.....	63	Tunica, West Feliciana Parish.....	Jan. 28, 1850 .....	Consolidated with No. 31, 1881.	
73	Edna.....	64	Columbia, Caldwell Parish.....	1849 .....	Charter forfeited in 1856.	
74	George Washington.....	65	New Orleans.....	1847 Mar. 3, 1850 .....		
75	Dudley.....	66	New Orleans.....	1847 Mar. 3, 1850 .....		
76	Warren.....	67	New Orleans.....	1850 Extinct.....	Charter surrendered June 5, 1852.	
77	Marion.....	68	New Orleans.....	1850 Mar. 3, 1850 .....	Consolidated with P. U. 1, 1886.	
78	Crescent City.....	69	New Orleans.....	1850 .....	Annexed to George Washington	
79	Hiram.....	70	New Orleans.....	1850 Mar. 3, 1850 .....	[Lodge 65, in 1851.	

80	Eureka .....	71	New Orleans.....	1848	Extinct. ....	Charter surrendered April 22, 1850
81	Alpha Home..	72	N. O., Alpha, org'd 1848. Home	1855	Feb. 14, 1860	A union of Alpha 72 and Home 142.
82	Sts. John .....	73	New Orleans.....	1847	.....	Annexed to Warren No. 67, in '52
83	Joppa .....	74	Shreveport, Caddo Parish.....	1850	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in July, 1857
84	Sabine .....	75	Fort Jessup, Sabine Parish.....	1850	Mar. 4, 1850	
85	Quitman.....	76	New Orleans.....	1850	Mar. 4, 1850	[p. 195, Proceedings 1867.
86	Mount Moriah .....	77	Port Hudson, E. Feliciana Parish	1850	Extinct.....	Charter sur'd Aug. '66, last ret'n's
87	Orleans .....	78	New Orleans.....	1847	Mar. 4, 1850	[Charter restored Feb. 13, '74.
88	St. Joseph.....	79	St. Joseph, Tensas Parish.....	1850	.....	Charter forfeited Feb. 12, 1862.
89	DeWitt Clinton .....	80	Marion, Union Parish.....	1850	Mar. 4, 1850	Charter forfeited February, 1878.
90	Iberville .....	81	Plaquemine, Iberville Parish.....	1850	Extinct. ....	Charter forfeited in 1856.
91	Clinton York .....	82	Clinton, E. Feliciana Parish.....	1850	.....	Annexed to Olive No. 52, in 1852.
92	Mount Vernon.....	83	Logansport, DeSoto Parish.....	1849	Mar. 4, 1850	
93	Oliver.....	84	Alexandria, Rapides Parish.....	1849	Mar. 4, 1850	
94	Florida.....	85	Jackson, E. Feliciana Parish.....	1849	.....	Annexed to St. Albans No. 28.
95	Pleasant Hill.....	86	Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish.....	1850	Mar. 4, 1850	Charter forfeited February 17, '76
96	Lafayette .....	87	Pattersonville, St. Mary's Parish	1849	Mar. 4, 1850	
97	Many .....	88	Many, Sabine Parish.....	1850	Extinct.....	Forfeited 16th February, 1872.
98	Cypress .....	89	Collingsburg, Bossier Parish.....	1805	Feb. 10, 1858	Forfeited February 16, 1887.
99	Thibodaux Benevolent.....	90	Thibodaux, Lafourche.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1851	
100	Livonia .....	91	Livonia, Pointe Coupee.....	1851	Extinct. ....	Charter surrendered in 1857.
101	Monticello .....	92	Monticello, Carroll Parish.....	.....	Jan. 11, 1851	Charter forfeited February, 1887.
102	Les Vrais Amis .....	93	Cheniere Camiada, Barrataria.....	1851	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited in 1856.
103	Napoleon .....	94	Ouachita City, Union Parish.....	1851	.....	Charter forfeited in '57 and '87.
104	Bellevue .....	95	Bellevue, Bossier Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1851	Charter sur'd in '57. Rev'd in '66.
105	St. Helena .....	96	Greensburg, St. Helena Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1851	[returns 1858.
106	Patmos .....	97	Richmond, Madison Parish.....	1854	Extinct. ....	Charter surrendered in 1859. Last
107	Hermitage .....	98	New Orleans.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1851	
108	Henderson .....	99	Cotile, Rapides Parish.....	1851	Extinct. ....	December, 1862.
109	Taylor .....	100	Homer, Claiborne Parish.....	1851	Extinct. ....	Charter forfeited in 1858.
110	Franklinton .....	101	Franklinton, Washington Parish	.....	Jan. 21, 1851	
111	Louisiana .....	102	New Orleans.....	.....	Jan. 23, 1851	
112	Cloutierville.....	103	Colfax, Grant Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1852	Charter forfeited Feb., 1884.
113	Mount Lebanon .....	104	Mount Lebanon, Bienville Parish	.....	Jan. 21, 1852	
114	Trinity.....	105	Trinity, Catahoula Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1852	Charter forfeited 1881.
115	Vienna .....	106	Vienna, Lincoln Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1852	

## HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

No.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No.	PLACES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.	Date of ORG.	DATE OF PRESENT CHARTER.	REMARKS.
116	Patrick Henry .....	107	City of Jefferson, Jefferson Parish	1852	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered 1855.
117	Sparta .....	108	Sparta, Bienville Parish.....	...	Jan. 21, 1852	Forfeited Feb. '81. Restored '87.
118	Castor .....	109	Cuba, Caldwell Parish.....	...	Jan. 21, 1852	Charter surrendered Feb., 1881.
119	Harrisonburg .....	110	Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish	...	Jan. 21, 1852	
120	Urim .....	111	Forksille, Ouachita Parish.....	...	Feb. 2, 1853	
121	Bartholomew .....	112	Plantersville, Morehouse Parish	...	Feb. 2, 1853	
122	Thomas Jefferson .....	113	Spearsville, Union Parish.....	...	Feb. 25, 1853	
123	Friendship .....	114	Woodville, Jackson Parish.....	1853	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in 1861.
124	Shreveport .....	115	Shreveport, Caddo Parish.....	...	Jan. 27, 1853	
125	Acacia .....	116	Plaquemine, Iberville Parish.....	...	Jan. 17, 1854	
126	Milford .....	117	Hope Villa, E. Baton Rouge	...	Jan. 20, 1854	
127	Terryville .....	118	Terryville, Claiborne Parish.....	...	Jan. 17, 1854	Charter surrendered 1885.
128	Constantine .....	119	Waterproof, Tensas Parish.....	1854	Extinct. ....	Charter sur'd Feb. 7, 1862, p. 46.
129	Delhi .....	120	Delhi, Richland Parish.....	...	Jan. 17, 1854	Name changed 1873. (Deerfield.)
130	Lisbon .....	121	Lisbon, Claiborne Parish.....	...	Jan. 17, 1854	Charter forfeited February 9, '86.
131	Mackey .....	122	Ringgold, Bienville Parish.....	...	Jan. 20, 1854	
132	Liberty .....	123	Keachie, DeSoto Parish.....	...	Feb. 14, 1855	Charter restored February, 1866.
133	Kellertown .....	124	Kellertown, East Feliciana.....	...	Feb. 14, 1855	
134	Pearl River .....	125	Line Academy, Washington Par.	...	Feb. 14, 1855	
135	Arcadia .....	126	Arcadia, Bienville Parish.....	...	Feb. 14, 1855	Charter renewed Feb'y, 1885.
136	Spring Hill .....	127	Springhill Church, Union Parish	...	Feb. 14, 1855	Charter surrendered 1878.
137	D'Arbonne .....	128	D'Arbonne, Union Parish.....	1855	Extinct. ....	Charter surrendered 1859.
138	Dawson .....	129	Scotville, Claiborne Parish.....	...	Extinct. ....	Charter forfeited Feb. 16, 1872.
139	Solomon .....	130	Goodrich Landing, Carroll Parish	...	Extinct. ....	Charter forfeited '59. Last returns
140	Shiloh .....	131	Shiloh, Union Parish.....	...	Feb. 14, 1855	" " '87. [p. 207, Pro. 1869.
141	Warren .....	132	Winnsboro, Franklin Parish.....	...	Extinct. ....	Forfeited February, 1870.
142	Gordy .....	133	Cheneyville, Rapides Parish.....	...	Feb. 14, 1855	
143	Harry Hill .....	134	Bastrop, Morehouse Parish .....	1855	.....	Annexed to Mt. Gerizim No. 54, [in 1862.
144	Plains..	135	Plains Store, East Baton Rouge	...	Feb. 12, 1856	

145	Athens .....	136	Athens, Claiborne Parish .....	.....	Feb. 12, 1856	
146	Murray .....	137	Alexandria, Rapides Parish .....	1856	Extinct .....	Charter forf'd in '57, p. 96, Pro. '59.
147	Jeffersonian .....	138	Kingston, DeSoto Parish .....	1856	Feb. 12, 1856	Charter surrendered 1880.
148	Houma .....	139	Houma, Terrebonne Parish .....	.....	Feb. 12, 1856	do do 1880.
149	Cool Spring .....	140	Colquit, Claiborne Parish .....	.....	Feb. 12, 1856	do forfeited 1881.
150	Huntington .....	141	Minden, Webster Parish .....	1856	.....	Annexed to Minden No. 51, 1866.
151	Home .....	142	New Orleans .....	1856	.....	Formed Alpha Home No. 72, 1852.
152	Downsville .....	143	Downsville, Union Parish .....	.....	Feb. 12, 1856	
153	Ocean .....	144	New Orleans .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1857	
154	Hope .....	145	Lafayette, Lafayette Parish .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1857	
155	Silent Brotherhood .....	146	Coushatta, Red River Parish .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1857	
156	Anacoco .....	147	Anacoco, Vernon Parish .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1857	Charter forf'd '81. Renewed '85.
157	Red Land .....	148	Red Land, Bossier Parish .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1857	
158	Darlington .....	149	Darlington, St. Helena Parish .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1858	
159	Perkins .....	150	Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1858	Charter surrendered 1879.
160	Eastern Star .....	151	Winnfield, Winn Parish .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1858	
161	Homer .....	152	Homer, Claiborne Parish .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1858	
162	Saints John .....	153	5th District, New Orleans .....	.....	Feb. 10, 1858	
163	Filmore .....	154	Filmore, Bossier Parish .....	.....	Feb. 12, 1858	Charter surrendered 1879.
164	Cherry Ridge .....	155	Zion Hill, Union Parish .....	.....	Feb. 12, 1858	
165	Kisatchie .....	156	Mount Carmel, Sabine Parish .....	.....	Feb. 12, 1858	[turns p. 220, pro. 1868.
166	Grosse Tête .....	157	Rosedale, Iberville Parish .....	1859	Extinct .....	Charter sur'd Feb. 1869. Last re-
167	Rapides .....	158	Huddleston, Rapides Parish .....	.....	Feb. 16, 1859	Charter forfeited 1881.
168	Morganza .....	159	Morganza, Point Coupee Parish .....	.....	Feb. 16, 1859	Charter surrendered 1879.
169	Livingston .....	160	Ponchatoula, Tangipahoa Parish .....	.....	Feb. 16, 1859	
170	Brookville .....	161	Point Jefferson, Morehouse Par...	.....	Feb. 16, 1860	
171	Burnsville .....	162	Shangaloo, Claiborne Parish .....	.....	Feb. 16, 1860	Charter forfeited February 9, '86.
172	Atchafalaya .....	163	Simmsport, Avoyelles Parish .....	.....	Feb. 16, 1860	
173	Columbia .....	164	Columbia, Caldwell Parish .....	.....	Feb. 16, 1860	Charter forfeited February, 1887
174	Lake Charles .....	165	Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish .....	.....	Feb. 16, 1860	
175	Excelsior .....	166	New Orleans .....	.....	Feb. 12, 1861	Charter surrendered 1878.
176	Linn Wood .....	167	New Orleans .....	.....	Feb. 13, 1861	
177	Montgomery .....	168	Montgomery, Grant Parish .....	.....	Feb. 13, 1861	
178	Haynesville .....	169	Haynesville, Claiborne Parish .....	.....	Feb. 13, 1861	Charter surrendered 1886.
	(Crescent, U. D.) .....			1862	Extinct .....	Surrendered May, '65, p. 505, '66.
179	Orus .....	170	New Orleans .....	.....	Feb. 9, 1864	Consolidated with P. U. No. 1, '79.

## HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES--CONTINUED.

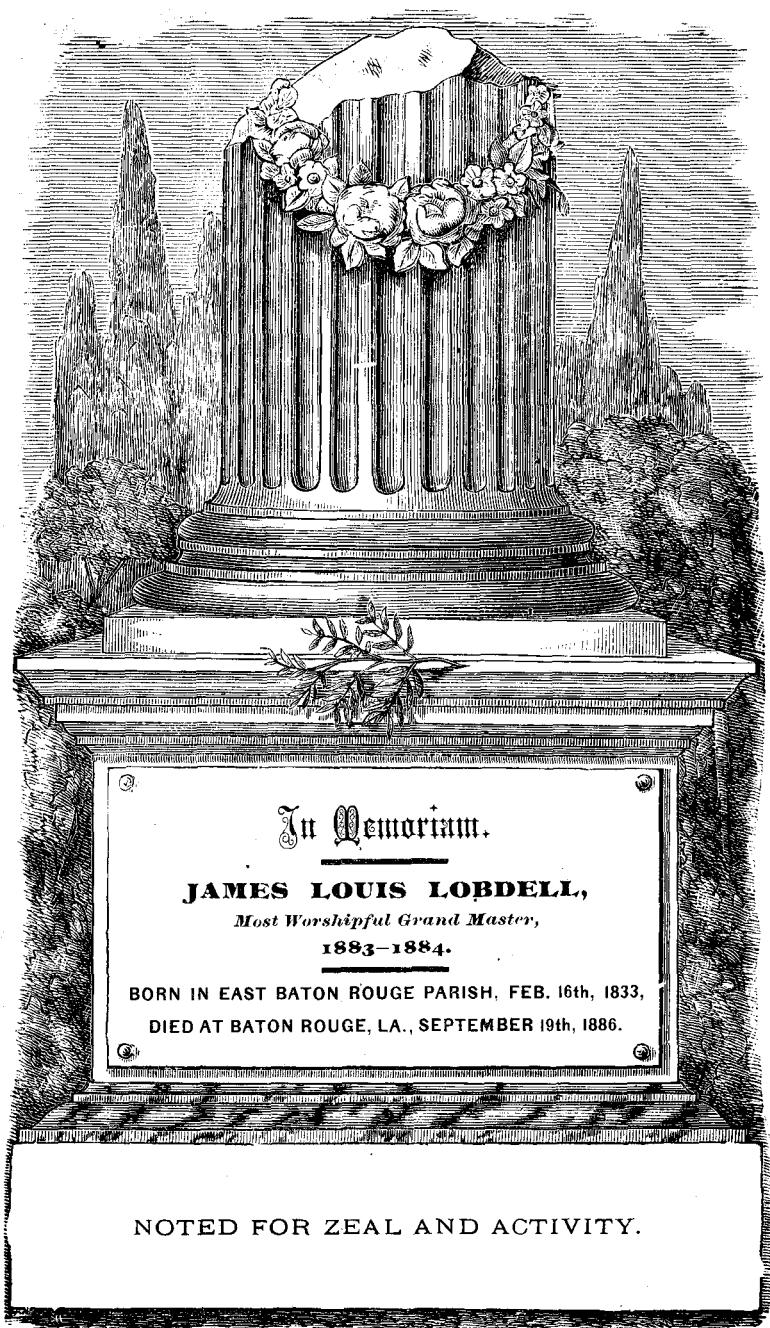
NAME OF LODGES. No.	No.	PLACES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.	DATE OF PRESENT CHARTER.	REMARKS.	
				Order of Date of	
180 Kosmos.....	171	New Orleans.....	Feb. 9, 1864		
181 Union.....	172	New Orleans.....	Feb. 17, 1865		
182 Orient .....	173	New Orleans.....	Feb. 17, 1865	Consolidated with 68.	
183 Dante .....	174	New Orleans.....	Feb. 14, 1866		
184 Amite City .....	175	Amite City, Tangipahoa Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1866		
185 Perfect Harmony .....	176	New Orleans.....	Feb. 14, 1867	Consolidated with 58.	
186 Eureka .....	177	Bonner, Lincoln Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1867	Charter forfeited Febru'y 17, 1881.	
187 Tulip.....	178	Tulip, Claiborne Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1867		
188 Caddo .....	179	Shreveport, Caddo Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1867		
189 Little Flock.....	180	Wineburg, Sabine Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1867	Charter forfeited February, 1878.	
190 Jeffersonian.....	181	Kingston, DeSoto Parish .....	Feb. 14, 1867	Charter surrendered 1880.	
191 Sam Todd .....	182	Sugar Town, Calcasieu Parish .....	Feb. 14, 1867		
192 Longwood.....	183	Mooringsport, Caddo Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1867	Charter forfeited February, 1887.	
193 Spring Creek .....	184	Spring Creek Church, Tangipahoa Ph.	Feb. 14, 1867		
194 Orphans' Friend.....	185	Big Cane, St. Landry Parish.....	Feb. 15, 1867		
195 Kisatchie Union.....	186	Kile's Mills, Natchitoches Parish.....	Feb. 13, 1868	Charter surrendered May 31, 1880.	
196 Flat Lick.....	187	Flat Lick, Claiborne Parish.....	Feb. 13, 1868	Charter surrendered 1883.	
197 Covington .....	188	Covington, St. Tammany Parish.....	Feb. 13, 1868		
198 Evergreen .....	189	Evergreen, Avoyelles Parish.....	Feb. 13, 1868		
199 Corinthian .....	190	New Orleans.....	Feb. 9, 1869		
200 Jefferson .....	191	New Orleans.....	Feb. 9, 1869		
201 Abbeville.....	192	Abbeville, Vermilion Parish.....	Feb. 6, 1869		
202 Aurora .....	193	New Iberia, Iberia Parish.....	Feb. 10, 1869		
203 Mount Olivet .....	194	Bayou Boeuf, St. Landry Parish.....	Feb. 10, 1869	Charter forfeited Feb. 17, 1881.	
204 Trenton .....	195	Trenton, Ouachita Parish.....	Feb. 10, 1869	Charter surrendered Nov., 1880.	
205 Lake Village.....	196	Lake Village, Natchitoches Ph.....	Feb. 10, 1869	Name and location changed 1874,	
206 Magnolia .....	197	Washington, St. Landry Parish.....	Feb. 16, 1870	Ch. forfeited Feb.17,1881. [Saline.	
207 Brookline.....	198	Brookline, Jackson Parish.....	Feb. 16, 1870		
208 Mallet Woods.....	199	Prudhomme City, St. Landry Ph.....	Feb. 19, 1870	Charter forfeited 1878.	

HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES.

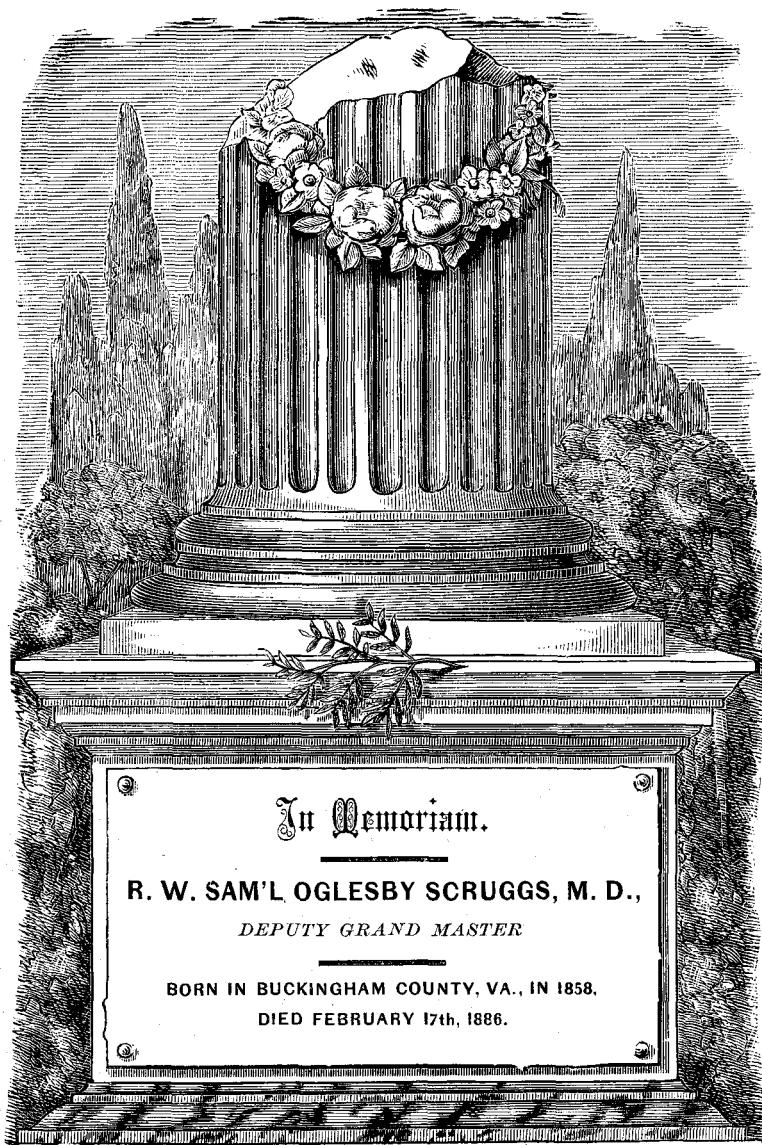
209	Oak Grove.....	200	Oak Grove, Carroll Parish.....	Mar. 23, 1870	Charter forfeited February, 1887.
210	Summerfield.....	201	Summerfield, Claiborne Parish.....	Apr. 25, 1870	
211	Holly Springs.....	202	Holly Springs, Claiborne Parish.....	Apr. 25, 1870	Charter surrendered Oct. 12, 1879.
212	Assumption.....	203	Napoleonville, Assumption Ph.....	Feb. 15, 1871	Charter surrendered Dec. 15, 1882.
213	Corner Stone.....	204	Lewisville, Winn Parish.....	Feb. 15, 1871	Charter surrendered 1885.
214	Doric.....	205	Morgan City, St. Mary Parish.....	Feb. 15, 1871	
215	Tyrian.....	206	Williamsport, Pointe Coupee Ph.....	Feb. 15, 1871	
216	Howard.....	207	Springfield P. O., Livingston Ph.....	Feb. 15, 1871	Charter forfeited Feb. 17, 1881.
217	N. H. Bray.....	208	Walnut Hill, Vernon Parish.....	Feb. 15, 1871	
218	R. F. McGuire.....	209	Rayville, Richland Parish.....	Feb. 15, 1871	
219	Missionary.....	210	Missionary Ridge, Catahoula Ph.....	Feb. 14, 1872	Charter forfeited Feb. 9, 1886.
220	Beacon .....	211	Arizona, Claiborne Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1872	Charter forfeited Feb. 9, 1886.
221	Blazing Star.....	212	W. Baton Rouge, W.B. Rouge Ph.....	Feb. 14, 1872	
222	Key Stone.....	213	Sicily Island, Catahoula Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1872	
223	Land Mark.....	214	Spring Ridge, Caddo Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1873	
224	Friendship .....	215	Friendship Church, Bienville Ph.....	Feb. 14, 1873	Charter forfeited Feb. 9, 1886.
225	Good Intent.....	216	Loggy Bayou, Red River Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1873	
226	Fellowship .....	217	Hineston, Rapides Parish.....	Feb. 14, 1873	
227	The Star in the East.....	218	St. Thomas, West Indies.....	Feb. 14, 1873	Charter recalled 1874.
228	Adonijah .....	219	Black Bayou, Caddo Parish.....	Feb. 13, 1874	Charter surrendered 1885.
229	Livonia.....	220	False River, Pointe Coupee Ph.....	Feb. 13, 1874	
230	Solomon .....	221	Pineville, Rapides Parish.....	Feb. 13, 1874	
231	Pecan Grove.....	222	Illawara, Carroll Parish.....	Feb. 17, 1876	
232	Bethany.....	223	Bethany Church, Natchitoches Ph.....	Feb. 18, 1876	
233	Alabama.....	224	Alabama Church, Bienville Ph.....	Feb. 17, 1877	Charter forfeited February, 1887.
234	Centennial .....	225	Waterproof, Tensas Parish.....	Feb. 17, 1877	Charter forfeited Feb. 9, 1886.
235	Clear Spring.....	226	Longwood, Caddo Parish.....	Feb. 17, 1877	Charter forfeited Feb. 9, 1886.
236	Blue Buck.....	227	Johnson's Bayou, Cameron Ph.....	Feb. 15, 1879	
237	Terrebonne.....	228	Houma, Terrebonne Parish.....	Feb. 18, 1881	Charter surrendered 1886.



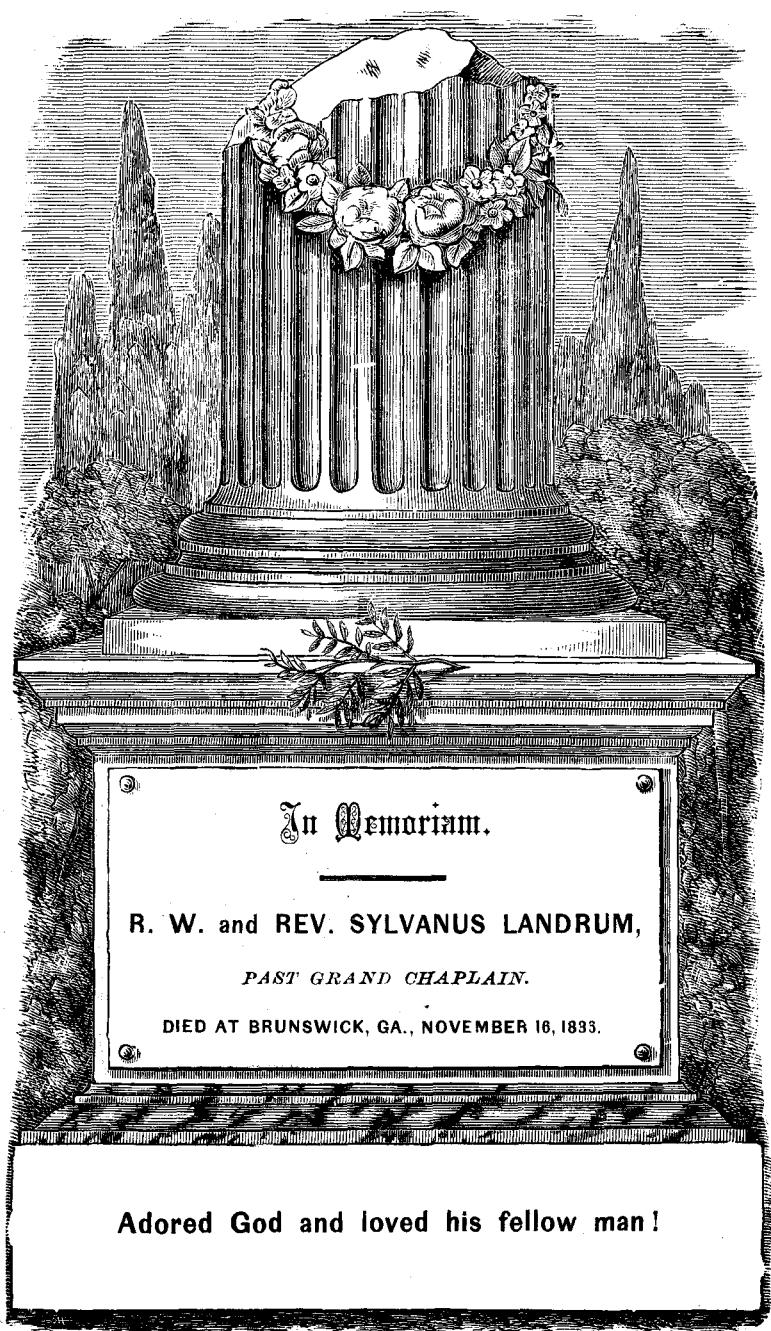
OTHERS BEFORE SELF.



NOTED FOR ZEAL AND ACTIVITY.

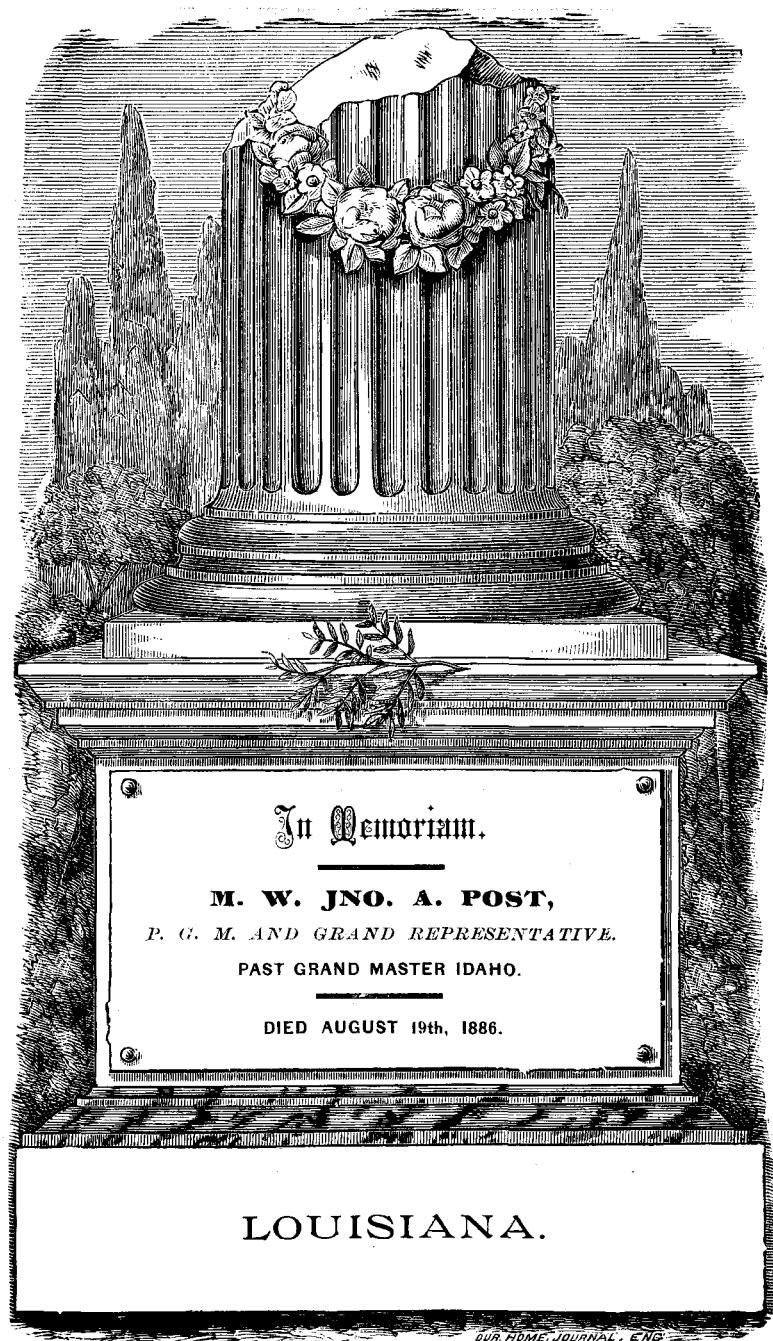


ZEAL! ZEAL!! ZEAL!!!





LOUISIANA.



OUR HOME JOURNAL ENG

## In Memoriam.

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### MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA, WHO DIED IN 1886.

---

W. THOMAS F. HEDGES,

P. M. Perfect Union Lodge No. 1. Died August 30th, 1886.

---

W. ALFRED SHAW,

P. M. Perfect Union Lodge No. 1. Died November 15th, 1886.

---

W. PIERRE JULIAT,

P. M. Perseverance Lodge No. 4. Died February 19th, 1886.

---

W. HOMER H. SMITH,

P. M. Franklin Lodge No. 57. Died March 23d, 1886.

---

W. THOMAS R. BRADY,

P. M. George Washington Lodge No. 65. Died November 3d, 1886.

---

W. JOHN L. COLE,

P. M. Mount Vernon Lodge No. 83. Died December, 1886.

---

W. W. W. PATRICK,

P. M. Urim Lodge No. 111. Died April 28th, 1886.

---

W. BEN. JACOBS,

P. M. Shreveport Lodge No. 115. Died January 18th, 1886.

---

W. C. W. WHITE,

P. M. Livingston Lodge No. 160. Died April 13th, 1886.

---

W. A. B. ROBERTSON,

P. M. Livingston Lodge No. 160. Died January 28th, 1886.

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W. JOHN KIBLER,

P. M. Kosmos Lodge No. 171. Died July 5th, 1886.

---

W. L. A. LEHMAN,

P. M. Kosmos Lodge No. 171. Died July 10th, 1886.

---

W. V. FABIAN,

P. M. Kosmos Lodge No. 171. Died November 23d, 1886.

---

W. F. J. ALCOCKE,

P. M. Caddo Lodge No. 179. Died November 21st, 1886.

BRETHREN WHO HAVE "GONE BEFORE"

DURING 1886.

- Bro. Fergus Gardere, Perfect Union Lodge No. 1. Died 1885.  
Bro. John L. Lewis, Perfect Union Lodge No. 1. Died May 15.  
Bro. Ashton Boyle, Perfect Union Lodge No. 1. Died Nov. 8.  
Bro. J. M. Claverie, Polar Star Lodge No. 1. Died Sept. 19.  
Bro. J. P. Sarrazin, Perseverance Lodge No. 4. Died Feb. 16.  
Bro. Oscar Bois, Perseverance Lodge No. 4. Died Feb. 25.  
Bro. A. Sbisa, Perseverance Lodge No. 4. Died April 6.  
Bro. J. M. Rey, St. André Lodge No. 5. Died August 18.  
Bro. H. Humble, Humble Cottage Lodge No. 19. Died May 18.  
Bro. W. M. Johnson, Humble Cottage Lodge 19. Died Jan. 23.  
Bro. Geo. C. Ensminger, Western Star Lodge 24. Died Aug. 20.  
Bro. H. A. Posey, St. Albans Lodge No. 28. Died April 1.  
Bro. A. M. Smylie, St. Albans Lodge No. 28. Died June 2.  
Bro. Charles McVea, St. Albans Lodge No. 28. Died Oct. 4.  
Bro. J. H. Cunningham, Phoenix Lodge No. 38. Died Oct. 28.  
Bro. B. Fasterling, Germania Lodge No. 46. Died May 4.  
Bro. Claus Bonck, Germania Lodge No. 46. Died July 31.  
Bro. D. B. Hamilton, Minden Lodge No. 51. Died Jan. 4.  
Bro. D. McFarland, Minden Lodge No. 51. Died June 4.  
Bro. William Life, Miuden Lodge No. 51. Died August 15.  
Bro. J. S. Dodd, Olive Lodge No. 52. Died July 21.  
Bro. O. P. Langworthy, Olive Lodge No. 52. Died Nov. 27.  
Bro. N. Trowbridge, Franklin Lodge No. 57. Died Nov. —.  
Bro. Wm. Moore, Friends of Harmony Lodge 58. Died Jan. 17.  
Bro. J. B. D. Baxter, Mount Moriah Lodge 59. Died March 16.  
Bro. A. Putbuss, George Washington Lodge 65. Died March 17.  
Bro. C. Nelson, George Washington Lodge 65. Died June 7.  
Bro. R. H. Gribble, George Washington Lodge No. 66. Died —.  
Bro. Sam. Friedlander, Dudley Lodge No. 66. Died March 25.  
Bro. Moses Pfeifer, Dudley Lodge No. 66. Died November —.  
Bro. R. L. Moore, Dudley Lodge No. 66. Died Nov. —, 1884.  
Bro. Wm. Mathews, Sabine Lodge No. 75. Died December 20.  
Bro. G. M. Bayley, Quitman Lodge No. 76. Died August 29.  
Bro. A. Heyman, Oliver Lodge No. 84. Died September 12.  
Bro. W. H. Tillery, St. Helena Lodge No. 96. Died January 28.  
Bro. J. F. Kent, St. Helena Lodge No. 96. Died August 18.  
Bro. A. M. G. Chapman, St. Helena Lodge No. 96. Died December 8.  
Bro. Frank Gerstner, Hermitage Lodge No. 98. Died Feb. 21.  
Bro. John Willig, Hermitage Lodge No. 98. Died May 25.  
Bro. N. M. Benachi, Louisiana Lodge No. 102. Died Feb. 7.  
Bro. Hugh L. Hayes, Mount Lebanon Lodge No. 104. Died February 13.

BRETHREN WHO HAVE "GONE BEFORE"  
DURING 1886.

- Bro. Charles W. Hodge, Urim Lodge No. 111. Died January —  
Bro. N. S. Arrant, Bartholomew Lodge No. 112. Died Oct. 22.  
Bro. T. H. Duster, Thomas Jefferson Lodge No. 113. Died Feb. 1.  
Bro. F. W. Spilher, Shreveport Lodge No. 115. Died June 15.  
Bro. B. Jones, Delhi Lodge No. 120. Died March 9.  
Bro. N. W. Trezevant, Delhi Lodge No. 120. Died September 12.  
Bro. James Ginart, Ocean Lodge No. 144. Died September 9.  
Bro. Henry Post, Ocean Lodge No. 144. Died December 24.  
Bro. Wm. Powell, Sts. John Lodge No. 153. Died June 14.  
Bro. Thomas Hasam, Sts. John Lodge No. 153. Died Dec. 17.  
Bro. S. M. Bankston, Livingston Lodge No. 160. Died Jan. 12.  
Bro. S. M. Winstead, Atchafalaya Lodge No. 163. Died Jan. —.  
Bro. James Blair, Lake Charles Lodge No. 165. Died May 1.  
Bro. Thomas D. Reeves, Lake Charles Lodge No. 165. Died May 19.  
Bro. William Campbell, Lake Charles Lodge No. 165. Died August —.  
Bro. John G. Ohlendorf, Linn Wood Lodge No. 167. Died January 12.  
Bro. Jacob Friedhof, Kosmos Lodge No. 171. Died April 12.  
Bro. John G. Lescalle, Union Lodge No. 172. Died January 20.  
Bro. J. P. Helnick, Amite City Lodge No. 173. Died Dec. 5.  
Bro. L. S. Florsheim, Caddo Lodge No. 179. Died March 18.  
Bro. Stephen Turner, Sam Todd Lodge No. 182. Died Oct. 27.  
Bro. D. M. Perkins, Evergreen Lodge No. 189. Died January 7.  
Bro. Jed Waterman, Corinthian Lodge No. 190. Died Sept. 15.  
Bro. O. W. Baker, Jefferson Lodge No. 191. Died February 22.  
Bro. Jean Santos, Aurora Lodge No. 193. Died —————.  
Bro. Henry W. Weaver, Lake Village Lodge No. 196. Died February 23.  
Bro. Hezekiah J. Ingram, Lake Village Lodge No. 196. Died February 13.  
Bro. Isaac H. Walker, Lake Village Lodge No. 196. Died April 13.  
Bro. A. A. Hathorn, Lake Village Lodge No. 196. Died Mar. 23.  
Bro. A. L. Harper, Summerfield Lodge No. 201. Died Mar. 11.  
Bro. E. B. Eakman, Doric Lodge No. 205. Died March 25.  
Bro. J. J. Greenwood, Doric Lodge No. 205. Died October 14.  
Bro. Geo. W. Brown, Tyrian Lodge No. 206. Died July 10.  
Bro. Luther Davidson, Land Mark Lodge No. 214. Died Jan. 19.  
Bro. E. Vigne, Livonia Lodge No. 220. Died July 9.  
Bro. J. K. Pickett, Livonia Lodge No. 220. Died July 25.  
Bro. A. Bonchaud, Livonia Lodge No. 220. Died August 7.  
Bro. Radford Berry, Blue Buck Lodge No. 227. Died October 12.

## EDITTS OF GRAND LODGE AND GRAND MASTER'S DECISIONS HAVING FORCE OF LAW.

Enacted since the publication of last edition of the Constitution and Regulations in 1883.

*Grand Chaplain and Grand Organist.* Edict No. 82 (February 15th, 1883). Repealed February 14th, 1884. (page 91.)

*Rejections and Re-applications.* Candidates rejected are required to make their re-application in writing, and the same must be referred to an investigating committee. *Lobdell*, 1884.

*Trial while under Suspension.* A Lodge may take action and try a Mason within its jurisdiction who is under suspension for offences committed during his suspension. Expulsion alone frees a brother from further masonic discipline. (See page 13.) *Lobdell*, 1885.

*Suspension for a Definite Time and Re-instatement.* A brother suspended by a Lodge for a definite period, is restored to good standing and membership upon the expiration of time specified without further action. If other charges are pending against the brother in the Lodge re-instatement must be deferred. (Page 14.) *Lobdell*, 1885.

*Dues, Remission of.* Edict No. 75 [a.] and [c.] Repealed by amendment to Section 84, page 78, 1886.

*Amounts paid in charity by one Lodge for another.* A Lodge is not liable for sums paid to or for one of its members by another Lodge, contracted and paid without its consent, and is not legally liable for a debt in which it had no part in contracting. Such debts must be left to the option of the Lodge. [See pages 29 and 30.] *Lobdell*, 1885.

*Grand Lodge Recognition.* That hereafter no final action shall be taken at the same Annual Grand Communication, of which the resolution for recognition of a Foreign Grand Lodge, shall be presented. *For. Cor.*, 1885.

*Temple Property.* That the Board of Grand Lodge Hall Directors be, and hereby are, instructed to advertise for sale, and sell the property situated on the corner of Delord and Carondelet streets, in this city, and belonging to the Grand Lodge. *Committee Audit and Accounts*, page 96, 1886.

[a.] That the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall be requested to place upon the market, and sell as soon as practicable (without sacrifice,) the "Temple property" occupied by the Avenue Theatre, and the two unsold lots on Delord street, together with the ground upon which the foundation of the Temple has already been laid. Proceeds to be applied to extinguishing the bonded debt. Adopted February 16, 1887.

*Petitions, Relief, etc.* That all petitions, communications and such like, contemplating an expenditure of money by vote of this Grand Lodge, be referred, by the Grand Secretary, directly to the Committee on Audit and Accounts, unless otherwise specially ordered. [Page 103, Proceedings 1883.]

*Overflow Fund.* (Substituted for Edict 95 and 95 [a.] of 1880.) That the amount of \$5877 46 now to the credit of the Overflow Fund account, be transferred and credited to Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, and that one-fifth thereof be paid to the said Lodge annually in quarterly payments. That the said sum shall be used by said Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, for the purpose of aiding sojourning brethren requiring relief, and for no other purpose. (pp. 87 and 88, 1886.)

87 [b.] (*See Edicts on transfer of Jurisdiction.*) The correspondence should be conducted through the Grand Masters of each Grand Jurisdiction. *Masonic Law and Jurisprudence*, page 93, 1886.

*Committee on the State of the Order.* That the M. W. Grand Master shall appoint at each Grand Communication, a committee of three brethren, all of whom shall be Past Masters or of higher rank, who shall be termed "Committee on the State of the Order," and who may be charged by the Grand Master with duties of an advisory character on such matters as may be referred by him. *Special Committee*, February 9th, 1886.

*Foreign Correspondence Committee* (suggested National resolutions.) For, see pages 66 and 224, Proceedings 1885.

*Digest of Laws.* That the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence digest the decisions and edicts of the Grand Lodge, proposing, if they deem it for the good of the Order, amendments to the Grand Lodge Regulations, and report the same to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Grand Communication. Adopted February 16, 1887.

*Vote by Lodges.* That section 105 of the General Regulations be amended by adding thereto the following: "On the request of the representatives of seven Lodges, the Grand Master may order the vote on any question to be taken by vote of Lodges on the call of the roll." Adopted Feb. 16, 1887.

*Life Membership.* That as life membership is incompatible with the best interests or success of the Craft, the subordinate Lodges are hereby recommended not to encourage this feature longer. Adopted February 16, 1887.

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#### EDITS DE LA GRANDE LOGE ET DECISIONS DU GRAND MAITRE AYANT FORCE DE LOI.

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Decretes depuis la publication de la dernière édition de la constitution et Règlements en 1883

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*Grand Chapelain et Grand Organiste.* Edit No. 82, [15 Fevrier, 1883.] Révoqué le 14 Fevrier, 1884, [page 91].

*Rejets et Re-applications.* Les candidats rejetés sont requis de faire leur ré-application par écrit, et ces ré-applications doivent être référées à un comité d'investigation. *Lobdell*, 1884.

*Jugement pendant la suspension.* Une Loge a le droit d'agir et de juger un Maçon dans les limites de sa juridiction, si ce dernier a commis une offense pendant sa suspension. L'expulsion seule dispense, à l'avenir, un frère de la discipline Maçonnique. [Voir page 13]. *Lobdell*, 1885.

*Suspension pour un temps déterminé et Re-installation.* Un frère suspendu par une Loge pour un temps déterminé, se trouve réintégré dans tous ses droits de membre actif à l'expiration de cette période, et cela sans autre formalité. S'il y a d'autres accusations contre ce frère à la Loge, la ré-installation doit être retardée. [Page 14]. *Lobdell*, 1885.

*Quotites, remise de.* Edit No. 75 [a] et [c.] Révoqué par amendement à la section 84, [page 78,] 1886.

*Montants payés dans un but de charité par une Loge pour une autre.* Une Loge n'est nullement responsable pour les montants payés à un ou pour un de ses membres par une autre Loge, contractés sans son consentement, et elle n'est pas légalement responsable pour une dette qu'elle n'a pas aidé à

contracter. De pareilles dettes doivent être laissées à l'option de la Loge. [Voir pages 29 et 30.] *Lobdell*, 1885.

*Recognition par une Grand Loge.* Qu'à l'avenir aucune action finale ne sera prise à la même Grande Communication à laquelle la demande pour la Résolution de reconnaissance par une Grande Loge étrangère aura été présentée. *Cor. Etran.*

*Propriete du Temple.* Que le Conseil des Directeurs de la Bâtisse de la Grande Loge, soit et est par le présent autorisé d'offrir en vente et de vendre la propriété située coin des rues Delord et Carondelet, en cette ville, et appartenant à la Grande Loge. *Comite des Controles et Comptes*, [page 96,] 1886.

[a.] Que le Conseil des Directeurs de la Bâtisse de la Grande Loge soit requis d'offrir en vente et de vendre au plus-tôt et sans sacrifice, la "Propriété du Temple," occupée par le "Avenue Theatre," et les deux lots non vendus sur la rue Delord, avec le terrain sur lequel les fondations du Temple ont déjà été posées. Le produit de la vente devra être appliqué à l'amortissement de la dette bondée. Adopté le 16 Fevrier, 1887.

*Petitions, Secours, etc.* Que toutes pétitions, communications, et autres écrits, contenant une dépense, par vote de cette Grande Loge, soient référés, par le Grand Secrétaire, directement au Comité d'Audits et Comptes, à moins qu'il ne soit spécialement ordonné autrement. Page 103, Procès-verbaux, 1883.

*Fonds de Secours aux Inondes.* (Substitué à l'edit 95 et 95 [a] 1880). Que la somme de \$5,877 46, se trouvant au crédit du Fonds de Secours aux Inondés soit transférée au Compte de la Loge "Louisiana Relief No. 1," et qu'un cinquième de cette somme soit versé à la dite Loge annuellement en paiements trimestriels. Que la dite somme soit employée par la dite Loge "Louisiana R- lief No. 1," pour venir en aide aux frères voyageurs dans le besoin et non dans un autre but. (Pages 87 et 88, 1886.)

87 [b]. [Voir les edits sur le Transfert de Jurisdiction]. La correspondance devra être faite par les Grands Maîtres de chaque Grande Juridiction. *Loi et Jurisprudence Maçonnique*, [page 93], 1886.

*Comite sur l'Etat de l'Ordre.* Que le Tres Ill. Grand Maître nommera à chaque Grande Communication un comité de trois frères, tous étant Passés Maîtres ou d'un rang supérieur, qui formeront le "Comité sur l'Etat de l'Ordre," et qui pourront être investis par le Grand Maître de pouvoirs d'un caractère consultatif sur toutes matières qui pourraient leur être soumises par lui. *Comite Special*, 9 Fevrier, 1885.

*Comite de Correspondance Etrangere.* [Résolutions Nationales Suggérées.] Voir pages 66 et 224, Procès verbaux, 1885.

*Digeste des Lois.* Que le Comité de Loi et Jurisprudence Maçonnique recueille les décisions et édits de la Grande Loge, afin de proposer, s'il y a lieu pour le bien de l'Ordre, des amendements aux Règlements de la Grande Loge, et d'en faire un Rapport à la Grande Loge à sa prochaine Grande Communication Annuelle. Adopté le 16 Février, 1887.

*Vote par Loges.* Que la Section 105 des Règlements Généraux soit amendée en ajoutant ce qui suit: "A la requête des représentants de sept Loges, le Grand Maître pourra soumettre une question quelconque aux votes des Loges par appel. Adopté le 16 Février, 1887.

*Membre à Vie.* Que la création des membres à vie est une mesure incompatible avec les intérêts et la réussite de l'Ordre; les Loges subordonnées sont priées par la présente, de ne plus encourager cette mesure à l'avenir.

Adopté le 16 Février, 1887.

Register and Work of Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. M., during the year 1886.

NUMERICAL No.	NAMES OF LODGES.	LOCATION.	PARISH.	NAME OF W. M.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	BALANCE CR. March 31, 1887						
						INITIATED .....	NUMBER OF MEMBERS,	PASSED .....	Raised .....	DROPPED .....	SUSPENDED .....	BALANCE DR. March 31, 1887
1	Perfect Union.....	1 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Joseph P Hornor.....	Vincent Mielly.....	158	4	5	4	1	6	\$ 5 00
2	Polar Star.....	1 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	L. Escat.....	G Peres.....	45	1	1	1	1	2	18 20
3	Perseverance .....	4 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Henry St Gez.....	J Magendie.....	45	3	3	3	1	1	.....
4	St. Andre.....	5 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Wm. Gomez.....	J C Bernard.....	47	1	4	4	1	1	.....
5	Cevantes.....	5 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Carlos Maduel.....	G Soqui y Gohona.....	57	2	3	3	1	2	.....
6	Humble Cottage.....	19 Opelousas .....	St. Landry .....	Jos. Block.....	W M Price.....	35	2	2	1	1	2	.....
7	Western Star.....	24 Monroe.....	Quachita .....	F. P. Stubbs.....	James D Oakley.....	57	16	15	12	5	1	2 00
8	St. Albans.....	28 Jackson .....	East Feliciana .....	E S Norwood.....	W F Norsworthy .....	26	2	2	2	3	1	1 00
9	Felicians.....	31 St. Francisville .....	West Feliciana .....	Hunter C. Leake.....	A G Weil.....	45	1	2	1	1	1	.....
10	Phoenix.....	38 Natchitoches .....	Natchitoches .....	C Chaplin.....	R S Calves.....	28						.....
11	Germania.....	46 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Edward Ehrhard.....	John Kloppenburg.....	71	4	2	2	1	2	.....
12	St. James.....	47 Baton Rouge .....	E. Baton Rouge .....	F M Brooks.....	Geo Henderson.....	44	1		1	1	1	.....
13	Minden .....	51 Minden .....	Webster .....	I R Geren.....	J W Berry .....	40		1	1	1	3	.....
14	Olive.....	52 Clinton .....	East Feliciana .....	J S Lanier.....	A B Payne.....	53	2	1	1	1	2	4
15	Mount Gerizim .....	54 Bastrop .....	Morehouse .....	John R Brodnax.....	D Sims Brown.....	33		1	1			1 00
16	Lafayette.....	56 Vernon .....	Jackson .....	Charter forfeited.....	February 16th, 1887.....							11 00
17	Franklin .....	57 Franklin .....	St. Mary .....	A C Allen .....	J C Fournoy.....	33						1 00
18	Friends of Harmony .....	58 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	A G Brice.....	w H Holland.....	64	1			1	2	232 00
19	Mount Moriah .....	59 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	David R Graham.....	James Furneaux .....	101	3	2	2	1	13	.....
20	George Washington .....	65 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Wm H Rooney.....	W S Champlins.....	79	2	2	1	1	4	192 00
21	Dudley .....	66 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	E M Ivens.....	S S Patten.....	70	2	1	1	4	3	2
22	Marion .....	68 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Consolidated with Perfect Union .....								48 00
23	Hiram .....	70 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Charles McKenzie.....	A J Helmke.....	44			1		2	.....
24	Alpha Home .....	72 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Geo J Pinckard.....	William Velden.....	31			1	1	2	410 00
25	Sabine .....	75 Fort Jessup .....	Sabine .....	J M Franklin .....	C Broom .....	35			2	1	3	10 00
26	Quitman .....	76 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	H Dreyfus.....	Fred Eyle .....	98		1	1	1	1	.....
27	Orleans .....	78 New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	S D Stafford .....	Henry Schnatman .....	35		1				500 00
28	St. Joseph .....	79 St. Joseph .....	Tensas .....	T W Castleman .....	C J Nichols .....	36						1 00
29	Mount Vernon .....	83 Logansport .....	DeSoto .....	James K Pyle .....	L H Adams .....	19	1			1	1	.....
30	Oliver .....	84 Alexandria .....	Rapides .....	C Goldenberg .....	A Hilton .....	50	1	1	2	1	1	87 00
31	Lafayette .....	87 Pattersonville .....	St. Mary .....	Bernard Levy .....	J A Duplan .....	24	5	4	6		5	89 75
32	Cypress .....	89 Benton .....	Bossier .....	Charter forfeited.....	February 16, 1887.....							121 00
33	Thibodaux Benevo't .....	90 Thibodaux .....	Afourche .....									.....
34	Monticello.....	92 Floyd .....	Carroll .....	Charter forfeited .....	February 16, 1886 .....							55 00



REGISTER AND WORK OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NUMERICAL N <sup>o</sup> .	NAME OF LODGES.	NUMBER OF LODGE.	LOCATION.	PARISH.	NAME OF W. M.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS	BALANCE CR. March 31, 1886					
								DIED.	SUSPENDED.	REINSTATED.	ADMITTED.	EXPELLED.	DROPPED.
80	Kosmos	171	New Orleans	Orleans	Joseph Voegtle	Joseph Harz	49	3	6	5	1	4	8 00
81	Union	172	"	"	P M Schneidau	Chas Asseheimer	37	2	5	1	1	1	
82	Dante	174	"	"	G B Sbarbaro	E Trois	64	2	3	5	1	1	
83	Amite City	175	Amite City	Tangipahoa	A F Vogt	F C Weist	34		1	1	1	1	
84	Tulip	178	Tulip	Claiborne	I J Bickham	J L Davis	19	2	2	2	1	4	30 50
85	Caddo	179	Shreveport	Caddo	W P Ford	S M Watson	105	3	2	4	2	1	1 00
86	Sam Todd	182	Sugar Town	Cascades	Geo W Richardson	M V Hargrove	74	1	1	1	1	2	1 00
87	Longwood	183	Mooringsport	Caddo	Charter Forfeited	February 16, 1887							
88	Spring Creek	184	Spring Creek Ch.	Tangipahoa	O P Amacker	W G Breland	31	2	2	1	3	2	
89	Orphans' Friend	185	Big Cane	St. Landry	L S Havard	L G Sloane	19						
90	Covington	188	Covington	St. Tammany									
91	Evergreen	189	Evergreen	Avoyelles	C Bubenzier	S O Easton	43	1	2	1	1	1	1
92	Corinthian	190	New Orleans	Orleans	E B Jennings	Jno T Brentford	70	3	2	1	2	1	3
93	Jefferson	191	"	"	John S Alfred	Hugh Breen	42	3	3	2	1	1	1
94	Abbeville	192	Abbeville	Vermilion	Joseph T Labit	G Godchaux	24	1	1		1	2	1
95	Aurora	193	New Iberia	Iberia	J H Wise	Eug Eisenmann	46	2	2	2	1	1	1
96	Lake Village	196	Lake Village	Natchitoches	M R Joyner	H H Hathorn	38	6	6	5	1	3	4
97	Brookline	198	Hood's Mills	Jackson	W R Womack	Jas S Fowler	30						
98	Oak Grove	200	Oak Grove	Carroll	Charter Forfeited	February 16, 1887							47 00
99	Summerfield	201	Summerfield	Claiborne	C J Cargile	J J Glover	22	1	1	1	1	1	
100	Dorie	205	Morgan City	St. Mary	M W Bateman	J R Jolly	35	2	2	2	2	1	
101	Tyrian	206	Williamsport	Point Coupee	I Blum	Henry Moebius	16				1	1	1
102	N. H. Bray	208	Walnut Hill	Vernon	W H Weeks	M G Parker	23				2	1	64 00
103	R. F. McGuire	209	Raysville	Richland	O T Smith	W T Oliver	15			1			29 00
104	Missionary	210	Missionary Ridge	Catahoula									153 00
105	Beacon	211	Arizona	Claiborne									179 00
106	Blazing Star	212	W. Baton Rouge	W. Baton Rouge									7 00
107	Key stone	213	Sicily Island	Catahoula	H S Douiphant	Horace Bondurant	18						
108	Land Mark	214	Spring Ridge	Caddo	S O Jones	John Hendrick	25	2	1		1		
109	Friendship	215	Friendship Ch'ch	Bienville									186 50
110	Good Intent	216	Loggy Bayou	Red River	A F Stephenson	Jas E Kenney	14	4	3	3	2	1	
111	Fellowship	217	Spring Creek	Rapides	B F Scott	John A Dixon	42	1	2	2	1		
112	Livonia	219	Livonia	Point Coupee	E G Benker	G B Caldwell	34	2	2	2	1	3	3
113	Solomon	221	Pineville	Rapides	G W Bolton	E J Hartner	14						



## APPENDIX.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence has had placed before it the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and the published transactions and communications of Foreign Masonic Grand Bodies, and have reviewed the same as thoroughly and carefully as time would permit. A list of these transactions and proceedings, with other statistical tables, are hereto appended.

In Louisiana, prior to 1858, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, designated in the Constitution of 1850 "Committee on Correspondence and Masonic Information," was composed of "the first four Grand Officers, with the Grand Secretary." By the Regulations of 1858, the committee was to be composed of three Masters or Past Masters of Lodges, and their duties defined to be to "report to the Grand Lodge all matters of special interest to the Order, which may appear in the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, or that may be derived from other sources since the last Annual Grand Communication; and should any subject demand an expression of the opinion of the Grand Lodge, they shall append to their report such resolutions as will express the sentiments they entertain, and for which they have given reasons in their report."

The writer of this report was the chairman of the first Committee on Foreign Correspondence as organized under the Regulation quoted above. He had had a little experience for a few years previous thereto in writing reports on Foreign Correspondence, and now, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century since he laid aside the reportorial pen, he may be indulged in a few reflections, more or less personal.

There were then thirty-six Grand Lodges in the United States; now there are forty-eight. Only two of these were on the Pacific Slope (California and Oregon), and no others west of Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, then recently formed. The number of Masons returned to the several Grand Lodges whose proceedings were then before the committee (for the years 1857 and '58), were 190,688, as shown by the table annexed to the report (the first complete one of its kind ever prepared), and is in contrast with the number at present as

shown by the tables appended to the report of the Grand Lodge of Maine, 567,693. The contrast is greater when we look for the names of those who were then active in Masonic work. The absence of many, then distinguished, or who were distinguishing themselves, shows that the grim archer has not been idle in our ranks.

The writer, when he first took up the work again of a reporter, felt a strong curiosity to see what changes had been made in the manner of writing the reports and in the questions under discussion. He found that then (1859) there were prominent among others the following questions or subjects of Masonic interest:

- “ Rights of Lodges under dispensation ;
- “ Appeal from decision of Grand Master ;
- “ Inherent rights of Grand Lodges, etc. ;
- “ Qualifications of W. M., must have been a Warden ;
- “ Masonic Colleges, Insurance Co.’s, etc. ;
- “ Lodge business, in what degree should it be done ;
- “ Right to visit ;
- “ Objects of Masonry, proper qualifications of candidates ;
- “ Rights and duties of Masons, their obligations ;
- “ Masonic charity, etc., right to claim ;
- “ Fines, are they Masonic ?
- “ Right of instruction of Grand Lodge Representatives ;
- “ Rites, uniformity of work ;
- “ Publishing Grand Lodge Proceedings ;
- “ Past Master’s degree ;
- “ Returns of Lodges, publication of ;
- “ Work and lectures
- “ Side Degrees ;
- “ Belief in the Bible, is it requisite ?
- “ Several Rites, what are they ?
- “ Foreign Correspondence Committees, duties of ;
- “ Investigating committee ;
- “ Plans for a National Grand Lodge and National Masonic Congress.”

In reviewing the proceeding of our sister Grand Lodges, for that report, he finds that many of these are still under discussion, and like Bonquo’s ghost, will not down—and especially the following:

Rites (higher degrees) as discussed under the Massachusetts amendments ;

Plan for a National Masonic Congress, etc.; as discussed under the Louisiana resolutions of 1885 ;

Object and design of Masonry ; proper qualifications of candidates, discussed over again under the head of Physical Qualifications ;

The Bible question ;

Derivation and extent of powers of Grand Lodges ;

Powers of Grand Masters ;

The Past Master's degree.

The new questions arisen since 1860, and now under discussion, among others, are:

The law for the formation of Grand Lodges;

The joint occupancy of Lodge halls;

The subject of non-affiliation;

Suspension for non-payments of dues;

Life membership;

Perpetual jurisdiction over candidates;

Grand Lodges of Quebec and England;

Sociability, etc., at Masonic meetings.

We propose to quote the views of the various committees and officers, and the action of the Grand Lodges on these several subjects, under their appropriate heads, and supplement the same with the views of your committee. Beyond this, in quotations from the proceedings of Grand Lodges we do not propose to go. The space which is usually taken up in Reports on Correspondence, in giving the names of the officers, the times of meeting, the number of Lodges and their membership, the number of initiations and the revenues, in short all the various changes in the condition of the Fraternity in each jurisdiction, has been saved to your committee; and this information can be found in the statistical tables appended to the Report. All matters of a purely local character, or growing out of the laws peculiar to each jurisdiction have been passed over without mention, as in no wise concerning the Masons of this jurisdiction, except, so far as they may appear to affect some fundamental principle of the Order, or the general welfare of the Craft. Allusions, complimentary or otherwise, to addresses of Grand Masters, Reports of Grand Secretaries, or Committees on Foreign Correspondence, are all omitted. We request the several officials named and others, if such there be, to consider every complimentary expression found in any phrase book, or, (what would be more to the purpose as much more extensive), in the several and collective reports of Foreign Correspondence Committees—if complimentary—to be applied one and all to the parties in interest as our own. All was good, splendid, sublime, or less modest words as you choose—“Them's my sentiments; take your choice.”

We know, and knew before we began, that the course we are now pursuing is attended with far more labor than the old way of reading or running over a copy of the transactions and jotting down whatever may occur to one's mind as he reads. The work is more than double, as we had found out, prior to 1860. Yet if these reports are to be read, they must be arranged so that the reader can find what is of essence, without wading through a mass of compliments, or wit, manufactured or borrowed, and a lot of statistics, which to be complete and of use should be in tables, such as have been of late years, prepared by the committees of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and appropriated by many

of the other committees. Believing this course to be better adapted to carry out the spirit of the Regulations of our Grand Lodge, heretofore quoted, and to be a compliance therewith, and more in consonance with what the work of this committee should be, we proceed to the examination of the various subjects heretofore alluded to.

We feel sensible of a falling short in the work as undertaken; but yet believe it will be more acceptable and more extensively read, imperfect as it may be, than it would have been, had we taken up each Grand Lodge separately, after the usual manner.

Of the matters discussed in our report in 1859, we do not find the following alluded to, though then somewhat prominent: "Fines, are they masonic?" argued at some length by Bro. Lawrence of Georgia, that they were—"Right of instruction, of Grand Lodge Representatives," under the head of Iowa—"Publishing Grand Lodge Proceedings," held of doubtful propriety in Massachusetts—"Returns of Lodges, publication of," under head of Mississippi, which was then among the few Grand Lodges which published a full list of members—"Side Degrees," under the head of New York; and "Investigating Committees," held in Virginia to be "a pernicious practice, an invasion of the sanctity of the ballot box, and introducing discord in the Lodge, etc." These have all dropped out of the arena as matters of discussion or comment.

Of a like character, are several others, which though apparently settled satisfactorily to the views of most of the great lights of the Fraternity, still are occasionally brought up, by reason of some imperfect regulation, or by some new hand at the reportorial pen; such as, the "Rights of Lodges under Dispensation," all agreeing that they ought to be, what we in Louisiana have by Constitution and Regulation determined they should be, for the last thirty-five years—"the qualifications of Worshipful Master, must have been a Warden," so held in 1859, and now universally agreed to; with the question, whether he must have been a Warden of the Lodge in which he is elected Master: "Masonic Colleges, Insurance Companies, etc.,," as then found under the head of Arkansas and Missouri; and it was held by your then committee, that "the duties of Masons are in the Lodge, and in the immediate social circle, and never should be extended to any financial operations, except such as may be required to procure the means to administer to the immediate wants of those around." Your committee in 1858, were in opinion opposed to all such institutions, as Masonic, and the experience of many Grand Lodge Jurisdictions has confirmed the correctness of that opinion. "Lodge business, in what Degree should it be done?" as found in the Proceedings of Florida and New York. The old Rule was to transact the ordinary business of the Lodge, opened in the Entered Apprentice Degree. This was changed at the instance of the Baltimore Convention of 1843, and the practice of doing all business with the Lodge opened in the Third Degree, in

pursuance of the proposed change, has been gradually adopted in practice, and has proved of great detriment to the Craft. There was never any reason for the change and there exists none now against a change back again. Indeed our Grand Lodge has permitted such change ever since 1858, and never practiced it before 1850. "Rights and duties of Masons, their obligations," and "Masonic Charity, etc., Right to claim," as found in the Report of 1859, under the head of Florida, are treated more extensively, as forming part of several other subjects under other titles. The same may be said of the questions of "Rites, Uniformity of Work" and "Work and Lectures."

In 1859, under the head of South Carolina, the question of "Legislation upon the HOLY SCRIPTURES" was presented in a quotation from Bro. Mackey, who presented the Report on Correspondence to that Grand Lodge, the substance of which was "that our fathers have wisely avoided any enactments upon the subject of religious qualifications, except to require a belief and a trust in the Great Superintending Power." This question, we believe, ended in that conclusion, but we find a phase of it in the proceedings of Montana, where the judicial power (not legislative) of the Grand Lodge was exercised upon the person of a W. M., who, in pamphlets and otherwise, had bitterly attacked the Holy Bible and cast ridicule upon its teachings. As reported by the committee, he had denied faith in God and hope of immortality. Without such faith and hope, no man has any place in the Masonic Fraternity, and the casting of ridicule upon any system of religion or the sacred books of any religion deserve discipline, and we are pleased to see that the Grand Lodge of Montana inflicted proper punishment (expulsion) in this case.

"The Right of Visit" we supposed had been settled "Befo' de Wah." We discussed it in 1859 and prior thereto. It was then an open question, but, in the words of Bro. Brown, of Florida, quoted in our report of 1859, "we all know that a visiting brother must ask admittance before he can enter, and that implies the power to refuse; and we also know that unanimity is essential to the harmony of a Lodge." But the question has been raised anew, or rather in a new form, in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, where the doctrine of the right of visit, as we held it had been years ago, adopted by the Grand Lodge as the correct doctrine. The Grand Master, in his address, said: "A number of Lodges have been imposed upon by visitors who have been improperly vouched for." The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported that "the matter of 'Objections to Visitors' discussed by the Grand Master, is one beset with difficulties. The question whether the so-called 'right of visit' is really a right, or only a privilege, is one which has vexed, and still vexes, Masonic jurists. Our Grand Lodge has steadily refused to admit the absolute nature of the right, and in its legislation has treated it as a privilege by always recognizing the right of summary objection in the individual member. It has advisedly adopted the theory that although the rights of the visitor and of the

member are equal in the Fraternity of which they are members in common, the rights of the latter are superior in his own Lodge, and that he must be vested with unquestioned power to exclude a visitor lest by the introduction of a person whom he cannot fellowship, he himself be compelled to retire, and the anomalous condition exist wherein the superior right is subordinated to the inferior. This view is firmly held by a majority of your committee. They do not deny that in the early days of the Craft the brother by his 'making' may have been invested with the right to visit any regular Lodge, but they hold that under the changed conditions slowly evolved in the lapse of time, what *may* have formerly been a right is of necessity now only a privilege."

#### JOINT OCCUPANCY OF HALLS.

This question has more or less troubled other jurisdictions besides our own. In Arkansas and some other jurisdictions they don't know what to do with it. In Maine the question was settled in 1882 by resolution, satisfactorily to everyone, as follows:

"23. *Resolved*, That Lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and, in writing, approve the occupation. But this inspection shall not be necessary in cases where other societies seek to have joint occupation of previously dedicated Masonic halls.

"*Voted*, That application to a Lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the Lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor."

#### PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

This subject, it appears, has been a bone of contention for a long time, in which contest there are parties taking extreme views, some even contending that the loss of part of a toe is sufficient to exclude such unfortunate from any participation in the mysteries of our Institution, as in Texas; while others contend for only a sound (moral) heart in a man, with a head on his shoulders, as in Iowa; while others are found in opinion scattered all the way along from one extreme to the other, those nearest the golden mean seldom meeting with any difficulty.

In Louisiana in 1859, Grand Master Amos Adams says: "I had to decide the question, what constitutes a physical disability, and it was that a candidate with but *one ear* constituted such a defect or malformation as to preclude him from enjoying the privileges of the Order." This was referred to a special committee, of which our Brother Batchelor was chairman, whose report was adopted, the committee taking the middle ground, "that a candidate should be able to see, hear, feel and walk, and should be in such possession of his physical and mental faculties as will enable him to fully prove both himself and others, and be enabled to obtain thereby a living, that he may not become a charge to the Order." Bro. Todd, in 1871, reported he had decided that

"the loss of an eye is not a disqualification, the candidate being able to see well with the other eye;" and the Grand Lodge voted in 1866 on the report of Bros. Swasey, Todd and Perkins, Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, that a candidate who has lost his right arm cannot have any Masonic degrees conferred upon him. Such is the law, and such has been the interpretation thereof in Louisiana since 1859.

Grand Master Darrah, of Illinois, expressed himself thus :

"The question of the 'physical qualification' of candidates is one that is being agitated very generally, not only in our own Grand Jurisdiction, but also in that of all others so far as my knowledge extends. This is a subject which is constantly being referred to Grand Masters for their decisions or opinions; and judging from my own experience, if there is one question more than another which serves to embarrass a Grand Master, it is this same question of the 'physical qualification' candidates. Of all the questions submitted, there is none more delicate, none that requires to be more tenderly handled.

"To enforce the rule laid down among the ancient Landmarks of the Craft, is to exclude, very often, from the privileges and benefits of Masonry, gentlemen who are in every respect worthy and well qualified, save the question of physical qualification. So far as I am advised there is a strong feeling in favor of relaxing the very stringent rules on this subject that have heretofore generally been observed. It is argued that when the Craft was simply an operative institution, it was important that none but perfect youths should be admitted, none but those who could perform manual labor without impediments by reason of physical imperfection; that now since the institution had become simply a speculative science, and physical perfection no longer a necessity, the rule ought to be modified. That since it is the moral rather than physical, the 'internal and not the external qualifications of a man that should recommend him to be made a Mason,' the rule should no longer apply. While on the other hand there are equally intelligent and well informed brethren who insist that the Landmarks of Masonry should be rigidly enforced; that it is 'not in the power of any man, or set of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry.' That it is the duty of every Mason to 'transmit unimpaired' the noble tenets of our Institution. I regret to say that there is confusion among the brethren of our own Grand Lodge by reason of a different construction of our by-laws covering this point. Brethren, this question is of so much importance, so far reaching in its effects, that I have thought best to present it to the Grand Lodge, trusting that it will receive that careful and dispassionate consideration its importance demands. There are those who believe that this question threatens the perpetuity of our beloved Institution. I respectfully recommend that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, with the request that it present to this Grand Lodge, for its adoption, an exposition of the Landmarks bearing upon the question, as well as a construction of our own by-law on the subject, that will be alike comprehensive and satisfactory, and that will be accepted by the Grand Lodge as a final settlement of this important subject."

On this P. G. Masters Robbins, Cregier, Hawley and Browning, as Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, reported, which report was adopted, as follows :

"Your committee concurs with the Grand Master in the opinion that the question of the 'Physical Qualifications' of candidates is an

Important one, but it does not seem to your committee that there is any perplexing ambiguity in our law to embarrass those who are honestly minded to obey it. The fundamental law on this subject is found in the 'Charges of a Freemason,' and is as follows: 'No Master should take an Apprentice \* \* \* \* unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's lord.'

"Our own statute does not attempt to change this in the least, but only to interpret it. It therefore requires that he shall 'have the senses of a man, especially those of hearing, seeing and feeling,' and possess 'no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him.' The law is here preserved as we find it in the Charges of a Freemason, with the explanation that the ability to learn the art of serving his Master's lord, means the ability to conform *literally* to the requirements of the several degrees in respect to movements and positions, and that *literally* here also means with his own proper limbs, the limbs that are his because he was born with them, and not his simply in the narrow sense that he has paid for them at the wood carver's. Not only is the letter of the law so clear that it is difficult to see how the way-faring man could innocently err therein, but in practice it is almost invariably found, in cases where the law has been violated, that every effort has been made to evade the law before it has been finally broken, and in almost all cases the high character of the applicant is urged in defense of those efforts, thus betraying the consciousness on the part of those who urge it that they are meditating an act which will not justify itself."

P. G. Master Gurney (alas now no more), in his report on correspondence, quotes from the proceedings of various Grand Lodges and comments thereon in his usual able and happy style. Under the head of *Michigan*, he says :

"He (Innes) is considerably tender upon the question of 'physical qualifications,' and would give liberal construction to the ancient regulation. Our inclinations tend to the same direction, because the ancient regulation upon which Masons found their conclusions is quite as liberal as could be asked. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, however, is rigid upon the subject so far as externals are concerned, but don't object to a petitioner because of defects in lungs, stomach, kidneys or bowels. If any of these were visible an objection might be in order; but if a candidate is presented minus a toe or a finger he is not eligible. The old rule provides that a candidate should not be employed 'unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defects on his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's lord.' If this rule is observed—if it is a landmark—the petitioner should be a *youth* as well as having other physical qualifications."

The opinion of the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey is a safe one :

"If a W. M. is in doubt in any particular case, he should not, in our opinion, proceed with the candidate until after a personal inspection has been made by the Grand Master, and the instructions of the Grand Master should be followed without question."

Bro. Gurney quotes from the rule as propounded in South Carolina, and comments thereon as follows :

The Grand Master accepts the rule upon physical qualification for the degrees as propounded by P. G. M. James Connor:

"Application has been made to me frequently to grant dispensations to confer degrees upon candidates who were slightly maimed, but not to an extent which would in any way prevent their full participation in the work of the Lodge. In every instance I have declined, though some of the parties in whose behalf the application was made would, from their talents and character, be ornaments to any Lodge. I have carefully examined the subject, and sought light in every quarter from which it could be derived. My individual opinion is, I confess, in favor of relaxing the strictness of the ancient rule, and limiting it to the point that the candidate shall be fully capable of performing all the work of a Mason in a symbolic Lodge. But this very point has been ably discussed, and the weight of authority is against me. Ours is essentially a system of ancient rules and landmarks, and whatever may be my own opinion as an individual, it is my duty as the head of the Craft in this jurisdiction to adhere to these ancient rules until the Grand Lodge itself shall sanction the relaxation of them."

"If perfect physical perfection is to be the rule, each Lodge or district should be provided with a medical expert, because it is rare that a candidate is without bodily blemish, either of an external or internal character. Our opinion is, *that if a candidate can exemplify the ritualisms of the Lodge, his petition should be considered.* It would, as it seems to us, be better to recognize a man with character and brains, rather than pushing him aside because of an unimportant defect of body. Then, again, the 'ancient rules' referred to by Bro. Connor, are purely imaginary. They provide for defects 'THAT MAY RENDER HIM INCAPABLE OF LEARNING THE ART,' etc., and not for defects that would not impair his usefulness as a member of the Fraternity. If a supposed literal construction is to be given to the regulation quoted, what is the Grand Master to do with the 'perfect YOUTH,' and that the candidate 'should be descended from HONEST PARENTS?'"

Bro. Gurney also comments on the case from Texas alluded to in the beginning of this subject, the loss of a "piece of a toe:"

"Bro. Coombs presented a case of ardent adherence to the supposed ancient rule of physical perfection. Upon the initiation of a candidate it was discovered that he was minus a *piece of a toe*. The D. D. G. Master called attention to the so-called defect, and, as he says, protested against the initiation. The candidate was initiated, however, and as a consequence the Lodge was properly suspended of its functions, not because of the absence of a toe nail, probably, but because the Lodge had disregarded the protestations of the representative of the Grand Lodge. The Lodge was, quite likely, guilty of another evasion or disregard of the ancient law, which declares that the candidate must be a 'PERFECT YOUTH.' The line between youth and manhood, in this country, is twenty-one years, and in some European jurisdictions eighteen years is the dividing line. If the ancient law is to have literal construction, why are candidates considered who have passed their majority and cease to be youths? There is but one way out of the muddle. Let Lodges exercise their COMMON SENSE, and not bind them by rules that are practically disregarded by every Lodge upon God's footstool. As Bro. Carson, of Ohio, would have it, let COMMON SENSE be governing, and not go to the extreme of rejecting an application because of a sore toe, and receiving another without regard to diseased internal organs, so plain of observation that even an unpracticed eye or ear detects the difficulty."

Your committee think the origin of the whole difficulty is to be found in the two sources from which Masonry in this country was derived—the *moderns* and the *ancients*, as denominated in England. The "Old Charges," quoted from by Bro. Gurney, was the fundamental law of what is known as the Modern Grand Lodge, and which, if the mind had been left free, could hardly have produced but one

interpretation, namely, that reported by the Special Committee, of which Bro. Batchelor was chairman, to this Grand Lodge in 1859, already quoted; if, indeed, the language of the old charge is susceptible of but one interpretation. The "perfectness of the youth" is qualified and governed by the absence of maim or defect in his body which is evidently only such as "may render him incapable of learning the art—of serving his *Master's Lord*, and of being made a *Brother* and then a *Fellow Craft* in due time," etc. We notice an error of punctuation as quoted by the reviewer—there is a point after "art."

But in the Ahiman Rezon of Dermot, Grand Secretary of the Ancients, from which branch, Lodges in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and some other jurisdictions emanated, the wording of this clause is different from that in the old charges. Dermot alters this clause respecting the qualifications, etc., so as to read: "hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at the time of making."

Referring to Dr. Mackey's work on Masonic Jurisprudence, published in 1859, we find in his remarks on this subject, that all, including himself, who were then advocates of the "absolute perfection qualification," derived their Masonry directly or indirectly from the "ancients," and show the bias of their early training. Dr. Mackey even attempts, while admitting the untrustworthiness of Dr. Dermot to bolster up his (Dermot's) innovation on this subject, by quoting from the 1738 edition of Anderson, as authentic, when it is known that the edition of 1738 is not authority—not authentic and was never approved by the Grand Lodge of England. Indeed, if this qualification is a landmark to be obeyed, the Grand Lodge of England could not change it in 1738, and if not a landmark, any Grand Lodge could make the change. That the clause, as quoted by Dr. Mackey from the edition of 1738, does change that of 1721, can be seen from even a casual inspection.

One reads, "having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art—of serving his Master's Lord," etc., and the other, "hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at the time of their making."

Dr. Mackey says, "from that time (1738) until very recently, the same rigid interpretation has been given to the law of physical qualifications, as would appear from the following analysis of Grand Lodge decisions." And then he adduces the Ahiman Rezon of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania published in 1783, of North Carolina and Tennessee in 1805, of South Carolina in 1807, all formed under the "ancient" régime, and whose constitutions were from Dermot and not Anderson, and the action of Grand Lodges of Missouri in 1823, Indiana in 1846, Georgia and Maryland in 1848, and New York in 1849.

But Bro. Mackey makes no note that all his authorities, including himself, are Dermot or "Ancients" Masons. Indeed there was hardly a genuine copy of Anderson's Constitutions to be found in the United

States prior to 1850. If those "old charges" are of the landmarks, they should not be changed, as was attempted by Dermot in 1738-9. If they are not of the landmarks, we repeat, every Grand Lodge can make the change.

Your committee agree with Bro. Mackey that this physical qualification is a landmark, but we do not agree with him in the interpretation he gives to the charge, especially when his interpretation is based upon a change in the wording by the charge, even if adopted by a dozen Grand Lodges. His own quotations in his work on Masonic Jurisprudence, to our mind, confirms us in our views in this matter. He makes two citations from former laws on this subject. First, from the Gothic Constitutions, adopted at York in 926. This as quoted by him (p. 101), would seem to carry out his views, and would do so, had he not, in a note, appended the original language of this article of the Gothic, or old York Constitutions, which does not fully bear out the translation of the charge. Second, the citation from the Regulations, etc., of 1663, under the Grand Mastership of Earl of St. Albans, "No person hereafter shall be accepted a Freemason but such as are of able body;" that is, not infirm.

We have now seen how the extreme, of "absolute perfection," had its origin. The other extreme, is more easily accounted for. The mind naturally revolts from any such rule of rigid orthodoxy, and as a natural consequence, as the pendulum does, when once let loose, goes to the opposite extreme. As an infidel, almost an atheist, once said to the writer, I cannot believe any such nonsense, and hence I do not believe in the Bible. But when my reply was, the Bible does not teach any such nonsense, but far otherwise, and when after repeated conversations I had convinced him of the truth of what I said, he was no longer an infidel; Masonry alone, as he said, had saved him from denying the existence of God,—he returned to the bosom of his church and died a Christian. When we shall have let loose from both extremes; have happily abandoned the letter which killeth and adopted the spirit which giveth life, all will come to the conclusions of our Grand Lodge in 1859, and the Fraternity will, and not before, have peace on this "embarrassing question."

#### THE BLACK BALL.

An anomalous case of the use of the black ball came before the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The Grand Master had arrested the Jewel of the Master; that is, in plain English, suspended the Master of the Lodge from his office. The cause of complaint was that at the regular meeting of the Lodge four applicants for the degrees were balloted for, and in each case the applicant was duly declared rejected; that a motion to reconsider was declared out of order by the Master, when, later in the evening, after several members had left, "a motion to reconsider the ballot in each of the four cases was entertained by the

Master, and upon a re-ballot all were elected; and that to avoid an objection (so it was alleged) three of the candidates were sent for and initiated the same evening." We give the remainder of the Grand Master's address and the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence thereon:

"The facts then are: That on the evening in question, and pending the ballots, a general and denunciatory discussion, with regard to the ballots, was permitted and indulged in by the Lodge, in which the Master took part; that after the rejection of the candidates the Lodge was called to labor on other degrees, and at nine o'clock at night it resumed labor on the third degree; that before thus resuming the complainant, W. S. Strawn, and one other, left the Lodge by permission. (It is stated by the Master that the brother was by him notified that, on resuming labor, a motion to reconsider the ballots would be entertained; but the complainant says that if so stated he did not hear it.) It is a fact that on resuming labor motions to re-ballot were entertained, and the candidates all elected, in the absence of two who were there at the first balloting, but the brother other than the complainant takes no exceptions to what was done. It is also a fact that when labor was resumed it was nine o'clock at night; that after the question to reconsider the ballots, and the spreading of the ballots for four candidates had been disposed of, three of the candidates, in attendance on a Lodge of another order, were sent for and initiated on the same evening. From a fair consideration of all the facts, about which there is no dispute, the purpose of so much work at that late hour was to forestall legal barriers that might be interposed, and make Masons in defiance of legal objections. In other words, without charging beyond the present emergency an intention to subvert the law (for such I do not believe), it was in furtherance of a somewhat growing sentiment, that the *end* will justify the *means*, though of doubtful validity, if it be in avoidance of that rule whereby the judgment of one prevails as against that of the many.

"If this sentiment shall receive not an open sanction, but a passive tolerance, from official hands, we may expect an upheaval of the very foundations of our Masonic system. The safeguards of a unanimous ballot are not enough to shield us from the shafts of merited criticism, or preserve to us a record in consonance with our exalted teachings.

"At least a score of Lodges in Iowa are to-day chafing under a fervent conviction that every applicant for admission is slaughtered by a single hand, from personal and vindictive motives.

"After election, and before initiation, it is the right of any member of the Lodge to object, which objection must be respected to the same extent as a black ball. When a Master or a Lodge hastens the introduction of a candidate with a view to forestall the exercise of that right, he or the Lodge violates plain Masonic law of the highest importance to the welfare of the Craft. I am met with the plea that it was a 'resort to dernier proceedings for the protection of the Lodge.' Such a plea is not only unavailable, but in the highest degree dangerous as a precedent.

"Upon these plain and undisputed facts I arrested the jewel of the Master. Soon thereafter I received a petition, signed by seventy-four members of the Lodge, asking that the jewel of the Master be restored. The petition stated matters in extenuation, conceded the justness of the arrest, and asked that the mantle of charity might cover their transgressions. To have said *yea* and *amen* would have been my highest pleasure, as I have no fears for the future of that particular Lodge. I had some doubts as to a legal discretion on my part, but the controlling

consideration was, that in view of the many inquiries as to *how*, and the known desire on the part of many to find some way to surmount or override the legalized force of a single ballot, the case should receive consideration at your hands, and your wisdom guide to the attainment of the best results.

"I also, by order, stayed the advancement of the candidates elected on the night in question till further orders. I have no knowledge that they were in any manner parties to the wrong complained of, and as to them, I recommend that the order be revoked, and advancement permitted.

"It is urged by the complainant that they should not be advanced, because not *legally* elected. While I have decided views as to this, I have thought it best not to revoke my order and permit advancement, for if wrong, it would be beyond remedy by you. The question, then, is for you, aided in its legal bearings by your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence."

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported that,

"From this address (and we consider there is nothing else properly before us) we conceive of but two questions: What shall be done with the Master? and, second, What shall be done with the four brethren who have now been initiated, and whose progress has been stayed?

"The action of your Grand Master in arresting the jewel and staying the proceedings we most heartily indorse. There is no Masonic right more sacred than the right of election by a unanimous ballot, and no right should be more sacredly guarded, or its infringement more promptly punished, particularly when the Master of the Lodge is the invader of this right. What shall be the extent of the punishment in this case? The Master has been deprived of his office, publicly censured and deposed in the presence of his brethren, and now arraigned, and his action condemned, before this entire jurisdiction. We think he merited severe punishment, has received it, and should now be restored to his office.

"Should the candidates receive the further degrees to which they were irregularly elected? We think they should. They have been elected by a regularly constituted Lodge, and have not participated in the irregularity. They have been made Masons, and can only be suspended or expelled by direct charges and vote."

The case has been quoted in full as one worthy of serious consideration by the Fraternity at large. There can be no question in the mind of any well informed Mason that the secrecy of the ballot must be inviolable. No one has a right to know, or to seek to know, how another balloted. No indirection must be practiced; no one has the right to say he cast a white ball. You must not seek to know, and when one is cast and persisted in on the ballot box being displayed a second time, which is our rule, where only one black ball appears on the first ballot, the result must have its full effect. But when this is all said and done, there is a duty each brother owes to his own conscience. Each brother has the power to cast a black ball for any and every candidate, and no other brother has the right to seek to know how he voted. The brother's right to vote a black ball is a matter with his own conscience. He should never cast a black ball (or a white one either) except on reasons good and valid to his own conscience. He

would be, in his heart, as guilty of perjury should he, without good reasons, cast a black ball, as he would be of murder to stab a brother in the back. There must be some good reason why the candidate should not be received into or advanced in the Order, good and valid, I mean, in the conscience of the brother, or he has *no right* to cast a black ball, and he must ever thereafter feel and be guilty in his own conscience of a wrong deed committed. No pique or whim can be such good reason. It must be something in the character of the candidate himself.

The Grand Master of Iowa said "at least a score of Lodges in Iowa are to-day chafing under a fervent conviction that every applicant for admission is slaughtered by a single hand, from personal and vindictive motives." He saw no way out of the dilemma in which his Lodges were placed, and indeed there is no direct one, and yet our experience has proved that where, before the ballot, the Master gives the proper caution as to the sacredness of the secrecy of the ballot, he can and should in such cases speak also of the sacredness of the behests and admonitions of a good conscience, and that although no one can seek to know how a brother votes, yet a brother has only the *power* but not the *right* to ballot in any other way than as good conscience will dictate, and as the moral and other qualifications of the candidate will justify.

#### THE RESURRECTION OF THE BODY.

Bro. Vincil, Grand Secretary, and Chairman of Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of MISSOURI, takes up the report of Bro. Chadwick of the Grand Lodge of OREGON on the theory of the *Resurrection*—heretofore discussed by Bro. Howry of Mississippi, and Bro. Richards of Ohio, both now among the departed. And while we do not feel much like taking up the cudgels for our departed Bros. Howry and Richards, nor of Bro. Chadwick, who still lives and is able to defend himself, yet the views advanced by Bro. Vincil are, to our mind, so heterodox, clergyman though he be, and we not of the cloth, that we find ourselves unable to refrain. The rule should be as we have stated it under a previous head. We quote from Bro. Vincil in full:

"Bro. Chadwick's discussion of the theory of the resurrection was lengthy and somewhat new to us. We make the following extract in order that his views may be read by the Masons of Missouri:

"Our brother takes Bro. Richards, of Ohio, to task for questioning the language or belief of our late Bro. Howry, of Mississippi, when he says, 'We believe in God, the resurrection of the body, and the immortality of the soul.' Bro. Richards does not think a frail, worm-eaten body, after it has lain for years, nay, centuries, until the last remnant of flesh, bone and sinew, has mingled with its kindred earth, will come forth a sound, material body in the resurrection, or that it will come forth at all. Bro. Vincil expresses surprise at Bro. Richards. This is a matter of belief, and the question of the resurrection of the body will strike different minds in different ways, as it has in this case. Now we venture to say what we believe, and we affirm that belief to be in the words of Bro. Howry. But we cannot say that that body will be a material body; we believe it will be a spiritual body—a substantial man."

\* \* \* \* \*

"It will not do to say that there shall be miracles wrought to raise the natural body, for that declaration, lacking the virtue of intelligent explanation, would be a still greater tax on one's credulity.

"We are as far from understanding the above as the author seems removed from an answer to our review of our departed Bro. Richards. Bro. Chadwick, the Committee, does not seem to believe very much in a *material* resurrection. He said of the *resurrection* body, 'We cannot say that that body will be a *material* body.' What then? Speaking of the same body he said, 'We believe it will be a *spiritual* body.' If the resurrection body is to be 'a *spiritual* body,' it would seem that *said* body, before *raising* it, had been *laid down*. Then it follows that a *spirit* had been *dead*, *buried* and *resurrected*. For if *resurrected* it must have been *buried*. What? Bury a *spirit*? A *spirit dead*? Where, then, is the *immortality* of the *immaterial* part of man? Bro. Chadwick is either off his base, or has failed to make himself understood.

"We would not discuss this question in a review but for the fact that the issue falls within the domain of Masonic faith and dogma. Dr. A. G. Mackey says, as the twentieth LANDMARK, 'That every Mason must believe in a *resurrection* to a future life.' As such belief is required of 'every Mason,' we believe in the doctrine, teach it, and will defend it. 'A resurrection to a future life' will be the raising up of *that which was laid down*, and the *giving life* to *that which was dead*. Bro. Chadwick accepts the fact of a resurrection as stated in the above Landmark. So does this writer. Then we are agreed. Bro. Chadwick says the resurrection in which he believes, has no reference to 'a *material* body,' but has reference to 'a *spiritual* body.' If he will show where 'a *spiritual* body' is *buried*, we will then look for and expect the *resurrection* of the *spirit* that was buried in the grave. But he teaches in the Scripture lesson of the third degree, that after the body falls in death that '*then shall the spirit return unto God who gave it*'.

"Here the *SPRIT* is disposed of; goes back to its original Parent, and is, therefore, not *buried* or *laid down*. It cannot become the subject of a *resurrection*. What then will be raised up? Not the spirit, for it has *returned* to God. If the *body* be not the subject of a *resurrection*, there can be no *resurrection*, because there is nothing else to raise. Man is *material* and *immaterial*—body and spirit. What else is there for him to be? As his '*spirit returns* to God who gave it,' and '*the dust (body) returns* to the earth as it was,' there is nothing for the 'Landmark' to refer to but the *body*, when said Landmark requires 'that every Mason must believe in a *resurrection* to a future life.' The 'Landmark' quadrates with Divine Revelation, which proclaims the triumph of the law of life over the law of decay and death. The power of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah is the pledge of this triumph. He proclaimed the doctrine and then demonstrated it by raising those who were dead, and gave final proof of the truth of the statement by triumphing over Death himself. A want of faith in the truth does not make void the truth. 'Why should it be thought a thing incredible with men, that God should raise the dead?' Human philosophy cannot explain the mystery, because it does not belong to the domain of philosophy, but to the realm of faith. God must do His own work in His way. Human reason says it is impossible, because resurrection is a miracle, and miracles are contrary to the laws of nature. Masonry and Revelation say it is possible because God has declared it shall be done. We believe Masonry and God before we accept the deliverances of philosophy and the mutterings of reason about the impossible. God reigns and God is THE LIFE of all things. When He speaks it will be done, as His fiat was obeyed when He said, *LIGHT BE!* And light was.

"Bro. Chadwick says that flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God. So say we, because the Divine voice has proclaimed it. But man, in the entirety of his nature, will inherit that kingdom, because it is to be the kingdom of LIFE, where there shall be no more death. To inherit that which is spiritual and eternal, man must be changed morally and physically. Hence the purification of his moral nature here, and the resurrection of his physical nature to a future life, as taught by the Landmark. In that resurrection the purified body will become so spiritualized that it will be the spiritual body that Bro. Chadwick is talking about. He may not be so far away after all from the truth. We hope he may not be so far from the right side of things when the resurrection comes, as his theory seems to place him now."

We must admit and confess that we do not believe in a "*material* resurrection." We do not believe in the resurrection of the (this body at all. We believe in the resurrection of Christ and of the dead, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that this body is I, myself, nor that the body of Christ was Christ. Let Bro. Vincil *read* once, not *repeat* as he has in his calling, a thousand times, or more, perhaps, the 15th chapter of first Corinthians, and he will find that the resurrection of *this body* is never mentioned, but the contrary; Paul in verse 37 utterly denies the resurrection of the physical body; that it is not *this body* but the man, the *being*, which is raised, whether Christ or man. As in verse 4, that "*He rose again the third day,*" speaking of Christ. Verse 12, "Now, if Christ be preached that *He* rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of *the dead?*" Verse 13: "But if there be no resurrection of *the dead*, then is *Christ* not risen." Verse 14: "And if *Christ* be not risen, etc., and so on for the whole of verses 14 to 17—and so in verse 20: "But now is *Christ* risen from the dead." But not one word of the raising of the *body* of Christ, or the *body* of any man. It is Christ himself, not His body that is raised, that is become "the first fruits." There is no resurrection of *he* (*this*) *body*, as said before, even alluded to in the whole chapter. The resurrection is a rise of man into a higher life.

Bro. Vincil says: "In that resurrection the purified body will become so spiritualized that it will be the spiritual body that Bro. Chadwick is talking about." Please, Bro. Vincil, *read* your *Bible* again. St. Paul says: "But some one will say, how are the dead (meaning the *being*, not the body, the ego, the I), raised up? and with what kind of body do they (the dead) come? Thou fool (or literally foolish one), that which thou sowest is not (literally) made alive except it die; and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be (literally) the future body, but, giving a literal translation to the Greek, a mere kernel, possibly of wheat, or of some other kind. But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed a body of its own.

But Bro. Vincil is loose in his logic. In criticising Bro. Chadwick, he says, "if the resurrection body is to be 'a spiritual body,' it would seem that *said* body, before *raising* it, had been *laid down*."

Why that if? St. Paul says, "it is raised a spiritual body." He does not say a spiritual body, or any other body is raised—and again, "it follows that a *spirit* had been *dead, buried and resurrected*." Who said "a spirit?" and how can a spiritual *body* be called a spirit? "For if *resurrected* it must have been *buried*. What! Bury a *spirit*? A *spirit dead!* Where then is the *immortality* of the immaterial part of man?" We suggest that Bro. Vincil has got off his base, if logically speaking, he was ever on it.

But we have not space to follow further, the illogical points in Bro. Vincil's criticism. Even Bro. Mackey, whom he refers to as authority and who never was considered sound in his logic, or always careful in his facts, is not quite so illogically bad as Bro. Vincil in his statement of the Twentieth Landmark. He quotes, "Dr. A. G. Mackey says in his Twentieth Landmark 'that every Mason must believe in a *resurrection* to a future life.'" So do we, but not the resurrection of this body, nor any body, but I, myself, am the one to be raised to a future life, and He will give me not this body which I now have, but a spiritual body for me to inhabit, to dwell in—I believe the spirit returns to God who gave it, but not in the sense of Bro. Vincil—that would be Buddhism—no more than I can believe in the resurrection of the (*this*) body, a doctrine derived not from the teachings of Christ and his Apostles, but from Pagan Egypt, and centuries after Christ, grafted on to his religion, as were other Pagan doctrines.

"We believe Masonry and God before we accept the deliverances of philosophy and the mutterings of reason about the impossible." This is another *non sequitur*. The question is, whether the Resurrection of *the body*, is one of the teachings of Masonry and God. We deny, that the doctrine is found in the teachings of one or the revelations of the other. We have long since learned to believe, that God has revealed nothing *contrary* to the reason which he has given us, though He has revealed many things that we, with our finite powers, cannot fully comprehend. When, therefore, we have presented to us, a dogma which is in conflict with our reason, we reject the dogma as not forming a part of the revelation of God, or as not in the teachings of Freemasonry. We still believe in God and the verity of His word. We do not do as the brother we alluded to earlier in this report did, who, when his mind—his reason—revolted at some of the religious teachings of his childhood, ceased to believe in God's Revelation, and almost in the existence of God Himself, and would have done so, as he confessed, had he not been checked, on and by his initiation into Masonry, and I have no doubt he would have become an atheist in reality, had he found, that Freemasonry taught as an essential, the resurrection of the body, in addition to a belief in God and immortality, and the practice of all the virtues.

But this writer does not propose to don the cloth, and has written thus much only to protest against the incorporation into Freemasonry of dogmas of religious belief, or anything of religion, other than a

belief in God and immortality, and the practice of all the social and moral virtues. Those who believe in religious dogmas, which I do not, are welcome to their belief, but they have no right to say they are part of Freemasonry or part of God's revelation, and that it is essential I should believe in them to be a Freemason, or cease to be called a Christian even. Against all that, a solemn protest is entered, and to enter this protest, in this form, against the introduction of the dogmas of creeds as a part of Freemasonry, is the reason for touching upon this subject at all.

#### PERPETUAL JURISDICTION.

This is another of the new questions now under discussion. We quote first from Bro. Gurney's Report on Foreign Correspondence to the Grand Lodge of ILLINOIS:

"Excited discussion has failed to reveal any reason, taken from the ancient law, that justifies a condemnation of the inalienable right of continuous objection to the admission of a profane to the rights or immunities of the Lodge. The tirade against the doctrine is unaccompanied by any evidence that a rejected candidate should not be compelled to have the assent of the rejecting Lodge before his ambition is gratified. On the contrary, the weight of evidence discloses an axiom in Masonry, that a rejection is the inherent right of the member and should be respected, because it is assumed by its secrecy, to be the act of the Lodge, and into which no inquiries can be instituted."

"Resolutions were offered in Grand Lodge, Indian Territory, thus:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the system of perpetual jurisdiction works great hardship upon the Craft, especially in the Western country."

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge has, and of right should have, exclusive jurisdiction upon all material that has been domiciled within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge for the term of three years. Consideration deferred."

"In the first place, it is difficult to conceive how such jurisdiction works to the disadvantage of the Craft, unless it be that a *fee* is of primary importance—more so than the character of a petitioner. If a rejected candidate cannot secure waiver of jurisdiction, it is *prima facie* evidence of unworthiness, and we can't imagine why time, alone, should be permitted to obliterate such testimony. In the second place, a rejected candidate is not the 'material' of any Lodge in whose jurisdiction he may subsequently find domicile. Take the case of a candidate for advancement. Do our brethren of Indian Territory permit any other than the initiating Lodge to advance an E. A. or F. C. except upon waiver of jurisdiction? If not, why not? Is not continuous jurisdiction in one case just as permissible or justifiable as in the other? The mover of the resolution will reply by saying, that work has been commenced upon the candidate for advancement and of right should be concluded by the initiating Lodge. This is true, but just as true is it that when a rough ashlar is brought up from the quarries, presented and *received* by the Lodge for *inspection*, labor upon it has *commenced*, and just as completely and legitimately as upon the E. A. or F. C. applying for further distinction. When a Lodge has been opened, it is at *work*."

IOWA: The question came up in Address of Grand Master, and was ended in an anomalous manner by Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. The Grand Master says:

"A resident of Des Moines visited his former home in Ireland, and while there was made a Master Mason, and received a certificate of membership attested by the seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and after his return here, he sought admission to Capital Lodge as a visitor. Shall we admit him? I answered no; that he must be first healed. Such I understand to be the express law of this jurisdiction. A similar case is reported by this Grand Lodge for the year 1877, where a resident of Iowa was temporarily in Scotland, and there made a Master Mason, was dimitted from the Lodge, and furnished with a diploma from the Grand Lodge of Scotland (as stated by the then Grand Master), 'for the purpose of permitting him to join the Lodge in his own country, and at his own home.' In this case it was held that he could not be recognised as a Mason in Iowa until he should be first healed. A resolution of this Grand Lodge, adopted as early as 1866, 'forbids all Lodges to receive or regard as a regular Mason, until they shall have been healed, all persons resident of this State who may have been made Masons without the authority of the Lodge nearest their permanent residence.' With this declared law, the duty of your Grand Master was plain, and the law was followed.

"I will state that my action was based entirely on the authority quoted; that as an original question, I should have held the brother entitled to respect and recognition as a Mason. It seems to me that the plainest principles of social, fraternal or political government would justify such a conclusion. I refer now to the relation of the *person*, to the Order, and not as to what should be the law or rule as between jurisdictions or Lodges. The Order is universal, Grand Lodge Jurisdictions are independent, and Lodges are the gate-ways of admission. Is it not true, as a Masonic Canon, that a Mason, legally so, in one of these independent jurisdictions, is such the wide-world over? Can we say *no*, in harmony with our teaching that 'Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion'?"

"It is the law of England, Scotland and Ireland, that sojourners there may be made Masons, and it is a law much older than this jurisdiction or its resolution of 1886.

"Let me submit this question within our own jurisdiction; a resident within the jurisdiction of a particular Lodge applies and is accepted in the Lodge of an adjoining jurisdiction; he knows nothing of Masonic laws; he solicits the aid of a friend, is recommended and made a Mason; he has been regularly obligated and instructed in the mysteries of Masonry 'in a just and lawfully constituted Lodge;' a law, of which he was in fact and presumably ignorant, has been violated by the Lodge; will you refuse him the hand of fellowship, or turn him away from the doors of your Masonic homes merely because the Lodge has done wrong? Would you say in that case *he must be healed!*

"What I have said with regard to the reasonableness of such a law applies with like force to residents of the State made Masons in other States or countries. It may present questions for settlement between jurisdictions, but as to persons, when you answer in the affirmative this question: 'Was he made in a just and lawfully constituted Lodge?' I believe you have closed the door of inquiry as to his being a Mason, and unless not found worthy, he is entitled to recognition. Admission to Lodges as a visitor might be refused, *fas*, barring my present official rank, it might be to me, but it should be for other reasons than that 'he is not a Mason.'

"The conclusion of the Grand Lodge seems to be based on the idea that it can legislate for profanes, residents of the jurisdiction. This idea is to my mind erroneous. What authority has the Grand Lodge over the profane, or what is the relation between them? No author-

ity or relationship. If the profane should seek relationship within its jurisdiction, it may then prescribe the terms and point out the gateway of admission. If he does not seek relationship, he cannot hear its voice, and is not the subject of its laws. When, on his outward course, he crosses the threshold of its jurisdiction, he leaves behind a law to which he was never amenable, and which, in consequence, cannot impose on him any obligation. In a new jurisdiction he seeks alliance with the Order. Who then shall prescribe the terms? Is he amenable to that law he has never known? Or is it the consistent rule that he has the right to rely on the statements of the Craft while without the pale of light, and that for its wrongs he is in no sense responsible, and that his acceptance in a lawfully constituted Lodge is conclusive, as between the candidate and the Order, and that interjurisdictional questions shall be settled by the parties thereto? And then the folly of a *healing* or *re-obligating*, as though a Masonic obligation was of a local or jurisdictional importance—that it could be good in one locality or jurisdiction and not in another. I submit that this healing or re-obligating should never be applied except with a view to render the obligation, before taken, valid or binding, as where a Lodge has not legal authority to act as a Lodge, or, if authorized, it is not legally constituted for the occasion, as where none of the principal officers are present, or not a constitutional number, and is then done only that the compact or alliance between the candidate and the Order may be inviolable. Dismiss the question of inviolability—of the candidate having assumed a binding obligation—and the ceremony of healing or re-obligating is a mockery, if not shameful. Then, on what principles can this Grand Lodge say to the resident profanes of the jurisdiction, when sojourners elsewhere, that *our laws must govern you as to acquiring Masonic rights?*

"The civilization of centuries, based upon considerations of natural justice, says to all men that their conduct and rights are to be governed by the laws of the realm or State in which they *are*, and not that in which their residence may be. And rights thus required and liabilities thus incurred, meet the sustaining hand of the law in all countries. I am not able to discover why the same rule is not salutary for Masonic government.

"I am not urging that the law of Scotland, Ireland or England in this respect, is better than ours; that is, I do not say that it would not be better if all Grand Jurisdictions were to agree that only residents of particular jurisdictions should be eligible to the degrees therein. Upon that question I am expressing no opinion, as it is foreign to the question before us. But I unhesitatingly say, that barring agreements as between Lodges and jurisdictions, the Lodges of the Masonic world are open to the profane to seek admission, and once admitted, he is a member of the Order universal, and not of a particular jurisdiction. That no Grand Jurisdiction can, of itself, say to certain of the profane, you can only become Masons in this jurisdiction, and upon our terms.

"These Grand Jurisdictions may apportion the quarries of the world, but in the absence of compact, they are a common heritage and field for labor, and material when once selected, made ready by proper hands, and adjusted with proper tools, under the superintendence of a Master Workman, becomes an essential part of the structure, and it is not to be displaced, re-dressed, or "healed," and relayed at the bidding of other Masters. It would have been a strange occurrence, at the building of the Temple, if a stone well selected, prepared and laid should have been removed to be relaid, not to correct a defect of workmanship, but to answer a dispute that it was not prepared and adjusted by the proper school or class of workmen. It would have

been a system of *healing* akin to ours;—a healing of the *workmen* and not the *work*.

"I urge that it should be the law of this jurisdiction that Masons made under the laws of any jurisdiction are Masons in Iowa, and if consequences must follow for a violation of law, let them rest with the parties at fault."

On this the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported as follows:

"*Fourth*—There has been referred to us that part of the Address of the Grand Master on the subject 'Grand Lodge of Ireland.'

"The whole subject—the reasons, the history, the correspondence—is carefully stated in that address, at length, and this committee will not at this hour restate it.

"The question is, shall a Grand Jurisdiction in accord with us, and recognized by us by many fraternal relations, have the power to make Masons of citizens of Iowa in accordance with the rule and practice of that jurisdiction known and followed since before the existence of this Grand Lodge?

"We agree with the Grand Master, that so long as we recognize a jurisdiction, we must recognize Masons made by it under *their* customs and laws.

"We therefore recommend that the resolution of 1866, forbidding 'all Lodges to receive, or regard as a regular Mason, until they shall have been healed, all persons resident of this State who may have been made Masons without the authority of the Lodge nearest their permanent residence,' be repealed."

The report was adopted.

MAINE: Bro. Drummond, reviewing Bro. Gurney, says:

"He defends perpetual jurisdiction: we did so, until we came to the conclusion that the old charge refers to *accepted* and not to *rejected* material. Then, believing that a candidate is not always properly rejected, or if he is, that he may redeem himself, we came to the further conclusion that the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides is best qualified to judge of his worthiness; and favored in our Grand Lodge the change of 'perpetual jurisdiction' to jurisdiction for a limited number of years in such cases."

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Bro. Wait, in reviewing Bro. Drummond, says:

"Upon another subject, quoting from our report, Bro. Drummond comments:

"Now we are not sure that we come so near agreeing with him as we supposed. He will know whether we do or not, from the following: We hold that if a man knowing our law of jurisdiction, and fearing he might be rejected if he applies here, goes abroad to evade our law and get his degrees, we may with propriety refuse to recognize him, although he has not been guilty of such conduct as would warrant the filing of charges against him."

"The case thus put was not in our mind at the writing of the views thus alluded to; we will say, however, that if, in the case supposed, the person practices no deception, but merely avails himself of the law of a jurisdiction that does not recognize or act upon the law of his residence, and obtains the degrees honestly and in conformity with those laws, in a regular and legitimate Lodge of the order, it is our opinion that he thereby becomes a legitimate Mason, and that he cannot be denied recognition as such without an inferential withdrawal

of recognition of the legitimacy of the Lodge conferring the degrees, and of the Grand Lodge as well, under which it works. We see no universality in Masonry if such is not the law of the institution."

"Premising that we combat his argument against a decision of the Grand Master of Michigan, quoting his own comments which called forth our remarks, Bro. Drummond proceeds:

"He holds that in such case the election is void: but that the conferring of the degrees, without any election, makes the candidate a legitimate Mason. He likens the case to one in court, *having no jurisdiction*, but which proceeds to execute its sentence. We do not take precisely this view. Cases often occur in which a court, having primarily no jurisdiction, *acquires it by the act of the party, so far as he is concerned.* Now Lodges have jurisdiction to confer degrees, not indeed upon all comers, nevertheless, if a man submits to the jurisdiction of a Lodge, it has jurisdiction enough to make him a regular Mason, and we hold that if one submits to the jurisdiction of a Lodge and is rejected, he is estopped to deny its jurisdiction. The Lodge, by his action, does acquire a degree of jurisdiction that prevents its action from being wholly void. It has violated the law, but its action is valid. We would say here that we utterly repudiate the idea that candidates are the property of a Lodge; and the notion that the law of jurisdiction was made for the benefit of Lodges; but hold that the law is established to protect the Fraternity from the admission of unworthy men. To point our argument more precisely, we would ask Brother Wait if he would hold that a man was legally naturalized who should take all the oaths and go through the complete ceremony of naturalization in a court having no jurisdiction? Of course not. So we say that because, when a man is initiated in a Lodge, he does acquire rights, the Lodge is not absolutely without jurisdiction and the same consequences follow its decision; whether favorable or adverse."

"Much in this argument appears specious, but we must say with all deference to our brother's ability and legal acumen, it seems to us not sound. 'Cases often occur,' indeed, 'in which a court, having primarily no jurisdiction, acquires it by the act of the party, *so far as he is concerned.*' But it is familiar to all lawyers that this is so because the submission by the person to the jurisdiction *gives* the jurisdiction and makes the action of the court lawful. Now, it is not in the power of a profane, by any petition, or any submission of himself to a Lodge, to confer jurisdiction upon it in his case. The jurisdiction of Lodges over candidates is obtained in no such way; it is confined by the power constituting the Lodge and for the general purposes and interests of Masonry. It may be true, as Bro. Drummond asserts, and if so it is the conclusive argument for our view, that candidates are not the property of Lodges, but the law of jurisdiction is established to protect the Fraternity from the admission of unworthy men. The objection, in the case supposed, is, not that the Lodge has no jurisdiction of the person or candidate, but that it has no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the work proposed, and that the law forbids it taking jurisdiction although the candidate consent. There is another decisive infirmity in the analogy suggested by our brethren of Maine between the Lodge and the courts. It is a fundamental maxim in municipal jurisprudence, that every man is bound, and is conclusively presumed, to know the law. When the courts obtain jurisdiction because of the submission of the party to it, the party is bound, and is conclusively presumed, to know to what he is submitting and hence he is justly held bound by the result. But, in Masonry, the presumption is the direct opposite. No profane is presumed, or is bound, to know the law of Masonry, and when his petition is presented he knows not whether it is to a Lodge which can rightfully entertain it or not. There is neither justice nor reason, therefore, in the claim that he is bound by any action which it turns out the Lodge had no right to take. But after the degree has been conferred the case is totally different. The reception of the degree has then become an accomplished fact. The Lodge is one of the recognized bodies of the institution, authorized to communicate to a profane that which transforms him into a Mason. When

it makes that communication the person becomes truly a Mason, possessed of all the characteristics of a Mason. It is the executed act of an authorized body of the institution, which the institution must recognize."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Bro. Singleton in his Report on Foreign Correspondence has the following:

"The position we occupy is this: So long as we claim personal jurisdiction over rejected material no other Lodge can regularly make a Mason of that material without our consent. We grant that it is not the old Masonic doctrine. It is purely American, but the Grand Lodges of the United States have been forced to adopt this rule in self-protection, and if we were to open the door to any other rule we should have great trouble."

Bro. Brown of Kansas on this, thus comments:

"No, it is not the old Masonic doctrine; neither is it the new in Europe, and at least in one American State—Indiana. The American doctrine is founded on the doctrine, 'We do not want you, and no other body shall receive you.' Self-protection did not originate the dogma, though selfishness, and sometimes outrageous meanness, give it countenance and insist on its being obeyed. If, however, we judge the times aright, this dogma with its few remaining congeners, will be banished from the realm of Freemasonry, and if ever mentioned it will be to illustrate an argument against the adoption and practice of some other petty, unmasonic tyranny."

UTAH. Under this head, Bro. Wait also reports on the protracted controversy between the Grand Lodges of Utah and Nevada, on a special case of violation of jurisdiction:

"It was ruled by the Grand Master of this jurisdiction in 1877, that the 'jurisdiction of a Lodge over a rejected candidate is perpetual,' and that 'the applicant having moved into a foreign jurisdiction strengthened rather than weakened this rule.' In his address this year Grand Master Williams thus refers to this decision:

"It is what is known among Masonic writers as the perpetual jurisdiction doctrine. I think it wrong. If an applicant has resided in Utah the length of time required by our Constitution it seems to me he ought to be treated as our material, notwithstanding he may at some previous time have been rejected in another jurisdiction. If this decision is not founded in reason nor supported by the weight of authority it should be reversed."

"The subject being brought before the grand body by the Committee on Jurisprudence, the decision of 1877 was, by a resolution adopted for the purpose, rescinded. So perpetual jurisdiction of Lodges over rejected candidates is no longer the law among our brethren of Utah."

MICHIGAN: Bro. Drummond, comments upon the decision of the Grand Master of Michigan, on that question as follows:

"We regret to see that the law of that jurisdiction is, that a member taking a dimit and moving out of the State cannot be re-admitted a member of his old Lodge. The application of the law of territorial jurisdiction to membership seems to us to be without reason and an unwarrantable encroachment upon the freedom of the individual.

"The Grand Lodge decided, reversing the decision of the Grand Master, that the jurisdiction of a Lodge attaches upon the *reception* of the petition, and is not taken away by a subsequent change of residence, but before the petition is acted upon. We concur."

The extent of the variableness of the opinions, and the scope the question has assumed, makes it the more difficult to state. Some hold that every person, whether a profane or Mason (and we hold that Entered Apprentices are Masons), are as it were, the property of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, the extent of that jurisdiction being determined by the Grand Lodge to which it owes its obedience, or, where there are two or more Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction over the same territory, then, while they have a sort of concurrent property in the profanes, as soon as his petition is presented to and received by a Lodge, an *exclusive* and perpetual ownership is acquired of the "material;" and where a petition has been received, no matter what disposition may be made by the Lodge, this right is held to be equally absolute as to the profane, before he petitions, with the limit, that if the profane before petitioning shall acquire a domicile and residence (that is become a citizen) of another jurisdiction, then the right of property of the first Lodge ceases and is transferred and attaches to the Lodge having jurisdiction over the new residence of the profane. This jurisdiction, or right of property in "the material," (?) may be waived at any time by the Lodge having the ownership (or jurisdiction), on proper and due application, and through the proper channel. Some say, by the second Lodge directly to the first, others that it must go through the Grand Masters of the respective Grand Lodge Jurisdictions, if there be more than one.

Others say there is no such perpetual jurisdiction, or ownership of material, indeed none at all, other than that each Lodge, when it has begun work by electing the petitioner and conferring a degree upon him shall not be interfered with in its work by another Lodge, as Bro. Drummond says, "the old charge refers to *accepted* and not to *rejected* material."

The whole controversy has grown out of the different interpretations put upon a clause in the fifth of the Old Charges, which reads, "none shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his work if he is capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the Lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the desires and draughts of him that began it."

This Dr. Mackey, in his work on Masonic Jurisprudence, page 45, gives as No. 10 of the fifteen articles of the Old York Constitutions of A. D. 926, and which in his version of it reads thus:

"10. A brother shall not supplant his fellow in the work, unless he be incapable of doing it himself; for then he may lawfully finish it, that pleasure and profit may be the mutual result."

Bro. Mackey in a note to the first line of this article says: "That is, no Lodge shall interfere with the work of another Lodge. These afford illustrations of how the operative allusions in all the old constitutions are to be interpreted in a speculative sense." And we will add, this remark of Bro. Mackey interpreting the old charge in question, illus-

trates how even Bro. Mackey was led by his preconceived notions to give an interpretation to the language of the Old Charge not found even between the lines; and how even Bro. Drummond only changed his mind when he "came to the conclusion that the old charge refers to *accepted* and not to *rejected* material." We do not imagine Brother Drummond goes back of the Old Charges as published in 1723, to find authority for any rule differing from them. He may go back to those of 926, or any other date as explanatory of those of 1723; but we submit that he cannot find in the articles of 926 or any other, any confirmation of the notion that the clause quoted from the 5th of "the charges" of 1723, had any reference or gave any support to the doctrine of Lodge jurisdiction. As shown by the Grand Master of Iowa, the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland have no such law or rule of action; referring to a similar case with the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1877. In that the Grand Secretary (of Grand Lodge of Scotland) was directed to say :

"That the Grand Committee are not prepared to recommend the adoption of the rule to which the Grand Secretary of Iowa refers. The Constitution of our Grand Lodge does not permit of any interference with daughter Lodges in their initiation of American residents in this country (temporarily or permanently), any more than with the practices of American and other foreign Grand Lodges as to the initiation of Brittsh subjects."

We have no doubt that the subject matter of this question is not a landmark, but is simply a Grand Lodge regulation, and can be made a general law governing the whole Fraternity only by mutual consent which shall obtain in the practice of all Grand Lodges. Each Grand Lodge can, of course, govern the Lodges in its own jurisdiction, and determine upon what material they shall or shall not work, but no Grand Lodge can make a rule for other Grand Lodges on this subject, nor can such a rule become general so as to give perpetual jurisdiction or determine the extent of jurisdiction extra-territorial until the same shall be agreed upon in some congress of Grand Lodges, as recommended by the Louisiana Resolutions of 1885, by the plan of Bro. Long, of West Virginia, in 1866, or in some similar way. This is not a question that can be settled by opinions of Grand Masters, of Committees of Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, nor by the opinions and arguments of Reporters on Correspondence. All the latter can do is to arrive, as they are now doing, to the conclusion that the question is not one pertaining to the Landmarks, nor as having any foundation on the old "charges," but is a matter of Grand Lodge regulation, subject to change, such as the wisdom of the Grand Lodges may from time to time direct. The Mason made such in one Grand Lodge jurisdiction in accordance with *its* laws is a Mason and must be so recognized by the Masons of the place of his residence as well as by all Masons.

Grand Lodges, however, may make rules restraining its Lodges from making Masons of residents of other Grand Lodge jurisdictions,

without previous consent, and may rightly expect that other jurisdictions will pursue a similar course. This may lead as it frequently has led to diplomatic controversy as it were, and that due courtesy which good Masons always extend to each other will bring about a proper settlement of all such controversies. The whole matter is international, and must depend upon treaty or the generally agreed law which may govern between sovereign and independent Grand Lodges. But the conclusion of your committee is that the question from the old charge (5th) made above has nothing to do with, has no reference to the right of property in material whether accepted or rejected, nor of any other subject discussed under the head of perpetual jurisdiction. The pretension that it does is altogether too speculative for even "Speculative Masonry."

#### PAST MASTER'S DEGREE.

The writer of this Report, discussed the question of the Past Master's Degree, in reports of this kind during the years 1855 to 1860, and had supposed that there was in the latter of those years a like opinion held by nearly all the eminent writers, and Masonic jurists in the country. The idea had been acquiesced in, whatever may have been the practice, that the degree of Past Master was not at all necessary, not essential to the Master of a Lodge, and was a matter over which a Lodge, or Grand Lodge had and could have no control.

The practice, in this jurisdiction, was, during the years above given and for years subsequent thereto, *not to require* the newly installed Master, to be invested with the degree *before* installation—nor at any time. Most of those installed as Masters were already Royal Arch Masons, and as a consequence possessed of the Chapter degree of Past Master; when there happened a case otherwise, and the writer remembers two or three, the newly elected Master was installed, and *then, on his giving up the Chair*, he received "the secrets of the Chair," in other words, and without any circumlocution, the Past Master's degree. It was given him by Past Masters on their own volition, and as an honorarium; and as a token that he had become one of them—had passed the Chair—had been elected to and presided for a time in the Oriental Chair of King Solomon, etc. With this ceremony, neither the Lodge, the Grand Lodge, nor any of the officers as such had anything to do; nor was it deemed at all necessary to, or a part of the installation ceremonies. But the secrets, such as they were, if any, belonged to the Past Masters, who had received the degree, whether in a Chapter, or at a convocation of Past Masters, and were communicated to the newly or recently installed Master.

But it seems this simple settlement of the question in controversy and the practice under it, was not adopted, or rather not followed in practice in many jurisdictions; and, being an innovation, an addition to ancient Freemasonry, has created as usually happens with innovations, the controversy now going on.

We will quote from the proceedings of some of the Grand Lodges showing how the minds of Masons of the present day run on the subject. We will add, that nearly or quite all of the advocates of the doctrine that the Past Master's degree is an essential of the ceremony of the installation, are of two classes, either young Masons who have not as yet really studied or looked into the philosophy or history of the question, or the "old fogies" of the Order, who have never thought there could be any change in Masonry, which is true, but also that what they were first taught, no matter how crude the teaching, was of the essence of Freemasonry. We quote principally from Bro. Gurney, of ILLINOIS, whose comments are better than our own can possibly be.

**MARYLAND:** It seems that in this jurisdiction they have an association of Past Masters, who appoint the time and do the work on the whole lot. This is found in the recommendation of Bro. Wroth in reviewing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kansas for 1885. We take the extract from Grand Master Buck's address, and the comments of Bro. Wroth thereon :

In speaking of the Past Master's degree, he says :

" Several times since December 25th, I have had to issue dispensations to install the officers. In one case the Master elect had served two years as S. W.; and on the 22d of December the time arrived, under their By-Laws, for installation, but a sufficient number of actual Past Masters did not arrive. I believe the time has come when we can, without detriment, lay aside this useless ornament. If no other course suggest itself, let there be a convention appendent to the Grand Lodge where that degree can be conferred."

" Appoint your time and have an association of Past Masters, as we have in Maryland, and let them do the work for the subordinates."

And again Bro. Wroth comments on a resolution of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory :

" The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution, that where they could not get three actual Past Masters to confer the degree on a Worshipful Master elect, he could be installed without; and that in the absence of the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, the Junior Past Master could open and conduct the business of the Lodge. We cannot agree with any such. The Past Master's degree is a part of the installation ceremony, and we have never believed in the right of any one except the three first officers to *open* a Lodge. After the Lodge is open, then the Junior Past Master may take charge."

**UTAH:** Bro. Wroth quotes from the proceedings of this Grand Lodge and comments thereon :

" The following was offered, and referred to the Board of Custodians, who will report next year :

" WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over the three Degrees of Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry only, viz: The Degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, and none other; and

" WHEREAS, The Ancient Regulations of Symbolic Masonry recognize these three Degrees only, and do not authorize a fourth Degree, or give permission for a secret organization within the body of the Lodge; and

" WHEREAS, Any Degree conferred in a Lodge that was fabricated beyond the precincts of the Lodge is a humiliation to Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry, which is fully able to stand upon its own merits, and need not borrow part of its ceremonials from an association of Masons outside of the Lodge; be it therefore

" Resolved, That the conferring of the Past Master's Degree upon the Master-elect, heretofore considered by the Grand Lodge of Utah a part of the Installation Ceremonies, be and is hereby abolished.

" CHRISTOPHER DIEHL."

"We have always considered it more as a necessary portion of the installation ceremony of a Worshipful Master elect, than as a separate and distinct degree. We have an excellent association, which meets on St. John's Days, and confers the degree on W. M.'s elect. We would regret having it abolished. Neither do we think it would be right so to do. Bro. Diehl quotes from the other Grand Lodge reports to sustain the view he has taken."

ILLINOIS: Bro. Gurney, quoting from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, says:

"A *virtual* Past Master should not be admitted into a Lodge of *actual* Past Masters.

"A *virtual* Past Master, if elected Master of his Lodge, may be installed without again receiving the degree in a Lodge of *actual* Past Masters. I am not aware of any authoritative decision on this point in Maryland. My own judgment would lead me to decide differently, but the authorities seem to sustain the decision as made.—*Lockwood's Masonic Law*, ch. 10, sec. 4.

"A logical observation of these decisions reveals, as it seems to us, a rare inconsistency. The Grand Master's 'judgment' leads him in the right direction, and he should have followed that, rather than the proposition that there are *four* degrees in a Lodge of Masons. The immemorial law provides for but *three*—no more—notwithstanding Bro. Tyson's authorities are of another opinion. Years ago the Grand Lodge of Illinois kicked this barnacle (degree of P. M.) from her doors, and upon the ground that the ancient, fundamental law did not make any provision for its incorporation into the Lodge—not any more than it has for the multitude of degrees and orders now clamoring for Masonic parentage upon the plea that they have been the product of Masons."

He also quotes from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and commenting thereon, says:

"It is found in his official decisions that, "it is unnecessary to confer the Past Master's degree upon a Master elect, he having previously received said degree preparatory to the Royal Arch; provided, that the installing officer is satisfied that he is in possession of the same.

"In the first place, there is no authority for this so-called degree to be found in the primal constitutions of the Fraternity. Second, it is an abnormality which has found unwarranted domicile, and should be repudiated. In the third place, by what stretch of the imagination does Bro. Mason admit the propriety of admitting the 'degree' of another association of Masons, of which the *Lodge* knows nothing, as of validity therein? It is bad enough that our brethren of this bright jurisdiction should tolerate a barnacle of its own, but of unauthorized status in the Lodge; but more that they should assent to the unwise assumption that a degree of the Chapter has any place therein."

TENNESSEE: We had marked a passage in these proceedings for insertion here, being no less than the form of organization of the Past Masters of Tennessee.

Bro. Gurney quotes the whole, which we take with his comments:

"The following record will awaken considerable interest. Home readers will be rather surprised that an old side degree is permitted a distinct organization, and under the tacit patronage of a Grand Lodge of the *three* degrees of the Craft.

## “ PAST MASTERS.

“ At a Convocation of Past Masters, held in Freemason's Hall, in Nashville, on January 26, 1886, there were present:

(Here follows a list of officers.)

“ The Secretary presented a certificate from John Frizzell, Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee, that the following brethren had been regularly elected to preside over and govern their respective Lodges, to-wit:

(Here follows a list of names.)

“ They were presented and duly installed.

“ On motion of Bro. Ewin Burney, Bros. Chas. M. Carroll, Geo. H. Morgan and P. H. Craig were appointed a committee to formulate and report a constitution for a permanent organization of the Past Masters of Tennessee. The Convocation then closed to assemble again to-morrow evening.

“ JANUARY 27.

“ The Convocation reassembled with the same officers as at the previous meeting, except the J. W., which place was filled by W. A. Smith.

“ The committee, through their chairman, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

“ Your committee respectfully submit the following:

## “ CONSTITUTION.

## “ ARTICLE I.

“ The Convocation shall be known as the Grand Convocation of Past Masters of Tennessee.

## “ ARTICLE II.

“ The officers shall be the same as those required in a Past Master's Lodge, to be elected annually by ballot, and the members shall be all the Past Masters of Tennessee who have heretofore received the degree and sign this Constitution and those who may hereafter be elected to membership or elected and receive the degree.

## “ ARTICLE III.

“ The meetings shall be held annually during the meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge on such a day as the Worshipful Master may designate.

## “ ARTICLE IV.

“ This degree may be conferred on all who may present proper certificates of their election as Worshipful Master of a legally constituted Lodge of Master Masons.

## “ ARTICLE V.

“ This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of all members present.

“ The following signed the constitution and became members:

(Here follows a list of names.)

“ The following officers were elected:

(Here follows a list of officers.)

“ On motion, the Secretary was directed to request the Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge to publish the proceedings of this Convocation with the proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

“ No further business appearing, the Grand Convocation was closed.

“ Bro. Frank M. Smith (reporter), speaking of this *degree* (?) in his review of Kansas, agrees with Grand Master Buck, that it is time to lay aside this useless ornament. It is not only a useless ornament, but its indulgence weakens our lines of defense against the horde of parasites that would fasten their poisonous fangs upon the body of the Fraternity. It is our opinion that if the brethren of Tennessee fully comprehended their error, they would, *at once*, abandon it. If the Past Masters of this jurisdiction desired yearly social intercourse, these convocations would be commendable; but when a secret organization is established *within the body of the Lodge*, to propagate a DEGREE (in the name of Masonry) entirely unknown to the ancient constitutions of the Craft, they encourage treason against the Fraternity. It is quite true that the nondescript has considerable age. So has the multitude of degrees and orders with which the Lodge has no connection. Why any discrimination?”

Also Bro. Gurney's comments on the Grand Lodge of Texas:

"The Grand Master was asked, 'is a brother entitled to receive the degree of Past Master after his term of office as W. M. has expired?' In his reply, dissenting, he regards the *so-called* degree of Past Master as nothing more than a part of the ceremony of installation, and if not then received, no right to it thereafter obtains."

COLORADO: Grand Master Peabody reported decision 3d:

"3d. That the Past Master's degree need not be conferred upon the W. M. elect of a Lodge, at the time of his installation, before he could enter upon and discharge the duties of his office, but that it should be received at the first available opportunity thereafter."

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, Bro. Woodbury, chairman, on this question was adopted, as follows:

"In No. 3, strike out the following: 'but that it should be received at the first available opportunity thereafter.' Your committee are of opinion that the Past Master's degree, to be at all serviceable or desirable, should be conferred before installation and performance of the duties of Master."

Bro. Greenleaf, on Correspondence, under the head of Oregon, for 1885, reports as follows:

"He rendered thirteen decisions, all of which were approved with one or two exceptions. We quote the sixth, from which we most emphatically dissent, and are surprised that the Grand Lodge should approve it.

"*Sixth.* It is unnecessary to confer the Past Master's degree upon the Master elect, he having previously received said degree preparatory to the Royal Arch; provided, that the installing officer is satisfied that he is in possession of the same.

"The Chapter is not authorized to confer any degree on behalf of the Lodge or a convocation of P. M.'s, that we are aware of. By what process of reasoning can the installing officer satisfy actual P. M.'s who are not Chapter members, that the brother is in possession of the degree. We deny his right to make use of information or divulge secrets obtained in a *chartered* body like the Chapter, in an entirely different assemblage, which meets for a specific purpose, without any warrant, except that founded upon tradition and long established custom. We deny the right of a virtual P. M. to sit in a convocation of actual P. M.'s. Should your P. M.'s installed as above visit convocations in other States they would be excluded. We have seen Past Grand Masters obliged to withdraw from a convocation because they had been installed in accordance with your rule. It won't work, and you had better change your law or allow Masters to be installed without it if the constitutional number to confer it cannot be obtained.

KENTUCKY: Grand Master Witt says: "What is the necessity for the Past Master's degree as a prerequisite for holding the office of Master of a Masonic Lodge? The rulings of this Grand Lodge on this subject appear to be almost ridiculous. In the same paragraph, Digest, page 111, you accord to a Chapter Past Master the very fullest recognition by permitting him to be installed as a Master without again receiving the degree in a Lodge of actual Past Masters, and immediately following this, you deny him the privilege of being present in a Lodge of actual Past Masters. In fact, there appears to be no such thing as a Lodge of Actual Past Masters; it is merely a convocation; no records are kept, and there is no written evidence of a conference of the degree.

Again, this Grand Lodge has ruled that the officers elect of a Lodge shall be installed immediately after their election, and no provision is made by which the Master elect shall receive the Past Master's degree, while even if there was time and opportunity for the conference of the degree, it frequently occurs that suitable persons duly qualified as Actual Past Masters, can not be found to do the work. Why not relieve our statutes of these seeming absurdities and abolish the Past Master's degree?"

MAINE: Bro. Drummond on decision of Grand Master of Colorado, and report of Committee thereon, as heretofore quoted, says: "Holding as we do that the so-called "Past Master's degree" is mere instruction, we agree with the Grand Master."

Bro. Drummond, also quoting from Grand Master Miller of Kansas, comments:

"5. A Master elect of a chartered Lodge has not been properly installed until he has been solemnly inducted to the Oriental Chair of King Solomon by a convocation of regular Past Masters. The fact that our constitution is silent on the subject, does not dispense with its essential necessity as a part of the ceremony of installation. It is one of the ancient regulations which with Masons of this day should have the force and effect of landmarks, unless expressly forbidden by constitutional enactment.

"As a Past Master of the Grand Jurisdiction of Kansas, I know nothing whatever of the so-called Chapter Past Master degree."

"That we recommend the disapproval of the following decision, as not in accord with the existing laws of this Grand Jurisdiction. Your Committee asserts that the Grand Lodge of Kansas does not assume any control over the Past Master's degree, so called, and does not claim any right to legislate in reference thereto."

"The fact that the Chapter has taken a part of the installation ceremony of the Master of a Lodge and *called* it a degree, seems to have frightened a good many of our brethren, and we are surprised to find that our Kansas brethren are among the number. We do not agree with the decision, because whenever the installing officer declares an officer installed into his office, he *is* installed, whatever part of the ceremonies may have been omitted. The Master is entitled to, and may receive subsequently, *all* the instruction that is omitted, whether it is the use of the gavel or the secrets of the chair.

"After this declaration of the committee, the Grand Lodge, with singular inconsistency, do proceed 'to legislate in reference thereto' by declaring that it shall not be a part of the installation ceremony! It is better to follow the ancient usages of the Craft, as the Grand Master well says, and not to be frightened out of our propriety by the fear that somebody else will do as we do.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Bro. Wait, on correspondence, quotes from decision of Grand Master of Ohio, and comments:

"The Past Master's degree must be conferred before the brother can be invested as a Master of a Lodge. Three actual Past Masters who have been elected and installed into office may form and open a Lodge of Past Masters and confer the degree. The Senior Past Master has the right to preside."

"We agree to all the above, including that relating to the degree of Past Master, though as to the latter we confess to an inability to comprehend the logic of the reasoning from a Masonic point of view. *Ita lex est scripta* we have been taught, and we bow to it; but the grounds or reason of the doctrine have never yet penetrated our comprehension.

NEBRASKA: Grand Master Reese passed upon and decided the question, which was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"No. 3. *Query*: Is a Master Mason who has received the Past Master's degree in a Lodge of Royal Arch Masons, but not in a convocation of actual Past Masters, eligible to the office of Master of a Lodge? *Answer*: No. He must take the actual Past Master's degree."

NEW YORK: Bro. Simmons, commenting on the decision of Grand Master Miller, of Kansas, says:

"The M. W. Brother refuses to recognize the so-called Chapter Past Master degree, and we venture to suggest that it would be better all the way around if the degree were entirely abolished."

OREGON: Bro. Chadwick, commenting on the criticism of Bro. Dodge in the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, says:

"That it is unnecessary to confer the Past Master's degree upon the Master elect, if he has taken the degree in the Chapter," Bro Dodge questions. Of course this would be a saving of time—but we believe that it would be better, more in harmony with the province of Symbolic Masonry if the Past Master's degree was conferred without any reference to the Chapter. A Past Master, not a member of the Chapter, cannot visit a Lodge of Past Masters—but all Chapter Masons can, even if it is a convocation of Blue Lodge Past Masters, be convened to confer the degree.

"We must go back and work altogether within the walls of Symbolic Masonry or we will find, to our regret, that we are in mid ocean without a compass to guide, or a rudder to the craft—and we should expect a brother, not a Chapter Mason, to make the very proper and pertinent inquiry Bro. Dodge here makes.

"Symbolic Masonry is wisely provided with all the elements necessary to protect, preserve and maintain itself. It has nothing to do with other degrees in any manner whatever; and we should see that it does not have anything to do with them—the so-called higher degrees."

WEST VIRGINIA: Grand Master Thornburg decided—

"Can Past Masters of the Chapter sit in and take part in a Blue Lodge of Past Masters convened for the purpose of conferring the Past Master's degree upon a Warden elect? *Answer*: 'They cannot.'"

But we forbear. And has it come to this, that Wardens elect are to have the Past Master's degree? We think we can trace the reasoning which led to the question and answer. As a Warden during the year may be called upon to exercise all the functions of Master, and as the degree of Past Master is necessary to qualify any one to preside, therefore the Wardens, before their installation, should have the degree. If this was so, then the Grand Lodge, composed of Masters and Wardens, would be competent to legislate upon the subject, all having the degree.

We have heard tyros say that they being a Past Master could not sit in a Lodge presided over by a Warden, because he had not the Past Master's degree. But this was said not on the idea that a Warden should have the degree, but that there was something so exalting in

the fact of having been a Past Master and having the degree he could, of right, displace the Warden and compel him to surrender his gavel. To such absurdities will error when believed in, lead otherwise sensible men. And this may explain the whole secret of the hold the degree has upon actual Past Masters. So far as the secrets are concerned, we are satisfied they were invented by a lot of Past Masters for their own amusement and convenience. And they conferred the degree thus invented by them upon recently installed Masters, not that they were entitled to the degree, but were eligible thereto. A Master Mason, according to the law governing certain side degrees, is eligible to the degree, but not entitled thereto; and as we may know when a sufficient number possessing one or more side degrees are assembled and have the time, they frequently confer such side degrees as they have, and select from those eligible thereto. The Past Master's degree is of the nature of side degrees, carrying with it as they do, a good moral lesson, but in length of time has acquired a dignity which other side degrees do not as yet possess.

The incorporation of the degree in the Chapter organization has undoubtedly given it its present dignity, but as a Grand Lodge, as a body, cannot, from absolute want of knowledge, legislate upon the subject, we hope to see the day when Past Masters will no longer pretend that it, the degree, is a necessary part of the installation ceremony, and leave it to the Chapter and such others as may choose to confer it as a side degree.

#### GRAND LODGES AND GRAND MASTERS.

Under the above heading are included the discussion which has prevailed in the several Grand Lodge jurisdictions by Masonic writers and jurists upon THE ORIGIN, HISTORY, POWERS, ETC., OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NATURE OF THE GRAND LODGE ORGANIZATION; AND THEIR RELATIONS TO EACH OTHER; THE INHERENT POWERS (AND LIMITATIONS TO THE POWERS) OF GRAND MASTERS—RIGHT OF APPEAL FROM; THE STATUS OF FOREIGN GRAND LODGES, ORIENTS, ETC., AND HENCE THE POWER OF ORGANIZATION IN THE SEVERAL RITES, AND incidentally *the controversy between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England, and the plan proposed in the Louisiana Resolutions of 1885, and Bro. Long, of W. Virginia, in 1886, for a Conference, Congress or Convocation of Grand Lodge delegates.*

The citations under this general head will be numerous, and quite extensive should we impartially present the views of each. This we propose to do, and must ask the indulgence of the Grand Lodge and the reader. We flatter ourselves, however, with the idea that the reader will be better pleased to find the substance of all that has been written during the past year brought together than to be obliged to hunt for them under the head of each State. ALABAMA opens the ball with a long and exhaustive argument on the powers of Grand

Masters, pronounced by all those on that side of the question as conclusive and unanswerable.

We quote from a report of the Masonic Jurisprudence Committee of Alabama:

"The question is one of the greatest importance and demands the most serious consideration. In its solution there may be involved the making of innovations in the *body of Masonry*, and a complete change in the original plan and groundwork of the Craft.

"In construing State constitutions, courts of the highest character, and in an especially able manner, the highest court of this State, has laid down certain fundamental rules that must be applicable to the construction of the constitution of our body, as to that of the body politic. We say must be as applicable because they are rules which the learning and experience of ages have taught us are founded on common sense, and which must, therefore, be as applicable to the construction of the constitution of a society like ours, as to that which a free people have erected as a barrier against the usurpation and oppression of their rulers. One of the first of these rules is that when powers are invested [inherent is the proper word] in the people of a State or nation and they meet together and adopt a constitution for their government, such constitution must be regarded, not as a grant of powers, but as a limitation upon those already existing and that except where such constitution expressly, or by necessary implication, inhibits the exercise of a power existing in a person or body of persons, at the time of its adoption, it continues to exist and may be as freely exercised after as before the adoption of such constitution. [The contrary is the law.] Another principle equally well settled is that in construing a constitution reference must be had to the law as it stood at the time of its adoption, and no such law should be regarded as abrogated, unless its provisions were in direct conflict with that constitution. The solution of the whole question rests upon the distinction between an instrument which is a limitation upon powers already existent and one which is a grant of powers to a body which had none before such constitution was adopted. When powers existed before the instrument was adopted that instrument must be regarded as of the former class. In the State, sovereignty resides in the people, and in those who represent them; so when they meet together and adopt a constitution such representatives are held to retain the powers of sovereignty to the full extent they existed prior to its adoption, except in such cases as their exercise is prohibited by that instrument. Masonry owes not its existence to any constitution. [How was it constituted?] It existed long before such a thing as a written constitution was ever framed. Masonic sovereignty was vested in the general body of Masons and its Grand Master long before any Masonic body had adopted a [written] constitution. Neither Masonry nor the office of Grand Master is the creature of any written constitution. Each existed centuries before any such instrument was ever dreamed of. It is our proud boast that the origin of Freemasonry is to be found in the early history of man, and we know not of an existence when it did not have a Grand Master to govern and control it and its members. The history of one is the history of the other and the existence of one is the existence of the other. If the position we assume be correct, that the Grand Master of Masons is an office existent independent of the constitution of any Grand Lodge; and that to that office are attached certain powers and prerogatives; and if we are further correct in asserting that in the construction of the constitution of this Grand Lodge we must construe it as a limitation upon and not a grant of powers, and in the correctness

of both positions we are fully satisfied; in order to determine whether or no the Grand Master of Masons in Alabama may exercise any named power we must first inquire whether the power was one which Grand Masters [rightfully] exercised before the adoption of the constitution, and then whether there is anything in that constitution which expressly, or by necessary implication, repeals or abrogates that power. Did the Grand Master have powers and what were those powers? The affirmative of the first part of the interrogatory must be admitted by all who have investigated the question. The answer to the latter must be more difficult. It is not the less difficult because much of the laws of Masonry are based upon usage, or what may be termed the *lex non scripta* of Masonry. The usage and the landmarks of Masonry are to be our guides, when they can be known and have not been distinctly altered by some power competent to that end. '*Landmarks*' is a term of very uncertain signification; if applied only to the fundamental rules for the organization of Lodges and the principles underlying the Order, they can be easily imagined and readily understood—but there is something vague in the expression and we are inclined to think it is not fully comprehended even by those most using it. Among the landmarks laid down by Simons is that of the 'prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight.' Mackey says 'the universal language and the universal laws of Masonry are landmarks.' Again, in his work on Masonic Jurisprudence, he says: 'We should say that the unwritten laws or customs of Masonry constitute its landmarks;' and in speaking of the diversity of opinion among recognized writers on this subject, he says: 'Perhaps the safest method is to restrict them to those ancient and, therefore, universal customs of the Order, which gradually grew into operation as rules of action, or, if once enacted by any competent authority, were enacted at a period so remote that no account of their origin is to be found in the records of history; or, as the lawyers say of the common law of England, that its principles and rules have existed for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.'

"The government of the Fraternity by a Grand Master is laid down as the fourth landmark, and he claims that though elected by a Grand Lodge he is not the Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, but the Grand Master of Masons of that jurisdiction. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring degrees at irregular times is laid down as the sixth landmark. The right to make Masons at sight is another landmark. Lockwood, in his chapter on candidates, speaks of the necessity of the dispensation of the Grand Master to act contrary to prescribed rules; he also recognizes the right of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight.

"We think it is established by the foregoing that when we allude to landmarks of the Order we are alluding to something of an uncertain character, it may be, to a great extent, we can only mean that which has been recognized and heretofore esteemed and treated as an established usage of the Fraternity.

"Is the power, then, to grant dispensations to confer degrees out of time one which is established as a usual prerogative of the Grand Master? For this is the power referred to in the address of Grand Master Cobb. In Chase's Digest, page 11, we find it said: 'With the exception of the Grand Master, who possesses certain powers, prerogatives and privileges by an immemorial right;' and on page 58, that the 'Grand Master has the power to make more than five brothers at one meeting, and to dispense with the one month's previous notice in conferring degrees;' also on page 96: 'The Grand Master, or the one acting for him in his absence, has the prerogative of granting dispensa-

tions for conferring degrees upon a candidate in less than constitutional time, whenever he may consider it to be for the good of Masonry.' Articles 4 and 5 of the old regulations, announcing rules for the government of the Craft, declare what shall not be done, 'unless by a dispensation from the Grand Master'; and one of these refers to the dispensation of the time required—exactly the case under consideration, presupposing that the power to dispense with the time existed with the Grand Master. These regulations were adopted in 1721, and were not considered then, and have not been considered since, as the establishment of new rules, but simply as a compilation of those fully recognized as in existence before that time; and hence they were even then styled 'the old regulations.'

"We think, then, it is sufficiently clear that this prerogative was inherent in the office, prior to the reduction of any rules or regulations for the government of Masonic bodies to writing; and under the principles laid down above, still exists in the office, if not expressly repealed, altered or amended. If it is repealed it must be done by some provisions of the constitution of our Grand Lodge.

"The question presses itself upon our attention, what are the usages of the Craft? Article 5 of the Old Regulations reads: 'No man can be accepted a member of a particular Lodge without previous notice, one month before, given to the Lodge, to make due inquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate, unless by a dispensation'; and Article 4 terminates with these words, to which, however are added, 'from the Grand Masters.' What, then, is a dispensation? It is a 'license to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded.' This, then, is a power recognized as existing somewhere; and where does or ought this power to lie? We think it is sufficiently clearly established that, originally, this prerogative belonged to and was inherent in the office of the Grand Master. If this be so, then some of the charges to a Master when installed cease to be ambiguous or meaningless, they have a clear and unmistakable meaning, and are of great and significant import. We all remember that Masters are required to give their assent to many charges, among which are 'to discountenance impostors and all deserters from the original plan of Masonry, and also strictly to conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons that is not subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry,' and again, that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry.

"It is said by Grand Master Cobb, in his address, that to hold that the Grand Masters had other powers than those expressly given by that constitution would be to 'subject the Craft to an arbitrary and supreme, possibly to a weak, fickle, and vacillating will, whose love of authority may cause him to disregard every ancient landmark and leave the Fraternity tossing helpless upon the weltering, angry waves of ambition, with no blessed haven in the distance, whose guiding star invites us to its welcome rest.' Brother Cobb does not decide this question, merely advancing this as an argument, and we would reply in the language of those same old regulations, Article 19: 'If the Grand Master should abuse his great power and render himself unworthy of the obedience and submission of the lodge he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new regulation, because hitherto the ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it.' Mackey, in his most excellent work on Masonic Jurisprudence, lays it down that there can be no doubt that the Grand Master was formerly responsible to the General Assembly of Masons for any abuse of his high trust. But the dangers which might result from an abuse in the exer-

cise of those powers which are vested in that officer, outside and independent of the provisions of the constitution, can be no argument against their existence. It is true that he may abuse those powers and oppress the Craft; but if the powers which he has are limited to those given in the constitution, it is equally true that he may abuse those; and unless the power exists somewhere to exercise jurisdiction over that officer he might become as oppressive and tyrannical by the abuse of powers granted by the constitution as he could by the abuse of those found elsewhere. If that supervisory jurisdiction exists, there is no danger of oppression or tyranny from the abuse of powers which are contained in the *lex non scripta* than there is in the abuse of those which are set out in the written constitution.

"We are, therefore, of the opinion that the Grand Master of Masons in the State of Alabama does possess and may exercise powers and prerogatives outside of those given by the written constitution, and that in determining whether or no in any given State he may exercise such power we are to be guided and controlled by the ancient landmarks of the Order, unless the power there found is expressly or by necessary implication prohibited by the written constitution."

Bro. Pierson, of Minnesota, gives neither approval nor disapproval, but simply remarks: "Twenty-five years ago, and more, the powers of a Grand Master were a fruitful subject of discussion by Grand Masters, Jurisprudence and Correspondence Committees. Of late the question is being discussed." We remember the long discussion in our Grand Lodge in 1858, growing out of the action of Grand Master Hyams, of California, in making Masons at sight. We find much bad logic in the extract from Alabama, but will let others speak first.

ILLINOIS: Bro. Gurney, in his last report on correspondence, the last we deeply, sorrowfully regret to add, he can ever make, notices particularly and approvingly, this statement of the case from *Alabama*, and we extract therefrom what he says on the subject now under review:

On the formation of Grand Lodges, quoting from Bro. Hedges, of Montana, he says:

"When the British Grand Lodges acknowledge as binding what is laid down as settled law in America on this subject, we will agree to be bound by the same. We believe Grand Lodges to be the creatures of Lodges as well as their creators. Instead of Provincial Grand Lodges being imposed on Provinces, without act or assent, we prefer, on general principles, to see the Lodges of such Provinces form their own Grand Lodge. In fact we know of no sort of Grand Lodge deserving the name, that is not composed of the Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges.

"We totally dissent from his assertion that Grand Lodges are the creatures of Lodges and by them created. On the contrary, Lodges are the creatures of Grand Lodges since the constitutional organization of the latter. [And Grand Lodges are the creations of Lodges since the first Grand Lodge was created in 1717, by four old Lodges in London.] From the original constitution in 1717, Grand Lodges have succeeded each other by virtue of inherent powers entering into their organization, and derived from principles in fraternal government that have never been questioned. To illustrate: The officers of the three Lodges who organized the Grand Lodge of Montana derived their powers and

authority from the Grand Lodge or Grand Lodges that MADE THEM MASTERS AND WARDENS. [Query.—Did not the Masters and Wardens first get their power by the suffrages of the members of their respective Lodges?] Lodges, as such, were without power in the premises. They are not the organizers of Grand Bodies. They may advise that such supreme authority be established, but it remains for those, *Masters* and *Wardens*, who are alone vested with the power to act to establish a paramount government. Are we not correct? If not, why not? [Because the Lodges had first to vote that it was expedient to form a Grand Lodge, and then under authority of that vote the Masters and Wardens acted in forming the Grand Lodge.] Did Bro. Hedges ever know of *Lodges* creating a Grand Body? Certainly not; but he does know that all Grand Lodges come of authority created by their *progenitors*, and not from any powers existing in Lodges. Officers of Lodges are selections by the brethren, but it remains for a Grand Body to confirm by installation—the installing officer representing the Grand Lodge through its Grand Master. Bro. Hedges intended by his remarks to fortify a justification for the recognition of the 'Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria.' Let us turn back a little. He presented for the consideration of Grand Lodge what are known as the "Louisiana Resolutions," the first two reading:

"1st. A majority of the Lodges, regularly constituted in a territory, may organize a Grand Lodge, with all the powers usually conceded to a Grand Lodge; provided, not less than three Lodges do concur therein, and all the Lodges within the territory have been duly notified of the intended action to form a Grand Lodge.

"2d. A Grand Lodge, thus legally constituted in a new territory, is sovereign over the whole of that territory, and all the Lodges therein located must yield obedience to her and receive new charters from her or be considered in insubordination and irregular.

"*Bro. Hedges* presented a modification of the foregoing, which was adopted, at his suggestion, by the Grand Body. The first reads :

"A majority of the Lodges, not less than three in any Country, State, Province or Territory, may lawfully organize a Grand Lodge for their own government with all the powers conceded to and exercised by any independent Grand Lodge provided, all the Lodges within such territorial limits have been notified and invited to participate in such organization, and the Grand Lodge thus organized shall thereafter have the exclusive right of organizing new Lodges within such Country, State, Province or Territory, and those receiving charters from any other source shall be held as irregular.

"Upon this same subject he says, in his 'conclusion':

"Many of the Grand Lodges base their refusal to recognize the Grand Lodges of Australia on the fact that the British Mother Grand Lodges have not yet recognized them. Bro. Gurney says he cares not for this, but bases his refusal wholly upon the fact that a majority did not concur in the movement for independence. His position in this regard is much more to be respected. The right of majorities to rule is something of a fundamental principle to every American citizen. And we confess that we should be somewhat embarrassed what to do if the majority of the Lodges in New South Wales should still unite and form another Grand Lodge. They would have the right to do so perhaps, or at least the power. The situation would be as unfortunate and anomalous as when there were two Grand Lodges in England and New York.

"We should certainly not withdraw the recognition we had extended, for they were at the time the only Australian Lodges, the others were only British, Scotch or Irish Lodges. Those that first set up their independence were the first rightfully entitled to recognition.

"We must confess that we do not comprehend Bro. Hedges. At his request, two 'Grand Lodges' (New South Wales and Victoria), without a remote claim to recognition, were adopted into the family of Grand Lodges, and now he recommends to his Grand Body the acceptance of the position for which we have been contending with so much earnestness. More than this, he comes to the confession, in the last quotation, that neither can be supreme in their jurisdiction!!"

Under the head of New Hampshire, on the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, he says :

" It first and correctly assumes that with the 'age of speculative Masonry began the *invention* and *expansion* of degrees.' Italics ours. The committee next say that 'the Royal Arch, the Mark and other degrees were practiced soon after the 'revival' and that 'the ineffable degrees appeared upon the Continent about the same time. It is probable that the Royal Arch was the first ceremony incorporated with the Craft degrees. The time cannot be fixed, but it must have been about 1740. \* \* \* All the higher degrees, which were then practiced when the York Rite prevailed, began *under* and by *permission* of the Grand Lodge. There was no other view entertained.

" The committee further say :

" There was another reason why the higher degrees sprung from Symbolic Masonry. As is well known there were several Grand Lodges in England during the last half of the eighteenth century, each claiming to be the head of the Fraternity, and in the contentions between the 'Ancients' and 'Moderns,' and other organizations, in the style and performing the functions of Grand Lodges, it was claimed by all that they possessed severally superior powers and greater advancement in the higher degrees, and there was rivalry in this respect. The effect was to enhance the importance in a general sense of such degrees, and stimulate the practice of embellishment and expansion, and there can be no doubt about their origin and promotion. They grew in importance and multiplied in numbers, until they had spread throughout the countries where the Symbolic Degrees had been established, but no controversy arose as to the *powers* of a Grand Lodge at the time.

" There are several objections to the foregoing statements. Will mention two or three: First—The language of the committee conveys the impression that the Royal Arch degree 'was incorporated with the Craft degrees about 1740.' This is historically untrue. This degree or order was *invented* about the year 1740 to '44, but until it was taken up by the Athol or schismatic Grand Lodges, at or about the year 1762, it was an '*invention*' hawked about Britain, as degrees and orders are now hawked over this continent. Bro. Hughan remarks : 'The oldest *minutes* of Royal Arch Masonry preserved are of the year 1762 (at York); but the degree is *mentioned* in the Athol' records of March, 1752, and is particularly alluded to in a printed work of 1744.' Italics ours. [Our English Bros. Hughan and Gould seem to hunt for records on one side only and make assertions on the other side.]

" Our second objection is found in the misleading assertion that, 'all the higher degrees, that were then practiced when the York Rite prevailed, began *under* and by *permission* of the Grand Lodge.' If the distinguished committee had said that these '*inventions*' were tolerated by the schismatic Grand Lodges, Athol and others, we should not demur; but when it says, by inference, that the primal and only regular Grand Lodge of England incorporated such excrescences with the symbolic degrees, we emphatically dissent. In this connection, Bro. Hughan says : 'Toleration of all *additional* degrees, neither *prohibiting* nor *recognizing* any, appears to be the approved course of action, and allowed by the Grand Lodge of England.' We also object to the proposition that the 'higher degrees sprung from Symbolic Masonry.' They were doubtless the *production* of *Masons*, but not in a single instance were they authorized by the premier (?) Grand Lodge of England until its union with the Athol organization in 1813, when the Royal Arch, *nothing else*, was for the sake of unity accepted as a conclusion of the third degree, where it *yet remains, not as a degree*, but as an order or honorarium, to be conferred upon Masters, or perhaps others, who may be thought to merit that class of distinction.

" In another section of the report the committee says :

"Masonry stands upon the maxim that where there is need of a law, the law exists. It is moulded and developed by the pressure of events. It holds its important place in the world because there is a great work for it to do. It will be so while charity and mercy are needed by suffering humanity."

"The Grand Lodge was created as the sole governing body and power of the Craft in all things Masonic. It was deemed to have absolute control over the Fraternity. The Landmarks were a guarantee that it would not trample upon their rights. They were to be observed as the Magna Charta, but all other powers and prerogatives were ceded to and vested in the Grand Lodge. No limit was set upon its authority. No line of separation was drawn between Craft Masons as such and as adherents to the higher degrees, then rapidly increasing, but by universal consent, in obedience to the imperative demand, full power and authority was lodged in the governing Grand Body.

"Such questions as we are considering were not heard of in the early days of speculative Masonry, but other matters called out expressions from the Grand Lodges which indicated clearly what was then regarded as law touching their powers and prerogatives.

"In 1723 the Grand Lodge of England declared, 'that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make any alteration or innovation in the body of Masonry without the consent first obtained of the Grand Lodge, which is the supreme power in Masonry.'

"There has been discussion about what was lawful, and it was said that the first three degrees only were pure Masonry, but, if the Grand Lodge recognized the higher degrees, or its consent obtained, they were legitimate. It also declared 'that all alterations must be for the good of Masonry,' and again that nothing could be 'allowed to be added to Masonry which was calculated to produce disorder and interfere with the harmony of the brethren.'

"'Extra degrees' were regarded as foreign to the good of the Craft, and it was resolved 'that they must be practiced, if at all, 'without breaking in upon the ancient rules of the Fraternity or infringing upon the old Landmarks.'

"We have not the time or disposition to examine the 'maxims' embraced in the first and second paragraphs, their object being to convey the thought that Grand Lodges did have, and now have, the authority to control 'all things Masonic,' meaning thereby to say that associations of Masons beyond the Lodge are rightfully under the dominion of Grand Lodges. We can only deny the assumption upon the ground that if this be true, a Grand Lodge of the Craft has the same right to wipe every organization of Masons, beyond the Lodge, out of existence (or of Masonry), as it has to accept them as 'duly constituted Masonic bodies.' This power in one direction can not exist without a like power in the other. This is an axiom from which there cannot be a successful appeal.

"In the first of the three paragraphs it is asserted that the Grand Lodge of England ordained, in 1723, 'that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make any alteration or innovation in the body of Masonry without the consent first obtained of the Grand Lodge, which is the supreme power in Masonry.' This quotation had entirely escaped attention. We had been familiar with a portion of it in installation ceremonial, but had never come across it in the earlier constitutions of the Fraternity. The facts appear to be (as we have recently learned) that it first appears in the Anderson constitutions of 1738, [this edition is supposed to be spurious and is not authentic] but *without the concluding sentence* in italics. Feeling that the committee must have inadvertently fallen into an error, or have acquired supposed authority for the quotation from some testimony not of recognized validity, we first inquired of our well-known Past Grand Master, Bro. Joseph Robbins, and finding him unable to give us desired information, application was made to Bro. Jacob Norton (Boston), receiving the following reply:

"I have examined the *original* (?) constitutions of 1738, Entrick's Constitution, and another constitution of about 1737, and also Noorthouck's of 1784. In the latter I found, word for word, in the 9th Article, the first passage you quoted, but minus of 'which is the supreme power in Masonry.' The last two quotations of Bro. Fellows' I could find nowhere.

"The oldest Monitor of which we have any knowledge, and which is in our possession, was published by Webb in 1818, [the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has a copy of Webb's Monitor, published in 1797; 1818 was the third or fourth edition], and contains the following, page 94: 'You admit that it is not in the power of any man, *or body of men*, to make innovations in the body of Masonry.' Italics ours. It does not seem possible that, at that early day, this distinguished authority in rituals was not conversant with *law* upon this subject; it is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that if the Grand Lodge of England had ever adopted the law referred to, either in 1723, 1738, or subsequently, that Webb would not have omitted the addenda published by the committee.

"In the first place, we unhesitatingly endorse the position of the committee, that a Grand Lodge is of supreme authority in Masonry; but we positively deny that there is any *Masonic* body beyond the Lodge. It is, therefore, true in law, logic and common sense, that the powers of a legitimate Grand Body are limited to defining and regulating that Masonry only found in the three degrees of E. A., F. C. and Master Mason. For a vindication of this truth, appeal is taken to the ancient constitutions of the organization, at the same time contending that the acts of any schismatic body of the Fraternity are without remote authority over the Craft. It is also unreservedly denied that there is any justification for associations of Masons, outside the Lodge, to employ or use its esoteric rituals or ceremonials—adding to this denial a denial of the right of a Grand Lodge to grant authority for 'innovations.' We furthermore maintain that the fundamental law which interdicts innovations in the body of Masonry, is rooted in the very essence of Lodge law, and has its only but irrevocable application *therein*; therefore arriving at the irresistible conclusion that there is not any approved law of the ancient and only Masonic Fraternity that justifies the assumption that there can be associations of Masons, apart from the Lodge, that a Grand Lodge can recognize as 'duly constituted Masonic bodies.'

"We now come to the report on Correspondence by Brother Waite. We have only place for one topic found in his review of Maine. He thus quotes Bro. Drummond:

"In reviewing Bro. Brown's 'unity theory,' he crystallizes the views we have announced, into a single sentence, which deserves to be emblazoned on the walls of every Masonic hall in the land: **UNITY IN MASONRY IS SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF A MAJORITY.**

"Then follows his criticism:

"Within certain limits this is very reasonable, and probably in most cases works just results. But within those limits the right of the majority to rule is so universally conceded, in this country at least, and in Masonry everywhere, that such a declaration is so nearly commonplace that it is without substantial significance. In the ordinary transactions of Lodges, grand as well as subordinate, the majority is generally empowered to decide, but in matters at all fundamental in Masonry we think it quite safe to affirm that no such principle prevails. A majority cannot admit a member, either of the order, or to affiliation in a Lodge: so far from that, the rule is universal that such an admission requires universal consent. We know of no jurisdiction where expulsion or suspension of a member from the privileges of the order can be by a less preponderance than two-thirds. We know of no jurisdiction where the constitutions can undergo alteration by a less than two-thirds vote. In all these matters Masonry refuses to accept the examples in civil government both in this country and England, in quite analogous cases. It is generally, probably universally, the case in judicial proceedings that a majority of the court decides all questions before it, even where it involves the question of life. In capital cases before the British House of Lords a bare majority decides the life or death of one of its members. A bare majority of the two Houses of Parliament, with the royal assent, may change the constitution or put a subject to death. Masonry has seen the consequences of a power like this entrusted to a mere majority, and has refused it any such momentous power; and we know no Mason who desires that the rule of our institution in these respects should be changed. Our constitutions, indeed all constitutions, are founded on the idea of protecting

the minority against the power of the majority. Within such limits as have usually been adopted the majority principle is doubtless the safe and convenient one; but its unlimited adoption would be the end of all stability in anything which distinguishes the Masonic institution.

" To this Bro. Gurney well remarks that, in all assemblies of people, prior to organization and in the absence of specific legislation by a supreme power, the majority governs. After such organization, an assembly may determine what number of votes shall constitute a majority, or what numerical force is necessary to adopt or reject measures before it."

And once more, we make full extracts, and do this because, among other reasons, it is the last word he can say on his side of the question; under the head of *Nevada*, quoting, he says:

" He (Grand Master Baily) then says:

" It would seem as though the framers of our constitution expressly provided in what instances a Grand Master may grant dispensations, and if the maxim of the civil law, the 'expression of one thing excludes all others,' be applicable to Masonic law, he would be precluded from so doing except in the cases expressly prescribed.

" With the maxims of the civil law we have nothing to do. If they run parallel with *fraternal law*, written and unwritten, well and good; but if not, civil codes can not be made a basis upon which to predicate an opinion in the jurisprudence of the Lodge, resting as it does upon *obligations* and other *esoteric* and *exoteric* injunctions.

" The first constitutional Grand Lodge of the world adopted regulations, 1721, in sympathy with the peculiar nature of Craft government that had existed for centuries, and which are *yet in force* in every Grand and constituent Lodge of our mother tongue. It is quite true that many of the regulations referred to are obsolete, but those that apply to the question at issue are yet paramount [as examples only].

" The first illustration of our position is to be found in the prerogatives of a Master. From the time to which the memory of *Masonry* runneth not to the contrary, the gavel of a Master has been *respected and obeyed*, notwithstanding errors in administration; and although he rule and govern his Lodge ever so unwisely, and however much he may transgress law, human or divine, while in office, the Lodge is powerless except in its right of appeal for relief to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. The reader will keep the foregoing in mind, because it is a strong link in a chain of evidence and necessary to a clear understanding of the subject. The prerogatives of a Grand Master, therefore, as we understand them, were always held to be logical and correct deductions from the powers inherent in the Master; and is it not a fact beyond dispute, that such powers have been vested, by common usage, in Grand Masters from the most remote periods in the history of such supreme authority, particularly during recess of the Grand Body? A necessity for this authority of a Grand Master will appear further on. In parenthesis, we will say, that the prerogatives of both Master and Grand Master have been, in all ages of the Institution, *the life and soul of fraternal progress*.

" The ancient regulations contemplated the possible necessity of some 'new regulation' touching the powers and responsibilities of a Grand Master; but to this day no change has been made restricting his general authority over the Lodges and Masons of his jurisdiction, for reasons that the reader will not fail to appreciate if attention is not diverted from the ancient Fraternity by cries of 'absolutism' and 'high prerogatives.'

"A Grand Lodge in form is a representative system, as near as may be. Lodges through their delegates enact laws for the management of the Craft, but never in all its history has it erected a judiciary outside of and independent of itself, *always* accessible and to which has been confided disciplinary proceedings, interpretations of law, appellate jurisdiction or other functions of a supreme tribunal. All along the track of its existence it has never waived powers made inherent in itself, but on the contrary it is found from the first of its crystallization into supreme authority that differences between brethren and disagreements between Lodges that failed of adjustment by the constituent body or bodies, has always been adjudicated by Grand Lodge *while in session*, or by *Grand Masters during recess*. [How about Committees on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence?] From the foregoing it will be seen from whence came their judicial and general powers, and the *necessity* for their existence. In fact, therefore, and in law, a Grand Master is the Grand Master of all Masons, as well as Lodges, within his jurisdiction, and by virtue of that law his authority is paramount when the Grand Body is not in session. Under this law he can appear in any Lodge of his dominion, and at any communication thereof, and not only occupy its East but can assume all the functions of the Master, if so disposed. He can order charges preferred against any of its members and preside when investigation takes place, in person or by proxy. He is also at liberty to arrest the charter of a Lodge, or discipline a Master for offenses. More than this, his conclusions upon any question presented by a Lodge *must* be obeyed. It will not do in reply to say that the Grand Body is supreme, and that it can condemn his acts or reverse his opinions. While this is true during its communications, nevertheless, FOR 362 OF THE 365 DAYS OF THE YEAR, his mandates are the supreme law of the jurisdiction and cannot be suppressed, changed, altered or amended (*during recess*) unless he attempt the usurpation of a civil right, when an appeal to the courts would correct abuses of power. Are we not correct in this? If so, the Grand Master is not only the umpire upon questions of Masonic law, in the absence of the Grand Lodge, but the duty is imposed upon him by law, that even a Grand Lodge cannot question (his Lodge covenants, together with his official obligations), to see to it that the inherent rights of Lodges and Masons are protected, and when either a Lodge, Master or member tramples upon the statute, written or unwritten, he is authorized to suspend the functions of a Lodge or Master, and enforce a demand that a member be tried and punished if found guilty of an offense. It may be replied that the distinct powers alluded to are generally recognized and therefore do not figure as apologies for dispensing with the provisions of the written law not therein embraced.

"What we understand to be the prerogatives of Grand Masters, is so to administer their trusts that the welfare of the Fraternity shall be the entire aim of their administrations. CONSTITUTIONS providing for organization are inviolate. They are supposed to embrace the fundamental thought of the Institution in matters concerning organization, which neither a Grand Lodge nor Grand Master is justified in violating; but simple rules and regulations which so often interpose obstacles to a full fruition of fraternal welfare, are at the temporary disposal of a Grand Lodge, and also of the Grand Master in the absence of the Supreme Body.

MARYLAND: Grand Master McCahan, in his address on the prerogatives of the Grand Master, says:

"The Master of one of the Lodges in the City of Baltimore brought to my attention the fact that two of the brethren, members of his

Lodge, had a disagreement in the Lodge room in the Masonic Temple after adjournment of the Lodge, making slanderous charges one against the other, and that they had instituted suits for damages in the civil courts in the City of Baltimore. I, in company with the Worshipful Master of the Lodge in question, visited these brethren and endeavored to use our good offices to dissuade them from further action in the premises, knowing, as we did, that the Fraternity would be scandalized and brought into disrepute by trial of the case. I am sorry to say that our efforts failed. I then summoned the brethren to appear before me, which they did; when I informed them that unless the matter was amicably settled between them, immediately, and the case withdrawn from court, I would suspend them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry; and, if necessary to protect the institution, I would call a Lodge of Emergency and try them for gross unmasonic conduct. I am happy to say that this had the desired effect, and the brethren agreed to submit their grievances to arbitration, the arbitrators to be appointed by the Grand Master, and the matter was amicably settled between them. This was a case in which I considered it proper for the Grand Master to use all the power of his prerogative to protect the institution."

On this the Committee on the Address of the Grand Master reports:

"The inherent power of the Grand Master has been a subject of considerable discussion among the Committees of Correspondence of various Grand Lodges for some years past, but in Maryland the decisions of Grand Masters and the action of the Grand Lodge supporting the same, presents an unbroken line of precedents in favor of upholding the prerogative of the Grand Master from time immemorial. We have never subscribed to the later day theory of limiting these prerogatives in Maryland, and the action of the Grand Master, if carried to its proposed finale, would have been in accord with the views of his predecessors."

MAINE: Bro. Drummond, in reply to Bro. Gurney, Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1885, says:

"Who or what has the power to define what Masonry is, if the Grand Lodge has not? Does he say, find it in the 'immemorial, fundamental law of the Craft?' Well, who decides what is that law? Who construes it? Is not the Grand Lodge the final arbiter? He seems to assume that we hold that the Grand Lodge can *make* a new Masonry; whereas we hold no such thing, and have never said so; but we do hold that the Grand Lodge is the tribunal to *define* what, under the laws of the Institution, Masonry is. And Bro. Gurney *cannot help holding the same.*"

In reply to Bro. Wait, of New Hampshire, Bro. Drummond quotes, and says:

"But the difference between Bro. Wait (of New Hampshire) and us is of a graver character, and arises out of our different views as to the fundamental principles upon which Grand Lodges are formed. He evidently holds that a Grand Lodge has only a *personal* government, and has no *territorial* jurisdiction; in fact, he says:

"The reason which justifies the rule, so far as it is adopted, which denies the right of Lodges to accept candidates residing within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, is one entirely aside from anything affecting the *jurisdiction* of the latter. The reason is one of prudence, and is justly founded upon no other idea

than that the Lodge of a person's home is the one best able to judge of his worthiness. It is a vicious use of the rule, and a perversion of its whole reason, to assert as its foundation a jurisdictional right of a Grand Lodge over all residents within the territory of its location.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Masonry is a moral institution, and territory does not enter into the idea of its existence. It may diffuse its influence and dispense its charities regardless of any idea of territorial limits. It is a prostitution of Masonry to turn it to the purposes which belong to nations.

"So far as we know, he stands alone among English-speaking Masonic writers in maintaining this doctrine. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba organized a Lodge at Gibraltar, and the Grand Lodge of England objected to it as a violation of her territorial jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge of Manitoba removed the Lodge into another territory.

"Masonry *must have* a governing body: when this proposition is admitted, it follows of necessity that such body must have the necessary qualities of a governing body; when two such governing bodies exist, it follows that in their intercourse with each other, they must be subject to the laws which are necessary to secure their equality and the unobstructed exercise of their respective powers within their respective spheres of action, one of the principal of which is to protect themselves and the members of their obedience in their Masonic rights."

Under the head of *Pennsylvania*, Bro. Drummond quotes, and says:

"The Grand Master says:

"It has been my unpleasant duty during the year to issue a large number of edicts, in a great many cases declaring void the admission of members to Lodges and the initiation of candidates by Lodges. I am not unmindful of the fact—indeed, it has been very much upon my mind—that in taking this method of rectifying the errors of a Worshipful Master, or of the Secretary of a Lodge, the punishment falls most hardly upon the innocent man who has had nothing to do with the unlawfulness of the method by which he has been taken into the Lodge. If another way of satisfying my obligation to see the regulations of the Grand Lodge fully enforced could have been discovered by me, I would gladly have taken it. When an edict for any such cause as that is issued, the real offender is either the Worshipful Master or the Secretary of the Lodge, or both, and, if the vexation of unding it could entirely fall upon the sinners, exact and accurate justice would be done.

"We are glad that this matter has arrested the attention of the Grand Master, and we trust that it will continue to do so, until this unjust and, in our judgment, totally unmasonic, practice ceases. For a merely technical omission or irregularity in the action of the Lodge, the work is declared absolutely void. For example, by the Pennsylvania law (an enactment of the Grand Lodge) the Secretary must inquire of the Grand Secretary if there is anything on his records against the candidate; if the Secretary fails to make the inquiry, although there is absolutely nothing against the candidate, the initiation of the candidate is declared by the edict of the Grand Master *absolutely void*. We have made quite extensive research, and, so far as we can find, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is the only Grand Lodge in the world which has this practice or sustains this doctrine. It seems to us utterly in violation of the Landmark which declares what makes a Mason. We cannot find that such doctrine was maintained, or that such practice existed, even in Pennsylvania, till quite recently. If its effects were necessarily confined to that State, the evil would be less. But a regular Lodge may make a Mason of a man, and he be practically as fully and completely made a Mason as the Grand Master himself, and yet for an omission of a trifling matter by the Secretary, 'suddenly, like lightning from a clear sky, comes an edict from the

Grand Master which declares the whole proceedings void,' and the candidate is a profane again! He is mortified, feels that he has been trifled with, and, if a man of spirit or sensitiveness, never goes near the Lodge again. Thus is turned out a man made fully acquainted with our mysteries, and under no obligation whatever to restrain him from giving them publicity. We deny to any Grand Lodge the right, under its duty to the Institution, to do any such thing. The doctrine which declares such a result from such a cause, is at variance with the principles of civil law, justice and common sense.

[Here Bro. Drummond makes "the principles of civil law, justice and common sense" a landmark which Grand Lodges cannot violate. What would Bro. Gurney say to this?]

"The 'large number of edicts' issued by the Grand Master, and his remark that such cases 'are unhappily common,' show alike the magnitude of the evil and of the danger to the Institution."

Grand Master Day, in his address, says:

"POWERS OF GRAND MASTER.

"There seems to be an idea in the minds of not a few brethren that the Grand Master has power to set aside for the time being, any provision of the Constitution or standing Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and that in *their* case he ought to do so. I have tried to explain that while the Grand Master has *almost* unlimited powers to do what he thinks best for the good of the whole Fraternity, he is as much bound to observe and obey the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, as any member of a subordinate Lodge; in fact, more so, for he is *specially* obligated to obey them, and he could not consistently punish others for violating laws he has himself disobeyed."

Bro. Drummond, commesfiting on the extracts from Alabama, says :

"We have given enough to show the line of argument of the committee. Much of the report relates to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, but the principles enunciated apply to the Constitutions of all Grand Lodges. We regard the argument of the committee as a complete overthrow of the *modern doctrine* that the Grand Master has no powers save those granted to him by the Constitution."

And on Iowa he says :

"The great teacher, Experience, is evidently bringing about a decided change in the polity of this Grand Lodge. It was once one of the most advanced advocates of the modern doctrine that the Grand Master is only the creature of the Grand Lodge and can do nothing for which he does not find authority in its Constitution, and that the Grand Lodge is only the creature of the Lodges and can exercise only the authority '*delegated*' to it by them. Its members seemed to forget that one of the fundamental principles of the Institution is, that the immemorial usages of the Craft are laws of the highest character, and that the doctrine referred to takes away from Masonry one of its distinguishing characteristics, and assimilates it to the ephemeral societies of the day. But, within a few years, case after case has arisen in which a decent regard for the welfare of the Institution has compelled the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge to return to the old ways."

And on New Mexico, especially affecting us—of which comments hereafter :

"The Grand Master (Cornelius Bennett) was also Master of his Lodge, and the point was raised that he could not hold both offices at the same time: the point was overruled, but he did not exercise the right, which he claimed that he had, of representing his Lodge. In Maine and most other States, the express provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution prohibits his holding both offices at the same time. And the Seventeenth Old Regulation is to the effect that the Grand Master cannot act as Master of a Lodge while holding the higher office: even when he acts temporarily as one of first four Grand officers, he cannot act as Master or Warden of a Lodge, but by acting temporarily he does not vacate the office. We deem the old rule a wise one."

Bro. Drummond admits that it requires a regulation of the Grand Lodge to prohibit a Grand Master from holding at the same time the office of Master of his Lodge. We have had in Louisiana the practice often, and from the first Grand Master, in 1812, to the last, in 1886-7, who were also Masters of their Lodges without the least detriment. On one occasion the Junior Past Grand Master was Master, the actual Grand Master was Senior Warden, and the Grand Master elect Junior Warden of the same Lodge, and no detriment followed.

MISSOURI: Bro. Vincil, reviewing Alabama, well says:

"We are willing to admit that the Grand Master may be a law unto himself where there is no written law. In fact, such is generally the way it goes. But for Grand Masters to override the plain law of the Grand Lodge, as is so often the case, we have no plea to offer in their behalf. Alabama has licensed her Grand Masters, by the above, to do things outside of 'the written Constitution.' He possesses such powers *inherently* or by virtue of the Constitution. If *inherently*, how can such powers be '*prohibited by the written Constitution*' in any case, as is expressed in the above extract? The committee admitted in the above that in some instances certain 'power' may be 'expressly or by necessary implication *prohibited by the written Constitution*.' How can prerogatives or powers, which *inhere* in the *office* of Grand Master, be *prohibited by a written law*? The admission that such powers may be *regulated* or *prohibited* by 'the written Constitution,' simply proves that they are not prerogatives at all, and gives away the claim that they *inhere in the office*. To *prohibit inherent powers*, destroys the office in which they *inhere*. Prerogativism is simply weak and indefensible, and the above proves it."

Commenting on the making of a Mason at sight by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Bro. Vincil says:

"THE GRAND LODGE OF EMERGENCY.

"Such a session was held in Philadelphia, February 4th, 1885, and was presided over by M. W. Bro. E. C. Mitchell, Grand Master. Twelve Lodges were represented. The Grand Master stated to the brethren that he had called this meeting for the purpose of making a Mason of Right Reverend some one, Bishop of Iowa. This, as he said, was by virtue of his presence. The record shows that the Reverend some one, was then entered, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. We have a few questions to ask for information: First, Did the Iowa jurisdiction ever consent for one of her citizens to be made a Mason at sight in Pennsylvania? Second, What effect did the fact have that that party was Right Reverend Bishop some one, as to the making him a Mason without waiting the usual time? Third,

Why the necessity of giving all the titles in the case? Why not mention him as plain John Smith, or William Stevens, or James Perry?

NEVADA: Bro. Hammond, reviewing Alabama, says:

"The question, ever debated and never settled, of the prerogatives of the Grand Master forms the basis of an able report. The conclusion is reached that as the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Alabama is silent as to the exact powers of the Grand Master, therefore, such powers as have formerly been exercised may still be continued, although no special warrant may be found for them in the Constitution. The conclusion seems to be just enough. The practical result, however, will not, we fear, prove eminently satisfactory, since it is hardly possible to get two Grand Masters to agree as to their powers under the *lex non scripta*. It occurs to us that it is better for Grand Lodge at once to grapple with the whole question, and by constitutional enactment to declare that the Grand Master shall have the following powers, *and none other*. Such a position secures a quiet, uniform administration, everyway preferable to the noisy wrangling and oftentimes ignorant assumption born amid the fog mountains of undefined prerogative."

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Bro. Wait, on Correspondence, reviewing Canada, well says:

"We notice that, charges having been preferred against the Worshipful Master of a Lodge, after an investigation the Grand Master suspended him from all the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry."

"In our report of 1884, we alluded to a similar exercise of authority by the Grand Master of Illinois, and expressed doubts of the correctness of the action. Brother Parvin, of Iowa, reviewing our comments, distinctly denies the possession by the Grand Master of any such power; and further reflection has tended to confirm our first impression upon the subject. We do not see wherein the power to suspend from the rights of masonry should be exercised by the Grand Master over the Master of a Lodge more than over any individual member of the institution. We do not doubt the power of the Grand Master, by virtue of his right to superintend the work of the Craft, and to preside in and direct the work of all the Lodges, as the paramount authority for the time being, to suspend a Worshipful Master from his functions as such; but the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry are not obtained or enjoyed at the will or by the grace of the Grand Master, and we do not think his prerogative extends to the depriving a brother of these."

Under the head of Maine, replying to Bro. Drummond, Bro. Wait forcibly says:

"In Maine, the Grand Master may suspend a Mason until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, when he must present his reasons to the Grand Lodge in the nature of charges, and the accused is then tried. The temporary suspension is in the nature of holding for trial under our civil law.

"If such is the positive law of the jurisdiction of Maine, by constitutional, or legitimate provisions in any form, of course we have nothing to say against it, except that we doubt its wisdom, as well as its Masonic correctness. It deprives the Lodges of their original, and as we have always supposed, inherent jurisdiction over offences within their several limits; it compels an accused brother to take his trial and make his defence beyond his vicinage, often at such a distance as to involve great hardship and by no means impossibly a failure of justice. Besides, it makes the Grand Master at the same time the accuser and the presiding judge of the tribunal before which the trial is had. It is

no answer to these considerations to say, as possibly our brother of Maine may do, that the trial actually takes place before a commission constituted for the purpose, and perhaps at the location of the Lodge or the supposed offense. The commission is appointed by the Grand Master himself, and its investigations and findings are only preliminary, and the final judgment is pronounced by the Grand Lodge itself, presided over by the Grand Master. Besides, the place of hearing before the commission is entirely at the discretion of the board itself, unless dictated by the commission, which issues from the same Grand Master, and the accused would certainly have no rights or power of interposition in the matter. It is not too much to say, that any system analogous to this in the constitution of our civil tribunals, for the investigation of offences against the law or public peace, would be shocking to the enlightened sense of our age of the world. If it prevails among Masons any where we think it not consonant to the spirit of the Masonic institution."

OREGON: But, *per contra*, Bro. Chadwick reporting on Bro. Brown, of Kansas, says:

"We notice that Bro. Brown agrees with Bro. Anderson, of California, that the constitution adopted wipes out the prerogatives of the Grand Master. It may do so in California, but there are still questions arising that may be discussed in the future. The making of a Mason at sight, or one under lawful age, may be combatted with propriety, as a matter of bad policy or not expedient; nevertheless, there are powers belonging to the Grand Master that are not reached or affected by constitutions. We are an autocrat in Masonry. We do not believe the institution would have the force it now has, if, before the Grand Master could move, there must be legislative action to give him the power to act."

PENNSYLVANIA: We quote Grand Master Mitchell's report of his action in making a Mason at sight, and the comments of Bro. Gurney thereon.

"The Grand Lodge has been already informed that in the month of February last I called an Emergent Meeting of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of making a Mason at sight of the Right Reverend William Stevens Perry, Doctor in Divinity, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Iowa. As he is a resident of Iowa, I obtained the consent of the Most Worshipful Charles T. Graniger, Grand Master of Masons of Iowa, before conferring the degrees upon him. This exercise of the ancient prerogative of the Grand Masters of Pennsylvania by me was warranted by the occasion. The gentleman who was thus made a Mason had been long personally known to me as suitable in every particular for the distinction which was conferred upon him,—a ripe scholar, a distinguished clergyman, and an honest man. I have since been informed that he has connected himself with the Craft in the State of Iowa, by joining a Lodge in the city of Davenport, where he resides. The brethren of the Grand Lodge of Iowa will be pleased to receive the work we have done upon this most suitable material."

"We are glad of information presented by the Grand Master that did not appear in the record of that interesting emergent communication. We wager a trifle that Bro. Parvin's back is on a curve upward, although Grand Masters, in olden time, did likewise confer Masonic dignities upon Kings and Princes, as suited convenience. We are thoroughly in sympathy with the 'prerogatives' of Grand Masters, where they are exercised for the well being of the Fraternity, but we question the advisability of recognizing ecclesiastical, social or other distinctions as of sufficient importance to the Craft to warrant a disregard for the customary requirements of law. There is not a man living that can confer honor upon a Lodge by his presence therein. King, prince, ecclesiastic or exalted civilian is *honored* by admission within

the mystic circle—the Lodge confers honor upon a candidate, not the candidate upon the Lodge. In the olden time when Masons were struggling to place themselves in an attitude that should command the attention of mankind, such ‘prerogatives’ were thought to be, and probably were, legitimately exercised; but in this close of the nineteenth century, when distinctions in political, ecclesiastical, military or civil life shed no luster upon the Craft, they should be avoided as peculiar qualifications for the degrees. This is our impression, notwithstanding our Pennsylvania brethren are determined to ‘stand still on the eternal foundation of Masonry.’”

Bro. Gurney comments upon Bro. Vaux as follows :

“With us, he is entirely hostile to the presumption that there can be a Masonic Lodge that is not the product of a constitutional Grand Body of the Craft; repudiating the assumptions of simple associations of Masons that arrogate to themselves authority in the premises. It is very satisfactory to find so distinguished a Mason so entirely in accord with the immemorial doctrines of the Fraternity.”

KENTUCKY: Bro. Staton in reviewing the action of the Grand Master of Maryland, says :

“He reports a ‘prerogative’ exercised, which, if it had been done in Kentucky, would have raised a howl about his ears that would have astonished him.

“Now, we are slow to believe very much in this nonsense called Grand Master’s prerogative, and if this case does not present a complete usurpation of the rights of the subordinate Lodge to which these parties were attached, then we do not understand what the rights of subordinate Lodges are. The prerogative of a Grand Master to suspend any member of a subordinate Lodge from the rights and privileges of Masonry at his will and pleasure? What usurpation of power!”

VIRGINIA: We quote from Bro. Drummond’s report, the extracts we had marked from Bro. Drinkard’s Report on Correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, that we might present Bro. Drummond’s comments thereon :

. “If Masonic constitutions (or laws) are subject in England to repeal by ordinary legislation, so they are here. It is only the Landmarks that are not repealable. These are the real constitution of a Grand Lodge in the American sense of the word ‘constitution.’

“In his review of Maine he says :

“Bro. Drummond holds that a Grand Lodge has power to define what Masonry is, and prohibit the members of its obedience from practicing any other rites, under the name of *Masonry*.

“But how if the adjoining or other Grand Lodge makes a different definition as to what Masonry is? Is Cerneau Masonry or Pike Masonry true Masonry in Massachusetts, and not in Maryland? And if, as seems to be the case, Cerneauism is recognized by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and yet denounced by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and *vice versa*, what are Virginia Masons to do when the one of those Grand Lodges tells them that Pike Masons are true Masons, and the other tells them that Cerneau Masons are true Masons?

“In reply, we quote his own words applied to another matter :

“There can be no legal obligation; for the Grand Lodge is a law unto itself. There is no appeal from its decisions. Suppose in 1884 your Grand Lodge had passed a regulation providing that a Grand Master should be elected only by a two-thirds vote, and that this regulation should be repealable only by a two-thirds vote, and yet in 1885 your Grand Lodge had decided to elect a Grand Master by a majority vote, and had so elected a Grand Master; would there be, could there be, any doubt as to the validity of such election? Wouldn’t the new Grand Master

have all the powers, and duties, and prerogatives of his high office? Who could say him, Nay? Would any other Grand Master or Grand Lodge undertake to enforce the regulation of Idaho? Surely not. A Grand Lodge is above all law except the Landmarks. It cannot bind itself any further than it chooses to be bound. Each Grand Lodge has power to decide for itself how far it will be bound by the legislation of its predecessors. We do not say that a Grand Lodge ought not to respect its own regulations and proceed in conformity with them, but we insist that as there is no Masonic power higher than a Grand Lodge, each Grand Lodge must in the very nature of things decide for itself what besides the Landmarks binds it. If there were a General Grand Lodge, with jurisdiction over Grand Lodges, the case would be different.

"Some Grand Lodges hold that to be a Landmark which others hold is not: are not the members of the obedience of each bound by the decision of their own Grand Lodge? Grand Lodges have no extra-territorial authority, but in their own jurisdiction are they not supreme? In fine, will Bro. Drinkard tell us what power *can* decide 'what Masonry is,' if the Grand Lodge *cannot*? And in doing so, he may have the assistance of Bro. Gurney—well, *all of them*.

"He thus states the difference between the action of Massachusetts and Illinois in relation to the 'Massachusetts amendment':

"Massachusetts forbids her Masons to join or recognize a body of outsiders that does not pretend to make Masons. Illinois only forbids her Masons to join or recognize bodies that make spurious Masons. Massachusetts puts innocent outsiders on a level with clandestinely-made Masons. Illinois ignores the former but denounces the latter. If the Royal Arcanum were to require all its members to be Free Masons, it would come under the ban in Massachusetts, but in Illinois would be ignored. In a word, Illinois will not discipline a Mason for joining a body that allows none but Masons to become members, if that body does not claim the right to make Masons itself, whereas Massachusetts disciplines its members for doing that very thing. In the one case, every Mason can see that he has no right to be in such an organization, and will know for himself that its Masons are clandestine. In the other case, every Mason joining it knows that none but real Masons are admitted.

"We are *almost* impelled to say that Bro. Drinkard has read the action of Massachusetts to little purpose; but we will only say that one of us has. For example, we *understand*, and if we are any judge of the meaning of words, we *know*, that his proposition that 'If the Royal Arcanum were to require all its members to be Freemasons, it would come under the law in Massachusetts' is utterly erroneous. The gist of the Massachusetts amendment is, that Masons shall not teach as *Masonry* what is not *Masonry*, if the Royal Arcanum should claim to be a *Masonic body* and that it was *teaching Masonry*, and invite us to join it as a *Masonic body*, Massachusetts holds that it would be acting upon *false pretences*, and forbids its members to aid in deceiving the public by upholding such false pretences. The distinction between Massachusetts and Illinois is, that the latter denounces the usurpation of the prerogative of the Grand Lodge in *making Masons*, while the *former* denounces the usurpation of *any* of the prerogatives of the Grand Lodge relating to Masonry. We will inform Bro. Drinkard also that many worthy Masons in Massachusetts and supporters of her legislation belong to the Royal Arcanum, and no one of them ever had the remotest idea that he was violating the law of his Grand Lodge."

Past Grand Master Reid, of Washington, in the conclusion of his report, says:

"Freemasonry as it exists to-day is a constitutionally organized body complete in itself, distinct in all its fundamental elements; in its government, objects and aims. We affirm and maintain the complete sovereignty of a Grand Lodge in all matters Masonic: legislative, executive and judicial. Its powers encompass all Landmarks, rules and methods of government appertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry,

with the right to enforce its edicts over the Craft of its obedience within given territorial limitations. It is the one and *only* one complete conservative authority over Symbolic Masonry. The question may be properly asked, then, can a Grand Lodge be a sovereign Masonic power and the Grand Master at the same time exercise any function of office not subject to the will and control of the Grand Lodge? This, it appears to us, strikes at the kernel of the whole matter, and we believe an affirmative answer to the question cannot be considered in any other light than as illogical, if not absurdly inconsistent with language and common sense. In the principles of government, the authority to do an act, affecting the condition of the few or the many, positively or relatively, must be comprised a *law*, the existence of which presupposes some sovereign *enacting* power capable of its enforcement, alteration, change or annulment. But while a Grand Lodge is absolutely sovereign in all matters Masonic, it cannot alter or change any Landmark in Masonry, for these are the foundation stones upon which Freemasonry is builded, and which it covenants to protect and defend. Then the question narrows down to this: What are the Landmarks of Masonry? These are not so easy, beyond *question*, to define. Few, if any, of our ablest Masonic archaeologists and jurists fully agree upon this point. This diversity of opinion seems ever to have existed, and if we accept the *speculative* opinions of our more modern writers, it widens rather than diminishes as time rolls onward. The practice has become entirely too common of late to confound the laws of Masonry with the Landmarks. We have already referred to this point under New Hampshire, *ante*, p. 632, and elsewhere in this report. But the Landmarks are in general terms recognized by all as those indestructible standards and principles in the polity of Freemasonry which not only inhere to its very *essence* as a system of morals, illustrated by symbols, but afford that vital and sufficient support to its pristine purity which are essential to its existence and which will insure its continuance and transmission, unimpaired, to future ages, while time shall last. It is therefore evident that the organism of Freemasonry is such that, although Grand Lodges are sovereign in all matters appertaining to the government of Symbolic Masonry, and of the Craft of their obedience, they cannot alter or change a Landmark in Masonry more than a purely divine and holy being can commit sin. In fact, it is the most important function of a Grand Lodge to preserve intact the Landmarks.

"And furthermore, we will say, that a Grand Lodge has power to clothe the Grand Master with extraordinary authority and prerogatives in all matters and to any extent not subversive of the true principles and ground-work of Masonry. But, in our opinion, there is only one way in which a Grand Master, elected to *preside* over the Grand Lodge and *govern* the Craft by constitutional authority, as in the existing order of things—only one way, we say, in which he can be clothed with powers and prerogatives, over which a Grand Lodge can have no control, and that is, by abolishing the whole Grand Lodge system as a governing body, and falling back upon the primal laws and methods for the government of the Fraternity, before the days of Grand Lodges, when the Grand Master was elected by the 'whole body of the Craft,' and by common consent made their irresponsible ruler and potentate. But while our Grand Lodge system exists, it is an unwarrantable assumption to claim such inherent power for the Grand Master. The functions of a Grand Master are still of great and acknowledged potency; he rules and governs not only in the interim of Grand Lodge, but as the chief executive and commander (so to speak) of the whole body of the Craft, but the fact must not be lost

sight of that he is a Mason only by virtue of his *obligations*, and without which he could not be Grand Master; that he is subject, as all other Masons are, to the laws of the Grand Lodge, with no *inherent* right to abuse or set them at naught. True, as we have said, prerogatives, high and extraordinary, are given to the Grand Master, not by *divine* right, but by *law*, by sovereign Masonic power in the Grand Lodge, authorized by methods and regulations of its own choosing, which in every legal and essential sense are the sovereign governing powers of Masonry of the Nineteenth Century, and to deny which, in our judgment, is to *repudiate* and render farcical every material obligation a Mason assumes.

"Very recently, in a fraternal communication from an able and veteran Craftsman, one of world-wide prominence, who has devoted a long life to the service of Masonry, and in the study of its principles and government, he submitted to us the following question: 'If a Grand Master obligates himself to obey the Constitution and is at liberty to and does violate its provisions, of what force or value is an obligation?' In truth and verity we can see but the one answer to the query, namely: *None*, whatever."

But we must forbear further extracts, or we will have no space left for an opinion, much less reasons of our own. As we read over the various passages written within the year, which we had selected, we felt a sort of curiosity to see and know how they would coincide with opinions prevalent and expressed by us, say twenty-eight years ago, and how they would look placed side by side.

We cannot hold out against the temptation, and so here is what was written in 1858 on the origin and powers of Grand Lodges and Grand Masters:

"There are some few things in Masonry, not, to our minds, properly understood. One of them is the origin of any of the powers of our Grand Masonic Bodies, or their Grand officers. We hold, as we have heretofore expressed it in reports to other Grand Bodies, and, as we think, history confirms, that all Masonic power exists primarily, and *inherently*, too, in the mass of the Fraternity—that portions of this power was delegated to the Lodges and Grand Lodges by express grant, and that to support a claim in any Masonic organization, this express grant must be shown. Grand Lodges have not existed for so long a time, nor is the history of their formation, as at present constituted, so imperfect, but that each and every grant can be easily found. Formerly, we know, Grand Lodges were simply mass meetings of the whole Fraternity. The Masonic Fraternity constituted a pure democracy, and the Grand Masters elected at those meetings were invested with executive power during their intermissions."

We quite fully discussed the principles which lie at the foundation of all the questions involved under this head in our Report on Correspondence to the Grand Lodge in 1860. We have reperused what we then wrote and find not a word to take therefrom and very little to add thereto. We have no recollection of seeing any serious attempt to controvert the positions then taken. Under these circumstances, we have thought best to ask that what we then wrote be republished after a lapse of twenty-seven years.

"The origin of Freemasonry is indeed involved in obscurity, from which there is no escape. We know it must have existed many centuries ago, and we believe it was the sanctuary in which reposed in safety every right principle of morality and virtue, and every truth which points out the nobility of man; in short, that within its secret chambers there reposed, during many centuries of darkness, the germs of that civilization which now so distinguishes this country and the most enlightened nations of Europe from the rest of the world. The great principles of our institution have ever remained the same, and in regard to them there is a remarkable degree of unanimity. This is because these principles have ever been inculcated at each initiation. We will suppose, in the first place, that they were communicated to every Apprentice taken into these Bunds or Lodges of Freemasons, which were the authors of so many works of art during the middle ages, as the rule of their life and conduct towards their fellows and the world.

"It is safe, we think, to presume that all the governmental rules and regulations of the society grew up—were fashioned—as the necessities of these associations required. Hence it is that there exists such an exact similarity in every land in the moral teachings of the Order, being based, as they are, upon the immutable principles of right and wrong. The near approximation, however, in the forms of government can be accounted for, under all the circumstances through which the institution has passed, only by regarding the force of the grand principles so often inculcated in the moral teachings of the Order, of the dignity of labor, the supremacy of moral worth over all adventitious circumstances, and the common brotherhood and common destiny of the human race—the carrying out of these principles necessitating a similar form of government.

"What these teachings were in the earlier ages of our existence, as an Order, we only know from the intrinsic evidence of our secret ceremonies as unfolded in the various emblems and symbols of our Order. In only a few instances have we on record the rules—a few general ones—and regulations of Freemasons. These where they have been authenticated, as collected from the ancient charges and regulations, are, by universal consent, taken and deemed landmarks of the Order, as much as a belief in God is a landmark, and in which no change can take place without destroying the universality of the institution. The most noted of these are the 'old charges,' as collected and published by the Grand Lodge of England, in 1723, and which is contained in what has been called 'the first Masonic book ever published.' These 'CHARGES,' which we regard as landmarks, contain the principles of the Order as above enunciated, and though there may exist manuscripts of an older date, they enunciate the same doctrines, and even if authentic, but add to the authority of the 'old charges' of 1723, and confirm them as the chief authority, beyond which it is not safe to go. The compilers of these had undoubtedly before them all the documents we have recently found of an older date, and many more quite as authentic. These more ancient ones are therefore valuable only as reliques of the past and as confirming, by their similarity, the correctness and reliability of the latter.

"Aided by these reliques of the past, by our knowledge of the nature of the institution, its present organization and recent history, to what conclusions can we safely come in regard to the origin, nature, design and effect of our form of government as exhibited in our system of Grand and Subordinate Lodges?

"Your committee have endeavored to solve this question to the satisfaction of themselves, and can come to no other conclusion than this:

that at an early day the members of the Masonic Fraternity framed its *form* of government—in fact created it—of themselves, by their own sovereign power, and, as the creators, retained in themselves the right of change, as well as all other rights not expressly or by necessary implication disposed of in the grant, or such as are unchangeable from the very nature of its moral principles and its universality. In other words, we hold that all power existed primarily in the Masonic Fraternity—in the people—who said before ever Freemasonry existed as an organization, ‘we will found an association primarily for our benefit and incidentally to benefit the world, upon certain great fundamental moral truths—naming them—and under certain restrictions we will disseminate our doctrines by the initiation, after certain fixed forms, of the profane into our mysteries.’ Again, when the whole mass of the Fraternity had subsequently met together in a general assembly, they said, ‘we will call this a Grand Lodge,’ and choosing a presiding officer for the time being, ‘we will call him Grand Master, or will call upon the oldest man present to preside.’ Masons thus ever chose their own Master or Grand Master whenever they met, unless in process of time, the civil power, to which by their laws, they were ever subservient, imposed a presiding officer upon them, and thus made a law of the Order not only for themselves but for those to whom they should constitute their successors.

“ Whatever may have been the form of government under which the society acted from the General Congress at York in 926, A. D., to 1717, when the four old Lodges met in London, formed the Grand Lodge, and made regulations for its government, the conclusion of the whole matter is found in those ‘old charges,’ collected and published by the authority of that Grand Lodge. Thereafter no Masons were to be made except in a Lodge having a legal warrant, and after certain formalities had been complied with. Certain qualifications were found then necessary for the holding of certain offices. *By the action of the whole Fraternity* the Grand Lodge became a representative body, as the great increase of members necessitated. The three chief officers of a Lodge were constituted representatives, and as by the ancient charges these three must have passed the degree of Fellow Craft at least before serving—that is, become Master Masons, the representative Grand Lodge became a body of Master Masons exclusively.

“ The whole fraternity, subject to the ancient charges and the moral principles inculcated in the initiatory ceremonies—all landmarks of the Order—did all this; granted all these powers; created this representative Grand Lodge for their own convenience and the good of the Order, all which they had a perfect right to do; and being the creator, the source of power, can change, limit or destroy the same, under the previously existing restrictions, and that, too, without a violation of any of the landmarks of the Order. Hence there can be no inherent powers, either human or divine, belonging to Grand Lodges or Grand Masters. In fact no other powers or rights than those contained expressly or by a necessary implication in the Constitution of each Grand Lodge, and in those ancient charges of the Order.

“ Freemasons are proverbially peaceable, inculcating the doctrine ‘that no contention should ever exist except that noble contention of who can best work and best agree.’ They pay due respect to their superiors in office. Freemasons are also human in their natures, affections and habits, and learn, without being taught in the Lodge, to respect station and wealth as well as worth and merit. They also, by long occupancy of any high position, come to think themselves there by a sort of divine or prescriptive right, and where information does not much abound, to claim prerogatives, and rights, and powers, which

never pertained to them or their office. All this we know happens every day, and it is but rational to expect it. Hence the claims by Grand Masters, by virtue of their office, of the inherent and sovereign rights of Grand Lodges, which Grand Masters claim devolve upon them in their recess. All these are mere assumptions of power, and prerogative, and however often claimed, never yet made a right; nor does their exercise prove anything except that power has been from time to time usurped, without complaint, and exercised without resistance. Can any advocate for the sovereignty of Grand Lodges and their inherent rights, point to any other source as the origin of these rights and prerogatives, than their mere assumption? We think not. History says they have been all assumed where not expressly granted.

"In like manner the powers and inherent rights and prerogatives of Grand Masters and Grand Lodges have had their origin; for when we go back to the ancient record for the warrant of their authority, we find it mere assumption on the part of those claiming it. We find that all the power existed in the people—the Fraternity; that they made the institution, and, as its creators, have delegated a portion of it to their Lodges, grand and subordinate, and the officers thereof. Every such grant of power is clearly susceptible of demonstration by the production of the grant itself, to be found either in the '*old charges*' of 1723, or in the constitutions of our several Grand Lodges—or it does not exist. We do not believe in taking everything on trust, and that we must not question this or that dogma, because it is asserted to be one of the ancient landmarks. Who can say that it is a landmark, unless it be a part of the ritual, or is found in the ancient charges?

"We come to the conclusion, then, that Grand Lodges have no other powers than those contained in their constitutions, or in those '*ANCIENT CHARGES*', which are, by common consent, recognized as universal, and the general constitution of the Order. The Grand Lodge of England, in 1723, recognized the '*old charges*' as the fundamental governing law of the whole Order—as the '*constitution of Freemasonry*', in the correct signification of the word; and all subsequent Grand Lodges have given them the same recognition. These constitute the fundamental law of the Order, which cannot be changed, and the institution at the same time remain universal. Under this fundamental law each Grand Lodge was organized, commencing with the Grand Lodge of England, in 1721; and when organized, has adopted such particular regulations for its own government as circumstances seemed to require. These regulations, peculiar to each jurisdiction, are no more binding upon another than is the Constitution of one of the States of this Union binding upon the inhabitants of the others. Indeed, our American form of government bears so striking an analogy in all its forms to the form of government of the Masonic institution, that were all other evidence wanting, it intrinsically contains the proof that Masons had a hand in its formation.

"The Freemasons of each community form a Lodge, and meeting together as a pure democracy, make their own laws and legislate for themselves in all their own private and particular concerns, always obedient to the will of the majority when properly expressed, and ever subservient to the grants of power they have made through their delegates to their respective Grand Lodges, and to the general constitutions of the Order.

"Such is the nature of our organization, and with a proper understanding of it, is dissipated into thin air the, shall we say absurd, ideas of the inherent rights and powers of Grand Lodges and their original supremacy over subordinate Lodges and the Craft.

"After this illustration of the nature of Grand Lodges, their rights, powers and duties, that of Grand Masters will require but a word.

They briefly possess none other than those directly conferred upon them in those '*old charges*,' and in the constitutions of their respective Grand Lodges, or such as are absolutely essential and necessary to the proper performance of the duties imposed upon them by those constitutions and charges. All inherent and other claimed rights and powers not thus granted or by a necessary implication to be inferred, never existed, but have been, in every instance, a mere assumption of power, the continual exercise of which, never becomes perpetuated into a right.

" It is also easy to perceive as a necessary corollary from the preliminary remarks, that the presiding officer of a Masonic body necessarily possesses no other powers than those granted him, whether that officer be a Master or Grand Master. His business, when the Lodge is in session, is to preside as the president of any other body does, but it by no means follows, unless it is so expressly named in the grant, that he is above all control of his fellow members. He is bound equally with them to laws of the Order—of the Lodge, of the Grand Lodge, and of the *old charges*. Should the Master, in the opinion of any one, offend as to any of these laws, an appeal lies to his superior, as from a justice's court to the higher court of appellate jurisdiction, and should the Grand Master offend in the opinion of any, an appeal would lie to his peers, the members of the Grand Lodge—in all cases, however, under such regulations as are legally enacted and so that the harmony or progress of the Order should not be disturbed."

We have but little to add to what we wrote in 1859. The argument was then as full as we could make it, and we can add nothing more and will content ourselves by stating our views upon the several minor questions that have more recently sprung up—and upon which we then expressed no opinion.

Grand Lodges, as at present organized, are created by the Lodges and in turn create Lodges. The four Lodges of London, created the Grand Lodge of England in 1717. The Grand Lodge thus created constituted other Lodges in all parts of the world, and these in time, in the countries, states, territories or provinces where they were located, founded,—created—the several Grand Lodges, and these created in turn other Lodges in their state, country, territory or province. This is not theory ; it is fact. Whence then the inherent rights of either? The whole Fraternity was, and is governed by the fundamental principle of the Order. What are those principles, and where are they found? They are found in the esoteric work of the Order, and in the Old Charges first published in 1723—and no where else; there is no fundamental principle (by this we mean landmark) of the Order existing or to be found any where else.

It is said that prior to 1717, Masons when convenient assembled together, opened a Lodge, initiated the profane and closed, and that was the end of that Lodge. As these met from time to time in the same place, and those composing each meeting being the same persons, or nearly so, such associations became as it were a locally organized Lodge, with rules and regulations for its own government, and became a Lodge by prescriptive right without charter or warrant of constitu-

tion. Such were the four old Lodges of London of which we have read, and who in their collective, delegated wisdom, formed—created the Grand Lodge of England as an organized body ; they agreeing that, beyond such as is found in the esoteric work, the Old Charges contained the whole of the fundamental law of the Order of Freemasonry. As a necessary consequence, all else is legislative, as were the Old regulations of 1721, formed for the special government of the Grand Lodge, and of such are all the regulations of all the Grand Lodges of the world. All else is purely statutory and subject to perpetual change being necessarily temporal and local in origin, effect and character.

But the four old Lodges of London were not all there were of such organizations without written warrants of constitution. There were others, in other parts of England, notably at York ; in Scotland and Ireland, all possessed of the same characteristics of a semi-organization, or no organization, as the four old Lodges of London. (How narrow the limit—only London.) The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland still exist; that of York ceased after a few years, and the Grand Lodge of all England, called the "ancients," only merged with the Grand Lodge of England, called the "Modern," in 1813. And these two now constitute the Grand Lodge of England. These three Grand Lodges instituted subordinate Lodges throughout the British Dominions, and these Lodges in the United States, the Canada Provinces, and Australia, have formed (created) or are creating Grand Lodges—those in the thirteen American colonies taking their charters in about equal numbers from the "Modern" and "Ancient" Grand Lodges of England, and in Canada and Australia from the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland.

A moment's reflection on the foregoing must convince that there can be no inherent rights in Grand Lodges, and no rights can exist in them but such as result from their organization. The Lodges, grand and subordinate, possess no other rights than such as were given them by the delegates of the subordinate Lodges which created them, or which they have acquired by changes in their constitution since their organization, and hence cannot be inherent, unless there be found something pertaining to them in the esoteric work or in the "Old Charges." It is safe to say there is nothing of the kind in either ; and it follows that all the power that is found by the Grand or subordinate Lodges emanated from the Masonic people, who created the Lodge directly and the Grand Lodge through the delegates from the Lodges ; and all the inherent rights, powers of every kind and nature, exist in the Masonic people and have the same foundations as the inalienable rights of man. We Americans profess to know what that foundation is.

As to the powers of Grand Masters, the question is somewhat more difficult. We read that at the Annual Feasts, a Grand Master was chosen by the Craft assembled in a sort of mass meeting ; but what

rights or powers he possessed or exercised no one can tell—there is no record. It will not do to say that he possessed all the power over the Craft that was possessed by King Solomon over the Jewish people. His power was similar, no doubt, to that of the Master of a Lodge—and the power of the Master is mostly esoteric. This can best be learned by rehearsing the esoteric work of the Lodge, and then apply the ascertained powers of the Master to the enlarged sphere of duty of the "Grand Master of Masons." Both have been restricted in their powers, and their rights and duties more particularly defined in Grand Lodge constitutions and regulations. But with these limitations, the ancient charges and the esoteric work must govern.

The right of appeal from the decision of the Grand Master, therefore, does not exist unless it be found in special Grand Lodge legislation, and where such legislation does not exist, the only remedy from a wrong ruling is to endure to the next election, and then choose another, wiser and more discreet.

Again, on the same principle, in the esoteric work, there is nothing which gives the Grand Master the right to "make Masons at sight." This whole matter was discussed in 1853-4, in the case growing out of the act of Grand Master Hyams of California, and it was then settled, as universally as any such question can be, that no Grand Master possessed any such power, and that its exercise is violative of the ancient landmarks. On this view, we cannot condemn too strongly the action of the Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania in making a Mason of a "profane," at sight, though that profane was the Bishop of Iowa. Should the bishop come to our Lodge and apply for examination as a visitor he could not, did he answer truly, say he was made a Mason in a just and legally constituted Lodge of Freemasons. The esoteric work of the Order of Freemasonry—a landmark—was violated at the making of the Bishop of Iowa, at sight. The landmarks, which are comprised in the Old Charges and the esoteric work, cannot be disregarded by the Grand Master. In all other respects his power may be supreme, unless expressly limited by the local constitution and regulations of his Grand Lodge.

This brings us to the formation of Grand Lodges in countries, States, provinces and territories. As the world is settled by civilized peoples, and especially has this been the case with those parts of the world settled by the English speaking people, Lodges have been created therein by the Grand Lodges of the mother countries; that is, (masonically) unoccupied territory has been masonically occupied. Following the example set by the American colonies, after establishing their political freedom, and which may be called the American doctrine, Grand Lodges have been formed in such territories or provinces as have and exercise an independent or separate governmental existence. We hold that the right to do this exists in the Masons of such territory, as one of the inalienable rights of man, the inherent right of Masons to man-

age their own affairs within their own territorial jurisdiction. And right here has arisen the objections to the manner of the formation of the Grand Lodges of Victoria and New South Wales, and the difficulty between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England. By the universal assent of Masons, it is agreed, indeed it is a landmark, that there should be in one country, state, territory or province but one Grand Lodge. The existence of two in England was deplored as unfortunate, and each denounced by the other as schismatic. There were two in Massachusetts, in South Carolina, in New York and in Louisiana. The evils resulting from this anomalous condition of things in those jurisdictions led by common consent, to the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction; experience taught the necessity of the principle. Hence we repeat what this Grand Lodge repeatedly has said, that Quebec ought not, though it may, tolerate any other Grand Lodge exercising any powers within its territory, and that it has the right to demand of England to cease in its protection of the three recreant Lodges at Montreal.

Again, as to Victoria and New South Wales, a *minority* of the Lodges in these Provinces attempted to form a Grand Lodge. The majority could form another, or, indeed, several minorities could form several Grand Lodges, all in the same territory. This would work confusion, and hence the reason of the thing has developed the necessary rule, as promulgated in the Louisiana Resolutions of 1885, that in any territory where there is no Grand Lodge (regularly formed) a majority of the Lodges in that territory, provided that majority is never less than three, may form a Grand Lodge, and when it shall be thus formed it must, *ex necessitate rei*, have exclusive jurisdiction over the whole of that territory, and no Lodges could legally exist therein without the consent and permission of such Grand Lodge.

But again arises the question which has been discussed quite exhaustively of late years by the lamented Gurney, of Illinois, on one side, what constitutes of legal Masonic Lodge. We have seen, in noting the action of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in making Masons at sight, that no man can be made a Mason except in a just and legally constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, etc., and that Masons cannot exist as a Lodge, except they have a charter or warrant from some Grand Lodge empowering them to work; that three or more of such Lodges, they forming a majority of all the Lodges in any State, territory, etc., may form a Grand Lodge. Bro. Gurney, under the above statement of the law, insisted that all Grand Lodges whose constituents at the time of formation had not had their origin from Grand Lodges, *per se*, were not composed of just and legally constituted Lodges, and, hence, that such Lodges could not form or create a Grand Lodge or even make Masons whom he could recognize as legally made.

This is extreme ground which but few have followed. It is nevertheless a matter which will have to be considered and determined some time, and your committee know of no better course than to present the case as it appears, and so call for further discussion. It is a matter in our Foreign Correspondence which demands notice from your committee. We first quote the opinions coming to us in the various Grand Lodge proceedings:

COLORADO: Bro. Greenleaf, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reported, which report was adopted, that:

"The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was organized in direct antagonism to what is known as the 'American Doctrine,' and which has practically governed the formation of all our Grand Lodges.

"Briefly stated, that doctrine is as follows:

"1. That the territory must be unoccupied by a Grand Lodge.

"2. There must be at least three active chartered Lodges in said territory.

"3. A majority of all the Lodges in said territory, consisting of not less than three, must unite in the formation of the new Grand Lodge.

"These essential requisites were not complied with by the Grand Lodge of New South Wales."

The same committee, on the Quebec question, reported, and the report was adopted, that

"Your Committee on Correspondence beg leave to report that they have had under consideration the correspondence received by the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, near this Grand Lodge, and beg leave to report that we find it a somewhat delicate matter to properly determine. Your committee are clearly of the opinion that the best interests of Masonry in the Province of Quebec would be largely benefited if the three Lodges holding and working under charters from the Grand Lodge of England would sever their allegiance to the mother Grand Lodge and unite with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in making that jurisdiction what it fails to be—a harmonious, and ultimately a more prosperous Grand Body. Your committee beg leave to state further, that they believe universal sovereignty to be the American doctrine and best calculated to advance and encourage harmony and prosperity."

DAKOTA: Grand Master Blatt, in his address, thus speaks, and in which we fully concur:

"QUEBEC: I deem it my duty to call your attention to an edict of that Grand Lodge declaring clandestine three Lodges of English registry located in the city of Montreal. We have never favored edicts of non-intercourse, deeming them the outgrowth of principles diametrically opposed to those of the Masonic institution. In this case, however, it has truly been a 'last resort,' and as such justifiable. [Here follows a history of the affair, stated in full elsewhere.] There was, therefore, no other action left to the Grand Lodge of Quebec than to issue the edict referred to, and several other Grand Lodges have since not only approved the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but issued similar edicts. I deem this subject of sufficient importance to present it for your consideration.

"MEXICO: We have received requests for recognition from two bodies claiming to be the Grand Lodge of our sister Republic. One

styles itself the Grand and Independent Mexican Symbolic Lodge at Vera Cruz, the other the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Federal District of Mexico, at the city of Mexico. The latter has forwarded us its constitution, regulations, and its ritual containing *in toto* their esoteric work. A perusal of these different documents establishes the parentage of this Grand Lodge, to-wit, the Scottish Rite. While such parentage might under certain circumstances not *per se* prove a bar to recognition, yet the total irregularity of its organization entirely precludes the same. The body at Vera Cruz was formed by three symbolic Lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, who declared Mexico unoccupied territory so far as symbolic Masonry was concerned. In claiming recognition, therefore, the latter body has an advantage of legitimacy. Yet the chaotic state of Masonry in Mexico, the continual strife among bodies claiming to be Masonic, precludes at this time the formation of any alliance that would prove entangling. Particular Lodges have no doubt and still do exert a great influence for good in their immediate local spheres in Mexico, but as a harmonious whole, they have thus far proven failures.

“VICTORIA: At the time of the organization of this Grand Lodge several years ago, there were in the Province ninety-five Lodges of English, Irish and Scotch registry. But eighteen of these participated in and consented to the formation of a Grand Lodge. All the other Lodges refused acquiescence and obedience, and are still upon the register of the several Grand Lodges named, who likewise refuse to recognize the new formed Grand Lodge. Believing that no less than a majority of the Lodges existing in a political state should participate in or consent to the formation of a Grand Lodge for such territory, we cannot recommend recognition until a firmer foothold has been gained by the new Grand Lodge.

“SOUTH AUSTRALIA: This new Grand Lodge was organized on April 17th, 1884, thirty out of the thirty-three Lodges then existing participating in its formation. All the proceedings appear to have been regular. Recognition has been extended her by the mother Grand Lodges. Under these circumstances, I am pleased to recommend fraternal recognition and a hearty welcome into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.”

We have given this in full as the most concise statement we have seen.

The Committee on Correspondence reported, and the report was adopted, that—

“QUEBEC: Your committee is of the opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge of England, in continuing upon her register Lodges located in the city of Montreal, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, is a violation of the doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge jurisdiction which obtains on this continent. While your committee heartily sympathize with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, still it is not deemed wise at this time for this Grand Lodge to take any action looking toward a suspension of masonic intercourse with the English Lodges in Montreal, or the Grand Lodge of England, in the hope that, as time advances and the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction becomes more generally recognized by the Grand Lodges of the world, the Grand Lodge of England will acknowledge the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, within the territorial limits of that province.

“MEXICO: The condition of Masonry in Mexico is such that your committee deem it inexpedient at present for this Grand Lodge to

recognize either of the bodies claiming to be the Grand Lodge of Mexico.

"VICTORIA: But eighteen of the ninety-five Lodges in Victoria having participated in or consented to the formation of a Grand Lodge for that province, your committee is of the opinion that the attempted formation of a Grand Lodge under those circumstances is not regular, and hence recommend that this Grand Lodge take no steps looking toward its recognition. We deem it essential for the regular formation of a Grand Lodge that *at least* a majority of the Lodges in the proposed territorial limits participate in the formation of the new Grand Lodge.

"SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Thirty of the thirty-three Lodges in this jurisdiction having participated in the formation of a Grand Lodge, on the 17th of April, 1884, and the same having been recognized as regular by the several Grand Lodges under whose jurisdiction the several Lodges had theretofore worked, your committee deem the organization of that Grand Lodge as regular and lawful."

ARKANSAS: Bro. Gurney, reporting upon this Grand Lodge, says:

"Bro. George E. Dodge, correspondent, makes a special report. He recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and followed this justifiable proposition, with a like recommendation for the so-called 'Grand Lodge of Victoria.' He objects to 'Brazil, Portugal, *et al.*', upon the ground that they may be too closely identified with Supreme Councils and Grand Orients. Why he should contend that three Lodges of five hundred within a specific territory are authorized to organize a Grand Lodge therein with *exclusive* territorial jurisdiction, is more than we can comprehend."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the Federal District, U. S. of Mexico, the Independent Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the State of Morelos, U. S. of Mexico, and the Independent Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of Vera Cruz, U. S. of Mexico, as separate and independent Grand Lodge jurisdictions, and desires to hold fraternal correspondence with each of said Grand Lodges."

CALIFORNIA: Agrees with Bro. Gurney, of Illinois, on the Massachusetts departure and Grand Lodge organization.

ILLINOIS: Commenting on District of Columbia, Bro. Gurney says:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended, Grand Lodge adopting, a resolution extending fraternal recognition to the 'Grand Lodge' of the Federal District of Mexico, the Independent Grand Lodge of the State of Morelos, and the Independent Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is a sovereign masonic power, and at perfect liberty to gulp down any organization that presents itself for recognition. It is quite possible that we are not correctly advised, that the bodies mentioned are all the progeny of Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite, or bodies that have come into existence through their administration. We should be glad to know that we do not have correct information touching their parentage, but if it is a fact that Lodges entering into these organizations are acting in the absence of authority emanating from a constitutional Grand Body of the Symbolic Craft, we shall protest against their acceptance into the family of Grand Lodges with the same pertinacity that we should

object to accepting the issue of any other unconstitutional descent. We raise a warning voice against the assumption that any association of Masons outside the Craft Lodges of the world, have even the remote right to establish Lodges of the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry. These can only come of Grand Bodies that derive their powers from the landmarks of the Fraternity that culminate in the mother Grand Lodge of the world, continued and preserved by its constitutional successors. Without supreme jurisdiction over the Craft degrees, we should soon sink into oblivion. If other associations of men or Masons are to be tolerated in their assumptions in this direction, the last vestige of the *ancient* Lodge will soon pass away, and in its place will be found naught but titles and distinctions inimical to the immemorial Fraternity that for ages have stood upon the equal floor of the Lodge. Every 'Grand Lodge' organized and having its origin in a rite or rites of which our progenitors knew nothing, and which are now not officially known to the Lodge, is but another entering wedge by which factors in rites expect in time to come to overthrow the original Craft edifice and erect in its place governments better suited to their autocratic predilections. If it can be established, that associations of Masons, of any name or degree, other than a constitutional Grand Lodge, can authorize Craft Lodges, then we have nothing further to say; but if it is a fact that there is no power that can trespass upon the established prerogatives of the Lodge, then we feel entirely justified in warning Grand Lodges, that in recognizing organizations that do not have any legitimate claim to the distinction they assume, they are placing themselves in a position that the future of our history will deplore."

Commenting on Grand Master Blatt, of Dakota, he says:

"We think he seriously errs in his conclusions, 'that the Grand Lodge of England obstructs and hinders with the fullest power at her command the independence of Masonry in her colonies.' She did deny the right of a miserable minority of Lodges in the cases of New South Wales and Victoria, to assume jurisdiction over overwhelming majorities, but when the brethren of South Australia, with practical unanimity, knocked at her doors, the mother bid her child an unalloyed welcome. Does this look like *obstruction*? When those so-called Grand Lodges will respect the common law of representative organization, there is not a Grand Lodge upon our continent that will not extend them courteous recognition, *neither will the Grand Lodge of Britain object to receiving them into the family of Grand Bodies.*

"Bro. Blatt cannot be said to be settled in his convictions touching the law of Grand Lodge organization. From his opening remarks (which have been referred to), and his condolence with Bro. Singleton upon the subject, we were quite unprepared to find him enunciating the correct doctrine, thus: 'In the establishment of Grand Lodges the committee (Louisiana) holds that the union of a majority of all the Lodges, no less than three, are requisite for the formation of a Grand Lodge. \* \* \* In all this we concur.' Under Tennessee he reiterates a like position."

Bro. Gurney, commenting on Bro. Batchelor's report, says:

"Grand Orient S. C., and Grand Lodge, Columbia, S. A., October 30th. I found in box a communication (tableau of officers), (and at the same time found matter showing that they corresponded with a clandestine body in New Orleans). By direction, I notified them of the clandestine nature of certain bodies, and sent a list of the regular bodies of Masonry in Louisiana, and that this Grand Lodge would not correspond with bodies who knowingly continue to correspond with any clandestine body of Masons in Louisiana.

"We take the liberty of asking Bro. Batchelor if there are any other bodies of Masons within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and under its immediate control and direction, that are recognized as 'regular bodies of Masonry' except Lodges authorized by it? With what body was the Grand Orient S. C., and Grand Lodge Columbia, S. A., communicating with? It will be of great interest to Grand Lodges to know of clandestine organizations in New Orleans. It is to be inferred from the remarks of our distinguished brother that reference is made to some organization antagonizing the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction. If we are correct in this, we would like to ask by what authority the Grand Lodge of Louisiana enters the lists for or against associations that do not have official association with the Symbolic Lodges?"

[The body in New Orleans complained of, pretended to charter Symbolic Lodges; the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, does not. Quite recently the Supreme Council here (the progeny of Foulhouze) has voted itself out of existence, but the Lodges created by it have formed a Grand Orient—Grand Lodge.]

"Would it not be well to stand aloof from such contentions, and let associations outside the Lodge care for themselves? Why is it necessary for the Lodge to participate in controversies over rites as foreign to the Craft as is a body of Royal Arcanum, and of which the Craft cannot know anything except incidentally through a meagre minority of its membership? If they in any way trench upon, invade, or encroach upon the prerogatives of Lodge, then strike so effectively that you will not be misunderstood. We don't have the least hostility to any reputable association among Masons. We belong to many, and are happy in such relations, so long as they keep hands off the Craft we are perfectly content therewith; but we hold that neither Supreme Councils, neither bodies created by them, can assume any functions of the Lodge, *directly or indirectly*; neither can we with remote consistency extend fraternal recognition to 'Grand Lodges' made up of the constituency of such organizations. We are not disposed to enter into any controversy with them, and only ask that legitimate Grand Bodies of the Craft do not extend recognitions that will be certain, by and by, to be used as a justification for encroachments that we now so persistently condemn. To us, it is *worse than folly* to extend fellowship to claimants upon our fraternal sympathies until it is an established fact that they are the fruitage of Lodges coming from a constitutional Grand Lodge of the three Symbolic degrees, originating with the primal Grand Lodge of the world, and its constitutional successors."

And on Bro. Whitaker's:

"A brief reply is offered. The independent sovereignty of a Grand Lodge does not permit it to evade a landmark. It is not mantled with any authority to dispense with its Great Lights, neither with Masters or Wardens. It is also a landmark that the Lodge is made up of three degrees, with supreme authority over them, and alone authorized to perpetuate their mysteries. No other body, though composed of Masons, can assume its functions or prerogatives. Our Illustrious Bro. Pike, the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Grand Council, denies that the Scottish rite has any constitutional authority over the Craft, to establish Lodges or otherwise interfere with its affairs. This Bro. W. will find in his own report, page 137. Bro. Drummond, Past Grand Commander of the Northern

Scottish Rite Jurisdiction, made a like avowal; yet Bro. W. would have us believe that bodies of this Rite, which never did have a particle of right from its own constitution, or from any other source, to establish Lodges of the Symbolic degrees, are rightfully to be recognized in establishing Lodges. It is true that the jurisdictions mentioned do not assume any powers in the premises, but it is just as true that contemporaneous organizations of the same Rite, and with which Bro. W. appears in sympathy, do presume to trench upon prerogatives in Craft Masonry. A legitimate organization is established *in accordance with law*. If not so established, it is clandestine and cannot be legally approved even by the extension of a friendly recognition."

UTAH: Bro. Diehl, upon the subject of *Masonic* degrees, says to Bro. Wheeler, of Connecticut:

"If any blotting out is necessary, Bro. Wheeler will stand by Symbolic Masonry, but he thinks it is not, and says: 'If Bro. Diehl had ever taken the higher degrees, we feel satisfied he would have much to appreciate.' May be so, but I can assure my friend Wheeler, that I have found the very essence of Masonry in the three first degrees, and with them I propose to stay and work for. Masonry pure and simple is my motto, and Masonry pure and simple I love, because on its altar all men, no matter of what nationality, religion and politics, can unite and cultivate a truly fraternal spirit. Such was the intention of the founders of speculative Masonry, and we challenge any or all the advocates of the High Degree system to prove the contrary. The men who, in 1717, in London, created out of operative Masonry the speculative system, knew that if their society should gain ground and command the respect of the world, it had to be neutral in religion, politics and caste, and that only then Masonry would be destined to bridge over all differences of opinions and teach in the Lodge and through it to the whole race the true principles, and, if you please, the art of humanity. That was their idea of Masonry, and it was the idea of the great German humanitarian, Bro. Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. It is ours. Religion is taught in the Commandery, and as for caste, well, we have yet to see the brother wearing a Keystone, or the K. T. Cross, or the Prussian Eagle who does not look down upon a Master Mason with a sort of pitiful smile, thinking thereby: 'Poor soul, only three degrees, what do you know of Masonry, look at me and be gone.'

"We could write more on the subject and could cite more of the inconsistencies of the so-called higher degrees, but it is unnecessary to waste time and space on it. Bros. Parvin, Simons, Gurney, Pierson, Robbins and many other learned Masons have openly declared that Masonry ends with the Master's Degree, and that all degrees above that are not Masonic, but that they are only composed of Master Masons. These brothers have been there, and they know whereof they speak when they say that the Chapter, the Council, the Commandery, the Consistory or any other degree, call it by what name you may, are not more Masonic than a Lodge of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Workmen, or any other of the many mushroom orders that live for a few years and then die."

The report on Correspondence, by reason of the ill health of P. G. Master Gurney, was completed by P. G. Master Robbins. In his conclusion he says:

"A survey of the field, as shown to us in the foregoing review of Bro. Gurney, affords the gratifying assurance that these insidious dis-

integrating and revolutionary influences are daily becoming better understood and more intelligently resisted. When in our earlier reports on correspondence we began to call attention to the dangers which threatened Masonry from the reflected influence of the modern secret societies by which it had become surrounded, all organized on the basis of a *quid pro quo*, and pointed out how the establishment of the fixed dues system in Masonry had already made this its point of least resistance to such influences, we stood almost if not quite alone. Notwithstanding these influences became strengthened many fold by the organization of scores of imitative insurance societies among Masons, unwarrantably using the Masonic name, yet to-day the Institution is righting itself wherever it has temporarily careened before them; and wherever a proposition raises its head looking to an admission that Masonry may be regarded under any circumstances as an investment for pecuniary profit or return, it finds watchful men waiting for it, club in hand. When in our first report (1869) we attacked the absurd pretensions of the miscalled Scottish Rite system which in this country assumed to magnanimously waive the right to confer the three degrees of Masonry in favor of Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Illinois, like most other American Grand Lodges, was in correspondence with several so-called Grand Lodges of that system in continental Europe, treating them as independent sovereignties, and taking their masonic character for granted. Not only this, but nowhere was any voice raised to warn the Craft that the claim that its Masonry, the Masonry of the Lodge, was incomplete and that that portion of it which had somehow got away from its original custodians must be sought in chapters, commanderies, consistories and what not, was simply a bald imposition perpetuated by the innocent successors of those who with guilty knowledge first started it on its mischievous errand. Now not only is it so well understood that the 'Grand Lodges' of the Grand Orient system are simply fictitious, dependencies of the Supreme Councils, that American Grand Lodges as a rule would not think of entering into diplomatic relations with them, but the general trend of Masonic opinion in the United States is unquestionably towards the position occupied by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, viz.: that they and all other bodies built upon Lodges that assume to confer the three degrees under other sanctions than the Charges of a Freemason and the Old Regulations, and that cannot show a regular succession from the Grand Lodge by which those charges were agreed to and those regulations were adopted, are illegitimate and cannot be recognized as Masonic without disloyalty to the fundamental law of the Institution."

The result of former action of Illinois on the Quebec question is thus set forth by Grand Master Darrah:

"The Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, by virtue of the action taken by the Grand Lodge at its last session, issued his Edict, commanding all brethren acknowledging the authority of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, to hold no Masonic intercourse with any member or members of any Lodge existing in the Province of Quebec enrolled on the register of any foreign Grand Lodge other than that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"And that in the examination of visitors from the above specified Province, in addition to the usual questions, the question of whether the Lodge from which they hail, acknowledges the authority of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, must be specifically answered in the affirmative as a prerequisite to Masonic intercourse of any kind whatsoever.

"The attention of the 'United Grand Lodge of England' being called to this action of our Grand Lodge, it adopted the report of its

'Colonial Board,' which recommended that the patent appointing Bro. John M. Palmer as Representative of the 'United Grand Lodge of England' near the Grand Lodge of Illinois be withdrawn, and that the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near that of the 'United Grand Lodge of England' be requested to resign his commission. Consequently, in March, formal notice was received from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Masons in England and its provinces, of the action had by said Grand Lodge.

"It is very much to be regretted that the Grand Lodge of England thought best to sever the fraternal relations existing between the two Grand Lodges, so far as the exchange of Representatives is concerned. On the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois there certainly was no desire and so far as we are able to judge, no sufficient cause for the severing of such relations. This edict only reasserted the American doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and so far as the three English Lodges in Montreal are concerned, they are no worse off now than before the edict was issued. Since the adoption of our present code of by-laws, years ago, it has not been possible for a member of either of the three Lodges, which have given rise to all the trouble and dispute under consideration, to visit a Lodge in the jurisdiction of Illinois.

"It is earnestly to be desired that a way may be speedily found, alike honorable to all the parties interested, for the removal of this strife-producing cause, 'that the unity and harmony so essential to true fraternity may soon be fully' and completely restored among all the jurisdictions of the Masonic world."

This, under the head of New York is thus commented upon by Bro. Gurney :

"For the first time in the history of the Quebec controversy have we found a Grand Master arrayed against that jurisdiction for its resistance to the presumptuous claims of the Grand Lodge of England. He says:

"The Lodges now declared to be irregular were in existence before the establishment of the last named Grand Lodge, and have always retained their obedience to the Grand Lodge of England, declining to place themselves under the jurisdiction either of the Grand Lodge of Canada or of Quebec. The latter Grand Lodge claims that as a consequence of its establishment and general recognition it acquired such exclusive jurisdiction within the territory accorded to it as to render it the duty of all the Lodges previously erected therein to sever their existing allegiance and place themselves under its control. The Grand Lodge of England, besides disputing the soundness of the principle here asserted, declares that its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada was made and accepted with the express condition that the English Lodges within the territory of that Grand Body were to continue undisturbed in their allegiance and privileges, and in view of this arrangement it is contended that when, in 1869, the Grand Lodge of Quebec became the successor to the Grand Lodge of Canada, it acquired no greater rights within the territory to which it succeeded, than had previously been possessed by the latter Grand Body. As to the compact claimed to have been made between the Grand Lodges of England and Canada, the English contention is fully supported by the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence made to this Grand Lodge in 1871, which committee, before recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, appears to have given exhaustive attention to this general subject as it then existed. While fully believing in the American doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge within the territory which it controls, I do not consider that that doctrine should extend to the length of rendering Masonic bodies previously enjoying lawful existence in such territory clandestine and illegal, because of their refusal to abandon their original allegiance and place themselves under the authority of the newly created Grand Lodge.

"Referring to the first sentence of the quotation. Did Bro. Lawrence ever know of the organization of a Grand Lodge that did not come of Lodges older than itself, and working under jurisdictions from which they derived their existence? The Grand Lodge of Quebec 'claims' just what all other Grand Bodies have claimed and do now

claim—exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits. When the Province of Quebec came into existence her Masons had the *inherent, lawful* right to organize into a Grand Lodge. This they did, and for sixteen years, and in the most courteous terms, have appealed to the Grand Lodge of England, and the three recusant Lodges, to respect her jurisdictional rights. The compact between England and Canada in no wise interferes with the rights of Quebec. The latter was a *new* territorial division of the earth, and her Masons assumed to do just what Masons of this continent have done from the earliest history of our existence here."

And again in his review of Grand Lodge of England:

"The prominent feature of the communication is the appearance of correspondence between the Grand Master and the Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec. It refers to the difficulties existing between the two bodies, and which has recently culminated in an edict by the latter cutting off friendly relations with the three Lodges that continue in obedience to the former. There is nothing new in the correspondence that would justify a retraction of the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the premises, but in justice to the Grand Lodge of England the concluding reply of its Grand Master thereto is given :

"FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, 27th November, 1884.

"To Most Worshipful Brother E. R. Johnson, Grand Master Grand Lodge of Quebec:

"Most WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER: I am commanded by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of United Grand Lodge of England to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him, of the 3d October last, on the subject of the three English Lodges in Montreal, viz., St. Paul No. 374, St. George No. 440, and St. Lawrence No. 640, still remaining under this Grand Lodge, in which you urge, on similar grounds to those put forward by your predecessors in the years 1877, and 1880 and 1881, the supercession of these Lodges, and in'vate that, in the opinion of your Grand Lodge, the time has now arrived for a settlement of the question, explaining that such settlement, to be satisfactory, involves the unconditional admission of the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec over all Lodges and Masons in that province. You therefore convey to our Grand Master the request of your Grand Lodge that a withdrawal of the authority of the Grand Lodge of England from over these three Lodges should take place on or before the 1st of January, 1885, failing which you will declare a severance of intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and its members, and the three Lodges in question and their members.

"The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England does not desire unnecessarily to repeat what has been already communicated in the letters which have been addressed by my predecessor and myself, in obedience to his commands, to the late Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; but his Royal Highness must point out that when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed in the year 1857, and assumed jurisdiction over the territory of Montreal, the three Lodges in question were already in existence and working—the St. Paul since 1821; the St. George since 1836; and the St. Lawrence since 1854; and these three Lodges have declined to join the movement which resulted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, or to sever their allegiance from the Grand Lodge of England—when the former body sought recognition from this Grand Lodge, it succeeded to and adopted the expressed condition that the existing status of these three Lodges should be maintained—this point was stipulated for by the Grand Lodge of England, and was distinctly agreed to by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"Matters remained on this footing until the year 1869, when the Quebec Masons separated from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and formed themselves into the Grand Lodge of Quebec and declared their independence, which was ultimately acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Canada; but on the newly established Grand Lodge of Quebec applying for recognition they were reminded of the terms previously entered into by our Grand Lodge with that of Canada, relative to the three Lodges in question, and were informed that such recognition could only be accorded them on similar terms. To these conditions the Grand Lodge of Quebec declined to assent, and the matter has since remained *in statu quo*, although various letters have passed on the subject between the two Grand Masters. It has been repeatedly explained that the Grand Lodge of England would offer no obstacle to these Lodges entering into allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec; but that is a matter entirely for these Lodges to determine. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England has always declined to use coercive measures to bring about this result, holding that the Lodges are entitled to act independently without pressure. The request

now made involves the principle that because a Grand Lodge is founded in a territory, Lodges therein already lawfully existing, become unlawful if they do not join in adhering to the newly formed body.

" To this doctrine the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England cannot subscribe. A Grand Lodge by its mere creation cannot invalidate actual Lodges already legally existing in the territory over which it assumes jurisdiction.

" The creation of a new body does not annul the prior right; indeed, the request to withdraw the warrants implies that under them the continuance of these Lodges is justified.

" The Grand Lodge of England has consistently adhered to the position thus stated. At the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, a Lodge under the Grand Lodge of England continued its allegiance, and is still working at Halifax in harmony with the local Grand Lodge.

" The reference in your letter to two masonic bodies bidding for support and struggling for supremacy does not appear to apply in any way to the present position.

" His Royal Highness is naturally anxious that peace and harmony should prevail amongst all Masons, but he does not see that he would be justified in forcing upon these three Lodges, against their expressed desire, their extinction. Whilst, therefore, much regretting his inability to comply with the wish of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he cannot undertake to ask the Grand Lodge of England to reverse its former decision upon the grounds and for the reasons advanced.

" The Pro. Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, in a speech, concluded thus :

" I will only say in conclusion that which substantially has been said in the letter of our Grand Master, that we have and can have no selfish or jealous wishes or desires in this matter. Our one object is to promote the welfare of our brethren in every part of Canada and all over the world; but we undoubtedly do contend that the doctrine which is laid down by the Grand Lodge of Quebec would be a very abnormal, and a very dangerous, and a very unjust one, that when Lodges enjoy a legal existence in any particular territory it should be lawful for some new body to constitute and connect themselves, and to swamp and declare invalid those Lodges which preceded them, and which had that legal existence. No doctrine, it seems to me, could be more unjust and unfair than that, and it appears to me to be our bounden duty, so long as those Lodges of their own free will cling to the Grand Lodge of England, to see that they shall not, so far as we can help it, by any word or act of ours be driven or compelled into allegiance which they repudiate and object to, when we have in years previously specially covenanted for their freedom and stipulated for it; and further, I should be disposed to say that when the Grand Lodge of Quebec came into existence as an offshoot of the Grand Lodge of Canada, it inherited the liabilities, and it accepted, and it was honorably bound to accept, the obligations of its predecessor. Brethren, this has been the principle upon which this Grand Lodge has acted hitherto; it is the principle upon which it has acted in other similar questions which from time to time arise; and, however painful it may be to us to see Masonic concord in any way disturbed—disturbed, I trust, for a very short time, and in a very small degree—still, I think it is incumbent upon us to maintain the good faith which we have pledged, and to insist, so far as we can insist, upon those stipulations for the independence and the freedom of allegiance enjoyed by these three English Lodges being still enjoyed, no matter what Masonic authority comes into existence now or hereafter in the Province of Quebec.

Bro. Gurney says :

" Neither our Grand Lodge nor the writer entertains a doubt but that the Mother Grand Lodge has been governed in its action by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Fraternity at home and abroad; but the brethren of England seem to forget that the exclusive sovereignty of a sister jurisdiction is as vital to its prosperity, rights and dignities as is that of their own just claims to unequivocal independence. They also appear to forget that the common law of Grand Lodge sovereignty, practically insisted upon by every legitimate Grand Body of earth, and particularly by the Grand Lodge of England, originated in a necessity to the harmony of the Masonic world, and to which the Masons of England are as much indebted for their present security as is the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The early history of Masonry in Britain is a practical vindication of the common law of Grand Lodge sovereignty now so universally endorsed. We were not, therefore, prepared for the remark of the distinguished Pro. Grand Master, 'that the doctrine which is laid down by the Grand Lodge of Quebec would be very abnormal, and very dangerous, and a very unjust one,

that when Lodges enjoy a legal existence in any particular territory it should be lawful for some new body to constitute and connect themselves, and to swamp and declare invalid those Lodges which preceded them, and which had that legal existence.' The argument of the Pro. Grand Master is specious, consequently misleading. There is not any power in Masonry that can lawfully 'swamp' a legally constituted Lodge except for a disregard for law, written or unwritten. A Grand Lodge comes into existence by the unquestioned will of a majority of the Lodges of a specific territory. When the organization is perfected, and so acknowledged by its peers, it becomes supreme within its constitutional limits, and all Lodges therein are logically and necessarily subject to its government. If this be not true, the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty so persistently insisted upon by our British brethren is a myth and a delusion. They cannot have forgotten the prompt rebuke administered to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba (1882) for authorizing a Lodge in the Province of Gibraltar, notwithstanding the absence of a Grand Body within that territory. This is alluded to for the purpose of exhibiting the tenacity with which the Grand Lodge of England clings to its jurisdictional sovereignty. The plea, therefore, of the Pro. Grand Master is a sentimentality that should not be permitted to interpose objections to the enforcement of the plain and universally acknowledged provisions of common law upon the subject. Again, though the three recusant Lodges of Quebec disband rather than submit to constituted authority, the Masonic status of their members is *not impaired*. The Pro. Grand Master errs in the statement that the Grand Lodge of Quebec 'inherited the liabilities' of the Grand Lodge of Canada, 'and it accepted, and it was honorably bound to accept, the obligations of its predecessor.' In reply, we can only refer to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Quebec did unqualifiedly *decline to assume the responsibilities* of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and was, therefore, perfectly justified in its condemnation of a contract with which it had no concern, and for which it was in no wise responsible, either in law or equity."

"KANSAS: Bro. John H. Brown, from the Committee, made a special report in which he recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of South Australia. The Grand Lodge of Victoria was not recognized. The applications of the so-called Masonic Grand Bodies of Spain, Portugal, Old Mexico, Vera Cruz, Peru, Brazil and other foreign concerns, for recognition, were indefinitely postponed."

"INDIANA: The 'Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico,' a candidate for recognition, was not invited to a place among the Grand Lodges of the world. It will be some time before the Grand Lodge of Missouri recognizes any of the so-called Grand Bodies of Scotch Rite formation, whether in Mexico or elsewhere. The Indiana Committee said, 'The evidences of the *legality* of this newly formed Grand Lodge are not sufficient to warrant recognition.' Such has been the opinion of this writer from the beginning. We have said nothing because we have no desire to prejudice the standing of the claimants for recognition. Our Indiana Brethren *postponed* consideration."

MISSOURI: In the review of Wisconsin, by Bro. Vincil, he quotes and remarks as follows:

"The Committee on Correspondence reported in favor of sustaining the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the fight with the recusant Lodges in that jurisdiction, which still yield allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England. [See the resolutions under the head of Wisconsin, further on.]

"The first and second resolutions were adopted. The third and fourth were not approved. We presume they were rejected because of the non-intercourse features contained in the third resolution. We are of opinion that non-intercourse, universally enforced against those three Lodges in the Province of Quebec, would bring them to a sense of their duty sooner than any other method of procedure. They have no business in the jurisdiction of Quebec, as Lodges. That jurisdiction is recognized as sovereign, and England was one of the Grand Lodges to so recognize its sovereignty. Having been established in a legitimate manner, and having been conceded all the rights and powers of a legally formed Grand Lodge, no local interference with these rights should be tolerated. England errs in permitting Lodges of her obedience to still play a contumacious part in the face of our American doctrine of absolute sovereignty.

"We fail to see the consistency of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in rejecting the third resolution above, and thereby refusing non-intercourse with those belligerent Lodges in Quebec, after adopting the following part of the report of the Committee:

"The well settled principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty, sanctioned by time and usage, has, in the case of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, been, and is now being ignored, by the existence of certain Masonic Lodges within her territorial jurisdiction who do not recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but hold allegiance to, and are working under the authority of a foreign Grand Lodge, thus setting at defiance the sovereign rights and authority of the only Masonic governing body of the Province.

"As those three Lodges are defiant, and will not accept the principle, so zealously maintained by every Grand Lodge on this continent, we think that every such Grand Lodge should practise what they teach, and at once say to those who will not conform to our American doctrine of absolute Grand Lodge Sovereignty: 'You cannot be, in any sense, recognized as Masons in regular standing, and, therefore, we must ignore all your claims to our fraternal fellowship.' If every Grand Lodge of this country will speak out, and debar the members of those three recusant Lodges, in a little time they will be found in line with our American usages and claims."

"QUEBEC: Grand Master Johnson, says:

"FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"These remain unchanged. The most friendly feeling exists between this Grand Lodge and the various Grand Masonic Bodies of the world, saving, of course, England. Her occupancy of our territory is maintained, though no feeling of hostility has been expressed, and certainly no overt act has been committed. A large number of prominent Brethren in the United States have, in various ways, fully endorsed the action taken by me last year against the three Lodges in this city of foreign jurisdiction. Several Grand Lodges have issued edicts thereagainst, and all Masonic intercourse has been severed with the members of St. Paul, St. Lawrence, and St. George Lodges. Correspondence on this subject has been voluminous; but one opinion has been expressed as to the action taken. The situation is grave and calls for the united wisdom of the Grand Lodge. Let me ask you to approach this important subject with all the thoughtfulness, prudence and sagacity at your command. Our sovereignty must be maintained at any cost. My hopes for the future are far in excess of my fears.

"We clip the following Non-intercourse resolution, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"That, whereas the issue of the edict by the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, forbidding intercourse between the Master Masons of this jurisdiction and the three Lodges in Montreal, warranted by the English Grand Lodge, has produced no perceptible effect in the settlement of the difficulty as to the Supreme Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, in the territory of this Province. And, whereas this Grand Lodge cannot honorably recede from its rightful claim to supremacy in Masonic matters in this Province, or leave its future chances for success to the chapter of accidents; and whereas the Grand Lodge of England has refused to withdraw the warrants of its said three Lodges, therefore be it

*"Resolved,* That the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be, and is hereby instructed to issue an edict in the name and on behalf of this Grand Lodge, severing all intercourse between this Grand Lodge, its Subordinate Lodges and members on the one hand, and the Grand Lodge of England, its Subordinate Lodges and members thereof on the other hand, unless the warrants of said three Lodges be withdrawn, or unless they affiliate with this Grand Lodge on or before the first day of July next.

**"GEORGIA:** Bro. J. Emmett Blackshear laid before the Grand Lodge a series of resolutions touching matters therein set forth. Adopted.

*"Whereas,* The Grand Lodge of Georgia has for many years been in fraternal communication with the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, having, in common with Grand Lodges the world over fully recognized the said Grand Lodge as a sovereign and independent Grand Body, exercising exclusive jurisdiction over all Lodges and Masons in the said Province; and

*"Whereas,* Three Lodges in the said Province, held under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, have persistently refused to recognize the supremacy of the said Grand Lodge of Quebec, and repelled every effort that has been made to induce them to acknowledge allegiance thereto:

*"Resolved,* That this Grand Lodge, recognizing and maintaining the law of Grand Lodge sovereignty, fully sustains the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in declaring non-intercourse with all Lodges and brethren in the Province of Quebec, who will not array themselves beneath her banner, and join her register."

**MASSACHUSETTS:** Bro. Gurney, in review says:

"The Grand Master considered two applications for new Lodges. Neither granted. The first was for a Lodge in Elmina, a British possession on the west coast of Africa. Bro. Howland thus states the case: 'Lodges under the English Constitution already exist at Elmina, and the country is under English rule and protection, being garrisoned by English soldiers. If a new Lodge were needed in that locality it seemed to me advisable that it should be established under the authority which had already occupied the ground, and which could better judge in regard to the situation.'

"If we understand Bro. Howland, he does not relinquish the *right* to establish Lodges in any political divisions of the earth not occupied by a local Grand Lodge. We should have been glad, however, if the dispensation had been granted, for the purpose of giving Mother England another opportunity to assert her *sovereignty*, as in the case of Manitoba in 1882, in an attempt to establish a Lodge in the Province of Gibraltar.

"We should have been glad, therefore, if Grand Master Howland had issued the dispensation, if for no other purpose than to have given the aged parent an additional opportunity to have denied to others what she so persistently claims for herself."

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

**MANITOBA:** This Grand Lodge had recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales and its representative made a report of its condition, but failed to state that a majority of the Lodges of the Province acknowledged allegiance to it, carefully ignoring the point. The fact is, a large majority of the Lodges in the Province of New South Wales do not recognize the new Grand Lodge—and therefore it cannot be recognized.

**MONTANA:** Bro. Hedges, from Committee of Correspondence, reports, and his report is thus commented on by Bro. Drummond:

"He is a warm defender of the propriety of recognizing the Australian Grand Lodges, declaring that as the British Grand Lodges do not recognize the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, we

ought not to endeavor to impose the American law upon them or test them by the American law. We were at one time inclined to adopt the same view and favor recognition of these Grand Lodges as regular, but *without territorial jurisdiction*: but after much thought, we came to the opposite conclusion. The 'American Law' is the *natural* law, and is gaining a foothold in Europe, as even now the Grand Lodge of England has, partially at least, adopted it: further, we found that these new Grand Lodges claim exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and, as we understand Bro. Hedges, he would hesitate to recognize a Grand Lodge formed by a *minority* of Lodges as having exclusive jurisdiction over the *majority* of Lodges in the same territory.

"Bro. Hedges says :

"Bro. D. holds that the concurrence of a majority of Lodges was necessary to the legal establishment of the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria, and further, that when sovereignty is claimed or recognized it should be *exclusive*. This would be right in dealing with those who recognize these principles. In his notice of the course of the mother Grand Lodges towards these provincial Lodges, Bro. D. is free to admit that it has been such as to stifle freedom and merit reprobation; that on the contrary the actions of the independent Lodges have been marked by 'intelligence, courtesy and knowledge of Masonic law rarely excelled in so young a Grand Lodge.' He makes out a case that would command our recognition every time. We want to know if there has been a free vote before we are willing to accept the face of the returns. We want not only Masonry but *free* Masonry."

"Here are three British Grand Lodges exercising concurrent jurisdiction wherever the Union Jack floats; of course it is all foolishness to talk of *exclusive* jurisdiction in dealing with such. The same reasons exist why Grand Lodges should be established in New South Wales and Victoria, as in South Australia. Can anything but unwarrantable interference account for the difference of results? Will you reprobate the tyranny and yet sustain the tyrant? Our Masonry is free enough to allow us to consistently support the right and justice, though by duresse made to appear in the minority. If acts of tyranny are not opposed they lead to further acts of the same kind, and we do not see how progress of the world is possible except by resisting wrong and championing the right wherever and whenever one recognizes it."

"We cannot agree that a minority of Lodges can force the majority into the formation of a Grand Lodge with jurisdiction over all, and, as we understand these Grand Lodges to claim exclusive jurisdiction in that territory, we cannot recognize them. To recognize them *without* exclusive jurisdiction, we hold increases the confusion already existing, and produces disorder and a disturbance of the peace of the Masonic world. We think it better for them to wait until a majority of the Lodges find good cause for forming a Grand Lodge."

MAINE : We quote mostly from Bro. Drummond. In his review of Canada he quotes and remarks, as follows :

"The Grand Master gives a concise but very clear history of the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada in relation to the English Lodges in the Province of Quebec, and concludes as follows :

"I sympathize strongly with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the struggle for what I believe to be a correct principle, and I admit that from her stand-point she is not bound by the conditions that applied to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Further than this, however, I think our Grand Lodge cannot go, for though we may regret that conditional recognition was accepted by our predecessors, who acted no doubt under circumstances peculiarly adverse, and at a time when the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty was not so prominent as in the present day, yet we are, I believe, honorably bound to carry out the agreement entered into by them, and which has remained undisturbed for nearly twenty-six years.

"If he means that the qualified recognition accepted by the Grand Lodge of Canada has any effect whatever after the territory in which those Lodges are situated passed out of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, we utterly dissent. In other words, if he holds that the Grand Lodge of Quebec acquired its rights *by cession* from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and, therefore, acquired only what Canada

*could cede*, we deny the correctness of his views. We hold that the Grand Lodge of Quebec acquired its sovereign authority from the inherent right of the majority of the Lodges in that Province to form a Grand Lodge with the exclusive jurisdiction therein, *without the permission of any man or body of men*.

"We fear that the neutral position cannot be maintained. If members of a Lodge in Quebec, declared illegal and irregular by its Grand Lodge, shall seek to visit Canada Lodges, it will be difficult for those Lodges to avoid taking sides by their acts."

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

We quote, with approbation, from Bro. Drummond's report on Mexico, containing extracts from Bro. Singleton's report by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

"**MEXICO:** We have received a good many documents from Mexico, which we have carefully examined, but with the result that we are not prepared to recommend any affirmative action to our Grand Lodge.

"An attempt has been strenuously made to inaugurate the system prevailing in the United States of America, and establish a Grand Lodge in each of the United States of Mexico and in the Federal District—such Grand Lodges to be entirely independent and in no wise connected with the Grand Orient system.

"Of course, this is the proper thing to do, if it can be legally done: and already a Grand Lodge has been organized in several of the States and in the Federal District. Some Grand Lodges will refuse to recognize these Grand Lodges, because the constituents which formed them were chartered under the Grand Orient system.

"But the serious question arises whether these new Grand Lodges have acquired exclusive jurisdiction in their respective territories, or whether other Grand Lodges are still exercising jurisdiction therein. This question we have not the means of answering. We are informed that there are two Grand Lodges in the Federal District, each claiming to be the legitimate, and also two in the State of Vera Cruz, and it is said that one of them claims jurisdiction all over Mexico.

"The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has recognized several of them, but the views held by that Grand Body in reference to the recognition of Grand Lodges are such, that its action is not generally esteemed a safe precedent to follow. Bro. Singleton, however, has obtained information, and the Craft are under great obligation to him for it. He says:

"We have received communications asking recognition, which recognition was granted at the annual communication in November, 1885, from the following, viz:

"The Grand Lodge of the Federal District, at the City of Mexico, founded in July, 1883; Bro. Jose de la Paz Alvarez, Grand Master; Bro. Francisco P. Montes de Oca, Grand Secretary.

"The Symbolic Independent Grand Lodge of the State of Vera Cruz; Bro. J. B. Reyes, Grand Master; Bro. Felix S. Loprena, Grand Secretary.

"The Grand Lodge of the State of Morelos, organized May 23, 1885; Bro. Sr. Joaquin E. Cabrara, Grand Master; Bro. Pedro Dominguez Martinez, Grand Secretary."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Since the close of the session of our Grand Lodge we have received official documents from the Grand Lodge of Lower California (La Paz); Bro. Santiago Viosca, Grand Master; Bro. A. Valades, Grand Secretary.

"The following are extracts from a letter to Bro. Singleton, from Carlos R. Ruiz, bearing date June 10, 1885 :

"There is not in this district a Grand Lodge with jurisdiction over all the Republic, nor any of which I am the Secretary.

"The one that exists in this Federal District has only exclusive jurisdiction over the territory of this district, and not over the rest of the Republic."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Grand Secretary of our Grand Lodge is Bro. Francisco P. Montes de Oca, whose address is: 1 Calle de Mesones, No. 7, Mexico.

"There is no other Grand Lodge in this Federal District."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The following is a list of the Grand Lodges of this Republic with the jurisdiction they exercise, and their addresses:

"Grand Lodge of Campeche, Sr. Valentín de la Torre, Campeche. It is entirely independent from the other Grand Lodges, and has exclusive jurisdiction over the Fraternity of the State of Campeche. We have recognized it.

"Grand Lodge of Tlaxcala, Sr. Ignacio Galeana Tlaxcala. The same as the last, but with exclusive government over the State of Tlaxcala. This is the same Grand Lodge that was before at Apizaco. We have recognized it.

"Grand Lodge of Puebla, Sr. Esteban, Machorro, Puebla. It governs exclusively the Masons of the State of Puebla. We have recognized it.

"Grand Lodge of Morelos, Sr. Joaquín E. Cabrera, Cuernavaca. It governs only the Masons of the State of Morelos. We have recognized it.

"Grand Lodge of Lower California, Sr. Santiago Viozca, La Paz, B. C. It only governs the Fraternity in the District of Lower California. We have recognized it.

"All these Grand Lodges are legally constituted in conformity with the ancient usages and customs of primitive Masonry, and are authorized to govern in their respective territories without interfering with the affairs of the others. You may, in all conscience, recognize them as legal powers in their respective States and Districts.

"There are two Grand Lodges in Vera Cruz—one Free Scotch and the Mexican Symbolic Independent, which has asked you for recognition. The last-named is the legal one. We have recognized it, because, when the Grand Lodge of our Federal District was established our system was adopted by the Mexican Independent, of one independent Grand Lodge for each State and Territory of our Republic; but now it again begins to claim the right of having jurisdiction over all the Republic, which gave rise to a controversy between the two Grand Lodges, the Mexican Independent and that of the Federal District. If the Mexican Independent insists on having control over all the Republic, the other Mexican Grand Lodges will certainly sever all connection with it."

"But, as we have already stated, we desire to know what other Lodges, if any, exist in the district, and whether any other Masonic power claims to exercise governmental jurisdiction therein, before we can determine whether to recommend recognition or not."

NEW YORK: Bro. Simons, in reviewing England, says:

"A rather singular decision was made on an appeal under the following circumstances:

"A motion was offered in a Lodge in New South Wales to the effect that 'it is desirable that an amalgamation of all the Lodges of the Colony should take place as speedily as possible.' It is assumed that this was intended to cover a secession from the lawful authority of District Grand Lodge to one not recognized by the parent body. On this state of facts the District Deputy forbade the discussion of the resolution, whereupon appeal was taken to the home government, when after discussion the District Deputy was sustained.

"It seems useless to argue a matter already settled, but we desire to point out the fallacy of attempting to prevent the inevitable. If a Lodge is determined to sever its connection with the regular body and is not allowed even to discuss the matter, nothing is easier than for it to resign its warrant and take another from the clandestine body and no amount of legislation would call it back. Had we been District Deputy we should have paid no attention to the matter, and if the Lodge wanted to go, let them go; the Grand Lodge of New South Wales will make no wholesome flesh by the accretion of such material, nor will the Grand Lodge of England promote its own dignity by stifling the right of discussion.

"At the September quarterly, on an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master forbidding the matter to be discussed before the District Grand Lodge with result as above to the same remarks will apply."

NEW BRUNSWICK: Grand Master Ellis thus discourses on the Quebec question:

"The most important question troubling the Masonic world on this continent is that arising out of the condition of things in the Province of Quebec. Papers on this matter will be laid on the table of Grand Lodge by the Grand Secretary. There are yet some Lodges existing in Quebec on the registry of the Grand Lodge of England, and it is claimed that these Lodges are clandestine and irregular, inasmuch as Quebec is a territory within the jurisdiction of a regularly formed Grand Lodge. It will be recollect that what are now Quebec and Ontario were formerly the Province of Canada; that a Grand Lodge was formed for that Province, and was recognized throughout the Masonic world as a lawful Masonic power; that at the political Confederation of the Provinces Quebec was set apart as a province of the Confederation, and the members of the Craft there claimed the right to establish a Grand Lodge for themselves, and did establish a Grand Lodge against the authority of the Grand Lodge of Canada, of which their Lodges were constituents, and to which they owed allegiance. Our Grand Lodge declined to recognize the Quebec Grand Lodge until it was recognized by the Grand Lodge of Canada, inasmuch as it appeared to us that the territory was masonically occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada. This view was set out by R. W. Bro. B. L. Peters, who was Grand Master in 1870, in one of the ablest papers ever written upon the subject, and was maintained by Grand Lodge. Finally the difficulty was arranged by the parties interested: the Grand Lodge of Canada recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and this Grand Lodge was of course very glad to do the same, the party most interested having surrendered its jurisdiction over the territory. But when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed, and during its existence, it, by arrangement with the Grand Lodge of England, recognized the existence of English Lodges in Quebec—or, as it was then termed, Canada East—and it in part waived its jurisdiction so far as these Lodges were concerned; and so long as it continued authority over Canada East (or Quebec), these Lodges had rights by their original constitution and by the waiver already referred to. We recognize this condition of things by entering into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada as she existed, with these Lodges in her territory but not holding from her. The Grand Lodge of Canada continues to recognize this yet, although she is not in the territory. She only abandoned to the Grand Lodge of Quebec the rights in the territory she herself had. When we recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the way we did, we recognized just what the Grand Lodge of Canada recognized, and it seems to us that we need take no action now. Further than this, we practically recognized the right of these English Lodges to exist, inasmuch as we did not demand when we recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada, and subsequently the Grand Lodge of Quebec, that they should cease to exist. On the contrary, our members and their members have constantly fraternized. I feel bound to add, however, my earnest hope that the difficulty may be arranged. It would be in the interest of harmony and brotherhood that the strife this matter has produced should cease. There is, from our point of view, no question of principle involved. The Grand Lodge of England stands justly enough on the compact made with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and asks that the compact be respected. Quebec denies that she is bound by that compact. It is surely a matter for peaceful settlement, in the spirit of Freemasonry, and not a cause for the issue of fierce manifestos, for violent denunciations, and the withdrawal of friendly relations. If Freemasonry cannot settle its difficulties on its

own principles and by friendly arbitration, what are we to expect of the armed nations?"

NOVA SCOTIA: Bro. Moore, from Correspondence Committee, thus reports upon Quebec:

"The Craft, generally, throughout the continent of America, will we believe, endorse the action of the G. L. of Quebec on this question. It only seems remarkable that the G. L. of England should adhere to a policy certain to produce perpetual ill-feeling on this continent, for so small an object as the maintenance of three Lodges in Montreal, which ought to be under Provincial jurisdiction."

And on New Brunswick as follows:

"This Grand Lodge whilst, after due deliberation and examination, having admitted the Grand Lodge of South Australia to fraternal recognition, and extended a true Masonic welcome to them, have very judiciously and with that prudence *festina lente* in the recognition of new Grand Lodges, decided for the present to let the applications of the Grand Lodges of the Federal District of the United States of Mexico and the Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain be deferred for future consideration. This is a wise step, and one which will meet with the support and approbation of every Grand Lodge until further light has been reflected upon the state of Masonry amongst those bodies styling themselves Grand Lodges in these respective countries."

NEBRASKA: The action of this Grand Lodge on the Louisiana resolutions was as follows:

"Bro. Furnas, 4, presented the following report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was adopted:

"*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska:*

"Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred papers pertaining to the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Lower California and Oaxaca find it unsafe to recommend their recognition with the light at present before them. While thus acting, we are not prepared to refuse recognition, but wait for further information.

"Regarding the *International Regulations*, proposed by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, your committee is of the opinion that some such arrangement or agreement would be productive of good, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"1. A majority of the Lodges regularly constituted in a territory may organize a Grand Lodge, with all the powers usually conceded to a Grand Lodge; *provided*, not less than three Lodges to concur therein, and all the Lodges within the territory have been duly notified of the intended action to form a Grand Lodge.

"2. A Grand Lodge, thus legally constituted in a new territory, is sovereign over the whole of that territory, and all the Lodges therein located must yield obedience to her, and receive new charters from her or be considered in insubordination and irregular.

"4. Charges may be preferred to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction a brother is sojourning who has violated any Masonic penal law, though he be not a member of that Lodge.

"6. The Grand Lodge of Nebraska agrees, that should a matter of contention arise between her and some fellow Grand Lodge, if not soon amicably adjusted, it will be referred, the fellow Grand Lodge consenting thereto, to arbitration for final determination, and without any issuance of any edicts of non-intercourse."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: The recognition of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico was deferred.

Bro. Chadwick, reviewing Bro. Wait of New Hampshire, says:

"And now comes Bro. Wait and gives us a few blows on our fingers for recognizing the Grand Lodge of Victoria. We followed the recommendation of the Grand Master and offered the resolution recognizing Victoria.

"Now, Bro. Wait, let us see about this. We may not have our reasons before us for recommending Victoria to recognition, but we will take our stand-point from your remarks. You say: 'It thus appears that our contemporary of Oregon is of opinion that of ninety-five lodges in a territory, seventeen may, without the concurrence of the other seventy-eight, form a new Grand Lodge, and thereupon prescribe to those seventy-eight Lodges that they are no longer to be allowed to make Masons.'

"Now, Bro. Wait, can not this be done? You will admit that it would be all right if the seventy-eight Lodges had no existence. Then the point is with the seventy-eight Lodges. There was no Grand Lodge in Victoria—was it then incumbent on those subordinate Lodges to remain in their former condition because none of them had the courage to form a Grand Lodge? It would seem that those subordinates had the power to form a Grand Lodge, and if the necessary number did create a Grand Lodge, why then the Grand Lodge thus formed had all the power it could have from any source in that jurisdiction; and could say that it claimed exclusive jurisdiction over candidates in Victoria. It is not necessary to wait until the ninety-five Lodges agree to form a Grand Lodge in Victoria. Any competent number could do this, and it seems they have succeeded in establishing a Grand Lodge in that Province. No other Grand Lodge can be established in this jurisdiction. Why is it not a grand body of Masons and entitled to recognition? Suppose the seventy-eight do not come in, they can not make Masons in their present condition. No Grand Lodge can claim foreign territory forever for its subordinates at the exclusion of another Grand Lodge, if those subordinates desire to create one for their own government, within that territory. And the first Grand Lodge created therein will remain the first, and if those subordinates that refuse to join the Grand Lodge thus created will, in due time, acquiesce in the inevitable. We think, Bro. Wait, we had better stand on what we have done—not so much of an error after all. The Grand Lodge of Victoria has come to stay and so has Quebec, and that certainly has your sympathy, and no doubt you will advise it to hold on."

OHIO: In his review of Delaware Bro. Cunningham says:

"We regret to notice that in their review of Louisiana, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the committee would seem to be neither correct in its logic nor fortunate in its criticism of what it terms the 'Massachusetts New Departure, etc.' The supremacy of a Grand Lodge and its power to decide 'what bodies are regular, wherein symbolic Masonry is used, shown or made a part of the ceremonies,' is not, in the opinion of your committee, a new claim by any means, neither is it a new assumption of powers; but may perhaps be termed a new enunciation of inherent powers possessed by Grand Lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons from their first organization, held in abeyance only when nothing called forth the assertion of just rights, but never having within its written history surrendered its supremacy."

SOUTH CAROLINA: We quote Bro. Gurney's comments as expressing at the same time his views and those of Grand Master Smyth:

"We do not see how Quebec could do otherwise than she has done, and we therefore recommend that the brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina respect and obey the edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, with regard to the members of the Lodges in their jurisdiction, to whom reference is made in their proclamation. Grand Lodge responded thus: 'That the brethren under the jurisdic-

tion of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina respect and obey the edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec with regard to the members of the Lodges in their jurisdiction, to whom reference is made in this proclamation.'"

UTAH: Bro. Gurney quoting and commenting, says:

"Bro. Diehl submitted a special report upon application of the 'Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico' for fraternal recognition. As in a like case, last year, he declined to recommend such sympathy to the so-called Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, and upon the ground that Lodges entering into the organization were not bodies of constitutional Craft Masonry, but had their origin in Rites of which the Fraternity know nothing. It is incomprehensible how Grand Lodges can so far stultify their claims to exclusive jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry by acquiescing in such usurpation. A Supreme Council has the same authority over the Craft as has a body of the Royal Arcanum —no more."

VIRGINIA: Bro. Drinkard says:

"Illinois having adopted a resolution declaring that the 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis,' and the 'Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis,' and all associations of persons of whatever degree or name (other than Lodges of Free and Accepted Symbolic or Craft Masons, and the Grand Lodge duly constituted by the representatives of such Lodges), that shall arrogate to themselves the authority, under any circumstances or conditions, to confer the degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, to-wit: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, or whose charters, constitutions, laws, edicts, or decrees shall assume, or permit the powers organized under them to assume, the authority to constitute Lodges, or bodies of any other name, for the conferring the said three degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, are clandestine bodies within the meaning of the fundamental law of Masonry, Bro. Drummond exultingly says that 'thus has Illinois reached practically the same result as Massachusetts, though by a different path.' But we do not so understand it: Illinois denounces outside organizations which claim the right to make Ancient Craft Masons, and Illinois names two of those bodies. All pretended Masons so made are evidently clandestine. Therefore every Grand Lodge has the right to declare them so, and to denounce as spurious the organizations that pretended to make them Masons."

VERMONT: We extract the following:

"In relation to those difficulties your committee find that the Grand Lodge of Vermont, at its last communication, approved by unanimous vote the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in proclaiming the suspension of 'all masonic intercourse between that Grand Lodge and its subordinates, and all brethren in obedience thereto, and such other Lodges, and all members in obedience thereto, holding allegiance to any Foreign Grand Lodge.' Since that action was taken, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at its last communication, adopted the following resolution:

*"Resolved.* That the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be, and he is hereby instructed to forthwith issue an edict in the name and behalf of this Grand Lodge, severing all intercourse between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate Lodges, and members, on the one hand, and the Grand Lodge of England, its subordinate Lodges and members thereof on the other hand, unless the warrants of said three Lodges (within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and continuing their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England) be withdrawn, or unless they affiliate with this Grand Lodge on or before the first day of July next.

"Your committee are clearly of the opinion that, in accordance with masonic law and usage as understood in this jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of Quebec is sovereign in its territorial jurisdiction, and is entitled to the obedience of all Masons within those limits. And that no other Grand Lodge, or any of its subordinates, has the masonic right to demand or recognize the obedience of any Lodges or Masons in such jurisdiction.

"The Grand Lodge of Vermont has unequivocally and fraternally recognized the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec within her territorial limits. She has been recognized by every American, and by several foreign Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Vermont is heartily in sympathy with her in her struggle for absolute independence and for the obedience of all Masons within her borders, and will exchange welcome congratulations with her when the final consummation so devoutly to be wished shall be accomplished. Meanwhile your committee trust that masonic fraternity and comity may prevail in the proper adjustment of the difficulties existing between the two Grand Lodges, with which the Grand Lodge of Vermont is in fraternal fellowship, and that the proposed edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec may not be issued, but if it shall be necessary to issue such an edict the Grand Lodge of Quebec may rest assured that the Grand Lodge of Vermont, as a matter of masonic principle and right, long entertained, will not abate one jot a tittle of the fraternal sympathy and support which she has hitherto accorded to the Grand Lodge of Quebec in her struggle for independent sovereignty.

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence to whom was referred the application of the new Grand Lodge of Porto Rico for recognition by this Grand Lodge, would respectfully report that: At the organization of this new Grand Lodge, there were existing twelve chartered Lodges, and two under dispensation, in that jurisdiction, all of which had been under the obedience of the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Island of Cuba since 1859. That this Grand Lodge 'resigned the territory of the Island of Porto Rico for the purpose of enabling it to form a Sovereign Grand Lodge,' and that, 'on the 20th day of September, 1885, a Grand Lodge was solemnly constituted in the City of Mayaguez, by twelve chartered Lodges and two under dispensation,' under the name of 'La Gran Logia, Soberana a Porto Rico.' Santiago R. Palmer was duly elected and installed Grand Master, and Antonio Ruiz Quinones, Grand Secretary.

"The proceedings, as far as your committee can learn, were regular, and in accordance with masonic rules and regulations in such cases, the Grand Lodge was duly recognized by the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, as the only legitimate body of Symbolic Masonry for the Island of Porto Rico, and fraternal relations established with exchange of mutual representatives.

"Your committee can see no objection to the immediate recognition of the new Grand Lodge, but inasmuch as the Masonry of that region is somewhat mixed and complicated, your committee would recommend that action upon the question be postponed to the next regular communication, and that the Grand Secretary be requested to invite further correspondence in the English language from that Grand Lodge.

#### "INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS" OF THE GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA.

"Special Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, on the '*International Resolutions*' of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence respectfully report that they have carefully considered said resolutions and such branches of masonic Law as they seem particularly to affect, and also the reports adopted by other Grand Lodges on the same subject as far as they have been able to obtain them, and have embodied their (unanimous) conclusions in the resolutions appended hereto.

"We deem the matters contained in said resolutions of sufficient importance, at any rate, to merit a courteous and earnest consideration on our part, and very cautious action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

"The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire has given the matter a lengthy and very critical examination, and the Report of its Committee appears in full in its Proceedings of 1885. Therein will be found the expression of divers other Grand Lodges, and an epitome of the recognized law governing the whole subject matter, which we believe to be contained in our proposed resolution, and therefore do not repeat here.

"The principles enunciated in said resolutions form a part of the well-known and thoroughly understood basis or foundation upon which all Grand Lodges from the earliest time are erected.

"The fundamental doctrines governing the organization of Grand Lodges—their exclusive and sovereign jurisdiction, and their triple and supreme power, embraced in the first three of said resolutions, as well as the rules or regulations comprehended in the other of said resolutions which pertain to the government of the Craft, now, and for many years past, has formed the *lex scripta* of Freemasonry—without which its proper designation and name would, indeed, be a misnomer, and obviates, absolutely, any necessity for discussion or agitation with a view of establishing them as international.

"They are now international—recognized by all Grand Lodges and Masonic authority—without which Grand Lodges could not exist, and these principles require no new construction or promulgation.

*"Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Vermont is the supreme power within this grand jurisdiction, and has exclusive and sovereign authority over all matters appertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry therein, subject only to the unchangeable laws of the order, the acknowledged constitutions and ancient landmarks."

**WISCONSIN:** The reports and action of this Grand Lodge upon the edict by the Grand Master of Quebec, and kindred subjects, is as follows:

"Your committee have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report that three Lodges holding authority from the Grand Lodge of England, to-wit: St. George, No. 440, St. Paul, No. 374, and St. Lawrence, No. 640, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, refuse obedience to the Grand Lodge unto which they are or should be subordinate.

"It seems that upon the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by the mother Grand Lodge, it was agreed to that the Lodges named might remain under the jurisdiction of the latter. Subsequently, the province of Quebec was established and taken from the territory of the province of Canada. Very soon thereafter the Masons of the new political division of the Dominion organized a Grand Body, embracing the Lodges in question. The Grand Lodge of England continues to insist that the stipulation with the Grand Lodge of Canada remains in force, and that its covenants should be recognized by the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It is useless to waste breath over a claim that does not find any justification in law or common sense. It has been discussed for fifteen years, in the hope that England would recede from her position; but in the face of repeated fraternal solicitations, she yet remains obdurate, leaving Quebec to choose between dishonor in submission, or honor and dignity in maintaining her inherent rights.

"Therefore, in vindication of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. and A. M., and in vindication of a principle which is generally recognized throughout the Masonic world, and of the inter-

ests, rights and prerogatives of our ancient, loyal and honorable fraternity, we respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions:

" WHEREAS, The M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. and A. M., in the Dominion of Canada, is a lawfully organized Grand Body, and is, and has been, recognized as such for the past fifteen years by sixty-three Grand Lodges on this continent and in Europe; and

" WHEREAS, The unquestioned legitimacy of the existence of the said Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the almost universal recognition thereof by the extension of fraternal fellowship by her peers throughout the Masonic world, clearly vests the said Grand Lodge with all the rights and prerogatives of an independent sovereign governing masonic Body, which include the fundamental right of full and exclusive jurisdiction over all and every of the constituent Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons located within her clearly defined territory; and

" WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of these conditions, the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin was among the first to welcome the Grand Lodge of Quebec among the sisterhood of Grand Lodges, and to extend to her the hand of fraternal fellowship and friendship; and

" WHEREAS, Authentic information has come to the official notice of this Grand Lodge that the well settled principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty, sanctioned by time and usage, has, in the case of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, been, and is now being ignored, by the existence of certain Masonic Lodges within her territorial jurisdiction who do not recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but hold allegiance to and are working under the authority of a foreign Grand Lodge, thus setting at defiance the sovereign rights and authority of the only Masonic governing body of the province; therefore be it

*" Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin, jealous of her own independence and sovereign powers within her prescribed limits, will not only maintain and defend these rights for herself, but has and will at all times record her voice and vote against a violation of them by others.

*" Resolved,* That while this Grand Lodge regrets the action of the recusant Lodges in usurping the lawfully occupied territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we venture the hope that said Lodges will transfer their allegiance to the only source of masonic power within the province in which they are located, and that the M. W. Grand Lodge claiming their allegiance will take such action that the unity and harmony so essential to true fraternity may be fully established.

Be it further

*" Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin regards all Lodges in the province of Quebec holding allegiance to any Grand Lodge other than the recognized Grand Lodge of that province, as illegal and irregular, and that all Lodges and brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin are charged not to hold masonic intercourse with such illegal or irregular Lodges, or any member thereof.

*" Resolved,* That the M. W. Grand Master of the State of Wisconsin be requested to issue his edict, in conformity herewith, to the Lodges and brethren of his obedience."

WEST VIRGINIA: Bro. Long, now Grand Master, reported on the new candidates for recognition as Grand Lodges, as follows:

" But we have one idea which we desire to bring to your attention and which may possibly result in something practical and useful. It is this:

" The relations between the several Grand Lodges in the United

States and those in Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America, and upon the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, are somewhat hazy and undefined. There is a Freemasonry in all of these countries, in all quarters of the world. In ritual and ceremonial there are doubtless many points of difference, and a Freemason from any of the States in this country, no matter how well skilled in this esoteric work as authorized by and taught in his Grand Lodge, might find it very difficult to prove his worthiness to pass the scrutiny of the guards in Spain or in Egypt. In fact, I have heard of more than one tourist, brethren in good standing and well posted in masonic work in the United States, who failed to gain admittance to Lodges in England. And then, there are spurious organizations claiming to be masonic in nearly all of these countries and the traveler from the States is utterly destitute of information as to which of the rival claimants is genuine and safely to be trusted.

"The committees on Foreign Correspondence in the several American Grand Lodges are often unable to decide between rival claimants for recognition. The several documents sent to Grand Lodges in this country recounting masonic history and asserting authority and denouncing pretenders are in the native language of the country from which they come—usually French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese, and I have received some documents in the Hungarian or Magyar tongue. It is not often that a member of a foreign correspondence committee, or even a Grand Secretary who is popularly supposed to know everything, is fully conversant with all of these languages and able to read them with as good understanding as if written in his own vernacular, and the result is that American Grand Lodges have sometimes given recognition to the wrong body and have thus ignorantly countenanced clandestine Masonry abroad."

There is little of argument or the presentation of history in all these extracts, and though with the exception of Bro. Gurney, of Illinois, and perhaps a few others, there is nothing but assertion or expression of the opinion of the writers. Yet it was thought best to see what they all had to say.

The rule for the formation of Grand Lodges seems to be pretty well determined. The District of Columbia seems to be at one extreme in its haste to recognize; Illinois in its slowness—we might say refusal—at the other. But no one except Bro. Gurney has clearly expressed what shall be considered as the necessary *status of the Lodges* which unite in the forming of a new Grand Lodge. This is to be yet determined. There is, and has been, no difficulty in this regard with the Grand Lodges formed in countries where the language generally spoken is the English. But in most other countries, the German and Scandinavian excepted, there is more or less confusion and irregularity. In the German States and in Denmark and Sweden and in Holland and Belgium the formation of their Grand Lodges has been, in the more or less remote past, by Lodges deriving their existence from the Grand Lodges of England. We might say the same of France. But the Grand Orient of France is not now recognized as a Masonic institution by any of the English-speaking Grand Lodges. Aside from those Lodges whose members speak the English, German,

Dutch and Scandinavian languages, the number who claim to be Masons are very few—out of France. In English-speaking North America, Bro. Drummond reported in June last 596,464 from fifty-five Grand Lodges. Those under the English, Irish, Scottish, German, etc., Grand Lodges, are probably as many more; while those of the Latin race, so-called, cannot altogether, excluding France, exceed 50,000—or less than one-twentieth of the entire masonic people. It is the status of these comparatively few Lodges that we are to determine. There may be in all 1000 Lodges—probably less than 500. *What is their status?*

These, as well as all others, derived their charters from two sources, namely: Grand Lodges, such as those to whom the twelve hundred thousand Masons belong; or Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, or associations called Grand Orients, who regulate, after the manner of Supreme Councils, not alone the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, but several other and various degrees of higher rank. It is the legitimacy of these organizations that Bro. Gurney denied. He said Masonry consisted of the three symbolic degrees and nothing more, and whatsoever was beyond these three degrees was not Freemasonry.

From what we have quoted and said, it seems the prevailing rule is, *that no one can be deemed a Mason who has not received his degrees (the three) in a just and legally constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, working under the charter or warrant of some Grand Lodge, empowering the Lodge to work.* A Lodge not thus constituted cannot be considered just and legally constituted, nor a Lodge to be recognized by us, nor capable to take part in the formation of a Grand Lodge.

The Grand Orient of France and some of the Grand Lodges on the continent of Europe (originally formed as our American Grand Lodges were), took upon themselves the control of other than the three symbolic degrees, as did the Ancients in England and Pennsylvania of the Royal Arch, and as many of the American Grand Lodges have, of the Past Master's degree. In France, the highest number of the degrees was twenty-five, the upper degrees constituting the Rite of Perfection. Now, we take it, that it can hardly be said that Illinois is not a legitimate Grand Lodge, because it controls or governs (or rather a few of the members of the Grand Lodge do), the degree of Past Master, or the United Grand Lodge of England, because it controls the Royal Arch, or of Pennsylvania, because it controlled both Royal Arch and Past Master. If, then, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is a legitimate Grand Lodge, though it controlled and governed, in addition to the three symbolic degrees, two or three other degrees (we think it at one time had control of the Mark Master, if not the Knight Templar), why should we consider the Grand Orient of France irregular and illegitimate because it controlled *more than* two or three extra degrees, say twenty-two—or that the Lodges of Symbolic Masonry it constituted

throughout the world were illegitimate? We can see no reason. Such Lodges, then, as were constituted by Independent Grand Orients, though said Grand Orients exercised control or authority over other and so-called higher degrees, yet were themselves legally formed, were competent to form and create new Grand Lodges in Territories, States, etc., where no Grand Lodge existed, under the rules as previously laid down for the formation of Grand Lodges. Though we do not believe the Grand Lodge of Illinois nor any other Grand Lodge has any right of control over the degree of Past Master, yet we do not denounce it as as an illegitimate Grand Lodge because it assumes to exercise such control.

If these views are correct, there only remains such Lodges as have their existence from Supreme Councils, as Grand Lodges formed by Lodges created by Grand Orients, independent of Supreme Councils, are formed by a competent constituency. Now, then, as to Supreme Councils. This writer is a member of the Mother Supreme Council of the World. *All other existing Supreme Councils* are descended from it. They can have, therefore, no greater powers than it had or has. Now it never had any power to make Masons of profanes, nor to create Lodges of symbolic Masonry. To be sure, years ago, Inspectors General assumed that power and exercised it, but they acted on the same principle which led Grand Master Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, to think he had the power of making Masons at sight. No such power existed in either, and so we contended thirty years ago. Indeed though Bro. Pike at one time thought that the 33ds and Supreme Councils possessed that power, holding such views by reason of the long time the practice had obtained among thirty-third degree Masons: yet, on investigation, he discovered the error, and so proclaimed it in the Supreme Council ten years ago. Indeed, it could not be otherwise. Those who formed the Supreme Council were necessarily Master Masons long before they were 33ds, and were under all the obligations which Master Masons now assume. They, then, could not create a degree, or body of Masons which possessed or could possess any powers, in conflict with the obligations or duties of a Master Mason. They could then create no body with the powers or give to any man the power of making Masons, or creating Symbolic Lodges. All Lodges which they may have created are illegitimate or clandestine, and Grand Bodies formed by such Masons or bodies of Masons are without the proper constituents, and not to be recognized. Without expressing our opinion, but simply making the inquiry from our stand-point, we ask: *are most of the Supreme Councils legitimate, that is, are their members Masons at all?* The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, is practiced by Masons possessing or claiming to possess thirty degrees above or other than the three symbolic degrees; and no one by the law of the Rite can receive any of these degrees except Master Masons in good standing. The same is the law governing all Rites and higher

bodies claiming to be Masonic. Such being the case, and no one possessing the power to make a Master Mason outside a just and legally constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the query has arisen, how many of the 33ds of Latin-America, or Europe, were ever legitimate Masons? Bro. Gurney said not one. We do not decide nor express an opinion. But if we are to determine upon the legitimacy of the recently formed Grand Lodges in Mexico, and Central and South America, that question, among others, must be decided one way or another. It has not been fully discussed, and yet is of such importance that time is required for its consideration. We have collated such views as have been expressed up to this time in other jurisdictions and given a history of the matter, and await what Bros. Drummond, Vaux, Singleton, Vincil, Simons and others may say on the subject. Until further advised, we cannot recommend the acknowledgment of any of the Mexican or South American Grand Lodges, nor those bordering on the Mediterranean, until we know the origin of the several Lodges which united in the formation of the Grand Lodge, whose legitimacy we are called upon to recognize, and what other Lodges there may be in the territory, and their origin. We have not made this question ourselves, we found it on hand, and have entered into the discussion only that the truth might be more speedily ascertained. The question is of moment, but it is more easily met when comparatively few Masons are affected by it, than later on when hundreds of thousands instead of tens of thousands may be.

But the kindred questions brought together under this head can be more easily and satisfactorily settled by a concurrence of Grand Lodges in congress or convention. The Louisiana resolutions of 1885 were sent out, and most Grand Lodges have deferred action thereon, so far, while West Virginia has proposed a counter proposition. We did intend to give the action and comments of various parties, but have concluded to defer this till another year. The West Virginia proposition is the following, prefaced with the remarks of Grand Master Long, who reported it:

"To remedy this present confusion, we suggest the formation of a Masonic Congress for the United States, with power to recommend to the several Grand Lodges the recognition of such Foreign Grand Bodies as, having passed the scrutiny of the Congress, may be considered regular and legitimate, and perhaps (but this is to be matter of further discussion) to prescribe some rules or furnish some instructions that may enable a Freemason in good standing in his own country to visit upon terms of equality a Masonic Lodge held anywhere in the world.

"We know very well and are in full sympathy with the spirit of independence which has successfully resisted several attempts for the formation of a National Grand Lodge in the United States, and this committee would be the last to recommend any action that would abate one jot or tittle of the authority of this or any sister Grand Lodge to independent and exclusive sovereignty within its own domain. We would not give the proposed Congress any compulsory power or

authority whatever, but the Congress of our idea is to be merely an advisory committee, which, after giving the claims of foreign Masonic bodies a more careful and intelligent examination than is possible to the several State Committees, will recommend for recognition such Grand Lodges as in the opinion of the Congress have been legitimately formed, leaving the question of recognition or non-recognition still within the independent and untrammeled action of each Grand Lodge. What we desire of the proposed Congress is a careful and intelligent examination of all newly formed Masonic Grand Lodges, especially of those in countries foreign to the United States, and information and advice as to which are regular and duly authorized and which are to be avoided as shams and pretenders.

"We will not attempt to outline in this report the machinery of the Congress we suggest. The details may be easily arranged. As a starting point, let it be composed of one member from each of the Grand Lodges in the United States, and assemble at some convenient place not oftener than once in two years, the expenses of each member being defrayed by his own Grand Lodge. The first session of such a Congress will probably be the longest and the most important. Subsequent sessions will only be necessary when new Masonic Grand Lodges are formed.

"We suggest the idea for your consideration. Should it meet with approval, a letter to the American Grand Lodges may be sent forth explaining the plan and inviting co-operation.

"This committee has present need of such advice as the proposed Congress could give. In Mexico there are several independent Grand Lodges, probably one for each State of the Mexican confederation; there is 'certainly one for what is called 'the Federal District,' having its seat in the City of Mexico; and there is another at Vera Cruz; another at Pueblo; and probably others in other States, and it may be that all are regularly formed and entitled to recognition. Their printed proceedings, letters, *pronunciamientos* and all that sort of thing are in the Spanish language. We know enough Spanish to learn from some of these documents that that old Masonic freebooter, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, has been organizing Lodges in Mexico without any more color of right than it had for establishing Lodges in New York and New Jersey some years ago, but we must admit with the proper amount of shame-facedness that we do not know enough Spanish to arrive at positive conclusions concerning the condition of Masonry in Mexico, and so advise you as to what Grand Bodies are entitled to recognition and the exchange of representatives. A letter to one of the best informed Masons in the United States elicited the advice that we would better 'go slow' in the matter of the formal recognition of the Mexican Grand Lodges, and he mentioned one American Grand Lodge that had acted too hastily and had withdrawn the recognition extended without full knowledge of all the facts in the case. If a Masonic Congress can be convened, all of these conflicting claims of Grand Lodges may be referred to it for careful examination and report, and the several American Grand Lodges may be saved from many a blunder, and individual members of the Fraternity may avoid many mistakes and much consequent mortification.

"But we do not propose here and in this report to exhaust the argument in favor of the Masonic Congress. It is suggested with confidence in its merit and with the belief that it will meet with your approbation and that of the several Grand Lodges in the United States who may be disposed to give to the subject serious consideration."

Bro. Gurney favors something of that kind.

"It is a pleasure to find that this suggestion is meeting with increased favor. There seems to be an insane jealousy that such a body would culminate in an organization with plenary powers. We do not entertain any fears in this direction. Grand Lodges, by virtue of their sovereignty, are wide apart upon many important questions, and it is our firm conviction that if a congress of the legitimate jurisdictions of the world should adopt conclusions touching the jurisprudence of the Craft, it would soon lead to a unity that is now so desirable. Let the matter be under consideration from year to year, and by and by the project will take form. We are quite hostile to any governing powers being invested in such a body. It should be advisory, and only permitted to give its conclusions to the Fraternity, to be adopted or rejected at pleasure."

As early as we can masonically remember, the subject of a National Grand Lodge, a National Masonic Congress, or something of the kind, was continually agitated. Bro. Cyril Pearl, of Maine, was one of the leaders in the movement at that time. We advocated something of the kind in this Grand Lodge, and delegates were finally sent to a meeting of delegates in Chicago in 1859. That congress met and created the form of an organization, and which would no doubt have been consummated had not our political troubles soon after supervened. It was to have been in 1862, at the triennial to be held at Memphis. Going over again the whole question, and thinking now as then, that some such periodical meeting of delegates of Grand Lodges, or say of Grand Masters, are needful if not necessary, and being unable to think of any plan nearly so good as that projected in 1859, we embody the plan then enunciated, with the reasons therefor, in this report. It is out of print, and probably has never been seen by half of those now writing upon the subject. It is as follows:

"Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, from the Committee, appointed to draft a plan for a permanent organization, submitted a report, which, on motion of Bro. B. B. French, was accepted.

"This report was then read, article by article, and several amendments being offered by Bros. Albert Pike, Giles M. Hillyer, Ira A. W. Buck, and accepted by the committee, by unanimous consent, the plan was read as follows:

"In order to form a closer union and increase of harmony among the Grand Lodges of America—to secure and cultivate fraternal relations with the Grand Lodges of the world—to extend our knowledge of the History, Work, Symbolism, Philosophy, and Jurisprudence of Craft Masonry; in order that questions of law and jurisdiction may be equitably and permanently adjusted, that all agitated questions of general Masonic interest may be considered and determined for the general benefit of Masonry, we propose the following Articles of Association:

"ARTICLE 1. The Grand Lodges of North America do hereby form a 'A North American Masonic Congress.'

"ART. 2. This Congress shall consist of three Representatives from each Grand Lodge in North America assenting thereto; Representatives to be selected as each of the Grand Lodges may severally determine.

"ART. 3. The officers shall be a President, and a Senior and Junior Vice Presidents, and Secretary, who shall be elected at each session, and except the Secretary, the official duties of each shall cease with the close of the session.

"ART. 4. There shall also be elected at each session three Permanent Committees, each consisting of five members:

"1. Committee of International correspondence.

"2. Committee of Work, Symbolism and Philosophy.

"3. Committee of Jurisprudence, embracing Masonic History and Antiquities."

"The Chairman of the several committees shall constitute an Executive Committee to supervise and direct the correspondence, and in connection with the Secretary, prepare reports and present business for the next meeting.

## APPENDIX—REPORT OF COMMITTEE

"The meetings of the Congress shall be called to order for organization by the Secretary, or in his absence by the Chairmen of Committees in the order named.

"ART. 5. Meetings shall be held triennially, on the Friday preceding the second Tuesday of September, and in such place as the Congress may from time to time determine.

"ART. 6. The representatives of a majority of the Grand Lodges associated shall be necessary to form a quorum.

"ART. 7. The Congress may take cognizance of all cases of difference which may occur between two or more Grand Lodges; *provided*, the parties shall mutually submit the said difference to its decision.

"ART. 8. The Congress may consult and advise on questions of Masonic law and jurisprudence, to the end that a uniformity of law and usage may be accomplished; but it shall not assume the exercise of any power in the enforcement of its decrees, except such as may result from the mere force of opinion.

"ART. 9. It shall be in order, at any session of the Congress, to provide for the reading of papers or essays, or the delivery of discourses upon Masonic subjects.

"ART. 10. The incidental expenses of each Congress, necessary to the transaction of its business, shall be borne by the Grand Lodges parties thereto, being equally divided among them.

"ART. 11. The ratification of these Articles by five Grand Lodges shall be sufficient for the organization of the Congress.

"ART. 12. No change in these Articles shall be made without the consent of three-fourths of the Grand Lodges parties thereto.

"ART. 13. Any Grand Lodge may become a member of this Congress, by adopting the Articles of Association.

"ART. 14. Should any Grand Lodge desire to withdraw from this Congress, it can do so; but it is expected, as a matter of Masonic courtesy, that it will adopt a resolution to that effect in open Grand Lodge, and give notice thereof to the Secretary of the Congress.

"SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE. When five Grand Lodges shall have ratified these Articles, pursuant to the provisions of Article 11th, and shall have notified a Secretary, to be hereafter elected, of such decision, he shall thereupon issue a circular to the several Grand Lodges specified in Article 2d, inviting them to affiliate with this body, and to assemble in Congress at the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the Friday preceding the second Tuesday of September, 1862.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we, the Delegates to this Congress, have hereunto set our hands to the foregoing Articles, at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, this 14th day of September, 1859, subject to the ratification thereof by our respective Grand Lodges.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"A. T. C. PIERSON,  
"A. G. MACKEY,  
"PHILIP C. TUCKER,  
"JOHN L. LEWIS, JR.,  
"CYRIL PEARL,  
"Committee."

"Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows then moved that the plan as read be adopted; when Bro. A. B. Thompson called for a vote by Grand Lodges, which resulted as follows:

"AYES.—Arkansas, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, New York, South Carolina, Vermont, Iowa—Total, 9. [Several Representatives from other Grand Lodges, sitting as advisory members, and not feeling authorized to vote, expressed their full approbation of the plan, and had no doubt it would meet with the sanction of their respective Grand Bodies.]

"Bro. G. M. Hillyer, of Mississippi, stated that the plan, as amended, met his personal approbation. In deference, however, to the known wishes of Mississippi, in opposition to a General Grand Lodge, or Central Confederation of Grand Lodges, he would refrain from voting; but expressed the hope that the jurisdiction he represented would, upon reflection, agree to the proposed association.

"NAYS.—Bro. N. D. Elwood, of Illinois, voted No by instruction of his Grand Lodge, but would advocate the plan.

"Bro. Albert G. Mackey then moved that the Convention now proceed to the election of a Secretary, as provided by 'Supplementary Article,' which was adopted.

"Bro. Sam'l G. Risk, of Louisiana, being then nominated, was unanimously elected said Secretary.

"Bro. E. H. English, of Arkansas, moved that four members be added to the Committee on Plan of Organization, making a committee of nine, who shall be a Committee of Correspondence; which was adopted.

"The Chair appointed the following brethren under the above motion, viz: Giles M. Hillyer, of Mississippi; E. H. English, of Arkansas; John Frizzell, of Tennessee; B. B. French, of District of Columbia."

The Resolutions of Louisiana of 1885, the proposition of West Virginia by Bro. Long in 1886, and the project and report of the Masonic National Congress at Chicago in 1859—now before the Grand Lodge, and through this report to the masonic world, may lead to such a meeting as will settle international masonic questions, such as have just now been under discussion. We do not fear or anticipate any harm from such a gathering as is now proposed, though we know evil did result from an informal gathering, styled a National Masonic Convention at Baltimore in 1843. That Convention had no power to direct or determine anything, and yet its recommendation of changes in the organization and working of the Order were gradually adopted and now prevail, such as the rule requiring all the business to be done in the 3d Degree, to the great detriment to the prosperity of the Order. If evil has resulted from an irresponsible and unauthorized assembly, it may be asked what might not be the extent of the evil from a responsible and authorized body? The fact that the proposed assembly is to be responsible and authorized, takes from the danger. We see none.

If the Grand Lodges choose to act on the plan of 1859, and adopt it, the intervening 27 years may be considered as an interregnum, and the time and place of meeting be that fixed upon by the General Grand Chapter in 1889. We throw out that suggestion for the consideration of the various Grand Lodges, and commend it to their careful consideration.

We cannot recognize a single Grand Lodge in Mexico as legitimate until we hear, from that country, the status of each Lodge forming the Grand Lodge, the members engaged in the formation, and what bodies claiming to be masonic, other than those thus engaged exist in the State or territory.

While we join with Quebec, we cannot recommend or forbid intercourse with the Grand Lodge and masons of England.

#### OBJECT AND DESIGN OF FREEMASONRY.

ITS HISTORY; CHIEF FEATURES; SOCIABILITY, ORGANIZATION INTO PARTICULAR LODGES; MEMBERSHIP THEREIN,—IS IT FORCED? FEES, DUES; LIFE MEMBERSHIP; SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES; DIMITS; STATUS OF UNOFFICIATED NAMES; CAUSES OF WANT OF PROSPERITY.

A dissertation upon the OBJECT AND DESIGN of Freemasonry with resultant questions, is rather too much of a task for a committee on

correspondence to undertake, yet writers in the various proceedings, have more or less touched upon the subject; and justice could not be done to our correspondence, without making extracts from what has been said, and an attempt made to arrange the extracts in some kind of order, and to summarize the matter.

Among the first of the proceedings read by your committee were those of Massachusetts, and the writer was forcibly struck with one feature as particularly pertinent to the subject now under consideration. It was the record of what transpired at the annual feast. It pertains to the sociability of the Institution, and as the most in point, we have made a liberal extract therefrom. This feature of sociability once so prominent in the order, has, to a great extent disappeared, and we believe to the great detriment of Freemasonry. But we quote from Massachusetts:

"A stated communication was held on the 27th of December for installing officers and celebrating the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. There were many good speeches, and we hope our home readers will be interested in a few extracts. Bro. William Parkman, Senior Past Grand Master, said :

"Let me say to you, brethren, that where I find a Lodge that never has a social gathering, that Lodge never has any strength, never has any growth, and is not of much good to the Grand Lodge or anybody else. But when I find a Lodge whose members sit down and break bread together and enjoy these creature comforts, I find that Lodge is growing in strength and good-fellowship.

"I cannot help feeling that those brethren who expressed the sentiments which you heard down stairs, and those who shall follow me, will exert a beneficent power, and with renewed strength, and they will infuse into their fellow members a touch of that fraternal sentiment which is the strength of Masonry, underlying the very foundation of this Institution. Old King Solomon used to call his men together for feasting and social enjoyment, and every Grand Master must have his men together in these days, charged with good-fellowship. Every jurisdiction should feel the influence of such meetings, from year to year. There is not a brother within the sound of my voice but will feel richer for this entertainment—not simply for what he eats and drinks, but because of his share in the good-fellowship and sincere Fraternity.

"We call particular attention to selections from an admirable speech delivered by the Rev. Past Master Fielder Israel :

"I have nothing wise or witty at my command at this moment, and you have heard a speech, as usual, from a greatly admired Past Grand Master, brimful of both.

"So you will allow me to be a little grave, or, as an old preacher, a holy, happy man, and Mason used to say, 'sweetly solemn,' while I detain you for a moment or two.

"I want to say then, Most Worshipful and brethren, that after careful and patient study of the principles and practices of Masonry for nearly forty years, I think I have found in it a solid, sound, substantial philosophy of life: a true doctrine of human duty and human destiny.

"It teaches us that life is for enjoyment, for blessedness. As men—"living souls"—we are permitted to be here for the very purpose of enjoying ourselves after the manner of our fathers.

"And when I remember that there is not only a feast of 'fat things full of marrow, and wines on the lees well refined,' for our bodies—but one of mutual, manly love and good-will for our souls—when I remember, too, that here before me are men whose hands I have grasped as only a Mason can, and upon whose hearts I have laid my heart, and felt the responsive beat of love, then I know what your duty is towards me, and what my duty is towards you. In other words, I find in the system and service of Masonry the true Fraternity of race and the fulfillment of the commandment which was in the beginning, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' (Applause.)

"The attention of men was at first called to the recognition and realization of the Being of God. They were required to love Him, under both promises and penalties.

"But when *The Divine Man* came, He turned the minds and manners of men, *Manward*—not away from the heart of God, but towards each other's hearts as well and equally. 'For the Second is like unto the First.' Then the foundations of this institution were laid, and the stone which the builders rejected became the head stone of the Corner.

"Our venerable Brother Parkman mentioned the name of Coolidge a moment ago. The brother who sat next me said, 'Brother Coolidge is just as near to us as he can be to-night.' I believe it. *We know where he is*, if there is any reliable revelation in the human book and in the human bosom. We believe he knows 'the great secret,' and stands in the wisdom, and strength, and beauty of his glorified manhood before God, and looks in the face of the good Father and says, 'Here am I.'

"The shadow of his presence is to us to-night, in the midst of our festivities, a benediction.

"Brother Parkman met him a little while before his translation, and in his genial and cordial way said, 'William, how are you to-day?' Coolidge replied, 'William, if you want to know how I feel, just turn to the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy and the second verse.'

"Do you know how it reads, brethren?

"And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee and to prove thee, to know what was in thy heart, whether thou wouldest keep His commandments, or no."

"The disappointments, and even the hard disciplines of life, are means of enjoyment, and serve to educate us for greater and divine bliss in 'The Beyond.'

"Brethren, our destiny does not depend upon our death, but upon our doings. '*The Beyond*' should give us no concern. Only let us do as we are taught here, and fill up the measure of our days with everything good, and true, and excellent; and then some night we may lie down to sleep in peace and quietness, and wake up in the morning sweetly folded in the 'Everlasting Arms.'

"So, brethren, let us live on in the faithful discharge of the duties of life, and with the great hope that we shall enjoy eternity together, according to our several capacities and our individual characters.

"*Bro. Woodbury and others made elegant addresses.*"

*Bro. Gurney, on Utah, remarks:*

"Annual gatherings, as Grand Master Williams remarks, operate as a masonic revival. Masons are peculiarly social beings, and the more they breathe of that kind of influence the more there is of unity and strength. This is as true of a church, or any benevolent or beneficial institution. Unless there are some reasons fundamental to the welfare of the Craft, come together every year. These gatherings cost money, it is true; but this expenditure is insignificant as compared with the loss of vitality that would follow biennial communications. He says:

"My observations have led me to the conclusion that there is not cultivated in Utah that friendly intercourse, and those social features which should characterize, and, indeed, constitute a part of Masonry.

"This should be otherwise. The great object of Masonry is to cultivate and develop those qualities of human nature, which are most prominent in the most advanced stages of civilized society. This cultivation and development can only be attained by coming in contact, closely and frequently, by the interchange of ideas, and by the encouragement of the social qualities. If this course is pursued amongst the brethren a more intimate acquaintance results, an increased interest in each other's society and welfare is felt, Lodge meetings are better attended and a prosperous condition of the Fraternity follows. The cultivation of our social natures was looked upon by our ancient brethren as one of the foundation stones of Masonry, and I believe it may be justly claimed as a universal rule that where you find a Lodge whose members practice and cultivate sociability, you will there find a prosperous Lodge. A reform in this particular is greatly needed among the Fraternity in this jurisdiction. More frequent social reunion should be introduced for the attainment of the desired end, and while at first a little effort to bring the brethren together might be required, ere long the pleasure experienced and profit derived would be a sufficient incentive to popularize such gatherings. The two masonic holidays in the year (St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist) should never be permitted to pass without being noticed by the Craft, and in some appropriate way celebrated."

*Bro. Chadwick, of Oregon, commenting on Bro. Brown, of Kansas, says:*

"But Bro. Brown dissents from the ruling of Bro. Wright that a Lodge cannot use its funds to pay the expenses of a public entertain-

ment, or to pay the expenses of celebrating St. John's day. Bro. B. is of the opinion that when constituent Lodges have paid the dues and assessments of their Grand Lodge, that body has no right or authority to dictate what shall or what shall not be done with the remainder of its funds, provided they are not spent to promote immoral practices; and until it shall be authoritatively determined that the usual accompaniments of banquets, festivals and celebrations must be included in the category of vice, the majority of the members of a Lodge may appropriate funds to pay the cost of such indulgences if they so will. The moneys in the treasury are contributions, their private personal property, which they are at liberty to dispose of in any way they choose. The freer Lodges are left the more vigorous will they work, the more fully will they perform all the duties inculcated by recognized masonic authorities.

"When we consider the Lodge system, its objects and social features, there is no question but that *there should be as much personal independence in a Lodge as there is in a proper and upright citizen.* His means may go to charities and to those things that bind men together in chords of friendship. What is more binding than for Masons to break bread together in their brotherhood, or to celebrate occasions that bring them nearer and nearer to each other in their masonic relations?"

As M. W. Bro. Parkman, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, said, at the feast of St. John the Evangelist, so say we : "Let me say to you, brethren, that where I find a Lodge that never has a social gathering, that Lodge never has any strength, never has any growth, and is not of much good to the Grand Lodge or any body else. But when I find a Lodge whose members sit down and break bread together, and enjoy their creature comforts, I find that Lodge is growing in strength and good-fellowship."

This ending of the review of the *sociability* feature of our institution, leads us back to the direct inquiry as to the real *object and design* of Freemasonry. We make extracts :

ARIZONA : Grand Master Freeman in his address, says :

"Brethren, I desire to direct your earnest attention to a consideration of the question of the relationship that exists between brethren, and the duty they owe to one another by virtue of that relationship. There is a duty independent of the call for relief of the distressed, but equally as exacting in its right to be heard ; a claim that is present at all times and in every condition of life. It is the right of preferment in all things, assuming the conditions to be equal, that is vested in a brother, and which cannot be vested in one who does not sustain that relationship. With the first ray of masonic light this should be impressed upon the neophyte. Indeed, his sense of the fitness of things should have taught him that this is expected and guaranteed by the very greeting of brother. The word fully implies it, and consistency demands that it be accorded its fullest sense. No consanguineous tie can bind more closely than the sacred tie of masonic brotherhood, and in no way can this brotherhood be more closely and firmly knit together than by the recognition, in its most comprehensive scope, of this right of preferment ; it is founded on duty, and maintained by policy. Community of interests holds together and welds the integrant parts into an indivisible whole."

"Should the conditions, however, be not equal, this right of preferment with which a brother is endowed is modified. This law of right of preferment cannot be guaranteed by any constitutional enactment, nor can it be enforced by statutory provision, but should be secured by conscientious sense of duty."

**ARKANSAS:** From the Oration of the Grand Orator, Bro. Taylor, we have space only for the following expressive sentiment:

"The history of Masonry is but the triumph of man, man redeemed by the practice of those precepts which wisdom teaches and heaven prescribes. The red record of a suffering world, though bloody chariots have rolled, and the charging squadrons of war have spread death and desolation, borrow none of its crimson colors from us, nor lays a single accusing grief before our door. Storms of political hate and waves of religious strife rise mountain high in the outside world and on the outside sea. Thrones are prostrated and temples and churches crumble to the earth, amid these convulsive throes. But the rock reef of truth and immortality which encompasses a Masonic Lodge, will, as it has ever done, defy these rude winds and mad waves."

**DELAWARE:** We extract the following from the address of the Grand Chaplain, at the dedication of a Masonic Hall:

"That which in its nature and mission has the divinity of permanence, which is so adjusted to the interests and needs of society as to find perpetual work to do, will be likely to build itself into granite and mortar, and live on through the incessant drift of the changeful centuries. *Judge by this law*, Masonry is no dream, no whim, no system at war with the best possibilities and cravings of the human life; but is, on the contrary, in harmony with principles that are beneficent and eternal, having real errand in the darkness, sorrow and loneliness of the earth; a mission in accord with religion and truth, and therefore is here *to stay*. It is because of this that she builds; builds high, grand and strong; rears her splendid temples in great centres and her less pretentious lodges in other localities; carves her symbols in unwasting marble, and draws together the hearts of her great brotherhood in mystic and life-long fellowship. *Nothing* more deeply impresses the outside observer than this sense of *permanency* in Masonry; this quiet and unostentatious survival of its Fraternity through all the storm of leveling influences which has beaten down so many other institutions. The peculiar rites and ceremonies, the badges, the silent symbols, the words spoken, whence came they? Who fashioned them? Are they things of to-day, the creations of the hour, and only for the first time wrought into the interest of an evening's entertainment? To ask the question is to answer it. *It is the great past which speaks to us*. The flavor of ancient times is in the cup of our pleasure. Centuries drop out, and we are back yonder clasping brotherly hands with the early men of the race. Kings and princes walk among us, royal crowns throw their shadows over our altars, and other tongues greet our ears. Strange scenes of toil and achievement are transpiring near us. The quarries of the hills are thronged and resonant with labor, rafts of cedar float by us, trowels flash, levels test the true lines, square and compass straighten and bound the angles, while fair-famed temples, white and golden, rise before our vision. These *other men* love and are true to each other. They toil, suffer, obey, and remain, under severest trials, faithful to their vows. We stand among them to-night. The very genius of this Institution makes us students of their fidelity and witnesses of their deeds. Masonry is old, yet does not wane or die. It comes down to us fresh and vigorous from earlier times and bids us *feel our oneness with the past*. It pours the brightness of its great lights full on the faces of these heroes, that we may catch inspirations from their noble examples. I know of no other *merely* human institution which preserves and transmits so much of this peculiar power as Masonry. It is true that these throngs of Master Masons, Fellow Crafts, and Entered Apprentices are long ago dead. The earth is hard and dry where they sleep—dry as summer dust, yet the acacia lives green and beautiful about them, and the tides of time bear a sprig of it down to us, their successors. Masonry lives on, and this assemblage is the sufficient proof."

**FLORIDA:** Bro. Weller, Grand Orator, said:

"For the onward progress of every better life has always and everywhere two aspects and two duties, and operated by two forces. The one is acquisition, or construction, the other defense and conflict. For the virtuous, manly character is not the accident of a mood, or the creature of circumstance, but a steady onward growth under the leadership of a definite and fixed law of action. It is not bits of crude Masonry—a moral patchwork thrown carelessly together—it exhibits a grand, all-controlling principle of right-thinking, and right-living. It is acquisi-

tion, the constant multiplying of the high inward energies, out of which, ordinarily, the best deeds must come; the increase of temperance, prudence, justice, sincerity and integrity. This is building the moral fabric. But it is a positive force. It has adversaries to meet. It is tried by opposition. So one has well said, 'There is nothing real or useful that is not a seat of war,' and again defines the character as 'the impossibility of being displeased or overset.'

"Alongside of every virtue to be gained, there is a vice to be repelled; beside every nobleness there is a measure; beside every love, a hate; beside every self-denial, a self-indulgence. Hence at every point along the line of a just growth there must be fighting. Here are Sanballot, the Arabian, and the Ashdodite hovering in ambush to make us captives again, while we are trying to erect the inner temple. So the Craftsman who would build fittingly and strong, must always have the 'sword girded by his side,' and while he works 'with one of his hands, in the other hand he must hold the weapon.' 'Go where he will, in history or common life, the necessity for this two-fold office of righteous energies is before us. 'We need the watchful eye of the anchorite, without austerity, and the practical activity of the reformer, without his blindness to the force within his own heart.'

"The power of such a character needs no spokesman. For this power Masonry has labored, and for this has borne its witness in the past. It is in this that its principal value consists to-day. With this power in hand it can bless the world, and there is room for it, and it is needed.

KANSAS: Bro. Vincil comments on, and then quotes from the address of Grand Master Miller:

"We make an extract from the admirable address of Grand Master Miller, on the question of 'Masonic Religion.' It touches the point with force and pertinency. We have long since announced our views on the subject. The man who says that 'Masonry is religion enough' for him, is generally the poorest specimen of a Mason to be found in the community. Here is the extract:

"There is no conflict between Masonry and religion. The highest claim Masonry makes is that she is religion's handmaid; while Christian Masons claim to see typified in Masonry the history of a risen Christ, and read in our ancient lectures the doctrine of the Trinity—the fact remains undisputed by any brother, that Masonry stands upon that broadest of platforms—Love to God and love to man—the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man.

"The Roman Catholic Church antagonizes Masonry. Masonry has charity broad enough to acknowledge the good there is in the Roman Catholic Church. It flaunts no red flag of defiance at the Bull of the Pope, but points with pride to the time when by bull of the Pope Masons obtained the appellation 'Free'—to the time when Masonry in aid of that church, carried the banners of the cross to victory against the infidel hosts of the false Prophet.

"Count that man to have poorly learned his lesson in Masonry who says, 'Masonry is good enough religion for me,' it may be true on the same principle that some maintain that the idol worshipper is better than the man who does not worship anything; still he has but sipped at the fountain of charity who has no word of praise for every institution calculated to elevate and improve the human family.

"Masonry teaches no plan of salvation, it contents itself with the moral and mental improvement of humanity; instead of co-operating with his most Catholic Majesty in carrying the sword of extermination against his enemies; it is doing its utmost to hasten the coming of that glad day when swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks."

MISSOURI: In an address by Bro. Rob. Morris before the Grand Lodge, he said:

"One of my fondest memories is that of my reception at Smyrna, in Asia Minor. There I found seven Lodges, working each in a different language, and by a different course of Rituals—Arabic, Armenian, English, French, Greek, Italian and Turkish. In their costume and manners they were as different from each other as in their languages. It was like a panorama to look over them. My address to them was interpreted by dragomans in all those tongues. But when I sketched the Masonry of America all the way through, from the declaration of faith in God to the communication of the last secret of the Sublime Degree, there was a universal expression among that great and varied auditory that I had described *their* views of Masonry as well as my own. This, then, is the Universality of Freemasonry; *I mean the great aims and principles of the Craft, inculcated by a few wonderfully*

*simple forms and symbols.* All the rest, however beautiful and instructive, is local, not universal."

Bro. Vincil, reviewing Tennessee, says:

"Our Grand Lodge holds, correctly we believe, that there is a difference between *temporary aid* and *acts of charity*. Those who obtain *temporary relief* should refund the amount, because they are not held to be *objects of charity*. If not *objects of masonic charity*, temporary assistance is all they should expect, and they should return the money thus advanced. If they are *objects of charity*, the idea of temporary relief, or a loan if you please, does not apply, and they should receive help without 'note and approved security.' We grant that some Masonic Boards of Relief are cruelly exacting, and everything done for the needy is on a purely *business basis*, requiring a return from the beneficiary or his Lodge. If not refunded, there is a lively *rumpus* raised about it. *We think that Boards of Relief too often are jealous of the funds placed in their hands for charitable purposes, in order to make a good showing of moneys on hand, rather than for the good they may do.* There may be some Lodges influenced by a like spirit. For such spirit and such zeal, we have no use. We would commend to them the idea of Bro. Smith—'take a note with approved security'—when assistance is rendered."

NEW JERSEY: Grand Master Vehslage, in closing his address, says:

"It is also gratifying to know of the general prosperity that has marked the year's history, and more than all to note that a higher standard of qualification is held, both for security and retaining membership in a Lodge, because it is better understood that profanity and intemperance, and other vices, are totally inconsistent with the teachings of Masonry and the pledge of a Mason. It is a good thing to know the text of the ritual—but far better to know and exemplify the grand truths it teaches. Masons' lips may and should be silent in the world as to Masonry's mysteries, but the spirit of its teachings will make men's lives vocal. Let us remember that of this fair structure, whose strength and symmetry are a theme of rejoicing, we each form a part, and then we shall more watchfully guard against every personal weakness, every failure in the upright, square and level course of conduct, and then also shall we contribute, by positive endeavor, to extend and confirm the application of those vital principles of which this venerable Fraternity is the exponent."

OHIO: Past Grand Master Cunningham, in concluding his report on Correspondence, says:

"The chief end being the moral and social elevation of the Craft, your committee would reiterate that, in their belief, there should be no sympathy whatever for the so-called *progressive theories of improvements* (!) in the landmarks, *modernizing* the ancient constitutions, the detraction of inherent powers or prerogatives, the *reconstruction or abrogation* of all traditions, usage, laws, or history that cannot be substantiated by *documentary* (!) evidence; and for neither *atheism* upon the one hand nor narrow-minded bigotry upon the other.

"Much may be done in these reports to inculcate reverence to the Great Creator, love to the brotherhood, and charity to all mankind."

RHODE ISLAND: The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Klapp, was present, with an address abounding in food for reflection. A few paragraphs are given:

"First of all—it is necessary for us to fully realize and clearly understand, that the corner and chief foundation stone of Freemasonry is a definite belief in God

the Father Almighty, Grand Architect of Heaven and Earth and of all things visible and invisible. This is so essential to the existence of our Institution, that whenever any Grand Lodge strikes ‘Believe in God’ from its work—as was done by the Grand Orient of France—it ceases to be a masonic body. And if, unhappily, a candidate be admitted to our mysteries without this fundamental belief and pass through all our ceremonies, yet he is not, and while he remains without this faith in God, he cannot be considered a Free and Accepted Mason.

“We should also remember that, although this belief in God is the corner stone of our Institution, and our whole history illustrates the profound reverence all genuine Freemasons have ever manifested for the great and sacred name of JEHOVAH, yet that Freemasonry is not a system of religion, nor a substitute for that Divine Institution established by Almighty God in the earliest days of the human race, and which has extended onwards down to the present time. No, my brothers, let us never forget that our Ancient Society is of human origin, limited in its membership to one sex and to only a small proportion of that part of the human family. It has not that germ of life which amid all the changes and chances of the world, evermore preserves among men and for every child of Adam, that Divine Institution planted in the world at the beginning by God Himself. Therefore, because it is an organization of man’s devising—although the grandest human Institution the world has ever seen—it is of the utmost importance that we should guard with jealous care this great Divine Truth upon which our Order is built; and whether in the faith of Israel of old we are waiting for the promised Messiah, or as believers in Him already come, let us all bow in lowly reverence and adoring worship, before the Great I Am, Who Was, and Is and Is to come, the same yesterday, to-day and forevermore.

“We also call your attention to one other foundation principle of our Institution, which we sometimes fear is not understood and realized in all its length, breadth, depth and height as it should be, and that is *the Brotherhood of Freemasonry*. My dear brothers, our Institution teaches that not only as members of individual Lodges we are all brothers—but that this Great Brotherhood embraces all the Lodges of our own State, all the Grand Lodges in this country and throughout the world. But further, we are taught that a Mason’s ‘charity extends beyond the grave to the boundless realms of eternity.’ Whether therefore we are numbered with those this side the grave or with that far larger host on the other side, Masonry teaches and we should firmly believe and fully realize that we are all one, in a Brotherhood that is eternal and everlasting. This great and most comfortable doctrine is interwoven with many of our customs and usages, but especially in our office for the burial of the dead.

“Whenever we form that unbroken circle around the grave of a departed brother, let us remember this significant ceremony symbolizes that although death has entered our ranks and removed a brother from earthly labor, yet the circle of our everlasting Brotherhood remains unbroken, (and in the language of the first Office for the burial of the dead, adopted by this Grand Lodge in 1798, a copy of which I hold in my hand): ‘We commit his body to the ground; earth to earth: ashes to ashes; dust to dust; in hope that it shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day, when the glory of the Lord shall bring to light all who are under the darkness and shadow of death; causing the earth and sea to give up their dead no more to see corruption. And as we leave his mortal body in the grave in faith and hope, there to await the morning of the resurrection, so we also follow the soul of that brother, with the charity of our prayers and beseech Almighty God in whom he and we ‘put our trust,’ that of His infinite love, He would grant that his soul ‘may find mercy in the day of judgment, and be numbered with the saints of the Most High, in glory everlasting.’”

On this Bro. Gurney, of Illinois, commeats thus:

“We had something to say upon this subject last year, and then came to the conclusion that although Masonry was not a religion represented by creeds and ecclesiastical organization, yet it was *religion* if the definitions of the word by lexicographers were to be accepted. Webster defines religion to be a ‘recognition of God as an object of worship, love and obedience;’ second, ‘any system of faith and worship.’ Masonry accepts all that is implied by the first quotation; and more than that, embodies in such acceptation, ‘faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity for all mankind.’ There is not any system of ‘faith and worship’ that embraces anything more, except in details, by those organizations that are held together by creeds and ecclesiastical governments. It is true that Masonry is not a system of religion. It does not pretend (neither has it ever done so) to occupy the place of the church, nevertheless it is *religion*, though not *a* religion, because any organization of men that recognizes ‘God as an object of worship, love and obedience,’ are religious, though they may not administer the

sacraments of the church. Again, Masonry would not be of any advantage to the world unless it were religious. It is rooted in the fundamental laws of our civilization, consequently all its teachings run parallel therewith. More, the Bible is accepted as a guide for faith and practice, and no legitimate Lodge ever convened that did not accept the guidance of the Deity as represented by the Great Light of the Institution."

SOUTH CAROLINA : Grand Master Smith says :

" Masonry is the law of Divine love, condensed into one brief sentence: 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.' It cannot be confined to the Lodge room. Its sublime teachings must be fixed in our hearts as a sure guide in all our dealings with our fellows. No true man has ever been a Mason without it making him better as a neighbor, a parent, and a citizen.

" Freemasonry is an institution founded upon, and growing out of the necessities of men as social, as intellectual and as religious beings. It has demonstrated its capacity for adapting itself to these wants in all ages of human experience. Amid the rivalries and antagonisms of active life, there is a longing of the soul for union and brotherly love, and for such relations as will satisfy the necessities of our social natures."

UTAH : Grand Master Williams, in his address, thus said :

"The poor, the distressed, those requiring a sympathetic word and a helping hand, are always with us. They are the unfortunate, while we who are able to and do extend succor and support are the fortunate. These kindly offices of aiding the needy, keep alive the sources of human sympathy and brotherly love. It is by these acts we maintain our masonic professions. Distress, if known to us, must not be suffered to go without relief, if the sufferer is worthy and it is in our power to extend it.

"The Lodges and brethren I find alive and ready to listen to the voice of distress, and to extend aid in all proper cases, and that too, without expectation of reimbursement. I believe all appreciate and give their unqualified endorsement of the principle upon which relief is to be extended, as declared by this Grand Lodge at its Tenth Annual Communication in its approval of the Memorial of the Salt Lake City Board of Relief, on the subject of charitable disbursements."

#### NON-AFFILIATION, ETC.

The extracts we have thus far made, refer for the most part to the general duties and obligations of Masons, and as connected in some measure with membership in some Lodge. The third of the "OLD CHARGES" says: "A LODGE is a place where *Masons* assemble and work. Hence that assembly or duly organized society of Masons is called a Lodge, and every brother ought to belong to one and be subject to its by-laws and general regulations." This is undoubtedly a landmark, and on it hinges the whole discussion on the subject of non-affiliation. This writer well remembers the remarks of old Masons about the time of his initiation in 1849 (and no one in his Lodge was less than fifty years old), concerning the non-affiliated. They were numerous in those days and in that section of country (Vermont), Masonry just then emerging from the sleep of the anti-Masonic excitement. Thousands had become recreants or dead to the interests of the Order, and when the spirit of persecution had so far subsided that work could be renewed in the Lodges, those who took hold of the work mourned over the lukewarmness of their old associates, and the

query was, what was to be done with those who refused and those who neglected to come back into the fold.

Owing to something inimical to the best interests of the Order in many sections of our country, there are, to-day, more unaffiliated Masons than ever before. A large number are dimitted Masons, while almost as many more are of the class "stricken from the roll (or suspended) for non-payment of dues." There are two lines of thought under discussion on this subject. What is the cause and what the remedy; and what is the real status and the rights of the unaffiliates? The evil, for an evil all admit it to be, is an alarming one, and the discussion is ample. The gravity of the subject is our reason for the lengthy extracts we have made. Our friends, the Methodists, would say there is need of a revival; it is the only way to bring back the backsliders.

COLORADO: Bro. Greenleaf, in 1885, reviewing New Mexico, quotes and says:

"During the year I was also called on to sanction the burial of an unaffiliated brother by a subordinate Lodge, under circumstances that peculiarly addressed themselves to the sympathy of the Lodge extending Masonic burial. This I declined to do, as it was forbidden by positive law, and neither the Lodge nor I had a right to set the law aside.

"In our humble opinion the above decision was wrong, and we are sorry that it met with approval. We hope to see this 'positive law' of our sister jurisdiction modified in many particulars, if not repealed entirely. We believe it is contrary to the spirit of Masonry and opposed to the old customs and regulations of the Fraternity. In order to obtain a clearer insight into its practical workings, let us illustrate by an extreme case: A brother who obtains a dimitt with the most laudable intentions, becomes a non-affiliate from the moment it is granted. Suppose he drops dead within an hour after receiving it, under the above ruling the Grand Master would be powerless to grant a dispensation to bury him with Masonic honors. It matters not whether he was the most honored or the humblest in our ranks, he died a non-affiliate, therefore he is a Masonic outcast, beyond the reach of the Brotherhood, and not even the Grand Master can alter the decree.

"We are aware that our position on this question may seem somewhat inconsistent, in view of the fact that one of our own Grand Masters recently declared 'Non-affiliation a Masonic crime,' but we claim the right to express our individual opinion on all questions that come under our review. The law in Colorado is to the effect that all non-affiliates who have not made application for membership within one year shall be deprived of all rights and benefits of Masonry. While this law is more liberal in its provisions, we are not entirely satisfied as to its correctness. We believe this whole question of Masonic burial belongs to the Lodges, that it is a part of their work and an inherent right under the old regulations, and that those Grand Lodges which require a dispensation for this purpose have undoubtedly encroached upon the rights of their subordinates (notably Massachusetts and Pennsylvania). Lodges should be permitted to exercise the same powers over non-affiliates dying within their jurisdiction, as over their own members and act in such cases as the peculiar circumstances of each may warrant, and confer or withhold the right, as may seem most advisable."

CALIFORNIA : Bro. Anderson, in reply to Bro. Gurney, says :

" Under Kentucky, Bro. Gurney avers that 'there is no such thing as a 'right to Lodge assistance or Masonic burial'—a right that can be enforced under any construction of law in the premises.' Very true, if he alludes to rights that could be enforced by the laws of the land. All rights originate out of, and have their corresponding duties. The rights of Masonry, as we understand them, are social rights; such are the rights to Lodge assistance and masonic burial, and every Mason can claim them. Masonry enjoins upon every one the duty to relieve the distressed, and render unto him 'every kind office which justice or mercy may require'—to do unto him as, in similar circumstances, we would have him do unto us. Every Mason certainly has a right to claim the discharge of every masonic duty on the part of his brethren, so long as he deports himself in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Fraternity. It is in this sense that we understand the term 'rights,' as used in Masonry, and we are of the opinion that the laws of the Fraternity possess sanctions, for without sanction law is not law. The Grand Lodge is the primal tribunal by means of which these rights are enforced, or by means of which brethren are compelled to observe the discharge of their duties. Brethren pay into the treasuries of our Lodges their fees and dues, with the understanding that in distress it is the duty of the Lodges to relieve them, and to render unto them justice and mercy: thus, even the pecuniary prerogative seems to be established.

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" We dissent from the opinion expressed by Bro. Gurney, in his review of New Jersey, to the effect that the burial of a Mason is a *courtesy* but not a *right*. Our jurisdiction holds that 'every Master Mason who is in good standing at the time of his death, is entitled to be buried with masonic honors, and that the Master of a Lodge has no discretion to determine whether he should or should not be so buried.' We believe with Bro. Mackey, that 'the *right* to be conducted to his last home by his brethren, and to be committed to his mother earth with the ceremonies of the Order, is one, that, under certain restrictions, belongs to every Master Mason.' It is true, 'there is not any law that is properly mandatory upon the subject:' yet, by implication, from regulations handed down as a custom in Masonry for a century and a half, the right has been definitely established. Besides, the admission of Bro. Gurney himself (under Oregon) is contradictory of the proposition 'that the burial of a Mason is a courtesy.' He there claims that an *unaffiliated contributor* 'pays his money to acquire, as the law understands it, the *right* to be cared for in distress, and the further *right* to be cared for in death.'

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA : Bro. Singleton criticises a remark of a Grand Master that "Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have no rights as such, except those courteously extended to them." He says a *courtesy* is not a *right*, and adds :

" We utterly deny the Grand Master's philosophy, and hold that every man who has entered into our institution regularly has certain rights which cannot be denied him, and one is that of a withdrawal voluntarily from that into which he *voluntarily* entered. In those jurisdictions where such customs have prevailed as to deny an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft the privilege of withdrawal at pleasure, human rights, which are greater than Masonic customs or usages, are violated."

In reply to the inquiry as to the status of a member dropped from the roll for the non-payment of dues, he says:

"It is very hard for us to answer this 'conundrum.' When we first came to the knowledge of this mode of procedure we were puzzled at the anomaly and could not give the proper *status*. After due consideration we have decided that he is and is not a member. Within twelve months he may, by paying his indebtedness to the time he was dropped, at any time re-instate himself; consequently, all of his rights of membership are in abeyance. Immediately upon the expiration of that period (as it were, of probation) he must be subjected to the vote of the Lodge, and upon petition and reference to a committee on investigation. Consequently, he stands in the relation of an *unaffiliated Mason*, and his treatment in every particular should be governed by the law regulating that class. Within the twelve months his active membership is suspended merely until of his own volition he may cause that suspension to cease. He can visit his own or any Lodge where he may be vouched for."

On this Bro. Drummond remarks:

"We give this answer the more readily, as the same question has been put to us. In that jurisdiction, for the first year it is precisely equivalent to our *suspension* from membership, and after a year, to our *deprivation* of membership."

ILLINOIS: Grand Master Darrah, in his address, says:

"Whatever may be said of the theory of voluntary dimission, as provided by our organic law, the facts are that its practical effects are not uniformly satisfactory, at least to the Lodges from which the dimits issue.

"The law as framed was intended to prevent Lodges from retaining members against their will; and so far as this feature is concerned I believe it to be just and proper. I do not believe it to be desirable to retain members in our Lodges against their will and pleasure. Membership ought to be entirely voluntary. Those who are not Masons at heart, and who do not love and respect the Institution sufficiently to cheerfully retain their Lodge membership, will not likely be of any very great service or benefit to the Fraternity, and ought to be permitted to retire. This they may do of their own free will and accord, and if they would remain away from Lodge meetings and other Masonic gatherings, there would be but little room for complaint; this they fail to do, and hence the unsatisfactory working of the law. At almost every Lodge meeting, and especially when a collation or banquet is to be spread, dimitted Masons are to be found. They are very zealous on such occasions.

"The argument is that a Mason is such by virtue of his own free will and accord, and that he should be privileged to retire from the Lodge in the same way. Now it happens that this is but a part of the truth. He not only comes in of his own free will and accord, but he consults the free will and accord of every member of the Lodge, a single objection being sufficient to keep him out, notwithstanding his 'own free will and accord.' His own free will and accord amounts to but little toward getting him into the Lodge, provided the 'free will and accord' of a single member is opposed to him.

"The law does not reach far enough. Let the brother who wishes to do so, take his dimit and retire from the Lodge; but when he does so, let him leave at the threshold of the Lodge every right and privilege [as a member of the Lodge] acquired by 'his own free will and

accord' when he entered. Change the law so that it shall say to him, 'Voluntary non-affiliated Masons shall not be permitted to visit or sit in any Lodge in this jurisdiction,' and the evil is remedied at once. Give the brethren who care so little for the privilege of Lodge membership as to withdraw, to understand that they cannot again visit the Lodge while dimittent and that they are not wanted on festive occasions, and especially at the feast, and a very effectual remedy, as I believe, will be provided against the common practice of dimitting from our Lodges simply to avoid paying dues. I submit this subject to the careful consideration of the Grand Lodge."

On this Past Grand Master Robbins reported, and his report was adopted, as follows:

"In the matter referred to under the head of 'Voluntary Dimissions,' your committee heartily concurs in the opinion expressed by the M. W. Grand Master that our law relative to dimission, intentionally framed to prevent Lodges from retaining members against their will, is just and proper, believing that no advantage can accrue either to a Lodge or to the Fraternity by holding an unwilling member to his affiliation, but is constrained to dissent from his estimate of the value of more stringent legislation against voluntary non-affiliation as a remedy for the evils, whatever they may be, of voluntary dimission. *The history of legislation upon this subject shows that added severity has not had the effect to check the evil, but that the exodus has increased in volume pari passu with the increasing stringency of the legislation designed to suppress it.* It may well be questioned, too, whether the Grand Lodge has not already gone to the very verge of its lawful authority, if it has not, indeed, exceeded it, in assuming that any of the rights of a Mason may be alienated by legislation, or by any other process, except a judgment reached in due course under the penal laws of the Institution. But whatever view may be taken of this aspect of the question, the discretion still left to the Lodges, and the right of summary objection fully recognized by our law in the hands of the individual member, lodges with those most directly interested the power to protect themselves absolutely against the intrusion of unwelcome visitors, and as the acknowledged conservators of Masonry in their own neighborhood, they are the proper judges of the extent to which the interests of the Fraternity demand its exercise."

Bro. Gurney reviewing Montana, quotes and says:

"The following regulation was adopted :

"Resolved, That all non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting Lodges for the period of sixty days, but such non-affiliates shall petition some Lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, or contribute to some chartered Lodge in this jurisdiction its regular dues, and in case of non-compliance shall be debarred from all Masonic rights and privileges, as follows:

"First—They shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge. Second—They shall not be allowed to appear in any Masonic procession. Third—They shall not be entitled to Masonic charity. Fourth—They shall not be entitled to Masonic burial.

"That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this resolution are hereby repealed.

"Sorry to see legislation that drops a Grand Lodge from its exalted position as a charitable body to that of an insurance agency. If a non-affiliate declines the payment of Lodge dues he is cut off from Masonic charity. If, on the other hand, he makes contributions he becomes a legal claimant to Lodge funds in the event of indigency. Is this not a correct statement of the case? For what other purpose does the unaffiliated pay dues? He does not attain to a solitary right of membership by so doing—not one; but by the very terms of the regulations rights are acquired that could be enforced by a civil tribunal.

"If this does not constitute *insurance*, we do not comprehend the meaning of language. If Brother A, a non-affiliate from Illinois, permanently domiciles in Montana, and pays dues to some Lodge therein to retain Masonic standing and *rights* to charity (!), will it be contended that in the event of want he could not enforce charity (!) (for which he has paid his money) through the court?

"We well know the burdens imposed by tramps, claiming Masonic parentage, upon the sympathies of Montana brethren. We also know that there are thousands perambulating our Western domain living upon the food that comes from willing hands; but we are not of the opinion that such condition of things justifies a disregard for a fundamental law of the Fraternity."

Reviewing California, Brother Gurney, says:

"Bro. Anderson objects to our opinion that there is no such thing as a *right* to Lodge assistance or Masonic burial. Our only reply is that the *law governing such matters is found in our covenants*. The principles governing therein are plainly set forth. I am (and so with Lodge) to consult my own opinion of the 'worthy' character of the applicant. We never heard of any other law upon the subject. If, however, California rituals contain obligations that *compel* the gratification of an applicant for relief, 'worthy' or unworthy, we have nothing to say. Do your covenants demand this? Further on, he objects to the conclusion that Masonic mortuary services are not the 'right' of a Mason in good standing; meaning, of course, in Lodge. There is nothing in the primary law of the Institution that insists that I SHALL extend such courtesy or charity to the unworthy. I am to be the judge of duty in the premises, not Lodge or Grand Lodge. We should not have a very exalted opinion of a Mason that would not give the needy the benefit of a doubt, or that would not feed the hungry, Mason or non-Mason; nevertheless, any compulsory legislation in the premises makes the Fraternity an insurance agency, entirely inconsistent with immemorial law upon the subject. Our objection to compulsory dues from non-affiliate rests entirely upon the insurance character of the demand. He does not pay his money for rights of membership, but with the express understanding that he shall be cared for in the event of indigency. If there be any other principle involved, except mutual insurance, in such legislation, we fail to comprehend the force of character of such regulations. Our covenants are laws that cannot be disregarded, unless it be determined that they are vagaries and not worthy of consideration. We are at work, brethren, for the Masonry of our fathers before 'Boards of Relief' were organized—when brethren, found worthy, could have their immediate wants supplied without a thought of remuneration. We do not object to relief organizations, but we are of the impression that they are engendering a sentiment inconsistent with the original purposes of the Institution. California has done a noble work in this regard, and we would not for a world have them feel that we offer any opposition to their methods; but we do know that they have been imposed upon by wretched misrepresentations of the Craft from Illinois—men who at home could not have received one particle of consideration from their brethren.

Reviewing New Mexico, Bro. Gurney says:

"The address of Brother Childers was read by the Deputy Grand Master. Included in his decisions is the cruel and unmasonic dictum of Grand Lodge than an unaffiliated Mason could not be buried by the Lodge. Of the case the Grand Master says: 'During the year I was called on to sanction the burial of an unaffiliated BROTHER by a subor-

dinate Lodge, under circumstances that peculiarly addressed themselves to the sympathy of the Lodge extending masonic burial. This I declined to do, as it was forbidden by positive law, and neither the Lodge nor I had a right to set the law aside.

"This is one of those parasites that is so frequently to be found upon the body of Masonry, not only liable to attract others equally as mischievous and misleading, but certain, if persisted in, to sap the cornerstone of the Institution. When such a statute appears, thoughtful Masons naturally turn to the fundamental and immemorial law of Masonry to find upon what principle or principles it is rooted. If they find none, the conclusion seems irresistible that it is unlawful and should be abandoned. It is not a purpose to instruct the brethren of New Mexico in the vitalities of the Lodge. They are quite as competent as the writer to place constructions upon law, but we do feel that our Western brethren have been so thoroughly imposed upon by impostors and impecunious tramps, that their better judgment has been so warped that, in the effort to rid themselves of this species of drift, they are losing sight of a primal thought (charity) upon which the Fraternity rests for its consequence to the world and to our common humanity. These are so interwoven one with the other--Faith, Hope, Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice--that they represent a fortress so impregnable that neither hate, prejudice, malice or falsehood can successfully assail; but when either one is disregarded or eliminated by a Grand Lodge, it is an entering wedge and liable to raze the structure to the ground.

"This entire question, which we propose to examine, rests upon the right of propriety of a Grand Body to dictate the charities of its constituents. If it has such right, upon what law or masonic *virtue* is it founded? We insist that the entire theory of the Craft in this regard is rooted in obligations, both esoteric and exoteric. The first and most important cannot be discussed except to direct attention to the truth that a 'worthy' BROTHER, whether in or out of the Lodge, *may* receive all the attention that Masons, as individuals of Lodges, are inclined to extend, and that there is *no inhibition* therein that justifies a grand or subordinate body in imposing restrictions to charitable deeds of brethren, in their personal and collective capacity, and particularly in the welfare of those of the fraternal household. Please bear in mind that we do not question the right of brethren or Lodges to consult propriety in the administration of its charities and courtesies, because the provisions of the ancient law declare a right to determine the 'worthy' character of an applicant, and our ability to measure deeds of beneficence by our power for their exercise. If the authority, therefore, of the Grand Lodge to restrict its constituents to certain lines of *charity* and courtesy is not to be found in the primal law of duty to a 'BROTHER,' where is it to be found? In the case before us it will be seen that the Grand Master recognizes the dead, by plain inference, to be a worthy 'BROTHER,' yet in obedience to a human statute the law of Masonry and that of the great Creator *must* be ignored and a 'BROTHER' left to the tender mercies of the profane, although the Lodge (presumably without a dissenting voice) consigned his remains to their last resting place. All that we ask for (and in the name of Masonry) is, that a Lodge shall be at liberty to act upon its judgment in such cases, that it may not be barred its legitimate functions--functions that come of its *original and inherent powers* that for ages were never questioned. Our readers will bear in mind that we have never questioned the authority of brethren or Lodges to act their pleasure in matters of charity, because the law thus provides, not only in like cases referred to, but in all others. No brother has any vested rights in the funds of the Lodge.

If he applies thereto for relief, his request is governed and adjusted by the same regulation that is imposed upon brethren, no more, neither less obligatory. Many Grand Lodges (including Illinois) declare that a non-affiliate is not 'entitled' to masonic burial, meaning to say (and so construed by our authorities) that the Lodge must be the judge of propriety in the premises. We have never liked the phraseology of the law, and for the reason that, by implication, a member is endowed with a *right* to its charities and courtesies. If this was true, we have drifted into mutual insurance associations in principle and practice. We freely and gladly admit that a 'worthy brother' may of right expect of his brethren the fulfillment of a moral obligation, so far as 'ability' will permit, but we most emphatically deny his *legal* claims by reason of any contribution to the material resources of the Fraternity. We conclude by asking that Lodges, under the ancient usages and law of the Craft, be not estopped of a plain and inherent right."

In review of New York, Bro. Gurney says:

"M. F. Collins offered an amendment to the statutes, erasing the provision: 'Provided, however, that a Lodge may enact and enforce a by-law, which will disfranchise a member, at an election of officers, for non-payment of dues.' The amendment was not approved. In the childhood of the Fraternity, this class of ex parte condemnation of brethren without a hearing was not infrequent; but as it grows in knowledge of the inherent rights of Masons, rooted in our *covenants*, the barbarism of depriving a member of Lodge of lawful rights, in the absence of investigation and conviction, is rapidly disappearing. If a Lodge can inflict a penalty, without trial, in one case, it can in all cases. As it seems to us, a by-law providing for the suspension or expulsion of a Mason without trial, and simply because of the presence of charges, would be quite as justifiable. Would any court, in New York, of appellate jurisdiction, sanction a conviction by a tribunal below that had condemned a citizen of his rights as such, in the absence of a formal investigation? A Masonic right is as much to be respected as a civil right. It may be said that a delinquent is advised by law of the penalty to be imposed. Well, suppose that to be true; yet it is quite as true that every criminal is aware that penalties are imposed by law, but this knowledge does not warrant a conviction in the absence of a fair trial, though the testimony has been found conclusive of guilt—was seen to commit murder by a thousand witnesses."

Commenting on the penalty for non-affiliation in *North Carolina*, Bro. Gurney remarks:

"Grand Master Barber decided:

"10. A Mason who had become non-affiliate by non-payment of dues (his fail ure to pay arising partly from want of means caused by ill-health), desired to be reinstated, and had slowly accumulated by day-labor money to pay his dues. He was taken ill and died before reinstatement. Upon a petition by the Lodge for a dispensation to bury him with Masonic honors;

"Held, that, as it was stated that if the facts had been fully known the Mason would not have been dismembered, it was one of the rare cases in which a dispensation should be granted to bury a non-affiliate with Masonic honors. The propriety of this dispensation is questioned, and the opinion of the Grand Lodge is asked upon it.

"The Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"That portion of the Grand Master's address marked as Decision No. 10, having been referred to them, they are of opinion that the action of the Grand Master should be sustained and approved, owing to the peculiar circumstances attending the case considered by him.

"In rendering this opinion your committee have looked to the motives which evidently influenced our Grand Master in this seeming departure from the law as

we have heretofore understood it. In the exercise of his discretion he has, in our opinion, shown the high regard in which he holds the privileges, as well as the rights, of a Master Mason.

"But your committee desire particularly and emphatically to call the attention of the members of the Grand Lodge to the fact that this decision should not be viewed in the light of a precedent.

"The penalty of non affiliation is clearly and unequivocally prescribed by law, and rare indeed should be the case which warrants its remission.

"Your committee would further state that they reflect the sentiments of the Grand Master himself in embodying in their report this notice and admonition, which sentiment he expressed orally to this Grand Body."

Bro. Gurney says:

"It is the law of which we complain. Our readers will understand that the brethren of North Carolina 'dismember' Masons for non-payment of dues. In other words, they suspend from Lodge membership, leaving the party non-affiliated without trenching upon his Masonic status. We take it, from the language of the Grand Master and committee, that an unaffiliate is barred any fraternal consideration whatsoever. Lest we be not misunderstood, notwithstanding repeated assurances to the contrary, it is held by the writer that neither a member nor unaffiliate are vested with any right or claim to the material or other charities of the Lodge or its members. By this we mean to say that a Lodge, alike with its members, are governed in their beneficences by the primary law that defines our duties to each other. *If the reader will rehearse covenants embraced in the concluding degree of the Lodge, he will not fail to find the immemorial statute governing Masonic charities.* There is nothing therein that enforces benefactions. These are governed by the *worthy* character of the applicant and our *ability* to meet the demand. We insist, therefore, that a Grand Lodge is without powers in the premises, and particularly to declare discriminations between classes of *Masons*. Will the learned committee point us to any common law of the Craft that *commands* my material or other sympathy for the indigent—member or non-member? What would be the result of charges for declining attendance upon formal mortuary services? It is quite true that a member may be requested or notified to attend Lodge for the purpose of such service, but there is not any fraternal law that can take him beyond its tiled recesses, by notification or summons—is there? The common law is guarded upon this subject, so that Masonic bodies shall be *distinct* from *mutual assurance*. Illinois provides that a non-affiliate is not *entitled* to mortuary services, but leaves it with the Lodge to act its pleasure."

Reviewing Vermont, Bro. Gurney says:

"It has long been the view of the writer that, in the matter of delinquency for dues, Lodges should be untrammeled, and permitted to inflict any of the penalties provided by our laws for a breach of faith in this regard; because it not infrequently happens that a delinquent, with confessed ability, is defiant. In such case expulsion should be allowed to follow conviction, if testimony exhibits such radical contempt for the claims of the Lodge. If palpable, open, confessed and unquestioned violation of obligations is not a Masonic 'crime,' then we have failed in comprehending law upon which the Fraternity rests for its consequence to the world."

And reviewing Virginia, he says:

"Bro. Drinkard notices a law of Delaware, providing: 'But if a Mason in this jurisdiction remain for one year non-affiliated, or without application for affiliation, he may be expelled for unmasonic conduct, after charges preferred and due trial;' and asks for an opinion

upon the subject. Well, our judgment is not of great significance, nevertheless, we hold that the law is not only judicially unlawful, but intensely inconsistent with our covenants. In the first instance, we deny the fraternal right of a Grand Lodge to declare its *own acts* unlawful by lapse of time. It can hold a member to membership, for specific reasons, but it cannot grant a dimitt and subsequently limit its duration; because, and secondly, it is a fundamental law of the Craft that a person comes in of his own free will and accord, and is at liberty to retire from the Lodge at his pleasure, provided that he has conformed to its legitimate demands and no charges for unmasonic conduct are of record against him. In the third place, a dimitt severs, unqualifiedly, relations with the Lodge. This has been the force and understanding of such papers from time immemorial. The moment, therefore, such paper is voted, it is effective and *cannot be recalled*, except, as some writers contend, the vote granting a dimitt may be reconsidered at the same meeting. In the fourth place, the common law upon the subject contemplates the perpetuity of a dimitt, unless the dimitted elects otherwise by asking for affiliation. In the fifth place, we have yet to hear of any accepted law of the Craft that forces a man into or out of the Lodge, except in the latter case, for offenses against the general law of the Fraternity. We do not have remote conception of the propriety of a law of Grand Lodge that permits an unqualified dimitt—a complete severance from the Lodge—and then declare it, by lapse of time, without force. It seems to us that it is without justification to be found in the general and immemorial jurisprudence of the Fraternity. In some of our Western jurisdictions it is provided that a non-affiliate, without an attempt at affiliation, may be disciplined except dues are paid to some Lodge, thus making the Craft mutual assurance associations."

INDIANA: Bro. Gurney, reviewing Indiana, says:

"It is to be regretted that a Lodge suspended a member for non-payment of dues, after the brother stated in open Lodge that he was unable to meet the demand. The Grand Lodge of Illinois would not sustain a Lodge, if appealed to, in imposing the penalty, under the circumstances. The brother did appeal, and the judgment was set aside, but only for informalities in proceedings. Charity?"

IDAHO: The Grand Lodge adopted the report of a special committee, from which we extract as follows:

"The first question arising in our minds is, what are a member's inherent rights or prerogatives? We answer, the right to be present at all meetings of the Lodge, to take part in all matters coming before it for action, and to participate in its ritualistic work. These are all the rights or benefits that can be claimed as inherent, and we do not yield to or endorse the opinion so often practically expressed, that the Fraternity is in any sense a mutual benefit society, or acting the part of insurance, and every candidate for the mysteries of Masonry understands this when he declares upon honor that he makes the request 'uninfluenced by mercenary motives.'

"Masons and their almoners—the organized Lodge—understand the fundamental law governing Masonic charity, and that it should be as 'expansive' as the blue vault of heaven itself,' when the applicant for relief is found worthy, and we have the ability to grant the request. And this we understand to be the immemorial landmark of the Fraternity, and should govern the action of Lodges as well as the individual members thereof. Hence we do not comply with a request for

relief because the applicant has any legal right to demand it, but because we find him or them worthy objects of charity, and such as we have 'a sincere wish to be serviceable to, as our fellow-creatures.'

"The members of a Lodge pay their dues for the simple purpose of meeting with the Fraternity and enjoying the prerogatives of Lodge membership, and not for the purpose of insuring to them, in case of destitution or want, the sum of \$4 63 per week, or any other sum."

"We do not recognize the idea that Masonic charity is founded on the law of compensation, or that the Lodge occupies the same position as an individual Mason--when a deed of charity is done that is an end of it."

KANSAS: Bro. Brown, of Kansas, says that--

"Verily, in these days, as it seems to us, there is little need of more masonic law; but a great want of moral support by brother to brother, of brotherly love toward the erring, of material assistance to those in straits, of that affectionate proclivity of mind which invites the prodigal to return and cheers his coming. In other phrase, we think the time is now come when there should be less boasting over the scope and swing of Masonry, less vaunting over the greatness and hallowedness of its principles, and less parade over its charities and alms-giving; when its radical tenets and fundamental teachings should only be rehearsed in order to fire the Masonic heart with new zeal to carry them out to an extent equal to the sweep of its cable-tow, and continue the labor of beneficence while there is an occasion and life lasts. Let the charity described by the great Apostle, prevail in our Lodges; let it be extended to every brother who fails through want of mental strength and moral culture and denied him only whose contumacy is manifestly the outcome of ingrained perversity, and our trial calendars will shorten, the number of drones lessen, non-affiliates will hasten to return, and the walls of the temple will grow in magnitude and glow with new beauty."

He dissents from a statement of the proper use of Lodge funds, and says:

"With this we do not concur, for we entertain the opinion, expressed in former reports, that when constituent Lodges have paid the dues and assessments of their Grand Lodge, that body has no right or authority to dictate what shall, or what shall not, be done with the remainder of its funds, provided they are not spent to promote immoral practices, thus fostering vicious habits; and until it shall be authoritatively determined that the usual accompaniments of banquets, festivals and celebrations must be included in the category of vices, the majority of the members of a Lodge may appropriate its funds to pay the cost of such indulgences if they so will. The moneys in their treasuries are the result of their own contributions, their private, personal property, which they are as much at liberty to dispose of in any way they choose as is the citizen to dispose of his when he has paid all taxes and assessments levied by the State or under its authority."

But Bro. Drummond says:

"Instead of the funds being contributions of their own, they are more frequently made up of contributions of *former* members, contributed, too, for purposes of charity, and not to be spent by their successors in 'indulgences.' Who would be willing to contribute for a permanent fund for a Lodge with the knowledge that it would have the rightful power to waste it in riotous living? But we need not discuss this, for courts have decided that the character of Masonic funds

is such that the court will interfere by injunction to prevent their misappropriation."

**KENTUCKY:** The remarks of Grand Master Witt is an exemplification of what exists and has existed in Louisiana. He says:

" Soon after entering upon the duties of my office I received numbers of letters from brothers all over the country making inquiry as to how they might obtain dimits, being members of Lodges whose charters had been surrendered and the books withheld or destroyed, or members of Lodges which were practically dead, having ceased to hold meetings. The receipt of so many letters of this character led me to make an examination of the statistics of Grand Lodge for ten years past, and I confess, brethren, that I was astounded at the result of this examination, as you doubtless will be when you hear it:

The number of affiliated Masons in the State in 1876.....	21,287
Number reported 1885.....	14,823

Net loss in ten years.....	6,414
Number suspended.....	10,378
Number dimitted .....	7,545

" Add to this the number lost by death and expulsion and the figures indicate a state of affairs which calls for your most serious consideration, all of this occurring, too, during a period of time in which the population of the State has increased in a proportion almost as marvelous as has been our decrease in numbers. This loss by dimission and suspension has, however, in a measure been offset by the reinstatement and admission of probably thirty per cent. of the loss and the initiation of 8,332 new members. It is true that all of this loss occurred during the first five years of the decade, and that the roll of membership will now show some hundreds larger than five years ago."

" I bring this matter to your attention, brethren, not to provoke idle discussion as to the causes which may have led to it, but with the hope that in your wisdom you may devise means by which the evil already wrought may be remedied, and a repetition avoided in the future. And as a step in this direction I hope you will adopt the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Bro. Clark (proceedings 1885, page 75) and wipe out of your constitution that unmasonic law which requires a unanimous ballot to reinstate a brother suspended for non-payment of dues."

**MAINE:** Bro. Drummond, reviewing New Mexico, says:

" The individual Masons of New Mexico are better than their laws. They have a law which attempts to enact that an unaffiliated Mason, remaining such for over one year, shall be debarred from all masonic privileges; one of the founders of the Grand Lodge had died, leaving a destitute family; he had been unaffiliated more than a year, *evidently wholly on account of poverty*; but the Grand Master appealed to the Craft for aid to his family, and we are glad to find that a 'liberal response was made.' The Grand Master suggested to the Grand Lodge the injustice of the law, but we regret to perceive that the Grand Lodge declined to make any change."

In reviewing Arkansas, he says:

" The suspension of Masons for non-payment of dues without trial, leads to some queer results, as decided by the Grand Master. It is no offence to hold masonic communication with a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues, and such a one may be allowed to visit a

Lodge, although he cannot claim visitation *as a right!* We presume that by the express terms of their constitution, the suspension is from the rights of membership only; but we think that even this should not be done without an opportunity to be heard on the question of his suspension."

Reviewing Montana, he says:

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

*"Resolved,* That all non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting Lodges for the period of sixty days, but such non-affiliates shall petition some Lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, or contribute to some chartered Lodge in this jurisdiction its regular dues, and in case of non-compliance shall be debarred from all masonic rights and privileges, as follows: *First*, They shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge. *Second*, They shall not be allowed to appear in any masonic procession. *Third*, They shall not be entitled to masonic charity. *Fourth*, They shall not be entitled to masonic burial.

"Bro. Hedges announces in advance that he expects this will be criticised; and his expectations are certainly in accordance with the 'eternal fitness of things,' for it *ought* to be criticised. In the first place, the law is mandatory and allows no exceptions. In Montana, a Mason, too poor to pay the large dues there exacted, loses all his masonic privileges simply on account of his poverty. The old clergyman, whose case we noticed in our review of Mississippi, could not have visited a Lodge, joined in a funeral procession, or claimed relief or masonic burial, any more than a profane. In the second place, the Grand Lodge has exceeded its powers; it had the power to say that a non-affiliate shall not be entitled to masonic relief *from Lodge funds*, but when it omits that qualifying clause it undertakes *what all the Grand Lodges in the world cannot do*. The obligation of the individual Mason to his brother, assumed when he became a Mason, is beyond the power of even a Grand Lodge to release or take away, except as a punishment for a violation of his own obligations. But he assumes no obligation to become and remain a member of a Lodge. If he is able, and will not be a member, he is properly denied all privileges growing out of the Lodge organization; but when we come to attempt to interfere with individual rights and obligations, we say 'hands off,' even to a Grand Lodge. Modify the resolution so that it shall be limited to Lodge privileges, and so that Lodges can make exceptions in cases deemed by them to be meritorious, and we have no objection to it."

And under the head of Life Membership, reviewing New York, Bro. Drummond remarks:

"But the Committee on Jurisprudence, referring to reports made in 1879 and 1880, for reasons, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

*"Resolved,* That a privileged member, under a by-law relative to payment of dues for a period of years, and to be thereafter exempt, acquire thereby, necessarily, no vested interest; the contract, if such it be, between him and his Lodge, being executory only, and subject to an amendatory clause of the by-laws of the Lodge, by which it may be at any time amended, changed or repealed."

"The committee, however, were directed to continue the investigation of the subject of privileged membership, in all its branches, and report thereon at the next session of the Grand Lodge. [See report under New York.]

"There was one feature in the case presented which is worth noticing. The petitioner claims that when the by-law creating privileged membership was repealed, *he was charged with back dues during all the time the by-law was in force*. We do not think that the able committee endorsed this; we should just as soon have expected that,

in case a Lodge raises its dues from one dollar to two dollars, the extra-dollar a year would be charged up against each member for the whole time he had been a member. There is, in our judgment, just as much foundation, in the masonic and civil law, for the one as for the other.

"It will be observed that the by-law relieved all members from dues after membership and payment of dues for a given number of years: how the committee would hold in relation to the purchase of a life-membership for a round sum, does not appear: and yet, it would seem that to such a case, the rule in relation to change of by laws applies in principle as fully as to the other case: but it would not be very *masonic*, when a Mason had purchased a life-membership for a round sum of money, to change the by-law immediately, and subject him to dues in the same manner as if he had not become a life-member."

MINNESOTA: Bro. Pierson, in reviewing New York, quoting a decision of the Grand Master, remarks:

"The Grand Master reports only one decision:

"*Question.* Is he entitled to visit, or is he forever debarred?

"*Decision.* An unaffiliated Mason who petitions a Lodge for affiliation and is rejected, still remains under the ban of our law and cannot visit. The force of the law has not been broken by such petition.

"We doubt its correctness on general principles. A Mason *ought* to belong to a Lodge, but he is not *obliged* to, in order to maintain standing as a Mason. It is true that a Master Mason has the right to apply to a Lodge anywhere for affiliation; if rejected in New York, he may apply to a Lodge in California. We think the law of New York not in harmony with the usages of the Craft. If we had our way one black ball should not reject for affiliation."

MISSOURI: Bro. Vincil, reviewing Georgia, quotes and says:

"A Mason made application for affiliation and was rejected. At the next meeting a brother by simple motion, moved to proceed to ballot again on the question of affiliation. Held: Unmasonic. The brother desiring to affiliate must apply the second time, in the same manner as at first.

"There are two rulings to which we cannot give our approval. We do not believe a petition should ever be withdrawn after its reference to a committee, unless it be found that the petitioner is ineligible. Then a ballot should not be taken, as it would be unjust to black-ball one who was not a petitioner in law. In that case let the petition be withdrawn; in none other. Another objectionable ruling in the list, and the most objectionable one of all, is where a suspended member may not be reinstated by the payment of dues. When suspended for the non-payment of dues, the disability ought to cease whenever the cause is removed. Our Georgia brethren have a rule that, 'one definitely suspended is reinstated at the expiration of the time of suspension, without any action of the Lodge.' This is right and proper, Why? Because the demands of law have been met, and the embarrassment should cease. The party has met the exactions of justice, the law is satisfied. But a brother is suspended for a far less offense than the other, indefinitely suspended at that, yet his offense is a small one. He subsequently comes forward and pays up the claim for which suspension was enforced against him. Instead of being permitted to return to his former standing in the Lodge and among his brethren, he is informed that a ballot becomes necessary, and it must be unanimous at that. If that is not an unjust discrimination against the brother, and in favor of the one who had been suspended definitely, for some grave offense, what is? We prefer our rule in Missouri, which makes suspension for non-payment of dues, definite suspension. Then

when the dues are paid the member returns to his former standing. The embarrassment is removed and the disability ceases with the payment. Surely justice has been satisfied, and the law has been vindicated."

In reviewing North Carolina he says :

"The Grand Lodge slightly amended its law concerning those who have lost standing by suspension for non-payment of dues. The law as it now stands is liberal enough, and is in marked contrast with the cruel deliverances of some Grand Lodges that totally disfranchise a brother who is unfortunate in respect to his Lodge finances. Here is the law :

"Exclusion from a Lodge for non-payment of dues does not impair the standing of a member with the Fraternity at large, other than placing him in a non-affiliated relation.

"A member excluded for non-payment of dues can be reinstated by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the Lodge, upon the payment by said member of the amount due at the time of the exclusion; *provided*, whenever it is apparent to the satisfaction of the Lodge that such member is entirely unable to pay such indebtedness, the Lodge may, in its discretion, remit the amount.

"There is humanity in the above provision. The heartlessness with which poor and needy members are sometimes cut off by Lodges, savors more of the Shylock spirit than Freemasonry. The first paragraph above is too liberal. According to that, *exclusion* is not *suspension* for non-payment of dues. The *wilfully negligent* should be punished by loss of standing as a Mason. Simply to non-affiliate such is but little more than nothing."

**MICHIGAN:** The Grand Master presents a large array of decisions of which the following :

1. "A brother takes a dimitt from a Lodge in this State, and removes to Chicago. He does not make application there, but returns his dimitt, and petitions his former Lodge for membership, retaining his residence in Chicago. Should his petition be received?

ANSWER.—"No. See Section six, Article sixteen, Grand Lodge regulations.

3. "Can a petition for membership be received from a brother residing at Saults St. Marie, Ontario?

ANSWER.—"No. See Section six, Article sixteen, Grand Lodge regulations.

On this Bro. Gurney remarks :

"By what general law of the Fraternity, confirmed by usage, is warranted the assumption that a Mason is not permitted to seek a masonic home of his own selection? Is it a fact that a dimitted Mason, domiciled in Chicago, is barred the right under the common law to present his application for membership in a Detroit Lodge? There must be some valid reason for such position, else it does not have any place in the general principles that are supposed to be governing in the rights of Masonry. It is quite true that the Grand Lodge of Michigan, as a sovereign body, can inhibit a non-affiliate residing in another Grand Jurisdiction from becoming a member of one of its Lodges, but does this settle the question of the general rule, or common law, upon the subject? The Lodges of the mother country know nothing of dimits. Members are held to be members of their Lodges until notified of their union elsewhere. They carry with them diplomas with the general statement that they are Masons in good standing and entitled in consequence to the fraternal good will of brethren wherever dispersed. Would the Grand Lodge of Michigan, therefore, reject an application of an English Mason for affiliation because he was not in possession of documentary evidence that had severed connection with the home lodge? It is the custom there, as with other jurisdictions of Europe,

that its Masons are at liberty to go where they will for Lodge associations. This is not only the prerogative of a Master Mason, but it is the right of an *Entered Apprentice* or *Fellow Craft*. In all this the principle is recognized that any Mason in good standing is at liberty to disregard political or fraternal boundaries in seeking his affiliations. If this be true of the rights of members, how much more the principle involved should apply to members without affiliation.

NEVADA: Reviewing Alabama, Bro. Hammond says:

"The Grand Lodge may reverse the decision of a subordinate Lodge, whereby a brother is suspended or expelled, which reversal shall restore the accused to all his rights and privileges in Freemasonry and to full membership in the subordinate Lodge."

"The words in italic seem to us to contain a very unwise provision. Grand Lodge ought not to thrust an expelled Mason, even if forgiven, upon any Lodge. In Nevada, such a Mason is an unaffiliated Mason in good standing. The Grand Secretary grants him a certificate to that effect, with which he may apply to any Lodge for admission, as upon a dimit."

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Bro. Wait, reviewing Maryland, says:

"Among the reported decisions of the Grand Master is one to the effect that a brother dismissed from membership for non-payment of dues, who pays his arrears and applies for reinstatement in his Lodge and is rejected, is not entitled to have the money refunded. And the following comment is added: 'He has simply paid a debt he owed. He is entitled to apply for membership to any Lodge.'

"We have seen this decision unfavorably criticised in some quarters. We do not feel sure, however, that it is not masonically, as well as logically, correct. The view held by Grand Master Tyson is, that the payment of the dues restores the brother to good standing as a Mason, and, if rejected by his former Lodge, enables him to apply elsewhere for membership, which he could not do without such payment. This view seems to relieve. But does it? The decision is the ground of criticism which has been assumed by those who have expressed disapproval."

He quotes Bro. Anderson, of California, with approval, as liberal as believing "that non-affiliates should be allowed no other masonic privilege than that of applying for membership.

Reviewing New Mexico, Bro. Wait says:

"The Grand Master was called upon to sanction the burial of an unaffiliated brother, 'under circumstances,' as he says, 'that peculiarly addressed themselves to the sympathy of the Lodge.' But this he declined, for the reason, as he observes, that 'it was forbidden by positive law.' The committee to whom the address was referred approved of this refusal for the same reason. And this was also concurred in by the Grand Lodge.

"We do not think the law of Masonry upon this subject is generally such as it thus appears to be among our brethren of New Mexico. If we have rightfully observed, it is generally held that the according of masonic burial to a non-affiliate is matter wholly of discretion with Lodges called upon to extend the rite. We trust the law, as thus understood, will not soon be changed."

NEW YORK: Bro. Simons, reviewing West Virginia, says:

"Several decisions were reported, all of which are in accord with New York practice, except one, which is to the effect that when restoration is refused to a brother suspended for non-payment of dues, his money ought to be returned to him.

"This is horribly unjust, because under it a member can be as effectually kept out of the fraternity as though expelled, and we do not believe there is any power to place one who has attained the third degree in any such position. If there were no other cause for the suspension than N. P. D., then his right to pay, and thus restore himself, is, in our judgment, indefeasible; for, as suspension does not destroy membership, but only places it in abeyance, removing the cause ought to remove the effect."

We copy entire the report of the special committee on life membership, as stating its side of the case as strongly as we have seen anywhere.

"The Committee on Jurisprudence, which was continued at the last Annual Communication 'to investigate the question of privileged membership in all its branches and report' at this time respectfully report:

"The question arises from Lodges having at various times attempted to create an exemption from dues in favor of a member who had or should thereafter pay dues to the Lodge for a certain number of years; and such Lodges having become satisfied of the improvidence of such action, showed their repentance by repealing the by-law granting the privilege, and the question of the validity of such repeal has been presented under varying circumstances many times in the Grand Lodge, and the power of repeal has been repeatedly affirmed by the Grand Lodge, except where, before such repeal, the right to such exemption had become complete and fully vested by performance of the requisite condition.

"As the law has been fully determined on this question, we conclude that, by the reference of the subject at the last Annual Communication for examination and report on 'all the branches' connected with the matter, it was intended to have your committee present its views as to the propriety of granting such privilege, in view of the injurious effect thereof, as well on the Lodges as on the body of the Craft.

"Your committee have thoughtfully considered the question in this aspect, and cannot refrain from expressing their belief that the practice, even when controlled by suitable limitation, is eminently dangerous to the welfare of the Fraternity. It creates a class distinction in Lodges, based on the lowest of human motives, that of 'the love of money.' It tends also to make money plenty at present in the treasury, while it exhausts the resources of the Lodge in the future—in other words—it borrows of the future at ruinous and improvident rates to meet the necessities or luxuries of the present. The immediate effect is to make extravagant appropriations easy and thus deplete the Lodge of its funds with no prospect of the deficiency being supplied.

"If we take the case of Lodges having, say, one hundred members, suppose the dues to be from each, annually, three dollars, and fifty of the members pay each ten years dues and are thereupon exempted, the process would yield fifteen hundred dollars; if the annual dues were two dollars and fifty cents it would yield twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and if the dues were only two dollars, as is the case in a majority of the Lodges, the product would be only one thousand dollars. In either of these cases the fifty remaining members would pay dues, respectively, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and one hundred dollars, and these sums being wholly insufficient to meet expenses, the fund derived from those exempted would be immediately encroached upon and soon exhausted,

leaving the burden of supporting the Lodge in the end to fall upon those not exempted. The result certain to follow would be fatal to the welfare and probably to the existence of the Lodge.

" Your Committee therefore recommend that the system of making 'privileged members' of this kind be controlled and limited by statute in such manner that disputes constantly arising will be prevented and the dangers contingent upon such action arrested, at least so far as can be accomplished by such regulation.

" The statute for that purpose should prescribe a minimum amount, not less than fifteen years dues, payable in cash in advance, below which no such privilege should be granted. It should also provide for the safe investment of the amount paid, and the use only of the income for expenses, and require that the privilege be granted only, on each application by a vote of a majority of the Lodge after due notice; and that the subsequent repeal of such by-law should not affect the right of one to whom the privilege had been personally granted on full payment of the amount required.

" Your Committee do not desire to recommend Lodges to encourage such application, but as the privilege is being granted without due regard to the welfare of the institution and with an improvident disregard of duty in not making suitable provision for the future, it is deemed advisable to place the practice under control of this body by suitable legislation.

" Your Committee therefore append hereto the form of an amendment to the statutes to effectuate these objects and recommend proper action thereon for its adoption by this body.

" Amend the statutes by adding after Section 16 (or 41) as follows:

" A Lodge may also enact a by-law providing for exempting a member from the payment of dues, other than to the Grand Lodge, on compliance with the following terms and not otherwise. The member applying must with his application pay into the treasury of the Lodge a sum to be specified in such by-law, and not less than the amount of the regular annual dues for fifteen years, and may thereafter be allowed such privilege by a majority vote of the Lodge at the next stated Communication. The amount so paid to be invested safely and the income only used for Lodge expenses or other Lodge purposes. The repeal of such by-law not to affect the rights of one to whom such privilege had been duly granted on full payment of the amount required."

The recommendations were adopted.

" M. W. James Gibson gave notice in writing of his intention at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge that he should move to amend the statutes proposed by the Committee on Jurisprudence as to privileged membership, by striking out the word 'fifteen' before the word years, and inserting the word 'twelve.'

" W. Joseph J. Little also gave notice in writing of his intention to amend by striking out the word 'fifteen' and inserting the word 'ten.'

We cannot defer to the close the opportunity to say, right here, that Masons who pay the sum required for life membership, pay much more into the treasury than the average of the members—not life members—and that the objection that in time all would become life members and the revenues of the Lodge entirely cease, and the Lodge itself come to an end is without any force. Indeed, a Lodge composed of Masons, who were not more active than to live sixteen, or even ten years, such masonic lives as not to induce one to apply to become a member of the Lodge during the whole of those years, ought to come

to an end. Indeed, we might well wonder how such enthusiastic men ever became Masons or got into a Lodge.

OHIO: Past Grand Master Cunningham, in his review of Montana, says:

"What is the difference between suspension *without trial* from all of the rights and privileges of a Freemason, and the foregoing regulation? If such doctrine prevailed within our Institution its claim of '*Love to the Brotherhood and Charity to all mankind*' would be but 'as sounding brass or tinkling cymbal.' This would seem to be but another phase of the 'progression in Masonry' doctrine."

And in reviewing New York, says:

"The 'new departure' enactment upon the subject of dimission was amended so as to read:

"No member shall be permitted to dimit from the Lodge of which he is a member until he shall present a certificate from some warranted Lodge that he has petitioned for membership *and been elected therein.*"

And final action thereon deferred until next year.

"The views of the writer upon *compulsory* membership in a Masonic body having been expressed elsewhere in this report, your committee would only respectfully say further, that, in their opinion, whilst *present receipts in a Lodge* may be enhanced by such compulsory membership, yet the inevitable result *must be future loss* when such regulations become known to the world at large. From first entering its portals and the assumption of its vows, until the summons of the grim messenger, unless the tie is severed by personal desire or act, or by cause and charges, membership in any masonic body must be voluntary, or the title of 'Freemason' is a misnomer, and its most solemn declarations to the initiate an unwarranted misrepresentation. Freemasonry needs no involuntary servitude—the very idea of which is repugnant to its principles and its landmarks."

And in reviewing Delaware, says:

"Within the Grand Jurisdiction of Delaware non-affiliation was made a masonic misdemeanor by the adoption of the following amendment to Sec. 24, Art. X, of their Grand Lodge By-laws, viz: 'But if a Mason in this jurisdiction remain for one year non-affiliated, or without making application for affiliation, *he may be expelled for unmasonic conduct*, after charges preferred and due trial.' One of the first lessons in our ancient institution is, that 'Masonry from first to last is voluntary'; hence, in the opinion of your committee, this regulation is not only an innovation and contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry, but is unwise and adverse to its best interests. Our institution seeks neither interested or forced services from its votaries; its brotherly love must be voluntary, and its charity 'to all mankind.' Whilst non-affiliation is deplorable, and to be deprecated, yet we fail to see wherein there is any moral turpitude attaching to the voluntary renunciation of masonic rights, visitation, or burial upon the part of the non-affiliate, and that is all that it really amounts to; and in many jurisdictions these may or may not be withheld in accordance with the circumstances of the case. Compulsory membership in any body would be ill-advised, and to inflict the most severe penalty known in Masonry upon a Mason who declines or neglects to affiliate, would belittle our claims to that high position in which we place the Craft."

OREGON: Bro. Chadwick, in reviewing Arkansas, says:

"Decision No. 17 declares that 'it is not a violation of the M. M. O. B. to hold masonic communication with a Mason who has been

suspended merely for non-payment of dues,' and the Grand Master endeavors to show that that there are two different meanings to the word 'suspended.' For offenses a suspension follows a trial; but for non-payment of dues, it is caused without a trial. This distinction does not meet the case, for it is very evident that a suspended Mason is one who is accused, and whose rights as such are in abeyance while so suspended. Non-payment of dues is not a masonic offense that calls for the enforcement of penal laws; it is not in any sense an offense. As membership is voluntary, so can a member withdraw at pleasure, and if by the non-payment of dues a brother disconnects himself from the Lodge, the Lodge should declare the brother no longer a member. All he loses is membership and the right of visitation, unless by the consent of the Lodge applied to for that purpose. We are of the opinion that all there is to be done is to drop the name from the roll of members in the Lodge, for non-payment of dues. Make it absolute. It is so treated now, whenever a brother applies to be reinstated for non-payment of dues."

In his review of California, he says:

"We are credited with the opinion that it is proper to drop the non-paying member from the roll rather than suspend him. To this Bro. Anderson, of California, dissents. He can see nothing disgraceful in suspension for non-payment of dues. It does not strike us altogether in that way. We view the case from a legal stand-point, so to speak. A brother becomes a member of a subordinate Lodge by signing the roll of membership, or by-laws. He is presumed to obey them. But when it becomes known that he does not pay his dues, and the by-law on that subject is violated, he virtually takes himself out of the organization, and all there is left to be done is for the Lodge to drop his name from the roll of membership. It is a voluntary thing with a brother as to whether he will remain a member or not. We admit that the matter of non-payment of dues is the worst way there is to adopt to get out of a Lodge; but suspension, or expulsion, presumes something against character, if unexplained. And if explained, the word 'suspension' implies an accusation in abeyance; and so it is. If a brother suspended for non-payment of dues pays up after a season, he can get his receipt for the money paid, but may not succeed in becoming a member of the same Lodge again. He must be voted in, if he succeeds. This clearly proves that the Lodge that suspends him restores him to the privileges of Masonry, but not to membership. Suspension is predicated on this hypothesis; when, in fact, for non-payment of dues there can be no suspension from the rights and privileges of Masonry. We cannot take the masonic standing from a brother in that way. Suppose a brother was suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry for the non-payment of dues under our Lodge system, and suppose he should bring an action against the Lodge for defamation of character in publishing him to the world as a suspended Mason, implying thereby that he was guilty of some offense that was punishable by the laws of the land, or, at least, of culpable or criminal conduct, would not the court decide that, inasmuch as he became a member voluntarily, with the right to leave Lodge at pleasure, or upon its own prescribed conditions, that there could be no suspension from his rights as a Mason for non-payment of dues? We hold that the failure to comply with the by-laws forfeits membership, and the Lodge has nothing to do but declare the fact that membership in such a case is forfeited, and the name of the brother who forfeits his membership dropped from the roll. Our brother makes it a case of punishment. We say no punishment can be inflicted upon a brother dropped

for non-payment of dues; nor can his masonic rights and privileges (except Lodge privileges) legally be held in abeyance for such an act."

Reviewing Florida, he says :

"The decision of the Committee on Jurisprudence we could subscribe to, if the first part was made to say what no doubt was intended. It declares 'that a suspended member for non-payment of dues is in the same position as any other suspended Mason, and neither he nor his family have a right to demand any masonic privileges.' With this decision, ending thus, we beg to differ. A suspended Mason, if there can be such a case, for non-payment of dues, is deprived only of Lodge privileges, simply because he is no longer a member of the Lodge; and when he ceases to be a member, by not paying his dues, the Lodge should so declare, for there and then the connection between him and the Lodge is at an end. If he is a worthy Mason his claims upon individual Masons are not changed, but as to the Lodge they are. In no sense, in our opinion, is he 'in the same position as any other suspended Mason.' One suspended for a penal offence is deprived of all masonic rights both in and out of the Lodge, and can not visit any Lodge under any circumstances while so suspended; but a member dropped for non-payment of dues is not strictly guilty of a penal offence, and may visit a Lodge by its consent. His offence, if it can be so called, is against his Lodge, and not against the Fraternity in general. He should be dropped from the roll of membership, and that is all the Lodge can properly do."

A standing resolution was amended and adopted so as to read ;

"*Resolved*, That all Master Masons in good standing in this Grand Jurisdiction who have been contributing members to any subordinate Lodge therein for twenty years or more, may, at the option of the particular Lodge of which he is a member, be relieved from all Lodge dues, and that this Grand Lodge relieve the subordinate Lodges from the payment of Grand Lodge dues on such members."

Commenting upon Bro. Parvin he says :

"Our brother does not hold with the Grand Master of Louisiana, that 'a Lodge has a right to make a life-member at its own discretion, and such membership having once been conferred can not be revoked, except as a matter of discipline.' Grand Masters are much like our judges. One judge will overrule another, and so one Grand Master may decide contrary to his predecessor. While a Lodge may revoke any enactment it has made, it would not be very apt to change the status of a member without discipline. What is life-membership? and how does a Lodge confer it? The membership we call life-membership is nothing more than an exemption from dues for the future. Can a Lodge after remitting dues for a time, again tax them up against the brother? If it is gratuitous, it might. But if a Lodge should have it in its by-laws, as a condition of membership, that a brother paying dues for twenty years shall, after that time, be exempt, we think the contract should be carried out. That particular Lodge could not exact dues after twenty years, nor could it drop the brother from the roll for not paying dues. Anything that is gratuitous, or for which there is no consideration, may be changed; but a contract is binding. A Lodge this year may confer life-membership on many; next year they may think it unwise to thus cut off the supply or the wherewith to live, that it is a bad precedent to do so, and revoke the edict by which these life-members were created. It would have the right to do so, where there was no consideration to the contrary."

TENNESSEE: Bro. Foster, under New Jersey, says:

"In our opinion, each subordinate Lodge is supreme authority with regard to its own financial affairs, and so long as it punctually pays its proper proportion of the Grand Lodge revenue, there is no authority on the part of the latter to overrule any of its business methods, unless they are unmasonic in their character and calculated to bring the Fraternity into disrepute. The right of a subordinate Lodge to exempt from dues, for proper cause, any of its members, we believe to be beyond the power of the Grand Lodge to interfere with or prevent."

VERMONT: Bro. Butler, reporting on Delaware, says:

"An amendment to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge was adopted, under which the 'Mason in that jurisdiction who remains for one year non-affiliated or without making application for affiliation, may be expelled for unmasonic conduct, after charges preferred and due trial.'

"We had the impression that Masonry was a voluntary institution: that nobody was obliged to become a member of it or to stay in it any longer than he chose; and that it was not a masonic offence if he withdrew from it and never affiliated again. Are we mistaken? More light! More light!"

COLORADO, 1886: Coming late to hand, we insert somewhat out of place, extracts from the Regulations of Colorado, and proposed legislation on the subjects under review:

"Each Lodge shall pay to the Grand Secretary, as Grand Lodge dues, the sum of one dollar for each member less than sixty years of age, and specify in the returns the names of the members exempt.

"82. No Lodge shall collect a fee for affiliation.

"83. Non-affiliation is cause for discipline, and all non-affiliates who have not made application for membership within one year may be deprived of all the rights and benefits of Masonry after charges, trial and conviction.

"84. The conduct of non-affiliates shall subject them to discipline by the Lodge within whose jurisdiction they reside. If there be two or more Lodges in the place, jurisdiction shall be exercised only by the oldest."

"116. Payment of dues to the date of suspension for non-payment shall restore to good standing without further action by the Lodge.

"122. A Mason heretofore dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues may be restored to membership by a majority vote of the members present at any stated communication on the payment of all arrearages to the date of being stricken from the rolls.

Bro. W. D. Todd offered the following, and, on his motion, they were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"1. Subordinate Lodges may by by-law admit their members to life-membership on such terms as such Lodges may determine, and for each such life-membership such Lodge may pay into the Grand Lodge the sum of \$5 00 (five dollars), which payment shall exempt the Lodge from the payment of further dues to Grand Lodge on his behalf.

"2. Upon such life-member withdrawing from the Lodge of which he originally became a life-member, and joining any other Lodge, such other Lodge shall not be obliged to pay any annual dues to Grand Lodge on his account; nor in case he becomes a life-member of such other Lodge shall it be obliged to pay a second fee therefor to Grand Lodge.

"3. Life-members shall be entitled to all the privileges of, and shall be amenable to discipline, in the same manner as ordinary members."

WASHINGTON: Past Grand Master Reed, reviewing New Mexico, says:

"A Mason is clothed with a two-fold masonic character. *First*, He petitions to be made a Mason: that is, a member of a great and universal brotherhood that extends throughout civilization, for which he pays the usual fee for the degrees. *Second*; He pays Lodge or monthly dues for Lodge privileges, and that only. He has paid all that was required to be made a Mason, and will remain one until deprived of that right by trial and judgment for good cause. He will retain his connection with the Lodge as long as he pays his monthly dues, and these he must pay to enjoy the privileges of Lodge membership, but his severance of Lodge membership by dimission does not in the least affect his standing in the Craft at large, and it never can."

And, reviewing New York, says:

"We were taught in our early boyhood (masonically) that the right of visitation was a right by courtesy—not a right inherent—extended to the applicant by permission of the Worshipful Master and the consent of all the members present of the Lodge desired to be visited, and the question whether the visitor belonged to this Lodge, or that one—or to no Lodge at all—so long as he was in good standing in the Fraternity, was not to be considered as having any bearing upon the privilege extended. We know not by what authority the Grand Lodge proposes to interfere in the matter, neither do we know by what power or rules of justice a Grand Lodge assumes to place under the ban of criminal neglect of duty a brother who is in good standing in the fraternity, yet perchance does not belong to a particular Lodge."

The proceedings of Georgia, just received, contains in a resolution reported by the Committee on General Welfare, adopted by the Grand Lodge, its rule in relation to the formation of new Grand Lodges.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary write to each of these Worshipful Correspondents, assuring them of the kind respect of this Grand Lodge, but asking of each more specific information as to the territory respectively claimed by them? and whether and what Masonic Bodies of government, if any other, claim jurisdiction within the same territorial limits? what subordinate Masonic Lodges, if any, existing within said territorial limits claiming organization and authority under any other Grand Lodge? and whether or not conflicts of claim exist between them as organized, and any other Grand Masonic Bodies as to the jurisdiction of the territory? and requesting that any other information they may see proper to communicate, be sent to him without delay."

The foregoing extracts show a somewhat divergent run of thought and opinion, but at the same time a coming together, as the questions are from year to year commented or legislated upon. This divergence is plain to one who has followed the discussion and legislation for the last twenty years, for it was about twenty years ago that the subject began to attract special attention. There was an evident forgetfulness of the fundamental principles of our Order. The Craft seemed to forget, to overlook the fact, that our Order is one of Brotherhood, that we

are all brothers of one common family, of whom God is the Father; that we are children of the same common Parent, the Great Architect of the Universe, all destined to a future life with each other and nearer Him. That as rational and social beings, we have associated ourselves together for mutual improvement, and have become Masons that we might be enabled the better to contribute to the welfare of humanity and the advancement of the race. We did not become Masons from any mercenary motive other than such selfishness as is found in the desire to increase our knowledge and to be serviceable to our fellow-creatures. And, though, if each and all of us do our duty, there must necessarily result a benefit to us, yet such benefit should not have been our aim and object in seeking to become Masons. We put our trust in God, and believe in the immortality of the soul. And in addition are, Faith, Hope, Charity, Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice. When we adopt these as the articles of our Creed and try to live them as brothers should, and whenever an occasion arises, refer to them as affording the only and infallible solution, all questions, such as have been discussed or alluded to even, in the foregoing extracts, are answered; the problems are solved.

The Lodge then is in the nature of a Christian or other church, whose members, if imbued with the spirit of their profession, consider it a privilege as well as duty to belong to it. As in the church, the members of the Lodge meet for mutual and moral improvement, and social intercourse. What church is there, no matter how enthusiastic and zealous its members, that would flourish a year, or exist ten years, whose members only saw each other in church and then from distant parts of the building, never even saluting each other? So with the Lodge; if Masons only go to the Lodge, sit on opposite sides of the room, go through with or take part in the usual ceremonies, and then go home, such a Lodge cannot prosper. It may exist, but without that sociability spoken of by Grand Master Parkman, it cannot flourish. Indeed, how else than by social intercourse can we properly display our ideas of brotherly love; how can we learn to have faith in each other or have a hope for each other's future? Unless we *meet*, in the fullest sense of the word, how can we *find opportunity* to afford that relief which our brother may need? Unless we meet at the social board—as years ago our brothers used often to do—how can we best fashion habits of temperance, and under the instructions of our Junior Warden learn not to convert the hours of refreshment into intemperance and excess?

We have said that our brethren used to meet socially. The writer can remember the time, when at every meeting where there was "work," (and in those days and times, there was work at nearly every meeting,) the Lodge was actually called from labor to refreshment, and when we had broken bread together, and socially enjoyed each other's company for a time, the brethren were called to labor, and the Lodge *closed*. Were such the practice of our Lodges, would there,

think you ever have arisen the question, whether a Lodge could be called off from one stated meeting to another? Such questions could only have arisen, when the practice had been such that the brethren did not know what "calling off" meant.

What is it we do when we make Masons, that is what should be the intent and effort of our act? We find a man who having conceived a favorable opinion of our institution, and unbiased by friends, and from no mercenary motive, desires to become a Freemason. His object is to more effectually do good to men. He must, from our acts, have learned that such is the object of our institution. Such any observing man would learn, whose thoughts had been directed in that channel, if our lives and conversation are in accord with our teachings.

But if he, from any act of ours, by word or deed, obtain the impression that we were like many others, a Life and Health Association, he could not seek to enter the Order of Freemasons, with proper motives. His motives would be mercenary. He thinks that by the payment of a certain sum, he can become a member of the Order, and by the payment of certain annual dues, he can become entitled to aid while living, and burial when dead; that his contributions to the Lodge treasury, were merely for such a purpose, and the Lodge funds are specially for his benefit, and which he has a right to demand in case of need. In the light of the foregoing, is not such an opinion of our Order a wrong one? And yet how many come into it, and are still coming, under the same erroneous ideas. They are members of Life and Health Associations—Insurance Companies of various kinds, and they think they may while they can, join one more, and so apply to become Masons, and our institution becomes filled with and governed by men of other, than masonic views. This is all wrong. We are no more a health or life association; we no more guarantee aid and assistance in case of need, than does any church in this city or the world. Our charity, whether by the Lodge or individual, is based on the worthiness of the object, and our ability to give, as to both of which we are the sole judges. It is our duty, whenever we meet with a distressed brother, or indeed any person, to contribute to his relief so far as his necessities may require and *our ability will permit*. But the extent of our duty is within our own conscience.

We hold, then, as a principle, that contributions to the Lodge are mainly for its expenses, including its share of the expenses of the Grand Lodge, and when calls for charity come to the Lodge, it cannot be said, "go in peace, there are no funds in the treasury," but that each brother should be called upon to contribute of his means towards the call made upon the Lodge. In the form of contributions, and not by assessments, is the treasury of the Grand Steward's Lodge (London) supplied annually with its tens of thousands of pounds sterling. By the exercise of any faculty or duty is that faculty or duty strength-

ened, made more active, and if we are called upon to exercise charity, or any and all the social and moral virtues, we become more inclined and indeed desirous of meeting their requirements. Let us be in the habit of giving caution or encouragement to a brother, and we almost spontaneously practice the Masonic belief whenever opportunity offers.

A Mason, whether a member of a Lodge or an unaffiliate, if properly instructed and taught, if imbued with the proper spirit, will go about doing good as opportunity may offer. If not imbued with the spirit of our institution, as hereinbefore set forth, feebly, perhaps, by us, yet forcibly in the extracts, and still more so in our esoteric work, such one is not of us—better be away. He should not have joined our Order. But unless banished from our precincts by reason of a crime of which he has been convicted, we certainly, in the light of the above, have no right to say, we will not regard his calls upon us in hours of peril, danger, distress or want. He is our brother. A church society or congregation would soon go down, and it ought to, were it to require the payment of an annual stipend into the church's treasury in order to retain membership. The wealthy might pay the assessment, the poor could not; and such has been the result in a great measure in those jurisdictions and Lodges where this worldly spirit prevails.

The Lodge, like the Church, presents a larger field of duties and a better opportunity to perform them, but no one should be considered worse than a profane, an infidel, who does not choose to belong to some Lodge. There is no doubt many Masons are now unaffiliated because they found that, in the Lodge, under the too great prevalence of the selfish features of this question, they had less opportunity to do good to their fellow man in the Lodge than out of it. Indeed, as the practice is in some Lodges, the features are worse than in any life or health insurance society. In those, if you pay your money promptly, you have a right to demand and expect the full payment of the policy, whereas, in the Masonic Lodge, the rule is, pay or be suspended from all your rights and privileges of Freemasonry, and if you do, and you or your family are in need, we will aid you—if *there are funds in the treasury*. No wonder many are disappointed and disgusted with such an institution, and, taking a dimit, prefer to remain an unaffiliate, with all the penalties of modern masonic legislation; or, if a member, to let his dues go unpaid and be stricken from the roll, as a substitute for expulsion without trial, perfectly indifferent as to the fate of an institution, the management of which has been so disappointing to him, so different from what our books represented it to be. It is not what he expected to find. If an insurance association was his idea, he finds it only a one-sided affair; payment of dues, with a return only when there are funds in the treasury, which is seldom the case—or if he had a correct idea of the Order, that it was one of brotherhood, he does not find it practiced by the members.

A somewhat extensive examination of the statistical returns of the several jurisdictions, has shown with hardly an exception, that where the practice prevails of striking from the roll or suspending for non-payment of dues, and the treatment of such Masons and those unaffiliated, as Masons without any other right than to seek restoration or affiliation in those jurisdictions, *Freemasonry does not flourish*, and its decadence is in proportion to the rigor with which these practices which we have designated as erroneous, as wrong, are put in force. We will not particularize, and simply call attention to the tables of Bro. Drummond, of Maine, for the last ten years.

So much for non-affiliates and those stricken from the roll of Lodges or suspended for non-payment of dues. And now a word as to life-members, and we bring this part of our report to a close. This life-membership seems to give trouble to many, and, as in the case of unaffiliates, etc., we find the most if not nearly all the trouble in those Lodges and jurisdictions where the heresy of insurance prevails. The prevalence of this heresy has prevented many from coming into the Order, and has kept out many who were once in, and the Lodge languishes. There are few or no accessions to the membership. In such cases, the dead-rot, as it were, is not indeed directly attributed to the life-membership feature, but it is intimated that in a few years all will become life-members, and how then can the current expenses of the Lodge be met, to say nothing of meeting the calls of charity upon the Lodge? When we first heard this objection to life-membership made, we were amazed. Can the brother be serious, we asked ourselves? Yet he was, and why? He had never investigated the subject. He had never seen or made the demonstration, that under any system of life-membership, the brothers attaining that position had contributed more into the funds of the Lodge, than they would have done, had they remained contributing members, I mean on the average. The average continual membership in our Lodges, the most stable of all, is less than nine years; and the amount fixed for full life-membership is never less than a sum, the annual interest of which will pay the dues of the annual brother to the Lodge. But if a Lodge goes on working, how can it ever be that all in it will become life-members? But the proposition is too absurd for further argument.

We never yet saw a reason, valid even in appearance, against life-membership—and in its favor there are many—Lodges would have frequently been without a quorum, were it not for the presence of those who by fifteen or twenty years, as the case may be, of continual membership, and who but for the hope would have left the Lodge, have become life-members.

In times of prosperity—and adversity is the lot of all—a brother can fund in advance and against an evil day, his annual contributions for the current expenses of the Lodge. If the Lodge goes on prosperously, and keeps at work, as it should, the new members will do the

same: so that there will be the usual and necessary amount paid in; and even if all, on becoming Masons, paid up for a life-membership, there would never be an empty treasury unless the Lodge ceased to work, and he who will not work should not spend or have expenses. When the evil day comes, as it may come to us all, the brother, can, though poor, go to his Lodge, free from the dun of the Secretary, "pay what thou owest," so disagreeable to any one, but terrible to the poor.

We have known instances where the brother could not pay a dime of his dues and have enough left to buy bread for his hungry wife and children. But some will say, why not make his excuse to the Lodge and have his dues remitted? No confession is so hard to make by the honest poor, as that of poverty. We never knew an instance in our Lodge, where the plea was personally and voluntarily made, except by brothers who had no right to make it. We hold that under the interpretation we have given to the principles which should govern our Order, it is our duty to find out and know the ability of the brother to pay the annual dues, and without his knowledge and in his absence if possible, to move for the remission. It is our duty to seek out cases of want and in as unostentatious way as possible, relieve the necessities of our brother. Our left hand should not know what our right hand doeth. We have known a brother who in the days of his prosperity contributed five hundred dollars to the charity fund of his Lodge in the time of an epidemic, and yet by misfortune lost his property, and had he not been a life member, by sixteen years of consecutive membership and payments of dues, would have been unable to save his standing in the Lodge.

We knew another, a Past Master of his Lodge, who had given many hundred dollars to masonic charity, and spent days and weeks in seeking out and relieving those in distress, and yet while in receipt of charity from a brother, was stricken from the roll of his Lodge for non-payment of dues and his picture in the ante-room turned face to the wall.

We knew of another, who purchased his life membership and gave besides two hundred dollars to the charity of the Lodge, and was stricken from the roll because he had not paid the dollar assessment of the Grand Lodge.

And we know still another, who after more than sixteen years of active service in behalf of his Lodge and the Order, and payment of dues, and in the days of his prosperity gave three hundred dollars for the charity fund of the Lodge, and became a life member, and yet he trembled at what his fate otherwise might have been, had not the life membership system prevailed, when he had lost his property and frequently did not know where his daily bread was coming from. But why adduce instances further?

Let Lodges and Masons cease to act as though our institution was a life or health association, and dues cease to be exacted or paid on any

such principle; that we are associated together in Lodges, and have become Freemasons, that we may be enabled the better to do good to other; that at the most the non-payment of dues should only deprive a Mason of Lodge membership, and that non-affiliation should carry with it no other penalty, than the loss of the privileges and benefits peculiar to the Lodge and directly pertaining to it.

Let every Mason be taught that it is his duty whether a member of a Lodge or not, to obey always all the teachings in the ceremonies of his initiation, and have it pressed upon him, that he can only well fulfill his duty in this regard when active in his work in the Lodge and with his brethren. That the payment of dues is a small pittance exacted that the Lodge may exist and flourish, not to accumulate a fund for his special relief in time of need, but as in the conference of charities, or the church, good may the more effectually be done in the world. If the proper ideas of Freemasonry are instilled into the minds of the initiate and kept alive there by the continual lessons in the Lodge room and at the social board, there would be no disposition in any true man and Mason to neglect his dues—when able to pay any more, than give a deaf ear to the call for aid. Enactments with the intent to enforce the performance of duty is of doubtful and at the best only a temporary benefit. No vice can be effectually cured by enactments against it, no matter how certain the penalties. The only way to sure and permanent reform is in the heart of the individual, and until all can true answer give to the question, where were you first prepared, no real, substantial, permanent prosperity to our Order can be assured. The only way to bring the unaffiliate into the Lodge, is, as in the church, reconvert him, if indeed he was of proper frame of mind, when made a Mason.

We close this branch of our report by repeating that we are a Brotherhood, not an association. That as members of the same family we should often meet together, socially, as members of a family do, and not simply and always as members of an association on business alone. That our object in meeting should not be simply to make members and devise means the more effectually to get money into the treasury from our members, to devise ways and means how best to force collection, but to bring about such a state of mind in each that *collections* would be unnecessary; but that dues and contributions would be voluntary and cheerfully *given*, as church members contribute to the funds of the church according to their ability. When Masons become imbued with the true spirit of the Order, and as it so becomes, all these questions, of life-membership, dues, striking from the roll and non-affiliation, will disappear; will cease to disturb, and the Order will go on prosperous and to prosper—and that that day may be hastened is the object of this report.

Freemasons, under their obligations, should be active in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them. This they can do best in the

Lodge; some duties can only be therein performed, and a Mason's duties are obligatory; therefore, in the words of the Ancient Charge, "every brother ought to belong to one and be subject to its by-laws and general regulations." To sustain the Lodge in efficient working order, money contributions are necessary, and these have usually been by assessments upon the Craft *but until late years, and not now in England, has the charity fund of the Lodge been created or replenished to any great extent by assessments.* Only the *current expenses* were so collected. The charity funds were created and supplied principally by voluntary contributions. Indeed, to procure these funds by equal periodical assessments, would be in contravention of the obligation assumed. We are to contribute only according to our several abilities, and it would be manifestly unjust to require or expect from the clerk or day laborer, or man of small means, the same sum as is exacted from the man of wealth or large income, for works of charity. Besides, if such is to be the rule, and it is to be confessed, such is now the too general practice, the sentiment of charity and benevolence, and brotherly love, is suppressed and put to sleep, and one becomes accustomed, erroneously, to think that his contribution to the Lodge of a few dollars a year in dues, fulfills every requirement of his obligation.

It is the prevalence of this idea, derived from life and health associations, from Odd Fellowship down, through those Masons who were, previously to their initiation, members of such associations, which has brought about all this trouble about non-payment of dues, life-membership and non-affiliation. It has done worse, it has led to the forgetfulness of the design and character of our institution; that it is a Brotherhood, simply and purely, and properly contains within it nothing of the character which prevails and governs all other associations. Let us begin again to put in practice the real teachings of our Order, discarding all the notions brought into it from other apparently similar organizations, and we will be brought back to know what our Institution really is, and to love to practice charity, and brotherly love instinctively; it will become more and more a habit with us, and all the troublesome questions herein discussed will happily disappear. All this cannot be accomplished in a day or year, but there must be a beginning, a turning back from error to the true way, and that beginning of reform can never be too soon.

#### FOREIGN GRAND BODIES.

**ENGLAND:** The proceedings of this Grand Lodge were received, but contain nothing requiring special notice beyond what was given in the review of the Quebec question. We know something how it is, and as has always been the case, the ideas of Grand Lodge sovereignty, jurisdiction and government the world over, has been of the nature of the political government of the country. In the United States, the forms of government in our masonic bodies are quite like

the political organizations of the country, one seems modelled after the other; while much more likely, both are the outgrowth of American thought in the science of government. We call it the American system. A moment's reflection, it would seem, ought to convince that we have no more right to enforce our peculiar views upon our English brethren, or, indeed, upon any foreign Masonic jurisdiction, than we have our political ideas and forms of government. The English have ever held that their government has rightful control not alone over the British Isles, but over the territory of all its colonies, and the same idea in the minds of Englishmen obtains in its masonic organization. In the light, then, in which they view it, their idea of the Quebec question is perfectly consistent and rational, and we have no more right as Masons to dictate to the Grand Lodge of England what it shall do in regard to the three Lodges in Montreal, than we have, as citizens of the United States, to dictate to the Government of Great Britain how it shall govern its colonies. We believe our system is the right one, and exercise the common right of urging upon all outsiders the adoption of it by all the arguments we can; but until American political ideas are adopted, we will look in vain for the universal adoption of the American system of masonic government. At any rate, we cannot expect one to be much in advance of the other; though the writer is convinced that the germ of all true government as well as morals is to be found in the masonic teachings.

**SCOTLAND AND IRELAND:** Of these we have no proceedings nor information other than a list of officers and financial statements. In Scotland, some movement seems to be going on towards restoring (?) the Mark to the Fellow Craft as an additional section. We doubt, and this doubt has been of long standing, that the Mark ever formed a part of the Fellow Craft, or the Royal Arch a part of the Master's degree. We know such for many years has been a prevalent idea among certain masonic theorists, but without any *facts* upon which to base the theory. In the esoteric work of the degrees there exists a similarity and apparent hiatus in the Fellow Craft and Master's degrees which seem to indicate that the Mark and Royal Arch might have been taken from them, and this forms the strongest argument for the theory. But those familiar with the Ancient and Accepted and other Rites, could, with equal pretensions, claim that some of those degrees were also taken bodily from the symbolic degrees. There is really nothing in either claim. There is no proof that the "moderns" ever had anything of the Royal Arch in their third degree or of the Mark in their second, or, indeed, such as ever knew anything of either; while it is equally historically certain that the "ancients" did have the Royal Arch, if not the Mark, at least one hundred and fifty years ago. We have been looking for years for something to be said by some one who was or is an "Ancient" in feeling, for one who would furnish something from the records of the "Ancients." Up to this time, from the

Union in 1813 down, every writer in England has been of the "Modern" school in thought, and has, seemingly, at least, suppressed every record of the "Ancients." Even the latest, Goold, has mentioned a discovery of manuscripts, etc., of the seventeenth century, indicating the existence of other degrees than the three symbolic ones, and yet gives not the facts but a long talk on the theory that no such degrees existed. We are inclined to think that when full investigation is made of the archives in Bodelin Library by some one not wedded to the theory of the "Moderns," we shall learn that the Mark as well as the Royal Arch existed long prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge in England in 1717.

AUSTRALIA: There are three Grand Lodges claiming recognition from the provinces of South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria. As to the first, South Australia, we find that thirty-one out of thirty-three Lodges in that province united in the formation of the Grand Lodge, and that it has been recognized by the Grand Lodges of the mother country. As everything seems regular and has been approved as such by the Grand Lodges, who have full means of knowing, we cannot hesitate longer to recognize the Grand Lodge of Australia and welcome her though thus late into the galaxy of Grand Lodges.

As to the other two, by their own showing, only a small minority of the Lodges in these provinces (New South Wales and Victoria) united in the formation of the respective Grand Lodges. Under the law laid down by most of the American Grand Lodges, and as repeatedly declared by this Grand Lodge, we cannot recognize those Grand Lodges as legitimately formed, and positively decline to recognize them. This closes the list of Grand Lodges the mother tongue of whose members is English.

The only one speaking French is the *Grand Orient of France*. In the words of Bro. Staton, of Kentucky, "We are inclined personally to side with the Grand Lodge of Maine in her position as to the Grand Orient of France, which is, that by its action, it has ceased to be a (masonic) body."

MEXICO: Our quotations as to the condition of affairs masonic in our sister Republic have been quite full and call for little comment from us. In addition to those received in former years we, during the past year, are in receipt of the following proceedings in the organization of Grand Lodges, asking recognition:

Oaxaca, 5th February, 1886, received 11th March, 1886.

Lower California, 15th March, 1886, received 31st March, 1886.

Guerrero, 12th November, 1885, received April, 1886.

To these we may add applications from two Grand Lodges in the Federal District, one of whom was recognized one year and the recognition withdrawn the next, and two from Vera Cruz, one of which was recognized last year. Complaint seems now to be made by some others of the Mexican Grand Lodges, that the one we recognized is

claiming jurisdiction over the whole of Mexico, and we might well rescind our former recognition. From the latest number of the official Journal (masonic), published in Mexico, we find a list of Grand Lodges in Mexico recognized by it, which we append (with the population of each State.) This includes the total inhabitants of all classes and grades of intelligence :

Grand Lodges in	Population.
Vera Cruz (two).....	...349,125
Federal District (two).....	...269,534
Taxcala .....	90,158
Guanajuato.....	...729,103
Campeche.....	
Puebla.....	...658,609
Lower California.....	... 12,000
Morelos.....	
Jalisco .....	...804,058
Durango .....	...144,331
Oaxaca.....	...525,938
Guerrero.....	...279,109

At least two of these States have not population sufficient to maintain more than one or two Lodges each, certainly not enough to render a Grand Lodge permanent.

But we do not know whether the Lodges forming the Grand Lodge were a majority of the Lodges in the State, nor what, in most cases, was the origin of any one of them. In many instances, if not most, we have every reason to believe the Lodges were spurious, formed on paper for the occasion. Until we can be reliably informed as to the status of all organizations claiming to be masonic Lodges in the States and Territories respectively, and which and how many of them united in forming the respective Grand Lodges thus formed are wholly independent and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic Lodges in the State or territory, we cannot consider their claim to recognition.

PERU : A communication from this Grand Lodge, dated 20th January, 1886, received March 12th, 1886, contains only a list of officers members and committees. We learn elsewhere that since the cessation of the political troubles in that Republic Freemasonry has began to revive. Bro. Drummond says :

" We are very happy to report the continuance of the prosperity of this Grand Lodge. It still has to meet the fierce opposition of the Jesuits. We are not so sure that this opposition is so much a misfortune as it, at first sight, appears. It certainly tends to cement the bonds of brotherhood and keep alive the interest of the Craft. It is unpleasant and even annoying, but is not without some advantages in offset.

" The Grand Lodge, however, has another drawback, for the existence of which professed Masons are responsible. The Supreme Council 33° still claims that it ought to govern Symbolic Masonry.

Various attempts have been made to effect an arrangement, but they all have failed. The Supreme Council insisted upon governing the Grand Lodge, or at any rate establishing the Grand Orient system. On the other hand, the Grand Lodge insisted upon its own sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction over the three degrees.

"The Grand Lodge practiced the York Rite; as that is not so fully understood in Peru, especially by the native Peruvians, we trust that the Grand Secretaries in this country will make it a point to send to them the proceedings of their respective Grand Lodges, as the Peruvian Masons are ever eager for Masonic light and instruction and will gladly avail themselves of all opportunities for obtaining them."

**BRAZIL:** A list of officers of the Supreme Council, dated 7th January, 1886, received here 22d March, 1886, is the only communication from this Grand East.

**COLON OF CUBA:** A communication, dated 28th March, 1886, received here on the 20th April, 1886, from this Grand Lodge, embracing for its territory the Island of Cuba, furnishes us the list of Grand Officers elected on that day.

**SPAIN:** A circular, dated 5th April, 1886, received 3d May, 1886, gives the history of the Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain. So far as we learn anything from this, we are disposed to await further developments.

#### CONTINENTAL GRAND LODGES.

The sad death of Bro. Shaw, of this committee, has prevented the completion of a contemplated review of the Grand Masonic Bodies of Continental Europe, and especially of the German Grand Lodges, in the language of which our lamented brother was so familiar. We are thus compelled to avail ourselves of the labors of the New York Committee, as has been done occasionally by our predecessors, which we do with all due acknowledgments.

The German Grand Masonic Bodies are :

**THE GRAND LODGE LEAGUE OF GERMANY,** composed of the representatives (two) of each from the eight Grand Lodges, to-wit:

Grand Lodges.	Secretaries.	Residence.
Grand Lodge, Three Globes....H. G. E. Von Schweinichen.		Berlin.
Grand Lodge, Royal York.....C. A. Bouché .....		Berlin.
Grand Lodge of Germany.....E. T. P. Meyerhoff.....		Berlin.
Grand Lodge of Saxony.....F. G. Stuebler.....		Dresden.
Grand Lodge, Eclectic Union.Carl Paul.....		Franfort-on-the-Main.
Grand Lodge of Harmony.....Dr. Carl Nies .....		Darmstadt.
Grand Lodge of the Sun.....Ludwig A. Reddish.....		Bayreuth.
Grand Lodge of Hamburg*.....		Hamburg.

\* Not in correspondence, owing to its encroaching on jurisdiction of American Grand Lodges.

"We see from the reports in the several Transactions of the German Grand Lodges that the impression on all the participating repre-

sentatives was very favorable and significant, especially as peace and harmony were prevailing. It was also remarked that a true masonic spirit of the Grand Lodge League meeting was evident.

**"GRAND LODGE 'ZU DEN DREI WELTKUGELN' (THREE GLOBES),"**

"The Protocols of this Grand Lodge, embracing the period from October, 1884, to June, 1885, are before us.

"It was unanimously resolved to adopt the statute of the Grand Lodge League in accordance with the revision of 1884. The most important amendment of this statute reads as follows:

"The laws and regulations proposed by the German Grand Lodge League and adopted by all the German Grand Lodges, contain and form the common and general law of the Grand Lodge League. The Grand Lodge League's Diet declares the consent of all the united German Grand Lodges to the proposed law and promulgates this adopted law as the common and general legislation of the League.

"Changes and derogations or amendments of these general laws can only be made by the consent of all the united Grand Lodges.

"Bro. Gerhardt, Chairman of the Committee, and in charge of the report, remarks that the proposed regulations and laws are a sure and firm foundation for a general masonic jurisprudence and jurisdiction in Germany. The separate Grand Lodges of the League must sacrifice a part of their autonomy and adhere to this general jurisdiction until such changes shall take place, which may be adopted by unanimous consent."

"No general statement of the number of brethren in the whole jurisdiction is given; we see only that the last year's number of brethren, about 14,000, is not materially changed. The number of subordinate Lodges is 118, and there are also four inactive Lodges.

"The statistical view for the years 1884 to 1885, also contained in the appendix of No. 147, shows that twenty subordinate Lodges are in the Jurisdiction of Saxony, with 3,710 active members at the end of the year 1885, and that seventy-four benevolent institutions are existing among these subordinate Lodges.

**"GRAND LODGE 'ECLECTIC UNION,' FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN:"**

"From the Protocols received we cannot give statistics of this jurisdiction. We hope to receive before we go to Press more of these transactions containing the statistics of the year 1885, and the beginning of the new masonic year."

From last year we find there were then 14 Lodges, 2234 active and 104 honorary members.

**"GRAND LODGE 'ROYAL YORK ZUR FREUNDSCHAFT,' BERLIN:"**

"In the review on the regular quarterly Session of December 8, 1884, we find that under Section 38, it was reported that one of the subordinate Lodges had violated paragraph 25 of the Grand Lodge Constitution by conferring *two degrees on a candidate on the same day*, and it was resolved to warn the Lodges not to commit such violations, and admonished all Masters and officers to keep strictly and conscientiously to the existing statutes.

"No statistical tables accompany the Protocols received, but from former information we gather that there are sixty subordinate Lodges, about 6,500 members."

**"GRAND LODGE 'ZUR EINTRACHT,' AT DARMSTADT:"**

"The statistical table appended to the Protocol, No. 96, shows that the eight subordinate Lodges of the jurisdiction have at the end of the

year 1885, 843 active members, 76 honorary members, and 74 permanently visiting brethren, and that 26 benevolent institutions exist. The Grand officers continue."

We have nothing from the other German Grand Lodges, members of the Grand Lodge League.

**"GRAND ORIENT OF THE NETHERLANDS, (HOLLAND):**

"The most interesting part of its Bulletin are the statistics. We find that 46 symbolic Lodges, with 3,108 members, exist in the kingdom of Holland; that in East India (Makassar), one Lodge with 25 members; that in West India (Curacao), one Lodge with 52 members: that in South Africa (Cape Land), nine Lodges with 272 members, are working under this jurisdiction."

**GRAND ORIENT OF BELGIUM:** There is nothing received from this Grand Lodge—nothing later than 1884.

**"GRAND LODGE OF HUNGARY FOR THE SYMBOLIC DEGREES:**

"We have received Nos. 7 to 10 of the masonic periodical, *Orient*, the organ of this Grand Body,

"Nos. 7, 8 and 9 contain yearly reports for 1884 to 1885 of subordinate Lodges at Budapest, Kronstadt, and Neudorfel, not of general interest.

"No. 10 contains the description of the yearly Session, the 18th, of the 'St. John Grand Lodge of Hungary,' held November 1, 1885, at Budapest, the Grand Master, Bro. Dr. Franz von Pulsky, presiding, and in presence of all the Grand Officers, the representatives of foreign Grand Lodges, and of twenty-three subordinate Lodges.

The number of members 1281.

**CONCLUSION.**

At the conclusion of this report the Proceedings of Canada, held in June, and of Arizona, held in November, had not been received.

The writer is sensible the foregoing falls short of the intention. The extent of the extracts is larger than was anticipated, but in doing justice to all could not be well made less. We flatter ourselves the arrangement will please better than if presented in the usual form. The whole is commended to as favorable consideration as justice will allow; and we only ask of our Brothers, the Reporters, a fair criticism of what we have advanced.

J. Q. A. FELLOWS,  
FOR THE COMMITTEE.

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## SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

AT

TALLULAH, LA.

In accordance with a request from the authorities of the Parish of Madison (through R. W. Bro. Frank P. Stubbs, District Deputy Grand Master of the 6th Masonic District) to lay the corner-stone of a court-house for said parish, M. W. Charles Francis Buck, Grand Master of Masons of Louisiana, with his Grand officers, opened the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, F. and A. M., in Ample Form, in the upper room of a hall in the town of Tallulah, at 10 A. M. of June 1st, 1887. The following present, viz.: Charles Francis Buck, Grand Master; Frank P. Stubbs, D. D. G. M. 6th District, as Deputy Grand Master; Francis Marion Brooks, Grand Senior Warden; David N. Barrow, Grand Junior Warden; Richard Lambert, Lodge No. 59, as Grand Treasurer; James C. Batchelor, M. D., Grand Secretary; Rev. R. H. Crozier, Lodge No. —, as Grand Chaplain; Joseph E. McGuire, Lodge No. 24, as Grand Marshal; J. B. Talbot, Lodge No. 24, as Grand Senior Deacon; F. G. Hudson, Lodge No. 24, as Grand Junior Deacon; J. F. Trezevant, Lodge No. 120, as Grand Pursuivant; W. K. Roberts, Lodge No. 126, as Grand Sword Bearer; M. J. Duty, Lodge No. 24, E. Wheatley, Lodge No. 24, S. Stein, Lodge No. —, J. J. Summerlin, Lodge No. 120, as Grand Stewards; — Howell, Lodge No. —, Architect; Joseph Stahl, Lodge No. 24, as Grand Tyler.

Also a large number of officers, past officers and members of several neighboring lodges.

The M. W. Grand Master, in a few pertinent remarks, stated the object of the Communication, and gave the necessary directions relative to the ceremonies. He then suspended the labors of the lodge-room for the purpose of repairing to the site of the foundation and laying the corner-stone, and directed Bro. Grand Marshal to form the procession, including therein the band, the Committee of Arrangements and the orators of the day. (The latter were His Excellency Samuel D. McEnery, Governor, and Hon. B. F. Jonas, U. S. Senator.) After arriving at the site, the M. W. Grand Master laid the corner-stone in Ample Form.

After which the Grand Officers and the Craft present joined the concourse of citizens at the arbor and stand, where they listened

to the learned and interesting addresses of the civic and talented orators. After which the procession was reformed by the Craft and returned to the hall, where the Grand Lodge resumed labor, and after a brief address, the Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.

The Brethren then returned to the stand and to the barbecue.

Subsequently the Grand Officers entered the special train of Western Star Lodge No. 24, and proceeded to Monroe.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,

Grand Secretary.

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## A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

AT

MORGAN CITY, LA.

At 1:30 o'clock, November 27th, 1887, the Grand Lodge was called to order and opened in Ample Form at Whitney Hall by M. W. C. F. Buck, Grand Master, with the following Grand Officers present, viz.: Charles F. Buck, M. W. Grand Master; M. W. Bateman, D. D. G. M., as Deputy Grand Master; P. M. Schneidau, S. G. D., as Senior Grand Warden; Wm. Drews, P. M., as Junior Grand Warden; J. R. Jolly, P. M., as Grand Treasurer; R. Lambert, P. M., as Grand Secretary; W. J. Hamilton, P. M., as Grand Senior Deacon; Gus Drews, P. M., as Grand Junior Deacon; George J. Pinckard, Grand Marshal; H. W. Crawford, P. D. D. G. M., as Grand Sword Bearer; Jos. Francioni as Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master stated that he had accepted an invitation from Doric Lodge No. 205; that the object of the Special Communication was to lay the corner-stone and dedication of hall of said lodge; a new structure replacing the one destroyed by fire.

The labor of the lodge-room was suspended, the Grand Lodge and the Craft were formed in procession and moved to the new hall, where the corner-stone was laid with the usual ceremonies in Ample Form.

Subsequently the Grand Lodge entered the lodge-room, and with public ceremonies dedicated the same, Grand Master Buck delivering a very entertaining and instructive address.

The hall was then tyled, and the M. W. Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.