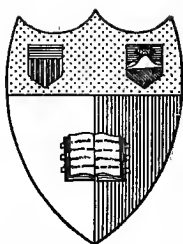


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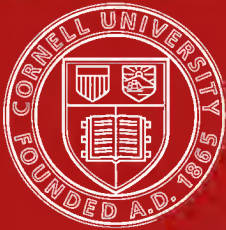
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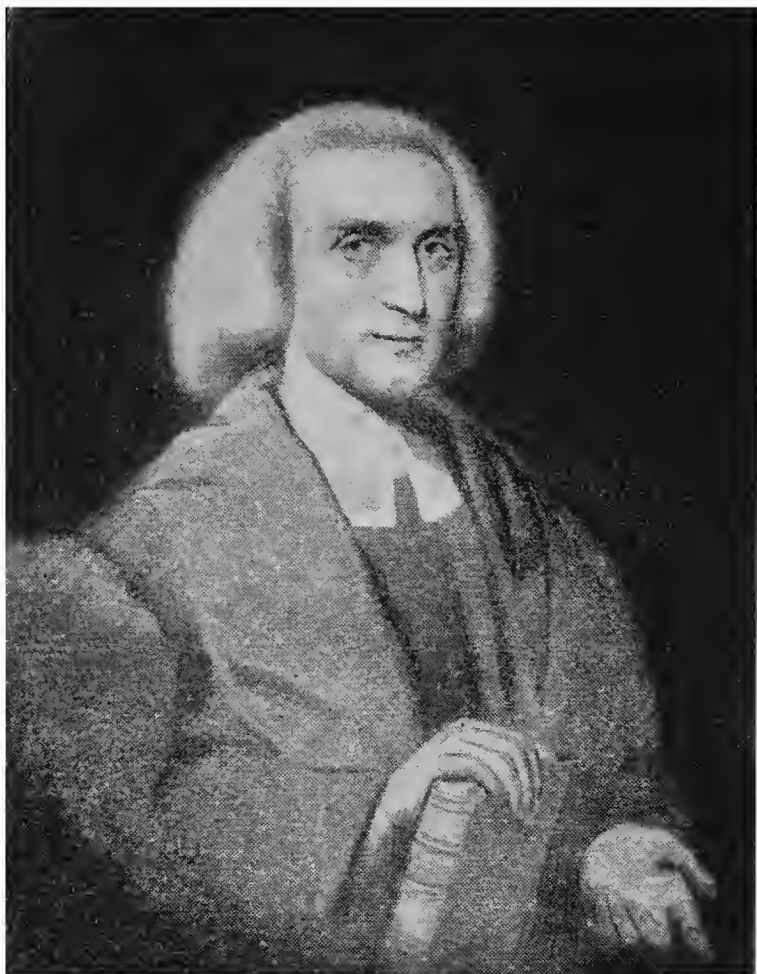


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HISTORY
OF
FREEMASONRY
IN
NEW YORK



Rev. WILLIAM WALTER, D.D.
FIRST GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, GRAND LODGE
OF NEW YORK, 1781-2-3.

HISTORY
OF THE
MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY
OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
IN
NEW YORK
FROM THE EARLIEST DATE.

EMBRACING THE HISTORY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE, FROM ITS
FORMATION IN 1781, AND A SKETCH OF EACH LODGE UNDER ITS JURIS-
DICTION; PRECEDED BY A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF EARLY MASONRY IN
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND SEVERAL CONTINENTAL
NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH AN OUTLINE OF THE
ORIGIN OF THE INSTITUTION IN THE THIRTEEN
COLONIES OF THE UNION.

BY
CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN,
HISTORIAN OF THE GRAND LODGE.

VOLUME IV.

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1894.

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EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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MASONIC HOME AND SCHOOL, UTICA, N. Y.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY

IN

NEW YORK.

THE GRAND LODGE, FROM THE TIME OF GRANTING THE WARRANT IN 1781 TO THE PRESENT DAY, EXCLUSIVE OF AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF INDIVIDUAL LODGES SO FAR AS PRACTICABLE.

CHAPTER IX.

1861-1870.

1861.

REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS IN FORCE IN 1861.

BEFORE proceeding with the historical facts and narrative of Masonry in New York State, and that those interested in the constitutional status of the Grand Lodge might have ready access to the fundamental law as it stood at the close of the last schism which it is hoped will ever disturb the unity and harmony of the representative central power of this State, it was deemed judicious to close Chapter VIII. by quoting the constitutional law as it stood in 1860. In conformity with the same idea, and that a new era of successful progress might be marked by a thorough understanding of the internal local regulations as defined by Resolutions, we herein present the same.

RESOLUTIONS DULY COLLATED AND IN FORCE IN 1861.

Brother Finlay M. King, Chairman of a Committee appointed to collate all resolutions in force which had been adopted between the years 1825 and 1855, made a report in 1856, stating that the Committee could only procure the Transactions of the Grand Lodge for the years 1843, 1845, and those succeeding to the year 1856. The Committee was continued, and reported in 1857 a further surprise, that the repealing clause of the Constitution of 1845 annulled the former written Constitution, and all general regulations and resolutions operating as such, which were not embraced in the Constitution of 1845; it was, therefore, unnecessary to collate any laws, regulations, or resolutions anterior to that year. The most prominent of these regulations were the provisions of the Compact of 1827, which, except those portions re-introduced in the Constitution of 1845, had been entirely repealed and abrogated. Those resolutions adopted between the years 1845 and 1854, twenty-five in number, were binding for one year only, unless adopted at a second Annual Communication; and of the subjoined resolutions, No. 17 was the only one so adopted. All these resolutions, however, as compiled, were re-adopted in 1857.

It is quite possible that if the clause repealing the Compact of 1827 had been pointed out in the Grand Lodge in 1849, the difficulties of that year would have taken a happier turn.

The new Constitutions made all resolutions adopted once, effective and binding until repealed.

At the expense of space, it is deemed important to present the following standing resolutions, which were

Adopted in 1848.

1. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient for this Grand Lodge to adopt any regulation to compel Masons who are not members of any Grand Lodge to pay a tax for the support of the institution, or to require such Masons to unite with

Lodges, contrary to their inclination, or against the dictates of their own judgment.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be authorized to hold Foreign Correspondence.

Adopted in 1849.

3. *Resolved*, That when the forfeited Charter of a Lodge is revived, it is not to be considered as a new Lodge; and former initiates and members have the privilege of rejoining, on vote of the Lodge, without paying the Grand Lodge fees, as is provided in Article 20 of the Constitution.

Adopted in 1850.

4. *Resolved*, That every Lodge making its returns and paying its dues, or remitting moneys to the Grand Secretary, for any purpose whatever, transmit, at the same time, a duplicate statement of the amount so sent or paid, to the Grand Treasurer; and that the Grand Treasurer keep a true and faithful record of the same, for the use and benefit of the Grand Stewards' Lodge and Grand Lodge.

5. *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the Lodges, to guard against loss from fire, to effect a reasonable insurance upon their property; and that in future this Grand Lodge will extend no relief to Lodges not so insured, except under very peculiar circumstances.

6. *Resolved*, That for the future, and until otherwise ordered, the officers of Lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge be instructed, in all cases in which visitors residing within this State apply to visit such Lodges, to put to such visitors the question, whether they acknowledge the authority of this Grand Lodge; and, if answered in the negative, that such persons be excluded from visiting such Lodges.

Adopted in 1851.

7. *Resolved*, That it be the decision of this Grand Lodge, that no Subordinate Lodge can, in any case, make a Mason

of any person residing within the proper bounds or jurisdiction of any other Subordinate Lodge (the location of the candidate, and circumstances of the case being duly considered), without a dereliction from Masonic usage, and proper courtesy due to their brethren, until the initiating Lodge shall receive, officially certified, the consent and approbation of the sister Lodge, and the same be entered upon the records.

8. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no Supreme Council, or Consistory of the Ancient or Scottish Rite, has any authority or power over the first three degrees, or any right to issue Charters to establish Lodges for those degrees, and that the act of doing so ought to be repudiated and discountenanced by all regular Masons.

9. *Resolved*, 1st. That those provisions in the by-laws of Lodges, compelling their members to contribute to charitable relief, are at variance with the principles of our Order. 2d. That such by-laws, if any there may be among our Lodges, should be abandoned, and other voluntary associations, if desirable, be raised to obtain the same objects; at least, no Lodge shall suspend any brother from the rights and privileges of Masonry for non-payment of such dues.

Adopted in 1852.

10. *Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to prepare a tabular statement of the contents of the Lodge returns, at least so far as to exhibit the number of members and the yearly amount of work performed, and publish the same, with the transactions of the Grand Lodge.

11. *Resolved*, That such Lodges whose warrants were forfeited for acts arising out of the difficulties of 1849, not yet surrendered to the Grand Lodge, unless surrendered within thirty days, shall be, and are hereby, declared forever annulled, and incapable of being revived. Rescinded in 1857.

12. *Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to procure the publication of blank certificates, on paper of firm texture, for widows and orphans of deceased brethren, in

pursuance of the eleventh resolution appended to the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of 1851; and that he transmit them to the several Lodges, in the same manner that other blanks are distributed.

13. *Resolved*, That no person who has been expelled by this Grand Lodge, at an annual meeting, shall be restored, except at an annual meeting of the same.

14. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge do hereby adopt the *Masonic Manual*, compiled, arranged, and published by Right Worshipful Bro. Macoy, as, in its opinion, a correct guide to the Ritual of the degrees conferred under its jurisdiction, and do recommend each Lodge in the State to possess themselves of this work, and to follow it in the work in the Lodges.

15. *Resolved*, That there be appointed, as heretofore, a Standing Committee of Finances, to whom shall be referred all questions for the appropriation of money; and no money shall be appropriated from the treasury of this Grand Lodge, unless reported from said Committee, except claims of charity, and such claims as shall be referred to, or may belong to, the Grand Stewards' Lodge.

16. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the constitutional provisions will be best sustained by Lodges requiring a candidate for initiation to be an actual resident in the immediate vicinity of the Lodge to which he applies, for at least four months before his application, "the same applying only to citizens of this State."

Adopted in 1853.

17. *Resolved*, That no Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall initiate, pass, or raise any candidate from another jurisdiction, until he has been a resident within this State for twelve months, without the recommendation of the Lodge or Grand Lodge within whose jurisdiction he last previously resided; provided that this rule shall not be construed to apply to applications from seafaring or military men.

18. *Resolved*, That the representatives of the Grand Lodge of New York be fraternally and respectfully requested to detail, in their annual reports or communications to this Grand Lodge, in such form as they may deem proper, all such matters and particulars in the movements of the jurisdiction or Grand Lodge at which they are accredited, as shall be of interest to this Grand Lodge, or to the Fraternity in general.

19. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to every Subordinate Lodge, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, to keep a visitor's book, in which they shall require every visitor to sign his name, the Lodge and locality whence he hails, and the date of his visit; such particulars to be taken before the visitor shall enter the Lodge room.

20. *Resolved*, That we regard the fact of the establishment of Lodges, to confer any degrees of Masonry (under whatever rite they may claim), by any Masonic authority other than this Grand Lodge, upon any person who is not a Master Mason, as an invasion of the rights and privileges of this Grand Lodge, and, as such, it shall be sternly rebuked and resisted, as this Grand Lodge has, of undoubted right, sole, original, and exclusive jurisdiction over those degrees in this State.

21. *Resolved*, That any Lodge in this jurisdiction which shall hold its meetings in the same room with any Lodge of irregular and clandestine Masons, subjects itself to the disciplinary action of this Grand Lodge, such acts being strictly forbidden.

22. *Resolved*, That a Business Committee be appointed, at the commencement of each annual session of this Grand Lodge, whose duty it shall be to arrange and present subjects for the action of the body, in order that all important business may be considered and acted upon in the early part of the session; and it is hereby ordered, that no member of this Grand Lodge shall receive pay for his attendance at any subsequent session, unless he remain till the close of the session, or shall have been excused by the unanimous vote of all the members present.

Adopted in 1854.

23. *Resolved*, That there should be but one Grand Lodge in the State of New York, to continue, as it is, the representative and head of the whole Masonic Fraternity in the State; and that, therefore, a division of the jurisdiction is inexpedient.

24. *Resolved*, That the use of profane language is declared by this Grand Lodge to be grossly unmasonic, and highly injurious to the character of Freemasonry; and any Mason using such language is liable to the disciplinary laws of the Craft.

25. *Resolved*, That it is incompetent for the Master of a Lodge to take its warrant, and open, in conjunction with another Lodge, for the purpose of conferring degrees, without first summoning the Lodge, that each member may have due and timely notice.

(RESOLUTIONS FROM 25 TO 33 RELATE TO FEDERATION OF
GRAND LODGES.)

Adopted in 1855.

33. *Resolved*, That it is a violation of a Landmark to make a Mason of one who has the disability of lameness, occasioned by a shortened and crooked limb.

34. *Resolved*, That the first five Grand Officers be a Standing Committee, and styled "Library Committee," whose duty it shall be to organize and commence the formation of a Grand Lodge Library. That they be empowered to draw on the Grand Treasurer for a sum not exceeding \$500, for the ensuing year, for the selection and purchase of such books, in *their* view, most desirable and useful for the purpose designed, and for *other* necessary expenses.

35. *Resolved*, That such of the Subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction as are in a financial condition to do so (this being left to their own judgment), are hereby recommended to appropriate an annual sum for the purchase of Masonic books and periodicals, and the establishment of a Lodge library for the use of their members.

36. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge hereby discourages the Subordinate Lodges from affording relief, as a mere matter of convenience, to traveling brethren.

37. *Resolved*, That all Subordinate Lodges be forbidden the giving of Masonic relief to any who shall not, to the satisfaction of such Lodge, have proved themselves regularly affiliated Masons.

38. *Resolved*, That the Lodges of this jurisdiction be, and they are hereby, directed to exercise prudence and vigilance in the examination of *all* visitors, so that none be admitted unless, in addition to the requisites prescribed by the laws of the Grand Lodge and the *usages* of the Fraternity, they also acknowledge the authority of, and promise to pay obedience to, this or some other Grand Lodge which is recognized as *regular* by the Grand Lodge of New York.

39. *Resolved*, That no Subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall hereafter recommend a petition for a Dispensation, until such Lodge shall satisfy itself, first, of the good Masonic standing of the petitioners; and, secondly, that a sufficient number of the petitioners are Masonically competent to undertake the government of a Lodge; and, for this purpose, said recommending Lodge shall cause one or more of the petitioners to come before it, and, in open Lodge, satisfactorily exemplify the work and lectures in the first three degrees of Masonry.

40. *Resolved*, That any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which shall permit the first degree in Masonry to be conferred before the candidate has paid the amount required by the Constitution for the first three degrees (*viz.*, fifteen dollars), violates the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; and any Lodge that in any way or manner compromises that part of the Constitution, subjects itself to a forfeiture of its Charter.

41. *Resolved*, That in every town or city, except New York and Brooklyn, where there is more than one Subordinate Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of every such Lodge to furnish all other Lodges in the place the names of those who petition such Lodge for the degrees of Masonry,

so that the other Lodges shall receive such notice at their next Communication; and also give notice of all rejections as soon as they occur.

42. *Resolved*, That the evidence that the Revised and Amended Constitution, and every part and section thereof, has been rightfully and constitutionally approved, assented to, and adopted; and the sanction and affirmative vote of the Grand Lodge, and of a majority of the Subordinate Lodges, given thereto, heretofore, as required by the former Constitution, is full, ample, and sufficient, as appears by the certificate hereinafter mentioned, and the proof upon which said certificate was founded, and other evidence in possession of this Grand Lodge.

43. *Resolved*, That the following certificate of the adoption of said Constitution by the Subordinate Lodges, 149 of which voted in the affirmative, and 19 of which voted in the negative, be spread upon the record; and to avoid all dispute, the said Constitution, General Regulations, By-laws, Rules of Order, and Ancient Charges, are hereby adopted by this Grand Lodge, as passed at the last Annual Communication, and the Grand Lodge do hereby give their affirmative vote thereto, and to every part thereof.

Adopted in 1856.

44. *Resolved*, That a Committee of one be appointed by the Grand Master, to compile and write a history of Masonry in New York; and said Committee is hereby authorized to hold correspondence, with a view to collect the materials for said history, whether the same be found in this or foreign countries.

45. Rescinded in 1859.

46. *Resolved*, That the Committee appointed under resolution No. 44 be authorized to draw upon the Grand Treasurer for the necessary expenses attending the collection of materials for said history, not to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars in any year; and he shall report his progress in the work at the next Annual Communication, and as often at other times as practicable.

47. *Resolved*, That it is the right of the accused, on all trials, to be present at the time the testimony of witnesses is given against him; and that no Commissioners can refuse it without the violation of a rule of Masonic jurisprudence.

48. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of this Grand Lodge does not confer upon the Most Worshipful Grand Master the power to grant Dispensations to hold new elections for Wardens of Subordinate Lodges.

49. *Resolved*, That the Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, at its Communication in June, 1855, for the purpose of founding a Grand Lodge library, be continued.

50. *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended by this Grand Lodge, to all the Subordinate Lodges within its jurisdiction, to adopt such measures as they may deem most expedient and effective to found and encourage libraries for the use and instruction of the members.

51. *Resolved*, That no Dispensation or action of this Grand Lodge can alter or disturb the principle contained in subdivision 9, of section 8, of the Constitution, it being an Ancient Landmark, the violation of which subjects the offender to the penalties of Masonic law.

52. *Resolved*, That the true meaning of the words, "Past Grand Officers," in section 90 of the Constitution, is, that it refers to and embraces only Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Treasurers, and Past Grand Secretaries, and no others, who may have held office in the Grand Lodge.

53. *Resolved*, That the word *majority*, in title 4, section 17, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, shall be deemed to include all the members of said Lodge, so far as to reduce the minority below the constitutional number of seven required to constitute a new Lodge.

Adopted in 1857.

54. *Resolved*, That the following resolution, to wit: "*Resolved*, That such Lodges whose warrants were forfeited for

acts arising out of the difficulties of 1849, not yet surrendered to the Grand Lodge, unless surrendered within thirty days, shall be, and hereby are, forever annulled, and incapable of being revived," found on page 56, *Proceedings* of 1852, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

55. *Resolved*, That before a candidate in a Subordinate Lodge advances from one degree to a higher degree, the Worshipful Master of the Lodge shall be satisfied that the candidate has made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree.

56. *Resolved*, That the first three officers named in a petition for a Dispensation shall appear before the Lodge, whose recommendation is constitutionally necessary, and exhibit their work in the three degrees; and if, in the judgment of said Lodge, said officers are competent to confer the degrees and impart the lectures, the said Lodge may recommend the said petitioners for a Dispensation, and not otherwise.

Adopted in 1858.

57. *Resolved*, That the Lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction are hereby forbidden to permit the visitation of, or to hold any Masonic intercourse with, the following bodies and the members thereof in New Orleans, viz.: St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 5; Perseverance Lodge, No. 4; and Polar Star Lodge, No. 1; provided that this resolution shall not apply to the Lodge known as Polar Star Lodge, No. 1, organized by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, at its session in February, 1858.

58. *Resolved*, That while this Grand Lodge expressly declares that Past Masters, as such, have no inherent rights to membership in this Grand Lodge, and affirms its action in 1849 on this subject, it now deems it expedient, circumstances having greatly changed since that period, to admit, as its members, Past Masters who were such on the 31st of December, 1849.

59. *Resolved*, That the amendment now under consideration contemplates such Past Masters only as were such

31st December, 1849, and are or may become members of Subordinate Lodges acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, of which the Most Worshipful John L. Lewis, Jr., is at present Grand Master.

60. *Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master transmit a circular to each of the several Lodges in this jurisdiction, requiring a history of all matters of general Masonic interest connected with each Lodge, and with the locality in which such Lodge is situated; such matters to be arranged in such manner as the Grand Master shall direct, and to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary prior to the next Annual Communication.

61. *Resolved*, That the State be divided into Lecture Districts, comprising the several Senatorial Districts, and that the Grand Lecturer be instructed to call conventions, consisting of one or more representatives from each Lodge in such district, for the purpose of imparting the work and lectures, and that it is hereby declared to be the duty of every Lodge to be represented in said convention.

62. *Resolved*, That a member who has been stricken from the roll does not have to pay any dues during the time of his suspension, until he is restored.

63. *Resolved*, That all Grand Officers who reside in the city of New York, receive the same compensation as is paid to representatives within said city.

Adopted in 1859.

64. *Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be written and handed over to the Grand Secretary, by its author, each year, at least ten days before the commencement of the Annual Communication.

65. *Resolved*, That the Grand Master be requested to return to the Grand Lodge, at each Annual Communication, a synopsis of the decisions made by him on questions of Masonic law during the previous year.

66. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be instructed to draw up a circular letter to the Grand Lodges and Grand Orients of Europe and America, respecting the unwarranted course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in seeking to produce discord in this jurisdiction and among the Grand Lodges of the world, and fraternally soliciting such action thereupon as the exigencies of the case require; and after its submission to, and approval by, the Grand Master, that it be then forwarded to such Grand Lodges and Grand Orients.

67. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New York regards with painful emotions the attempt being made by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg herself to recognize, and to induce the other Grand Lodges of Europe to recognize, bodies of colored men in the United States as Masonic Lodges and Grand Lodges, when it is a notorious fact that no legal organization of the kind exists in the American Union; and that the adoption of any measures tending to this end by any Grand Lodge whatever, must be regarded by this Grand Lodge as the evidence of a desire on the part of the body thus acting to cease all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodges of the United States and their constituents.

68. *Resolved*, That the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary be required to procure suitable books for the use of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, in which shall be recorded, from time to time, all orders, decrees, and decisions made by them during their terms of office; the same to be preserved in the archives of this Grand Lodge, and transmitted to their successors in office.

69. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge shall hereafter appropriate all the receipts for Grand Lodge registry fees and Grand Lodge certificates to the Hall and Asylum Fund, and that it is expedient and proper that this Grand Lodge should, from year to year, appropriate such sums from the surplus in the treasury as, in the judgment of a majority, and in view of its fiscal condition, may be warranted for the purpose of increasing said fund.

70. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge recommends to its Subordinates that, at their semi-annual festivals, a voluntary collection should be made for this special object.

71. *Resolved*, That an annual ball, under the auspices of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, should be continued to be held on or about the 14th of February, as heretofore, in each year, the proceeds thereof to be appropriated to this purpose.

72. *Resolved*, That the trustees of the said fund should immediately proceed to invest, in some safe and proper manner, and for as high a rate of interest as can be obtained, all the surplus funds now under their control which have been devoted to this object.

73. *Resolved*, That all sums raised by Subordinate Lodges under the recommendations of these resolutions, be paid to the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, who shall keep a separate account thereof; such moneys to be paid, and a separate account thereof transmitted, at the time of the payment or forwarding of the annual Grand Lodge dues of each Lodge; and that such funds shall, when received, be paid over by the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary to the trustees of said fund.

74. *Resolved*, That a subscription list for this object should be kept in the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary's office, and in each Lodge during its working, and in a conspicuous place, to the end that all such as may desire to contribute in cash may have the opportunity of so doing.

75. *Resolved*, That we hail with sincere gratification the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada as an independent body by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of England.

76. *Resolved*, That we heartily confirm the action of our Grand Officers in the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, agreeably to the trust reposed in them by a resolution of this Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, and that we cheerfully extend to our brethren there, the right hand of fellowship and our most cordial fraternal greeting.

Adopted in 1860.

77. *Resolved*, That it is irregular to install a Master elect over a Subordinate Lodge previous to his being put in possession of the secrets of the Chair.

78. *Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary cause to be prepared a Masonic map of the State, marking the boundaries of the various Masonic districts, the location of Lodges, and such other particulars as may seem proper for the use of the Grand Lodge.

79. *Resolved*, That any Lodge subordinate to, and within the jurisdiction of, this Grand Lodge, who shall hereafter initiate, pass, or raise any person residing within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge, shall, for such offense, forfeit its Charter, provided it shall be made to appear that such Lodge has acted with a knowledge of the fact that the person so initiated belongs to such other jurisdiction, and unless permission to do so shall first be obtained from such jurisdiction.

80. *Resolved*, That a General Regulation be adopted, creating an office to be known as Assistant Grand Secretary, etc. This resolution was annulled and the office abolished in 1861.

THE HARMONIOUS MASONIC GATHERING OF 1861.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge was opened at its room, No. 410 Broadway, New York City, at 2 P.M., June 4, by John W. Simons, Grand Master, with all the Grand Officers present, except Gustavus A. Scroggs, Grand Marshal, whose place was temporarily filled by Frederick W. Herring; there were also present, twelve of the eighteen District Deputy Grand Masters, seven Past Grand Masters, two Past Deputy Grand Masters, one Past Senior Grand Warden, three Past Junior Grand Wardens, three Past Grand Secretaries, two Past Grand Treasurers, and twenty-two Representatives of Grand Bodies.

Out of 518 Lodges, 410 answered through their Masters, other Officers, or Proxies.

This very large assemblage of Masons, greater than any that had ever before met in the State for local legislation, had come together a united, harmonious Body, in strange contrast with the deplorable, humiliating, and inharmonious gathering of

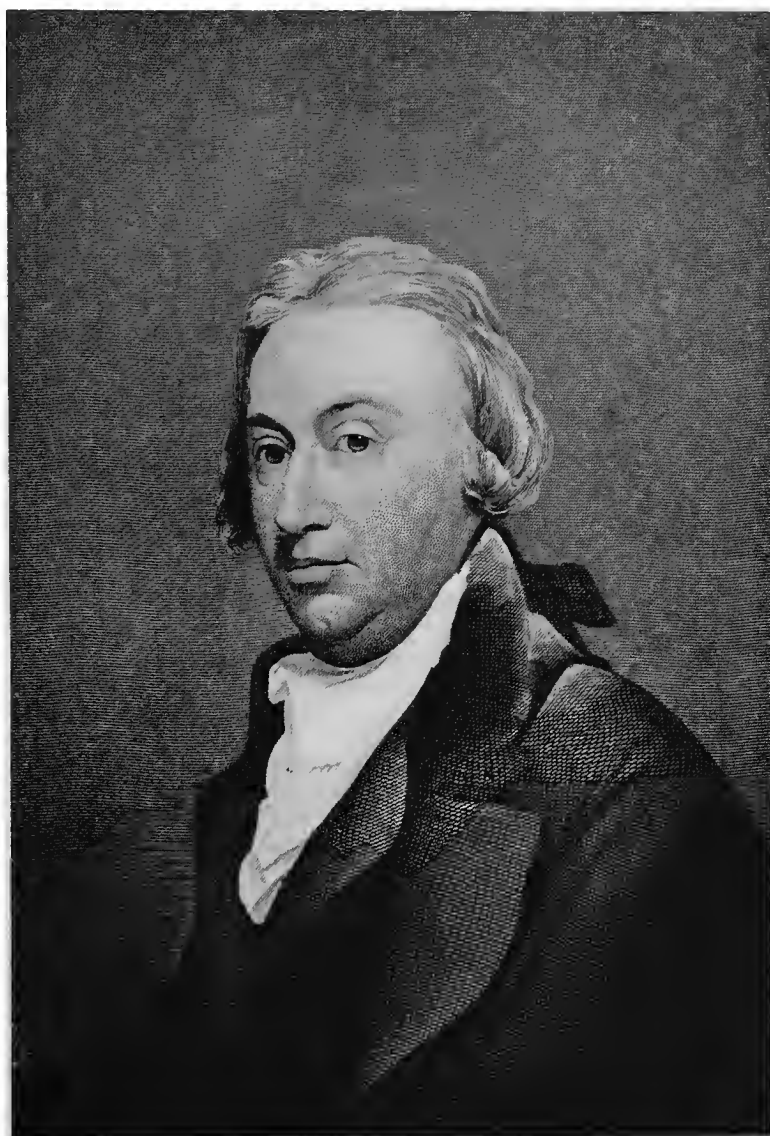
THE NATIONAL POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON.

The Grand Master referred to "our people arrayed in hostile camps, attracting the attention of civilized humanity. Amid the storms of passions by which society has been convulsed to its utmost depths, Masonry has stood calm and dispassionate, pursuing, with measured and unfaltering step, the mission set apart unto her, and closing the avenues of her temples from the very echo of discord and strife. While, as citizens, her disciples have entertained and acted upon differing opinions, as Masons they have exemplified the teachings of the Craft by a steady adherence to its principles."

MASONRY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Under the same natural impulses that had stirred the Masonic Fraternity in other strifes in other lands, the brethren who had pledged their lives and sacred honor to the maintenance of the integrity of the Union of the States, sought for an authority to legally assemble in the military field, or wherever located, to practice the art of Masonry. Applications for Dispensations for the formation of military Lodges in various regiments were pressed upon the Grand Master of New York; by him they were necessarily refused under the 19th section of the Constitution; and at the June Communication of 1861, the Grand Lodge addressed itself to the consideration of the subject.

Before action was taken, many communications had been received by the Grand Master from individuals, conventions, and Grand Lodges of the South. One of the strongest and



Wm. R. Linnell

GRAND MASTER, 1784-1800.

most pressing appealed for the intervention of the Masons of the North to stay the impending strife. We will quote one received from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, dated in May, 1861, signed by the Commanding Officers of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Commandery, Officers and Past Officers of the Scottish Rite, etc., and was as follows :

“M. W. Sir and Brother,—In addressing you this communication, we are sure no apology need be offered. The unhappy circumstances under which our country is now laboring are such as to arouse the deepest feelings of every heart. But recently occupying a position of proud pre-eminence among the nations of the earth, the hope of the lovers of civil and religious freedom, we find her now apparently upon the verge of a conflict of arms, that, unless speedily arrested, will form a dark and bloody epoch in the history of the human race. From the contemplation of the horrible spectacle of State arrayed against State, friend against friend, and even brother against brother, we shudderingly look around for some means of escape from the dire calamity that seems so certainly impending over us as a people. With deep mortification, and sorrow, and dread, we look into the dark gulf of human passion; we see its billows heaving with fearful excitement, and, horrified by the sight, we instinctively raise our feeble arms, and, in hopelessness of spirit, exclaim, *Great God, is there no help in this time of need? Who may stay the wrath of the whirlwind?*

For the causes that have led to the unparalleled spectacle now presented to the world, it is no province of ours to inquire. That wrongs have been committed by both parties to the dreadful combat that seems to be so rapidly approaching, we are not called upon to admit or to deny. The causes and the wrongs will be fully judged by the future historian; and when this page of impartial history is written—the dark record of a nation torn by contending factions, rent asunder by animosities engendered by fierce conflicts and the rage of battle, precious lives destroyed,

with ruined cities and devastated firesides—tears of bitter anguish will fall upon the leaf of a nation's disgrace, and, if possible, blot it out forever.

While it is no part of our duty to investigate the causes that have produced the present state of antagonisms in political affairs, neither is it our province to suggest a remedy. But as Masons—as members of a common brotherhood, as brethren bound together by fraternal ties that are not broken save by the hand of death—we can safely appeal for a cessation of the unnatural strife that is now raging around us, and whose surging billows threaten to overwhelm all in a common destruction. We therefore confidently appeal to the five hundred thousand Masons of our land to step forward, and, pouring the oil of peace upon the troubled waters of civil war, roll back the raging tide, and, in one united demand, make their voices heard in arresting the terrible havocs of fraternal strife. Is it possible, that, in this enlightened age—this age of Christian progress, of advancement in all the arts and sciences of civilized life—there is none to step forward whose voice shall be sufficiently potent to stay the madness of the hour, and *compel* a peaceful solution of the issues now presented for the consideration of a people whose freedom has been the pride and boast of an admiring world? Shall the alternative be presented, of section arrayed against section? Shall we be compelled, both North and South, to listen to the tread of armed legions, whose swords are even now ready to leap from their scabbards for the purpose of being bathed in the blood of those who should, by every tie of interest and consanguinity, be linked together in bonds stronger than those forged of brass and steel? And when the contest is ended—as end it must—what will be gained by the victors? What mind will be able to count the cost of thousands upon thousands of precious lives sacrificed in the horrible contest; the cries of widows and orphans rising night and morn to heaven; mothers weeping in bitter anguish over the dead bodies of loved ones laid in the dust by the hands of a merciless destroyer; blackened ruins of

once happy homes; devastated fields, where once peace smiled upon the industrious husbandman; the helplessness of childhood, even, affording no barriers to the destructive march of contending armies? And then, end as it may, the victory will be attained at a sacrifice of human life that will cause the stoutest heart to tremble in deepest anguish. Let the battle once commence, and who may live to see its termination?

Considering all these things—the blessings of peace and the horrors of domestic war—is there no appeal that can be effectual for peace? Will you not add your earnest efforts for a peaceful solution and settlement of all the questions now agitating the minds of the people of every section? We appeal to you, and through you to the thousands of Masons in your jurisdiction, to stop the effusion of blood while yet they may. We make no suggestions as to how this shall be accomplished. As Masons we make no decision as to who is right or wrong, or as to the proper course to be pursued for securing the object we have so deeply at heart. Restore peace to our unhappy country, and surely Heaven will bless every faithful effort toward its accomplishment.

But if all efforts fail, if every appeal for peace shall be thrust aside, if the sword must still be the last resort, and accepted as the final arbiter, we beseech the brethren engaged in the awful contest to remember that a fallen foe is still a brother, and as such is entitled to warmest sympathies and kindest attentions. If war can not be averted or turned aside, let every brother use his utmost endeavors, and, as far as lies in his power, rob it of some of its horrors. While each is true to his sense of public and patriotic duty, on whichever side he may be arrayed, we earnestly urge that he shall also be true to those high and holy teachings inculcated by our Order.

Praying that God, in his infinite mercy, may yet incline the hearts of his people to ways of peace and paths of pleasantness, and that he may dissipate and disperse the storm-cloud of destruction which seems to hang so fearfully

above us, we subscribe ourselves, faithfully and fraternally in the bonds of Masonry.

JAMES McCALLUM, K. T., M. W. G. M. of Grand Lodge;
 JOHN F. SLOVER, R. W. D. G. M. of Grand Lodge;
 LUCIUS J. POLK, K. T., R. E. G. C. of G. Commandery;
 THOMAS McCULLOCH, K. T., P. G. M. of Grand Lodge,
 ARCH. M. HUGHES, K. T., P. G. M. of Grand Lodge,
 P. G. H. P. of Grand Chapter;
 CHAS. A. FULLER, K. T., 32°, P. G. M. of Grand Lodge,
 P. G. H. P. of G. Chapter,
 P. G. C. of G. Commandery;
 JOHN McCLELLAND, K. T., 32°, W. M. of Cumberland
 Lodge, No. 8.”

In relation thereto the Standing Committee on the Condition of Masonry, of which Most Worshipful John L. Lewis, Jr., was Chairman, reported on the 6th of June, 1861, that they were deeply impressed with the importance of the topics embraced in the Memorial, and that they “did not doubt that the appeal would have a salutary and abiding effect; but, in the judgment of the Committee, we could not suggest an inquiry into an appropriate mode of action without discussing political questions and affairs of civil government, with which it is not our province, as Masons, to interfere. Our brethren of Tennessee may be assured that it is not from want of courtesy to them, but attachment to Masonic principle, which constrains us to ask that we be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; while we hope that its earnest, fraternal language may not only influence us but all our brethren.”

Traveling Lodges connected with military organizations formed for active service, met with a constitutional question, which was obviated by limiting the reception of petitions of candidates to the members of the particular military organization to which the Lodge was attached; accordingly the following was adopted:

“*Resolved*, That the Grand Master be authorized to issue letters of Dispensation for the formation of traveling Lodges, on conditions not conflicting with the above report, and under such restrictions and limitations, jurisdictional and otherwise, as may seem to him necessary to conduce to the best interests of the Craft.”

SCOTT MILITARY LODGE.

From the transactions of the Grand Lodge it appears that Scott Military Lodge had refunded to its petitioners the sum of forty dollars; that twenty dollars were appropriated to furnish them with linen aprons, and that a set of jewels belonging to the Grand Lodge were presented to the Lodge. On the following day, however, all Dispensations for military Lodges were placed on the same footing as to refunding fees for Dispensations, regalia, etc.

Within the ensuing year the following eight

Military Lodges

were given dispensations :

Scott, in Excelsior Brigade.

National Zouaves, in 10th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

New York Military, in 28th Regiment N. Y. S. Militia.

American Union, in 21st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

Scott Life Guard, in 38th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

Robert Anderson, in Anderson Zouaves Regiment.

Niagara Military, in 28th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

Patriot, in 76th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

Also, Engineer Lodge, attached to General Sherman's Division of the Army, was granted a Dispensation in 1862.

The Dispensations to the military Lodges in the 10th, 28th, and 76th Regiments of New York State Volunteers, were renewed by the Grand Master in 1862.

In 1863 a Committee of nine recommended that the Dispensations of all such military Lodges as may desire it shall be continued by the Most Worshipful Grand Master in his

discretion, on proper application being made, and also that all the members in good standing of such military Lodges as shall surrender their Dispensations may receive a certificate of good standing from the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, on payment to him of the same fee as is paid to that official on granting a Grand Lodge certificate of membership.

In June, 1864, Grand Master Clinton F. Paige took a decisive and opposing view to granting Dispensations to Lodges, military or other, or to permit any exercise of Masonic functions outside of the State boundary, and stated in his annual address the following :

“ I have received several applications for the formation of military Lodges, to be attached to regiments in the field, and one to be located at the headquarters of one of the military departments in a Southern State. I have never regarded these organizations with favor, and my observation of the manner in which the majority of those heretofore granted by us have conducted their affairs, has confirmed me in the opinion that the objections far exceed any advantages resulting from their establishment. But aside from the question of expediency, there is an insurmountable objection in my mind in the fact, that when the military organization to which such a Lodge is attached, removes beyond the limits of our own State, an infringement of the jurisdictional rights of other Grand Lodges is inevitable and unavoidable.

The right of exclusive jurisdiction within the political territory where there is a Grand Lodge already in existence is now universally recognized, and implies full authority and exclusive control over all Lodge organizations and labors of the Craft within the limits of that territory ; and I can discover no principle of Masonic law nor equity that will justify us in sending one of our Lodges into another jurisdiction *temporarily*, that would not with equal propriety allow us to establish a Lodge *permanently* therein. Entertaining these views, I declined granting such Dispensations, and

submit the question to the better judgment of the Grand Lodge.”

This opinion brought the subject of military Lodges prominently before the Grand Lodge, which on June 9th adopted a resolution to the effect that the further establishment or continuance of military Lodges is inexpedient on the ground both of right and utility.

WAR INCIDENTS.

Brother Jackson H. Chase, Past Master of Temple Lodge, Albany, and Quartermaster of the Third Regiment New York Volunteers, encamped at Hamilton, Virginia, about a mile from the village of Hampton, reported to Major-General Butler, then in command, that among the buildings deserted in the village was a Masonic Hall open to depredation. The Commandant dispatched officers to look after and protect the properties. The furniture, regalia, Warrants (one dated 1787), tools, minutes, and other material of St. Tammany Lodge, No. 5, of that place, were found intact. The officers took possession of everything, and placed them within the Union lines. The Grand Master of Masons of New York directed that the properties be retained in a place of safety until, under the protection of a flag of truce, they could be forwarded to the Right Worshipful John Dove, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, residing in the city of Richmond, as the proper custodian of the Lodge properties.

On another occasion, Brother John A. Ford, a veteran of the Mexican War, residing in Petersburg, Virginia, imprudently expressed sympathy with the Northern troops in the contest that had taken place in the streets of Baltimore. A vigilance committee questioned him, and a mob collected; threats of the most profane and diabolical character were heaped upon him, followed by a rush of a number of the most daring to rescue him from the hands of the committee, who still stood next to him.

A number of friends near by, and among them two or three members of the Masonic Lodge to which he belonged in Petersburg, then pressed toward him, and succeeded, in the darkness which had come on during the examination, in pulling him out of reach of the rush, into a store and alley-way in the rear, while the crowd in the street, who had lost track of him, were clamorously in search. A friend and Masonic brother accompanied him rapidly through the alley, and conducted him to the only place of safety which probably could have concealed him—a tomb in his family burying-ground! With the key he opened the vault, urged Mr. Ford in among the coffins, locked the door, and quickly disappeared. That night and the following day every place and by-place in the town was ransacked in the eager search of the mob for the victim who had so narrowly escaped their clutches. They finally concluded that he had been spirited away, and relaxed their vigilance.

Meanwhile Brother Ford remained, undisturbed, with darkness and the dead, far less feared by him than the living. History can point to few more thrilling incidents than this living entombment.

Through the assistance of his Masonic brethren he finally made his escape to Washington, after having remained fasting for two nights and a day alone in the burial vault.

Another incident :

The following preamble and resolution presents the subject:

“ *Whereas*, Edwin Cole, a private in the 71st Regiment New York Volunteers, also a member of Hope Lodge, No. 244, was, on the 21st of July last, at the battle of Bull Run, severely wounded and taken prisoner by the Confederate forces; from thence, after a brief imprisonment he was removed to New Orleans, where, his sufferings becoming known to the Most Worshipful J. Q. A. Fellows, Grand Master of Masons of Louisiana, he provided him and eight other members of the Craft (fellow prisoners with Cole) with clothing, medical attendance, and every needful comfort in their hour of extremity ;

Whereas, The exhibition of this true Masonic feeling, under the embarrassing condition of our country, is in the highest degree commendable, and demands some special notice from this Grand Body: Therefore,

Resolved, That the fraternal acknowledgments of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York be, and are hereby, tendered to Most Worshipful Brother Fellows, for the fraternal kindness and Masonic hospitality on this occasion referred to, and that it is accepted by the Grand Lodge as another evidence of the universality of Masonry, and that its tenets and inculcations are illimitable and imperishable."

Brother Edward Lyman Bill, an editor known for leadership in the music trades of the country, furnishes the author with the following incident of the war:

"A delegation consisting of representatives of the press of New York were invited, by John Russell Young, to view the historic field of Gettysburg, where the decisive battle of the Rebellion was fought, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. While there, we were entertained by Col. J. G. Batchelder, the government historian of Gettysburg. We stood near the 'bloody angle,' and listened to the colonel's graphic description of Pickett's wonderful charge across the open wheat fields to the point which fixes the high-water mark of the Rebellion. The gallant Armistead led his men across the open fields, exposed to a terrible fire of artillery and musketry, reached the old stone wall, sword in hand, and said, 'Give them the cold steel, boys!' At this point of the narrative Colonel Batchelder paused, and, looking about him, stated, 'I can with perfect propriety relate an incident which will be of great interest to Masons. Scarcely had Armistead uttered the words quoted above, when he fell, pierced by a score of bullets. Raising himself, he gave the grand hailing sign of a Mason in distress. Men from the Union lines, who probably had shot him, rushed forward, and in their arms brought their late antagonist, dying, within their lines. The colonel stated that this incident had been vouched for by North-

ern and Southern men who witnessed the thrilling and dramatic scene.”

About 1891, two members of a Lodge in Charleston, South Carolina, came North for the purpose of returning to the surviving widow a Masonic jewel found upon the body of a Northern officer, before the walls of Atlanta, during the war.

In connection with the subject of military Lodges, the Grand Master in 1861 made the following decisions :

Application for a Dispensation must be framed as in other cases, and be recommended by some Lodge in the State; and that there should be seven petitioners. The candidates for the degrees are limited to the particular military organization with which they and the Lodge are connected, and the Lodge cannot make Masons of persons from other Grand Lodge jurisdictions without consent from the jurisdiction from which they come. The locality for assembling shall be at the convenience of the Lodge. The fee for a Dispensation is forty dollars, the Grand Lodge alone having the power to remit the fee.

No person can acquire a residence in the place where his military duties are being performed, if performed within New York State, until the expiration of four months from the time of his removal from the Lodge jurisdiction in which he previously resided.

A habit was growing rapidly upon the Lodges of the State of making presentations to individual members belonging to the army, of swords, sashes, and other implements and insignia of war, clothing the language with expressions eminently calculated to weaken those Masonic bonds throughout the whole of these States, which it is the duty of Masons to strengthen; the Grand Master accordingly interfered, requesting all Lodges to refrain from pursuing such a course, when congregated as Masons.

At the suggestion of the Grand Master of Maryland, J. N. McJilton and the Reverend Brother Robert Piggot,

a native of the city of New York, for many years a Grand Chaplain of Pennsylvania, and then Deputy Grand Chaplain of Maryland, were selected to offer consolation to the sick and wounded Master Masons in the hospitals in the District of Columbia and in battle-fields near by. The Grand Lodge of New York contributed to the cause mentioned.

The retarding effect of the war upon the progress of Masonry was gradually subsiding, as was evidenced by the fact, that, in the year 1863, the returns showed double the number of members had been received than in the previous year.

An unusual and curious circumstance occurred incident to the war for the Union. The Grand Master of the District of Columbia, Charles F. Stansbury, received from Brother Theodore G. Palmer and nine other Masons of Alexandria, Virginia, a petition praying for a Dispensation to form a new Lodge in the city of Alexandria, Virginia. This application was occasioned because there was no Lodge working in that city, no Charter could be found, the Lodges had been removed, and the Masons residing there had been cut off from all enjoyment of their Masonic privileges. It was also stated that the Grand Lodge of Virginia had forbidden those working under its jurisdiction to recognize or hold Masonic intercourse with Masons who adhered to their allegiance to the Union. The question that arose was, whether under the then condition of affairs, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia possessed the lawful right to invade the territory of a sister jurisdiction, and whether the existing state of things would justify that Grand Lodge in establishing a new precedent, in order to afford the brethren of the loyal part of Virginia the rights and benefits of Masonry.

On the 12th of February, 1863, the subject was submitted to a committee, who reported on the 15th of the same month. In submitting the report, the Grand Master added a few observations, among which were the following :

“This Grand Lodge originally held jurisdiction over the Masons of Alexandria. It never formally resigned it, but tacitly admitted that it was transferred to the Grand Lodge of Virginia by the act of the Federal Government in retroceding that portion of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia. What, then, is it which regulates our status in regard to that portion of the District? Evidently the action of the Federal Government. The act of the Federal Government brought that territory under our jurisdiction in the first place. Its act took it away from us, and its act can restore it. The condition of that territory, Masonically, is regulated by the status accorded to it by the Federal Government. That this has been so in the past can not be denied.

Now, the Federal Government does not acknowledge at the present time the jurisdiction of the disloyal government of Virginia over that State. On the contrary, it recognizes another government loyal to itself, and quite exceptional, irregular, and provisional in its stead. If the recognition of the Federal Government is our guide, ought we to recognize the jurisdiction of a disloyal Grand Lodge, any more than the Federal Government recognizes a disloyal State government?

Is, then, the Grand Lodge of Virginia loyal or disloyal? I think there is not a member of this body who believes that she is loyal. At all events, her exercise of jurisdiction is actually and practically confined to the disloyal part of the State. If disloyal, we are not bound to respect her jurisdiction. If loyal, and her authority is suspended, by circumstances beyond her control, over a part of her jurisdiction, she ought, if she has the true spirit of Masonry, to be grateful to any Grand Lodge that will step in and do her duty for her during a temporary and unavoidable disability. Such an act is really one of comity and friendship, not of aggression.

I regard, then, that part of the State of Virginia which is cut off from communication with the Grand Lodge as a territory fairly open to any and all Grand Lodges, as much

so as if it had never enjoyed any Masonic privileges. Should these unhappy national differences be composed, and Virginia resume her former place in this great and glorious Union, her Grand Lodge will be restored to her authority over all Lodges within her geographical limits.”

Sustaining these views was a letter from Past Grand Master B. B. French of the District of Columbia, using caustic language, and declaring that “no more high-handed, outrageous, unmasonic proceeding could be had. Just as well might any Grand Lodge in America attempt to prevent Masonic intercourse with Masons in Europe, and thus deprive Freemasonry of its most social, useful, and benevolent feature. Such things cannot be permitted by the great body of Freemasonry, and it is the sacred duty of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, at this capital of the Union, and nearest to Virginia, to take the initiative in rebuking so infernal a Masonic heresy.”

The resolution that had been introduced by Past Grand Master Whiting, to grant the Dispensation for the establishment of a Lodge, was carried by a vote of 27 to 12.

The resolution of the Grand Lodge of Virginia did not remain long in force; it was repealed. But before the repeal, a major in the Southern service was wounded in Virginia, captured, and taken a prisoner to Washington. All was done for him that could be, but his life could not be saved. Finding that death was fast approaching, he sent for the Grand Master, made himself known as a Freemason, asked that his will might be drawn by a brother, and that he might be buried with Masonic honors. Every request was complied with. A Masonic clergyman ministered to him on the bed of death, and he sleeps in a Mason's grave, where he was laid with all the respect and honor that could be paid to his ashes by Masonic hands.

New York, during the controversy which followed the action of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, took an opposite view from that of the Grand Body of the District of Columbia. Past Grand Master John W. Simons stated, “We would that the act of the last mentioned Grand Lodge

had not been done, but, rather that, leaving Virginia with all her errors and follies draped about her to the strong hand of the Government, Masonry had stood aloof, committing no hostile act, adding nothing to the bitterness of the hour, seeking not to make the ultimate reconciliation more difficult, but, on the contrary, holding open the door by which the returned prodigals may find their way to the places they have foolishly left. When reason again takes the place now usurped by passion; when the just powers of the Government are again acknowledged; when the old flag, waving, as of yore, in every part of the Union, kindles, as it should do, the patriotic ardor of every citizen, be he Yankee, Hoosier, or Southron, this Alexandria Lodge will be regarded as one of the follies of the present time, and those who wish Masonry well will wish that its remembrance might be blotted out."

The political position taken by the Unionists was, that there was no secession by a *State*; that it was an impossibility for Virginia as a State to secede; that it could not secede; but that the war was against rebellious *individuals*. Hence the alleged action of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was not an act of the Grand Body, but the act of rebellious *Masons*, and that the Grand Body would be restored when the Government subdued rebellious subjects.

In 1864 it was decided by the Grand Lodge that "the right existed for a military Lodge *without* the jurisdiction to do or to finish the work of a Lodge *within* the State, when the candidate had been duly accepted or made by the last named Lodge. The leading objection to a military Lodge is, that it interferes with the material and supremacy of another jurisdiction; but the candidate thus made is a part of the material, and may become of the membership of the Lodge which accepted him." Military Lodges were designed only for the benefit of residents of New York; and after one year's trial, and while arranging the question of jurisdiction, they were permitted to sink into an everlasting sleep.

The Grand Master stated that it was a matter of gratifi-

cation to the reflecting Mason, that the Fraternity had been represented, either in the person of the President, or in that of his cabinet ministers, in every administration of our National Government except one. Whether the peaceful mission of Masonry has performed its office in giving a tone of peace to the general policy of our country, is known only to the members of our institution who have represented it in the executive departments.

THE PEACE CONVENTION OF MASONS

proposed to be held in Louisville fell through. It was suggested by several of the distinguished and eminent Past Grand Masters of the border States in the West in July, 1861. The meeting was to have been held in October. The Grand Master of New York, Finlay M. King, declined attendance in a lengthy communication, which will be found in the record, and which touches upon the following points: That the proposed convention must necessarily be of a political character. That he had no authority to represent the Fraternity of this State in such a body. That Masons had no right to interfere with the political government of the country. That no measures could be adopted or indicated by the convention in the exasperated condition of the contending parties, which would secure the ends aimed at. That the objects of the convention were impossible of attainment. That it was his belief that the President was, by the voice of the people, by the fiat of the Constitution, and by the decree of the Almighty God, made the President of the United States, and it was the duty of all good Masons to bow to the majesty and power and irrevocable decrees of these authorities.

The Grand Master closed his eloquent and forcible address by stating that, in his estimation, Masonry could do much to alleviate and mitigate the horrors of the war. That he had intrusted to discreet, faithful, and competent hands Dispersions for the organization of several military Lodges, in regiments and brigades going to the seat of war from

this State. On the battle-field, by the hospital couch of the wounded and dying, in the widow's home of desolation, and in the squalid abodes of want and poverty, let the light of "Masonic Charity" and mercy shed forth their cheering beams, bringing balm to the sufferer, comfort to the sorrowing, and sustenance to the poor and hungry; and not only will the dark picture of our country's sad condition be greatly enlivened and relieved, but we shall have the three-fold comfort and satisfaction of having been faithful and true "to our God, our country, and our Order."

Among the many officers of various grades who found their patriotism so exacting as to cause them to face the opponents of the Union of States, was Rev. H. C. Vogel, one of the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge, State of New York. In May, 1862, the reverend brother wrote to the Grand Secretary, James M. Austin, from the camp of Howard's Brigade, near Richmond, Virginia, stating the necessity for his occupancy of two positions, assistant surgeon as well as chaplain. The descriptive powers of the reverend brother were excellent, and his communication was directed to be filed.

It was the happy privilege of the Grand Master, Clinton F. Paige, in his address in 1865, to announce to the Grand Lodge the cessation of war, which he did in the following language:

"Under Providence, the truth and the right have come out of the fierce trial undimmed and triumphant. No longer will the soil of the Republic tremble beneath the shock of contending armies; no longer will brother meet brother upon the battle-field, nor the misguided children of our common country be formed in hostile array against the government of our fathers. The angel of peace has at last unfolded her spotless wings, and, as her gentle influence resumes its wonted sway, the reunited millions, forgetting their animosities, and remembering only the glory and perpetuity of our free institutions, will hail the standard of the Republic as the symbol and token of trials and difficulties overcome in the past; of concord, amity, and union in the future.

Discussion of the various topics connected with public affairs would, of course, be utterly irrelevant here; but I may be permitted to remind you, that in the immediate future, as in the dark days now happily past, there is a work peculiarly Masonic in its character, and therefore peculiarly devolving upon Masons to perform.

Masonry is the daughter of peace, striving always and ever to promote conciliation and friendship, to unite men in acts of benevolence, to turn their minds from the bickerings and strife of the world, and to prepare them for the coming of that day when there shall be no war; and she bows only in sorrow before the inevitable necessities that call for the cannon and the bayonet to vindicate national authority and preserve national existence. If her sons point the instruments of death, or apply the torch of desolation, it is because God and the country ordain the sacrifice; and there is scarce a battle-field of our Civil War but will attest that Masons have been the first to bind up the wounds of the fallen, and to accord the rites of sepulture to the dead. And ours be it now, my brethren, to bury in the grave of the dead past the heart-burnings and animosities that have been engendered in the strife; ours to extend the hand of conciliation and forgiveness to the repentant; ours to win back to the household of the faithful our erring brethren; ours, by precept and example, to hasten the day when faults shall be forgotten, and replaced by a generous emulation for the good of our whole country.

The Giver of all things has purposely created us weak, fallible, and erring, that the temptations, the trials, and the vicissitudes of this earthly pilgrimage might prepare us for the true life to come."

The natural sequence and after occurrences to a great war were felt in individual cases among some of the brethren throughout the State in 1866. The return of the soldier to his home, the memories of hard-fought fields and loss of kindred, the more open expression of political opinions, frequently gave rise to personal debate and acrimonious remarks from which Freemasons of thoughtless nature did

not hold altogether aloof, and who sought a satisfaction in complaint to the Grand Master, John L. Lewis. The Grand Master exercised his tact and ability in quieting the complainants, in having the past forgotten, and in soliciting gentle Charity, with angel wings, to fold from view the historic pages of the past.

READING OF GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS IN LODGES.

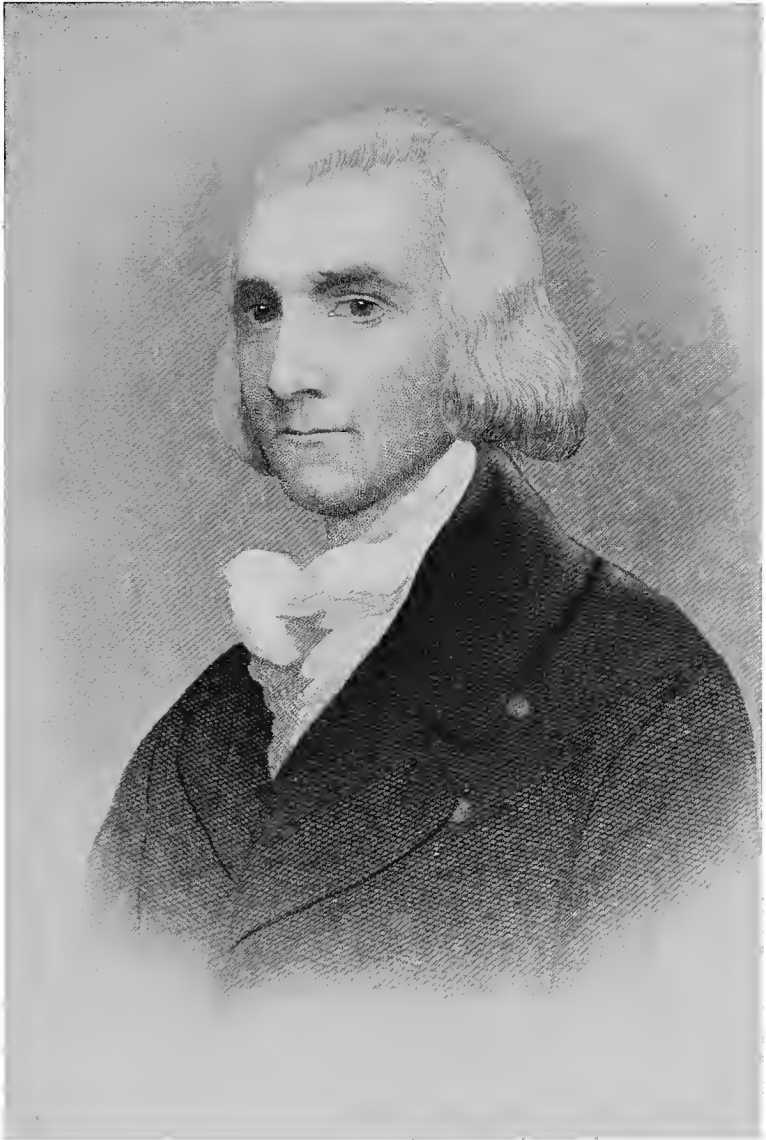
The Grand Master, John W. Simons, in his address in June, 1861, gave expression to the inutility of the instructions to Lodges, that the transactions of the Grand Lodge should be read in the Lodges for the information of the brethren, inasmuch as the proceedings were so voluminous, that to comply with the order would seem to necessitate the giving up of all other business. Further, he coincided in the decision made in 1856, wherein it was adjudged that a Warrant could not be surrendered so long as there were seven brethren desiring to continue as a Lodge.

THE COMPILATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A CODE OF MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE,

based on existing legislation and the Constitution, was urged by the Grand Master, and the work recommended to be placed in the hands of Most Worshipful John L. Lewis, Jr. This led, in time, to the production of that most admirable codification and Constitution, which is the base of the present fundamental law, and of which the Grand Lodge is justly proud.

THE CONDITION OF THE FINANCES

of the Grand Lodge were becoming precarious. The expenditures had exceeded the revenue. One thousand dollars had to be taken from the Permanent Fund, and a loan of fifteen hundred dollars had also to be negotiated on the private responsibility of the Grand Officers. The revenue had been \$21,396.64, while the expenses had reached \$23,085.83.



JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
GRAND TREASURER, 1798-1800.

The revenue five years after this date was \$36,584. Economy was urged, and the Grand Master renewed the suggestion of his predecessor, saying, "that the Grand Lodge was becoming too unwieldy for the prompt and easy dispatch of business. While bearing in mind that an attendance of each of the Masters and Wardens brings all closer together, and cements the relations of brotherly love which exist among us, it is not to be denied that a smaller body would be more efficient. That the Annual Communication involves a direct expense of at least ten thousand dollars, or about one-half of the entire revenue."

At the close of the preceding Communication, 27 Lodges were warranted, the highest number reaching 501. Seventeen Dispensations had been granted during the year. Four hundred and forty Lodges had made returns, showing the initiations in the State to have been 4,623. The total number of Masons in good standing was shown to be 30,265. Total amount to credit of Hall and Asylum Fund, \$36,129.65.

The Grand Lodge of New York addressed a congratulatory letter to the

GRAND LODGE OF SAXONY,

on the occasion of its semi-centennial celebration, 11th of September, 1861; at the same time it announced its sorrow for the sudden call to the Heavenly Light of the Grand Master, Friedrich Ludwig Meissner, who had been an active worker in the quarries of Masonry for over forty years, and who died at the moment when he was to open a Grand Lodge Communication, December 4, 1860.

GRAND LODGE OF HAMBURG OSTRACISED.

The Grand Lodges, with great unanimity, reported their continued adherence to the policy adopted by the Grand Lodge of New York in the course it had pursued toward the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and protested against the unwarrantable interference of the latter mentioned Grand

Lodge. But the astonishment of the Grand Lodge of New York was aroused when it discovered, in 1864, that the Grand Lodge of Maryland had adopted a resolution to the following effect:

“That Brother E. Delius formerly of Amicable Lodge, No. 25, now of the free city of Bremen, be the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. That the Masonic Commission be issued under the broad seal of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, properly attested by the officers thereof, and forwarded to our venerable and distinguished brother.”

The evident regret of New York was short-lived, for, upon opening correspondence upon the question, it was discovered that the brethren of Maryland had made an error, and intended to accredit their representative to the Grand Lodge of Germany, and not to Hamburg, although solicited so to do by Doctor Buck, the Grand Master of Hamburg.

L'UNION FRANÇAISE LODGE, NO. 17.

From early days to latest date there have existed restless spirits, ever ready to gratify their ambition and deem themselves never so happy as when they can make a pretentious claim to emanate from some supposed higher power than that from which springs the simple, honest, humble, and charitable institution known as the Masonic Brotherhood. They are unwilling to understand equality and fraternity in Masonry, but deem they must emanate from some Grand East, Central Power, or high-sounding presumptive authority. This unmasonic, un-liberty-loving feeling, it must be observed, was manifest among some of the members in L'Union Française Lodge. To hold a Warrant from the Grand Lodge did not seem to satisfy their love of maternal origin and eminence; and in order to increase in numbers they reduced their fee—as is usual with rebellious spirits—to a minimum amount. Financial operators and knights errant have always existed in Masonry, and will continue to write their distasteful names on history. Thus Masonry in

New York must record them. Grand Master Simons thus alludes to the malcontents of L'Union Française Lodge in his address of 1861 :

“ It is proper to say that these men still continue to meet as a Lodge, under the name and style of L'Union Française, No. 17, and, as I am informed and believe, pretend to make Masons at five dollars each. There is also another clandestine Lodge at work in this city, and one in Albany, both using the French language, and claiming, with probable truth, to be organized under the so-called Rite of Memphis, having its central power in the city of Paris. It would seem that organizations of this character are inseparable from great commercial centres like New York, for I find that they also exist in London and Paris, in which latter city, however, they are occasionally treated to a visit from the police. Men who can lend themselves to such enterprises must be devoid of all moral balance ; for the people who innocently fall into the trap thus set for them, invariably entertain the notion that they are to be made Masons, and, of course, when they attempt to visit, they discover the imposition that has been practiced upon them. It is a matter of sincere regret that unprincipled men should select the name of our Society as a shield for their nefarious practices, but it should be understood that it is in nowise our fault, and that the legitimate Fraternity cannot fairly be held responsible for misdeeds of persons with whom they have nothing whatever to do.”

The seceders claimed that, “ in consequence of the unjustifiable persecution to which our Lodge had been compelled to submit, the members came to the decision, that until the elections for Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master should place such brothers in their respective chairs, who should, without the remotest partiality, fully investigate the matter, and pronounce as to the merits or demerits of the case, to declare themselves, for that recess only, independent of the Grand Lodge.”

A circular was issued in the summer of 1858 by J. B. Karcher, claiming to be the Master of the Lodge, and was

distributed to all the Lodges of the State. In due course, however, No. 17 surrendered its Warrant, and some of the members, together with some few brethren from other Lodges, petitioned for the revival of L'Union Française Lodge. A Dispensation was granted. This was subsequent to the appointment of Past Grand Master John W. Simons to manage their affairs, liquidate the debts, and to attend to the necessary details consequent upon the surrender of the Warrant; all of which having been complied with, return was accordingly made. The Deputy Grand Master, Dr. John J. Crane, having great confidence in the appointee, determined to end the three years' contentions by designating Brother Simons the Master, who restored the Lodge to its former distinguished position and efficiency. The original Warrant and number were awarded the Lodge. (See reference to this subject on p. 517, vol. 3.)

DEDICATION OF NEW HALL AT BUFFALO.

A special Communication of the Grand Lodge was convened by Grand Master Finlay M. King on the 27th of December, 1861, for the purpose of dedicating to Masonry the new Hall just then completed by Hiram Lodge, No. 105; Erie Lodge, No. 161; and Buffalo Chapter, No. 71, Royal Arch Masonry. The Hall was in due form dedicated to Freemasonry, to Virtue, and to Universal Benevolence.

In like manner was dedicated the

ELEGANT HALL OF NEWBURGH LODGE, NO. 309,

on the 24th of June, 1864.

By delegated authority, Daniel T. Walden, Deputy Grand Master of the third district, conducted the ceremonies, on the 20th of May, of

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

This was in accordance with the request of the Supervisors of Kings County. Grand Master Clinton F. Paige

LAI D THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH

in Buffalo, at the request of the Trustees of the Society, on the 2d of August, 1868.

A new district was created of those

LODGES WORKING IN A FOREIGN TONGUE.

They were organized into a separate district covering the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and to comprise such Lodges as were working in the French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages, and were to have appointed over them a suitable person as District Deputy Grand Master. Particulars as to this new district are given, *post*, in 1865.

ADVANCEMENT MAY REQUIRE A BALLOT.

It was further determined that a candidate having been initiated, and objections being raised against his advancement, the Master must order a ballot; and should a black ball appear, the candidate must remain as an Entered Apprentice in the Lodge until it be the pleasure of the Lodge to confer upon him the remaining degrees.

On the 6th of June, 1861, Warrants were authorized to be issued to fourteen new Lodges to be numbered from 502 to 515 inclusive.

THE POWERS OF A DEPUTY GRAND MASTER

were defined by the Deputy, Finlay M. King, prior to his election as Grand Master, in which he says that the office of Deputy Grand Master is of comparatively recent origin, having been created by a General Regulation adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, December 27, 1720, which provided that the sole power of making the appointment should be vested in the Grand Master, a power which is still exercised by that officer in England, and is pursued in some of the States this side the Atlantic. So, also, were the powers originally exercised by the Deputy solely de-

rived from the Grand Master, except in case of his absence from the jurisdiction, when the prerogatives and powers of the Grand Master pass into his hand. In this State, as in some others, the Deputy has been given additional powers by constitutional enactment, such as the issuing of Dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, the suspension of Warrants, the granting of Dispensations for conferring the third degree in less time than prescribed by the General Rules of the Craft, etc.

GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION IN GERMANY.

It must not be forgotten that the Grand Lodge of New York was holding Masonic intercourse with Grand Lodges in Germany other than that of Hamburg. The right of jurisdiction within the political territory where there was a Grand Lodge in existence, was as well recognized in Germany as it was on the American continent.

There were nine Grand Lodges in Germany.

1. The National Grand Lodge of Germany, } At Berlin,
2. The Grand Lodge of Prussia, Royal York, } Kingdom
3. The Mother Grand Lodge, Three Globes, } of Prussia.
4. The National Grand Lodge of Saxony, at Dresden.
5. The Grand Lodge of Hanover, at Hanover.
6. The Grand Lodge "Zur Eintracht" (Concordia), at Darmstadt, Grand Duchy of Hessen Darmstadt.
7. The Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne" (The Sun), at Bayreuth, Bavaria.
8. The Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main.
9. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg, at Hamburg.

In Germany, the right of jurisdiction differed in appearance only from that which was recognized by law and usage in other parts of the world. In reality the law there was not at variance with that which was enforced here. No Grand Lodge of Germany would, for one moment, entertain the idea of establishing a daughter Lodge within the terri-

torial jurisdiction of any other German Grand Lodge, unless the special consent of that Grand Lodge was first obtained, or by reciprocal treaty.

It is true that the Grand Lodges of Hamburg, Bayreuth, Saxony, and the National Grand Lodge of Germany at Berlin, had daughter Lodges within the limits of States separated from them by political boundaries; but it is also true that in those States there were no Grand Lodges in existence claiming exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and therefore no question of exclusive jurisdiction could arise.

The Grand Lodge of Hamburg had subordinates (besides the five within the city of Hamburg) in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Saxe Weimar, Brunswick, at Lubeck and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Before the year 1811, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was a Provincial Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of England.

On the 4th of June the office of Assistant Grand Secretary, which had been held by Brother George E. Simons, was abolished; and the salary of the Grand Secretary, James M. Austin, M.D., made \$2,000, inclusive of clerk hire.

All the Officers of the Grand Lodge were re-elected, except that Finlay M. King was elected Grand Master, and Dr. John J. Crane was elected Deputy Grand Master. The number of Chaplains was reduced to two.

VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK.

An entanglement growing out of a misunderstanding by the Grand Lodge of Virginia as to the true process of accomplishing and mode of attainment of a union of the two Grand Lodges of New York in 1858, was mal-timed, giving discomfort to the Grand Lodge of New York for several years, and was incident to the political difficulties between the Northern and Southern sections of the country. Virginia declared non-intercourse, under her belief that the

laws of Masonry had been infringed by the mode of union adopted in New York. The war for the Union of States had come upon the country before a true understanding of the settlement of the Masonic difficulties had been brought to the realizing sense of Virginia, and communication could be had only under a national flag of truce. In 1861 the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge of New York:

“Resolved, That the decree of non-intercourse recently promulgated by the Grand Lodge of Virginia as against this Grand Lodge, should not, and does not, exonerate the Masons hailing from this jurisdiction now, or hereafter to be, on the soil of Virginia, or elsewhere, from the performance of those high and holy Masonic duties toward Masons owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Virginia which are imperatively cast upon them by their vows made in the Craft, the laws of God, and the dictates of humanity. If the Grand Lodge of Virginia may have mistaken her duties, we should still remember to perform those which devolve upon us as individual Masons.

Resolved, That the action of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, before referred to, has been based upon a mistaken idea or belief, no doubt honestly entertained, as to the action of this Grand Lodge in 1858; and that it is earnestly to be hoped that the Grand Lodge of Virginia will, on a review of the alleged facts, promptly recede from the position which she has taken toward this Grand Lodge.”

Past Grand Master Joseph D. Evans was appointed to communicate with the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and endeavor to have an adjustment of the misunderstanding. The political condition of the country forbade a free consideration of the subject matter; but in 1862 the Grand Lodge of Virginia modified its decree, and resolved, “that its action in 1860, in reference to Masons hailing from New York, be so far modified as to authorize Subordinate Lodges to recognize as Masons in good standing such Masons as

are residents of the State of Virginia, etc." This, at least, was an entering wedge to break up the rock-bound decree of non-intercourse.

In 1865 Most Worshipful Brother Evans reported further, that, "The best feeling exists between the membership of the two jurisdictions, as has in many instances been strikingly evinced on the battle-field by both parties. The alienation, in its present attitude, is really more of a technical character than one of individual feeling or of practical personal application, and may be overcome by the exercise of those Masonic virtues so readily brought into requisition in the settlement of diplomatic differences and individual grievances. It is true that the controversy itself involves a principle in Masonic usage, which, under some circumstances, should be esteemed as vital to the well-being of the Institution; but in this case, it being controlled by a sovereign power, it can not be assumed as a precedent for subordinate action, consequently must prove entirely harmless to the Craft."

We find that the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1865 denied the statement that that Grand Lodge forbade Masons working under its jurisdiction to recognize or hold Masonic intercourse with Masons adhering to their allegiance to the Union.

New York, however, insisted on holding Virginia responsible for the declaration, that, "We recommend no Masonic intercourse ever be held with the Grand Lodges or Subordinate Lodges of the North, unless it is sought by them, and satisfactory evidence given to us that the Grand Lodge thus seeking intercourse with us has not attempted to convert Masonry into a means of sustaining the war against us."

During the years 1865 and 1866, lengthy communications, explanatory and otherwise, passed between the committee on the part of New York, and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, which happily resulted in Virginia forwarding to New York the following attested resolutions:

Resolved, That while we earnestly protest against the principles recognized by the Grand Lodge of New York in her intercourse and union with the Body known as the Phil-

lips Grand Lodge, as being irregular, unmasonic, and calculated to destroy the discipline and purity of the Institution of Freemasonry; and while we are fully satisfied that the course of this Grand Lodge toward the Grand Lodge of New York is truly Masonic, friendly, and just, we are still willing, as said Grand Lodge declares the evil which has been done irremediable and irrevocable, to renew the fraternal intercourse and harmony formerly existing between this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New York.

Resolved, That all acts and resolutions of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge suspending Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of New York, and those hailing from her jurisdiction, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The committee on the part of New York reported June 6, 1866, that there had been many personal interviews, when the most friendly feelings were evinced, that it was "very obvious that the rigid line of policy insisted upon by them was induced from a desire to maintain unimpaired the ancient customs of the Order. Hence they contended for a tenacious adherence to the Ritual and disciplinary forms imposed upon the Craft, as being applicable to, and as imperative upon, Grand Lodges, either in making or healing Masons, if they possess such a right at all, as upon Subordinate Lodges. There is but one door of entrance into Masonry or to regular Masonic standing, and that channel to legitimacy is as familiar to the educated Mason as is any other ceremony made essential by the Ancient Landmarks of the Order. The course of Virginia, therefore, in the position assumed, was dictated by no unkind feelings, but solely from an unwillingness to yield any principle in Masonic usage made requisite to good standing by the Ancient Charges, or may be esteemed as necessary to the perpetuity of true Freemasonry. Their effort in insisting upon our conformity to those regulations was only abandoned when it became apparent that a practical application of the forms, at this late day, was an utter impossibility."

Accordingly it was resolved that the Grand Lodge of New York enter cordially into the fraternal spirit of the Masons of Virginia, and, appreciating their motives, reciprocate most fully the emotions which prompted them.

HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

On the 5th of June, 1861, the old-time subject dear to the hearts of all earnest Masons of New York—the Hall and Asylum Fund—again came before the Fraternity. Right Worshipful William Rockwell opened the financial portion of the subject by presenting the sum of \$245.30—proceeds of a ball—to the fund. On the 1st of June, 1862, the Trustees reported the fund to amount to \$39,471.15. Several days thereafter the Committee on the History of the Fund made a report (p. 188, printed *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge*, 1862), the principal features of which will be found in vol. iii., pp. 77–79, *History of Freemasonry in the State of New York*.

A circular note was directed to be addressed by the Trustees of the fund to the Lodges of the State, soliciting aid; but the condition of the country, the derangement of its mercantile, fiscal, and commercial affairs, consequent upon the prolongation of the war and increased taxation, were urged as reasons for not complying with the recommendation. The proposition of former years had not been carried out of urging all Lodges to collect ten cents per month from each member if possible, and if not collected, that the Lodge contribute the amount uncollected, to make a sum equal to ten cents per head per month, and forward same to Trustees. The Trustees in 1864 reported the amount of the fund to be \$49,402.14, but that the sum of \$200,000 was needed before commencing the erection of the Hall, which should be located in New York City, while the Asylum would adorn some interior section of the State.

Upon application, the legislature of the State enacted a law passed April 21, 1864, known as chapter 272, incorporat-

ing the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, in the following language :

COPY OF THE ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

CHAPTER 272.

An Act to Incorporate the " Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund."

Passed April 21, 1864.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The voluntary association now existing and known as the " Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund," and composed of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, and Grand Secretary of the association known as the " Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York," and their successors holding said offices, is hereby created a body politic and corporate, with all the general powers of corporations under the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, by and under the name of the " Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund."

SEC. 2. The corporation hereby created shall consist of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, and Grand Secretary, for the time being, of the said Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and their successors in office, as they shall from time to time be elected at the General Assembly or Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, in accordance with the rules and customs thereof.

SEC. 3. The corporation hereby created is hereby authorized and empowered to take and hold real and personal estate, by gift, purchase, legacy, or devise, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, for the purposes of its corporation, subject to the limitations now prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. It shall be the object of the corporation hereby created to build and maintain a Masonic Hall in the city of New York, for the meetings of the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons, and for the accommodation of other Masonic bodies or associations; and out of the funds derived from the rent or income thereof, or other sources, to build, establish, and maintain an asylum or asylums, school or schools, for the free education of the children of Masons, and for the relief of worthy and indigent Masons, their widows and orphans.

SEC. 5. The corporation hereby created is empowered to adopt regulations and by-laws, and appoint officers for the better accomplishment of the objects herein mentioned.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall annually report to the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons the amount, condition, and investment of the fund in its hands, and all other matters and things relating to the concerns of the corporation.

SEC. 7. The said corporation shall be subject to the restrictions and liabilities prescribed in the third title of the eighteenth chapter, of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Grand Lodge set earnestly to work to increase the fund, and declared, "that no appropriation shall be made by the Grand Lodge, except for necessary expenses and charitable purposes, until the Masonic Hall and the Asylum are erected. Furthermore that a committee shall be appointed to prepare an address to the Lodges as to the increase of the fund, and it also re-enacted the ten cent monthly contribution to be made by the members." The auxiliary Hall and Asylum Fund of City Lodge, No. 408, reported a principal and interest, \$530.06. The Treasurer of the Grand Lodge was instructed to transfer \$5,000 to the Trustees for the fund. The Masters of Lodges were appointed to solicit subscriptions; and thus, in 1865, the fund had swelled to over \$74,000, and contributions continued to flow in rapidly.

The Trustees announced they had purchased a building

and a plot of ground one hundred feet front on Grand Street and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Crosby Street, for the sum of \$120,000; that the property was two hundred feet east of Broadway. The circular issued by Grand Master Clinton F. Paige, appealing to the brethren to wipe out the balance of the debt on the ground, and complete a sum of at least \$200,000, could well have been used as a model upon which many strong appeals for money in after years might have been constructed. This was issued the 15th of November, 1864.

On the 9th of June, 1865, \$5,000 from the treasury and \$10,000 from the Permanent Fund were directed to be transferred to the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, which by 1866 had increased to \$117,293.19, and to this were added \$10,000 from the treasury and Permanent Fund.

Much dissatisfaction, however, was apparent, indeed openly expressed, in reference to the purchase of the property in Grand Street for the site of the Hall, and on which \$100,000 had already been paid. So strong was the opposition that it materially interfered with the contributions, and caused the Grand Master in his Address of 1866 to state frankly that he did not believe that the Hall would be built on that site, and it had caused him to seek the refusal of another on Broadway, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth Streets, double the necessary size, and within the financial reach of the Fraternity.

The Trustees reported in 1867, that, in addition to possessing the five lots of ground, corner of Grand and Crosby Streets, in fee simple, there was invested and in hand, \$84,552.18.

A MASONIC FAIR

of very considerable note was held in the building then owned by the Fraternity, which was opened the 5th of December, 1866, and closed the 9th of January, 1867, realizing a net profit of \$50,931.66.

The Grand Lodge, by vote, advised the Trustees of the

Hall and Asylum Fund to sell the property in Grand Street, and invest the proceeds in interest-bearing securities until such time as a more eligible location could be procured.

A new feature now dawned upon the Masonic vision, and for a time created quite a flurry of excitement.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE AT HAVANA.

A number of brethren, among whom William Sinclair, Walter H. Shupe, and George W. Nelson were prominent, informed the Grand Master, Robert D. Holmes, that the People's College, located in Havana, Schuyler County, was not used for the purposes intended by the legislature when it was chartered—not even occupied—and could be purchased for a small sum, even at \$160,000 less than original cost. The Grand Master immediately made a personal examination, and was surprised and pleased to find a very finely constructed and commodious building, of great strength and unusual beauty, situated in a desirable position, and surrounded by over one hundred acres of land of a diversified character, which belonged to the estate, the building being capable of accommodating over two hundred and fifty people, with all the necessary appliances for carrying on the objects contemplated within an asylum. The property, said to be worth \$175,000, was announced purchasable for less than \$10,000. Most Worshipful John L. Lewis, Jr., and two other eminent lawyers on the committee, in a letter stated, that, "The conclusion to which we have arrived is, that the transfer of the People's College property may be made by the Trustees beyond a doubt, and carry a perfect and valid title to the purchaser; and, indeed, upon examination, we find the whole question less embarrassed by difficulty than we apprehended."

On the 7th of June, 1867, the admirable committee, consisting of Brothers John L. Lewis, John W. Simons, Royal G. Millard, John D. Williams, and B. W. Palmer, reported a thorough examination of all matters pertaining to the Hall and Asylum Fund, and added: "That it appears that the

Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund cannot now legally receive, nor the Trustees of the People's College transfer, that property under their present acts of incorporation, and need an enabling act or acts for that purpose." And thus no action was had at that Communication; but it was urged that, during the coming year, the whole subject should be carefully considered and investigated, and that the representatives be instructed accordingly.

In due course the Committee through Brother F. S. Howe, Secretary *pro tem.* reported that the Havana College spoken of was held in trust for the uses and purposes of a College, and is now controlled by twenty-four Trustees, who, by law, hold office for life.

Also, that the Trustees cannot lawfully alienate the said property, save upon the condition that the *College franchise* be kept alive. The Trustees resolved, "that the proposition submitted to the Board of Trustees of the People's College, by W. H. Shupe on the part of the Masons of the State of New York, meets our approbation, and that we are in favor of transferring the control of the said People's College to the said Fraternity, provided that satisfactory arrangements can be made that all just claims against said College shall be honorably adjusted. That they shall open and maintain the People's College as a college, retaining the main features set forth, so far as is practicable; and shall, in connection therewith, establish an asylum for the care, maintenance, and education of the orphans of Masons, and the care of 'decayed Masons.'" A committee of five was appointed with powers to negotiate with the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for a legal and complete assumption of all the lawful trusts and responsibilities of the Board of Trustees of the People's College.

In accordance therewith, Walter H. Shupe and George W. Nelson were appointed with full power and authority to represent the Trustees of the People's College, under a pledge to carry out the terms of the resolutions and the action of the representatives founded thereon.

It was resolved that further meetings be held subject to legal call.

Upon continued examination it was found that there were available buildings admirably adapted for the purposes of an asylum, if the College building proper was used exclusively for a school. The extra buildings were valued at about \$20,000, and could be fitted for use in thirty days.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, under the law creating them, soon discovered that they had no power to receive the property coupled with a condition, therefore no transfer could be made.

Entertainments, termed Masonic Gift Enterprises, having been instituted, the Grand Lodge denounced them as gross and wicked, and that all gift concerts or other gift adventures purporting to be in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund, or of any other Masonic charity, were scandalous, and that all money so raised would be refused.

The sale of the Grand Street property produced \$163,000. The total assets held by the Trustees were, in bonds, \$119,100; in the Union Trust Company and cash, \$83,167.87; and on bond and mortgage, \$81,500—total, \$284,167.87.

At a subsequent date the committee of seven as to the Havana College re-stated that an offer had been made to transfer the grounds and buildings upon an agreement to sustain the manual labor requirement; to discharge mechanics' debts, etc., amounting to about \$3,000, and to satisfy a judgment of \$9,000. The Committee recommended an acceptance of the offer upon a full compliance of the property being relieved from all incumbrance. This barrier, however, proved insurmountable. Before dismissing this portion of the subject, that once so prominently related to the Masonic Asylum, several facts should be presented. The institution known as the "People's College" was incorporated by an Act of the legislature of the State, April 12, 1853. The capital stock was fixed at \$250,000, with authority to increase it to \$500,000, in shares of one dollar each, and that each stockholder should have one vote in the election of Trustees, or other business of the corporation. Large

and small sums had been contributed, and many stockholders existed with the right to vote. Thousands of certificates were outstanding.

The object of the People's College was instruction and improvement in agriculture and the sciences immediately connected therewith; and to have agriculture, with the various branches of manufactures and mechanical arts, systematically prosecuted within the bounds of the College and its grounds. Commissioners located the College at Havana, and the legislature, in March, 1857, confirmed the location. The grounds contained one hundred acres of land, consisting of two plots of sixty and forty acres, and not adjoining. The building was of brick, 216 feet long, and 52 feet wide, four stories above basement. The building was not quite complete, and would require about twenty thousand dollars to finish it; various debts and claims existed against the institution. The subject in all its detail finally came up before the Special Committee, which reported in favor of appointing a committee of five, with full power to accept a transfer as soon as all incumbrances should be removed; that a perfect control be obtained of the stock, and that the Grand Master shall nominate twenty-four persons to the Board of Trustees (Masons), who will, one by one, resign their positions, and elect the said twenty-four to fill the same.

This report was disposed of by referring it to the Committee on Hall and Asylum; and thus the matter ended as impracticable, if not impossible.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund having been requested by the Grand Lodge to sell the Grand Street property and purchase elsewhere, reported they had sold, and bought six lots north-east corner Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street for the sum of \$340,000, subject to the lease of John Tarbell. The property was 141 feet on Twenty-third Street and 98 feet 8 inches on Sixth Avenue. Mortgages to the extent of \$87,500 remained on the property, to meet which a mortgage still remained on the Grand Street plot of \$81,500, leaving a deficiency of \$6,000. The mortgage was payable May 1, 1870. The Trustees expected,



Morgan Lewis.

GRAND MASTER, 1830-1843.



Jacob Morton.

GRAND MASTER, 1801-1805.

that, by the end of the year, the proceeds of the mortgage on the Grand Street property, the rents of the Twenty-third Street property, which were \$17,000, and the usual income of the fund, would be more than sufficient to pay off the small amount on the Twenty-third Street property, leaving it unencumbered, upon which they could borrow more than \$500,000 to pay for building. The committee, on the 3d of June, 1869, reported the purchase, the amount of cost, the mortgage, the anticipated receipts, and the balance of over \$54,000, with which to commence building. It was purposed to erect a structure to cost about \$250,000. The interest, taxes, and insurance were estimated at \$22,000. The income anticipated \$30,000. It was presumed that the corner-stone would be laid in June, 1870. (See *post*, 1870.)

1862.

THE EXERCISE OF FOREIGN POLITICAL POWER.

To a country wedded to given Masonic principles and forms, to a strict construction of Masonic usages, and to a belief in thoroughly understanding what are the Landmarks of the Brotherhood, the announcement by the Grand Master that the ruling political Executive of France, Brother Napoleon Bonaparte, had *appointed* a

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN FRANCE,

touched the nerves and chords of the heart with a singular thrill. What did it mean? What would be the outcome? But France was not America. French Masonry was not an American system in its forms and ceremonies, and was subject to a political power, if the Emperor was pleased to exercise it. It was exercised. There had been for a long period a struggle for the mastery in Masonry by two political princes. Murat had been Grand Master by election for a considerable period. Prince Napoleon, his competitor, was an ardent, aggressive politician, ambitious to become the Grand Master of Masons, although diligent search failed to

reveal his name as a Mason on the records of the Grand Orient. This prince, Napoleon Jerome, claimed to have been unanimously elected Grand Master on the 23d of May, by the regularly constituted Colleges. Immediately the Grand Master, Prince Lucien Murat, issued an edict closing all the Lodges in the Department of the Seine ; this was met by a protest against all edicts of the Grand Master since the period of the election of Prince Napoleon on the 23d of May.

Whatever the contentions, which were growing more bitter, the Emperor, to quiet the disturbances, exercised his political authority, and appointed his Marshal, De Magnan, Grand Master. At a banquet held in Paris, the Fraternity accepted the Marshal as the head of the Grand Orient of France.

Under Marshal Magnan the Fraternity felt a spirit of freedom from restraint they did not expect ; their aim was directed by him toward charity, the investigation and exercise of morality, the practice of virtue ; and their foundation was planted firmly on the acknowledgment of the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the universal love of mankind. The address of the Grand Master to the Orient, upon the first assembling, was frank, and should not be forgotten on either side of the water ; he said :

“ I am pleased to see you, and rejoice over your zeal. I anxiously wished for the time to arrive when we should meet together. Although we are known to each other already, through our correspondence, yet I desired to become personally acquainted with you. As concerns myself, my acts have characterized me to you as a warm, devoted Mason, as a kindly disposed and firm Grand Master ; kindly disposed so far as it is not detrimental to the dignity of the Order ; firm against everything that is contrary to the principles on which rest its honor and power ; that is the path from which I will never swerve.

We will endeavor to improve our present condition. Assist me honestly, and rely upon my good will.

When I assumed the office of Grand Master I found the finances of the Order in a deplorable condition—considerable debts, protests daily increasing, judicial proceedings unworthy of so great a corporation. Thanks to the assistance of the Lodges, the zeal of the Masters, the judicious arrangements of the Grand Council, we have succeeded in removing this vexatious condition, and in relieving the most pressing necessities. With perseverance and patience, on which I count, we shall soon bring order in our affairs. [The deficit was about 60,000 francs, and it is worthy of notice that Fauvety, Hayman, Mittre, and others who were the most active in exposing it, were all elected as members of the Grand Council.]

The financial question, however, is not the only one which occupies me. Above it I place what concerns the dignity and good reputation of the Order. I deeply regret to notice how constantly the portals of the temple are surrounded by Freemasons asking assistance. If it is the duty of our Order to practice charity, yet it should not become an Order of mendicants. The cause of this degrading evil lies in the facility with which we receive candidates. I entreat you to be more strict in your selections; never lose sight of our common interest; keep out such as are not able to bear the expense connected with Freemasonry, as well as those of doubtful moral reputation.

Although my nomination was not in accordance with your Constitution, yet you may rest assured that I am just as independent as if elected by you. A mandate limiting my power I would not have accepted. When I accepted the office of Grand Master, I accepted it with the will and the intention of doing something good. This will always be my aim."

Marshal Magnan continued as Grand Master until 1865, when he was succeeded by General Mellinet, who was installed for a five years' service. A new Constitution of forty-three articles was adopted, and, by recognized declaration, it could not be amended for seven years. There were

250 Lodges. Marshal Magnan firmly resisted all attempts, which were several, by the Grand Orient to establish Symbolic Lodges in the United States; he sustained home jurisdiction, and was faithful to the great principles of international Masonic law. Non-intercourse existed with England in consequence of the Grand Master of France being an appointee instead of an elected officer, but, at the request of the Marshal, the Emperor withdrew his decree of naming a Grand Master, which had the effect of an election of the Marshal for an additional year to 1865.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS IN 1862.

Many changes were made in the elective officers and staff for the year commencing June, 1862. Dr. John J. Crane was elected Grand Master, and was supported by Right Worshipful Brothers Clinton F. Paige as Deputy, Stephen H. Johnson and Peter P. Murphy, M.D., respectively, as Senior and Junior Wardens; Charles L. Church and James M. Austin remaining Treasurer and Secretary. There were appointed five Chaplains: to wit, Salem Town, LL.D., of Aurora; Henry C. Vogel, D.D., of Utica; R. L. Schoonmaker, D.D., of Schenectady; Henry Blanchard, D.D., of Brooklyn; and William P. Strickland, D.D., of New York City. Frederick W. Herring was appointed Grand Marshal; Robert C. Cornell, Grand Standard Bearer; Thomas S. Pope, Grand Sword Bearer; Amos H. Prescott, John G. Webster, William Knight, and William E. Lathrop, the four Grand Stewards; James Gibson and John D. Williams, the Senior and Junior Grand Deacons; Johnston Fountain and Sewall Fisk, the Pursuivant and Tiler; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer.

“THE MASONIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION”

in the city of New York, for the accumulation and care of Masonic and kindred works, was chartered by the legislature, and the venerable Brother James Herring was

selected as the first Librarian, and John W. Simons, Past Grand Master, became the first President.

RIGHT OF MEMBERSHIP VERSUS MASTER.

The Grand Lodge, by adoption of a report of a committee, declared the right of members to attend a Lodge, the objection of the Master to the contrary notwithstanding; that is to say, that the authority of the Master cannot be exercised to the exclusion of the rights of a member in good standing. That the right of a member to meet with the brethren in the Lodge is equal with that of the Master, and only to be taken from him by forfeiture, through unmasonic conduct. If a brother becomes disorderly he may be removed by order of the Master; until then his seat cannot be disputed if he is in all respects in good standing. This action of the Grand Lodge is somewhat at variance with the report of the committee on same subject a half-dozen years preceding. (See p. 511, vol. iii.)

STANDARD WORK OF GRAND LODGE.

On the 6th of June, 1862, the Grand Lodge declared that the work exemplified by Right Worshipful George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer, and received by him from Right Worshipful William H. Drew, should be designated the standard work of the Grand Lodge.

MONTAUK LODGE NO. 286 AND THE DELTA.

A question of special, as well as general, interest arose in connection with an ornamental delta suspended in the East of Montauk Lodge Room, Brooklyn. The District Deputy of the third district, Daniel T. Walden, on the 15th of February, 1862, addressed a letter to Harvey Farrington, Master of Montauk Lodge, to the following effect:

“Worshipful Sir and Brother: On my official visit to Montauk Lodge, I observed that you have a triangle over

the Master's chair, instead of the letter G. I have consulted with the Most Worshipful Grand Master (Finlay M. King) in relation to the propriety of this. In his opinion it is not proper, and I am directed to correct it as irregular. You will, therefore, discontinue its use, and in place thereof display the letter used in other Lodges."

Exceptions were taken to this order by the officers of the Lodge, which resulted in a Memorial to the Grand Lodge, to the following effect :

"Your Memorialists promptly obeyed the order of the Deputy in respectful submission to the will of the Most Worshipful Grand Master. Having so obeyed, the privilege remains to them of stating that they consider the position thus assumed to be illiberal and unenlightened, and that it involves a departure from the generous and intelligent policy, of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, which has scrupulously avoided all legislation which might unnecessarily restrict her subordinates in the exercise of their time-honored rights and privileges; and they pray the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge so to declare.

That the position in which your Memorialists are placed may be understood, they would remark that, in the beginning of the year 1861, they leased rooms in Brooklyn, and fitted them up at great expense, intending to use them for Lodge and Chapter purposes, as they might require. The object sought was to provide comfortable and elegant rooms for Masons to assemble in, and not in any way to produce a representation of the Temple, or any portion thereof. In decorating these rooms, the only Masonic emblems permanently displayed were, a representation of the starry-decked heavens on the dome and the four cardinal virtues on the ceiling; also a Mosaic pavement and two ashlar laid upon the floor. Afterwards, as a further ornament and an expressive universal symbol, as well as to give further light in the East, a small triangular burner (Δ) was suspended there.

The official letter addressed to our Worshipful Master informs him,

1st. That every Lodge of Master Masons must permanently display the letter G over the Master's chair.

2d. That the permanent display of a triangle in the East of such a Lodge is improper and irregular.

That such display of the letter G is their duty, your Memorialists respectfully deny.

Because neither this nor any other Grand Body has ever made it obligatory on a Master's Lodge, visibly and permanently, to display any symbol or emblem in any part of its place of meeting. An officer so ordering would be exercising a power which the Grand Lodge has not yet exercised, and which might better be left to its collective wisdom to undertake.

Because the Ritual requires a body of Masons about to assemble, to hold a legal Warrant and to display the lights, and, simply, to *allude to and explain* the meaning of the letter G, in its proper course.

Because, in the absence of legislation by the Grand Lodge, or any requirement of the Ritual, neither universal usage nor the ancient Landmarks of the Fraternity demand such display. A local preference, hitherto exercised by each Subordinate Lodge, has furnished the only fact in support.

That such display of the triangle is 'improper or irregular' your Memorialists respectfully deny.

Because it is not substituted by them for the letter G in the explanation given in the second degree, or any other portion of the Ritual.

Because it is known and recognized by every educated man the world over as one of the oldest and most perfect of geometrical figures, as one of the oldest symbols of Deity, and as one of the oldest ornaments in ecclesiastical architecture.

Because no decoration or symbol is 'improper' or 'irregular,' provided it be not opposed to the spirit and principles of the Fraternity, the law of the land, or social propriety. If no objection be sustained on these grounds, the subordinate cannot be so interfered with.

Your Memorialists remark, further, that they consider that the official order commanding their Master to 'take down,' 'put up,' etc., is an error and is discourteous, inasmuch as they claim *sole* control over their Lodge-rooms and property duly paid for, *as long as their Warrant is unreclaimed*. They think Masonic propriety, in this case, required that, after having been informed that the place in which the Lodge assembled was Masonically irregular and unsuitable, their Master should have been directed to discontinue any further meeting there, until the errors were rectified and the place approved by proper authority; and they do not doubt that this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge will so decide.

In conclusion, your Memorialists would remind the Grand Lodge that Montauk Lodge has sedulously studied to be quiet, and to mind her own business, and to keep untarnished the Warrant intrusted to her. In so doing she has never found time or inclination to pass beyond her own portals to give offense; and yet it is mortifying to her to state the conviction that this action is only a further exhibition of a spirit of interference and a disposition to annoy which has been manifested toward them ever since they have held a Warrant. Knowing the existence of this unmasonic feeling, your Memorialists have been doubly careful to "act by the plumb," and they now place themselves under the protection of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and respectfully ask the adoption of the following:

That the official letter of Right Worshipful D. T. Walden, District Deputy Grand Master, third district, dated 15th February, 1862, addressed to Harvey Farrington, Master of Montauk Lodge, No. 286, be, and the same is hereby, disavowed by this Grand Lodge, and that said Lodge is released from further obedience thereto.

Respectfully submitted.

MONTAUK LODGE-ROOMS. } Brooklyn, May 7, A. L. 5862. }	HARVEY FARRINGTON, Master,
	WM. E. PEARSE, Senior Warden,
	W. H. WARING, Junior Warden.

Attest, J. L. MARCELLUS, Sec'y."

The Memorial was referred to the Committee on Grievances, who made the following report, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge, June 6, 1862:

“It is impossible for this Committee to discover the right possessed by the Grand Master or his Deputies to issue his or their mandates relative to the ornaments to be used in a Lodge-room. We can see the appropriateness of the letter G being exhibited in the East on conferring the Fellow Craft’s degree, and we would recommend all English Lodges to use the one designated by the District Deputy Grand Master. German Lodges, however, should be authorized to use German Text, and Lodges of Hebrew or other nations should be authorized to put up any letter which shall serve to enlighten the candidate as to the object of his visit to the middle chamber.

We know of no Masonic law that makes it obligatory that the letter G shall be placed behind the Master’s chair at all times, either as an ornament or otherwise. Further, we can not find a Masonic precedent that makes the use of a triangular ornament irregular in a blue Lodge. In the Lodges in which we were made, by some means we found the lights of the Lodge placed in the East, West, and South, in a triangular form, and our first three officers sitting in a like position; and during our attendance at this Grand Lodge, we have discovered the standards of Faith, Hope, and Charity placed in a triangle, and kept standing in that position during the whole session, thus far. If it be irregular to display the Delta in a Subordinate Lodge, why should it be displayed in Grand Lodge? And by what right do we display the 47th problem of Euclid in the Master’s degree? Your Committee see no impropriety in using any Masonic emblem as an ornament to a Lodge-room; and as the triangle has been for ages used as a representation of light, fire, etc., and even in heathen countries as a symbol of Deity, we consider it an appropriate ornament for a Lodge-room, whether a blue Lodge or otherwise.

We, therefore, in our judgment, conclude that the District

Deputy Grand Master had no right to order the ornament to be displaced, and would recommend that Montauk Lodge, No. 286, be authorized to use a triangle as an ornament to the Lodge-room, if the Lodge so desire.

HAMPTON C. BULL, }
 JOHN R. ANDERSON, } *Committee."*
 H. Y. ALLEN, }

It was in the year 1862 that the Committee of which Past Grand Master John L. Lewis, Jr., was Chairman, presented a complete

FORM FOR INSTALLATION OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

This ceremony was prepared by the Chairman, and was adopted by the Grand Lodge (pp. 142-149, *Proceedings*, 1862), with few changes by the Committee.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN LODGE REPRESENTATION.

The condition of the Treasury about this time, if not alarming, was at least a subject of great anxiety to the officers having charge of the exchequer of the Grand Body; and many were the suggestions as to how the difficulty should be overcome. It was true the expenses were less than in the preceding year, total amount about nineteen thousand dollars, but the revenue had not increased, and there was a showing of nearly two hundred dollars on the wrong side of the ledger. One of the principal sources of expenditure was the pay of representatives; and the mode of reduction in that line, which had been a question in 1861, was again brought to the front by the Grand Master in his address, inasmuch as the committee that had been appointed had divided, and presented a majority in favor of, and a minority against, the reduction of representation of Lodges. The Grand Master favored the reduction of expenses by limiting the representation, but could not agree with any plan that had been suggested by the committee. One plan was to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for the payment of a mileage and *per diem* each year, of only one half the



Derritz Clinton

GRAND MASTER, 1806-1819.

Lodges in the State, alternating first with the odd numbers of the Lodges upon the registry, and then the even numbers. The Grand Master expressed the opinion, "that the effect of this would be to require one half the Lodges each year to be represented by proxy, or for the representatives to pay their own expenses, or to have them borne by the Lodges sending them, or else to remain without representation. It was believed that such a plan would revive those local distinctions, parties, and prejudices which had twice, during the past forty years, produced a division of the Grand Lodge and its separation into distinct and conflicting organizations." The hope was here expressed that no provision should be incorporated into the fundamental law of the Grand Lodge, which should have the slightest tendency in this direction, and it was seriously believed that this plan would have such a tendency.

The Grand Master stated that, "the Lodges and Fraternity of the State seem generally to entertain the same opinion, and I am not informed that it has been approved by the Craft to any considerable extent. It will, therefore, be for the Grand Lodge, unless it should differ with me as to its impolicy and adopt the report, to devise some other mode by which the representation may be reduced and the expenses curtailed. Among the plans, are the following, none of which, in my estimation, affords a system but what is liable to some objection, either as infringing ancient usages, as incomplete, or as impracticable in some detail; but together they will form a base upon which some perfect plan may be established :

1. Cut off the Wardens as members of the Grand Lodge, or to those hereafter made such, as has been done in Ohio, Georgia, and Indiana. This project would reduce the numbers in attendance upon the Annual Communications, and would, in some slight degree, reduce the expenses, but not in proportion to the reduction of members; but it is liable to the objection, in the opinion of some, that it infringes upon ancient usages.

2. Divide the jurisdiction into districts of five Lodges each ; each district to be entitled to one representative, who should be the Master of some Lodge, or a Past Master, and apportion the number of votes to each district according to membership, starting from a given number, retaining all Past Masters who were such in 1849, together with the Past Grand Officers.

3. Pay one representative from each Lodge, and the Grand Lodge officers, two dollars a day for each day's actual attendance upon the Grand Lodge, and their actual traveling expenses ; limit the Annual Communications to three days, requiring the election of Grand Officers to take place on the second day, with liberty to continue the sessions for a longer period, without expense of *per diem* on the part of the Grand Officers or representatives.

4. Strike out the allowance to Grand Lodge officers and representatives for the "two days in going to and returning" from the Annual Communication, but pay the actual necessary traveling expenses. It will be perceived that this last proposition will save the Grand Lodge, in its annual expenses, several thousand dollars. Change the Grand Lodge fee, for every person initiated, from fifty cents, as it now stands, to one dollar, or to two dollars, as it stood in 1845.

5. On all questions where the vote is taken by a show of hands, limit that vote to the senior representative of the Lodge present, with proper safeguards against the exercise of this right by others, and at the same time reduce the *per diem* allowance to two thirds its present amount to each representative and Grand Officer."

The Grand Master asseverated that there was not one of these plans but was liable to some objection, yet they were submitted with the design of forming bases upon which an intelligent committee might perfect a plan of limiting representation and reducing the expenses of the Grand Lodge.

The minority of the committee, James M. Austin, opposed a reduction in the number of representatives annually composing the Grand Lodge. First, because it was a viola-

tion of the Landmarks to interfere with the Master and Wardens of Lodges in that capacity. That less than five hundred representatives attended the Grand Lodge, and such a number was not too great for healthy legislation; thus, each and every Lodge has a voice in the making of laws for their own government. The minority stated:

“The only other question which remains to be considered is that of the ‘expense’ attending the present system of representation. In this connection the question may very properly be asked: ‘What are the Lodges taxed for, or for what is this large sum of money collected every year?’ Not, as some have imagined, to collect a large fund for charitable purposes, however noble and praiseworthy the principle of charity may be, and is admitted to be by every true-hearted Free Mason. The Grand Lodge is a *governmental* body, and for this alone were Grand Lodges established. The money collected from the Subordinate Lodges is to defray the necessary expenses of legislation for, and proper government of, the Craft. What is not needed for this object should be left with the Lodges, which are the legitimate and proper almoners of charity. And what is the principal inducement for Lodges to pay punctually their dues to Grand Lodge? Is it not that they may be represented at our annual gatherings? Take away this stimulus, and what would be the result? There would doubtless be a prevailing indifference as to whether the annual returns were made and dues paid or not. Hence would result confusion and an entire ignorance of the condition of the Craft throughout the jurisdiction. Taxation without representation is not held in much higher estimation by the American Free Mason than by the American citizen. It was one of the conditions of the ‘Compact,’ formed at the union of 1827, that ‘representatives shall be paid as heretofore.’

But the question may be asked, ‘Is the income sufficient to pay so many representatives?’ It is a law of the Grand Lodge that no representative can draw from the funds any more than is paid by the Lodge which he represents, and

fully one half of the Lodges pay something more than is drawn out by their delegates. The dues paid to the Grand Lodge for the thirty thousand affiliated Masons produce an income of \$15,000. Add to this the fees for initiation and registry, for Dispensations, certificates, and diplomas, and you have a sure income of at least \$18,000 per year. The sum paid to representatives has never yet exceeded \$10,000. When the amount required to pay delegates becomes larger by an increase in the number of Lodges to be represented, the resources will increase in the same ratio.

No serious constitutional changes should be made, especially in the composition of the Grand Lodge, the very point of all the detestable conflicts of the last thirty years, without the plea of *imperative necessity*."

The subject appears to have been buried among the rubbish of the Temple.

MAKING A MASON AT SIGHT.

The high prerogative of the Grand Master was exercised in 1862, in the matter of conferring the three degrees of Masonry at sight upon a plenipotentiary appointed by the National Government on an embassy to one of the imperial governments in the East Indies; the object being to grant the officer power to create and establish fraternal relations with a people whose highest classes practice the rites of Masonry.

THE RITUAL AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

A very able, painstaking Grand Lecturer, Frank W. Hopkins, M.D., made researches which he embodied in a report, and presented it to the Grand Lodge in June, 1862. We extract some data of value, although some of the deductions are not entirely approved.

"At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of England on the 24th of June, 1721, four years after the revival of Masonry and the formation of a Grand Lodge, among other

'General Regulations' then adopted, and by which the Craft have since been governed, we find the following: 'Every annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new regulations, or to alter these for the real benefit of this Ancient Fraternity, *provided* always that the *old Landmarks* be carefully preserved.' This proviso has frequently been reaffirmed by Grand Lodges formed since that time.

Previous to the revival of Masonry in 1717, the lectures, or 'examinations,' as they were called, consisted of fifty questions; but when used as a preliminary examination, they were reduced to fifteen. At this time Desaguliers and Anderson introduced a new formula, consisting of fourteen questions, which was used until 1730, when this was again remodeled and changed by Martin Clare. This arrangement, which received the sanction of the Grand Lodge, consisted of seventeen questions, and lasted but ten years, when, in 1740, it was superseded by an improved series, introduced by Dr. Manningham, which was composed of eighteen questions. This system continued in use until about 1760, when it was changed by Thomas Dunckerly, whose arrangement contained only ten questions, and was used but a short time, when, in 1763, this gave place to that of William Hutchinson.

In 1772 William Preston first introduced his new arrangement, which he divided into three sections, each of which consisted of seven questions. He afterward remodeled and extended the lectures to great length, and, to facilitate their acquirement, divided the first degree into six sections, the second into four, and the third into twelve. This arrangement continued to be used until the whole system was modified and arranged into that now in use in England, by Dr. Hemming, on the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813.

The History of Masonry in our own country, also, shows very clearly and conclusively that changes in the lectures, not by different individuals only, but by the same person, have not been unfrequent.

It will therefore be perceived that the lectures—and by lectures, I desire to be understood as referring to the language used to express the ideas,—have not been, and can not be, considered Landmarks; otherwise the system of Martin Clare, in 1730, would not have received the approbation of the Grand Lodge so soon after the adoption of the ‘General Regulations,’ in 1721.

We have no evidence, of which I am aware, that the Ritual or Ceremonies have, in any essential particular, been changed since the revival of Masonry in 1717. Although in the minor and unimportant details many changes may have occurred, still, in the great and important features, it remains the same. By a careful examination of the several forms of the lectures, or ‘examinations,’ of which I have already spoken, it will be perceived that, however diversified the language used may be, there is still a similarity of ideas pervading them all.

The lectures, like all language, consist of words used to express ideas, which ideas, or, at least, a portion of them, are contained in the work, and, constituting as they do the Ritual, are unchangeable. It is true, different words may be used to express the same idea, but it is equally true that certain words only will express any given idea in a clear, comprehensive, and unequivocal manner. Words are constantly changing in their application to the expression of ideas, but the ideas themselves remain the same. We only make use of different language, which, by common consent, has become changed in its meaning.

Hence we conclude that the Ritual or Ceremonies, and the ideas therein contained, are Landmarks, and, consequently, can not be changed; but that the lectures, or words used to express those ideas, are not Landmarks, and may be changed.”

The report was one of value, and attracted attention. The District Deputies set forth many views in relation to the work and lectures, but bore evidence to the universality of the forms and ceremonies in New York as imparted by the

Grand Lecturer. Nevertheless, some Deputies and other officers labored strenuously for a change, and some even for the adoption of the work of the "Order of Conservators," Memphis Rite. The Deputy of the first district favored a return to primitive forms and ceremonies, thus :

"Would it not be well to retrace our steps, repeal all laws upon this subject, and let those who venerate the 'Ancient Landmarks,' resuscitate the quaint and pure work of olden times, relieved of all 'modern improvements' and the innovations of enterprising, self-constituted lecturers ?

A return to that normal state, it is believed, would be productive of a healthy condition of the Craft ; and wherever the so-called ancient York Masonry is practiced, we should not be subjected to the mortification of being refused admission to Lodges, and achieving the unenviable distinction of being considered 'book Masons,' and impostors.

It is to be hoped that the Grand Lodge will take some definite action upon this vital subject, to the end that the true and ancient work may be practiced within the jurisdiction, and that not only a State, but national, uniformity may be attained, and that that harmony which is the strength and support of all institutions may be and remain with us evermore."

Notwithstanding, the Grand Lodge issued no new order as to Ritual.

No less than six officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge died within a few months, in the spring of 1862, among them the Grand Pursuivant, Oren Brown ; the Past District Deputy Grand Master, Edgar C. Dibble ; and the following officers of station :

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES HYDE, PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN,

was one of the Grand Stewards in 1861, and was Junior Grand Warden in 1854-56. He died at Richfield Springs, Otsego County, on May 1, 1862, at the age of sixty-eight

years. His body was buried with Masonic honors under the charge of Grand Marshal Amos H. Prescott. Brother Hyde "was a sincere lover of the principles of Masonry, and of its noble brotherhood of self-denying men." He served as Junior Grand Warden under the Grand Masters Joseph D. Evans and John L. Lewis, Jr. "He sleeps in the churchyard of his native village, surrounded by beautiful trees which were planted by his own hands with much care."

It may also be recorded in this connection, that it was in May of 1862 that the

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JOHN HORSPOOL, PAST GRAND TREASURER, died in the city of New York. The services of Brother Horspool as a Grand Officer were given during the struggling years of Masonry in 1844 to 1849, a period of five years, which he served as Grand Treasurer. As a Mason he was highly appreciated for his uprightness and integrity, and as a man for his candor and true-heartedness.

THE REVEREND JAMES H. PERRY, GRAND CHAPLAIN,

was in command of a regiment of volunteers, and in the service of his country, when he received a sudden warning of a fatal disease, which insidiously and rapidly worked upon his system, and on the 18th of June, 1862, resulted in his death. Although a preacher of the gospel, he was early in the field, and in ready response to the call of the country which summoned her sons to the battle-field. Brother James H. Perry was an earnest and ardent Mason, active in various duties in the Grand Lodge of which he was Chaplain in 1854 and 1855, and was ever ready to serve the Grand Body, which he temporarily did in the capacity of Junior Grand Warden, or in other stations where he could be utilized.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JARVIS M. HATCH, PAST SENIOR GRAND
WARDEN,

died in the summer of 1862, at the city of Rochester, New York. Brother Hatch was Junior Grand Warden in 1852



Daniel D. Tompkins

GRAND MASTER, 1820-1821.

and Senior Grand Warden in 1853. He was known among his peers for his firmness and decision of character. His allegiance to the Fraternity was strong; he was replete with accurate Masonic knowledge, and was deeply devoted to the great principle of justice to all men. His sincerity and zeal proved obstacles to his advancement of position, but he did more than yeoman's work as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

It was in the midsummer of the year 1862 that the

CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR

was laid in the city of Syracuse, New York, by Past Grand Master Finlay M. King, with Masonic rites.

On the 2d of August, 1863, the Grand Master, with the assistance of the Grand Lecturer, Joseph B. Chaffee, and many brethren, laid the corner-stone of the Universalist Church in Buffalo. The ceremonial attracted great attention, elicited favorable comment, and enforced a generous hospitality.

1863.

THE PEACE THAT REIGNED

in the great Fraternity was very elegantly expressed by the Grand Master in the following language:

“In years that are passed and not very remote, we have been afflicted with many vicissitudes; but through the magnanimity, forbearance, and devotion to the Craft on the part of many beloved brethren, some of whom are now around me, all our troubles have been happily healed, and the Fraternity of this State advanced to a proud and most influential position among the Grand Lodges of the world. That this happy state of facts should be maintained and perpetuated is the earnest desire of every member of the Craft; but it should be remembered that individual exertion can alone be made to underlie the continuance of our prosperity. The largest and most massive rock is formed of

particles the most minute. No aggregate can exist unless made up of individuals. This being so, each of us is admonished that we have a solemn and imperative duty cast upon us. A pilgrim was once ascending the side of a mountain on a bright and beautiful day; at his feet hurried a beautiful rill, gurgling music as it streamed along in its downward course, leaping from rock to rock, and its tiny spray dancing in the sunlight. 'Whither go you and whence came you?' said the traveler. 'Why not tarry and bask in the beams of this glorious sun?' The little voice of the streamlet replied: 'I have a solemn duty to perform. I am born of the dew-drops of the morning; those little diamonds are my tributaries; aggregated together we are hurrying onward in our mission. Behold, at your feet rolls a mighty river! I, and such as I, pay our tribute to it, and swell its greatness: it, and such as it, make up the mighty ocean which you see afar off, upon whose heaving bosom floats the commerce of the world.' Let us all keep this little allegory in view while performing the important duties of the Craft, and then to it and to us the blessings of God will follow."

The difficulties and malcontent that had for a long period controlled a large number of the members of

OLD CHENANGO VALLEY LODGE

had caused the Grand Lodge to reclaim the Warrant of that Lodge and to order a Dispensation to issue to a selected number of the members. The result was harmony, a healthy and prosperous organization, and the erection of a fine Hall.

A sudden change of front on the part of the Grand Lodge was witnessed in the action and reversal in 1862 and 1863, wherein the Grand Lodge had ordered that the

CONSTITUTION AND ALL AMENDMENTS SHALL BE READ

once in every six months in each Lodge in the State, at the first Communication in the months of September and

March. Its impracticability quickly became apparent, and the order was rescinded.

It appeared greatly to the honor of the Grand Lodge, that, while it was providing funds for the

BOARD OF RELIEF,

it was likewise looking favorably and to the benefit of two Past Grand Officers, Ebenezer Wadsworth and Finlay M. King ; both were able, earnest, ardent Masons in their time, and had earned consideration from the Grand Lodge as well as the Subordinate Bodies. In the former case the widow of the more than octogenarian was not forgotten. In 1863 the funds of the Board of Relief were exhausted. In addition to the \$1,600 provided by the Grand Lodge, contributing Lodges had subscribed \$1,365.75, and of this total of \$2,965.75, all except the cents had been expended. Legitimate applications had been largely increased by the unhappy divisions of the country, and Lodges had observedly declined to be free in their charity. A similar showing was apparent in the Masonic Relief Association of Brooklyn, whereby \$1,454.78 had been expended. The sum of \$1,500 was appropriated on the 5th of June, 1863, for the city of New York, and the further sum of \$1,500 for Brooklyn.

A reorganization of the Board of Relief of New York was had on the 19th of December, 1864. Frederick W. Herring was made President ; Royal G. Millard, W. W. Bibbins, and William H. Waring, Vice-Presidents ; George E. Simons, Secretary ; and W. M. Negus, Treasurer. A plan was devised to prevent indiscriminate alms-giving at the door of a Lodge, and a systematic scheme was perfected ; a like course was pursued in Brooklyn. Other Boards of Relief had thus an excellent base to model from. \$2,000 was set apart for the New York Board of Relief ; \$400 for Buffalo ; \$400 for Albany ; \$600 for Brooklyn, West, and \$200 for Brooklyn, East ; and over \$700 were specially donated in Grand Lodge by name. This total amount was increased in

1865 to \$4,600. Of this sum \$600 set apart for charitable relief to persons applying to the Boards of Relief in the city of New York and in the Western District of Brooklyn was not used, and in the succeeding year that sum was retained for use under similar circumstances. In addition thereto, \$5,000 was appropriated for the Board of Relief for 1866.

MASONIC BURIAL SERVICE.

The subject of a formal burial service had occupied the attention of the officers of the Fraternity for much time, and finally resulted in the presentation of a form by the Grand Chaplain, R. L. Schoonmaker, to be observed under certain restrictions. The form was brief, and is recited in the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge*, the 4th of June, 1863, page 194. While for the time being this was adopted, the subject again came before a committee, of which Thomas S. Sommers was Chairman, who asked, in 1865, for further time to report; but the committee, not taking any action, was discharged in June, 1868.

DIMIT.

Grand Master John J. Crane, in his address of June, 1863, forcibly called the attention of the Grand Lodge to that section of the Constitution which provided that dimission from a Lodge shall be the joint action of a member seeking to dimit and of the Lodge. The Grand Master asserted that in practice the theory did not commend itself to favorable consideration.

“That there is no valid reason why a brother in good standing, if not a Master or Warden, who has discharged all of his pecuniary obligations to his Lodge, and so long as he leaves enough members to form a working Lodge, should not be permitted to dimit of his own volition, and without taking any vote whatever on the subject. It is impossible to enforce the regular attendance of a member of a Lodge

who has been foiled in his effort to withdraw from it, except by the service of a summons upon him previously to each communication. Even that compulsory process might be evaded by a brother, if he should so choose, without making him liable to the infliction of any penalty. If a brother has conscientious scruples, which, if disclosed, would involve the honor of his family, against associating with a member of his Lodge; or from any other cause leading to the same result, what becomes the necessary effect? The brother either suffers his name to be struck from the rolls for the non-payment of dues, or pays dues for privileges which he can not conscientiously enjoy, and avoids attendance on his Lodge. Hence it is that the Craft loses the services of a good member, and virtually puts him out of the pale of association with a Lodge which he can call his own, by preventing his affiliation with one more congenial to his taste or his sense of propriety."

This subject was considered by a committee of seven, who reported unanimously, "that it was for the welfare of the Lodge and the rights of the brethren, that dimission should not be a joint action, but the act of a member at his discretion;" and so the Grand Lodge held.

CAN A NON-RESIDENT BE A MASTER?

A singular and pointed difference of opinion was brought before the Grand Lodge for decision in 1863, in consequence of the Grand Master having decided that members of a Lodge who were non-residents could not constitutionally be elected and installed as Masters of Lodges; and thus those brethren who had been elected to preside over Lodges Nos. 62, 241, 402, and 467 ought not to be installed or permitted to serve in such capacity, as they resided in a sister State. The Warrants were severally transferred to the Senior Wardens. The subject went to a committee consisting of seven who in time were Grand Masters, five of whom made a majority report against the decision of the Grand Master,

and one a minority to sustain his decision. The majority report was upheld.

The Master of one of the Lodges referred to was Brother William T. Woodruff of Manhattan, No. 62, and by this Lodge there had been presented a Memorial, which also was referred to the committee. Brother Woodruff was a resident of New Jersey, when he was made a Mason in 1858. He was elected Senior Warden in December, 1859, and Master in 1860, and unanimously re-elected in December, 1861 and in 1862. The majority of the committee reported:

“It is believed by your Committee that the Ancient Landmarks of Masonry authorize and allow each and every member of a Lodge, with the qualifications hereinafter named, to enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any member thereof. This is a law in Masonry which has come down to us through the vista of unnumbered generations in the past, and certainly for nine centuries, if not since the time when the Roman Cæsar visited England in the first century of the Christian era. Suppose, however, the rule was first established when the first General Assembly of Masons was held in Britain, in the tenth century; we have a period of over nine hundred years, through all which time these rights, privileges, and immunities have been unquestioned. We are confirmed in this belief by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York, which incorporates many of the old charges and laws, and among them those which declare that:

1. ‘All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only.’ Charge 18.

2. ‘That no one can be elected Master of a warranted Lodge (except at its first election) but a Master Mason who shall have served as Warden.’ Section 8, subdivision 19.

3. ‘Every member in good standing is entitled to one vote, and every voter is eligible to any office in the Lodge, except that of Master.’ Section 36.

The exception here made has reference to subdivision 19 of section 8, which requires that the Master elect shall have

previously served as Warden. This is the only exception or reservation. In all other respects each and every member is eligible to any office in the Lodge.

The Memorialists in the case of Manhattan Lodge refer to the criticism made by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of this Grand Lodge to the action of the Grand Lodge of 'Texas' some years since, in attempting to remove from the Ancient Constitutions of Masonry the prerequisite of service as a Warden, before a member shall be eligible to the office of Master. One of the members of your Committee was the writer of that criticism; but the Memorialists are mistaken about the Grand Lodge whose action was thus criticised. It was the Grand Lodge of Georgia; and it then stood, and still stands, alone among the Grand Lodges of the United States which have thought proper to attempt this innovation, for they generally approved of that criticism as just and proper. And if the authority amounts to anything in the cases at issue here, it goes to show that there is no qualification whatever to the eligibility of a Master Mason to any office within the gift of a Lodge, as will be readily perceived on a moment's consideration. It argues that *any member* of the Lodge, whether he reside one mile or one thousand miles from the place of holding the Lodge meetings, or whether he reside in the same or in any other geographical or political section of the country, is equally eligible to office in the Lodge.

So much for the common law, which is the universal law in Masonry. But an examination of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of New York, the action of this body, and the decisions of the Grand Masters which have been approved by the Grand Lodge, will also show that the domicile of a member can have no effect on his rights and privileges, except in so far as local legislation has abridged these rights and privileges. The Constitution declares, as before stated, in effect, that every member is eligible to any office in any Lodge, except that he must have served as Warden. Grand Master Lewis decided, in 1859,

'That a Lodge may elect a Master duly qualified, who

resides out of the jurisdiction, if he be a member of a Lodge within it.'

This decision was approved by the Grand Lodge.

But, on the other hand, the Constitution declares, section 39, that a vacancy occurs when the Lodge officer removes beyond the jurisdiction. The decision of Grand Master King, in 1862, is to the same effect: that 'the permanent removal of a Master of a Lodge from this State to another, vacates his office, but not his membership in the Lodge.'

The Constitution and the decisions last referred to, mean no more nor less than that such removal shall take place after the election of the Master; for there can be no removal 'beyond the jurisdiction' when the member's residence and domicile are out of the jurisdiction when he is elected; and this non-residence must also be such as to render the officer incapable of discharging his official duties. And hence the Grand Lodge, by its Constitution, made this removal evidence of incapability to serve. Any other construction of the term 'removal' would not only abrogate the Ancient Charges and Constitutions of the Craft, but would pervert and distort that phrase or word to a meaning which was never intended should be given to it. It is proper to say that, whenever the common law of Masonry is infringed—and by this common law we mean the old Charges and Ancient Constitutions and Landmarks—the statutes, regulations, or decisions changing it are to be strictly construed, and nothing is to be intended beyond what the plain language of these statutes, regulations, and decisions import. Hence the word 'removal,' and all other words of similar import, are to be construed according to what they mean in common use.

It was the design of your Committee to present, in this report, the opinions and decisions affecting the question now before us, from the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge* during the past quarter of a century, all tending in the same direction of the conclusions to which we here arrive; but it will suffice to refer to the *Transactions* of 1847, at page 53; of 1848, at pages 73 and 74; of 1853 and of 1857, at page 110, where

the same principles are involved, either as defining Lodge jurisdiction, or placing restrictions thereupon.

The Committee recommend

1. That each and every member of a Lodge in good standing is eligible to the office of Master thereof, with the single qualification that he shall have previously served as Warden.

2. That if such membership be constitutionally and lawfully acquired, he is *personally* not only under the jurisdiction of his particular Lodge, but of the Grand Lodge under which that Lodge hails, and that it is not necessary that either have territorial jurisdiction over the place of his domicile; it is his *Masonic* and not his *actual* home which gives this jurisdiction.

3. Removal beyond the 'jurisdiction' only destroys the right to office *after* it is filled, and must follow and not *precede* the election, and the sole fact of non-residence is no bar to an election.

JOHN L. LEWIS, JR.,	} Committee."
FINLAY M. KING,	
C. F. PAIGE,	
JOSEPH D. EVANS,	
J. W. SIMONS,	

Right Worshipful Robert D. Holmes, from the same committee, presented the following minority report.

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Jurisprudence, etc., to which was referred that part of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's address which relates to non-resident Masters of Lodges, begs leave to make a minority report as follows:

This portion of your Committee believes that a non-resident Master of a Lodge is an anomaly which should be unknown to Masonry. That it is a like violation of the spirit of the Constitution and of good Masonic policy, that a Mason who is an actual resident of a foreign State should

be permitted to be elected to the Mastership, and afterward perform the functions of a Master, of a Lodge in the State.

The Constitution inflicts (section 39, subdivision 3) a penalty on any Master who shall remove out of this jurisdiction; and that penalty is, that his office shall become vacant and he be stripped of his powers. Why should this be, if it is not the direct intention of the Constitution to declare that Masters of our Lodges must reside in this jurisdiction? It can not be claimed that this glaring anomaly may be presented, that removal from the jurisdiction strips of office, and yet that a brother who resides out of the jurisdiction, and who never resided in it, can be clothed with the powers of that office. Good sense and sound reason appear to forbid that any such illogical interpretation shall be put on the fundamental law. In the section referred to, 'death' and 'removal' have the same effect—they vacate the office.

Every Master of a Lodge is eligible to the office of Grand Master, and hence to that of Deputy Grand Master. The compact which was made at the first union of Lodges in this State subsequently to the troubles of 1820, and in 1827, was declared to be 'a fundamental law of the Grand Lodge never to be disturbed.' This compact also declared certain things which have been embodied in our Constitution, in section 93. A perusal of that section will show that when it treats of different sections of the State, it means an actual and not a mere Masonic residence in such portions, on the part of the officials there named. The Grand Master must be chosen 'from the city, or within ten miles of the City Hall,' and the 'Deputy Grand Master shall be chosen from the country,' or *vice versa*. How, then, can a Master of a Lodge who lives in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Iowa, England, or China be eligible to the office of Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master, on the fiction that he resides in either the city or country sections of this State, because he belongs to a Lodge in one of those sections? Yet, says the old Charge, every Mason who has acted as the Master of a particular Lodge can be the Grand Master. How stands the matter in this point of view? If you decide that a non-

resident Master of a Lodge here is not eligible to the office of Grand or Deputy Grand Master, you make a singular distinction between such and those Masters of Lodges who actually reside in this State. If you decide that a non-resident Master of a Lodge *is* eligible to those offices, you clearly, in my humble judgment, violate section 93 in letter as well as spirit.

These are a few legal reasons why the majority report should not be sustained, and why the Grand Master's decision should be recognized as the law of this Grand Lodge.

Underlying all this, however, is the great question of jurisdiction, which suggests itself in view of what I have already stated.

I most earnestly hope that this Grand Lodge will not, by sustaining the majority report of your Committee, render itself liable to be accused by our sister Grand Lodges of an act which will inevitably be declared grossly inconsistent, and which, by the force of sound reasoning, must soon be repealed by its own action.

In conclusion, I submit the following resolution :

Resolved, The decision No. XVI. of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, John J. Crane, be declared to be the law of this Grand Lodge.

ROBERT D. HOLMES."

GRAND OFFICERS.

But little change in the personnel of the officers of the Grand Lodge had taken place in 1863, save in the election of Clinton F. Paige for Grand Master; J. B. Yates Sommers for Deputy; Orrin Welch was appointed Grand Marshal in place of Frederick W. Herring; Jotham Post, Grand Standard Bearer in lieu of Robert G. Cornell; Edmund L. Judson in lieu of Thomas S. Pope, Grand Sword Bearer; Theophilus Pratt in lieu of James Gibson, Senior Grand Deacon.

CLINTON F. PAIGE, GRAND MASTER.

The active Masonic life of Brother Paige may be measured by the number of years that have passed since he was

permitted to behold the hieroglyphic light. All the paths of the great Brotherhood have been well trodden by him, and, from his apparent sturdiness of step and movement, those paths will be much further worn ere the day of rest and contentment will arrive.

Brother Paige is not only a New Yorker by birth, but by all that makes life worth living. For many years his home has been at Binghamton, New York ; but his tendency to city life, as well as business, brings him frequently to the metropolis. While crossing the border of sixty-seven years (1894), he appears much younger, and in no wise has lost his elasticity of step, nor quickness of intellect.

In the Institution of Masonry he became the warm friend of John Livy Lewis, under whose Grand Mastership Brother Paige first filled the important position of Junior Grand Warden in 1858, and was re-elected in the succeeding year. For the following two years 1860-61, he was elected Senior Grand Warden ; in 1862, Deputy Grand Master ; which was followed by two years service as Grand Master, to wit, in 1863-64. He positively refused a third term. Nevertheless, for the succeeding twenty years the Communications of the Grand Lodge have always found him ready for service or counsel.

Brother Paige was born in Dryden, Tompkins County, September 10, 1827, and was early designated "doctor" in consequence of the profession of his father. The father died in 1838, and was followed by the mother in 1844.

Brother Paige was made a Mason in Syracuse Lodge, No. 102, in 1851. He was one of the original petitioners, in 1852, of Central City Lodge, No. 305, and remains a member of that Lodge. He was its first Senior Deacon ; was elected the Senior Warden, and, when the Charter was granted, was elected the Master. This office he retained for several years, and, indeed, until he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State.

Brother Paige was educated at Cortland Academy ; was admitted to the bar, September 5, 1848, five days before he was twenty-one years of age, but not sworn till later. He

was exalted in Syracuse Chapter, and, having affiliated with Binghamton Chapter, was elected High Priest, and so continued for seven years. Companion Paige was knighted in Utica Commandery by "Old Peter Brewer," who, as usual, insisted on singing his hymn of "Jacob's Ladder," and ended with,

"When we've been there ten thousand years,
Bright shining as the sun,
We've no less days to sing God's praise,
Than when we first begun—

No, my brother, not one moment—" all in the same breath.

Subsequently Brother Paige organized Central City Commandery, and presided over it as the "Most Eminent Grand Master" for six years; after which he affiliated with Malta Commandery of Binghamton, and, having been elected, was its Commander for several years. (For portrait see vol. iii. p. 558.)

SOME STATISTICS.

In 1853 the highest numbered Lodge was 288, and the number then working was 237. Ten years thereafter the highest number was 524, of which 476 were working Lodges. The income had increased in the same time from \$13,145 to \$19,845. The number of Masons had more than doubled.

In 1862, 48 Lodges had more than 100 and less than 150 members.

14	"	"	"	"	150	"	"	"	200	"
6	"	"	"	"	200	"	"	"	250	"
1	Lodge	"	"	"	250	"	"	"	300	"

In 1864 the number of Lodges had increased to 489, comprising a membership of about 41,000. In the following year the number of initiations was 8,591, and 32 Dispensations for the establishment of new Lodges had been granted.

In juxtaposition with the above, we find Pennsylvania with 174 Lodges and a membership of 13,988, the increase for the year being 977 initiations. The Lodge numbers, however, ran up to 343.

There was referred to the Grand Master in June, 1863, an incidental inter-State difficulty as to

BRADFORD LODGE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND ELLICOTTVILLE LODGE,
NO. 307, NEW YORK,

which created a ruffle for a brief period, and was occasioned by the old-time difficulty of border Lodges interfering with State jurisdiction. The ambition of Bradford Lodge had overbalanced its discretion, and hence all intercourse with it by New York Masons was interdicted.

CONSERVATORS OF MASONRY.

During the passing years an eminent Mason of Kentucky, but possessing peculiarities in character, professed to have discovered, by his researches, what he called the true Preston Webb Work, and attempted to introduce it into various jurisdictions, frequently in opposition to the wishes of the Grand Lodge and leading Masons of the State. The Grand Conservator bound his followers to use all efforts to secure the adoption of his work by the various Grand Lodges. They called themselves the "Conservators' Association." A feeling of strong opposition sprang up among the components of many Grand Lodges, who denounced the scheme unsparingly. The Grand Lodge of Missouri made it a personal matter, and solemnly declared the Association a corrupt one, treasonable to the Institution of Masonry, and subversive of its sacred interests, honor, and perpetuation. It declared non-intercourse with its adherents, and adopted the following resolution among many others :

"That the Grand Lodge under which Robert Morris, the 'chief Conservator,' holds, or pretends to hold, membership, be respectfully and fraternally requested by this Grand Lodge to bring him to condign and merited punishment for the high crime with which he now stands self-convicted; and that all our sister Grand Lodges be requested to join us

in this our solemn demand, and to co-operate with us in the total suppression of the criminal innovations of said Association.”

New York, through its Grand Lecturer, Joseph B. Chaffee, and others, took decided stand against any innovation of its work, stating it would not do “to imitate a former teacher of this work, by carrying the standard work in his memory and the Conservator’s in his hand; and that our friends, both in city and country, are beginning to understand the true character of the self-appointed Conservator.” Thus giving evidence of the determination to maintain the integrity and dignity of this Grand Lodge, and to tolerate no change in its work and lectures.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS ADOPTED, 1863.

The Grand Lodge adopted the amendment to the Constitution, subdivision 6, section 82, so as to read: “To make a full and correct return to the Grand Lodge annually (previous to the *fifteenth day* of May) of all the members of the Lodge, in the form hereafter mentioned in section —.”

Section 121 was amended so as to read, “It is *required* of the Subordinate Lodges in each district to pay the necessary expenses of their District Deputy Grand Master, incurred while in the discharge of his official duties in such district.”

CYPHER OR MNEMONICS.

The following was the decision of the Grand Lodge in 1864:

“*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, the printing and publication in cypher or mnemonics of any portion of the *Ritual of Masonry* not purely monitorial, is a shameful departure from Masonic propriety, and a violation of Masonic obligation, and receives the unqualified condemnation of this Grand Lodge.”

In 1865 Deputy William H. Rowe of the tenth district, anticipating serious consideration of a complaint incident to the use of the system of mnemonics, resigned his office, to which Brother Orson Hedding was appointed.

1864.

RAPID MASONIC ADVANCEMENT.

It is quite apparent that the Grand Officers were struggling to obliterate the practice of granting Dispensations to confer two or more degrees on a candidate in a single day. Importunities were incessant, but as persistently denied, and applications were becoming less numerous. A further question of moment, was to break down the barrier of right on the part of a brother to

ARREST THE INITIATION OR ADVANCEMENT

of an applicant at any time prior to the conferring of the obligation. The Grand Masters were firm and decided, declaring that our whole structure was founded upon the principle of unanimity and concord; and this can only be preserved by guarding sacredly the rights, and respecting, without suspicion or reserve, the Masonic conscience of every member. To this purpose, Grand Master Paige, in 1864, gave serious and lengthy comment.

SORROW LODGES.

Upon the death of Brother J. B. Yates Sommers, the Grand Master, in announcing the same by circular, requested that Commemorative, or Sorrow Lodges be held by the brethren throughout the jurisdiction. This request was very generally complied with, and gave effect to a recommendation of the Grand Master, in 1864, for the permanent establishment of Lodges of Sorrow, commemorative of the virtues of our departed brethren, and thus demonstrate that



Steen Nenselaes.

GRAND MASTER, 1825-1829.

the fraternal ties of our Institution are more powerful than death, and more enduring than the grave.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JOHN B. YATES SOMMERS, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The lamp of life was extinguished at the early age of thirty-five, of the loved Deputy Grand Master J. B. Y. Sommers. It was in November, 1863, that the end came to the victim of that insidious disease, consumption. In a eulogy, Grand Master Clinton F. Paige thus alludes, in 1864, to the loss of his Deputy :

“ Those who saw him at our last annual gathering, when he was chosen to the second office in your gift, would scarcely have dreamed that death had already marked him for its own. But a few days after the close of the session, and before the echoes of our meeting had faded from the ear, he was attacked with symptoms that unmistakably pointed to a fatal termination. A voyage to Europe proved to be of no avail, and in the early fall he returned to his family to prepare for the final parting on earth ; and though but in the years of his early manhood, when the world seems brightest, and hope weaves its most attractive phantasms in the human heart, he laid him down to die, with that pious resignation so well becoming a Mason, and which makes the man, even while yet on earth, but little lower than the angels. Of a singularly amiable disposition, acquaintance with him was but the precursor of admiration for his noble qualities, and warm and lasting friendship for so true a man. Exemplary in all the relations of life, generous, gentle, and altogether unselfish, his estimation of, and devotion to, the Institution of Freemasonry was necessarily in keeping with those attributes of character.”

His life was gentleness and kindness. He held the highest office, save one, in the gift of the Fraternity, not as the prize of ambition, but a well-merited token of gratitude for

past services. Bright hopes were entertained of him for a long series of years of usefulness in the cause of universal brotherhood. He was ardent in all his undertakings, and gave to the profession of the law all the energies of a nature profoundly convinced of the truth that its powers should not rest in inglorious ease, but be devoted to the dissemination of the principle of the love of man and the love of God.

“ . . . His memory is the shrine
 Of pleasant thoughts, soft as the scent of flowers ;
 Calm as on windless eve the sun's decline ;
 Sweet as the song of birds among the bowers ;
 Rich as a rainbow, with its hues of light ;
 Pure as the moonbeams of an autumn night—
 Weep not for him ! ”

A recommendation was made in the Grand Lodge, “that a formula or ritual for a Lodge of Sorrow be prepared for the guidance of Lodges which may desire to pay this touching tribute to the memory of their fraternal dead.”

The formula was ordered, prepared, approved, and promulgated in 1865.

GRAND OFFICERS.

The election for Grand Officers was held on the 9th of June, and the officers generally of 1863 were re-elected, except that Robert D. Holmes was made Deputy Grand Master ; Edmund L. Judson, Grand Standard Bearer ; and Edward M. Banks, Grand Sword Bearer.

The oft-suggested notion of a

NORTH AMERICAN MASONIC CONGRESS

loomed up on the vista in 1864. Grand Master William E. Sanford of Connecticut had been elected presiding officer at the general assemblage held in New York on the 5th of September, 1863, and Brother Pearl had been made Secretary, *pro tem*. The first session had been held in Chicago ;

vacancies in office filled at the meeting convened in New York. At these earlier conventions it was stated "to be inexpedient to take any definite action as to the permanent organization of a congress till the state of the country would allow all the States to be represented." Brother Pearl, through the committee which had the general report in charge, concludes :

"When the storm of battle shall be hushed, and the reign of reason and fraternal feeling shall succeed the reign of discord and violence, we will hope for a season when the still small voice of Masonic charity may be heard. If a general convention of the Masonic Fraternity can be secured for deliberate counsel in relation to the fate and future of our once glorious, but now afflicted, country, we can cheerfully submit to its decision the question, so long agitated, of a permanent national organization of Freemasonry, for the welfare of the Craft, the country, and our common humanity."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in their report to the Grand Lodge in 1864, set forth, that there were two leading objections urged against a National Body by its opponents :

1. That it is clothed with *powers dangerous* to the State jurisdictions.
2. That it is a *weak* body, destitute of power and inherent vitality.

New York appointed delegates to this congress at its first meeting, and when the proceedings of the congress were brought before the Grand Lodge, they were laid on the table *without reading* and *without debate*.

LODGES TO RECOMMEND DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Grand Masters complained that little or no attention of the Lodges was given to the 115th section of the Constitution,

which set forth that each Lodge, in any Masonic district, may annually, before the first Monday in May, recommend, etc., a suitably qualified person to be appointed as District Deputy Grand Master for such district.

Fourteen Dispensations had been granted during the year ending June 1, 1864.

A unique act was performed by the Grand Lodge in presenting, for services rendered, an elegant case of surgical instruments to Past Grand Master Dr. John J. Crane.

NELSON RANDALL, PAST GRAND MASTER.

Brother Randall was a native of Herkimer County in New York State, but had been a resident of the city of Buffalo for over thirty years. He first saw Masonic light in Western Star Lodge, No. 239, in the year 1824. This Lodge succumbed to the anti-Masonic blast that swept over the land, and Masonry lay dormant in that locality until about 1844, when Brother Randall, with others, petitioned for a Charter, and Hiram Lodge sprung into existence in 1845. Brother Randall was second Master of that Lodge during the years 1847 and 1848. In 1850 he was one of the petitioners for Erie Lodge, No. 161, of which he was the first Master, he being at that time Deputy Grand Master of this State. With this Lodge he remained affiliated until his death. Although an unfortunate reverse in his circumstances required the constant exercise of all his energies during the last few years of his life, and prevented his active participation in the labors of the Fraternity, yet he was ever ready to give advice and assistance to his brethren when opportunity offered. He died suddenly, of disease of the heart, on the 25th day of February, 1864, aged sixty-three years, and was buried by Erie Lodge, No. 161, with Masonic honors, the Masters and members of all the Lodges being in attendance, and the military of the city acting as an escort. He was ever the kind-hearted brother and courteous gentleman, and died as he lived, the true Mason, regretted by all who were

admitted to his acquaintance. His memory will ever be cherished by his brethren.

"My sincere desire," said he, on retiring from office as Grand Master, "is to descend from this high position, and remain upon a level with my brethren, an humble workman in the building which we have erected to God, and dedicated to His holy name."

Brother Randall was well known and highly respected for his sterling virtues and public usefulness, being at the time of his death one of the coroners of the county of Erie, and Major-General commanding the Eighth Division of the National Guard of the State.

Brother Randall was Junior Warden in 1849, Deputy Grand Master in 1850 and 1851, and Grand Master in 1852. At the close of his term of office he declined a re-election.

EBENEZER WADSWORTH, GRAND SECRETARY.

Ebenezer Wadsworth was born November 19, 1778, at New Lebanon, in this State, and his first occupation in life was that of a merchant. He was initiated in Unity Lodge, No. 9 (then No. 17), July 1, 1802, and was passed and raised on the 13th of the same month. From that time forward, a period of sixty years, he evinced the same eager interest in Masonry as in the days of his younger manhood. Within a year from his initiation he became a Royal Arch Mason, and in 1804 High Priest of Lebanon Chapter, No. 13, and in 1805 a member of the Grand Chapter. At that convocation he was appointed Grand Visitor (or Lecturer), and held that position for over fifty years, missing but one meeting of the Grand Chapter during that period. He was Grand Scribe in 1806, and Grand Secretary in 1825 and 1826. During this time he was successively Master of Unity Lodge, No. 9; Wadsworth, No. 84 (extinct); Apollo, No. 48 (now 13); and since of Cohoes, No. 116; and Wadsworth, No. 417. In 1814 he was appointed by Most Worshipful De Witt Clinton, then Grand Master, a Grand Visitor, having in charge all the Lodges in sixteen river counties. This position, an

arduous one, embracing not only supervision, but instruction in work and lectures, he occupied until 1820. In 1823 he was chosen Grand Secretary, and was re-elected for two successive years. In 1843 he was delegate from this State to the Baltimore convention for promoting uniformity of work and lectures, and was the single dissenter in that body. Until the last months of his life he worked in Lodge and Chapter, as if the weight of fourscore years was not upon him. He passed away in September, 1863, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Brother E. Wadsworth was an aged and faithful servant of the Craft—faithful alike in the days of his early manhood, when the world had the bright attractions which youth ever sees in its varying phases; faithful when the storm of persecution raged around our temples, and the firmest lips were blanched with fear; faithful when the snows of more than eighty winters were gathered in silver tokens upon his brow, and the palsying grip of poverty made feebler the tottering step, and added its sorrows to the multiplied cares of a long and active life. At last the welcome summons came, and in the quiet rest of the grave he knows no longer the tears and the strife of the world.

THE OLD CHARGES OF 1721.

The Committee on Jurisprudence in June, 1864, had their attention called to the fact, that, in printing the preface to the Constitution of New York the Old Charges were those of the Grand Lodge of England. The Committee thought it would be better to substitute in lieu of these the Ancient Charges in the Constitution of 1721. A resolution was consequently adopted that, in the next published edition of the Constitution, the Old Charges of 1721 be published instead of those of 1738. (These Old Charges will be found in pp. 17-29, vol. i. of this History.)

The custom of granting Dispensations for new Lodges,

which had been looked upon with disfavor for a long time, was revised so far as the establishment of

COPERNICUS LODGE

was concerned. It was argued there was but one Lodge in Williamsburg, in a German population of nearly 30,000. Copernicus Lodge was accordingly established to aid the opportunity of attendance, and was given number 545.

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATION.

The fruitful subject of questions for the Grand Master to answer, was to desire him to decide special cases of maiming or other personal defect that might disqualify candidates for Freemasonry. The ground assumed was a strict construction of the regulation, but opportunity in every case was seized upon to disabuse the minds of the questioners that the Grand Master had any more power to permit a departure from the strict letter of the Constitution than the humblest Mason.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION IN 1864.

Subdivision 8, section 100, was amended to read: "For every person initiated into a Lodge, \$3.50; *three dollars whereof shall be appropriated to the increase of the Hall and Asylum Fund.*"

Section 60 was amended to read: "When charges are preferred in a Lodge against a member or 'a non-affiliated Mason, Commissioners shall be appointed in like manner from among its members, by the Master in the Chair, and the trial be conducted, in all respects, like the preceding, so far as the same is applicable, subject to a like appeal."

Section 52 of Title IX., Part 1, of the Constitution, was repealed.

Section 22 was amended so as to read: "A Lodge has power to initiate, pass, and raise but five candidates at the same time; nor shall the third degree even be conferred in a less interval than four weeks from the time of initiation, except by Dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy, nor without proof of proficiency before advancement."

1865.

ST. CECILE AND THE GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge in June, 1865, met at the rooms No. 446 Broadway; it was in the afternoon, and, after the usual routine of opening and other perfunctory duties, it warmly received the address of the Grand Master, Clinton F. Paige, who announced many matters of action taken by him *inter regnum* of the Grand Lodge sessions, among which was the granting of a Dispensation to a Lodge to be known as St. Cecile, composed entirely of musicians and artists, whose business pursuits occupied their evenings, and who were therefore deprived of the privileges of Lodge attendance. They were authorized to hold their Communications in the daytime exclusively, and their labors, to a certain extent, had justified the confidence reposed in them by the Deputy Grand Master in granting the Dispensation. The opening service of the Grand Lodge had evinced the propriety of the act as a favorable one.

A very just and handsome compliment was paid to the Grand Lecturer, Joseph B. Chaffee, for the thoughtful, impressive, and admirable manner in which he had discharged the arduous duties of his office.

A GRAND LODGE IN ITALY AND A GRAND LODGE IN NEVADA

were presented for admission by the Grand Master, within the circle of recognized Grand Lodges. This was assented

to as to the Grand Lodge of Nevada, but declined as to that of Italy, by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, on the ground that it claimed the right of constituting Lodges in all parts of the world, a right which could not be conceded.

The local municipal ceremonies incident to

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States, were participated in by the members of the Fraternity, by taking a prominent position in the street procession. Over five thousand of the brethren, in regalia draped with crape and evergreen, participated.

THE NUCLEUS OF A LIBRARY

took form in pursuance of the remarks of the Grand Master in his Annual Address, that a proposition had been made to the Grand Lodge to accept the custody of the Masonic library owned by the Cosmopolitan Library Association. The library had been purchased with the contributions of the Craft, and placed in the hands of Trustees. The books were lying in store; subsequently, on motion of Brother Clinton F. Paige, it was "resolved, that the Grand Lodge accept the custody of the Cosmopolitan Library, and that it be referred to the Grand Master to make such disposition in regard to it as to him may appear just."

An attempt was made to establish greater symmetry and order between the

LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN MASONRY

as to the work, and aiming at a change in that of the Grand Lodge to make it conform to, and correspond with, the work or ritualism of the Grand Chapter, as nearly as

may be, wherever there existed a similarity of expression. The Grand Lodge, however, gave little heed to the suggestion, and pursued its usual course of requiring the standard work.

During the disastrous

CONFLAGRATION IN BUFFALO,

in the winter of 1864-65, the two Masonic Halls, occupied by Washington Lodge, No. 240; Modestia, No. 340; Queen City, No. 358; and Ancient Landmarks, No. 441, were unfortunately destroyed. The brethren deprived of their Lodge-rooms met with the brethren who occupied Masonic Hall, 220 Main Street, and were furnished with as ample accommodation as could be, where so many different bodies were obliged to occupy the same hall. The brethren, feeling the want of more ample accommodation, resolved to unite and build a hall; they accordingly applied to the legislature, and succeeded in obtaining a liberal charter for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the determined opposition of the Grand Officers not to further multiply the number of Lodges, and which in two years was entirely lost sight of, circumstances presented themselves so urgently that they caused the granting, in 1865, of a

DISPENSATION TO FESSLER LODGE

which was intended to accommodate many Germans, who were to be permitted to work in the German language. This placed one more Lodge under the jurisdictional care of Brother C. F. Bauer, who had charge of the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Lodges located in the first, second, and third districts. This Latin district, established in 1861, was found in May, 1865, to consist of twenty Lodges, as follows:

NUMBER.	LODGES.	CONSTITUTED.	MEMBERS.	
			Active.	Hon'y.
GERMAN.				
12	Trinity	March 23, 1795	81	1
54	German Union	April 14, 1819	118	9
86	Pythagoras	April 2, 1841	77	7
179	German Pilgrim	March 27, 1850	111	4
182	Germania	Sept. 2, 1849	99	1
199	Harmony	Oct. 12, 1849	79	4
202	Zschokke	Aug. 15, 1851	61	2
232	Navigator	July 7, 1851	63	.....
268	Hermann	June 23, 1852	176	.....
279	King Solomon	Oct. 31, 1852	116	3
304	Schiller	Jan. 21, 1853	49	2
356	United Brothers	June 14, 1855	143	2
512	Humboldt	June 3, 1861	113	5
545	Copernicus	June 15, 1864	34	.....
U. D.	Fessler .....	.....	27	.....
			1,347	40
FRENCH.				
17	L'Union Française	Dec. 26, 1797	33	4
373	La Sincérité	July 5, 1855	50	8
410	La Clémentine Amitié Cosmopolite.	June 4, 1857	22	7
SPANISH.				
387	La Fraternidad	June 16, 1856	28	2
ITALIAN.				
542	Garibaldi	June 11, 1864	40	3
			1,520	64

A change was made in

THE ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

for 1865. Robert D. Holmes was placed in the Grand East, and the Senior Grand Warden, Stephen H. Johnson, was made the Deputy Grand Master; James Gibson was promoted from Junior to Senior Grand Warden; John R. Anderson was elected Junior Grand Warden; Charles L. Church, who had served for twelve years as Grand Treasurer, was

re-elected, but died on the 22d of June following, and John W. Simons, Past Grand Master, was appointed to fill the vacancy; James M. Austin, M.D., was re-elected Grand Secretary; the Reverend Brothers R. L. Schoonmaker, Charles L. Platt, and Ferdinand C. Ewer were appointed Grand Chaplains; Orrin Welch was retained as Grand Marshal; Edmund L. Judson as Grand Standard Bearer; and Henry Clay Preston as Grand Sword Bearer. The Deacons were William T. Woodruff and George H. Raymond, and the Grand Lecturer, Joseph B. Chaffee.

ROBERT D. HOLMES, GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Master of 1865-66 was one of strong convictions, and, with the manful courage to battle in every case wherein he deemed he was right, he was much admired for his determination of character. He was self-made and self-reliant.

Robert D. Holmes was born in the city of New York. He was, in boyhood, a pupil in Public School No. 3, and his school education closed as a member of the ninth class. His boyhood was a constant struggle for life and light, under great obstacles. He fought and conquered in the race of diligence, and had his reward.

Soon after coming of age, he was employed by Henry Eckford as his private secretary, and with him visited Europe, and traveled several years abroad. On his return he prosecuted the study of the law as a profession, in the office of William Jay Haskett, Esq., and soon after his admission made rapid advances with his brethren of the law, finally securing the intimate friendship of some of the leaders of the profession.

He was the warm and frequent companion of the Honorable Judge James T. Brady, whom he made a Mason at sight; of Jerome Buck, John W. Simons, *et raræ aves*; and, as a lover of the histrionic profession, could be found in the close companionship of Brother Edwin Forrest and others prominent in the exposition of mimic life. But it was in



STEPHEN H. JOHNSON,
GRAND MASTER, 1867.



ROBERT D. HOLMES,
GRAND MASTER, 1865-6.

the Masonic Fraternity that his friends knew him best and longest. From his entrance to Masonic light to his closing breath, he left an enduring record of activity in Masonry. He was Master of a Lodge without serving as a Warden, having been Master of the Lodge under Dispensation, and subsequently elected and installed its Master on the Lodge receiving a Warrant. He was repeatedly elected Master afterward, and had the distinction of being the only Grand Master of this jurisdiction who was never a Warden of a Lodge.

Upon his death the Craft missed him ; his loss was felt in the Lodges, among the Master Builders, in Masonic journalism, and, more than all, in the Grand Lodge, and among the devoted friends of that noble charity, the Asylum, which, by his death, lost one of its earliest, as well as most constant, friends and benefactors.

Robert D. Holmes wrote his own eulogy in the record of his career as a devoted and zealous Craftsman. Whatever he undertook, he did with all his might ; and it may be truly said of him, that, whatever his errors, his earnest devotion, his indefatigable labors for the cause we profess, have many times effaced them. As Master of a Lodge, as District Deputy, as Deputy Grand Master, and finally as Grand Master of Masons, he sought always and ever to uphold the dignity of the Craft, and promote the true interests of the Body. Gifted with fertile genius and a ready pen, he held them always at the service of the Brotherhood, and rarely yielded to the ever-present temptation of turning the infinite power of the press to the voiding of personal enmities. The very last article written by him was a graceful tribute to the memory of Brother Merriam, published in the same issue with the announcement of his own death, which came upon him almost without warning.

It is stated that his last words were, when struggling for breath, "And this is death!" He died the 12th of March, 1870. His burial was in Greenwood Cemetery, near the city of New York. An Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge was called, which was presided over, in the absence

of Grand Master James Gibson, by the Deputy, John H. Anthon, who also conducted the funeral services at the grave in a most touching and impressive manner. In closing his fraternal eulogy, he said :

“Our Master has been taken from us ; but while he lived he gained the love of his brethren, and that love gave smiles to his time of departure, and flowers to his resting place. So live that we may win such love, and die looking back on a life not lived in vain, and forward to the assured hope of an eternal rising.”

MAKING A MASON AT SIGHT.

The making of Judge James T. Brady a Mason at sight provoked much comment, and the old York Constitution was called into authority. The following from the pen of the English Masonic historian, Brother William James Hughan, will be read with interest :

“There was no such thing as ‘Making Masons at Sight’ under the old York Constitution. The custom was for the first and second degrees to be given at the next meeting after the proposition ; and on another ballot, at the next meeting of the Lodge, the third degree was conferred. The authority of the Grand Lodge was affirmed over the ‘first degrees or orders of Masonry,’ *i.e.*, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Knights Templar, Sublime Degree of Royal Arch. The Royal Arch was evidently considered the climax of Freemasonry, and superior to the Knights Templar, and neither of these two degrees was considered to be the prerequisite of the other. The Grand Lodge of all England, held at York, was the only one that recognized Knight Templary in Great Britain, and it was only of short duration.”

POWER OF A GRAND MASTER TO ORDER A COMMISSION

to try and sentence an unaffiliated Mason during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

A decision by the Standing Committee on Appeals in

1865 was sustained in the case of an appeal of an accused unaffiliated brother, Fitzgerald Tisdall, charged with falsely asserting that a Grand Officer was guilty of blasphemy; and secondly, for giving publication to a caricature of the third degree.

It was urged that the Grand Master had no power to order a commission for the trial of the accused; but the Grand Lodge in 1865 decided that "by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, it is enacted, 'that a Mason, who is not a member of any Lodge, is still subject to the disciplinary power of Masonry.' (Sec. 8, sub. 24.) This may be exercised by a Blue Lodge, but the power of dispensing Masonic justice is inherent in the Grand Lodge, and it can never part with it with a due regard to the preservation not only of its purity, but its dignity. Scarcely an Annual Communication is held but resort is had to its authority over this subject; and not only have expelled and suspended Masons been restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, but cases have repeatedly occurred where accused members, found guilty, have, through the infliction of its final judgment, received a penalty adequate to the crime. A remarkable instance of this occurred only two years since, upon an appeal by the accused from a sentence of suspension. This Grand Lodge, on hearing the case, actually inflicted the penalty of expulsion on the appellant for the offense of which he had been convicted. It is well understood that the power of the Grand Lodge on this subject is far more searching and extensive than that of the Blue Lodge, as the latter can only, at the most, expel from membership in the Lodge, while the former can excise from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. This necessarily follows from the fact that exclusive jurisdiction over Masons, affiliated or otherwise, has never been granted to Blue Lodges; and our Constitution, from excessive, though unnecessary, caution, expressly ordains that 'all governmental powers, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, not expressly delegated by the Grand Lodge, are inherent in and reserved to it, as the supreme governing body.' (Constitution, sec. 13.)

“It is also ordained that, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, the Most Worshipful Grand Master ‘may exercise all its executive functions.’ (Constitution, sec. 40, sub. 6.)

“The Grand Lodge, during its Annual Communication, has, therefore, the most unquestioned power to discipline an unaffiliated Mason residing within its jurisdiction; and the Most Worshipful Grand Master, possessing the same power during the recess, had full authority to order the trial of the accused.”

The Grand Lodge defined that the expression “within ten miles of the City Hall,” New York City, as mentioned in the Constitution and Regulations, did not apply to the Counties of Richmond and Westchester.

1866.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE REAPER.

The register of Lodges in this year reached 578. Out of this number there answered to roll-call, June 5th, at the Annual Communication held in Irving Hall, 515. Representatives of sixteen Grand Lodges and Grand Orientals, besides two Grand Visitors, were also present.

One of the first subjects to which the assembled Fraternity gave consideration, was the loss in officers since the last session.

CHARLES L. CHURCH, GRAND TREASURER,

had served the Grand Lodge as its financial custodian for nearly thirteen years. He took this responsible position in 1853, and served with faithfulness, unusually beloved for his endearing qualities, until the 22d of June, 1865, when death claimed him for his own. A more zealous, devoted, and faithful officer the governing body had never possessed. The Grand Master, Robert D. Holmes, performed the impressive Masonic service over his remains, and remarked

that he felt "proud that the funeral honors should be accorded to one who, by reason of his virtues, was so eminently entitled to receive them, and regretted that we were forced to part with so true a Craftsman and so just a man."

There was another zealous in the performance of his duty, and who was scrupulously honorable in the discharge of his trusts,

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GEORGE W. RAY,

Deputy of the third district, beloved by all, and known so well for many years to all brethren. He had been a sufferer for many years; his strength was gradually waning, when he sought for increased health in the island of Cuba. Finding but little benefit, he took passage for home, but died at sea on the 16th of April, 1866. The officers of the ship were brethren who ministered to his wants, and gave him gentle consolation. In compliance with his wishes, his body was brought to New York, and the Grand Master took charge of the ceremonial of burial. Personal friendship calls for a quotation of the just eulogistic remarks used on the occasion:

"For years his deep solicitude for the Craft, his knowledge of Masonic law, his devotion to justice, his strict and impartial discharge of the duties of his important office, had been the subject of pleasant and laudatory remark by those to whom he was accountable, and justly appreciated by those who were subjected to his disciplinary action; for all know that whatever he did was done from the purest of motives and the most exalted sense of his duty to God and the Craft. Gentleness and geniality were, in his character, happily mingled with inflexibility of purpose and firmness, and these qualities he brought to bear in the execution of all things which he deemed to be right. The last act of his pure life was to donate \$500 to the Hall and Asylum Fund, and he now stands on the list of contributors the highest individual benefactor, excepting our Brother Edwin Forrest."

His memory will be ever kept by the brethren as a precious heritage ; as of one around whose heart

“. . . ties were spun
Which would not, could not, be undone.”

The Deputy of the twelfth district,

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL ORSON HEDDING,

was a brilliant officer, who had succumbed to disease on May 3, 1866. The Fraternity were also, in this case, called to lament that the undeniable mandate should take so estimable a brother from their councils and their hearts. The Grand Master placed his name on historic record for unusual zeal and Masonic ability, and for the general respect entertained for his devotion to the Craft.

SECRECY OF THE BALLOT.

The outspoken opinion of Grand Master Robert D. Holmes as to the secrecy of the ballot created more than usual excitement, so thoroughly imbued had the brethren become as to the sacredness of secrecy in the revelation of a vote. An entirely new thought seemed to come over the views and judgment of the brethren, and a new light dawned upon them. The old prejudices seemed to fade into a mist, and finally into a clear sky, as they thought of possible advantages from not exacting secrecy as to the ballot. The following views were set forth by the Grand Master :

“I believe that this expression simply means that no brother shall be questioned as to, or in any manner be made to disclose, whether he cast a white or a black ball ; but the manner of his balloting is to be kept secret unless he chooses to disclose the fact that he voted adversely to the admission of a candidate, and then he must take the consequences of having done so from an unmasonic or unmanly motive. I have reflected deeply upon this subject, and have conversed

upon it with many well-informed brethren, and can not perceive any evil that can result from the disclosure by a brother that he has cast a black ball. On the contrary, in all cases of unintentional wrong, mistake, or even of suspected mistake, it is but just and proper that the party who deems himself mistaken should be permitted to state his error. Some have assumed that such a course might disturb the harmony of the Lodge. I think that the very contrary effect would be the result. A brother who had proposed a candidate who had been rejected, would much rather hear that he had been rejected through error than to have him stand stamped for six months, and perhaps forever, as unworthy of associating with Masons. I am pained to say that cases have come to my knowledge, and to that of many others now before me, where members of Lodges, whose candidates have been rejected out of revenge, laboring under a vague suspicion as to the brethren who cast the rejecting balls, have cast black balls against all candidates thereafter proposed, without knowing their social positions or qualifications, and in some cases without even knowing the candidates personally or by reputation. If such conduct as this, by which the good names of men are assailed, and a stab at character given in the dark, is to be the sequel of suspicion as to the first referred to black ball, it would be far better that the dastardly acts should be leveled against the candidates of the one who had cast the offensive ballot, rather than that those of the many should be struck at in the haze of surmise or suspicion."

A committee consisting of four brethren who were, or afterward became, Grand Masters, presented the following as their conclusion and judgment on this subject :

"The rules properly applicable to the subject have long been well settled ; some of them it may be unwisely, but we believe none of them injuriously. Without pausing, therefore, to affirm or deny the positions of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, we prefer to content ourselves with the exposition of the law as it is, as the soundest and safest rule, and it is to repeat the language of subdivision 12 of section 8 :

‘That the ballot for candidates or for membership is strictly and inviolably secret.’”

FOREIGN GRAND BODIES.

The Grand Lodge held opposite jurisdictional views from those promulgated by the Grand Lodge of Italy, and therefore did not exchange representatives; but its amity was extended to the Grand Orient of France; the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, at Berlin, Prussia; the Grand Lodge of Frankfort-on-the-Main; and the Grand Lodge of Zur Eintracht of Hesse Darmstadt.

Brother William T. Woodruff reported a

COMPILATION OF ALL DECISIONS OF GRAND MASTERS

on questions of law and usage during the preceding fifteen years, which was declared of great value, and met with general commendation.

THE APRON MEASUREMENT

was defined to be fifteen inches wide, fourteen inches deep, with a flap measuring six inches from the top of the apron to the point of the flap. The apron should be squarely cut, the flap of triangular shape, and the whole perfectly plain.

LODGES MAY HOLD REAL ESTATE.

The Senior Grand Warden, James Gibson, a State Senator, procured the passage of a bill through the legislature in 1866, which enabled individual Lodges to hold real estate through trustees. This, of course, did away with all necessity for Lodges applying for corporate powers. Several Lodges in this State were holding real estate under such powers; but it was deemed better that all such should cease their corporate existence, and take advantage of this enabling

act. The reasons for this were apparent. One strong argument in its favor was, that all Lodges in any given jurisdiction should stand on the perfect level of equality ; and the second, that no Lodge should have any existence save that which is derived from its Warrant. If an incorporated Lodge should offend against the laws of the Fraternity, the Grand Lodge might reclaim its warrant, and such a Lodge still exist, as a Lodge, under its act of incorporation ; and the general laws of the State would sustain it, no matter how indefensible its position toward the Grand Lodge might be, so long as it would refrain from any act violative of its corporate existence. (See copy of Act, *post.*)

All Lodges that had incorporated by special act, were recommended to surrender said act, and take the necessary steps to enable them to have the benefit of the new law.

NEW LODGES.

Twenty-nine Lodges under dispensation had been warranted during the year, and Dispensations granted for thirty-six additional ones. The Grand Secretary announced a membership of 50,200, and that the initiations, 10,889, and affiliations 1,203, for the year ending June 1, 1865, amounted to 12,062. The receipts were \$36,584.29. The Grand Master with much pride said, in closing his address : " With the dawn of peace in our Masonic family there came the forecast of that respect which was due to us as the largest body of Masons in these States. Our subsequent course has evoked the admiration of the Grand Lodges of the world, and they have accorded to us the dignified station which we justly claim."

THREE GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Three prominent Masons were received and accredited as Representatives of Grand Masonic Bodies, to wit : John W. Simons, as of the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory ; Charles F. Bauer, as of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes of Berlin, Prussia ;

Andreas Cassard, as of the Grand Lodges of Cuba and Dominican Republic, New Grenada, Venezuela, and Chili.

A COLORED INCIDENT.

A man of color, claiming to hail from the State of New York, was permitted to establish negro Lodges in North Carolina without remonstrance, which was gradually leading to a declaration of non-intercourse with New York State; but, fortunately, no official action was had, and the incident passed.

The Grand Officers of 1865 were re-elected in 1866. In the place of Brother F. A. Richshoffer, William T. Anderson was appointed a Grand Steward.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE THREE GLOBES. CHRISTIANITY AND UNIVERSALITY.

The subject of ostracism of Hebrews by the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia, frequently met with consideration by the Grand Lodge of New York; in 1866 five prominent Masons memorialized the Grand Lodge in relation thereto. The matter went to a special committee of three, who reported, requesting the representative of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes to correspond with that Masonic power, and urge upon it a reversal of its unjust decree against the professors of any particular faith, as contrary to the doctrines of Masonry, and a great wrong to a large and respected portion of our constituents. Brother Charles F. Bauer was the representative. Brother Marat, the Nestor of the Berlin Grand Lodge, who had been for seventy-five years a Mason, died October 12, 1865; for sixty years he had been an officer of that Grand Body, which had a constituency of 103 Lodges with 11,800 members, and was governed by sixty active and 659 honorary members. The Grand Master, Brother Von Messerschmidt, had presided for eighteen years.

To more thoroughly comprehend the subject of Judaism and Christianity as connected with the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, which was in times past, and possibly in times to come will be, a subject of question and intercession, it is well to look into the origin of that Grand Lodge. We accept Brother Oetzel, a former Grand Master, as authority. Frederick the Great, heir apparent to the throne of Prussia, formed a Masonic Lodge in his palace at Rheinsburg, over which Baron Von Oberg, Master of a Lodge at Hamburg, presided. On the return of Brother Von Oberg to Hamburg in November, 1739, the Crown Prince assumed the government of the Lodge, and, after ascending the throne, removed it to his palace at Charlottenburg. This Lodge was without name, but was subsequently alluded to as *Loge Première*, also as *Loge au Roi notre Grand Maître*.

In 1740 a small number of Masons applied to the king for permission to form a Lodge. They received a charter, November 9th of that year, by the name of *Aux trois Globes*, and adopted a Constitution modeled after that of the Grand Lodge of England. The latter acknowledged the Lodge at once, under the plea that the king, being naturally Grand Master in his own dominions, was fully authorized to constitute Lodges therein. The Lodge soon gained in extent by affiliation of the *Loge Première*, which ceased to exist in December, 1740, and also by initiation, so that in 1741 it numbered ninety-six members. In 1744 the Lodge, by consent of the king, assumed the title of Grand Royal Mother Lodge, *Zu den drei Weltkugeln* (Three Globes); its presiding officer continued to be designated as Master. Up to 1747 the Lodge, with the consent of the king, had granted Charters to six daughter Lodges.

The origin of the Grand Lodge Royal York of Prussia dates from the year 1760. During that year the mother Lodge granted a charter to the Lodge *Aux trois Colombes* (The Three Doves), from which subsequently sprang the before-named Grand Lodge. In 1761 this Lodge changed her name to *De l'Amitié aux trois Colombes*. In 1761 the Lodge *Concorde*, which had been chartered by the mother

Lodge in 1747, granted a Charter for the formation of a new Lodge, against the earnest remonstrance of the mother Lodge. Unfriendly feelings resulted therefrom. A reconciliation, however, took place between the three Berlin Lodges during the same year. The Lodge *Concorde* agreed to return to the mother Lodge, and abstain in future from granting Charters to form new Lodges. The year 1761 also witnessed for the first time the election of a Grand Master in the mother Lodge.

In 1762 the higher degrees of the Clermont System were introduced in the mother Lodge and in two of her daughter Lodges. This was soon followed by the introduction of other higher degrees. Dissensions resulted therefrom, and for the first time the term "system" was used to designate the various rites which had sprung into existence. The Lodge *L'Union*, chartered by the mother Lodge, worked according to the Scottish Rite.

The Lodge *De l'Amitié* separated from the mother Lodge in 1765, initiated the Duke of York, the eldest brother of King George I. of England, and through his influence obtained a Charter from the Grand Lodge of England, on the 24th of June, 1767, under the name of *La Royal York de l'Amitié*, No. 330, adopted the English Ritual, but worked the higher degrees according to the French Rite.

Particular signs were introduced in the Lodges, and these clashings were only harmonized when Brother Wallner was installed Grand Master of the united Lodges, practicing the Scottish Rite. Kind feelings took the place of old animosities, and when Prince Frederic August of Brunswick was installed National Grand Master of the Prussian States, the mother Lodge assumed the title of Grand National Mother Lodge of the Prussian States. Amicable relations were also restored with the Lodge Royal York.

This Lodge divided herself into four Lodges in 1798, and with other Lodges formed the Grand Lodge *Royal York zur Freundschaft*. The National Grand Lodge of Germany at Berlin (Swedish System) violently opposed this new Grand Lodge, but without success. On the 20th of October, 1779,

the king issued an edict forbidding all secret societies, exempting therefrom, however, the then existing three Grand Lodges of Berlin: viz., The National Mother Grand Lodge *Zu den drei Weltkugeln*, the Grand Lodge of Germany, and that of Royal York.

In 1833 changes in the Ritual were proposed, when it was laid down as a leading principle that everything that rested upon an historical foundation, or had become sacred by time, and dear to the brethren by usage, should be preserved; changes only should be made which the spiritual necessities of an advanced age seemed to require.

In 1840 the Crown Prince of Prussia was initiated into Masonry, in the presence of the three Grand Lodges of Berlin, according to the Swedish System, and immediately assumed the Protectorate over all Lodges in Prussia. When he ascended the throne, the Protectorate devolved upon his son, the Crown Prince, who was initiated in 1853.

In 1844 the three Grand Lodges of Berlin made the following declaration:

“The three Grand Lodges have the same aim as regards the Order; they labor for the ennobling of their members and the happiness of mankind, according to the principles of Christianity, but without any tendency to politics or sectional confession.”

The Grand Lodge of the Three Globes states that her Statutes of 1799 are based upon the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England of 1723, and in consequence has engrafted the following among her laws:

“CHAP. IV., SEC. 1. A Free Mason must be an upright and candid professor of the Christian religion.”

An appendix to the Statutes adopted in 1808, further prescribes:

“SEC. 20. A Jew cannot be initiated, affiliated, or be admitted a visitor.”

In 1841, however, this section was stricken out, in consequence of a remonstrance by a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Holland, one of whose members, being an Israelite, was refused admission as visitor to a Berlin Lodge.

But Section 166 of the same Revised Statutes, adopted during that year, says :

“Those persons only can be proposed for initiation in Freemasonry who

“1. Profess Christianity, without regard to particular creed.”

“SEC. 201. Every brother who desires to be affiliated with any Lodge under our jurisdiction must be a professor of Christianity.”

A commission for the revision of the Statutes of the Three Globes declared, in 1849, “that the initiation in and affiliation with the daughter Lodges of the National Mother Lodge of non-Christians was an impossibility.” This was unanimously adopted by the mother Lodge. The Commission, however, declared, “that all brethren who prove themselves members of regularly constituted Masonic Lodges, recognized by the Berlin Grand Lodges, can be admitted as visitors, as it seems a contradiction to recognize a Lodge, and yet refuse its members admission.”

To justify its requirements, a profession of Christianity in a candidate, or for affiliation, the Grand Lodge cites the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, of the year 1723, as follows :

“SECTION 1. But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to obligate them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves ; that is, to be good men and true . . . by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished,” etc.

Which the mother Grand Lodge explains : by “‘*religion in which all men agree*’ is to be understood the Christian religion solely.”

To support its views, the Grand Lodge refers to Chapter VI., Section 2, of the *Ancient Charges*, where it speaks of the "behavior" of the brethren after the Lodge in the following language: "Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or State policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholic religion above mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge nor never (*sic*) will. This charge has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the Reformation in Britain, or the dissent and secession of these nations from the communion of Rome."

"This," the Grand Lodge continues, "alludes directly to the religion mentioned (Section 1) in the *Ancient Charges* where it is designated as 'Catholic,' and points to the Church entanglements during the English Reformation. This, therefore, teaches us that the term 'Catholic religion' does not mean the Roman Catholic Church, but those doctrines only which all professors of Christianity possess in common. . . . It can not be at all doubted that these laws were made for Christians only, as they were drawn up by Brother Anderson, a clergyman of the Church of England, and approved by Brother Desagulier, a clergyman of the Reformed Church, and Deputy Grand Master. . . . For these reasons," the mother Grand Lodge continues, "it is to be assumed that the initiation in Freemasonry was conditioned upon a profession of Christianity, according to the Constitution of 1723."

This historical statement was met by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the New York Grand Lodge, in 1868, by quoting from the address of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Royal York, at Berlin, on St. John's Day, 1867, when he said: "Suffice it to say that the Grand Lodge has labored faithfully and effectively according to the doctrines transmitted to her by her English mother. *If, in*

some respects, she has traveled paths diverging from her ; if, for instance, she has planted herself upon a Christian platform ; it is not the result of accident or arbitrariness, but it is just as indigenous to our country as the enlarged tendencies in England are to that country. In our fatherland the religious differences have never terminated in bloody persecutions or in splits of sectarianism.” “The last sentence,” says the Committee, “certainly shows a strange oversight on the part of the Most Worshipful brother. Has he forgotten that it took thirty long, bloody years before the Catholic Church was forced to tolerate the Protestant Church ? It was not by their free will that religious liberty was allowed. The whole continent was strewn with slain ; and they only yielded the point when they could fight no longer. Their hate still remained : the sword was only sheathed for the time, to be drawn again when opportunity offered.” And in Masonry, the persecution of Custos and others in Spain, by the Romish Church, is a matter of history.

It would be useless to attempt to eradicate the spirit of intolerance from an organization imbued with the belief expressed in the foregoing line of argument.

The Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York, however, continued its argument to a conclusion, and it is well to quote :

“We fail to discover that the principle of Christianity is at all alluded to in the last cited second section, and furthermore assert that it is entirely ignored by a very overwhelming majority of the Grand Lodges of the world. In Germany, the Constitutions of the Grand Lodges of Saxony, *Zur Sonne* at Baireuth, the Eclectic Union of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Hamburg have for their foundation the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England of 1723. In direct contradiction to it are the Constitutions of the three Grand Lodges of Prussia at Berlin (Royal York, Three Globes, and the Grand Lodge of Germany). The Grand Lodge *Zur Eintracht* at Darmstadt presents a divided house, four of her daughter Lodges adhering strictly to the Constitu-

tion of 1723, while the laws of the other four do not rest upon that basis. These, with the Grand Lodges of Sweden and Denmark, have engrafted upon it the principle of a profession of Christianity. The Grand Lodges of the rest of the world adhere strictly to the ancient law, and rest upon the principle of universality.

In the Constitution of 1723 the principle of universality of the Institution was laid down as the foundation stone. It was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1730, by that of Scotland in 1761, by Holland in 1761, by France in 1771, by Hamburg in 1801. Even the more modern Grand Lodges of Italy and South America, sprung from France, are based upon the principle of freedom in religious belief, as laid down in the Ancient Charges. It is engrafted on the Constitutions of all the Grand Lodges of the world, and only Sweden and Denmark and a part of Germany adopt the exclusive principle. Of the seventy-five Grand Lodges of the world, *six* only recognize the so-called Christian principle. The great majority of the eight thousand Lodges of the world countenance the initiation of non-Christians, whilst on the other hand the puny minority of only two hundred and twenty-three Lodges cultivate the so-called Christian principle. Again and again war has been made upon it, and it has been discussed in all its bearings. Theoretically it has been overpowered long since; in practice it has been retained, however, with a zeal worthy of a better cause. The day is not far distant when this un-masonic and illiberal idea will be dispelled by the sun of enlightenment. The boundaries of exclusiveness are becoming more circumscribed day by day. The question has been already virtually decided by an immense majority vote.

The Grand Lodge of the Three Globes explains that the term 'Catholic religion' means not the Church of Rome, but Christianity generally. All Lodges of the world originally sprung from those of England, Ireland, and Scotland; they agree in their fundamental principles, in the peculiarities and essentials of Masonry, in the principle of universality, and interpret the word *catholic*, as it was intended

to be interpreted, '*universality general.*' If the Masonic Institution is founded for the purposes of Christianity, then its necessity is more than problematical. It would be altogether unnecessary and superfluous.

Originally there was no Masonry in Germany but what was transplanted by the Grand Lodge of England. When Masonry in Germany began to worship strange gods, the Lodges ignored and abandoned the Ancient Landmarks and Usages. Many of them have returned to the ancient faith. But the three Prussian Grand Lodges and those of Sweden and Denmark still worship around the strange altar. These Bodies, in reality, exclude themselves from the rest of the Masonic family, although they have much in common with them in regard to principles, symbols, forms, and Constitution; but in this one essential they certainly differ from the rest. The Masonic Institution, in ideal elevation, stands far above all contingencies of human life, far above all severing barriers, far above all other societies. The Prussian, Swedish, and Danish Lodges lack these essentials. They are a union of professing Christians, a community professing a certain faith. Masonry esteems man according to his moral worth; they take in consideration accidental external circumstances. Masonry selects the pure man, as he came from the hands of his Creator; the Prussian Lodges, as accident of birth or society has formed him the Christian. The structure of true Freemasonry is perfect and consistent in itself: that of Prussian Masonry is contradictory and imperfect. In Prussian Lodges the character of candidates of the Jewish faith is investigated, their names are placed on the list of candidates, and occasionally they are very warmly recommended for initiation to Lodges outside of Prussia, whilst they refuse to bring them to Masonic light. We await the time when ancient prejudices must give way before education and the enlightenment of the age."

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION IN 1866.

Subdivision 6 of section 82 was amended so as to read:

"6. To make a full and correct return annually to the

Grand Lodge of all who were members of his Lodge on the first day of May in each year, which return shall be transmitted to the Grand Secretary on or before the 15th day of May in each year.

SEC. 126 (old number 116). No Lodge shall make a Mason (except one made for the purpose of being a Tiler) for a less sum than twenty dollars.

SEC. 29. The elective officers of the Grand Lodge are, the Grand Master (whose style is Most Worshipful), Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, three Grand Chaplains (the style of all of whom is Right Worshipful), Grand Pursuivant, and Grand Tiler (whose style is Worshipful).

SEC. 119. Every District Deputy Grand Master, during the term of his appointment, and no longer, shall be, by virtue of his office, a member of the Grand Lodge, and have one vote therein, and shall receive the same compensation for attendance as representatives of Lodges from the funds of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 106. Grand Officers shall be entitled to the like compensation from the funds of the Grand Lodge."

This section 106 removed the restriction against City Grand Officers.

AN ACT AS TO HOLDING REAL ESTATE.

The following is the text of the act enabling Lodges to take, hold, and convey real and personal estate, passed April 2, 1866, and is designated chapter 317 of the Statutes:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever any Lodge or Chapter of Free and Accepted Masons which is, or hereafter may be, duly chartered by, and installed according to, the General Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, shall be desirous

of having the benefit of this act, it shall and may be lawful for such Lodge or Chapter, at any regular Communication or convocation thereof, held in accordance with the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge or Chapter aforesaid, and in conformity to its own by-laws, to elect three trustees for such Lodge or Chapter, for the purpose aforesaid, a certificate of which election and purpose shall be made and subscribed by the first three elective officers of such Lodge or Chapter, under their hands, and stating therein the time and place of such election, the regularity thereof, the names of said trustees, and the terms severally for which they are allotted to serve, and the name of the Lodge or Chapter for which they are elected. The execution of such certificate shall be acknowledged or proved before some officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, who shall indorse thereon a certificate of such acknowledgment, under his hand, and the same shall then be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Such trustees and their successors shall thereupon be and become entitled to all the benefits, rights, and privileges granted by this act, to and for the use and behoof of said Lodge or Chapter, and a copy of said certificate, certified by the Secretary of State or his deputy, shall be evidence of the right of said trustees to exercise all the rights and privileges conferred by this act; and said trustees shall thereupon be authorized to take, and hold, and convey real and personal estate, for the charitable purposes of said Lodge or Chapter, not exceeding the clear annual value of \$10,000.

SEC. 2. The persons so first elected trustees shall be divided by lot by said officers making said certificate, so that the term of one shall expire on the day of the festival of St. John the Evangelist next thereafter, and another in one year, and the third in two years thereafter. One trustee shall annually thereafter, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of said trustees and their successors, be elected by said Lodge or Chapter by ballot, in the same manner and at the same time as the first three officers thereof severally are or shall be elected according to the Constitution, by-laws, and

General Regulations aforesaid, and a certificate of said election, under the hands of said officers, and the seal of said Lodge or Chapter, if they have one, shall be made and shall be evidence of said election, and entitle said person so elected to act as trustee. Said Lodge or Chapter may, at any regular Communication or convocation, fill any vacancy that may have occurred in said Board of Trustees, to be certified in like manner and with like effect as at an annual election. The person so elected shall hold his office for and during the term of the trustee whose place he was elected to fill.

SEC. 3. If any person so elected trustee shall die, resign, dimit, or be suspended or expelled from said Lodge or Chapter, remove from the State, or become insane, or otherwise incapacitated for performing the duties of said trust, his office as trustee shall therefore be deemed vacant, and said Lodge or Chapter may thereafter, at any regular meeting, fill such vacancy, in the manner and with the effect stated in the last section.

SEC. 4. The trustees of any such Lodge or Chapter, and their successors, shall be and are hereby authorized to take, hold, and convey, by and under the direction of said Lodge or Chapter, and for the use and benefit thereof, all the temporalities and property belonging thereto, whether consisting of real or personal estate, and whether the same shall have been given, granted, or devised directly to such Lodge or Chapter, or to any person or persons for their use, or in trust for them or their benefit, and also in their individual names, with the addition of their title of trustees aforesaid, to sue and be sued in all courts and places having jurisdiction, and to recover, hold, and enjoy, in trust, and subject as aforesaid, all the debts, demands, rights, and privileges, and all Masonic Halls, with the appurtenances, and all other estate and property belonging to such Lodges and Chapters, in whatsoever manner the same may have been acquired, or in whose name soever the same may be held, as fully and amply as if the right or title thereto had originally been vested in said trustees, and also to purchase and hold, for the purposes and

subject as aforesaid, other real and personal estate, and to demise, lease, and improve the same; and such Lodge or Chapter shall have power to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, nor contrary to the Constitution or General Regulations of the Grand Body to which it shall be subordinate, for managing the temporal affairs of such Lodge or Chapter, and to dispose of its property and all other temporal concerns and revenue thereof; and the secretary and treasurer of such Lodge or Chapter, duly elected and installed according to the Constitution and General Regulations aforesaid, shall, for the time being, be *ex officio* the secretary and treasurer of said trustees.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed or taken to give to such trustees of any Lodge or Chapter the power to purchase, sell, convey, or dispose of any property, real or personal, of such Lodge or Chapter; nor shall they have such power except by and under the direction of such Lodge or Chapter, duly had at a regular or stated communication or convocation thereof, according to the Constitution and General Regulations aforesaid; and said trustees shall at all times obey and abide by the directions, orders, and resolutions of said Lodge or Chapter, duly passed at any regular or stated communication or convocation thereof, according to and not contravening the Constitution and laws of this State, or of the Grand Body to which it shall be subordinate, or of the Lodge or Chapter aforesaid. *Provided*, that in case said Lodge or Chapter shall surrender its Warrant to the Grand Body to which the same shall be subordinate, as aforesaid, or shall be expelled or become extinct, according to the Constitution and General Regulations aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said trustees then in office, out of the property aforesaid, to satisfy all just debts due from said Lodge or Chapter, and the residue of said property shall be transferred to the "trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund," a corporation created by an act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund," passed April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty four,

and unless reclaimed by said Lodge or Chapter within three years after said transfer, in accordance with the Constitution and General Regulations aforesaid, the same, with the avails or increase thereof, shall be applied, by said trustees last mentioned, to the benevolent purposes for which said trustees were created in and by said act.

SEC. 6. It shall and may be lawful for any Lodge or Chapter, or the trustees or officers thereof, under the direction of such Lodge or Chapter, heretofore incorporated by the laws of this State, or thereby enabled to take and hold real or personal estate or both, to surrender such act of incorporation, Charter, or privilege, and to be enabled to take and hold property, with all the rights and subject to all the provisions of this act, on making and filing the certificate in the manner specified in the first section of this act, and therein stating, in addition to what is therein required, the surrender of said act, Charter, or privilege, referring to and specifying the same; and on such certificate being so made and filed, the Lodge or Chapter making and filing the same shall thereupon be deemed as having fully surrendered such incorporation, Charter, or right, and its property shall be fully vested in the trustees specified in said certificate, and their successors, with all the rights, powers, and privileges, and subject to all the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. No Board of Trustees for any Lodge or Chapter, filing the certificate aforesaid, shall be deemed to be dissolved for any neglect or omission to elect a trustee annually, or fill any vacancy or vacancies that may occur or exist at any time in said Board; but it shall and may be lawful for said Lodge or Chapter to fill such vacancy or vacancies at any regular communication thereafter to be held; and till a vacancy arising from the expiration of the term of office of a trustee is filled, as aforesaid, he shall continue to hold the said office and perform the duties thereof.

SEC. 8. This act shall be deemed a public act, and be benignly construed in all courts and places to effectuate the objects thereof.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

1867.

RETURNING BROTHERLY LOVE.

The second term of Grand Master Robert D. Holmes closed with many corrections of Masonic crudities which had been unearthed by the progressive and dauntless presiding officer. His reign had been a successful one, and it was with evident pride that he had watched the returning spirit of brotherly love between the members of the great Fraternity that were in the Northern and the Southern States, and between whom there had been so great a strain in consequence of the political variance in the two sections. Referring to the South in one of his addresses he said : " I urgently call your attention to the fact, that, although much has been done to relieve the fearful distresses of our brethren and those who are dependent upon them in that section of our country, yet much true Masonic work still remains ready for our hands. I earnestly hope that this Grand Lodge, in its collective capacity, that Subordinate Lodges as such, and that individual Masons throughout the State, and, indeed, those of the whole North, will, by a united effort, continue their labor of love, and still further evidence to our brethren and to the world, that the sincerity of our desire to do good is fully equaled by the means which we can command. Famine, distress, and want point the road to duty. A labor of charity is before us ; let it be promptly and generously performed. A touching wail of distress is on the air ; let us heed it.

" It has happily been said of these States, as I may now say of their various Masonic jurisdictions, that they are like the ocean ; that though each wave is a billow by itself, each still rolls upon the bosom of a single sea. We are separate in our governments, but, united under the dictates of the cardinal principles of our Craft, we still form one great and inseparable brotherhood."

Under Grand Master Holmes the precedent was inaugurated of devoting annually a memorial page in the *Trans-*

actions to the virtues of the dead officials of the Grand Lodge. The voluminous correspondence of the Grand Master was offered, and placed on file for future reference.

IRREGULAR CONVENTIONS DEPRECATED.

Quick at discernment, the Grand Master deprecated and denounced a Convention of Masons that, without his sanction, had been called and held in the city of Brooklyn, for the purpose of taking into consideration the modification of the fees demanded from initiates by Grand Lodge Regulations, and of nominating a brother for the office of Deputy Grand Master. At the Convention seventeen Lodges were represented by officers, and a decision was made to ask every Lodge in the State to join, and request the abolishment of the three-dollar tax levied upon the initiates in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund. At the same assemblage a candidate for the office of Deputy Grand Master was put in nomination, and suffrages of the Fraternity asked for him. The claim of the Grand Master was, that no Convention of Masons, nor body of Masons, except it be a Grand or a Subordinate Lodge, can be legally called together to act on any Masonic question, unless it be under the order, or direction, or by the permission of the Grand Master. This claim was sustained by the Grand Lodge. The line of this action was in accordance and in harmony with that which followed the Masonic Convention called in Rochester in 1854.

Dispensations had been issued for establishing *fifty-three* Lodges during the year.

Subsequent to the opening of the Grand Lodge at Irving Hall on June 4, 1867, it was announced that 538 Lodges responded by representatives; that thirty-five Lodges had been warranted during the year; and the total receipts were \$95,299.34; but of this large amount \$50,931.66 was the net product of the Masonic Fair, which had been instituted December 5, 1866, and extended to January 9, 1867, and which had resulted so successfully. The total expenses were \$9,635.88.

THE MASONIC FAIR OF 1866-67.

The initiative movement of this fair was held in Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Center Streets, on April 14, 1866; was presided over by the Grand Master, and the records ordered to be kept by Grand Secretary James M. Austin. An address to the Fraternity was determined upon, and the same was prepared by Brothers John W. Simons, Samuel R. Kirkham, Isaiah Rynders, Daniel Carpenter, and John H. Gray. A general meeting was to be convened at Cooper Institute on June 6, and the names of William T. Woodruff, David H. d'Ancona, Daniel Sickles, Charles de Costa Brown, Walter S. Pinckney, William Sinclair, W. R. Merriam, W. H. Thompson, George W. Dilks, Benjamin de Young, Elly Zacharie, H. C. Clingsman were added to the above mentioned brethren, and subsequently twenty-seven more to act as an Executive Committee.

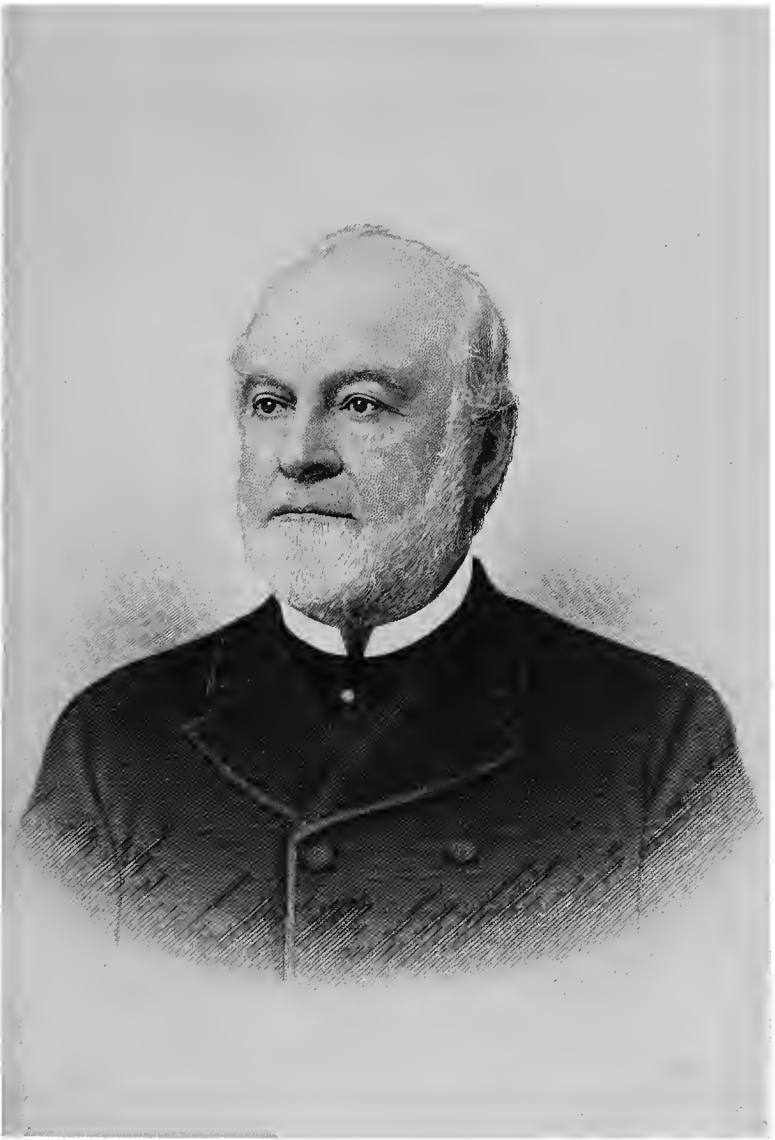
An ineffectual effort to obtain the use of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory for holding the Fair, resulted in ordering the Masonic Building at the corner of Grand and Crosby Streets to be put in order for the purpose.

Inspection and a promenade concert took place on November 19th. The energy of the brethren and their ladies was amply rewarded in the large sum that was added to the Hall and Asylum Fund.

The number of initiations during the year were 8,877, making a total membership, May 1, 1867, of 64,643, and the number of warranted Lodges on the roll 608.

It had been customary to use the expression and propose a candidate for "initiation and membership." This was ordered to be corrected, and the Lodges thereafter elected candidates for "initiation and advancement."

The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was recognized by the Grand Lodge of New York, and Right Worshipful Brother Robert Macoy was appointed the Grand Representative near this Grand Lodge.



Robt. Macey

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, 1856-7.

A SPECULATION LOST BY DELAY.

Most Worshipful Brother Holmes was very desirous of having the Fraternity purchase for a Hall the property in Broadway, west side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and obtained the refusal of the same; but too much delay occurred, and the property, which could have been purchased at \$400,000, was shortly thereafter withdrawn from sale at \$680,000.

The Grand Master held broad views on the question of

SECTARIANISM,

and declared that he felt constrained "to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact, that, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to the contrary, the devotions in Subordinate Lodges, in many cases, are sectarian in their character. Universality and freedom from sectarianism have in all ages been the pride and boast of the Craft, and I earnestly desire that all things which have a tendency toward indicating, in any particular, that Masonry favors or encourages the practice of any distinct sectarian belief or creed, shall be declared to be irregular." A committee of six, who either had been or subsequently were Grand Masters, reported on the above as follows, which was adopted:

"The sectarian character of the devotions in Subordinate Lodges has been presented to our attention. We are happily not called upon to enter into any discussion upon this point. The former expressions of opinion by our Grand Lodge have been so marked and decisive, that we need but advert to them to show our position upon the subject. The great principle of religious toleration, as one of the indispensable safeguards of Masonry, we have ever fully recognized in its fullest and most catholic sense. We reaffirm it now, and should regret to see any feature introduced into our ascriptions of praise, or rendition of thanks, or supplications for aid to the almighty Father of us all, which would wound the sensibilities or jar upon the convictions of any brother.

And, while saying this, we would suggest a word of caution to those whose great zeal for their peculiarities of faith and belief tempt them astray, urging them to remember that it has been seen in the history of our fallible humanity that none have clamored so loudly for toleration as the sternly intolerant, not alone of one race or creed, but of all races and creeds."

A MASON "AT SIGHT."

The Honorable James T. Brady was in this year, 1867, made a Mason *at sight*; why, we will leave the Grand Master to speak for himself, as follows :

"At nearly the close of the Masonic year I deemed it proper to make the Honorable (now Brother) James T. Brady a Mason 'at sight,' and I did so. I am aware that such an honor is but seldom accorded, and then only in view of great personal merit. Setting aside warm personal friendship, I desire to state my reasons for this somewhat unusual step. The brother named stands second to none as an advocate in our whole country, and is the exemplar of the younger members of his profession throughout our land, pointing out to them the way that they should go to achieve honor and distinction, and become useful to society in their toilsome walk of life. These qualities, combined with his unswerving love of country, his eminent social position, his largeness of heart, his breadth of intellect, and his life-long practice of some of the most prominent and beautiful tenets of our profession, demonstrated his fitness to receive the honor conferred. These were some, but not all, of the prominent causes that impelled me to the course which I have pursued. There was another reason that had its influence on my conduct, which I will briefly state. The tendency of modern Grand Lodge legislation, here and elsewhere in these States, has been toward abridging the powers of the Grand Master as the sole and absolute head of the Craft; and, among other things, the right of that official to make a Mason 'at sight' has been criticised, if not

doubted. I desired to bring to the surface a power and prerogative that had been gradually sinking out of view, and to exercise them, to the end that the present generation may know that they have an existence, and recognize them also. This I have done, and the records of our proceedings of this session will show to the Masonic world that one, at least, of the prerogatives of a Grand Master has been rescued from desuetude in this jurisdiction."

This was the third time such power had been exercised in New York (see pp. 16, 538, vol. iii. ; and 1886, vol. iv.). The Grand Lodge, after report, admitted the right to exercise the above mentioned power as a fundamental law.

The Grand Lodge of Montana was recognized as within the family of Grand Lodges of the United States, and was cordially welcomed.

PRELIMINARY INTERROGATORIES.

The Grand Lodge adopted the series of interrogatories, ever since in vogue, required to be answered favorably and signed by a candidate before election to receive the degrees of Masonry.

A WAIF.

Masonic charities were exercised in many diversified forms. The Grand Lodge expended in charity about five thousand dollars annually, but this is hardly to be considered in comparison with the sum of small amounts that were uninterruptedly donated from the doors of over six hundred Lodges, and the constant oversight rendered to the constant calls for home charity.

An incident most sad, and yet with a golden lining, was the case of Brother James Winston who arrived from Europe with his young wife, and a little money which was soon exhausted looking for employment; disease overtaking him, the partners in sorrow found their way to Ward's Island, where the husband died, was placed in a pine box, and buried

in a trench. The news came to District Deputy William R. Merriam. Americus Lodge and a number of others recovered the body, and, with true form and spirit, buried the body in Greenwood Cemetery. It so happened that the husband had told the wife that he would not call for Masonic help during his life, which he knew would be short, as it might militate against the relief he felt certain would be hers after his death. The help came quickly, but, alas, too late for material service! The young widow, helpless and alone, without a relation in this country, found her bodily ailments too great; and on the twentieth anniversary of her birthday she died, leaving a babe but seven days old. We need not give further detail.

Standing by her bedside the last night of her life, while the shadows of death were closing around her, and naught in the way of her *perfect* peace but the thought of her orphaned babe, two Masters of Lodges in this city *pledged the word of the Fraternity, that the child of the departed brother, thus left a helpless orphan in a strange land, should always be watched over, supported, and protected.*

Peacefully she went to her last sleep, trusting in God, and resting securely upon the *promise* of a Fraternity that her husband had taught her was "as *sacred as Holy Writ*," and in whose mystic ladder, extended from earth to heaven, the "*principal round is Charity.*"

THE BROOKLYN LODGE-ROOM.

Crystal Wave Lodge, while under dispensation, fitted up admirable Lodge-rooms in the brown-stone-front building, No. 159 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn. They were dedicated under the direction of District Deputy John K. Oakley.

Upon urgent request from the Trustees of Forest Lawn Cemetery in Buffalo, Christopher G. Fox, Deputy of the twenty-second Masonic District, assembled the Fraternity in large numbers, and, under an escort of two Commanderies of Knights Templars, on the 28th of September, 1866, laid the

base of a monument to be erected as a memorial of the dedication of the grounds. The service for the dedication was prepared by Right Reverend Bishop Coxe.

CAPACIOUS MASONIC ROOMS

were fitted up by Fraternal Lodge, located at White Corners, in a style of elegance which showed an earnest of their subsequent doings, as at the time they were under dispensation.

HANNIBAL LODGE HALL,

in Oswego County, having been fitted up and furnished in an elaborate manner by Hannibal Lodge, No. 550, was dedicated the 27th of February.

OSWEGO LODGE HALL,

in the city of Oswego, for elegance and finish was not exceeded by any room in the jurisdiction, and was the pride of the Masons of Oswego Lodge No. 127; over five thousand dollars was expended for furniture.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DANIEL S. WRIGHT

was the Senior Grand Warden for three successive years under the Grand Masters William H. Milnor, Oscar Coles, and Nelson Randall; but failing health compelled him to relinquish Masonic ambition and labor; in 1853 he was succeeded by Jarvis M. Hatch, and he ceased his attendance on the Annual Communications. In his day he labored zealously to promote the general welfare, and to increase the stability and prosperity of the Craft. He died the 31st of January, 1867, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Deputy Grand Master, Stephen H. Johnson, was elected Grand Master, and the position thus made vacant was filled by the election of Brother John H. Anthon.

Christopher G. Fox was elected Junior Grand Warden, the position formerly held by John R. Anderson. Orrin Welch was superseded by Amos H. Prescott as Grand Marshal, and H. Clay Preston, by George W. Gregory as Grand Sword Bearer; the remaining officers generally being re-elected and reappointed.

STEPHEN H. JOHNSON, GRAND MASTER.

Of the early life and surroundings of Brother Johnson we have no information. He was born in 1809, and early evinced great aptitude for study, more especially a leaning toward the legal profession. He represented Schenectady and Albany in the State Senate in 1850 and 1851. He was a lawyer of marked prominence, and his period of judicial service was highly commented upon.

Brother Johnson was Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge in 1860 and 1861, during the terms of Grand Mastership of John W. Simons and Finlay M. King; he was elected and served as Senior Grand Warden in 1862-63-64, and as Deputy Grand Master under Robert D. Holmes, 1865-66, and finally became Grand Master in 1867, holding the office for only one term. He was a constant and earnest attendant at the Communications of the Grand Lodge, but in 1881 was suddenly attacked by congestive pneumonia, and died at Schenectady on the 16th of July, at the age of seventy-two years.

By his demise the veterans in Masonry were called to mourn one of its most cherished devotees.

RETURN OF FEES PROHIBITED.

Resolved, That the Lodges in this jurisdiction are strictly prohibited from returning to any of its members the whole, or any portion thereof, of the initiation fee as required to be paid by its by-laws."

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge forbid any Lodge within its jurisdiction conferring the degrees of Masonry upon any person for a less sum than that named in the

by-laws of the Lodge, and in no case, except where the person is to be made Tiler, shall any portion of the fees be returned to the candidate."

IMPARTIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Resolved, That when it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the District Deputy Grand Master of any Masonic district in this jurisdiction, that any brother is charged with unmasonic conduct in any Lodge in his district, and that because of any undue prejudice existing against him in that Lodge he can not have a fair and impartial trial there, it shall be lawful for said District Deputy Grand Master to appoint a committee of proper brethren selected from other Lodges in his district than the one complained of, which committee shall proceed in all matters as other committees appointed by District Deputy Grand Masters, to hear and determine charges of unmasonic conduct."

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Section 19 was amended to read: "No Dispensation to form a new Lodge in any city of this State shall issue, except upon the recommendation of at least a majority of all the Lodges in said city, unless the said city shall consist of more than one Masonic district, when the consent of a majority of the Lodges in the district where the new Lodge is sought to be located shall be sufficient."

Subdivisions 2 and 3 of section 100: "For every Dispensation to form a new Lodge, eighty dollars. And if a Charter or Warrant shall be afterward granted, the additional sum of twenty dollars."

1868.

THE PERIOD OF PEACE AND REST.

Under a change of administration, Stephen H. Johnson as Grand Master had guided the Fraternity from June, 1867, till the election of his successor in June, 1868.

The Grand Lodge was opened in the city of New York on the 2d of June, 1868, at the Cooper Institute, Eighth Street, between Fourth Avenue and the Bowery. The old professor, George W. Morgan, the world-famed organist, presided at his instrument; and St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, under the guidance of Brother George F. Ilsley, furnished the much-admired music. The attendance, as usual, was extraordinary.

DEATH'S HARVEST.

High encomiums were justly paid to the integrity and unswerving devotion of James Herring, who had died in the city of Paris in October, 1867. Among the many excellent expressions of just merit was the allusion to Brother Herring being the virtual founder of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

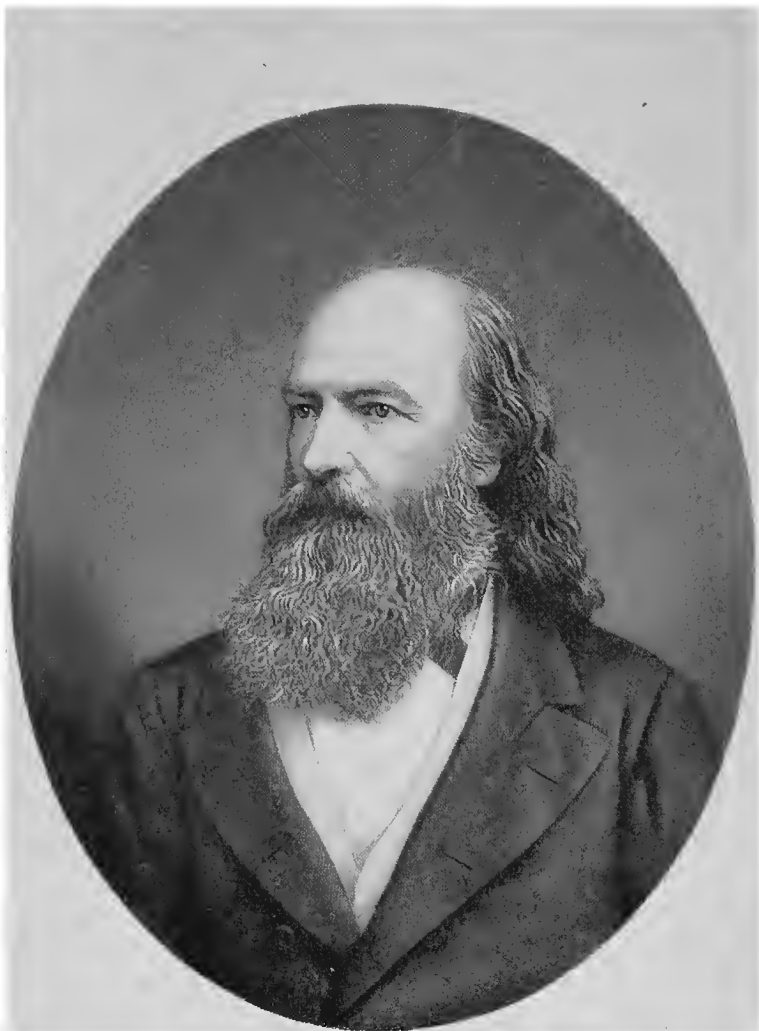
On the 28th of November following, Reuben Hyde Walworth, Past Grand Master, died at Saratoga Springs. On the 4th of February, 1868, Finlay M. King, another Past Grand Master, died at Syracuse; he was followed by William Rockwell, Past Grand Treasurer; R. W. Augustus Willard, Past Deputy of the fourth district; and District Deputy Robert Parker died at Delhi, Delaware County, on the 5th of September, 1867.

LODGE-ROOMS DEDICATED.

Dedicatory services had been performed at Halls for Seneca Lodge, No. 113, at Waterloo, Seneca County; Rising Star Lodge, No. 450, at Yonkers, Westchester County; Humanity Lodge, No. 406, at Lyons, Wayne County; and Beacon Lodge, No. 283, at Matteawan, Dutchess County.

The total receipts of the year, \$122,892.82, embraced the one-half purchase money on sale of property in Grand Street: to wit, \$81,500, which sale had been made in obedience to an order of the Grand Lodge, at the preceding session.

The Grand Lodge assembled on the 3d of June, 1868, at Irving Hall.



J. Amersborn

GRAND MASTER, 1868-69.

THE ELECTION

resulted in the selection of James Gibson as Grand Master. This left a vacancy in the office of Junior Grand Warden, which was filled by advancing Edmund L. Judson; and in turn Cornelius Esselstyn was elected Grand Standard Bearer, and R. H. Huntington as Grand Sword Bearer. Isaiah Rynders was superseded by Cornelius A. Marvin as Grand Senior Deacon, and Charles E. Young took the place of Edward M. Banks as Junior Grand Deacon.

JAMES GIBSON, GRAND MASTER.

Brother James Gibson proved himself in Masonry to be energetic and indefatigable, "even unto the end." During the Grand Mastership of Clinton F. Paige in 1863-64, Brother Gibson served as Junior Grand Warden, and then in succession under Robert D. Holmes and Stephen H. Johnson, Grand Masters, he filled the station of Senior Grand Warden. Without serving as Deputy Grand Master in 1867, the office being filled by John H. Anthon, Brother Gibson was elected to the station of Grand Master, which office he held for two terms, 1868 and 1869, Brother Anthon continuing as Deputy.

Brother Gibson, before retiring, urged with great energy, through an encyclical to the Lodges and otherwise, that the brethren should make every effort not only to lay the cornerstone of the Hall at the period proposed, June 8th, but also to finish the building within two years thereafter. The trustees had agreed upon the designs, which were deemed of great merit, and hoped to clear the ground for building by the 1st of May. By virtue of his high office of Grand Master, Brother Gibson was chairman of the trustees, who purchased the Sixth Avenue property for \$340,000.

Minor services were continually being performed by Brother Gibson. He dedicated Salem Lodge, No. 391, at Salem, Washington County, and, in addition to his services rendered from time to time of a ceremonial nature, in 1866,

as State Senator, he procured the passage of the bill through the legislature, which enabled individual Lodges to hold real estate, through trustees. Incorporation became unnecessary; hence a Lodge need have no other existence than that which it derived from its Warrant from the Grand Lodge.

Brother Gibson was always of a literary tendency, and is (in 1894) the editor of a newspaper published in Salem, New York.

Brother Gibson was made a Mason December 21, 1857, in Salem Lodge, No. 391, and therein continues his membership; on the 17th of March following he was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Champlain Chapter, No. 25, at Whitehall, Washington County, and became its High Priest in January, 1862. A successful application for a Chapter at Salem, authorized Companion Gibson as High Priest to open a Chapter on January 16, 1865, which was warranted February 8, 1865; subsequently was reorganized as Federal Chapter, No. 10, Companion Gibson being High Priest.

As a Knight Templar he holds an Honorary Membership in Apollo Commandery, in Troy, in which he was knighted over thirty years ago.

James is the son of James B. Gibson and Sarah M. Townsend his wife, and is a grandson of John Gibson and Ruth Brown his wife. The father of the present James Gibson was a lawyer, and early settled as such at Salem; the office is continued by the son, who still is in full practice (1894). Brother Gibson is active in the cause of education, and for forty-eight years has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, located in the village in which he resides, and for the last fifteen years has been President of the Board. Of such men the Grand Lodge has just cause for pride.

DECEASE OF JAMES BUCHANAN, BROTHER AND EX-PRESIDENT.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York adds the expression of its

sorrow to those of the brethren of other States, and of the many personal friends and associates of our distinguished brother, ex-President James Buchanan. That we present to the brethren his unspotted private character as a fair example, and ask from those brethren who have differed from him in political opinion, Masonic charity for a statesman's life and grief for a brother's death."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Joseph B. Chaffee, Grand Lecturer, closed his fourth year of service in 1868, highly commended for his energy and faithfulness, and was succeeded by Brother George H. Raymond.

At the instigation of Brother Isaiah Rynders, it was determined that at the opening of each annual session of the Grand Lodge, one of the Grand Chaplains should be designated to deliver a twenty-minute address on some subject relative to the welfare of the Craft. Only two of these addresses appear to have been delivered: one in 1869, by Reverend Ferdinand C. Ewer, on the marvelous latent power of the Grand Lodge, and its consequent duties; and the other in 1871, by Reverend John G. Webster, on "Deeds, not Promises."

The Grand Lodge of New York, after due consideration, recognized the

GRAND LODGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

as a sovereign and independent Grand Lodge.

NORTH CAROLINA AND COLORED LODGES.

A misunderstanding growing out of an unfortunate newspaper article, published in North Carolina, to the effect that the New York Grand Lodge had admitted colored people within its family of Lodges and membership, and, furthermore, was arranging to promulgate and foster the innovation

in Southern States, created an alarm among the Fraternity in North Carolina, and Alabama in particular, and gave rise to the following expression of the Grand Master of Mississippi in his annual address :

“ It is the duty of Masons to treat the colored race kindly and charitably under all circumstances, always remembering that their present unnatural position is not of their own choosing ; but constituted as they are by nature, always and everywhere leaning for help on the stronger races, and without that help relaxing into hopeless barbarism, they cannot be recognized as Masons. True Masonry has never done so, and, in my opinion, never will.”

The severity of the reflections of the foregoing Grand Lodges was greatly modified when they discovered that the Grand Lodge of New York referred to in the first instance, leading to the published article of the press, was the organization composed solely of colored people, and which had existed unrecognized for many years. The Grand Lodge of Master Masons of the State of New York confirmed the language of its Committee on Correspondence, which said :

“ It is not within the bounds of probability that any regular Grand Lodge will consent to swell its jurisdiction by the creation of negro Lodges ; but if the taste of any should run in that direction, the rest of us still retain the right to withhold our recognition of that kind of work, and to close the doors of our Lodges against any or all likely to disturb our peace and harmony.”

The condition of the South at this period of three years after the war was very discouraging, and many of the Northern States exercised their Masonic charities for a general relief. The Grand Master of Arkansas, with a constituency of eighty Lodges, was pleased to comment on this subject, and stated, that, “ among the instances of the liberality of our Northern brethren, the Grand Lodge of New York donated \$2,000 for the relief of the destitute of the Southern States, and I acknowledge the receipt of \$500 of the contribution to be distributed at my discretion.”

ARABIAN MASONS.

The Grand Lodge of Saxony evinced great interest in an occurrence which took place on the 17th of February, 1868, in the Lodge *Zu den drei Schwertern und Asträa zur grünen den Karute*, at Dresden. On that day a Mohammedan by the name of Gatha Sadik, a merchant of Dresden, was made a Mason. True to the faith of his fathers, the candidate appeared in his national dress, and after answering the three questions usually propounded, in a satisfactory manner, in the Arabic language, he was initiated.

We rejoice that our brethren of Saxony were so fully in accord with those of New York, for one of our Lodges has a similar instance on record. A Mohammedan by the name of Mahmoud Jumah, first lieutenant of a frigate of the Imaum of Muscat, lying at anchor in the harbor of New York, petitioned St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of New York, to be made a Mason. He was initiated on the 11th of June, 1839. It was impossible to procure a Koran for the occasion. The candidate, on being informed of this, inquired whether the Book used by the Lodge contained the doctrine of a belief in a Supreme Being. Assured of this, he expressed himself satisfied, remarking that that was a good enough Koran for him.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

adopted finally in 1868:

Section 105 was amended to read:

“SEC. 105. One representative from each Lodge shall be entitled to receive his traveling expenses at the rates established by the proprietors of public conveyance, which he shall take in coming directly from his Lodge to the place of meeting, and returning thereto, as charged by said proprietors at the time; and also five dollars for each day's attendance, and three dollars per day while traveling, not exceeding two days in going and returning. And though he represent more than one Lodge, he shall receive pay only for one

Lodge ; nor shall he receive more than the aggregate dues of the Lodge he shall represent.”

Subdivision 2, of section 17, was amended to read :

“SEC. 2. By voluntary surrender of its Warrant, pursuant to a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, when duly summoned for that purpose, with notice of the object of the meeting.”

1869.

CONTINUED PEACE.

Few matters of serious moment affected the Masonic Grand Lodge in 1859. The Fraternity progressed in its even tenor with little excitement. The Grand Lodge convened on the first day of June, and commenced the routine of its legislative duty, in the course of which it reelected all the officers of 1868. The Grand Master announced that of twenty-two applications for Dispensations to establish Lodges, he had granted but six, and that one had been conceded by the Deputy ; that he believed this to be the more healthful progress for the present, as there were many sound reasons in his estimation for checking an unnecessary growth in the number of Lodges.

There were 635 Lodges on the roll.

A PROPOSED LODGE OF HEBREWS.

An application had been made to the Grand Master, through the Deputy of the fourth district, for the establishment of a new Lodge, to be known as “Gan Eden” (Garden of Delight), to be located in Brooklyn. The brethren petitioning were solely of the Hebrew faith, and so proclaimed themselves. They were eminently worthy in respect to character and standing, and in ability to work. The Grand Master, James Gibson, refused to sanction the application. The argument to grant the petition was on the ground that

“men unexceptionable in every other respect have been refused admission into Lodges in Brooklyn, simply because they were Hebrews.” It was claimed “they only desire to start a Lodge, wherein all who may apply at the door may receive proper Masonic treatment; a Lodge which shall judge of candidates by their moral character, wherein religious faith or sect shall be no bar to admission.”

The application was rejected. This instance, in addition to motions, mainly ineffectual, in the Grand Lodge, pertaining to what was deemed by some members of the Grand Lodge as essentially sectarian in the work, had the tendency of calling the attention of other Grand Lodges to the matter of merit in the question, and the subject was discussed *pro* and *con*. Brother William R. Singleton, an eminent Mason of the District of Columbia, took a peculiar view as to the alleged sectarian allusions in the Ritual, and we quote his argument, notwithstanding we can understand that the Hebrews are fully alive to the difference between the Johns as Hebrews, and the Saint Johns as ecclesiastical saints of the Christian Church. Brother Singleton forcibly puts this view of the matter :

“In regard to this subject, we think it strange that our brethren, the descendants of Israel, should object to the Masonic dedication of our Lodges to two such patron saints as John the Baptist and John the Evangelist. It is in our opinion the result of gross ignorance on their part. Let us examine the facts :

John, called the Baptist, was a Jew, descendant of Levi, and a priest belonging to one of the twenty-four classes. He was not, as is now called, a Christian. He was cruelly beheaded by Herod, at Machærus, long years before Christianity was known as a distinctive sectarian body. And, of course, if Christian Masons are willing to adopt a Jew as patron, no Jew himself should object. Again, John the Evangelist was a Jew also. We believe him to have been a most excellent man, and ‘religious,’ and as such only do we dedicate our Lodges to him, and not because he was a follower of Christ. In these lie the mistakes of our worthy brethren.

Do they object to Solomon? Neither do we. He was a Jew. Just as much objection can be made by Christian Masons against Solomon, John the Baptist, and John the Evangelist as being Jews, as Jews can object to the last as being a Christian. The very complaint made by Jews on this score demonstrates their gross ignorance of Masonic matters and history, and is a clear evidence of that intolerance which characterized them as a nation from the days of Moses until now, with some honorable exceptions; and we have often presented this view of the question to our Jewish brethren, and they have admitted the soundness of this view: viz., that we do not recognize the Johns because of their religious bias or belief, but as eminent lovers of mankind, as our traditions place them both very properly as Essenes. They were among the oldest to whom we can refer in this era as among those who practiced the rites of Masonry; and this is no unmeaning boast by our Order; but when we investigate the subject, we become more and more satisfied with the fact of some connection between the Evangelist and those who were then the nucleus around which afterward clustered those societies with whom remained all the pure rites, in contradistinction to the impure and obscene which led the heathen world into all those extravagancies which had to be suppressed by order of the Roman powers.

The student of the 'Haut Grades' must certainly perceive the connection between the Kabbala and much that John has written in that great Kabbalistic book, the Apocalypse; and he can readily see the number of the Beast in the 'Abracadabra,' as well as other matters not to be mentioned in this connection.

Let our Jewish brethren drop their intolerance, and come *up* to the level of Masonic 'liberality,' and they will discover that Masonry never has recognized any one from sectarian principles; but, on the contrary, the very adoption of two prominent Jews as patron saints, one being a Christian, is the very acme of liberalism, and consequently should meet their cordial approbation as a compliment to their race and a surrender of our prejudices."

CORNER-STONE CEREMONIALS.

At the request of the State authorities the corner-stones of two of the new normal school edifices were laid by the Masonic Fraternity. The ceremony of the first took place on St. John's Day, 1868, George B. Winslow officiating as Grand Master. The location was at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County. The address was delivered by Brother Darius A. Ogden. The services of the second occurred on April 15, 1869, under the charge of Right Worshipful Christopher G. Fox, who delivered the address.

The corner-stone of the German Reformed Church at Newburg was laid by request, an Emergent Grand Lodge being assembled in September, 1868, at which Brother George F. Wiltsie officiated as Grand Master.

Five new and beautiful halls were dedicated during the year. One for the Lodge Ancient Landmarks, No. 441, at Buffalo, October 27, 1868, by Right Worshipful John H. Anthon. A second for Seawanhaka Lodge, No. 678, in Brooklyn, E. D., October 2, 1868, by Right Worshipful George W. Harris. A third for Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, at Jamestown, Chautauqua County, December 29, 1868, by Right Worshipful James T. Henry. A fourth for Dover Lodge, No. 666, in February, 1869, by Right Worshipful James M. Austin. A fifth for Port Jervis Lodge, No. 328, March 26, 1869, by Right Worshipful Joseph B. Chaffee.

CUBA.

Right Worshipful Daniel Sickles was appointed and accredited the representative of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, near the Grand Lodge of New York. This body had been recognized as a regularly organized and a legitimate Grand Body in 1860, by the reception of Brother Andreas Cassard as its representative. It appeared that, in 1853, Cuba had two existing and legally constituted symbolic Lodges, whose Warrants were granted by the Grand Lodge of Spain. In May, 1859, the Grand Lodge of South Carolina granted a

Dispensation for a third symbolic Lodge, located at Santiago, and called San Andrew's; in November, 1859, this Lodge was duly warranted by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, and on the 5th of December, 1859, representatives from these three Lodges assembled, and organized the Grand Lodge of Cuba. This Grand Lodge subsequently united with the Grand Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of that island, and formed the Grand Orient of Colon, or Cuba.

LODGES INCORPORATED

under the General Act, Chapter 317, Laws 1866, were 111 in number; and five Lodges had special charters granted to them by the legislature: to wit, Master's, No. 5; St. Patrick's, No. 4; Sylvan, No. 41; Worth, No. 210; and Frontier, No. 517.

The action of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund during the year, was of so important a nature, and their report so succinct in relation to the

PURCHASE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE PROPERTY,

that it is deemed better to place it of record in this History:

“At the date of their last annual report, the Trustees had recently, in deference to the expressed opinion of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, sold the property held by them at the corner of Grand and Crosby Streets.

They regarded, however, the opinion of the Craft as having been definitely expressed in favor of the immediate purchase of a new site, and the adoption of measures looking to active work in the erection of a Hall.

They, therefore, after much negotiation and deliberation, purchased the piece of land on the northeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, in this city, immediately opposite the new building known as Booth's Theatre, for the sum of \$340,000, subject to a lease held by John Tarbell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees it was determined that all encumbrances on the property should be removed, if possible, so as to leave it clear of debt, and put the Trustees into position to enable them to raise, by loan, the necessary money for building.

It was also deemed advisable to have as little of the fund invested in securities liable to loss, destruction, or theft, as could be done.

With these objects the coupon bonds, which, though under careful guard, were a source of great anxiety, have been sold, and the proceeds invested in the discharge of mortgages upon our land, and in procuring the surrender of the lease upon the property.

The property in question is 141 feet in extent on Twenty-third Street, and ninety-eight feet and eight inches on the Sixth Avenue; and, in the judgment of the Trustees, well situated, both as to its utility for the purpose designed, and for increase in value.

It is subject to mortgages to the extent of \$87,500, to meet which we hold a mortgage on the Grand Street property of \$81,500. The time of payment to us of this mortgage was extended to May 1, 1870, as the Trustees did not feel at liberty to fix an earlier date for the commencement of building.

It is expected that by the end of the year the Trustees will, with the proceeds of the mortgage on the Grand Street property, the rent of the property in Twenty-third Street, which amounts to \$17,000, and the usual income of the fund, be able to pay off the comparatively small amount now on the property, and leave it an available unencumbered security, upon which, under the usual terms, they can borrow more than \$500,000 to pay for the building.

When the day can be fixed for the tearing down of the buildings now on the land, they will ask liberal aid to remove the debt from a completed Hall.

In short, if the present holders of the mortgages will take their money before it is legally due, the Trustees hope, on the first of next May, to enter the market as borrowers on

the credit of unencumbered property in Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street for a sum sufficient to build the long-talked-of Hall; and as soon as the corner-stone is laid, or the time fixed for its laying, will look to the liberality and pride of the Craft to pay off, in a brief time, the debt of its building, and leave all the rents of the Hall free to be applied to the charitable purposes of the Asylum.

JAMES GIBSON, Grand Master.

J. H. ANTHON, Deputy Grand Master.

CHRISTOPHER G. FOX, Senior Grand Warden.

EDMUND L. JUDSON, Junior Grand Warden.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary."

The Committee on Hall and Asylum, to whom the above report had been referred, presented their further views, from which we extract the following:

"How is the indebtedness to be paid?"

The answer is as satisfactory as it is simple: 1. There has been received at the Grand Secretary's office from Lodges, for *per capita* tax to the credit of the Hall and Asylum Fund, up to the present time, about \$22,000. 2. Rent of Sixth Avenue property to May 1, 1870, \$17,000. 3. Estimated *per capita* tax for ensuing year, to be realized by or before next June Communication, \$22,000. Add these together, and we have the sum of \$61,000, which, as a little arithmetical calculation will show, will meet the balance of debt, and leave \$54,000 and over with which to commence building operations.

It is proposed to erect a building that shall cost from \$250,000 to \$300,000, and to do this a loan of \$200,000 will be effected.

The interest, taxes, and insurance on the property will amount to about \$22,000 a year, rather under than over.

The income of the building will be from \$30,000 to \$40,000 annually, and this is no exaggerated calculation.

The debt, therefore, as it will be seen, will be, from the completion of the edifice, *self-liquidating*, thus honoring and carrying out the idea of the noble originators of the

scheme, that there should be no harassing burden of debt placed upon the Fraternity.”

The proposition to lay the corner-stone of the building in June, 1870, was determined upon.

During the year \$4,917.18 had been disbursed to needy individuals, the greater amounts to brethren from England and Scotland.

INVASION OF JURISDICTION BY FRANCE.

The Grand Master, in his address, drew attention to the conferring of the three degrees in Louisiana by an irregular organization called a Grand Council, and stating that the pretended Grand Council had been recognized as lawfully established by the Grand Orient of France. That an official communication had been addressed by him as Grand Master, on the 27th of February, 1869, to Marshal Mellinet, Grand Master of that Grand Orient, protesting against the establishment of these bodies as unlawful and for purposes foreign to Masonry, and their recognition by the Grand Orient as unfraternal, and certain to lead to the disruption of all friendly relations between that Grand Body and this, and also all the other Grand Lodges in the United States. That our Grand Lodges would never consent that any organization whatever, whether Lodge, Council, or otherwise, shall be organized within the jurisdiction of an existing Grand Lodge, except by its authority, for the purpose of conferring those degrees, or any of them; and that on this question there was perfect and absolute unity in opinion, sentiment, and action. The Grand Master of the Grand Orient was for this and other reasons requested to withdraw the decree of recognition.

To this communication no answer was vouchsafed. The effort so far to sustain the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in her integrity was of no avail.

Masonry was introduced in Louisiana while it was yet a Spanish province; a Masonic Lodge was established at New Orleans in 1793. After the purchase of the territory by the

United States, and the establishment of a State government, the Grand Lodge was formed in 1812.

The gist of the decree of amity by the Grand Orient of France with this newly established Foulhouze State Grand Council of Louisiana was as follows :

ARTICLE 1. Official and friendly relations are, from this date, established between the Grand Orient of France and the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the State of Louisiana sitting at New Orleans. The friendly ties which now unite these bodies will ultimately be further strengthened by the appointment of representatives.

ART. 2. Our illustrious Deputy, Brother Alfred Blanche, is charged with the promulgation of this decree.

Given at the Grand Orient of France, this fifth day of November, 1868.

MELLINET, Grand Master.

This decree was issued subsequent to a lengthy report signed by A. Hermitte, member of the Council of France, much of the burden of which was devoted to the gratification experienced by the establishment and recognition of Lodges of colored people by this new Supreme Council in New Orleans.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York in relation to this part of the difficulty, and in conclusion, stated as follows :

“ The propriety or impropriety of the social and political equality of colored men has nothing whatever to do with the question ; it is purely one of jurisdiction, and on that basis alone will have to be adjusted. We hazard nothing in saying that the action of the so-called Supreme Council, in selecting colored men on whom to bestow Warrants, was a mere trick, intended to throw dust in the eyes of European Masonic powers by leading them to suppose that the American Grand Lodges were engaged in a crusade against the men of whom this self-created Council assumes to be the champion. It is sufficient answer to this to say, that the

Grand Lodges of the United States hold that every Subordinate Lodge has an indefeasible right to decide for itself who shall be admitted to its privileges, and that the Grand Lodge can not legislate a man into the humblest Lodge in its jurisdiction. The Ancient Charges and Regulations to which we hold ourselves bound as Masonic authority, the spirit, and, in many cases, the forms, of which are inextricably interwoven in our Constitutions and system of jurisprudence, do not recognize any distinction of race or color as qualifications for Masonic affiliation. Hence the decision of the mooted question of admitting negroes to fellowship lies not with the Grand Lodges, but with the individuals composing the Subordinates.

This question is, however, not now at issue. The offense of the *soi-disant* Supreme Council, and that of the Grand Orient, in recognizing and applauding its act, would have been precisely the same had the Warrants been granted to white men of the highest possible rank and station; and it consists solely, as we have already said, in violating the established and recognized jurisdiction of a just and duly constituted Grand Lodge of symbolic Masons.

Against this act the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has protested, by a suspension of all relations with the Grand Orient of France; and against it all the other American Grand Lodges will protest, for the simple reason that if the jurisdiction of Louisiana may be invaded with impunity, so may that of any other, and our system of Masonic government is at an end. Their united action in sustaining New York, as against the invasion of Hamburg, is sufficient indication of what may be expected in the present emergency, and the Grand Lodge of New York will be expected to lead the van in sustaining the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in the maintenance of its just rights."

The Grand Lodge with unanimity adopted the following:
Resolved, That all Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of New York and the

Grand Orient of France cease and be discontinued, and that no Mason owing allegiance to that Grand Body shall be recognized as such in this jurisdiction, until the said Grand Orient of France shall withdraw its recognition of the body styling itself the Supreme Council for the sovereign and independent State of Louisiana.

The Grand Lodge of Idaho was duly recognized as a regularly established Grand Lodge, and an interchange of representatives solicited.

RESTORATION OF FITZGERALD TISDALL.

A petition was presented to the Grand Lodge, referred to the Committee on Grievances, returned by it without other report than that the subject be considered by the Grand Lodge. The singularly worded application, which was as follows, was granted :

“The undersigned fraternally petitions your Most Worshipful Grand Body for restoration to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry. *If*, in the course of my Masonic life, which has extended over a period of more than twenty-five years, I have committed any errors or faults against the Institution, or against individual members of the Fraternity, I do now most sincerely regret such errors or faults, and hope in the future of my life to do no more wrong.

FITZGERALD TISDALL.”

St. Cecile Lodge was honored by the adoption of the following :

“*Resolved*, That a permanent and standing invitation be extended to St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, of this city, requesting them to furnish hereafter full and appropriate Masonic music at the opening ceremonies of each Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.”

MILEAGE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Regulation of the Grand Lodge was adopted in these words :

Resolved, That the representatives outside of the metropolitan district be, and they are hereby, directed to present their bills for mileage to the District Deputy Grand Masters of their several Masonic districts, if present, on the first day of the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Deputy Grand Master to audit said accounts, and when found correct to indorse and present them to the Committee on Pay of Representatives at once."

REVEREND CHARLES H. PLATT.

This brother, so eminently a Mason, was born in Clinton County, New York, in 1822, and died at Binghamton, March 1, 1869. He was a son of Commodore Platt of the United States Navy. He graduated at the Episcopal College at Geneva, about the year 1847; was rector of the Episcopal Church at Lockport for thirteen years; then at Auburn for three years; and then for five years at Binghamton. While at Auburn he served as Chaplain in the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, in the United States service, eighteen months; and, while in the service, was Master of Niagara Military Lodge under dispensation.

The reverend brother was one of the Chaplains of the Grand Lodge, and as such endeared himself to all the brethren by his affable demeanor, and the entire absence of hauteur, or the assumption of misplaced dignity. Never forgetting the sacred nature of his calling, nor derogating from the proprieties of his high office and station, yet in his intercourse with the brethren his suavity of manner and genial nature made all feel at home in his presence, and desirous of cultivating his friendship. He was also Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery of this State, and Grand Prior of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the northern jurisdiction, as well as Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New York; and in all these relations he won for himself that warm friendship so grateful to a benevolent heart.

Professionally he was the rector of the Episcopal Church at Binghamton, and held a high place not only in the esteem of his parishioners, but in the councils of the religious organizations to which he was attached.

During the war he was in the service, and it is doubtless the effects of exposure to the vicissitudes of weather and climate, upon a constitution never too strong, that occasioned his untimely death.

He was a noble and upright man, an estimable citizen, and a zealous and devoted Mason. A wife and four children survived him. His burial took place at Lyons, in Wayne County, on March 4, 1869. For the funeral services an Emergent Grand Lodge was convened, at which Most Worshipful Clinton F. Paige officiated, with the assistance of an ample number of the brethren, there being a very large attendance. The service of the Episcopal Church was read at the church by the Rev. Dr. Van Ingen of Rochester. He closed his remarks on that occasion with the following: "I have buried many a brave soldier, but none braver; many a devout and faithful follower of Christ, but never one more so; and, friends of this ancient Order, though not a member, let me entreat you to push forward in your good works of charity and love, endeavoring to imitate the Christian example of him whose loss you now deplore."

1870.

THE PRIDE OF SUCCESS.

The enthusiasm amounting to excitement was quite pardonable in the members of the Fraternity of the State of New York, when we reflect that the period was about culminating in which they were to realize their fond hope of building a structure that should not only be a pride to Masonry, but even to the metropolitan city in which it should stand. It is not unreasonable that they should exhibit some of that bountiful feeling in Masonry which among Americans is termed in their speeches and writings "spread-eagleism," an

overflow or exuberance of spirit at the evident accomplishment of their long desired and hoped-for legislative home. This excitement was intensified when the Grand Master, James Gibson, made his official announcement, appointing the following strong committee to take charge of the necessary arrangements for the suitable Masonic ceremony of

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE MASONIC HALL

in the city of New York; and stating that the service would be held on June 8, 1870:

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | M. W. John W. Simons, | |
| R. W. John H. Anthon, | | W. Zachariah Dederick, |
| “ James M. Austin, | | “ Joseph J. Couch, |
| “ Jerome Buck, | | “ John G. Barker, |
| “ Reeves E. Selmes, | | “ Joseph Koch, |
| “ John J. Gorman, | | “ James R. Elsey, |
| “ George W. Harris, | | “ Jesse B. Anthony, |
| “ Charles Sackreuter, | R. W. George W. Gregory, | |
| “ F. Richshoffer, | W. Thompson Burton, | |
| “ Fred. W. Herring, | “ L. H. Conklin, | |
| “ William T. Woodruff, | “ Levi M. Gano, | |
| “ Oliver G. Brady, | “ William A. Brodie, | |
| W. Samuel Jones, | “ Benjamin Flagler. | |

Brother H. Clay Preston was appointed Marshal of the Day; and it was determined that the procession should be composed of Master Masons only, “in dark clothing, high black hats, white linen aprons, and white gloves; with officers’ jewels, but no scarfs, collars, or banners.”

The Trustees reported they held the six lots on corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue unencumbered, cost.....\$340,000.00

Cash in National Trust Company and Savings Bank..... 44,887.58
 And in cash donations received..... 15,310.06

or a total valuation of\$400,197.64

The Grand Lodge, as in 1869, held its meeting at Apollo Hall, and naturally on so momentous an occasion all the Grand Officers were present; to wit,

James Gibson, Grand Master.

John H. Anthon, Deputy Grand Master.

Christopher G. Fox, Senior Grand Warden.

Edmund L. Judson, Junior Grand Warden.

John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer.

James M. Austin, Grand Secretary.

Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, } Grand Chaplains.
Rev. John G. Webster, }

Frederick W. Herring, Grand Marshal.

Cornelius Esselstyn, Grand Standard Bearer.

R. H. Huntington, Grand Sword Bearer.

John Boyd, }
Philip Merkle, } Grand Stewards.
William Sinclair, }
James M. Fuller, }

Cornelius A. Marvin, Senior Grand Deacon.

Charles E. Young, Junior Grand Deacon.

Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant.

John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| No. 1. Jerome Buck. | No. 12. George B. Winslow. |
| No. 2. Reeves E. Selmes. | No. 13. A. H. Sawyer. |
| No. 3. John J. Gorman. | No. 14. James T. Ferrie. |
| No. 4. George W. Harris. | No. 15. Joseph B. Chaffee. |
| No. 5. Isaac Lea. | No. 17. John D. Williams. |
| No. 6. James W. Husted. | No. 18. George O. Baker. |
| No. 7. G. Fred. Wiltsie. | No. 19. William Shelp. |
| No. 8. Charles B. Wade. | No. 20. Horace P. Johnson. |
| No. 9. Alexander B. King. | No. 22. John A. Lockwood. |
| No. 10. F. D. Wheeler. | No. 23. Asa H. Couch. |
| No. 11. James M. Dudley. | No. 24. L. Bradford Prince. |

Lodges working in German, Charles Sackreuter.

Lodges working in French, etc., F. A. Richshoffer.

Joseph D. Evans, Past Grand Master.
 John L. Lewis, Past Grand Master.
 Isaac Phillips, Past Grand Master.
 Nathaniel F. Waring, Past Grand Master.
 Clinton F. Paige, Past Grand Master.
 James Jenkinson, Past Grand Master.
 John J. Crane, Past Grand Master.
 Stephen H. Johnson, Past Grand Master.
 Robert Macoy, Past Deputy Grand Master.
 Ezra S. Barnum, Past Senior Grand Warden.
 John W. Timson, Past Junior Grand Warden.
 James W. Powell, Past Grand Secretary.
 Gerardus Boyce, Past Grand Treasurer.

The Representatives of many State and foreign Lodges were also present.

The buildings had been removed from the property on Sixth Avenue, and the six lots had been floored over. A covered space had been provided for the Grand Officers in the East, another for the musicians in the North, another for the Grand Wardens in the West and South. The massive corner-stone had been provided by Brother John T. Conover of Holland Lodge, No. 8.

The procession formed on West Fourteenth and other streets north, right resting on Fifth Avenue.

SPECIAL AIDS.

John E. Bendix, Rowland F. Hill, William Edwards, Robert Irwin, Charles S. Arthur, Richard Campbell, Ed. L. Gaul, James F. Ferguson, James McGregor, M. D. Meyers, W. H. McNary, G. Frederick Wiltsie, W. W. Smith, William De Lacy, and Julian Allen were the special aids.

And the following the

MARSHALS OF DIVISION :

Samuel R. Kirkham, Robert Black, Joel O. Stevens, H. Stimmerman, Herman G. Carter, Philip W. Frank, Warren C. Bennett, Meyer Dazien, and John S. Dickerman.

The ten divisions numbered in all 12,616 brethren. The procession was pronounced unique and worthy of the Fraternity. The ceremony was ritualistic. After the opening prayer by the Grand Chaplain, Reverend R. L. Schoonmaker, the following anthem (words and music by Brother Harrison Millard) was sung by St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, D. L. Downing, Master :

“ Here we meet to lay the Stone,
 Here our TEMPLE shall be found;
 Here our hearts, not hands alone,
 By the mystic tie are bound.
 Here the *Craft* will meet again
 On the *Level*, tried and known,
 Meet as brothers, part as men
 Bound by ties now sacred grown.

Here for ages may it stand,
 Like a beacon, light to give;
 While life's waves shall wash the strand,
 Here *Masonic Truth* shall live;
 Here our *Jewels* shall be stored—
 Peace and Love . . . Masonic gems,
 Hung like pearls on Virtue's cord—
 Truths more bright than diadems.

When the Architect of All
 (Heaven's Grand Master, full of love),
 From our labor us shall call
 To the Lodge prepared above,
 We will gather once again
 Round our Great Commander's throne,
 And degrees of bliss attain,
 Higher than on earth are known.”

As the corner-stone was being lowered in its place, an anthem composed by Brother (General) Albert Pike, music by Brother W. K. Bassford, was sung by St. Cecile Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer deposited in the corner-stone copies of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; *Transactions* for 1869; the orders and programme of the day; photographs of the Grand Officers; Masonic and daily papers; coins, medallions, seals, scrolls, calendars, etc. Downing's Seventy-

first Regiment band discoursed appropriate instrumental music. The Grand Master handed the architect, Brother Napoleon Le Brun, the plumb, level, square, and plans of the work, and directed him to proceed with his labors. Mozart Lodge of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sang an anthem, the words having been composed by Past Grand Master Richard Vaux.

The consecration was then performed, followed by music by the orchestra of Mozart Lodge, conducted by C. R. Dodworth; then an oration was delivered by the Reverend E. S. Porter, and shortly thereafter the brethren dispersed. Many offerings in money, jewels, and trinkets were contributed by the people. The brethren retired for local banquets and other demonstrations of their self-satisfaction and general joy. The procession was most orderly, and no organization banded together to serve mankind and the All-Father ever received higher encomiums.

THE PORTRAIT OF GRAND SECRETARY JAMES HERRING

which had been ordered in 1869, painted by his son, Right Worshipful Frederick W. Herring, was presented to the Grand Lodge in open session. It was duly inscribed, and placed on exhibition. The inscription reads thus: "James Herring, the Founder of the Hall and Asylum Fund."

New and suitable jewels and equipments for the officers of the Grand Lodge were indulged in, as this was a year that was to be made memorable.

CORNER-STONES LAID AND LODGE-ROOMS DEDICATED.

The corner-stone of the main building of the Cornell University, at Ithaca, was laid in ancient form, on the 30th of June, 1869, at the request of the Hon. Ezra Cornell, the munificent founder of that institution. Clinton F. Paige officiated as Grand Master, assisted by an Emergent Grand Lodge summoned for the occasion.

The Firemen's Monument in Buffalo being in course of

erection, and the proper authority having requested the corner-stone to be laid with suitable Masonic ceremony, Brother Christopher G. Fox, the Senior Grand Warden, officiated in June, 1869.

New and beautiful Lodge-rooms were dedicated to Masonry for the following Lodges: Steuben Lodge, No. 112, at Bath; Schoharie Valley Lodge, No. 491, at that village; Auburn Lodge, No. 431, at Auburn; Sincerity Lodge, No. 200, at Phelps; Peacock Lodge, No. 696, at Mayville; Hamilton Lodge, No. 713, at Canajoharie; and Cortland Lodge, at Peekskill.

THE RIGHT OF VISITATION

The Grand Master, in 1870, found himself called upon to define the right of visitation, and transmit his decision to Grand Master R. B. Donaldson of the District of Columbia. The point in answer may be given in brief, for he said:

“In this jurisdiction the right of visit, Masonically, is declared by our Constitution ‘to be an absolute right, but it may be forfeited or limited by particular regulations.’ (Constitution Grand Lodge of New York, sec. 8, sub. 8.) And a visitor is forbidden ‘admission without due inquiry and satisfaction as to his regular standing, and that his admission will not disturb the harmony of the Lodge, or embarrass its work.’ Nor can ‘a resident of any town, village, or city where there is a Lodge, claim a right to be admitted as a visitor more than twice, unless he is a member of some Lodge.’ (*Ibid.*, sec. 23.)

These provisions are fundamental in their character. He who objects to a visitor, exercises with us a Masonic right, as strong, as necessary, and as valuable as that of him who seeks to enforce the ‘right to visit.’

We acknowledge the ‘right of visit,’ but limit and, indeed, forfeit it by our particular regulations.

To compel a brother either to associate with another, or present charges against him and prove his unworthiness, seems to us neither fraternal toward our own members, nor favorable to the visitor. It might sometimes induce a mem-

ber to present charges for offenses committed, merely to avoid fellowship with another, when neither the interest of the Craft, nor the welfare of the accuser or accused, would thereby be promoted.

I therefore answer your questions in accordance with the foregoing :

1. That a visitor has no inherent or absolute right to visit, unless qualified by the right to refuse his proposed visit.

2. That a Master Mason possesses the unqualified right of objection to a proposed visit, and is not bound to assign his reasons.

3. That in so doing he exercises a right, and is no more accountable for exercising it than the other is for proposing to visit.

4. That he is not bound to present charges, to exclude the visitor.”

Dispensations were granted for the formation of ten Lodges during the year.

The proposition that had been brought before the Grand Lodge of establishing

DISTRICT GRAND LODGES

was indifferently discussed from time to time, and the principle to be applied likened unto the English system of Provincial Grand Lodges, which had been in practical operation for a century ; but the entire plan met with disfavor, and so, in 1870, the Chairman, John L. Lewis, of the committee that had been appointed, reported that it was evident a majority of the committee were opposed to any such amendment to the Constitutional law. Accordingly the Grand Lodge accepted the report to that effect, and discharged the committee.

James Gibson, Grand Master, announced the acceptance of a silver trowel presented by Brother John Cook of

Pyramid Lodge, No. 490, which had been used in laying the corner-stone; a vote of thanks was tendered by the Grand Lodge to the donor.

THE NEWLY ELECTED GRAND OFFICERS

were John H. Anthon, Grand Master, with Christopher G. Fox as his Deputy. Edmund L. Judson was promoted to the Senior Wardenship, and James W. Husted of Peekskill was elected Junior Grand Warden. Joseph Koch became the Grand Marshal in place of F. W. Herring; William R. Brown, Grand Sword Bearer; Philip Merkle, Charles B. Gray, Nathaniel Gladding, and Oliver G. Brady, Grand Stewards; Charles E. Young, Junior Grand Deacon. The Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers were continued.

Warrants were granted to nine Lodges under dispensation, and a tenth Warrant conditionally to Cincinnatus Lodge.

In 1870 the revision of the Masonic Districts in the city of New York was made to conform to the boundaries thus:

First district, Fourth Street to Twenty-second Street.

Second district, Grand Street to Fourth Street.

Third district, below Grand Street.

Twenty-fifth district, above Twenty-second Street.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Sections 11, 108, and 109, were amended to read thus:

“SEC. 11. That the Grand Master may make Masons at sight, in person, and in a lawful Lodge, and may grant a Dispensation to a Lodge for the same purpose; but in all other cases a candidate must be proposed in open Lodge, at a stated meeting, and can only be accepted at a stated meeting following, not less than two weeks thereafter, by the scrutiny of a secret ballot, and a unanimous vote, and must pay a fixed price before admission.”

“SEC. 108. There shall be annually elected by ballot a Master Mason, of approved Masonic skill and learning, and

a member in good standing of some Subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, who shall be styled 'Grand Lecturer,' and whose duty it shall be to attend the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and shall be a member thereof; and shall, during the session, exhibit to a committee of members, to be composed of one from each Masonic district, the standard of work which is approved and determined by the Grand Lodge, for the practice of the Lodges under its jurisdiction. It shall also be his duty to impart said lectures to the Lodges or brethren in this State, whenever he shall be invited so to do, and may receive such compensation therefor as may be fixed by the Grand Lodge before the election, which shall not be changed during his continuance in office. He shall make an annual report of the state of proficiency of the Lodges he may visit."

"SEC. 109. The Grand Lecturer, as soon as his work and lectures shall be approved by the Grand Lodge, shall appoint one or more competent assistants in each of the judicial districts of this State, of like qualifications and character, who shall adopt and practice his standard of work, of lectures, and no others; and who shall have the like powers with himself within their respective districts, and not out of it, unless specially directed by him in case of a vacancy in another district, and be subject to like duties, and receive such compensation as shall be determined by the Grand Lodge."

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM R. MERRIAM.

There will be found in the records the following sketch and eulogy of Deputy W. R. Merriam of the third Masonic district :

"Brother Merriam was born at Meriden, Connecticut, in 1834. He was brought to light in Masonry in Crescent Lodge, in 1860, and after service as Warden, and in other offices, was elected Master of that Lodge for 1864, and in 1866 was appointed by Grand Master Holmes Deputy of

the third Masonic district, and again appointed to that office in June, 1869.

He was a lover of Masonry, its literature, principles, teachings, and practices. His sympathies were tender, and always effective in action. His report for 1867, at its close, contains a touching proof of this, in the history of his adoption of the orphan child of a Master Mason at the deathbed of its mother. His last official act in communication with the Grand Master was only seven days before his death, to acknowledge the receipt of the Encyclical touching the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, and then using, with its italics his own, this language:

‘With congratulations upon the near approach of the day *so longed for*, when our new Hall shall be erected, soon, I trust, to be followed by the Asylum. The Mason must be hard-hearted who will not *now* put his shoulder to the wheel, and by every means at his command, help along the good cause.’

Brother William R. Merriam, though comparatively a young man, was unsurpassed in his zeal for the Institution, and his uncompromising devotion to its great principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth. Guided in his daily life by the sentiments of a religious conviction, he recognized the fallibility of human nature, and held the rod of discipline at the dictates of a conscientious regard for principle. The cry of distress was never made to him in vain, and the little ones of our household found in him a devoted and altogether unselfish friend. He died March 9, 1870, after a brief illness, but his memory will be kept as of one who earnestly wrought his day, and deserved the crown of rest prepared from the beginning.”

MOST WORSHIPFUL JOHN H. ANTHON, GRAND MASTER.

This zealous and eminent Mason was born in New York in 1832. He was one who labored in the moral vineyard of fraternal love with assiduity and careful solicitude. He was beloved for his enthusiastic and untiring temperament,

and he struggled for a successful close in all his benevolent designs. He possessed a richly stored mind and a brilliant oratorical talent; he was a gentleman of fastidious refinement, courteous and dignified in his deportment, and beloved by a large circle of friends. He was a politician of influence, a lawyer of rank, and of religious training. He became an active member of the Episcopal Church, and identified himself with its interests.

Brother Anthon was youthful in form and feature, of countenance intelligent and refined; but an insidious, unrecognized disease made inroads upon his mental powers, even before his surrender of Masonic office. His first official position to elective office in the Grand Lodge, was that of Deputy Grand Master, in 1867, which position he held for three successive years, when he was promoted to the rank and dignity of Grand Master in 1870, and was re-elected in 1871. It then became evident that his mind had begun to fail. His illness was a painful one, and his release was a happy delivery. He died October 29, 1874. On Sunday, November 1st, his body was consigned to the grave that he had personally selected, on the borders of Otsego's beautiful lake.

The following are the number and names of the Grand Bodies of Masonry outside of the United States at the period of the closing of this Chapter :

GRAND MASONIC BODIES IN EUROPE.

	NUMBER OF DAUGHTER LODGES.
1. Grand National Mother Lodge zu den drei Weltkugeln (Three Globes), Berlin.....	111
2. Grosse Landes Loge von Deutschland (Grand Lodge of Germany), Berlin.....	77
3. Grosse Loge von Preussen Royal York zur Freundschaft, Berlin.....	47
4. Grosse Loge von Hamburg, Hamburg.....	30
5. Grosse Loge zur Sonne, Baireuth.....	17
6. Grosse Landes Loge von Sachsen (Grand Lodge of Saxony), Dresden.....	18
7. Grosse Loge des eklektischen Freimaurerbundes (Eclectic Union), Frankfort.....	12

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CHAPTER X.

1871-1880.

1871.*“Man loves acts, not words—deeds, not promises to do.”*

JOHN H. ANTHON, GRAND MASTER.

THE Grand Chaplain, Reverend John G. Webster, who delivered the second, which was the last of the addresses the Grand Lodge had deemed two years before would be annually beneficial for the Craft, took for the subject the words quoted above: “Man loves acts, not words—deeds, not promises to do.” Its application was most vivid at a time when the Fraternity throughout the State, more especially the portion that formed the Masonic denizens of the city, were elated by success, and, in their over joyousness, were liable to be lax in their watchfulness of the material that was entering into the structure of the Temple; and it became essential to sound a warning note calling attention to the stone and timber that were seeking admission within the Lodges, to require the Masons to look to their acts and deeds at a time when the Brotherhood had risen to high prosperity. Masonry was prosperous, and prosperity has always been wonderfully attractive. There is no vanity so light that it will not gravitate toward the popular side. “There is no scoundrel so base that he will not ally himself with the winning party, if permitted; and hence we shall find that the higher our Temple walls arise, and the broader the extent of the area they inclose, the more plentiful will be the offers of worthless, damaging material. It is *this* that

will pull them down if they shall fall. Let us remember in this regard the wise motto of Bacon, *Multum non Multa.*" This quotation from the Reverend brother's address may be followed further.

"In the pinch at Thermopylæ, Leonidas' three hundred, who had Spartan heads upon their shoulders, and Spartan blood in their veins, were worth more to him than three hundred thousand such as those 'true patriots' of the doggerel, who, when the time of trial came, 'left their country for their country's good.' Thus, in the vicissitudes of Masonry, if ever her stability is threatened, she must look to her few faithful ones, her 'tried and true,' for support, rather than to her host of 'camp followers,' whose boldest attacks are always upon her gathered spoils. Another lesson may be ours from that bit of Spartan history. That glorious day was lost because *one*, only *one*, whom they had admitted among them, sneaked away to the foe, and divulged the secret of their strength. If they had only 'black-balled' that one, the result of that trial would have been other than it was. Let us profit by that lesson."

RELATIONSHIP WITH GRAND ORIENTS.

A subject finally settled in the mind of the Grand Master, John H. Anthon, was the apparent irregularity of a Grand Lodge, with jurisdiction over three degrees, holding representation and terms of amity with Grand Orientals claiming jurisdiction over a larger number. After much consideration, and in due course, the Grand Master stated a commission had been submitted to him, which had been issued by his immediate predecessor to Brother Albert G. Goodall, accrediting him to foreign Grand Bodies as representative, which he had cancelled and annulled. The Grand Master then set forth his views in his address, which were in these words :

"Brother Goodall intends to present certain friendly applications from certain Masonic bodies, termed Grand Orientals, in South America and Europe, and which are herewith trans-

mitted to you. In almost every instance there are conflicting Masonic claims of legality of Constitution, and though Brother Goodall has in some instances reported one or the other party regular, the report is not authoritative, being merely his individual opinion, and based upon principles and a system of Masonry and Masonic government wholly unknown to our Grand Lodge.

Each of these Grand Orient is more or less subject to the authority of what I believe to be known as a 'Supreme Council,' which is, as its name denotes, the ultimate governing body of the Masonic jurisdiction, and superior to the Grand Orient.

The Supreme Council belongs to a rite, and requires for admission to its governing body the possession of degrees wholly unknown to this Grand Body, and in those countries considered and spoken of and really being "higher degrees" in their system.

Representation, therefore, with the Grand Orient, is a representation and treaty between the Supreme Masonic Power in the Free and Accepted Rite (*sic*); our own, and a subordinate body in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, adopting these terms as convenient.

Representation between the Grand Lodge and the Supreme Councils is, of course, impracticable from the degrees additional to that of Master Mason required in those bodies, and doubtless also from the rank and authority over "inferior" degrees, so termed, which belong to them.

In our own jurisdiction there is also a Supreme Council, which, in common with the Grand Chapter and Grand Encampment, has adopted the generous and fraternal policy of a cession of all claim to jurisdiction over the first three degrees of Masonry to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

This, however, is not the case with the Grand Orient now applying to us. I am myself averse to the institution of the representative system between our own Grand Lodge and Grand Orient, which, in legal governmental power, organization, ritual, and rank as independent jurisdictions, differ so widely from our Grand Lodge. Nothing in this

view conflicts with the maintenance of the most friendly relations, as is the case with the Supreme Council, in the jurisdiction of which this State is situate, which acknowledges, without even allusion to any claim to the contrary, the supreme control of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge over Ancient Craft Masonry in her three degrees, and among whose members are many brethren of exalted rank in our Grand Lodge.”

When the subject came from the committee to whom the above was referred, to wit, Brothers James Gibson, Joseph D. Evans, S. H. Johnson, John A. Foster, D. W. Tallcott, and Christopher G. Fox, the disposition of the matter was short and terse, thus :

“The question of the recognition of, or correspondence with, the regular, disputed, doubtful, or spurious bodies called Grand Orients, discussed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, has been considered by your Committee, and, for the reasons stated by the Grand Master, it is recommended that such recognition and correspondence cease.”

CORNER-STONES LAID AND HALLS DEDICATED.

On the twenty-first day of June, 1870, at the request of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Oswego, the corner-stone of the City Hall of that city was laid in ample form. The Grand Lodge was honored by the escort of the following Commanderies : Lake Ontario, Watertown, Rome, Central City, and Norwich.

Halls were dedicated in ample form for :

Shekomeko Lodge, No. 458, at Washington Hollow.

Phillipstown Lodge, No. 236, at Cold Spring.

Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, New York City.

Wappinger's, No. 671, at Wappinger's Falls.

Evening Star, No. 75, West Troy.

This last was a dedication of a third room, after the destruction of two previous Lodge-rooms by fire.

On the fourth day of July, 1870, the corner-stone of the First Methodist Episcopal Church was laid at West Danby, by Worshipful Brother C. A. Murray, Master of Spencer Lodge, No. 290. The Hall of Avoca Lodge, No. 673, was dedicated by Right Worshipful Brother Horace P. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master of the twentieth district, by special dispensation.

AN ASIDE AS TO "FEMALE MASONRY."

In a rather winning way, Grand Master Anthon commented upon the beneficial effects of public ceremonies which he claimed tended to strengthen the Institution, and stated: "That such mode of ceremony offered a bold challenge to investigation where public feeling was adverse to Masonry, which our enemies are usually slow to answer and we do not fear to provoke. Especially is this true in reference to ladies attending such celebrations.

Debarred as they are from any admission to Masonry, or to anything which Masonry acknowledges as belonging to itself, *except its charity and love*, they can, by witnessing these public ceremonials, be convinced of the purity of our teaching; for it would be a baseness almost indescribable to speak such language in public and before them as we do in these services, and a different tongue in our private assemblies.

I say that this is the only way in which we can appeal to those whose esteem we value more highly, perhaps, than any other, because you well know that no such things as Female Masonry, or side degrees, or the like, are recognized in Masonry. I fear, indeed, that serious evil may result from the so-called degrees, an apprehension strengthened in my mind by numerous applications for aid made to me by ladies whose only hope of proving a Masonic claim was a badge or sign, or some other attempted proof that they belonged to some side degree, some branch of Female Masonry, of which I, of course, knew nothing."

DISPENSATIONS DISAPPROVED.

Grand Master John H. Anthon held the ground, not only that except in special localities was there no need for more Lodges, but that the number was already excessive; and further claimed that the granting of Dispensations for leave to confer the third degree in a less than a regular period, was over-riding a provision of the Constitution, and approached nearly to the most arbitrary prerogative claimed by Grand Masters, that of making Masons at sight.

Ten Lodges that had been warranted were constituted, and seven Dispensations for establishing Lodges had been granted, during the year.

The Grand Officers of 1870 were all continued in office during the year 1871.

The legislature of the State had released all the premises to be covered by the Masonic Hall from taxation.

LANDMARKS, CONSTITUTION, DECISIONS.

The careful consideration of what are termed the Landmarks, in conjunction with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, quickly revealed to the Grand Master many incongruities and some direct antagonisms. These the Grand Master set forth, and finally suggested that a commission should be appointed to revise the entire law, alleging that it had become a very unsafe guide. Further, the innumerable decisions of Grand Masters had forced the Grand Master to quoting the apt phrase which Dickens places in the mouth of Mr. Wititterly speaking of his spouse: "She forms and expresses an immense variety of opinions upon an immense variety of subjects." It is a question whether a decision on any subject could not have been found to suit every taste, even that of the most fastidious.

This led to the new revision.

HALL AND ASYLUM.

The subject of constructing the Hall was very absorbing. The revenue from initiations was important; and yet, while applicants were excessive in number, the accepted initiates to May 1, 1870, were less than in several successive years, being 6,778. The membership had reached 75,262, and the roll of Lodges 649.

The receipts from rent had closed; but from other sources, in addition to the cash in hand at last report, to wit, \$44,887.58, the receipts had amounted to \$115,873.11. Among the larger sums contributing to this amount may be mentioned initiations, \$20,277; a Masonic picnic, \$5,000; the Grand Commandery of the State, \$3,000; and the Grand Chapter, \$7,000. Donations from Lodges were generous. Nevertheless the committee appointed at the last Communication to devise a practical plan for the organization and internal management of the Masonic Hall when established, reported in 1871 that the sum of about \$395,000 had been expended on real estate, foundation, basement, and internal supporting walls, and the obtainment of much granite, etc.; that the construction would require in addition about \$400,000 more. The purpose of the committee was to reserve all receipts from rents, etc., of the building when finished, for the benefit of the Asylum, the construction of which was to follow. The completion of the Hall was expected within a year, and that its revenue would furnish an annual sum of \$60,000.

It is not difficult to discern from the above that the anticipated cost of the Hall would be in the neighborhood of \$800,000.

The Building Committee of the Hall met with a severe loss in their labors in consequence of the death of

BROTHER GEORGE R. JACKSON

on the 1st of September, 1870, in the sixtieth year of his age. His abilities were of a high order, and to his opinions many

deferred during the progress of the work. He was not only a faithful workman, but a tried and constant friend to the Fraternity. He was constant and well known, beloved by a host of workmen in his employment, who showed their respect and sorrow on the mournful occasion of his funeral. His associations had been very extensive in business life, and in social, charitable, and educational institutions. In Masonry he had been initiated in Independent Royal Arch, No. 2, in 1842, but afterwards became a bosom friend of Brother Wilson Small, and thus joined the Lodge to which he belonged, Manitou Lodge, No. 106.

Notwithstanding the general interest and anxiety felt as to the progress of the construction of the Hall, the sum of \$6,621.79 had been received for disbursement by the Masonic Board of Relief of the City of New York, which was apart from the continuous nightly contributions directly made by the Lodges.

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

While the great Brotherhood of the State of New York were in the midst of their season of joy and congratulations as to the progress of Freemasonry, and were dreaming of "King Solomon in all his glory" having had a Temple in Jerusalem little superior to what, in brief time, would be a crowning Masonic Hall in the metropolitan city, the French and the Germans were in the midst of that dire calamity—war. Appeals, threats, protests, were daily discussed. Anathema against King William and his son were hurled by the frantic French Free Masons. As usual, religious sectarianism was dragged into the discussion by the fanatics of northern and as well those of southern Europe. The serio-comic would loom up at times, and in the hurling paper thunderbolts, stray shots were found to be aimed against the Masonic Fraternity of the United States. These sectarian, harmless bombs of air were amusing to Romanists and to Protestants; perhaps more to the former. Herein is

quoted one taken from an ultramontane paper, published at Munich. Ignorance, fanaticism and intolerance could not be better exemplified than in this extract. *Pobre Americano!*

“They all occupy themselves exclusively with politics, and the Civil War, which lasted nearly five years, and consequently spread mischief and brought bankruptcy and poverty to the masses of Europe, by drawing thousands of millions of florins to America, was the result of the machinations of the Masonic Lodges, that were animated by the most intense hatred against the Catholic Southern States. The power of the Southern States had to be broken; they had to be ruined politically and financially, so that the irreligious, infidel North, that held the reins, might do as it pleased, and, in time, also interfere with all its power in European quarrels. After the Catholic Southern States of this ‘Land of Liberty,’ as people love to call the United States, were broken down, ruined, and disfranchised, somewhat in the manner that certain people would desire to break down, ruin, and disfranchise the free Catholic peasantry in Bavaria, and unable to offer further obstacles to their nefarious plans, the Free Masons of the North could not consent to the formation of a powerful Catholic Imperialism close to its borders. The native born and immigrated Free Masons strained every nerve to remove the ‘evil,’ which was accomplished in the death of Maximilian.

The Chief of American Freemasonry possessed an immense palace in Washington. It had four immense towers, and was situated next to the ‘White House,’ the residence of the President. This palace was set on fire by a Southron, on the 24th of January, 1865, on which occasion a great deal of material, and among the rest the correspondence with Julius Frobel, was destroyed. The Supreme Masonic Government at Washington (the Smithsonian Institution) is in correspondence with the whole world, and also with the South German press, in order to institute Lodges everywhere for the purpose of extending and spreading the power of Freemasonry.

The directing Jew Lodge in New York is particularly active in this 'spreading.' It has established a peculiar 'system' for that purpose, which, in the shortest possible time, has been successful of the most extended propagation, because there are Jews and Free Masons everywhere, as there are dogs and fleas. Thus the star spangled banner of North America has become the flag under which, at the present moment, there is being collected the whole of the Masonic revolutionary power, whose motto, according to the *Frie-maurer Zeitung* of Leipsic, is: 'All influential enemies of the Free Masons must be annihilated.'"

STANDARD WORK.

The Grand Lodge on the 8th of June, 1871, adopted the following :

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Representatives of this Grand Lodge, that Right Worshipful George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer, has practiced, and is in possession of, the standard work heretofore adopted by this Grand Lodge.

JOSEPH KOCH,
Chairman, for Committee."

In connection therewith a committee recommended the following motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

MASONIC LIBRARY AND LIBRARIAN.

At the instance of Brother J. G. Barker, in 1870, a Librarian was appointed to classify, arrange, and catalogue the books and other publications contained in the Library of the Grand Lodge. Brother Barker having received the appointment, reported his progress in 1871, and was continued at such service. The files of twenty-two Grand Lodges were reported complete, and that much material then unarranged was gradually being brought into a condition of usefulness. Money had been appropriated for the uses of the Library,

and in 1873 two hundred and fifty dollars were further allowed.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

At the suggestion of Brother Reeves E. Selmes, the Grand Master was authorized to appoint a Musical Director of the Grand Lodge, who should have charge and direction of the music during the Annual Communication, and on all occasions of ceremony, etc., in which the Grand Lodge takes part; such services to be without compensation. Whereupon the Grand Master appointed Brother William F. Sherwin as Musical Director.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, That section 23 of the Constitution be amended, by inserting after the word "permission," the following words; viz., "by unanimous consent," so that that portion of the said section shall read: "A Lodge may not initiate any person without due inquiry, and without being satisfied, in a Masonic manner, that he has not been previously rejected, or otherwise refused admission to Masonry; and if upon inquiry it shall be so ascertained, then not until six months after such rejection or refusal; nor until written permission, by *unanimous consent*, shall be obtained from the Lodge that rejected him," etc.

Resolved, That section 49 of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto, after the last period, the following words: "Provided, however, that a Lodge may enact and enforce a by-law which will disfranchise a member at an election for officers, without striking his name from the roll."

1872.

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

The terrible calamity of October, 1871, the burning of Chicago, was the continuous subject of consideration and of active charity in all branches of life, in all sections of the

United States, and, indeed, demanding sympathy from foreign countries, and receiving practical assistance from them. Freemasonry was behind no organization in its rapidity and effectiveness in responding to the cry of distress, and the Grand Lodge of New York, John Henry Anthon, Grand Master, came nobly to the front.

The city of Chicago, Illinois, is at the mouth of the Chicago River, on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan. Its name was of Indian origin, signifying "wild onion." We first hear of the location from a Frenchman who visited the spot in 1671. A stockade fort was built there in 1803, called Fort Dearborn. In September, 1833, a treaty was made for the lands with the Pottawatomies. The first charter of the city is dated March 4, 1837. The fire of 1871 destroyed 18,000 houses, extending over 2,000 acres. Two hundred people perished, and 100,000 were made homeless. The financial loss was calculated at \$200,000,000. It is unnecessary to say the city was rebuilt immediately, indeed within two years.

The loss in life and property demanded instant activity on the part of all associations of a humanitarian nature, and the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of Masons were prompt in response. Appeals were immediately made, and the amounts collected forwarded without delay; that of the Grand Master of New York, dated October 9, 1870, resulted in a report from the Grand Master of Illinois acknowledging \$17,536.70. This was exclusive of the \$3,313 sent to Michigan, and \$735 to Wisconsin, whose people were also sufferers. In 1873 the Grand Master of Illinois, Dewitt C. Cregier, returned, as the New York proportion of a surplus over necessities, the sum of \$3,404.17, which was devoted to the Hall and Asylum Fund.

The Grand Secretary, James M. Austin, announced that during the year ending May 1, 1871, the number of initiates had been 6,142; six hundred and thirty-one Lodges made returns and paid dues, and the total membership on that date was 77,079; nine Dispensations for new Lodges

had been granted, and the total receipts were \$258,981.21, of which \$199,146.85 was for loan and bonds sold. Total number of members registered, 77,079.

The Treasurer of the Hall and Asylum Fund presented for critical examination a detailed statement of the same, from its inception in 1843 up to March 16, 1872, a statement which showed its growth from year to year; its amount at the close of each year, with the character of investments, and the general management of the same by each Board of Trustees; the extent of contributions, and by whom made, until March 16, 1872, when it amounted to \$650,668.54; of which amount there was invested in the unfinished Hall, \$621,463.81, and cash remaining in bank at that date, \$29,204.73.

The Fraternity of the State was continuously called upon to lay

CORNER-STONES FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

and religious organizations. During the year six may be enumerated:

The corner-stone of the new Court House at Owego was laid by Past Grand Master Clinton F. Paige.

The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Troy was laid by Brother George Babcock.

The corner-stone of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church at Buffalo was laid by Brother Christopher G. Fox, Deputy Grand Master, a gratifying instance of the increasing toleration of many religious denominations of our Fraternity.

The corner-stone of a monument to the soldiers of Morris, Otsego County, New York, who died in the service of their country in the late war, was laid by Brother Cook of that place.

On the day of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, the corner-stone of the New Capitol at Albany was laid in ample form, the Governor of the State delivering the address.

The corner-stone of the Union Presbyterian Church at Newburgh was laid by Brother G. Frederick Wiltsie.

The beautiful Temple at Troy, and the Masonic apartments of a new Hall at Staten Island were dedicated.

The representative of the Grand Lodge of New York near that of the Most Worshipful Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, was the esteemed

BROTHER GUSTAVE ADOLPH PETERSEN,

the Grand Keeper of the Archives of that foreign Grand Body. He was born November 15, 1799, in Tarnowke, near Flatow, in West Prussia.

He was initiated in Masonry November 23, 1823, in the Lodge Crowned Lion, at Dantzig, and later became a member of the Lodge Three Seraphim, in Berlin.

In public life Brother Peterssen held the office of "Confidential Inspector of Accounts" in the office of the Minister of War.

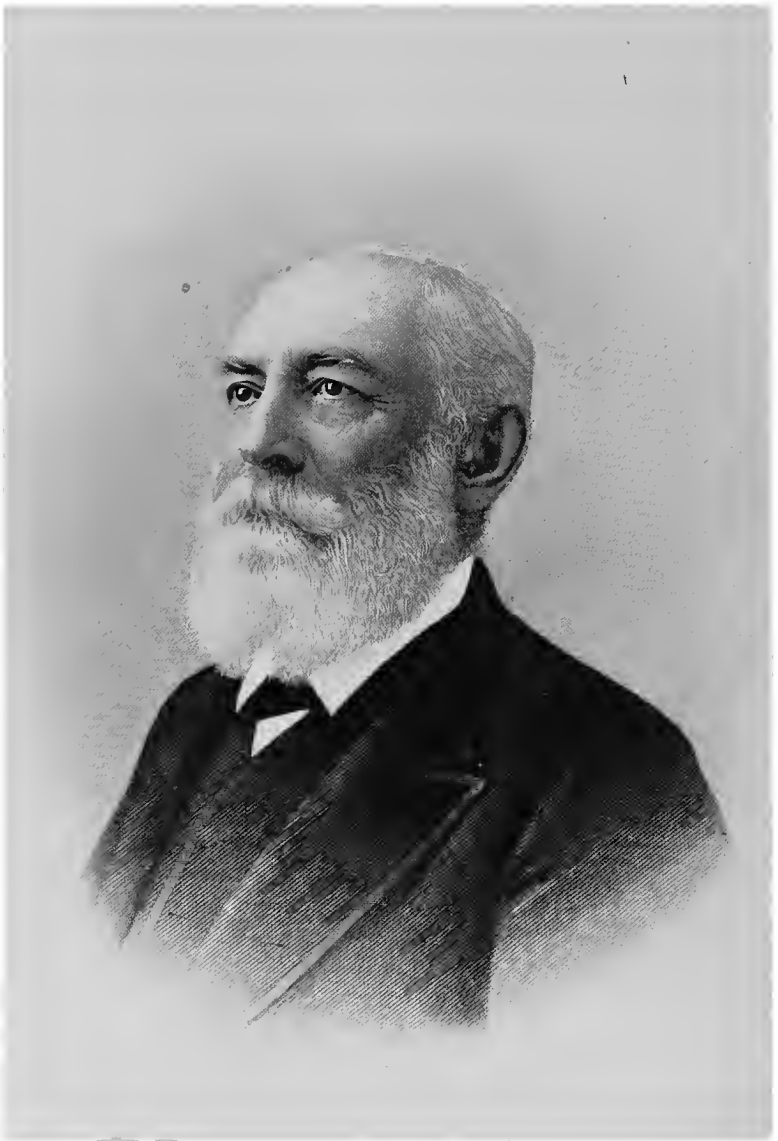
Brother Peterssen was the first who attempted to bring about a union between the German Grand Lodges and that of New York, the former having previously rejected all communication.

He was proposed in 1866, by Right Worshipful Brother Bauer, to the Grand Lodge of New York, as its representative to the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes; he was appointed, received, and acted as such to the date of his death, March 4, 1872.

Brother Peterssen was a firm advocate of religious toleration, an earnest opponent of the violation of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and a steady supporter of American Masonry against the assaults of German Masonry and the German press.

THE GRAND LODGES OF UTAH AND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

were extended a fraternal recognition and welcome in the list of corresponding regular Grand Lodges.



Christopher G. Fox

GRAND MASTER, 1872-3.

The Grand Master of New Jersey, William F. Pine, communicated his declaration that the newly instituted Lodge known as

LODGE BETON ZUM LICHT, NO. 3,

in the city of Hoboken, Hudson County, New Jersey, was a spurious, illegal, and clandestine Lodge, claiming to be Masonic, and receiving its authority from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. The Grand Master, in issuing his protest, invited the co-operation of all other Grand Lodges in resisting the jurisdictional invasion.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The office of Grand Master was filled by the selection of Christopher G. Fox of Buffalo; on the third ballot for Deputy Grand Master, Elwood E. Thorne was selected. Brothers Edmund L. Judson, James W. Husted, James M. Austin, John W. Simons, the three Chaplains, also the Grand Pursuivant, Grand Tiler, and Grand Lecturer were severally re-elected.

CHRISTOPHER G. FOX, PAST GRAND MASTER.

The active life of Past Grand Master Fox herein described, is an excellent index to the qualities of the man, his earnestness, self-reliance, and determination of character. Being early wedded to the principles of Freemasonry, we find him entering its portals in his younger years and energetically following them not only in symbolic Masonry, but in its departments, more especially in the capitular line.

Brother Fox was Deputy of the twenty-second Masonic district in 1866, at which time, upon the request of the Trustees of Forest Lawn Cemetery in Buffalo, after a parade of the Masonic Fraternity, in which as the representative of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and being escorted by two Commanderies of Knights Templars, he laid the base of the monumental memorial of the cemetery grounds Septem-

ber 28, 1866. Again, in June, 1869, he laid the corner-stone, with Masonic honors, of Firemen's Monument in Buffalo.

Past Grand Masters Christopher G. Fox and James Gibson were prominent on the committee, in 1871, which closed the recognition of Grand Orients and Supreme Grand Central Powers by the Grand Lodge of New York, for reasons presented by Grand Master John H. Anthon in his annual address.

Brother Fox laid the corner-stone of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in Buffalo. The calamity of the Chicago fire had just preceded his reign as Grand Master. And during his Mastership occurred the first occupancy of Masonic Hall in New York City. On January 20, 1876, Grand Master Fox dedicated the Lockport new Masonic Hall, under the auspices of three prominent Masonic Lodges in that locality.

In 1867, under Grand Master Stephen H. Johnson, Brother Christopher G. Fox received the elective position of Junior Grand Warden, and in the succeeding two years was elected Senior Grand Warden; this official service was followed by two succeeding terms, 1870 and 1871, as Deputy Grand Master; and in 1872 and again in 1873, Brother Fox was elected Grand Master of Masons of the State.

Brother Fox has always felt a deep interest in Capitular Masonry, and for many years has been the continuous Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State.

The Grand Master made the following appointments for 1872:

Charles Roome, Grand Marshal; Seymour H. Stone, Grand Standard Bearer; George Van Vliet, Grand Sword Bearer; Henry A. Richey, Levi M. Gano, Charles B. Wade, Frank M. Hopkins, Grand Stewards; James B. King, Senior Grand Deacon; Isaac Teichman, Junior Grand Deacon.

Nine Lodges that had been established by dispensation, having shown their proficiency and complied with all the forms of Masonic law, were granted Charters.

1873.

AT HOME.

The realized possibility, the occupation of their own Hall, was an event to the New York Mason that can be measured only by enthusiasts. Let the Grand Master, Christopher G. Fox, speak. In his opening address on the 3d of June, 1873, in the Grand Lodge room, Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City, the Grand Master said :

“The auspicious event which characterizes our present meeting marks a new era in the history of this Grand Lodge, now for the first time duly assembled within an edifice wholly the property of the brethren who compose its widely extended and influential jurisdiction ; and, though the building is uncompleted, they regard it with pride, and justly esteem it the harbinger of the accomplishment of an undertaking dear to their hearts. Their zealous labor in the past has furnished the Grand Lodge a seat of government whence its laws will be promulgated and its judgments pronounced, and where its archives will be securely preserved to their posterity. And they will yet, in compliance with the original plan, build the Asylum—a refuge for their aged and indigent, and the widows and orphans dependent on them for protection and support. That work may be hindered and impeded by indifference and local prejudice, but their efforts will surmount all difficulties ; and time, silent but inevitable, yet observant, will witness the consummation of the Hall and Asylum, projected generations since by the Grand Lodge of New York, when she will rank the first among her equals for benevolence and charity.”

The receipts from all sources, by the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, for the year, had reached \$167,386.62, of which, however, \$74,841.70 were from the sale of bonds and a loan from the National Trust Company. Little over \$18,000 remained of the cash that had been paid in from all sources, amounting to \$837,339.01. Of this sum the indebtedness was \$271,000.

The most indefatigable worker in raising funds by donation for the Hall was the unique Brother Isaac H. Brown, the sexton of Grace Church, that stood on Broadway, north of Tenth Street. His services were worth thousands of dollars to the fund. His portly bearing and exquisite humor debarred every one from saying nay to his command, "Stand and deliver," in so excellent a charitable cause.

Notwithstanding enthusiasm existed as to the possession and occupancy of a magnificent Hall by the Fraternity, it was essential for the trustees and Grand Officers to continually rally the brethren in order to obtain needed funds for the completion of the building. The Committee of Ten in their report said: "When three years ago the corner-stone was laid, furnishing a most tangible evidence of having a Hall of our own, it was thought that under the inspiration of that step, the means necessary to complete not only the Hall, but also to carry out the much more important object of the building of the Asylum, would come forth generously and amply; but it has not been so. While the trustees of the fund have put forth every effort, used every exertion, and, under the vote of the representatives in Grand Lodge assembled, have erected the Hall, trusting to the support of the Fraternity of this jurisdiction, it is not a source of congratulation to us, that they have done so under difficulties, and that owing to financial weakness they have been compelled to borrow money and mortgage the property to secure the means wherewith to complete the same.

The debt thus created only tends to put off the day when the Asylum can be erected. It is a debt that should be met at once by the Fraternity of the State. We of the Empire State occupy a proud rank as a Body, and we should never allow our reputation to be tarnished by the *dragging* along of this noble object.

There should be an incentive for this result, because the proper reward for the long years of effort, and the accumulation of funds will only be realized when we have the Asylum, where the aged Craftsmen, the dependent widow, and the helpless orphan may, indeed, realize that Masonry has a

power of great good within itself. The Hall is a monument of our enterprise, but the Asylum would be an enduring monument of our charity."

To enable the trustees to more satisfactorily conduct the affairs incident to the construction and management of the Masonic Hall and Asylum, an amendment was obtained to the Law of 1864, in this text :

CHAPTER 503.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund," passed April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

PASSED May 14, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The third section of chapter two hundred and seventy-two, of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, being an act entitled "An act to incorporate the trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund," passed April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 3. The corporation hereby created is hereby authorized and empowered to take and hold real and personal estate, by gift, purchase, legacy, devise, or otherwise, to an amount not exceeding in value two millions of dollars, for the purposes of its corporation, subject to the limitations now prescribed by law."

SEC. 2. The said corporation, for the purpose of completing the Masonic Hall in the city of New York, and of erecting and completing such other building or buildings as a majority of such trustees may deem necessary and proper, for the use of the said corporation, and to carry into effect its objects, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its bonds of denominations of one thousand dollars and five hundred dollars each, payable on the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, with interest at

and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, under the seal of the said corporation, and signed by its president and secretary, not exceeding in gross amount the sum of one-half of the fair market value of the real estate of the said corporation, located on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in the city of New York, and known as the Masonic Hall, to be determined by three appraisers, to be designated by the superintendent of the banking department. The amount for which said bonds are to be issued, to be determined by resolution of the Board of Trustees, duly entered upon the minutes of the proceedings of said Board. The said bonds may be made payable to bearer or to order, and shall have interest coupons attached thereto; and to secure the full and prompt payment at maturity of the principal sum for which said bonds shall be issued, and the semi-annual interest thereon, as the same from time to time accrue, the said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to deliver to one or more trustees, in trust for the benefit of the holders of said bonds, a mortgage on the whole of the real estate aforesaid now owned by such corporation, which mortgage shall contain all necessary provisions to facilitate the collection of the several amounts for which said bonds shall be given and the interest to accrue thereon, by foreclosure, by advertisement, or otherwise, and shall be duly acknowledged and duly recorded in the county wherein the lands therein described are situated. And as a further and additional security for the payment, at maturity, of said principal sum for which said bonds shall be issued, and of said bonds, the said corporation shall insure and keep insured, in responsible insurance companies, all buildings situated upon the property aforesaid, to an amount equal to at least one-half the fair value of such buildings, which said policies shall be transferred to and owned by the trustee or trustees aforesaid, to and for the benefit of the owners of any bonds issued under the provisions of this act. And when such mortgage shall have been executed by affixing thereto the seal of said corporation, and signing thereto the names of

the president and secretary of such Board of Trustees, and shall have been acknowledged and recorded as aforesaid, and said property shall have been insured as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any savings bank or institution incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, to purchase the bonds authorized by this act, and to invest the funds in the same, anything in the act incorporating such savings bank or institution to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, but not to exceed ten per cent. of the assets of said corporation shall be invested in said bonds.

SEC. 3. The said Board of Trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to rent such part or parts of said Masonic Hall, now being erected by them, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third Street, in the city of New York, and such part or parts of any other building or buildings erected or to be erected and owned by such corporation, as in their judgment shall not be required for actual use and occupancy for Masonic objects and purposes, to such individuals or corporations as they may select, for mercantile and other uses and purposes, and to sue for, recover, and collect the rents from time to time accruing thereon, and to use and appropriate the funds to be derived from such renting for the benevolent, educational, and charitable purposes mentioned and provided in said act hereby amended.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts, and all laws of the State of New York inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SECOND FAIR OF THE GRAND LODGE

was largely instigated by Brother Ellwood E. Thorne, assisted by many brothers, among them specially James E. Morrison, R. H. Thomas, George Van Vliet, John Boyd, John C. Boak, John F. Baldwin, Warren C. Bennett, Charles D. Brown, Jerome Buck, J. J. Couch, James Davis, Z. Dederick, Charles De Forest, M. H. Decker, James M. Fuller, James W. Husted, Charles K. Hyde, Samuel Jones, Julius Katzenberg, Robert Macoy, W. S. Paterson, Thomas

P. Pascall, Charles Roome, William Sinclair, Isaac D. Simonson, Horace S. Taylor, Isaac Teichman, A. A. Valentine, Anthony Yeoman, and scores of others, who entered upon the work with a determination to win success, which they did at Apollo Hall, in Twenty-eighth Street, near Broadway, opening the fair on March 15th, and closing the same April 12, 1873, and producing \$47,078.48, less for expenses, \$5,791.73. Much of this admirable result was from the unremitting service of the ladies, who were entitled to and received due acknowledgment. During the year the total amount from the fair was increased to \$50,921.45.

Seventeen new Lodges were organized during the year under dispensation. The Lodges that made returns were 635, with a total membership of 79,079. The number of initiates for the year ending May 1, 1872, was 5,690.

CORNER-STONES LAID AND HALLS DEDICATED.

The demands for the public ceremonies of the Fraternity were frequent and generally permitted; it was a source of gratification that the solemn and impressive rites of the Fraternity, with their attendant festivities, were in every case properly conducted, and with beneficial results to the Craft.

On the 24th of June, on the invitation of the Commissioners, the corner-stone of the City and County Hall, in course of erection by the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, was laid at Buffalo, with the usual ceremonies, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience.

On the 4th of July, Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, laid the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument at Sing Sing.

On the 28th of May, at the invitation of proper authority, the corner-stone of the new City Hall in the city of Rochester was laid with the solemn and impressive ceremonies of Masonry.

On the 18th of September, at the request of the Board of

Managers, the corner-stone of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane was laid at Buffalo, in the presence of the Chief Magistrate and other officers of the State Government and a large concourse of citizens.

On the 29th of May the new and fine Hall of Evans Lodge, No. 261, at Angola, was dedicated with the prescribed ceremonies of the Craft.

September 14th, the rooms of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, in the city of New York, were solemnly dedicated by Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master.

On the 11th of July, John C. Boak, Deputy for the second district, acting under a Dispensation issued by the Deputy Grand Master, dedicated the fine Hall erected by Wawarsing Lodge, No. 582, at Ellenville.

August 16th, the new and commodious Hall of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 694, at East Aurora, was dedicated with appropriate ceremony.

On the 10th of November, Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, in the presence of a large body of Masons and other citizens, dedicated and consecrated with solemn service the burial plot of the "Masonic Board of Relief of Williamsburg," at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

November 14th, the new and elegant apartments designed for the use of the Craft of the city of Rochester, were appropriately dedicated to the purposes of Masonry.

On the 6th of December, George J. Gardner, Deputy for the sixteenth district, dedicated a new Hall suitably fitted up for the use of Centerville Lodge, No. 648, at Centerville.

December 12th, the new and beautiful Hall of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, at Oneida, was dedicated with the usual ceremony.

On the 22d of January, Norman Z. Baker, Deputy for the tenth district, dedicated the new and fine Hall of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, at Stillwater.

On the same day Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain, in the unavoidable absence of the District Deputy, and acting under dispensation, dedicated a new Hall for the use of Weedsport Lodge, No. 385, at Weedsport.

May 2d, Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, dedicated Euclid Lodge Rooms at Stella Hall in the city of Brooklyn.

October 4th, at high twelve, Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, officiated at the ceremony of placing the capstone of the Masonic Hall in the city of New York in proper position. The local officers of the Grand Lodge and many brethren were present and participated in the exercises, which were of a very interesting character.

The representatives of the Lodges being in harmony, the Grand Officers were all re-elected.

LAWS ENABLING LODGES TO TAKE AND HOLD PROPERTY.

There was much said, in the various Communications, against Lodges obtaining acts of incorporation by State legislation, arguing that none such should be accepted by any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; and if obtained and accepted, the authority of the Grand Lodge should be exercised to prevent any use of it by the Subordinate Lodge.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence entered upon the subject sufficiently to present the matter clearly. "The case of Austin against Searing (16 New York Reports, 112), was referred to, which was an action brought against the former treasurer of a Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and others to compel payment and restoration of the property and funds of the Lodge in his and their hands, at the time of their expulsion, to the members in good standing of the Lodge on its Charter being restored by the Grand Body of that Order. The case involved the rights of all voluntary, unincorporated associations to hold property and enforce any right in the courts; in other words, to determine whether such bodies had any *status* in the courts for the protection of their property. The questions thus raised were vital to the welfare of the Fraternity of Masons as well as to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Court of Appeals determined the case in favor of the defendants, deciding substantially that such Lodges being composed of unincorporated associations, the members were individually tenants, in common, of all the property; and each individual member, getting any part of it, could hold possession as long as he pleased, subject to an examination in a court of law, and if it was determined that the same had been unjust or irregular, the court might order his restoration. The validity of a by-law of a corporation is also examinable in the courts, and even the question of its *reasonableness*; and if deemed unreasonable, it will be set aside, and one expelled for its violation will be ordered to be restored. This last was held by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as to a by-law forbidding one member from vilifying another, on pain of expulsion; the court holding that the penalty of expulsion was too severe, the restoration of the offender was ordered.

There are other evils arising from an incorporation, which, for obvious reasons, can only be alluded to without specification. Thus, attempts to enforce Masonic duties and obligations would necessarily be futile, because our Lodges would never submit to their being examined, and their reasonableness or propriety made the subject of judicial examination and determination.

We have endeavored to show, as far as we felt it permissible, the impropriety, and, indeed, danger of *incorporating Lodges*, because we know that many Lodges have become so unthinkingly, or not being aware of the consequences. We would suggest that the Grand Lodges prevent it in future, and cause such as have, to surrender or cease to act under the Charter."

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Brother John L. Lewis, Past Grand Master, from the Committee on the Constitution, presented a Code of Procedure, which was adopted for Masonic trials and appeals under the Constitution.

DEATHS OF FOREIGN GRAND OFFICERS OF MASONRY.

The United States Minister to Russia, Hon. James L. Orr, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, died at St. Petersburg early in 1873, and his body was brought to this country. He had been a Confederate colonel, senator, and governor. In its transit through the city of New York, due Masonic honors were paid to the remains by the Craft generally, under direction of the Deputy Grand Master, with an especial escort of Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templars, forming in all an imposing funeral cortege.

A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, George Maxwell Randall, Past Grand Master of Masons of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in the years 1852-54, died September 28, 1873, beloved in all lands for his many virtues; and the Right Worshipful Charles W. Moore, Grand Pursuivant in 1832, Recording Grand Secretary for thirty-four years (until 1867), for one year Deputy Grand Master, and for five years Corresponding Grand Secretary of the same State, died during the administration of Grand Master Christopher G. Fox.

The publicity given to the death of Right Worshipful Nathaniel French, Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England in the Bahamas, in consequence of a presumed foul attack in the streets of New York City, and the unfortunate burial in an unknown grave without recognition, notwithstanding the most diligent search by the Masonic brethren, is an unpleasant incident of record.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

It had become evident to the officers of the Grand Lodge, in fact, to the Fraternity of the State, that the Constitution, with its annual amendments since 1860, had undergone many essential changes, which, with alterations to the Statutes or Regulations and the multitudinous decisions of Grand Masters, left the brethren in an uncertainty as to

what was the governing law and wherein they might unconsciously overstep the bounds of liability to Masonic law and usage. A determined action was conceived and adjudged essential by the ruling elements of the Grand Lodge in 1870; and during the two succeeding years the subject received necessary progression through the hands of a committee. As to the adoption of the new Constitution in 1873, the Grand Master announced that the votes of 237 Lodges had been submitted. That 182 votes were in the affirmative and 51 in the negative; four other votes being indifferent as to the result, except that the subject was left to the judgment and discretion of their representatives. Many amendments were suggested, and the Grand Lodge in its patience considered them all. From day to day the amendments were examined, debated, and disposed of.

On the morning of June 5, 1873, the report of the Committee on the Amendments of the Constitution was adopted.

CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES

OF THE

GRAND LODGE

OF

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Adopted June 6, 1873.

THE Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, by their Grand Officers and Representatives in Grand Lodge assembled, at an Annual Communication thereof, in accordance with existing Constitutions and Laws, do ordain and establish the following Constitution and Statutes :

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Grand Lodge.

SECTION 1. The style of this Grand Lodge shall be "The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York."

SEC. 2. The government of Free and Accepted Masons is reposed:

1. In Grand Lodges; and,
2. In Subordinate, or Particular Lodges.

SEC. 3. This Grand Lodge has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry within the territorial limits of the State of New York.

SEC. 4. This Grand Lodge shall be composed of all its Grand Officers, the Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Treasurers, Past Grand Secretaries, and one representative from each Lodge, who shall be the Master; one of the Wardens in the order of seniority, or a proxy duly appointed by the Lodge; the members of the Commission of Appeals, according to the rules prescribed by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge; and also of all such Past Masters of Lodges under this jurisdiction as were elected and installed and served one year in the chair of Master prior to the thirty-first day of December, 1849. But it may, at its pleasure, and by duly altering its Constitution, enlarge or diminish the numbers and qualification of its members, provided no one can be a member of this Grand Lodge unless he be a member of some Lodge within this jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. The following Grand Officers shall be elected annually at the Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge: A Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary.

The following Grand Officers shall be appointed by the

Grand Master at the Annual Communication, or within thirty days after the close thereof, or as vacancies may occur, to hold office during his pleasure, namely :

A District Deputy Grand Master for each Masonic district, three Grand Chaplains, a Grand Marshal, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, four Grand Stewards, a Senior Grand Deacon, a Junior Grand Deacon, a Grand Lecturer, a Grand Librarian, a Grand Pursuivant and a Grand Tiler.

SEC. 6. The Grand Lodge shall meet annually, in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday of June.

Special Communications may be called by the Grand Master, but no legislation affecting the general interest of the Craft shall be made, repealed, or changed, except at the Annual Communication.

SEC. 7. The representatives of ten Lodges, convened on due notice to all the Lodges, shall be indispensably necessary to open the Grand Lodge or transact business therein, except on occasions of ceremony, when the Grand Master or his representative, with a sufficient number of brethren, may open the Grand Lodge and transact the business for which it is called.

SEC. 8. The elective Grand Officers shall be chosen by ballot, and by a majority of votes, unless there be but one candidate in nomination, when an election may be had by show of hands.

SEC. 9. When the Grand Master shall be chosen from the city of New York or the city of Brooklyn, the Deputy Grand Master shall be chosen from some other portion of the State ; and when the Grand Master shall be chosen from any portion of the State other than the city of New York or the city of Brooklyn, the Deputy Grand Master must be chosen from the said cities. The Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary shall be chosen from said cities. The Senior Grand Warden and Junior Grand Warden shall be chosen from some part of the State other than the said cities. A residence of four months immediately previous to such election shall be required to comply with this section.

SEC. 10. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any Grand Office, the Grand Master may appoint any member of the Grand Lodge to discharge the duties of the office till the vacancy shall be filled at the next Annual Communication.

SEC. 11. Each member of the Grand Lodge, except the Grand Tiler, shall have one vote as such.

SEC. 12. If represented by the Master or other representative, each Lodge shall be entitled to three votes for any number of members less than one hundred, and one additional vote for each additional fifty members exceeding the first fifty.

SEC. 13. No person shall act in Grand Lodge as proxy of a Lodge unless he shall have been elected and installed Master of a Lodge, and be a member of a Lodge under this jurisdiction, nor until there shall have been filed with the Grand Secretary a certificate of his appointment; such certificate to be signed by the Master of the Lodge appointing him, attested by its seal and the signature of the Secretary.

SEC. 14. None but members of the Grand Lodge (Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers, and representatives of other Grand Lodges excepted) shall be present at the opening of the same, or at an election, nor be admitted at any time, save by unanimous consent of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 15. Every officer and member of the Grand Lodge must be a member of a warranted Lodge under this jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Powers of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 16. The powers of this Grand Lodge are:

1. Executive,
2. Legislative, and
3. Judicial.

SEC. 17. All general governmental powers, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, and all powers necessary to enforce or carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution, are reposed in the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 18. The judicial powers of this Grand Lodge may be exercised by the Grand Lodge, or delegated, and are :

1. Original : Embracing all matters of controversy which may arise between any of the Lodges under its jurisdiction or the members of different Lodges, and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members and the Lodges under its jurisdiction, and upon unaffiliated Masons.
2. Appellate : Embracing all matters of controversy and discipline over which it has or has not original jurisdiction.

ARTICLE III.

Of Masonic Law and Statutes.

SEC. 19. The action of Free Masons in their Grand or Subordinate Lodges, or in their individual character, is regulated and controlled :

1. By Ancient Landmarks, or the unwritten law of Masonry ;
2. By written Constitutions, and general or special legislation ; and
3. By usages, customs, rules, edicts, resolutions, and lawful judicial action.

SEC. 20. The Ancient Landmarks are those principles of Masonic government and polity which are the only part of Masonic law or rule of government that may never be altered or disturbed ; and such of them as are lawful to be written are usually, but not wholly, engrafted in written Constitutions and general or special legislation.

SEC. 21. Constitutions are those written compacts or laws adopted by Free Masons for the government of a Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges and their members, including fundamental provisions, constitutionally adopted, that are intended to be permanent in their character.

SEC. 22. General or special laws, usages, and customs, rules, edicts, and resolutions, are those Masonic rules of action adopted, by competent authority, for local or tempo-

rary purposes, admitting of change at convenience, and not embraced in Ancient Landmarks or Constitutions, and are herein termed Statutes.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Powers and Duties of Grand Officers.

SEC. 23. The Grand Master has power :

1. To convene any Lodge within the jurisdiction, preside therein, inspect its proceedings, and require its conformity to Masonic rules.
2. To require the attendance of, and information from, any Grand Officer respecting his office.
3. To suspend any elected Officer of a Lodge from the functions of his office for just cause.
4. To suspend the Warrant of a Lodge for just cause until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.
5. In case of a vacancy in the offices of Master and Wardens of a Lodge, to grant a Dispensation for an election to fill such vacancies.
6. To grant a Dispensation to a Lodge to elect or install its officers, when such Lodge may have failed to elect or install its officers at the proper time.
7. To grant a Dispensation for a new Lodge, under the restrictions of the Constitution, and on the petition of at least seven Master Masons.
8. To grant such other Dispensations as may be applied for in accordance with the Constitution.
9. To appoint representatives of this Grand Lodge near other recognized Grand Lodges, and to receive and accredit representatives of other recognized Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge.
10. To appoint such officers as may be required under this Constitution.
11. To do such other things as are inherent in and pertain to his office, and are not in conflict with this Constitution.

SEC. 24. It is the duty of the Grand Master :

1. To preside in the Grand Lodge.
2. To exercise all the executive functions of the Grand Lodge when it is not in session.

SEC. 25. In case of the death, absence, or inability of the Grand Master, or of a vacancy in his office, the Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, and Junior Grand Warden will in succession assume his prerogatives, powers, and duties for all purposes.

SEC. 26. The Deputy Grand Master has power to discharge such executive functions of the Grand Lodge as may be delegated to him by the Grand Master, and such duties as may be imposed by this Constitution.

SEC. 27. It shall be the duty of the Grand Wardens to assist in the affairs of the Grand Lodge, and diligently to endeavor to preserve the Ancient Landmarks throughout the jurisdiction.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer :

1. To take charge of all the funds, property, securities, and vouchers of the Grand Lodge, depositing the same in some depository to be approved by the Grand Master, in the name of the Grand Lodge, payable on his order as Grand Treasurer.
2. To pay all orders duly drawn under general regulations or special directions of the Grand Lodge, and certified by the Grand Secretary.
3. To attend on the Grand Lodge or its presiding officer, when required, with the books and all documents relating to his office ; and when required, the meeting of any committee whose duty it may be to act in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Grand Lodge.
4. To report annually to the Grand Lodge the amount of his receipts and expenditures by items, and from whom and when received, and to whom and when paid, and the amount of securities in his hands for funds invested by the Trustees of the Permanent Fund.

5. To execute and file with the Grand Master an official bond, with sureties, and in an amount to be approved by the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, at the commencement of each term of office, and to be renewed, as to amount or sureties, whenever required by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will pay or deliver on demand to the Grand Lodge, or to his successor in office, all funds and property of the Grand Lodge that shall come to his hands as Grand Treasurer and remain unexpended; and,
 6. To pay and deliver, at the expiration of his term, to his successor in office, or such person as shall be designated by the Grand Lodge, all moneys, securities, evidences of debt, books, writings, and property of the Grand Lodge under his control, with all proper assignments when necessary.
- SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary :
1. To record the transactions of the Grand Lodge.
 2. To register all initiates and members of Lodges under this jurisdiction returned to him for that purpose, with the particulars set forth in such returns.
 3. To receive, duly file, and safely keep all papers and documents of the Grand Lodge.
 4. To sign and certify all instruments from the Grand Lodge.
 5. To receive and keep a proper account of all moneys of the Grand Lodge, with date of their receipt, and pay over the same promptly to the Grand Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.
 6. To report annually to the Grand Lodge the amount of money received by him, by items and dates, and the specific sources from which it was received; also the Lodges that have neglected to render proper returns of their elections, members, and dues, and such general information as to the state of the Lodges as may be proper for the information or action of the Grand Lodge.

7. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, and in a Masonic manner.
8. To attend, with any books, papers, or writings under his control, or in his custody, on all meetings of the Grand Lodge, and whenever required by the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, on the requisition of the Grand Master; and also to attend upon the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, on Masonic business, when required.
9. To keep his office open, for the transaction of Masonic business, at least five hours each day, except Sunday, of which public notice shall be given.
10. To transmit to the several Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge a certificate of the election of Grand Officers, immediately thereafter, containing their signatures, respectively, and authenticated under his hand and seal of the Grand Lodge, with a request for a similar document from each of said Grand Lodges.
11. To notify each of the Lodges in any Masonic district of the appointment of a District Deputy Grand Master for that district, and to furnish each District Deputy Grand Master with a list of the Lodges in his district, and to furnish blank forms for the annual statements of District Deputy Grand Masters.
12. To prepare forms of registry and returns of the elections, blanks for tabular statements of District Deputy Grand Masters, and certificates of the appointment of proxies, in accordance with the Constitution, and to furnish two copies of each to each Lodge annually.
13. To keep an alphabetical register of all rejections officially reported to him from Lodges, specifying the date of such rejection, the age, occupation, and residence of the person rejected, and such other information as may be embodied in such reports,

together with the name and number of the Lodge from which received, and at all proper times to furnish the free inspection of said register to all Master Masons in good standing.

SEC. 30. It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplains to attend the Grand Lodge and to conduct its religious services.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of the Grand Marshal, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Stewards, Grand Deacons, Grand Pursuivant, and Grand Tiler, to perform such duties as pertain to their offices.

SEC. 32. It shall be the duty of the several officers of the Grand Lodge, in addition to the duties herein specially mentioned, to perform such other duties appertaining to their offices as shall, from time to time, be directed by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, under the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE V.

Masonic Districts and the Powers and Duties of District Deputy Grand Masters.

SEC. 33. The existing Masonic districts shall remain as now organized, subject to alterations by the Grand Lodge at any Annual Communication.

SEC. 34. Every District Deputy Grand Master shall be well skilled in the standard work of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and in the customs and usages of the Craft; he shall be a Master or Past Master and a member in good standing of some Lodge in the district for which he is appointed, and shall receive a Warrant of his appointment, signed by the Grand Master and attested by the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 35. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall have power, and it shall be his duty :

1. To appoint Commissioners to hear and determine matters of controversy that may arise in his district.

2. To visit officially every Lodge in his district, at a stated or special communication thereof, at least once during his term, if practicable ; and all necessary expenses incurred by him, while in the discharge of this duty, shall be paid by the Lodge so visited.
3. To preside in each Lodge upon the occasion of his official visit after it is opened ; to examine its books and records, and see if they are properly kept ; to inform himself of the number of members, and the punctuality and regularity of their attendance ; to ascertain the state and condition of the Lodge in all respects ; to point out any errors he may ascertain in their conduct and mode of working ; and to instruct them in every particular wherein he shall find they may require or may desire information, and particularly to recommend attention to the moral and benevolent principles of Masonry, and caution in the admission of candidates ; to determine and order in what cases a member, alleged to have been illegally stricken from the rolls, rendered unaffiliated, or suspended for non-payment of dues only, shall be restored to the rolls or reinstated ; and if he discover in his district any Masonic error or evil, to endeavor to immediately arrest the same by Masonic means, and, if he judge it expedient, to specially report the same to the Grand Master.
To receive and secure the funds and property of any dormant or extinct Lodge in his District.
To prepare, on blanks to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, a statement in tabular form of the condition of each Lodge in his District for the year ending on the first day of May in each year, and transmit such statement to the Grand Secretary, to be by him laid before the Grand Lodge.
6. To prepare a report for the year ending on the first day of May in each year, on the general condition of Masonry in his district, and of his acts therein,

with such particulars as he may deem necessary, and transmit such report to the Grand Master on or before the fifteenth day of May in each year.

7. To perform such other services and executive duties as may be deputed or intrusted to him by the Grand Master or by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VI.

Of Work and Lectures.

SEC. 36. The Grand Lecturer shall be a Master or Past Master, of Masonic skill and learning, and shall have power to appoint one or more competent assistants in each judicial district of this State.

SEC. 37. It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturer and his assistants to impart the standard work and lectures approved and determined by the Grand Lodge, to the Lodges or brethren in this jurisdiction, in such a manner as the Grand Lodge may prescribe.

SEC. 38. Every Lodge shall adopt and practice the standard of work and lectures imparted by the Grand Lecturer or Assistant Grand Lecturers, and no other; and any Lodge violating this provision, without express authority from this Grand Lodge, shall be subject to punishment.

SEC. 39. Any Free Mason not duly authorized, who shall impart any work or lectures, except in the instruction of an actual candidate, shall be subject to discipline; but this shall not apply to the Master or Wardens of a Lodge, or any Present or Past Master, or competent brother invited by them.

ARTICLE VII.

Of Revenue and Funds.

SEC. 40. The revenue of this Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources:

1. For every Dispensation to form a new
Lodge..... \$100 00

2. And if a Warrant shall be afterward granted, the additional sum of.....	20 00
3. For every Grand Lodge Diploma.....	2 00
4. For every Grand Lodge Traveling Certificate.....	50
5. For every person initiated into a Lodge..... (three dollars whereof shall be appropriated to the increase of the Hall and Asylum Fund.)	3 50
6. For the adjoining fee of every Master Mason and Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, from without the jurisdiction.....	50
7. For registry fee of every adjoining member or Entered Apprentice made.....	25
8. Every Lodge shall pay for each of its members annually.....	50
9. Every Lodge shall pay for each of its members annually, for the period of five years, (which shall be appropriated to the Hall and Asylum Fund.)	50

SEC. 41. Every Lodge shall pay a full year's dues on all members embraced in its last previous return, but no dues for members made or affiliated during the year for which the return is made.

SEC. 42. The management of the permanent funds is vested in a Board of Trustees, denominated the Trustees of the Permanent Fund, consisting of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Grand Secretary; and all the invested funds of the Grand Lodge shall be placed under the management and stand in the names of the said Trustees, whose duty it shall be to take the best measures for the security and increase of said funds, and to invest from time to time, as a majority may decide upon, all money which shall come into the hands of the Grand Treasurer, after paying salaries, representatives, and rent, and after leaving in his hands, for charitable and contingent purposes, such sum as the Grand Lodge may, from time to time, direct. The said trustees shall deposit in the hands of the

Grand Treasurer the security and vouchers of the said invested funds, and shall not have the power to appropriate any part of the invested fund without a vote of the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication.

SEC. 43. The accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary shall be examined, and the items compared with the vouchers quarterly, by a discreet Committee of three Brethren—Past Masters, Masters or Wardens—from different Lodges, to be appointed by the Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master, and such Committee shall make and certify their report to the officer appointing them.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of Salaries of Officers and the Pay of Representatives.

SEC. 44. The Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Grand Lecturer, Grand Pursuivant, and Grand Tiler shall each receive such stated compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge shall direct, which compensation shall be fixed before said officers or any of them are elected or appointed, and shall not be altered at any time so as to affect the incumbent in office.

ARTICLE IX.

Of Warranted Lodges.

SEC. 45. A warranted Lodge consists of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Tiler, and as many members as may be convenient, congregating and working in pursuance and by virtue of a Warrant held under the authority of a Grand Lodge having lawful jurisdiction over it.

SEC. 46. The powers, duties, and privileges of a warranted Lodge under this jurisdiction are such as are defined by its Warrant, by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge and the Ancient Landmarks.

They are divided into :

1. Executive: The Master has the primary executive power of the Lodge.
2. Legislative: Over all matters relating to its internal concerns, not in derogation of the Ancient Landmarks, the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, or of its own particular by-laws.
3. Judicial: In the exercise of discipline and the hearing and determining of controversies.

ARTICLE X.

Of the Dissolution of Lodges, and Surrender of and Forfeiture of Warrants.

SEC. 47. A Lodge can be dissolved only by the surrender or forfeiture of its Warrant.

SEC. 48. The Warrant of a Lodge can be surrendered only when there cannot be found among its members seven brethren, duly qualified, desirous of retaining the same.

SEC. 49. A Lodge may forfeit its Warrant by :

1. Contumacy to the authority of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.
2. Departure from the original plan of Masonry and Ancient Landmarks.
3. Disobedience to the Constitution or laws.
4. Ceasing to meet for one year, and
5. Neglecting to make returns and pay dues for two years.

SEC. 50. No Warrant of a Lodge can be declared forfeited except upon charges regularly made in Grand Lodge, at its Annual Communication, of which charges due notice shall be given to the Lodge, and an opportunity afforded of being heard in its defence.

SEC. 51. The surrender of a Warrant, when approved, or the forfeiture of a Warrant, when declared by the Grand Lodge, shall be conclusive upon the Lodge and its members ;

and all the property of the Lodge shall become the property of, and must, on demand, be surrendered to, the Grand Lodge, or its authorized agent, by the person or persons having its custody.

SEC. 52. The Warrant of a Lodge may be suspended by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, at any time, upon proper cause shown; which suspension, when made by the Grand Master, shall not extend beyond the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XI.

Dispensations for New Lodges.

SEC. 53. No Dispensation to form a new Lodge in the State of New York shall be issued without the recommendation of all the Lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected by such new Lodge, except in cities; nor in any city, except upon the recommendation of at least a majority of all the Lodges in such city, unless such city shall consist of more than one Masonic district, in which case the consent of a majority of the Lodges in the district in which it is sought to locate such new Lodge shall be sufficient; nor within three months next preceding an Annual Communication, nor without the certificate of a warranted Lodge, whose jurisdiction would be affected by such new Lodge, that the proposed Master and Wardens of such new Lodge have exhibited their work in the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in said warranted Lodge, and that such proposed Master and Wardens are well skilled in the said work, and are competent to confer said degrees and impart the lectures thereof, and that all of the petitioners for such Dispensation are in good Masonic standing; nor without a good and sufficient certificate that each of the affiliated petitioners for such Dispensation has paid all his dues to the warranted Lodge of which he is a member, nor unless the certificate of dismission, or its equivalent, of each of the unaffiliated petitioners accompanies such petition.

ARTICLE XII.

Of Membership.

SEC. 54. Membership in a Lodge shall only be acquired by a brother in the manner following :

1. By having been named one of the persons to whom was granted the Dispensation or Warrant under which the Lodge is constituted.
2. By having been accepted by the Lodge as a candidate, and afterward having received the third degree.

And every brother receiving that degree shall be deemed a member of the Lodge by which he shall have been accepted (if it shall then exist), and it shall be his duty, immediately after receiving such degree, to sign the by-laws of such Lodge.

3. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft made by a Lodge under Dispensation, which shall have ceased to exist, may apply to any Lodge within the jurisdiction of which he resides for the remaining degrees or degree; and, if the Lodge accept his application, shall become a member of such Lodge, and sign its by-laws on receiving the third degree, and
4. By regular affiliation; but no Master Mason shall become a member of a Lodge other than that in which, or at the request or upon the consent of which he received the third degree, unless it shall appear that he is non-affiliated and not indebted to any Lodge for dues or assessments, and that no charges of unmasonic conduct are pending against him.

ARTICLE XIII.

Of Candidates.

SEC. 55. No Lodge shall initiate a person except upon his petition, and no petition for initiation shall be received by

a Lodge unless the petitioner shall have in such petition answered in writing the questions prescribed in the Statutes.

SEC. 56. A Lodge shall not initiate any person without due inquiry into his character, nor without being satisfied, in a Masonic manner, that he has not been previously rejected. If it shall be ascertained that a person, being a petitioner for initiation, has been rejected, then no Lodge shall initiate him until the expiration of six months after such rejection, nor without the permission of the Lodge that rejected him, expressed by a majority vote, if such Lodge exist.

SEC. 57. A ballot for each degree is an undeniable right whenever demanded, and if after a candidate has been accepted, and before he has been initiated, a new ballot be demanded, it must be taken; and if such ballot result in a rejection, it shall have the same effect as if it had occurred when such candidate was accepted; and if, after a candidate has been initiated, any member shall demand a ballot upon the advancement of the candidate, and such ballot result in a rejection, the candidate may again apply for advancement at any subsequent stated Communication of the Lodge, the application must lie over at least to the next stated Communication, and a clear ballot must be had before the candidate can be advanced. But no written or verbal objection, except as above stated, shall have the effect to reject the application of a candidate.

ARTICLE XIV.

Trials and Appeals.

SEC. 58. The Grand Lodge shall have original jurisdiction to hear and determine charges which may be preferred against an unaffiliated Mason, and all matters of controversy which may arise between Lodges, or between a Lodge and its Master, or between a Lodge and a member or the members of another Lodge, or members of different Lodges; and when charges are preferred in any of the foregoing cases, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master, or a District

Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the controversy shall arise, to appoint by his warrant a Commission, consisting of not more than five nor less than three disinterested brethren, who shall have attained the rank of Master, and shall hail from at least three different Lodges, to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 59. The Grand Lodge, upon the nomination of the Grand Master, shall appoint six Commissioners, to be styled the Commission of Appeals, to consist of Masters or Past Masters in good Masonic standing. These Commissioners, immediately after their appointment, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes, and certify the same to the Grand Secretary. The term of office of class number one shall expire at the end of the first year; of class number two, at the end of two years; and of class number three, at the end of three years; so that there shall be at all time thereafter two Commissioners annually selected by the Grand Lodge, upon the nomination of the Grand Master, in place of those whose terms have expired, who shall hold their office for three years. Vacancies for unexpired terms may be filled in like manner.

SEC. 60. The Grand Lodge, upon the nomination of the Grand Master, shall appoint an additional Commissioner to preside in said Commission of Appeals, to be styled Chief Commissioner, and to hold office for three years. Vacancies in the office of Chief Commissioner for the unexpired term shall be filled by the Grand Master.

SEC. 61. The Commission of Appeals thus constituted shall have the same powers and duties as have been exercised by Committees on Appeals in the Grand Lodge, and shall meet at each Annual Communication.

ARTICLE XV.

Of Amendments.

SEC. 62. No amendment to this Constitution shall be made, or have any effect, until it shall have been proposed in Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication in June, and been

adopted by the Grand Lodge at the same Communication, and then again adopted in like manner by the Grand Lodge at the next succeeding Annual June Communication—or, in addition to the adoption thereof at one such Annual Communication, it shall, during the next year succeeding, and before the next Annual June Communication thereafter, be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Lodges within this jurisdiction—to take effect as soon as such consent is promulgated by the Grand Master. If any such amendment be adopted, it shall be appended to the published proceedings at the end, under the caption, “Proposed Amendments to the Constitution,” and sent with the printed proceedings to all the Lodges in the jurisdiction, and no General Regulation shall be adopted inconsistent with this Constitution, and all former written Constitutions are hereby repealed, and all General Regulations and decisions heretofore made and adopted are also hereby repealed.

SEC. 63. The Statutes may be amended at any Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge by a two-thirds vote, provided that notice of such proposed amendment shall have been given and the amendment proposed, presented in writing at the previous Annual Communication.

STATUTES.

ARTICLE 1.

Installation, Style, and Insignia of Grand Officers.

SECTION 1. All the elected Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge shall be installed at the Annual Communication at which they shall be elected, or on the nearest convenient day thereafter.

SEC. 2. The style of the Grand Master is Most Worshipful, of the remaining Grand Officers, Right Worshipful, except the Grand Pursuivant and Grand Tiler, whose style is Worshipful.

SEC. 3. Each member of the Grand Lodge shall appear therein with his proper jewel and clothing.

ARTICLE II.

Salaries, Pay of Representatives, and Deductions.

SEC. 4. In the computation of time relative to salaries of Grand Officers, the year shall be considered as commencing on the last day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and such salaries to be paid quarterly accordingly.

SEC. 5. The representative from each Lodge shall be entitled to receive his traveling expenses at the rates established by the proprietors of public conveyances, which he shall take in coming directly from his Lodge to the place of meeting and returning thereto, as charged by said proprietors at the time, and also five dollars for each day's attendance, and three dollars per day for time actually necessary for traveling to and from the Grand Lodge, not exceeding two days in going and returning. And, though he represent more than one Lodge, he shall receive pay only for one Lodge; nor shall he receive more than the aggregate dues of the Lodges he shall represent.

SEC. 6. Grand Officers (who do not receive salaries as such, or pay as representatives of Lodges) and Commissioners of Appeals shall be entitled to the like compensation from the funds of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 7. Absence of a Grand Officer or representative, before the close of the Communication, for any cause except sickness of, or calamity to, himself or his family, shall forfeit all claim to payment or compensation under the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

Elective Officers of Lodges, How and When Chosen and Installed. If not Done in Time, Dispensation to Issue. Other Officers may be Appointed.

SEC. 8. The Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, and Secretary of a warranted Lodge must be

chosen annually, by ballot, and by a majority of votes at the stated Communication of such Lodge, next preceding the twenty-seventh day of December, summoned as required by the Warrant, and be installed on or before the next stated Communication thereafter.

Any Lodge may provide for such additional officers, to be either elected or appointed, as its by-laws may prescribe.

If, at the time prescribed, a Lodge shall fail to elect, or within the time prescribed shall fail to install, its Master and Wardens, or any of them; or if, having elected its Master and Wardens at the prescribed time, any of them shall fail or refuse to be installed within the prescribed time, the Grand Master may grant a Dispensation to such Lodge to elect or to install such officer or officers as the exigencies of the case may require.

ARTICLE IV.

Qualifications for Office and Voting, and of Disfranchisement.

SEC. 9. Every member of a Lodge in good standing is entitled to vote; 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. Every voter is eligible to any office in the Lodge, except that of Master.

SEC. 10. No member can be a Master of a warranted Lodge unless he has previously served as an installed Master or Warden, except at the institution of a new Lodge.

SEC. 11. Membership in a Lodge is necessary to constitute eligibility to office therein, except in case of a Tiler, who must be a member of some Lodge, but need not be a member of the Lodge for which he tiles.

ARTICLE V.

Resignations, Vacancies in Office, How and When Supplied.

SEC. 12. Neither Master nor Warden can resign, and every installed officer shall hold his office until his successor

shall have been installed, unless his office' become vacant, as provided in the next section.

SEC. 13. A vacancy in office in a Lodge can only occur :

1. By death.
2. By resignation of another than Master or Warden.
3. By selection and installation of the holder of such office to fill another office in the Lodge.
4. By expulsion, or by suspension for a time extending beyond the next annual election, or by removal from office.

SEC. 14. A vacancy in an elective office, except that of Master or Warden, may be filled by ballot at any stated Communication upon full notice to the members. A vacancy in an appointed office may be filled at any time. In case the offices of Master and Wardens become vacant, an election can be held only by virtue of a Dispensation from the Grand Master, which is without fee, and must be applied for by two-thirds of the members present, to be so certified by the Secretary; and in case such election be held, the members shall be summoned as for an annual election, and its result shall be immediately reported to the Grand Secretary, and the officers duly installed.

ARTICLE VI.

Proxy Representative of Lodge in Grand Lodge, How and When Chosen.

SEC. 15. A Lodge may, at a stated Communication thereof, within the restrictions of section thirteen of the Constitution, by a majority vote, appoint a proxy to represent it, in the absence of its Master and Wardens, at the next succeeding Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VII.

By-Laws of Lodge—Power to Make, and What to Contain.

SEC. 16. A Lodge has full power and authority to enact by-laws for its own government, in conformity to the Con-

stitution of this Grand Lodge and the principles of Masonry, and any by-law inconsistent therewith is absolutely void.

SEC. 17. A Lodge may, at a stated Communication, when summoned for the purpose, and on notice, tax or assess its members for strictly Masonic purposes, but for no other.

ARTICLE VIII.

Visitation of Lodges by Brethren Regulated.

SEC. 18. No visitor can be admitted into any Lodge without due inquiry and satisfaction as to his good Masonic standing; nor can he be admitted if his admission will disturb the harmony of the Lodge or embarrass its work.

ARTICLE IX.

Precedents of Lodges, Changing Location, Seal, and Books, and Penalty for Failure to Work for One Year.

SEC. 19. Lodges shall take precedence according to the order in which they stand upon the Roll of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 20. A Lodge may not remove its place of meeting from the town, village, city, or portion of a city named in its Warrant, nor from one place to another in such town, village, city, or portion of a city, without a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present, and voting at a stated Communication, to attend which they shall have been required by a summons, served at least ten days previously, stating the subject to be acted upon at such Communication. The removal of a Lodge from the town, village, city, or portion of a city named in its Warrant, must receive the sanction of the Grand Lodge previous thereto.

SEC. 21. Every Lodge shall have a seal, and shall keep the following books, to wit:

- A book of by-laws, with the signatures of the members.
- A record book of the proceedings of the Lodge.

A register containing the name of each member, his birth-place, age, occupation, residence, the dates of his initiation, passing and raising or affiliation, and also the date of the termination or suspension of his membership, with the cause thereof, as the same may occur.

An alphabetical list of expulsions, suspensions, and rejections.

Such books as may be necessary to present clearly the receipts and accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary.

It shall also be the duty of the Lodge to keep, with the Lodge books, a book of Constitutions and Statutes of the Grand Lodge, to which shall be added, from time to time, all alterations duly adopted by the Grand Lodge. It shall also be the duty of the Lodge to preserve in its archives a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, as published from year to year.

SEC. 22. Every Lodge shall meet at least once in each year, and the neglect of a Lodge to hold any meeting for one year, or to make returns and pay dues for two years successively, shall subject it to forfeiture of its Warrant; and a Lodge neglecting to pay its annual dues shall not be entitled to be represented in Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE X.

Charity—Right to, and How Furnished.

SEC. 23. All members of Lodges in good standing, their wives, widows, and minor children, have a right to charitable relief from such Lodges upon presenting satisfactory evidence of their Masonic character or relations, and that they are in necessitous circumstances.

SEC. 24. If a claim for charitable relief be made upon the funds of a Lodge when not in session, the Master and Wardens shall be a committee to examine the same, and they shall be authorized to draw upon the funds of the Lodge to an amount not exceeding the amount specified in the by-laws for present relief.

ARTICLE XI.

Lodges not to Divide Funds, nor to Allow Intoxicating Liquors, nor Work Clandestinely, or on Sunday.

SEC. 25. No Lodge shall distribute its funds among its members, nor introduce intoxicating liquors within its Lodge room, or any room adjoining, nor countenance or permit clandestine lecturing, nor meet for Masonic labors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

ARTICLE XII.

Insignia of Lodge Officers.

SEC. 26. The jewels of the officers of Lodges are to be of silver or white metal; the color of their aprons to be of white, except as otherwise specially ordered or allowed by this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIII.

Masonic Duty Violated is an Offense.

SEC. 27. When a duty is imposed, its neglect or violation, without excuse, shall be considered an offense against Masonic law.

ARTICLE XIV.

Master's Duty. Vacancy in His Office, How Filled. Powers and Duties of One Acting as. No Appeal from the Chair.

SEC. 28. The Master of a Lodge has power :

1. To congregate the members of his Lodge upon any emergency.
2. To issue summonses.
3. To discharge all the executive functions of the Lodge; and,
4. To remove any appointed officer for just cause.

SEC. 29. In the case of the death, absence, or inability of the Master, or a vacancy in his office, the Senior and Junior Wardens will, in succession, succeed to his prerogatives and duties for all purposes, except such as pertain to the installation of the officers.

SEC. 30. From the decision of the Master, or Warden presiding in the absence of the Master, there shall be no appeal except to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XV.

Treasurer's Duties.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of a Lodge :

1. To receive from the Secretary all moneys paid into the Lodge.
2. To keep a just and regular account thereof; and,
3. To pay them out by direction of the Master and consent of the brethren.

ARTICLE XVI.

Secretary's Duties.

SEC. 32. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of a Lodge :

1. To record the proceedings of the Lodge, under the direction of the presiding officer.
2. To receive all moneys paid into the Lodge, and pay the same to the Treasurer.
3. To keep a register of the members of the Lodge, with a permanent number affixed to each name, corresponding with the return for registry required by the Grand Lodge.
4. To register alphabetically, in a suitable book, all expulsions, suspensions, rejections, and restorations communicated by the Grand Lodge.

5. To report immediately to the Grand Secretary (in case of all Lodges within the cities of New York and Brooklyn) the name, age, occupation, and residence of every rejected candidate for initiation; and in every other city or town, where there is more than one Subordinate Lodge, he shall furnish all other Lodges in the same city or town the same information, under the seal of the Lodge.
6. To make an annual return to the Grand Secretary of those who have been initiated, passed and raised, with the dates thereof, and of such other matters as may be required by the Grand Secretary.
7. To transmit, immediately after every election, a certificate of the names and residences of the officers elected to the Grand Secretary, and to the District Deputy Grand Master of the district in which the Lodge is located.
8. To make a full and correct return annually to the Grand Lodge of all who were members of the Lodge on the first day of May in each year, which return shall be transmitted to the Grand Secretary on or before the fifteenth day of May in each year.
9. To make a full and correct return annually to the District Deputy Grand Master of the condition of the Lodge on the first day of May, and in the form prescribed by the Grand Lodge, to be transmitted on or before the fifth day of May.
10. To report, immediately after the expulsion or suspension of a member by the Lodge, the same to the Grand Secretary, with the cause of such expulsion or suspension.
11. To certify and affix the seal of the Lodge to all returns and certificates of election made to the Grand Lodge, and to the District Deputy Grand Master; and
12. To attest the official signature of the Master to all other Masonic documents, when necessary.

ARTICLE XVII.

Minutes, Keeping and Approval of, and not to be Changed.

SEC. 33. The minutes of a Communication shall be read and corrected (if necessary), and approved by the Lodge before it is closed, and such proceedings shall be submitted to the Grand Lodge whenever required, and having been approved cannot be altered or expunged.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Officers of Lodge Generally.

SEC. 34. The officers shall be subject, in all things relating to their official duties, to the direction of the Master or presiding officer.

ARTICLE XIX.

*Dispensations for New Lodges, How and When Issued ;
and of Lodges under Dispensation.*

SEC. 35. An elected officer of a Lodge cannot be a petitioner for a Dispensation for a new Lodge, nor can a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge be a petitioner for a Dispensation for a new Lodge in the State of New York.

SEC. 36. A Lodge under Dispensation cannot elect or install its officers, nor discipline its members or other Masons, nor can it be represented in Grand Lodge, but it possesses all other powers and privileges, and must perform all the other duties of a warranted Lodge, except that it need not have a seal.

SEC. 37. No warrant shall be issued to any number of Masons less than seven, nor unless they shall have given proof of their skill and ability by work under Dispensation, which shall be certified by the Grand Lecturer or Assistant Grand Lecturer, and District Deputy Grand Master of the district in which the Lodge is to be located ; nor unless said

Dispensation and an attested transcript of all the proceedings of such Lodge, including a copy of the by-laws thereof, shall have been delivered to the Grand Lodge; nor unless they shall show that, as a Lodge under Dispensation, they are clear of all indebtedness, and that they have secured and prepared a suitable and safe place for meeting as a Lodge.

SEC. 38. All brethren, members of or attached to a Lodge under Dispensation at the time of the expiration of the Dispensation, shall be deemed to continue such relation thereto, and be members of or attached to said Lodge whenever and as soon as said Lodge shall be duly warranted and constituted.

SEC. 39. A Lodge under Dispensation must pay Grand Lodge dues of its members.

SEC. 40. All Dispensations to form new Lodges expire on the fifteenth day of May in each year.

ARTICLE XX.

Full Membership in only one Lodge, and of Honorary Membership, How Acquired, and Rights of.

SEC. 41. No Mason shall be a member of two Lodges at the same time; provided, however, that a Lodge at a stated Communication, and by unanimous ballot, upon a proposition received at the previous stated Communication, may confer honorary membership upon any Master Mason who, at that time, shall be a member in good standing of some warranted Lodge; but an honorary member of a Lodge shall not vote therein.

ARTICLE XXI.

Penalties for Unaffiliation.

SEC. 42. An unaffiliated Mason shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge, or join in a Masonic procession, nor receive Masonic relief or burial.

ARTICLE XXII.

Effect of Petitioning for Dispensation.

SEC. 43. If a member of a warranted Lodge join in a petition for a Dispensation to form a new Lodge; and such Dispensation be granted, his membership in such warranted Lodge shall be in abeyance until the expiration of the Dispensation; unless before that time he shall have resumed full membership in the warranted Lodge by withdrawing from the new Lodge. If he shall not have withdrawn from the new Lodge before the expiration of the Dispensation, and the new Lodge shall not be continued by a warrant, his membership in the first above mentioned Lodge shall be resumed.

ARTICLE XXIII.

*Applications for Affiliation, Dimission, and Withdrawal—
How and when Granted and Effect.*

SEC. 44. A member of a Lodge may present his application to another Lodge for affiliation therein, and such last mentioned Lodge may receive the application, and refer it to a Committee of Investigation, and upon the report of the Committee take a ballot; and if, thereupon, such application be accepted, the brother shall become a member of the Lodge so accepting him, when it shall receive a certificate that such brother has been regularly discharged from membership in the first mentioned Lodge.

SEC. 45. 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 therein; on presentation of such certificate, and upon the written request of the brother, the Lodge, at a stated Communication shall, if the member is not an elected officer of, or indebted to, the Lodge, or under charges, issue a certificate of dimit, which shall not be delivered to the brother, but shall be transmitted, by the

Secretary of the Lodge, to the Lodge from which such certificate of petition came; which dimit shall not become operative, or the brother's membership in the Lodge issuing the dimit terminated, until notice has been received that the brother has consummated membership in the other Lodge.

But any member of a Lodge against whom charges are not pending, and whose dues and indebtedness to the Lodge are paid, may withdraw from membership by presenting a written application therefor at a stated Communication. The Lodge shall grant the request of the brother by dropping his name from the rolls, and his membership shall thereby be terminated, and he shall be subject to the disabilities of an unaffiliated Master Mason; provided, however, that an elected officer cannot withdraw.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Non-Payment of Dues—Penalty for. How Dues are Affected by Unaffiliation or Suspension.

SEC. 46. A Lodge shall have the power to enact a by-law which shall provide a penalty for the non-payment of Lodge dues, which penalty shall be unaffiliation; but such penalty shall not be inflicted except for the non-payment of at least two years' dues, nor until the brother shall have been duly summoned thirty days previous to pay said two years' dues. Any such unaffiliated brother may be restored to membership by a majority vote of the members present, and voting at a stated Communication, provided he shall have paid the amount due at the time of such restoration.

SEC. 47. A Lodge shall not be liable for Grand Lodge dues for a member unaffiliated for non-payment of dues until restored to membership.

SEC. 48. Suspension, after due Masonic trial, shall not relieve the member from payment of Lodge dues, or the Lodge from Grand Lodge dues.

ARTICLE XXV.

Petitions for Initiation, Requisites of, and Fees on. Lodge Jurisdiction over Candidates. Duties of Lodges, Officers, and Members on, and on Work thereon, or on Degrees. Fraud or Falsehood of Candidate, how Punished.

SEC. 49. The following are the questions required to be answered by a petitioner for initiation :

What is your age ?

Where born ?

Where do you reside ?

What is your occupation ?

Have you resided in the State of New York the twelve months last past ?

Have you resided in the town, village, or city in which you now reside four months ?

Have you ever, to your knowledge or belief, presented a petition to, or been rejected in any Masonic Lodge, and, if so, when and in what Lodge ?

Do you believe in the existence of one ever living and true God ?

Do you know of any physical, legal, or moral reason which should prevent you from becoming a Free Mason ?

SEC. 50. The jurisdiction of a Lodge over candidates extends over all persons residing nearer to it than to any other Lodge within this jurisdiction, except that if there be more than one Lodge in a village or city, those Lodges shall have concurrent jurisdiction, and except that Lodges in the cities of New York and Brooklyn shall have concurrent jurisdiction.

SEC. 51. No Lodge shall initiate any candidate who is a resident of the State of New York, unless he has been such resident for twelve months next preceding the application for such initiation, and for four months in the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he applies, without the consent of the Lodge within the jurisdiction of which he last previously resided ; and no Lodge shall initiate any candidate who is

not a resident of the State of New York without the consent of a warranted Lodge, acting in accordance with the Constitution and laws (by whatever name such laws may be known) of the Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of which such candidate resides ; provided, however, this section shall not apply to seafaring men or persons in the United States naval or military service.

SEC. 52. A petition for initiation or affiliation cannot be received by a Lodge except at a stated Communication, and when received it shall be referred to an Investigating Committee of not less than three members ; and no report of an Investigating Committee shall be received until at least two weeks after such petition shall have been referred. .

SEC. 53. A petition for initiation, after having been rightfully presented and referred, cannot be withdrawn, but must be acted upon by report of committee and a ballot ; and an adverse ballot cannot be reconsidered under any circumstances in less than six months thereafter, and then only on a new petition of the candidate.

A petition wrongfully presented and referred must be returned as soon as the error be discovered.

SEC. 54. No ballot on a petition for initiation, passing or raising, or for affiliation, can be taken at any other than a stated Communication.

SEC. 55. Every member of a Lodge present at any balloting therein for initiation, advancement, or affiliation, must vote.

SEC. 56. If at any time it shall be charged that a Mason made any misrepresentation to the Lodge in which he shall have been initiated, or to a Committee of Investigation appointed by such Lodge, or used any concealment or deceit in relation to his initiation, he may be tried therefor, and, if found guilty, may be punished by suspension or expulsion.

SEC. 57. No discussion upon the merits of a petitioner for initiation, passing or raising, shall be allowed in the Lodge.

SEC. 58. The balloting on the petition cannot be postponed or adjourned, but when once commenced must be completed, and the result thereof be declared.

SEC. 59. A Lodge shall not initiate, pass, or raise more than five candidates at one Communication, and shall not confer more than one degree upon a candidate in any one day.

SEC. 60. A Lodge shall not confer the second degree or the third degree at a less interval than two weeks from the time of conferring the preceding degree.

SEC. 61. No officer or other member of a Lodge shall be permitted to procure the initiation or advancement of any candidate in any other Lodge than that in which such candidate shall have been accepted.

SEC. 62. No Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, initiated or passed in any Lodge within the United States, shall be passed or raised in any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, other than that in which he was initiated, unless the consent of the Lodge in which he was initiated or passed shall have been obtained, provided said Lodge continue in existence.

SEC. 63. No Lodge shall make a Mason for a sum less than twenty dollars, nor upon credit.

SEC. 64. No candidate shall be passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, or raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, without proof of suitable proficiency in the preceding degree, ascertained from an examination by a competent brother in open Lodge, or by a committee appointed for that purpose.

SEC. 65. Any brother who shall in any way make known the kind of ballot cast by himself or another, or if, after any such balloting as aforesaid, at which such application has been rejected, any brother shall in any way declare that he or any other brother cast a certain kind of ballot at such balloting, or shall declare that any specified or indicated number of white balls or ballots, or black balls or ballots, were cast at any balloting as aforesaid, it shall be deemed a Masonic offense; and such brother so offending may, on conviction thereof, be suspended for a period not exceeding one year. And, on the trial of a brother for any offence specified in this section, it shall not be permitted to prove

the kind of ballot cast by any brother, nor the number of white balls or ballots, or black balls or ballots, cast at any such balloting.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Charges, Trials, and Appeals.

SEC. 66. After service of the charges against a brother, the Commission shall appoint a time and place for the trial convenient to the parties, and summon the parties and their witnesses; and any Master of a Lodge may issue a like summons for witnesses at the request of either party.

SEC. 67. When the trial is concluded, the Commissioners shall, as soon as possible, make their report of the facts found by them, and their determination upon the matter, and give notice thereof to each of the parties, and a majority of the Commissioners must concur in the judgment of the Commission; a copy of which report must be filed with the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 68. The decision of the Commissioners shall be final, unless an appeal shall be taken therefrom to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge within six months; in which case it shall be the duty of the Commissioners, upon receiving notice of such appeal, to transmit their report, together with all the papers and proceedings in the case, to the Grand Secretary, unless they have already filed a copy. The appellant shall also, within thirty days after notice of the decision, give notice of intention to appeal to the opposing party. The decision of the Grand Master shall be final, unless a further appeal be taken within thirty days after notice thereof.

SEC. 69. When notice of appeal to the Grand Lodge shall have been filed with the Grand Secretary, that officer shall immediately, or as soon as received, send to the Chief Commissioner all papers and reports having reference to the case, to the end that the Commission of Appeals may have time to examine the appeal in advance of the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 70. The appeal shall be heard before the Commission of Appeals during the session of the Grand Lodge, and the decision of the Grand Lodge upon the report of said Commission shall be conclusive upon all parties.

SEC. 71. A Subordinate Lodge shall have, with the Grand Lodge, concurrent jurisdiction over any unaffiliated Mason residing within its territorial jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction over any of its members except its Master; and when charges are preferred in a Lodge, a Commission shall be appointed by the presiding Master, consisting of not less than three nor more than five members of the said Lodge, to take testimony in the case and report the same to the Lodge for its judgment. The decision of the Lodge shall be final, unless an appeal be taken therefrom to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as provided in section sixty-eight.

SEC. 72. The expenses which may be incurred by the Commissioners in conducting a Masonic trial shall be borne by one or both of the parties to the controversy, as may be determined by the Commissioners and set forth in their report, and payment of such expenses may be enforced in the same manner as Lodge or Grand Lodge dues, or by proper Masonic discipline.

SEC. 73. Charges against the Master of a Lodge for official misconduct, while holding the office of Master, shall be presented to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge only during the term of said Master, or within one year thereafter.

SEC. 74. Charges preferred, which if proven would not constitute a Masonic offense, may be and should be dismissed by the body before which the same may have been preferred.

SEC. 75. All trials of charges preferred and appeals taken in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and Statutes shall be conducted, so far as the same may be applicable, in accordance with such rules and forms as may be adopted by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Penalties, and Restoration from.

SEC. 76. The penalties which may be inflicted for a violation of Masonic law shall be: First, reprimand or censure; second, suspension from all the rights of Masonry, which shall be for a definite time; and, third, expulsion.

SEC. 77. The Grand Lodge shall have power to restore an expelled Mason to the rights of Masonry after the expiration of one year from the date of the sentence.

SEC. 78. A Lodge having expelled a member, may restore such expelled Mason to the rights of Masonry at any time and by a majority vote, notice of a motion to do so having been made at a preceding stated Communication; provided, however, that such restoration shall not be made when the Grand Lodge shall have affirmed the decision on appeal.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In accordance with the views of certain prominent Masons, the Grand Master announced the following nominations of Commissioners of Appeals, under the new law, which were confirmed by the Grand Lodge:

Brothers William T. Woodruff of New York, Joseph J. Couch of Brooklyn, John A. De Remer of Schenectady, Alexander T. Goodwin of Utica, George O. Baker of Clyde, David F. Day of Buffalo. Chief Commissioner, Andrew E. Suffern of Haverstraw. Brothers De Remer and Goodwin drew a three years' service, Woodruff and Day a two years' service, and Couch and Baker the short term of one year.

Furthermore, a new division had become essential in the Masonic districts, and the following were declared to be

THE MASONIC DISTRICTS.

1. Suffolk and Queens Counties.
2. Kings County, east of Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.
3. Kings County, west of Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

4. Richmond County, and Lodges in New York City, numerically from No. 1 to No. 156, inclusive.
5. Lodges in New York City, from No. 178 to No. 245, inclusive.
6. Lodges in New York City, from No. 246 to No. 371, inclusive.
7. Lodges in New York City, from No. 402 to No. 600, inclusive.
8. Lodges in New York City, from No. 603 to No. 739, inclusive.
9. Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess Counties.
10. Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties.
11. Greene, Delaware, and Schoharie Counties.
12. Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, and Schenectady Counties.
13. Washington, Saratoga, Warren, and Essex Counties.
14. Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Herkimer Counties.
15. St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton Counties.
16. Jefferson and Lewis Counties.
17. Oneida and Madison Counties.
18. Otsego, Chenango, and Broome Counties.
19. Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga, and Cortland Counties.
20. Tompkins, Schuyler, Tioga, and Chemung Counties.
21. Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, and Yates Counties.
22. Monroe, Livingston, Genesee, and Wyoming Counties.
23. Steuben and Allegany Counties.
24. Orleans and Niagara Counties.
25. Erie County.
26. Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties.
 Lodges working in the German tongue in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and in Westchester County.
 Lodges working in the French, Spanish, and Italian tongues in New York City.

1874.

THE YEAR OF THE ADVENT.

The administration of Grand Master Christopher G. Fox, which had been ably sustained by the same line of officers

for two years, yielded in June, 1874, to several changes which proved to be of considerable importance. The Deputy under Brother Fox, Ellwood E. Thorne, was chosen for the Grand East, which he was destined to control for two successive terms, with the list of elective officers, as follows: James W. Husted, who had been serving as Junior Grand Warden, was promoted to be the Deputy, with the new names of Jesse B. Anthony and Levi M. Gano for Senior and Junior Grand Wardens respectively; the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary being continued as theretofore.

The outgoing Grand Master, Christopher G. Fox, had been very studious to ascertain what were the difficulties standing in the way of a more healthful growth of the Institution within the State; its increase in numbers and enthusiasm was all that could be desired. There was no financial distress among the Lodges, but it seemed evident to him that

THE MISUSE OF THE BALLOT AND AMBITION FOR OFFICE

were harmful to the Brotherhood, and a constant source of trouble and vexation. This he attributed to careless action of the Lodges in the past, in the admission of members, and a neglect of prudent investigation of the character of the material allowed to enter. Added to ambition for office was the anxiety for work and a boastful disposition for Lodges to outdo each other in the numbers they entered, passed, and raised, and the consequent command of the majority of ballots for official position in the Lodge, as well as the number of votes that could be cast in the Grand Lodge.

It was greatly to the credit of the Grand Master, and which met with a favorable result, that he bent every effort to stay these evils, in his speeches and writings; he impressed upon the Lodges their duty and the fact that Masonry derived no strength from numbers only; that intelligence and virtue are the only proper prerequisites for admission to membership; that true prosperity consisted in the cultivation and

practice of the moral and social virtues, and a more intimate knowledge of the history, laws, and customs of the Craft.

DECEASE OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On the 13th of July, 1874, Benjamin H. Austin, Past Junior Grand Warden, died at his residence in Buffalo, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. Brother Austin was a distinguished member of the bar of this State, and one of the most honored citizens of Buffalo, as was attested by the fact that his funeral partook almost of the character of a civic demonstration. His body was escorted to the grave by several Lodges of Masons, and by bodies of Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templars; also by a large concourse of his fellow citizens. He was buried with Masonic rites. His life was eminently honorable, useful, and without reproach.

On the 4th of November, Malonzo J. Drummond, Past Master of Doric Lodge, No. 280, and representative of the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Missouri near the Grand Lodge of New York, died and was buried with Masonic honors.

On December 28, Alfred E. Campbell, D.D., Past Grand Chaplain from 1849 to 1852, died at his residence in Castleton, Rensselaer County, New York.

RECEPTION TO BROTHER THE KING KALAKAUA.

On the 20th of December the Grand Master received as a Mason, at Masonic Hall, King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands. Subsequent to pleasant formalities, the Master's degree of Masonry was conferred by Brother George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer, in New York Lodge, No. 330, John Giffin, Master.

STATISTICS AND MONETARY TROUBLE.

It was with some pardonable pride the Grand Secretary, James M. Austin, when opportunity offered, compared the rapid growth of the Fraternity within the State from the period of his acceptance of office: thus he announced that

the year 1874 was the culmination of twenty-one years of his official career, and that the roll of Lodges had increased from No. 288 to 739. That then there were 233 warranted Lodges, now there were 683. The number of initiates in 1874 was 4,899. The membership had increased from twelve thousand to over eighty thousand contributing members. Only one Lodge, Jasper, No. 686, had failed to make annual returns. At this period the total number of registered Masons in the United States, Canada, and British Columbia, was 590,721.

The Grand Secretary, in his presentation of the report of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, stated the unanticipated financial disturbances of September, 1873, found the trustees deeply in debt, a large portion of which was for money borrowed in previous years, and stipulated to be paid on call, that these loans were secured by the deposit of mortgage bonds as collateral for their payment. The loans had been called in, and other creditors of the fund made demand for the money due them. The treasury was bare, and the necessity had arisen to call on the Lodges for immediate assistance. Most Worshipful John W. Simons canvassed the Lodges of the State with very considerable success. The total receipts of every nature had increased the cash account from (June 2, 1873) \$18,101.42 to \$173,396.72, but of this sum a balance of \$1,431.82 only remained.

The original idea of a total cost and expenditure, \$800,000, had swelled to \$932,757.04, the building was unfinished, and the debt was \$352,710.

Dispensations were granted during the year closing in June, 1874, to establish fifteen Lodges, eleven of which were to be located in New York City and Brooklyn. Three applications had been refused.

The effort of Raymond Lodge, No. 644, to have the Warrant restored that had been declared forfeited in 1871, failed after an examination by the Grand Master.

More than the usual amount of irregularities in the discharge of Masonic duties seems to have been reported to the Grand Master, which received his attention, as well as

difficulties between Lodges and members. The incident, however, of the complaint of Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542, against Hiram Lodge, No. 1, and Wooster Lodge, No. 79, of New Haven, Connecticut, as to the initiations of persons who had been rejected by the first named, led to investigation resulting in an acknowledgment of an error upon the part of the Connecticut Lodges, and an accepted apology by those of New York; and from which it appeared that no offense is committed by a Lodge in Connecticut accepting rejected material from another State.

SEVERAL CORNER-STONES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

were laid as follows :

10th of September, 1873. William S. Gleason, Deputy for the twenty-sixth district, at the request of proper authority, conducted the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Town Hall at Westfield, Chautauqua County.

16th of September. On the invitation of the civil authorities, Jesse B. Anthony, Deputy for the twelfth district, deposited with the ritualistic forms of Masonry the corner-stone of the Town Hall at Waterford, Saratoga County.

17th of December. The corner-stone of a structure to support the bridge across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie was laid by James W. Husted, Junior Grand Warden, in the presence of a large number of citizens and members of the Fraternity.

9th of April, 1874. The corner-stone of the City Hall at the city of Kingston was laid with Masonic ceremonies, under the direction of Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, in the presence of an imposing concourse of people of that city and its vicinity, together with a large delegation of the Craft.

A NUMBER OF DEDICATORY SERVICES

were performed as follows :

On the twenty-fourth day of June, 1873, the beautiful Hall of Lowville Lodge, No. 134, at Lowville, Lewis County,

was formally dedicated, A. H. Sawyer of Watertown acting as Grand Master.

On the 8th of October Robert D. Jillson, Deputy for the twentieth district, presided at the dedication of the Hall prepared for the use of Dansville Lodge, No. 478, at Rogersville, Steuben County.

On the 18th of November the rooms of Lily Lodge, No. 342, at Morrisania, Westchester County, were solemnly dedicated by Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master.

On the 26th of November the same officer dedicated with the ceremonies of the Craft the Hall of Glen Cove Lodge, No. 580, at Glen Cove, Queens County.

On the 19th of December the elegant Hall of Springville Lodge, No. 351, at Springville, Erie County, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

On the 26th of December the apartments prepared for the use of Little Falls Lodge, No. 181, at Little Falls, in the county of Herkimer, were dedicated by Edmund L. Judson, Senior Grand Warden.

On the 5th of January, 1874, the Hall of Salem Lodge, No. 391, at Salem, Washington County, was dedicated by James Gibson, Past Grand Master.

On the 7th of January Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, dedicated the Hall of Cornucopia Lodge, No. 563, at Flushing, Queens County.

On the 22d of January the beautiful Hall of Sanger Lodge, No. 129, was dedicated at Waterville, in the county of Oneida.

On the 5th of March the Hall of Schuyler Lodge, No. 676, at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, was dedicated by Norman Z. Baker, Deputy for the thirteenth district.

On the 19th of March the same officer dedicated the rooms of Granville Lodge, No. 55, at Granville, Washington County.

A OUBAN MASONIC EXCITEMENT

was created in November, 1873, by the issuance of a circular by several brethren of New York City, and forwarded to all the Lodges in the jurisdiction, in which the attention of the brethren was called to the alleged cruel and inhuman treat-

ment to which Masons and their widows and orphans were subjected in the island of Cuba by the Spanish authorities and their dependants, and the atrocities said to have been committed by them on certain occasions were carefully recited, and the Lodges were called upon, "in the name of humanity, and in obedience to a sense of justice," to request the Grand Master "to call an Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge to take such action thereon as the exigency seemed to require." The resolution preferring the request was adopted by more than one half of the Lodges of the State, and duly forwarded to the Grand Master, signed by their officers and under the seal of the Lodges.

Doubtless the statements were believed by the brethren to be true, but there was no reliable testimony to establish their truth. At this period there was in the United States a state of feverish anxiety at the prospect of war with Spain, consequent upon the treatment to which the crew of the *Virginibus* were subjected on their capture in Spanish waters, and a suspicion was entertained that an attempt was being made to use the Fraternity as a means of strengthening the popular excitement in favor of the prosecution of hostilities against Spain, on the part of this country, for the benefit of the Cubans.

If the story of their wrongs, in all the details as presented, was true, the Masons of Cuba and their families were entitled to our sympathies and our fraternal assistance; but the Grand Lodge could do nothing to aid them in their extremity. Such a course as to hold sympathetic meetings would but add to their misery, by drawing to the attention of their persecutors the fact that Masons elsewhere were seeking to arouse indignation and turn the civilized world against them.

YELLOW FEVER AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

An immediate call for pecuniary relief, in consequence of the breaking out of yellow fever at Memphis, Tennessee, notwithstanding the tightness of the money market, and the difficulties incident to debt in building the Masonic Hall, resulted in sending forward \$667; this was in addition to such sums as were forwarded direct by Lodges as individual gifts.

THE MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

reported that of its receipts, \$5,489.57, there had been expended, among four hundred and thirty-two applicants, the sum of \$5,092.47.

The salary of the Grand Secretary was increased to \$3,500, and, in addition thereto, an allowance was made of \$1,500 for clerk hire.

Further compensations were made as follows: For Grand Treasurer, \$500, and for the Grand Pursuivant and Grand Tiler, each \$200. For the Grand Lecturer, whose office had become one of appointment under the new Constitution, "such sum as may be agreed between him and the Lodges who may desire to secure his services, the sum to be not less than five dollars per day and traveling expenses."

PRINTED PROCEEDINGS FROM 1781 TO 1852.

Inasmuch as the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge* had not been annually printed from 1781 to 1816, and those from 1816 to 1852 were extremely scarce, the Grand Lodge

"*Resolved*, That Kane Lodge, No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons of the City of New York, is hereby authorized to copy and print the *Proceedings* as above from organization to 1815, and reprint them from 1816 to 1852, the same to be done without any expense to this Grand Lodge."

AN OFFICIAL GRAND LODGE BULLETIN.

It having been suggested by the Grand Master, that the duties of his office would be materially lessened by permitting his large official correspondence to be issued, either monthly or quarterly, to the Lodges and brethren, by authority of the Grand Lodge, in the form of a printed bulletin, a committee, to whom the matter had been referred, reported: "That there should be some ready and easy method afforded the Grand Master to transmit his decisions, edicts, and statutory admonitions to the Craft within the jurisdiction, is very obvious. The principal difficulty rests

in securing the means by which this desirable end can be attained and made effective in its operations, and at the same time be free from harm and ultimate danger to our harmonious stability. As the power to issue circular letters from his office rests optional with the Grand Master, to be used as the exigency of the case may require, there can scarcely be a necessity for the periodical issue of an official paper.

“There are also serious impediments which suggest themselves, in the way of selecting a secular paper or a magazine, ostensibly a Masonic periodical, for an official organ. Although well-meant and judiciously placed in proper hands in the outset, it might, nevertheless, in course of time, glide into other and less careful hands, devoid of the pure, fresh impulses of the originators, and which might be used as a vehicle to political or sectarian proclivities, thus prostituting the Institution to mercenary and secular purposes. It seems better that we should avoid such entanglements, and maintain our ancient position as Free and Accepted Masons, with an escutcheon untarnished by political and sectarian influences.

Finding the subject encircled by difficulties too intricate and formidable for a ready solution, we would deferentially suggest that, instead of communicating Masonic communications through a semi-official medium, the Grand Master adhere to the ancient custom of transmitting, as occasion may require, his encyclical letters to the Craft; in this form his mandates receive due respect and proper consideration.”

APPOINTMENTS OF GRAND OFFICERS,

as authorized by the new Constitution, were made by the Grand Master, Ellwood E. Thorne, as follows :

Reverends R. L. Schoonmaker, John G. Webster, and George H. Hepworth, Grand Chaplains; Charles Roome, Grand Marshal; Isaac H. Brown, Grand Standard Bearer; Daniel W. Talcott, Grand Sword Bearer; Marvin D. Wheeler, George A. Phelan, George F. Burn, Richard H. Huntington, Grand Stewards; Henry D. Walker, Senior

Grand Deacon ; Henry A. Richey, Junior Grand Deacon ; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer ; Isaac B. Conover, Grand Librarian ; Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant ; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

ELLWOOD ENGLE THORNE, GRAND MASTER.

Brother Ellwood E. Thorne was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 2, 1831. He was liberally educated, and had all the advantages of scholastic opportunity. In early life he exhibited a disposition to see much of the world, and during his manhood gratified his desire by visiting most of the distant nations of the earth. He was zealous, devoted, and tireless in energy ; courteous and affable in disposition. He was ambitious, and labored faithfully to attain his purposes. He was the successful founder and became the president of the Central Safe Deposit Company in the city of New York. In time he was appointed the chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Board of Trade.

In person Brother Thorne was of full stature and commanding presence, yet genial and affable.

When twenty-four years of age, in 1855, he was located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there was made a Mason in Lafayette Lodge, No. 81, on the 1st of February ; subsequently he moved to New York City, and affiliated with Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, on December 17, 1857. He evinced a love for the Fraternity, and his ambition led him to become the Master of the Lodge in December, 1860, and for eleven consecutive years was re-elected. In 1870 and 1871 he was appointed Deputy for the first district in the State. This position was followed by his election to the office of Deputy Grand Master in 1872, and again in 1873, and in 1874 and 1875 to that of Grand Master. The services of Brother Thorne while Grand Master were prominent in the numerous official calls that were made upon him ; to wit, the dedication of the Masonic Hall, in laying corner-stones of prominent structures, in establishing Subordinate Bodies, and in attending to other duties incident to his



Yours Courteously
Ellwood E. Thorne

GRAND MASTER, 1874-75.

high office. Among these were his prominence in rendering funeral honors to the memory of Most Worshipful James L. Orr, United States Minister to Russia, during the reception of his body in this city and its being forwarded to its Southern home; also the untiring interest of the brother—and as well his wife—in making a success of the Grand Masonic Fair held in Apollo Hall, in the city of New York, in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

Brother Thorne was not indifferent to the several branches of Freemasonry, but took a lively and prominent interest in Capitular, Cryptic, and Chivalric Masonry, as well as in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction. In the Order of the Temple he became the Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery, No. 18.

Brother Thorne died at Shelter Island, January 2, 1891. "Integrity and honor were conspicuous traits of his useful life, and in his devotion to the Craft he has left us all an example which we will do well to follow."

1875.

THE DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE.

The second term of Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne was preceded by the dedication of the Masonic Hall, which was more commonly known as the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York City.

A resolution had been adopted by the Building Committee, on August 10, 1874, requesting the Board of Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund to order the Masonic Hall to be dedicated at the earliest possible date; not later than November, 1874.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund were satisfied that it would give more general satisfaction to the Craft throughout the State to have the dedication take place during the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and therefore resolved, that it occur on the second day of the Annual Communication of 1875, the second day of June, and the Grand Master so ordered. He appealed to all Masters,

Wardens, and brethren of the Lodges in the State for liberal contributions to a dedication fund; and Right Worshipful Henry A. Richey, Junior Grand Deacon, was authorized to receive donations accordingly.

May 1, 1875, the Board of Trustees acknowledged receipts with balance of cash in bank in 1874, \$303,529.36, and disbursements, with cash in bank May 1, 1875, of \$2,036.60, amounting to same sum.

The real estate, construction, furniture, and expense account at this time amounted to \$1,278,646.57; the funded debt was \$554,390.

The Grand Marshal, Charles Roome, submitted the report of Edward H. Kent, Chief of Staff, to Grand Master Thorne on the 2d of June, detailing the number of brethren present.

PROCESSION FOR DEDICATION.

The mounted police were in command of Inspector Brother George W. Dilks. Then followed Henry Clay Preston, Marshal of the Day, with Edward Henry Kent, Chief of Staff.

Staff.

Charles S. Arthur.	John B. Woodward.
Samuel A. Lewis, Jr.	Robert Irwin.
William T. Lloyd.	George Scott.
George W. Schoonmaker.	Walter W. Adams.
Hiram Calkins.	George C. F. Wright.
Sidney P. Nichols.	J. G. Corby.

Daniel D. Wylie.

William H. Steiner, Secretary of Staff.

Jacob Hess, Mounted Aid.

E. M. L. Ehlers, Marshal of Knights Templars.

Mounted Aids.

John Whittaker.	M. D. Myers.
Charles Hilton.	H. H. Brockway.
Claudius F. Beatty.	George Kinkel.
John S. Dickerman.	William W. Lawson.
William S. Gardner.	Frederick G. Gedney.

There were in line seven divisions of Knights Templars, one division of the Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, with the Councils, Royal and Select Masons, and those of the Royal Arch of the State; followed by seventeen divisions of the Craft, preceding the twenty-sixth division, composed of the Grand Lodge and its attendants, as follows:

Grand Marshal—Right Worshipful Charles Roome.

Aids—Brothers Edward L. Gaul, Robert Lenox Banks, James F. Ferguson, Thomas R. Fisher, William F. Moller.

Gilmore's Band and Drum Corps.....	100
Choristers.....	60
Grand Sword and Standard Bearers.....	2
Members of the Grand Lodge.....	368
Brethren bearing the Lodge.....	4
Brethren bearing corn, wine, and oil.....	3
Architect and Building Committee.....	6
Brethren bearing the Holy Bible.....	4
Chaplains of the Grand Lodge.....	3
Grand Librarian and Lecturer.....	2
District Deputy Grand Masters.....	26
Past Grand Wardens.....	5
Past District Deputy Grand Masters.....	3
Past Grand Masters.....	10
Grand Orator.....	1
Grand Lodge Officers from other jurisdictions.....	114
Reception Committee.....	15
Commissioners of Appeals.....	5
Officers of the Grand Lodge.....	13
Grand Stewards.....	4
Grand Master.....	1
Total in twenty-sixth division.....	755

Total staff of aids were 28 in number; of the escort, 5,662; of Symbolic Masons, 17,429. Grand total, 23,119. The procession moving at nine A.M., arrived at the Masonic Hall at twelve M., and occupied three hours passing a given

point. The chimes of Grace Church on Broadway were continuous. Grand Officers from fourteen Grand Lodges in the Union, and from three Grand Lodges in foreign countries, attended the ceremonies.

THE DEDICATORY SERVICES

that followed were a complete ceremony, with prayer, music, a dedication by Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne, to *Freemasonry, Virtue, and Universal Benevolence*; an invocation, succeeded by an admirable oration delivered by John L. Lewis, Past Grand Master, which will justly live among the brightest of the Grand Lodge records. Subsequently due proclamation and declaration were made; and after further music, the services of the day were pronounced closed, and an occasion happily ended that was one of the most memorable in the annals of Masonry in New York State.

It is hardly necessary to state that a day of so much rejoicing could not end without a feast, which properly should give health to the body and food to the mind; and so there was a great gathering at Irving Hall, that enjoyed a Masonic banquet in honor of the Temple dedication.

Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

Ellwood E. Thorne, President.	James W. Husted.
Jesse B. Anthony.	Levi M. Gano.
James M. Austin, Secretary and Treasurer.	

Building Committee.

Charles J. Crane.	Charles Roome.
John D. Brown.	John T. Conover.
Zachariah Dederick.	

Architect.

Napoleon Le Brun.

Master Builders.

John T. Conover.	John Downey.
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Dedication Committee.

Acting under the Direction of the Grand Master.

John W. Simons, Chairman.

W. Zachariah Dederick, 1st Vice-President.

James Ten Eyck, 2d Vice-President.

John T. Conover, Treasurer.

Stephen E. Gardner, Secretary.

HOWARD LODGE, NO. 35, BEREAVEMENT.

An incident of moment seriously affecting a particular Lodge was the death of three Past Masters of Howard Lodge within sixty days.

On the 3d of January, 1875, James H. Chappell, Past Master of Howard Lodge, No. 35, while visiting his family at Manchester, England, suddenly died at the age of fifty-two years.

Brother Chappell was a most vigorous and intelligent man, he was enthusiastically attached to the principles and practice of Masonry, and his death was a severe blow to the Lodge of which he was so prominent a member.

On the 9th of January, Howard Lodge met with a second bereavement in the death of Henry H. Christie, Past Master; and again on the 23d of February, the Lodge was called to mourn the death of still another Past Master, Richard P. Gibson.

THE CORNER-STONES OF TWO MONUMENTS TO SOLDIERS

were laid by invitation, under the imposing public ceremonies of Masonry—one on June 20th, at Schenectady, by Right Worshipful Jesse B. Anthony; and the other at Trinity Cemetery, New York City, by Right Worshipful Henry S. Knapp, under the auspices of Charity Lodge, No. 727, on the 23d of May.

On July 7th the corner-stone of the high school building at Clyde was laid with interesting and impressive ceremonies, which were greatly augmented by the presence of

the Commandery of Knights Templars from Palmyra. Right Worshipful John Vandenburg conducted the services.

THE DEDICATION OF HALLS

to the purposes of Masonry were numerous, and were duly authorized by the Grand Master. Two of them shortly after the Convention of the Grand Lodge in June, 1874, as follows:

On the 20th of June, 1874, the rooms of Columbia Lodge, No. 98, were dedicated at Chatham Village, Columbia County. The services were public, and were conducted by Jesse B. Anthony, Senior Grand Warden.

On the 24th of June the rooms of Phœnix Lodge, No. 115, at Dansville, were dedicated. The Dispensation was issued to Past Grand Master John L. Lewis, but Right Worshipful Robert D. Jillson, assisted by Right Worshipful Darius A. Ogden, performed the ceremonies.

Later in the year the following mentioned rooms were dedicated:

On the 7th of October the new rooms of Aquila Lodge, No. 700, at Hudson, Columbia County, were dedicated with the usual ceremonies.

On the 13th of January, 1875, the rooms of Canastota Lodge, No. 231, in Madison County, were dedicated by Jerome Dillenbeck.

On the 14th of January the rooms of Herschel Lodge, No. 508, at Hartford, Washington County, were dedicated, Jonathan S. Smith officiating.

On the 12th of February the new Masonic Hall in the city of Ogdensburg was publicly dedicated by Edwin M. Holbrook.

On the 15th of February the rooms of Ark Lodge, No. 48, at Coxsackie, were dedicated by Jesse B. Anthony.

On the 7th of April the rooms of Architect Lodge, No. 519, at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, New York City, were dedicated, the Grand Master officiating; who also, on the 6th of May, dedicated rooms of Hoff-

man Lodge, No. 412, at Middletown, Orange County, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens.

On the 24th of June the rooms of Newark Lodge, No. 83, at Newark, Wayne County, were dedicated by John Vandenburg.

On the 26th of August, the rooms of La Moka Lodge, No. 463, at Tyrone, Schuyler County, were dedicated in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. An oration was delivered by Darius A. Ogden. Levi M. Gano, Junior Grand Warden, James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, C. N. Shipman, and other Grand Officers rendered assistance.

September 8th. The New Masonic Hall at Albany was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, most of the Grand Officers being present. Brother Robert H. Pruyn was the orator of the occasion.

September 16th. The new rooms of Oltmans Lodge, No. 446, and Star of Hope Lodge, No. 430, at Williamsburg, were dedicated. The ceremonies were followed by an oration and entertainment.

November 16th. The rooms of Alcyone Lodge, No. 695, at Northport, Suffolk County, Long Island, were publicly dedicated with the usual ceremonies. The Grand Master was assisted by Charles Roome, Grand Marshal, and Brothers James E. Morrison and Charles K. Hyde, District Deputy Grand Masters. An oration was delivered by Brother James E. Morrison.

BANNER PRESENTATION.

The earnest and untiring brother, Isaac H. Brown, presented the Grand Lodge with a handsome banner, the gift of his lady friends, which was evidently most acceptable to the Grand Lodge, and which had cost \$740.

MISCELLANY.

The Board of Relief had assisted three hundred and ninety-five applicants at an expense of \$3,516.84, and to eight others the Grand Lodge donated \$265.

All the Past elective Grand Officers were brought within the line of other officers receiving traveling expenses and per diem.

Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 3, was returned its original Warrant, which was granted as Union Lodge, No. 1.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, was granted an attested copy of its Warrant as a working authority, in order that the original might be preserved and placed in the archives of the Lodge.

Eight Lodges had been established by Dispensation during the year, seven of which were granted Warrants by the Grand Lodge, and the one at Savona, Steuben County, conditional upon making its returns.

The Librarian, Isaac B. Conover, reported that the Library Rooms, on the mezzanine floor of the Hall, which were well lighted and ventilated, had been fitted up, and fifteen hundred volumes, mainly Masonic works, were upon the shelves; that the apartments were open for inspection, and were well adapted for reading-rooms. Two hundred dollars were voted to continue the collection of books.

A highly prized, handsome old pitcher, embellished with many Masonic emblems, was accepted by the Grand Lodge as a gift from the widow of Brother William C. Barnes, and ordered to be carefully placed in the archives.

The Grand Lodge, looking to its own sense of pride and adornment, expended over seven hundred dollars in jewels, aprons, and other regalia; ordered a handsome frame for the portrait of James Herring, but declined to place a frame on Stuart's painting of Washington, as the cost would be two or three hundred dollars. The Grand Lodge banner was ordered to be kept in a case, the cost of which should not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars.

Of sixty-six decisions given by the Grand Master during the year, the Grand Lodge sustained all except ten; and, in consequence of the labor imposed upon the Grand Master, adopted the rule establishing "a Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to consist of seven members. To this committee shall be referred all domestic correspondence requir-

ing action, and questions relative to Masonic law, and to the usages, privileges, and customs of the Fraternity.”

Many of the decisions were of elementary questions rendered necessary by the provision of the new Constitutions and Statutes, repealing all past regulations. They had long been recognized as correct principles of Masonic law.

PRIVILEGED MEMBERSHIP.

In the matter of the decision, No. 50, of Grand Master Thorne, the following was the language used :

“Where a Lodge passes a by-law which prescribes that ‘a brother who shall have been a faithful member of his Lodge in good standing for ten years consecutively, shall be a privileged member, entitled to all the benefits of the Lodge by paying Grand Lodge dues only,’ and a member of a Lodge has complied with all the provisions of said law, after which the Lodge rescinded the by-law. Held that the brother could not be compelled to pay dues to his Lodge, other than Grand Lodge dues.”

The subject was new. The Grand Lodge approved the decision, and yet there appeared to be a doubtful feeling existing in the matter. The decision, however, was acquiesced in. In 1879 Grand Master Judson presented the case clearly, giving his views as to what is “life membership or privileged membership in a Lodge. This is acquired in two ways: first, by the payment, at once, of a specified sum in lieu of all other dues; and, secondly, by the payment of ten years’ dues, without default, after which the member becomes privileged, or, in other words, exempt from the regular annual dues. This latter is effected by a clause in the by-laws to that effect, and it is claimed that the Lodge, by repealing the law at any time previous to the expiration of the time named, sets aside the whole proceeding, and the payments made go for nothing so far as the exemption is concerned. On the other hand, it is held that the adoption of such a by-law is a special contract entered into by the Lodge with its members, and that those who faithfully comply there-

with cannot be deprived of their prospective benefit by the repeal of the law ; for otherwise it would be *ex post facto* in its effect, and contrary to the spirit of Masonic as well as civil law.”

The subject matter having gone to the Committee on Jurisprudence, it requested that it be further considered and reported upon in 1880. This was granted, and the Committee reported that it should be “ remembered that the precise question before us arises upon the construction of a by-law of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, adopted in 1865, and repealed in 1868, under the amendatory clause of their by-laws, which gave that power, and which is in these words: ‘ A brother who shall have been a faithful member of this Lodge for ten years consecutively shall be a privileged member, and entitled to all the benefits of the Lodge by paying Grand Lodge dues only.’ This has been discussed as though it constituted a contract between the Lodge and its members, which may well be doubted ; but as the entire by-laws of that Lodge must have been embraced in the engagement, including the right to repeal as one of its conditions before the expiration of the ten years, and as no new or additional consideration was given beyond that which each member was already required to give, we are of opinion that no one has acquired any vested right under it at the time of the repeal, and that even if viewed in the light of a contract it was not completed till the ‘ brother ’ should ‘ have been a faithful member of the Lodge for ten years consecutively.’ ”

The Grand Lodge determined the much-debated subject by the adoption of the following :

“ *Resolved*, That a privileged member, under a by-law relative to payment of dues for a period of years, and to be thereafter exempt, acquired thereby no vested right ; the contract, if such it be, between him and his Lodge, being executory only, and subject to the amendatory clause of the by-laws to be amended, changed, or repealed ; the whole period not having elapsed so as to make it an executed contract, and the members having been only required to pay the

amount of dues prescribed by the by-laws and no more, and hence only having performed their duty.”

The Grand Lodge discouraged the practice of Lodges having privileged members.

The case of Brother Charles C. Greenough, claiming to be a privileged member in Pacific Lodge, No. 233, is recited in the *Proceedings of 1885*, then a Mason of thirty-three years standing.

The subject came before the Committee on Jurisprudence in 1885, who reported that they “emphatically reaffirm the positions and convictions of the Committees of 1879 and 1880, and offered an amended resolution which was adopted, thus :

“*Resolved*, That a privileged member, under a by-law relative to payment of dues for a period of years, and to be thereafter exempt, acquires 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, was continued until the succeeding year, and was directed to investigate the question in all its branches.

Nothing new, however, was elicited; the whole subject was repeated, with arguments *pro* and *con*, but leaning strongly to a frown against the existence of any such privilege of membership in a Lodge, and desiring that the Grand Lodge should take action thereon. They therefore appended a proposed amendment to the Statutes, authorizing Lodges to enact restrictive by-laws, providing for exemption of members from the payment of dues. This proposed amendment was rejected in 1886. The report was signed by Brothers Edmund L. Judson, John L. Lewis, Clinton F. Paige, Charles Roome, and John R. Anderson. Below the signatures a line reads: “I dissent from so much of the report as recommends an amendment to the Statutes. Joseph J. Couch.”

GRAND LECTURER.

What course best to pursue to render satisfactory to the Lodges the services of the Grand Lecturer did not appear to be quite clear, but a determination finally was reached to compensate him at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, from the treasury of the Grand Lodge, together with an allowance of three hundred dollars for traveling expenses; and in consideration of the same it was made his duty to visit personally each Masonic district in the State, and exemplify therein the three degrees of Masonry at least once in each Masonic year; due notice of such exemplification to be communicated to each Lodge in the district to be visited.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following were made a part of the Constitution and Statutes of Grand Lodge:

SUB. 3, SEC. 54. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft made by a Lodge which shall have ceased to exist, may apply to any Lodge within the jurisdiction of which he resides, for the remaining degrees or degree; and, if the Lodge accept his application, shall become a member of such Lodge, and sign its by-laws on receiving the third degree.

SEC. 58. The Grand Lodge shall have original jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of its Constitution and Statutes, and to hear and determine charges which may be preferred against an unaffiliated Mason, and all matters of controversy which may arise between Lodges, or between a Lodge and its Master, or between a Lodge and a member or the members of another Lodge, or members of different Lodges; and when charges are preferred in any of the foregoing cases, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master or a District Deputy Grand Master of the district in which the offense or controversy shall arise, to appoint by his Warrant a Commission, consisting of not more than five nor less than three disinterested brethren, who shall have attained

the rank of Master, and shall hail from at least three different Lodges, to hear and determine the same.

SUB. 6, SEC. 40. For the adjoining fee of every Master Mason, and also every Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, from without the jurisdiction.

Amend the Statutes as follows :

SEC. 25. No Lodge shall distribute its funds among its members, nor introduce intoxicating liquors within its Lodge room, or any room adjoining, nor countenance or permit clandestine lecturing, nor meet for Masonic labor, other than in the burial of a Mason, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

SUB. 3, SEC. 31. To pay them out by order of the Master and consent of the brethren.

Amend Sec. 49 by inserting, at the end of the sixth question, the words, "*last past*," so that it will read :

Have you resided in the town, village, or city in which you now reside for four months last past ?

SEC. 65. Any brother who shall in any way make known the kind of a ballot cast by himself or another, on the application for the degrees of Masonry, or any of them, or for affiliation ; or if, after any such balloting as aforesaid, at which such application has been rejected, any brother shall in any way declare that he or any other brother cast a certain kind of a ballot at such balloting, or shall declare that any specified or indicated number of white balls or ballots, or black balls or ballots, was cast at any balloting as aforesaid, it shall be deemed a Masonic offense ; and such brother so offending may, on conviction thereof, be suspended for a period not exceeding one year. And, on the trial of a brother for any offense specified in this section, it shall not be permitted to prove the kind of ballot cast by any brother, nor the number of white balls or ballots, or black balls or ballots, cast at any such balloting.

SEC. 71. A warranted Lodge shall have, with the Grand Lodge, concurrent jurisdiction over any unaffiliated Mason residing within its territorial jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction over any Entered Apprentice made or Fellow Craft

passed therein, and over any of its members except its Master; and when charges are preferred in a Lodge, a Commission shall be appointed by the presiding Master, consisting of not less than three nor more than five members of the said Lodge, to take testimony in the case, and report the same to the Lodge for its judgment. The decision of the Lodge shall be final, unless an appeal be taken therefrom to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as provided in section sixty-eight.

SEC. 54. No ballot on a petition for initiation, passing or raising, or for affiliation, can be taken at any other than a stated Communication; and unless the ballot be unanimous in favor of the petitioner he shall be declared rejected.

SEC. 60. A Lodge shall not confer the second degree or the third degree on the same candidate or candidates at a less interval than two weeks from the time of conferring the preceding degree.

SEC. 45. 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 therein: on presentation of such certificate, and upon the written request of the brother, the Lodge, at a stated Communication shall, if the member is not an elected officer of, or indebted to, the Lodge, or under charges, issue a certificate of dimit, which shall not be delivered to the brother, but shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Lodge to the Lodge from which such certificate of petition came; which dimit shall not become operative, or the brother's membership in the Lodge issuing the dimit terminated, until notice has been received that the brother has consummated membership in the other Lodge; provided, that when any member shall be or become a resident of another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, a dimit may be granted to him direct and without compliance with the foregoing provisions.

But any member of a Lodge against whom charges are not pending, and whose dues and indebtedness to the Lodge

are paid, may withdraw from membership by presenting a written application therefor at a stated Communication. The Lodge shall grant the request of the brother by dropping his name from the rolls, and his membership shall thereby be terminated, and he shall be subject to the disabilities of an unaffiliated Master Mason; provided, however, that an elected officer cannot withdraw.

SEC. 42. One who shall remain an unaffiliated Mason within this jurisdiction one year or more shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge, or join in a Masonic procession, nor be entitled to receive Masonic relief or burial.

SEC. 74. Charges preferred which, if proven, would not constitute a Masonic offense, may be and should be dismissed by the Lodge or officer before which the same may have been preferred.

SEC. 78. A Lodge having expelled a member, may restore such expelled Mason to the rights of Masonry at any time and by a majority vote, notice of a motion to do so having been made at a preceding stated Communication, and a Lodge may terminate a definite suspension at any time; provided, however, that such restoration shall not be made when the Grand Lodge shall have affirmed the decision on appeal.

A FORM OF MASONIC CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

was presented by the Secretary of State, Brother Diedrich Willers, for the use of Lodges desiring to incorporate under the Act of April 2, 1866, chapter 317, under which many Lodges were then holding real estate.

There were in this year, 1875, forty-six representatives of other Grand Lodges near that of New York, which was represented by forty-two near other Grand Lodges.

The Grand Lodge ordered that annually, during its Communications, the Masonic flag should be displayed from the staff on the Hall.

PAST GRAND MASTER WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., OF MASSACHUSETTS,

died August 3, 1875, after a brief illness, at Grantville, near Boston, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-six. His funeral services took place August 6th, the Grand Master, Percival L. Everett, conducting the ceremonies. Dr. Lewis was an eminent surgeon, in which profession he had few superiors. He was prominent in various medical, scientific, historical, and genealogical societies, and was a graduate of Harvard College. His Masonic career commenced November 5, 1830, and he was connected with the various grades of the Institution, holding the highest position in all. He was Grand Master in 1855, 1856, and 1860. He once remarked: "Truth and my feelings prompt the declaration that in Masonry I have found the best friends, the best social ties and comforts; and the whitest hours of my life (apart from my family) have been when surrounded by brothers, and around that altar where heart beats responsive to heart, and all mingle into bliss."

The receipts of the Grand Lodge during the year for dues of Lodges, Warrants, Dispensations, certificates, diplomas, and dues of brethren of defunct Lodges, were \$100,849.25; the number of initiations, 4,135; and the total number of registered members, May 1, 1875, 80,701.

THE GRAND LODGE LIBRARY

had steadily increased in the number of its volumes, and an endeavor had been made to make the Library available for the use of the brethren, by the sub-appointment of Brother Benjamin F. Brady as assistant Librarian, who should be constantly in attendance, and prepared to unlock the cases and permit the various works to be read; but unfortunately, Brother Brady was called to Europe, and the cases and rooms were again put under lock and key.

WEBOTUCK LODGE, NO. 480, AND THE GRAND LODGE OF
CONNECTICUT.

“A cloud no bigger than a man’s hand” was scarcely visible on the eastern horizon of the Masonic jurisdiction of New York, and might have been dissipated without humility to the neighboring Grand Lodge of Connecticut, had a little more wisdom been exercised by its Grand Master, who, unfortunately, made a decision which pride, or that which may be more correctly termed a stubborn will, would not allow to be withdrawn or even modified. Result: nearly ten years of controversy, which included a declaration of non-intercourse by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in 1880, the withdrawal of the declaration in the second year thereafter, and an announcement made of a willingness to arbitrate. Arbitration at the suggestion of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was waived, the rights claimed by New York were completely conceded, a manly confession of the error committed by Connecticut was made, and a request for reciprocal interchange of the old, old friendship transmitted to the Grand Master of New York.

The subject of the difficulty was brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge in June, 1875, through a petition from Webotuck Lodge, No. 480, alleging that Brothers Ralph K. Woodward and William W. Knight, members of that Lodge, had “signed, in 1872, a petition for a Charter for a Lodge to be located in Sharon, State of Connecticut, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that State. Webotuck Lodge, receiving no notice of the same, had considered them as members in good standing, and continued to pay Grand Lodge dues for said brothers.” . . . On being cited to appear before Webotuck Lodge in 1874, and show cause why they should not be unaffiliated, they claimed to be members of Hamilton Lodge in Connecticut. The subject at that time was referred to Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne, to take such action in the premises as the interests of Webotuck Lodge required, and the dignity of the New York Grand Lodge demanded.

In July or August, 1872, W. W. Knight, R. K. Woodward, Charles H. Gilbert, W. G. Denny, Rev. R. Hunt, and Myron Pitcher, all members of Webotuck Lodge, signed a petition for a new Lodge at Sharon, Connecticut. Woodward remained a resident of New York State until 1875.

The Connecticut authorities claimed that the act of signing the petition for a Dispensation, and continuing in the new Lodge under the Warrant, severed the New York membership. Under the operation of the New York Constitution and Statutes, membership can only be severed when it shall appear that no charges are pending against the member, and that all indebtedness to the Lodge has been paid by him. The brethren under consideration had not discharged their indebtedness, nor been dimitted from Webotuck Lodge in New York State.

On the part of Connecticut the subject had been referred to the Grand Master with power. The Grand Master called the attention of Hamilton Lodge to the grievance set forth by the Grand Lodge of New York, and Hamilton Lodge replied they were willing to do aught within their power. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut, however, held that the brethren named were members of Hamilton Lodge, and that they should pay the amount of dues owing by them to Webotuck Lodge, at the time of granting the Charter of Hamilton Lodge, No. 54. To this the Grand Lodge of New York could not assent.

It appears, according to Past Grand Master Rowe, that, "when Hamilton Lodge was dedicated in 1873, and *the Charter restored*, the then Grand Master of Connecticut, L. A. Lockwood, and Grand Lecturer C. M. Hatch were present. The subject was referred to them, and they decided that "the signing the roll severed the connection with Webotuck Lodge." The Dispensation was not to form a new Lodge, but to restore a forfeited Charter. Here is the Connecticut law:

Section 21 of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge expressly provides, that "the Grand Master shall have power and authority, upon the application of seven or more *members* of

any Lodge that may have forfeited and given up its Charter and effects, to grant a Dispensation to *such* brethren, authorizing *them* to resume labor," etc. This authority is reposed in the Grand Master only upon the petition of *members*. It is not claimed that these brethren were members of Hamilton Lodge prior to the forfeiture of the Charter. How, then, could they appear *as members* on a petition to restore the same? Should it be claimed that in Connecticut it is lawful to join a defunct Lodge for that purpose? If so, then section 27 of their by-laws provided "that no member of any Lodge within this jurisdiction shall join another Lodge without producing evidence of his being a non-affiliated Mason in good standing." In this case there was no occasion to seek for evidence of non-affiliation, for the report of the Committee admits that they became petitioners for the Charter "while members of Webotuck Lodge." These brethren were not legally members of the defunct Lodge when the petition was signed. How, then, could the then Grand Master legally retain their names among the petitioners?

The primary mistake of the whole matter was, that the Grand Master of Connecticut, while correctly construing the law, that "one joining in a petition for a new Lodge, or for the restoration of an old one, and remaining with it when the Grand Lodge grants a new Warrant, or restores an old one, thereby becomes a member, and is lifted out of his former affiliation," apparently forgot that his jurisdiction terminated with the boundary lines of Connecticut, and that the law just quoted is not a general law of Masonry to which all Grand Lodges have consented, but only local, and having no force beyond the particular jurisdiction in which it is enacted.

The subject had now dragged along for five years, and from all appearances the breach had widened; each Grand Lodge was settling down to an apparent satisfaction that it was right, and further controversy was needless. In 1880, however, General Charles Roome, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, to whom the subject had been confided, determined to make an effort at fraternal adjustment, as had

been done by his predecessors, and opened a correspondence with Grand Master Israel M. Bullock, who promised to lay the whole question before his Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, prior to the occurrence of which he died. The Deputy, John H. Barlow, succeeded as Grand Master. At the Grand Communication, Past Grand Master John W. Simons of New York presented himself, by request of Grand Master Roome, to aid, in case the matter could be adjusted; but the Grand Lodge of Connecticut did nothing further than to refer the subject to the Committee on Jurisprudence with permission to report *after* the close of the session. When, in due course, the report was made known, bearing the approval of the Grand Master, it was found that the position theretofore taken by Connecticut was affirmed.

The Grand Master of New York appeared seriously grieved, and communicated with the Grand Master of Connecticut, reiterating the principles contended for, informing him that he had recalled the representative, and would not longer recognize the representative of Connecticut; and, that, until the pleasure of the Grand Lodge was known, all further official intercourse between the respective Grand Lodges must cease. Grand Master Roome then laid before the Grand Lodge of New York all the collected papers and facts in the case, concluding with three fundamental propositions, to wit:

“First. That membership in a New York Lodge can neither be created nor destroyed save by the operation of New York law.

Second. That membership in a New York Lodge is not affected by the residence of the member. A member of Webotuck Lodge residing in Connecticut owes precisely the same duties and allegiance to the Lodge as a member residing in New York.

Third. That the laws of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut have no extra-territorial force, and cannot create, destroy, or in any wise affect membership in a Lodge beyond that State.”

A special committee, consisting of Brothers John W.

Simons, William T. Woodruff, Frank R. Lawrence, and Edmund L. Judson, reported succinctly upon the whole subject, which met the approval of the Grand Lodge, declaring that the Grand Lodge of New York insists that its jurisdiction over the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry within the limits of said State is absolute and exclusive, therefore:

1. That no other Masonic power can interfere with such jurisdiction.

2. That no person can become a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, except in compliance with the laws by it in such cases made and provided.

3. That when membership has been acquired in one of the said Lodges, in the manner and form prescribed, then such membership can only be lawfully terminated in accordance with the New York regulations made for that special purpose, notwithstanding the members may or may not reside within the territorial jurisdiction of New York.

4. That the act of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in declaring at an end the membership of certain persons in Webotuck Lodge, without any notice to or consent of said Webotuck Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge of New York, is a direct and palpable violation of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and that international comity which should exist among the Grand Lodges of the American system.

Resolved, That the right of the Grand Lodge of New York to regulate the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry within the limits of its territory is absolute and indefeasible, and hence membership lawfully acquired in a New York Lodge cannot be terminated except by the operation of New York laws.

Resolved, That the act of our Grand Master in suspending official intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is hereby approved.

Resolved, That the honor and dignity of the Grand Lodge requires that all intercourse between the Masons of Connecticut and New York should be interdicted and forbidden;

and, therefore, this Grand Lodge does hereby interdict and forbid all intercourse between the Masons of New York and all Masons hailing under the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will entertain any proposition which may be submitted to it by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, looking to the submission of the matter in dispute to a tribunal composed of the peers of the respective Grand Lodges in the United States; and, that, should such proposition be made during the recess of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Master may take such action as may seem to him to be proper, and may in his discretion remove the edict of non-intercourse enacted by this Grand Lodge.

Brother Jesse B. Anthony, in June, 1880, was elected Grand Master.

THE EDICT OF NON-INTERCOURSE.

“OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, }
IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. }

To the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York :

BRETHREN: Your attention is called to the fact, that the action of the Most Worshipful Charles Roome, Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, in suspending official intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, was approved by the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, and the following resolutions adopted in relation thereto :

Resolved, That the act of our Grand Master in suspending official communication with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is hereby approved.

Resolved, That the honor and dignity of this Grand Lodge requires that all intercourse between the Masons of Connecticut and New York should be interdicted and forbidden. And, therefore, this Grand Lodge does hereby interdict and forbid all intercourse between the Masons of New York and all Masons hailing under the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the above action, you are hereby notified and directed to conform in all respects to this

Edict!

and allow no brethren hailing from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut to visit the Lodges in this jurisdiction; and the brethren of this jurisdiction are forbid all Masonic intercourse with the brethren of Connecticut.

Given under my hand and seal this tenth day of June, A.D. 1880, A.L. 5880, at Troy, New York.

JESSE B. ANTHONY, Grand Master.

Attest:

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary."

Pending the interdict, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut would not consider the subject of arbitration. It was held by some, that it was exercising an executive act and then appealing to a judicial examination; or, that it would be a trial, after a judgment and execution. The Grand Lodge of New York, in order to grant every facility for an adjustment of the unmasonic condition of affairs, on the 7th of June, 1881, adopted a resolution, "directing the Grand Master to terminate the edict of non-intercourse with the Masons of Connecticut, and to solicit the Grand Lodge of Connecticut to consent to a submission of the whole matter in dispute between the two Grand Lodges to a Commission of their peers for arbitration."

Grand Master Horace S. Taylor, on 6th of July, 1881, issued a circular letter to all the Lodges in the State, embodying the above action taken by the Grand Lodge and terminating the edict of non-intercourse; a copy was also forwarded to Grand Master James McCormick of Connecticut on the 15th of July; and in the reply, on the 25th of the same month, gratification was expressed, and a "statement of facts and complaints" requested, preparatory to arbitration. A full statement of the preceding facts was made out and forwarded, its receipt acknowledged in October,

and a letter returned on the 25th of November following, desiring "that the matters of difference between our Grand Lodges may be again laid before the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in the hope that such action may be taken as will relieve us from the necessity of arbitrating the matter."

At the session of the Grand Lodge five resolutions were adopted: the first expressed gratification at the withdrawal of the edict; the second disclaimed any intent to subvert the operation of the laws of the Grand Lodge of New York; the third, fourth, and fifth were as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, in assuming that the granting of a Charter to Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, severed the membership with Webotuck Lodge of such of the petitioners as were members of said Lodge, acted under a misconstruction of the laws of the Grand Lodge of New York, and does hereby withdraw such assumption, and concedes that it was without force or effect to disturb the relations of such members of Webotuck Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge approves and indorses the claim of the Grand Lodge of New York, that membership in any Lodge can only be acquired or terminated by the operation of the law of the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction such Lodge is situated, except in case of discipline for Masonic offenses.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby expresses its earnest hope that the Grand Lodge of New York will accept this action of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut as a full and final settlement of the vexed question which has so long disturbed the peace of the brethren of neighboring jurisdictions, and that fraternal relations may be fully restored between them."

These resolutions were accepted by the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and thus ended the "Webotuck" incident.

The words "Worshipful" and "Most Worshipful" as applied to a Lodge and the Grand Lodge were directed to be omitted.

An award of five hundred dollars per annum was voted to the Grand Treasurer as compensation for his services.

1876.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE NATION.

The year 1876 will remain memorable among a number of the Grand Lodges of the United States. It was the Nation's Centennial, and preceded but a few years the centennial anniversary of many Grand Lodges. It gave an incentive of thought to those coming events. Massachusetts, Virginia, New York, and other States were aroused to meditate on how best to observe the quickly following events of a hundred years of organized life. Massachusetts, on the 8th of March, 1877; Virginia, on the 13th of October, 1878; New York, on the 19th of September, 1881; Maryland, on the 31st of July, 1883; Pennsylvania, on the 25th of September, 1886; Georgia, on the 16th of December, 1886; and others quickly following.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at its Annual Communication, at Boston, on the 8th of December, 1875, took special pride in noting the establishment of Freemasonry within that Commonwealth one hundred and forty-two years anterior thereto. The Grand Master, Percival L. Everett, said of Masons and Masonry in connection with our Nation's birth, "I am convinced that the more carefully we study the history and biography of that period, the more we shall be inclined to the opinion that the Masonic tie was a strong bond of union between the heroes of the Revolution, the source of increased confidence in each other, that the form and mode of government of our Fraternity were to some extent, at least, copied in the plan they framed, and that the teachings of the Institution were conscientiously practiced by the best and most influential of their number. It is true that no leading historian has thus far given us any credit in this respect, or, indeed, made more than a passing allusion to the Masonic connection of the leading men of

that time. Such historians have rarely, if ever, been of our Craft, and could not be expected to know much of the power of our secret ties and mysteries. The attention of the Fraternity has, however, now been strongly drawn to this subject, and I am satisfied that the more it is studied the more general and the stronger will be the opinion that to the influence of Masonry are we largely indebted for the liberty regulated by law which we now enjoy."

In speaking of liberty of action and thought, the Grand Master of Virginia, William B. Taliaferro, on the 13th of December, 1875, addressed the Grand Lodge, saying:

"We represent the Craft in Virginia—a land the most ancient in the civilization of this continent, the first [one of the first—*Ed.*] to receive the rays of Masonic light from the Eastern sun, and to radiate and diffuse them westward with the star of Empire.

We are the constituents of a grand assembly now verging upon its centennial period, which is hallowed by the purest and proudest recollections and associations of the past history of our Institution in America; of a Grand Body over which George Washington, the *pater patriæ*, was called to preside, and over which the gavel of authority was held by the hand of that pure and illustrious patriot and jurist, the great Chief Justice John Marshall.

Freemasonry is the representative of the truest and most catholic conservatism the world has ever seen, knowing no nationality; free from all political affinity; the evangelist of religion, but untrammelled by the bonds of sect or schism; through the long ages of its peaceful course, its mission has been to harmonize and humanize mankind. Recognizing the distinctions of rank and social standing, yielding unquestioned obedience to the civil laws, always respecting place and power, and ever rendering homage to greatness and to worth, our Institution has embraced and brought together men of every rank and class and clime and country and religion, and so mingled and united them, from sovereign down to subject, upon the broad level of the tessellated

pavements of her temples, that the rough corners of prejudice and intolerance have been broken off and rounded, and the rough ashlar made perfect ashlar of toleration, forbearance, and brotherly love."

At the opening of the ninety-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York, June 6, 1876, Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne, addressing the Grand Lodge, said, among many things: "The memories of this year of National Jubilee remind us how soon we shall be called to celebrate the hundredth year of our own existence as an independent Grand Lodge, and call upon us to reflect how marked has been the superintending care of the Father of all mercies through all the varying seasons that have passed away forever.

At the meeting of January 23, 1781, five Lodges were represented by twenty-nine Masters and Past Masters. At *this* meeting over seven hundred Lodges are represented by the goodly array of brethren here present, with a constituency much more numerous than any Grand Lodge on this Continent. I cannot now detain you with the history of all these long years, but in them you will find the proof of the fact that our Institution was not born to die; for though at one time its forward movement was suddenly arrested, and its good name tarnished by such slanders as the world has rarely known, yet out of the impending danger the Great Architect plucked for us the flower of safety, and to-day we meet as the representatives of over ninety thousand Craftsmen, spread abroad throughout the Empire State, willing and eager to uphold the banner of Masonry, and to vie with each other in the prosecution of the task committed to the 'Sons of Light,' while our enemies appeal in vain to an enlightened public opinion which approves our acts and cheers us in our labors. We are reminded, too, that in the earlier struggles of our infant Republic, those who bore the heat and burden of the day, who were foremost and wisest in council, and most valiant and earnest in the field; who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors,

and placed themselves in fore-front of battle, that our country and its free government might be established, that we and our descendants forever might enjoy the priceless blessings of liberty, were members and exemplars of our Fraternity.”

Right Worshipful Brother James W. Husted presented the following Memorial received from the Grand Orient of Egypt:

“VALLE DEL NILO, OR, d'*Alessandria*, li 13th May, 1876, E. V.

Right Worshipful W. T. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of State of New York.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—M. Ill. and P. Brother S. A. Zola, Grand Master of Grand Orient of Egypt, proposed, and the following resolution was enthusiastically adopted to be sent to all American Grand Lodges:

Grand Orient of Egypt and all Lodges hailing therefrom avail themselves of the happy event of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence to greet their American brethren thereupon, as the best part of one of the greatest nations in the world, and to request them to accept in so glorious a day the hearty salutations and fraternal wishes from this regenerated Egyptian Craft Masonry, which is working to strengthen more and more the sacred ties binding and uniting all Free and Accepted Masons who are spread throughout the world for the glory of the G. G. O. T. U.

This you will be pleased to convey to your Most Worshipful Lodge in due and full form, and believe me truly and fraternally yours,

F. F. ODDI, Grand Secretary.”

The Grand Lodge of New York accepted an invitation to assist at the municipal public Centennial celebration on the evening of July 3, 1876.

RICHMOND COUNTY CREATED THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Deputy John C. Boak of the fourth district, in his report to the Grand Master in 1876, stated that of his district

“six of the Lodges are located in Richmond County, accessible only by boat or rail, or both, and some of them so situated as to require a considerable loss of time in visiting them. Prior to the present arrangement, Staten Island constituted a distinct district. Its annexation to the fourth district has never given satisfaction; and while I think the brethren there will not claim want of attention on my part—twenty visits having been distributed among six Lodges in the last two years—I still believe the best interests of the Craft would be promoted by a return to the old plan. I therefore recommend that Richmond County be constituted into a distinct Masonic district.”

This met the approbation of the Grand Master, and the subject went to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, James Gibson, Chairman, who reported that, inasmuch as section 33 of the Constitution provides that:

“Masonic districts shall remain as organized, subject to alterations by the Grand Lodge at any Annual Communication,” therefore there could be no increase of the number of Masonic districts, only alterations of those existing. The Committee continued its argument, and further stated:

“The consequences flowing directly from increasing the number, are to enlarge the membership of the Grand Lodge without any increase of representation, as the District Deputies do not represent any constituency, but are rather the agents in executive action of the Grand Master. These are the subjects of his power, as they are appointed by, and may at any time be removed by, him. There are sixteen other members of this Grand Body appointed by the Grand Master, which, with the twenty-eight District Deputies, makes forty-four of the members the appointees of the presiding officer. Wise forecast will not enlarge this number; for though there is no danger now with this limited number, there might be with any considerable increase. It is one of the elementary rules in the science of government, that ‘power is always stealing from the many to the few.’ It should be the unswerving policy of this Grand Body, that under no contingencies will they suffer themselves to be

flooded, either slowly or rapidly, by a membership in this body, who owe their right to sit and speak and vote solely to the *fiat* of any one man.

Your Committee, therefore, hold that there can be no increase in the number of Masonic districts, and that no change in the Constitution ought to be made to allow of an increase."

The Grand Lodge disagreed with the committee, authorized the creation of a new district, to be numbered twenty-seven, and Brother Willett N. Hawkins of New Brighton was made the Deputy.

DEDICATIONS.

On the 20th of January, 1876, the new Masonic Hall, at Lockport, Niagara County, was dedicated, under the auspices of Lockport Lodge, No. 73, Niagara Lodge, No. 375, and Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646. The ceremonies were conducted by Brother Christopher G. Fox. An able oration was delivered on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Fletcher.

On the 22d of February the new Hall of James M. Austin Lodge, No. 557, was publicly dedicated at Greenville, Greenville County, by Jesse B. Anthony, Senior Grand Warden.

24th of June, 1877. At Buffalo a new and beautiful Masonic Hall was dedicated, the services being participated in by many of the Grand and Past Grand Officers and of the Masonic Fraternity of Erie and the adjoining counties. The ceremonies were of a very brilliant and imposing character.

12th of July. A new Hall was dedicated at Mohawk for the use of Mohawk Valley Lodge, No. 276.

16th of October. The Hall of South Side Lodge, No. 493, at Patchogue, was dedicated by Brother Joseph J. Couch, Deputy Grand Master.

14th of November. The Hall of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, was dedicated at Waterford, by Brother Jesse B. Anthony, Senior Grand Warden.

5th of December. The Hall of Van Rensselaer Lodge, No. 400, was dedicated by Brother Jesse B. Anthony.

27th of December. The Hall of Rescue Lodge, No. 772, was dedicated by Brother William F. Gookin.

CORNER-STONES LAID WITH MASONIC CEREMONY.

28th of September. The corner-stone of the Christian Church of the Evangel was laid in due Masonic form by Brother Charles W. Hubbell, District Deputy Grand Master, at the request of Rev. Brother Martin Summerbell.

28th of October. The corner-stone of the Battle Monument at White Plains was laid in due Masonic form. Nearly all the elective Grand Officers were present.

10th of November. The corner-stone of Hahnemann Hospital was laid and consecrated by Past Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne.

GRAND LODGE OF MANITOBA.

It was in this year, 1876, the Grand Lodge of Manitoba received recognition among the family of Grand Lodges, and was welcomed by interchange of representatives. The first Annual Communication was held at Winnipeg, 14th of June, 1876, William N. Kennedy acting as Grand Master, in place of Grand Master Clarke; John H. Bell, Grand Secretary. Three Lodges were represented. Two new Warrants were granted. Brother John Kennedy was received as the representative of New York.

A published and bound volume of the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, from 1781 to 1815*, was presented to the Grand Lodge by Brother John W. Simons.

Numerous appropriations had been recommended by the Committee on Finance, as had been usual, from the funds in the treasury, to the several Masonic Boards of Relief; but, by resolution, the Grand Lodge determined that such appropriations were inexpedient. It donated, however, \$695 to indigent individuals.

To save time and facilitate business, the Chief Commissioner of Appeals was authorized to call the Commission at such time and place previous to the Annual Communication as he should determine.

THE CONSTITUTION WAS AMENDED

to read as follows :

SEC. 6. Grand Officers, and past, elected, and installed Grand Officers, enumerated in section 5 of the Constitution, who do not receive salaries as such, or pay as representatives of Lodges and Commissioners of Appeals, shall be entitled to the like compensation from the funds of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master having received a Communication from Most Worshipful J. P. C. Cottrill, Grand Master of Wisconsin, in reference to the

ERECTING A SUITABLE MAUSOLEUM TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

in the grounds of Mount Vernon, laid the document before the Grand Lodge, which decided, through a committee, that while they favored the project therein referred to, and would be pleased to contribute a large sum of money for so noble and patriotic a purpose, they were admonished of their utter inability to contribute any respectable sum, because of their own financial embarrassment.

By the warranting two Lodges that had been under Dispensation, to wit, Von Mensch and Solon, the Lodges working in the German tongue in the cities of New York and Brooklyn numbered twenty-seven, with a constituency of 3,107 Master Masons.

The Lodges working in the French, Italian, and Spanish tongues numbered six, with a constituency of 396.

SUFFOLK LODGE (NO. 60) NO. 401.

Suffolk Lodge, No. 401, was originally warranted in 1797, and stood No. 60 on the Grand Lodge Register. The Lodge

ceased to exist about the year 1824, and was revived in 1856. Several of the members of the Lodge at its revival were among the members who belonged to it under the original Warrant, and one of them, in 1876, was living and a member of the Lodge. The Lodge was in possession of the old jewels and properties of the original body. The jewels had engraved on them the number 60, the old papers all bear that number, and the Lodge was, to all intents and purposes, the same Lodge that was warranted in 1797. Its original number 60 was still vacant. The Lodge therefore petitioned at the Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1876 for the restoration to it of its old number. This was granted.

Twelve Warrants were authorized to be issued to organizations that had been working under dispensation pending the past year.

It having been understood that there would be a public unveiling of the statue and monument of General Marquis de Lafayette, at Union Square, New York, by the city authorities, and an invitation to participate in the services having been extended to the Grand Lodge, the same was accepted. (See p. 6, vol. iii.)

THE STATUE OF "SILENCE,"

which was executed in Rome, Italy, by order of Brother Levi H. Willard, Past Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York, was unveiled at noon of May 15, 1876, in the presence of a number of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge and members of the Craft, and formally presented by the donor to the Board of Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund. It was placed in the niche at the head of the grand stairway of the Hall as a monument to the fidelity and liberality of the distinguished donor, and as a constant reminder of one of the great Masonic virtues.

HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

The disbursements to May 1, 1876, amounted to \$1,590,-262.96 with a treasury balance of \$6,439.37. This large sum had taken so firm a hold upon the minds of those who were weak in the belief that the indebtedness on that date, which was \$794,015, could never be raised and cancelled, that the cry was raised of incompetency and mismanagement, if not collusion resulting in corruption, among the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund—brethren of the highest standing in the community for integrity, and who had been unanimously selected for trustees. These brethren, subjected to scandalous abuse, were happily relieved of all reflection against their honesty of purpose and acts by a full and complete account made out by an experienced accountant, and revised and audited by a committee consisting of Brothers Robert H. Thomas and E. M. L. Ehlers, whose names for faithfulness and ability were not to be questioned.

The submission of their report, *in extenso*, covering the former report of 1872, which gave in detail all items of receipts and expenditures from 1843 to June, 1872, and now continued to May 1, 1876, allayed to a very general extent all apprehension of wrong-doing. The items of each year appearing by themselves, and a general recapitulation covering some thirty pages, were made open to all men, and published in the *Proceedings* of 1876.

The condensed statement of total receipts from 1844 to May 1, 1876, showed

Sundry small items.....	\$303 14
Old permanent fund.....	11,769 75
Gain on sale of old property.....	43,996 38
Dividends on bank stock.....	11,039 68
Gain on sale of bank stock, and U. S. bonds.....	10,791 24
Rent of old buildings.....	16,800 04
Sale of old buildings.....	4,800 00
Lumber sold.....	15 00
From Hancock Lodge.....	100 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward.....	\$99,615.23

Amount brought forward.....	\$99,615.23
For chandelier.....	180 00
Rent of Lodge rooms and stores.....	67,197 60
From Grand Lodge for initiations and donations.....	307,353 64
balls, fairs, picnics, concerts, entertainments, and do- nations.....	294,024 60
“ Grand Lodge <i>Transactions</i> sold.....	763 00
“ accrued interest on deposits, bonds, notes, and mort- gages.....	69,823 16
“ 20 years' bonds (\$400,000).....	377,778 83
“ 2 years' notes (\$30,895).....	30,894 45
“ 5 years' notes (26,720).....	26,720 00
“ 10 years' bonds (\$203,950).....	192,351 82
“ bond and mortgage (\$100,000).....	100,000 00
“ loan from National Trust Company.....	30,000 00
Total receipts to May 1, 1876.....	<u>\$1,596,602 33</u>

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COST OF PROPERTY TO MAY 1, 1876.

Cost of land.....	\$340,000 00
Excavating.....	13,516 29
Cost of granite, and laying same.....	254,901 75
Mason work and materials.....	214,696 87
Iron work.....	168,410 59
Carpenters' work.....	81,812 05
Timber and lumber.....	20,674 42
Plumbing.....	23,305 46
Heating.....	44,351 68
Marble work.....	10,173 52
Roofing, painting, elevator, expenses, etc.....	323,961 81
Total cost of ground and building.....	<u>\$1,495,804 44</u>
Total cost of furniture.....	94,458 52
Total disbursements to May 1, 1876.....	<u>\$1,590,262 96</u>

The fund was indebted as follows :

To holders of 20 years' bonds.....	\$400,000 00
“ 10 “.....	206,400 00
“ 5 “.....	26,770 00
“ 2 “.....	30,845 00
To loan on bond and mortgage.....	100,000 00
“ from National Trust Company.....	30,000 00
Total debt.....	<u>\$794,015 00</u>

The income from the Hall, per annum, was :

From 95 Masonic Bodies.....	\$34,700 00
“ Grand Lodge rooms, stores, etc.....	17,069 00
Total.....	<u>\$51,769 00</u>

An order was adopted that malt or spirituous liquors should not be sold in any part of the Masonic Hall.

THE ELECTION OF 1876

resulted in a change of many of the officers :

Hon. James W. Husted of Peekskill was elected Grand Master, and Joseph J. Couch of Brooklyn, Deputy Grand Master.

Jesse B. Anthony was continued as Senior Grand Warden, and John D. Williams was made the Junior Grand Warden.

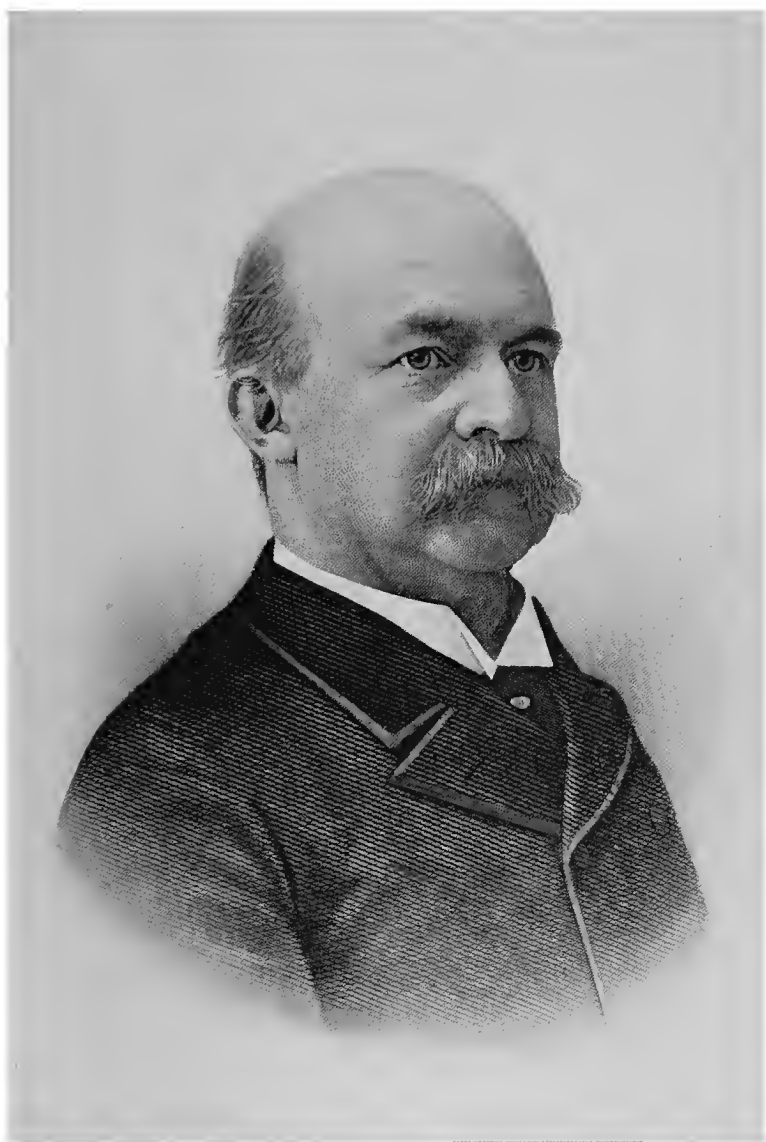
John W. Simons, as Grand Treasurer, gave place to Gregory Satterlee. The Grand Secretary was continued, and, in place of the Reverends R. L. Schoonmaker and George H. Hepworth, the Reverends Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Charles H. Hall were elected Chaplains.

James E. Morrison became the Grand Marshal ; John C. Boak, Grand Sword Bearer. For Grand Stewards, A. F. B. Chace, William V. King, William H. Davis, and J. Leavitt Lambert were appointed ; John W. Vrooman of Herkimer, Senior Grand Deacon ; George W. Schoonmaker, Junior Grand Deacon. The Grand Librarian changed from Brother J. B. Conover to Robert H. Thomas. The other officers were continued.

JAMES W. HUSTED, GRAND MASTER.

“An upright man and a Mason is our ideal of a true brother.” Brother Husted was born in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, October 31, 1833. His life was one of untiring activity. His was truly a life of deeds. He graduated from Yale College in 1854, then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1857.

Politics is a profession essential to the welfare of the people of a free government, and in its truest sense, and for the good of the State, Brother Husted was a marked legislator for the well-being of the people, or they would not



J. A. [unclear]

GRAND MASTER, 1876.

have returned him as a law-maker for twenty-two years, the longest period in which any man had served in the history of New York State. Six times he was placed in the Speaker's chair, an honor given to no one other. He was Commissioner of Emigration in 1870.

Brother Husted was much interested in the National Guard of the State, and, prior to 1873, was Judge Advocate of the Seventh Division, with the rank of Major. When Governor John A. Dix, in the above-mentioned year, sent for him and asked him his military position and rank, and was duly answered, the Governor then said, "To your rank as Major, I add General," and handed the Major his commission accordingly.

When in June, 1892, the announcement was made in Grand Lodge of Brother Husted's reported death at Minneapolis, the Grand Lodge suspended labor until it was ascertained that the report was premature.

Brother Husted was Harbor Master of the Port of New York from 1862 to 1870. He was justly titled the "Great Parliamentarian," for his experience was varied, his tact was remarkable, his quickness of perception was unequalled. For thirty-six years he was in the public service.

The Committee on Deceased Brethren, in the Grand Lodge, William J. Chalmers, Chairman, in 1893, thus spoke of him :

"Brother Husted was made a Mason in Pacific Lodge, No. 233, in the city of New York, in 1856. He afterward removed to Cortlandt Lodge, No. 34, in Peekskill, and became its Master. In 1867 he was chosen District Deputy Grand Master of the then sixth district, embracing the Lodges in Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess Counties.

This office he held till 1870, when he was elected Junior Grand Warden, holding the office four years.

In 1874 he was elected Deputy Grand Master without passing through the Senior Grand Warden's chair.

After serving in this high office for two years, he was chosen in 1876 to the highest office in the gift of the Grand Body.

At the time of his installation he stated that he would not accept a second term.

For ten years afterward no Grand Master was re-elected.

But in 1886 Brother Husted advised the re-election of the Grand Master, realizing that there come times when re-election is the only way in which brethren can express their appreciation of marked devotion and special ability, and their desire for the continuance of sacrificing services for the best interests of the Craft.

Brother Husted attained distinction in Royal Arch Masonry, and was invested with the high honors of Masonic Knighthood.

In 1870 he was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the thirty-third degree, and proclaimed an honorary member of the Supreme Council for the Northern jurisdiction of the United States of America.

The offices bestowed upon Brother Husted in the State and in Masonry were not the gratification of a spirit of office-holding, but the gifts of others in their desire to profit by the services of his ability and skill, his uprightness of character, and faithful discharge of duty."

Brother Husted died September, 25, 1892, at Peekskill. He left a widow; two sons, Thomas and James W., Jr.; three daughters, Miss Hattie and Miss Helen, and a married daughter, Mrs. J. M. Shedd.

VON MENSCH LODGE.

On the 11th of November, 1875, a Dispensation had been granted to Francis Miller to be Master, Nicholas Hoffman to be Senior Warden, and Bernhard Braun to be Junior Warden, to establish a Lodge to be known as Von Mensch, in honor of the representative to the Grand Lodge of Saxony for over twenty-five years, who had been a sturdy defender of the American jurisdictional rights, and who had been raised in Albion Lodge, No. 26, of New York City, over fifty years before.

THE ATLANTIC LODGE ROOMS WERE CLOSED

Masonically and formally on the 24th of April, 1876, by the Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Marshal, Charles Roome, the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and the Brothers James E. Morrison, John C. Boak, and many other brethren. Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, had occupied the rooms since April 29, 1861.

MOUNT VERNON LODGE, NO. 3.

The Grand Lodge authorized the publication of the following item in the early history of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3:

“March 5, 5806. Union Lodge of the city of Albany having surrendered their Colonial Warrant, and prayed for a new one by the name of Mount Vernon Lodge, of like rank with the old one, which was promised to them by the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Junior Grand Warden gratis, it was ordered to issue accordingly.” (See December 3, 5806.) [With a memorandum that said item, in the record, has a serpentine line drawn through it.]

DUPLICATE WARRANT FOR MT. VERNON LODGE, NO. 3.

In the matter of the application of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 3, for a certified copy of their Warrant—which, being very old, they desired to preserve with the archives of the Lodge, which was instituted February 21, A.L. 5765—the Grand Lodge

“*Resolved*, that a duplicate Warrant, duly certified, be granted to Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 3, of the city of Albany, without charge, and with the privilege of retaining their original for preservation.”

THREE TRUSTEES FOR HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

In 1876 it was resolved:

1. That the number of Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund shall consist of three, to be classified in such manner

that the term of office of one of said trustees shall expire in each year; the vacancy to be filled by the Grand Lodge, by election, at each Annual Communication after the first election.

2. That any Master Mason and member of a Subordinate Lodge in this State shall be eligible to the office of trustee; provided, that no such trustee shall be at the same time an officer of this Grand Lodge.

THREE OF VIRGINIA'S GRAND OFFICERS DEAD.

A singular incident may be recorded in a few lines, that deserved and received an announcement to the Fraternity of New York and called forth their sympathy. The Grand Lodge of the "Old Dominion," the State of Virginia, lost by death its Grand Treasurer, Thomas W. Dudley; its Grand Lecturer, J. R. Dowell; and its venerable Grand Secretary, John Dove. This last-named brother was far famed for his many admirable qualities, among them his devotion, zeal, and untiring industry in the cause of Masonry. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1792, and commenced his service in the Grand Lodge in 1816, never missing a Communication until Death called him away. He was the author of the *Virginia Text Book* as "the embodiment of all that could be known or taught in Masonry." He was the living ideal of a Mason, loved and beloved.

JOHN C. BOAK, GRAND MARSHAL.

One of the active, energetic, and tireless brothers of the Masonic Fraternity was John C. Boak, who will be remembered for his frankness and zealously in whatever he engaged. He was raised in Tecumseh Lodge, No. 487, February 4, 1861. In 1864 he dimitted and joined Manhattan, No. 62, of which body he was an *emeritus* member at the time of his death. He served as Master of Manhattan Lodge for several years; was District Deputy Grand Master of the fourth district; was Grand Sword Bearer under

Grand Master James W. Husted in 1876; was appointed Grand Marshal by Grand Master Joseph J. Couch in 1877; and in Capitular Masonry was High Priest of Phoenix Chapter, and a member of Palestine Commandery. A peculiar phase of Brother Boak's Masonic history was the fact that while he was a member of Manhattan Lodge in New York City he was also a member and Master of a Lodge in Austin, Texas. Brother Boak died of consumption, with which fell destroyer he had been afflicted for a long time. He left a wife and three daughters, his death having taken place in Austin, Texas, in August, 1893.

The number of initiations for the year ending the 1st of May, 1876, was 5,300. Returns were made by 682 Lodges, and the total membership was 79,849.

1877.

THE NEW TRUSTEES.

The unfortunate and unwise excitement that had grown out of the realization of the expenditures and the indebtedness on the Hall, although fully accounted for in detail, seemed to demand, on the part of some of the brethren, a change from the existing modes of procedure and of the powers that exercised them; the result of which was the adoption of the resolution, in June, 1876, requesting the Grand Master to obtain from the legislature of the State the passage of an amendment to Chapter 272, Laws of 1864, "Incorporating the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, which should terminate the present named Grand Officers as *ex officio* Trustees, and that a Board of Trustees should be elected annually, or otherwise, by the Grand Lodge."

On the 31st of May, 1877, Chapter 350 was accordingly passed in the following words:

An Act to amend Chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled

“ An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund,” passed April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

PASSED May 31, 1877.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Section two of Chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled “ An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund,” passed April twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

SEC. 2. The corporation hereby created shall consist of three persons who shall be members of Lodges under the authority and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and who shall be residents of this State, to be elected at the first Annual Communication of said Grand Lodge after the passage of this act ; *provided*, however, that no officer shall be eligible to the office of Trustee, and any Trustee accepting office in the Grand Lodge shall thereby vacate his office as Trustee. At the first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge after the passage of this act, the three Trustees so elected shall designate by lot, in the presence of the Grand Master, their respective terms of office : to wit, one of said Trustees shall be designated to serve for the period of one year, one to serve for the period of two years, and one to serve for the period of three years ; and annually thereafter, at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, one Trustee shall be elected, whose term of office shall be for the period of three years from the date of his election ; and should a vacancy occur in the office of Trustee, at an Annual Communication of the said Grand Lodge, from any cause other than the expiration of the term of office of said Trustee, said vacancy shall be filled by election for the unexpired term, at said Annual Communication. If any such Trustee shall cease to be a resident of the State of New York, or shall cease to be

a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge as aforesaid, his place as such Trustee shall be declared vacant by the Grand Master. In case any vacancy in the office of Trustee shall occur during the time intervening between the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall fill such vacancy by appointment of a person qualified as aforesaid, and the person so appointed shall serve as Trustee until the next succeeding Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, where such vacancy shall be filled by election for the unexpired term. The said Board of Trustees shall select one of its number as president, one as treasurer, and one as secretary, and shall make a full and detailed report of all its doings at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts, and all laws of the State of New York inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

A special committee of one from each Masonic District was appointed to nominate Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and the result was as follows:

Brothers Zachariah Dederick of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, city of New York; Philo Remington of Ilion Lodge, No. 591, of Ilion, Herkimer County; and Harvey Farrington of Altair Lodge, No. 601, of Brooklyn, Kings County.

The term of service was decided by lot, and Brother Farrington drew for three years, Dederick for two, and Remington for one.

THE CORNER-STONE WAS LAID

of Rockland County Insane Asylum, at Ramapo, by Right Worshipful George Dickey, on the 31st of May, 1877, with becoming Masonic ceremonies.

On the 3d of October, 1877, the corner-stone of the Industrial School Building at Brooklyn, E. D., was laid by John M. Reilly, Junior Grand Deacon.

On the 13th of October the corner-stone of the new armory for the Seventh Regiment National Guard was laid in ample

form at New York City. The beautiful silver trowel used upon this occasion was presented by the regiment to this Grand Lodge, and is now in our archives.

On the 17th of October was laid the corner-stone of the Saratoga Monument at Schuylerville. This service was performed upon the Centennial Anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender. The gavel used in the ceremony was made of the wood of the famous Charter Oak, and is now the property of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62.

SEVERAL HALLS WERE DEDICATED.

One, on the 12th of April, for Medina Lodge, No. 336, by Past Grand Master Christopher G. Fox, the former Lodge-rooms having burned on the 26th of January; another, on the 10th of May, for Northern Constellation Lodge, by Past Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony. The same officer on the 2d of May dedicated a new Masonic Hall at Lansingburgh. The new Hall of Cœur de Lion Lodge, No. 571, was dedicated by District Deputy William E. Thorne of the eleventh district.

During the year Grand Master Husted had granted Dispensations to establish four Lodges, which were awarded Warrants by the Grand Lodge.

AN ATTEMPTED CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER.

Subdivision 9, Section 40 of Article VII. of the Constitution provided that "Every Lodge shall pay for each of its members annually, for the period of five years, fifty cents, which shall be appropriated to the Hall and Asylum Fund."

In June, 1876, by a resolution offered by Brother William Sinclair, it was sought to reduce that rate of taxation. The Committee on Finance, to whom the subject had been referred, reported that the receipts under that tax clause, initiation fees, Warrants, etc., for the year, was \$47,396.51. That the receipts from taxation exceeded the expenditures

for the support of the Grand Lodge only a little over six thousand dollars, and this surplus would not warrant any reduction in the amount of Grand Lodge dues or *per capita* tax. That in view of the large debt, nearly \$820,000, it would seem that an effort should be made to *increase*, rather than *reduce*, the revenue. That with a continuance of the *extra per capita* tax for a few years longer, with prudent management, and an increase of revenue from rentals, the time is not far hence when a part of the burden now resting upon the Subordinate Lodges can be safely removed. The Grand Lodge so held.

On the 10th of March, 1877, a meeting of Past Masters, Masters, and Wardens of the several Masonic Lodges in Rochester was held, at which it was resolved :

“That a circular be sent to every Lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, setting forth the necessity of *financial reform*, and urging each Lodge to delegate its Master or other representative to attend a convention, to be held at Masonic Temple, in Rochester, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1877, at ten o'clock, A.M., to decide upon some united plan of action touching the contemplated temporal extension of clause 9, of section 40, of Article VII., of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, commonly known as the fifty-cent clause.”

A copy of the circular fell into the hands of the Grand Master, James W. Husted, who, in his annual address, states his views thereon and the action he adopted, thus :

“Immediately upon its receipt, I addressed a circular to the Masters, Wardens, and brethren of the several Lodges in the jurisdiction, wherein, waiving all recognition of this unauthorized, unconstitutional, unmasonic, and irregular movement, I addressed myself to the discussion of the main question, which, by this ill-advised circular, had at an unwarranted time and in an unwarranted manner been made an issue.

To the circular issued by me, I received responses of approval from all parts of the jurisdiction. But, to my surprise, notwithstanding the implied warnings that it embodied, I

learned that the promoters of this movement were, nevertheless, persistent and pertinacious. There was but one course left. A proper respect for the dignity of the position which you had accorded me, a due regard to the obligation that I had assumed, a recognition of the solemn and binding force of that obligation, forbade that I, as the conservator of the Constitution, should, under any circumstances, allow its provisions to be disobeyed or disregarded. Empowered and obligated 'to exercise all the executive functions of the Grand Lodge, when not in session,' I neither faltered nor hesitated in the course that I felt and knew it to be my duty to pursue.

I ordered Right Worshipful W. J. La Rue, District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic district within whose jurisdiction the city of Rochester is embraced, to represent me, and to forbid in my name the organization of any Masonic convention. This order was obeyed; but while the letter of the order was heeded, its spirit was evaded. Although the assemblage withdrew from the Hall without organizing as a Masonic convention, they repaired to an adjoining room, and proceeded to organize as a convention of individuals; whereupon an address was prepared, which has since been printed and sent to all of the Lodges within the jurisdiction. To this address its authors had the wise discretion not to append their names.

Its reasonings are sophistical and fallacious. Its allusions to the circular of the Grand Master are couched in language written with evident 'intent to deceive.' No one knew better than the author of the document that the circular of the Grand Master was written for the faithful, not for the violators of the Constitution. Not satisfied with an infraction of the organic law, they have gone still further, and defied the authority of the Grand Lodge itself. Notwithstanding the resolution of the Grand Lodge adopted June 7, 1872, 'that in the judgment of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge the custom of demanding an exhibit of the financial condition of Subordinate Lodges . . . is inquisitorial and unnecessary,' the authors and promoters of this scheme

forwarded with their address a printed slip containing a list of questions in direct violation of this expressed resolution.

I shall 'nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice;' but I here solemnly declare that such unwarranted proceedings as have characterized this movement from its inception to its close deserve the stern condemnation of the Masonic Fraternity of the State of New York."

The Grand Master was much moved at the course that had been adopted, and emphatically expressed himself.

THE FIFTY-CENT TAX CONTINUED.

As narrated above, the contest became heated and somewhat complex; for while a minority were imbued with the idea that the debt on the Hall would never be paid, and that wrongs had existed in the management, therefore it would be better to immediately repudiate the whole undertaking and let the building pass under the hammer, yet there were others honest in the belief that there should be radical retrenchment by reducing salaries and the pay of representatives, strike out relief funds, etc. The majority of the Grand Lodge, however, realized as a truer course the proceeding in a regular manner and in an even tenor, with the solace that the debt would reduce itself annually to the measure of over \$40,000, and therefore that within eleven years the debt would remove itself.

On the 7th of June, 1877, Past Grand Master Clinton F. Paige moved to strike out the limit of "five years" from the Constitutional provision within which the fifty-cent tax was to be continued from 1873. The resolution went to the Committee on Constitution and Laws, who, in a long argument, reported the resolution back favorably, and after the loss of many amendments it was adopted, so far as might be at one session, by 1,314 votes out of 2,049. This ended the strife until the succeeding session.

DONATION OF BUSTS.

Two life-sized busts of Past Grand Master John W. Simons and the retiring Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne, which received indifferent criticism, were in due order presented to the Grand Lodge, with the request by the donors that they be placed in a conspicuous position in the Masonic Hall. The Grand Lodge in form accepted the gifts.

BROTHERS THOMAS E. GARSON AND JEROME BUCK.

The noteworthy trials of these two brethren occurred in 1877. The offenses grew out of a singular instance; to wit, the request of the newly elected Master of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, three days after election, that the first above named should retire from his position as the Secretary of the Lodge, to which he had also been only three days elected. To the request one of the most unique, erudite, and remarkable answers was made, dated the 26th of December, 1876, to which the Master took exception, although the request and reply were made outside of their relative official positions. The charge against Brother Garson was "for insubordination, contumacy, and unmasonic conduct," as embraced in the language of the letter. The brother was found guilty and sentenced to suspension for the balance of the year. An appeal was taken and judgment reversed.

The charge against Brother Jerome Buck was for immoral and unmasonic conduct, which specified that on or about the 26th of December, 1876, he being a member of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, advised and instigated Brother Thomas E. Garson to write and deliver a certain reply letter to a communication from Worshipful Brother W. E. Connor requesting him to resign his office as Secretary of the Lodge; that the letter was composed by said Brother Buck; and that for so writing this singular letter of great literary merit, the Lodge sentenced him to three years' suspension. The judgment and sentence was appealed, and

reversed by the Grand Master the 15th of May, 1877. The Grand Master's decision was appealed from by St. Nicholas Lodge, but the Grand Lodge affirmed his action.

The Commissioners of Appeal decided that the letter *per se* was not an offense, as there was no competent proof that the letter was written by Brother Garson; nor was there evidence sufficient to prove that the letter was composed by Brother Buck.

THE REPORT OF THE GRAND LIBRARIAN

was certainly a very flattering one and of considerable value. Therein Brother Robert H. Thomas states:

“I feel confident we now possess a collection of *Proceedings of Grand Bodies* (both *originals and in reprints*); Masonic magazines, periodicals, monitors, and text-books, histories and addresses, constitutions, works on Masonic law, and miscellaneous Masonic matter, printed in England and in this country, equal at least to that of any Masonic library in the world.”

There were bound and ready for binding 1,232 volumes, beside 5,106 reports of proceedings of various Masonic Grand Bodies. In the succeeding twelve months the number of bound volumes were 1,500.

FRANCE AND INFIDELITY.

Intercommunication with France had been interdicted, in consequence of her claiming the right to establish Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, but more lately another and stronger reason for non-intercourse was made manifest. It had become non-essential for a candidate for Freemasonry to entertain or declare a belief in the existence of God. As the Grand Master remarked, this is entirely distinct from the proposition to amend the Constitution of the Grand Orient by striking therefrom the formula recognizing the Deity, and it follows that other nations can under no justifiable pretense continue or renew

their Masonic relations with those who refuse to recognize as a vital tenet the Fatherhood of God as well as the brotherhood of man. At the session of the Grand Lodge in June, 1878, the following resolution was adopted:

“ *Resolved*, That we refuse to recognize as a Free Mason any person initiated, passed, or raised in a Lodge where the existence of a Supreme Being is denied or ignored.”

THE LODGES OF SWITZERLAND,

by sanction of the government of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having its seat at Lausanne, became subordinate to the Grand Lodge Alpina, at Berne, the Supreme Council constituting the Grand Lodge the sole and supreme government for Craft Masonry in that country.

The first Masonic Lodge in Switzerland was opened at the city of Geneva, in 1737. A Grand Lodge under the name Alpina was legally constituted at Zurich; Brother Hollinger was the first installed Grand Master, 1840.

GRAND LODGE OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

On the 1st of August, 1876, the representatives of thirteen regular Lodges held in Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, met in convention at Havana, and proceeded to form “the Grand Lodge of the island of Cuba,” with power to supervise and govern the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, including the degree of Past Master, asserting jurisdiction throughout the limits of the island of Cuba. They elected and installed Grand Officers, made arrangements for the subsequent adoption of a Constitution and Regulations, and appointed Worshipful Brother Ramon Illa of La Fraternidad Lodge of New York their general representative near all foreign Grand Lodges, to secure recognition and to interchange representatives.

In June, 1877, the Grand Lodge of New York, by resolution, recognized and welcomed the Grand Lodge of the island

of Cuba as a just and duly constituted Grand Body with full and sovereign rights.

The sum of \$515 was donated by the Grand Lodge to specific cases of charity, in the form usual by that Grand Body.

SIGNING THE BY-LAWS NOT INDISPENSABLE.

On the 8th of June, 1877, the Grand Lodge decided :

A member desiring to change his affiliation from one Lodge to another, made application to that effect to Cortlandt Lodge, No. 189, and was duly balloted for and declared elected. A certificate to that effect was furnished to the Lodge of which the applicant was a member, and in due time a certificate of dimit was received from the Mother Lodge. The member did not, however, sign the by-laws of Cortlandt Lodge until some days afterward—actually the tenth day of May. His name was returned to the Grand Lodge as a member of Cortlandt Lodge on the first day of May. The question propounded is: "Was he a member on that day?" Held, that the notice contemplated by section 45 of the Statutes was given to the Mother Lodge, and accepted by it, in returning a dimit which consummated the membership. Signing the by-laws, though necessary, is not, and, in the nature of things, cannot be, indispensable.

THE OFFICERS FOR 1877-1878.

Brother Joseph J. Couch succeeded to the office of Grand Master, and was assisted by Edmund L. Judson as Deputy. Jesse B. Anthony was continued as Senior Grand Warden, and Benjamin Flagler followed John D. Williams as Junior Grand Warden. The Treasurer, Secretary, and Chaplains were continued. John C. Boak became the Grand Marshal; L. Bradford Prince, Grand Standard Bearer; Edwin Gates, Grand Sword Bearer; Brothers Albert Parker, William A. Brodie, William Scott, and Anthony Yeoman, Grand Stewards; John M. Reilly, Junior Grand Deacon; and the remaining officers as in 1876.

JOSEPH J. COUCH, GRAND MASTER.

Of the history of Brother Joseph J. Couch we regret we have not further information than is embodied in this sketch. He was one of the most earnest and devoted Grand Masters that ever ruled over the great jurisdiction of Masons of New York, and his year of service was marked with no inconsiderable amount of progress.

Brother Couch was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1828. He was reared under the watchful care of the Rev. Paul Couch, his father. In course of time he moved to Brooklyn, Long Island, and the son, Joseph J., was presented for Masonic consideration in Joppa Lodge, No. 201. To this Lodge, in which he was entered, passed, and raised, he still belongs.

In due course he essayed the degrees of the Chapter, Council, and Commandery, and we find him in Brooklyn Chapter, Royal Arch Masonry; Brooklyn Council, Royal and Select Masons; and a member of Clinton Commandery, No. 14, of the same city.

Brother Couch is commanding in presence, of serious import, and of a phlegmatic temperament. He has held offices of trust under the Government, and is at present Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector.

In 1876 Brother Couch was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, under the Grand Mastership of General James W. Husted, of whom he became the successor in 1877, and served one year.

STATISTICS.

Forty-six Grand Lodges in the United States and the Territories in 1877 numbered 9,265 Lodges, with a membership of 588,609. The seven Grand Lodges of the British possessions contained 490 Lodges, with a membership of 24,242.

NATHANIEL F. WARING, PAST GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Lodge had possessed in the person of Brother Nathaniel F. Waring one of its oldest and brightest mem-



J. C. C. C.

GRAND MASTER, 1877.

bers. He was a devoted, consistent, zealous, and faithful friend, a lawyer of eminence, and a gentleman of high social position. He was beloved and respected by a very large circle of friends who appreciated his talents as well as his social qualities.

Brother Waring was one of the most energetic and persistent members of the Phillips Grand Lodge from the period of its outbreak in 1849 to its close and union in 1858. He held at different times various offices in that Grand Lodge, commencing with that of Grand Steward in 1849, and became Deputy Grand Master in 1852, serving under Grand Masters Isaac Phillips and Mordecai Myers, and in 1857 was installed by the latter as Grand Master. On the 4th of June, 1858, he received thirty-five votes as Grand Master; James Jenkinson received forty-four, and was consequently declared duly elected in place of Brother Waring.

Brother Waring was a thorough supporter of the claims of the Phillips Grand Lodge, frequently making addresses in support of its rights, and conducted the suits at law in which the two Grand Lodges were so deeply interested. On the 5th of June, 1858, just before surrendering the Oriental Chair, he communicated to the Grand Lodge his desire to be released from his responsibilities in the different lawsuits in which the Grand Lodge was interested. He presided at the opening of the Grand Lodge on the last evening of its session.

After a long life, on the 11th of May, 1877, he was called to an eternal home.

PROMINENT DISTRICT DEPUTIES DECEASED.

An unusual number of District Deputies were removed from an active sphere in Masonry in 1877 and 1878. These brethren were eminent Masons, well known for their excellent and admirable qualities of heart and mind. They were earnest, zealous and honored. Horace F. Curtis had been selected and appointed District Deputy, but his commission reached him only as he had been summoned to the higher tribunal, for he died July, 1877. He was followed

by Enoch P. Breed, who died the 9th of October, in California, where he had gone in search of health. He held the office of District Deputy in 1859. Claudius B. Conant was District Deputy in 1876, under Grand Master James W. Husted. He was a devotee in Masonry, especially as to its philosophy; he was the possessor of one of the largest Masonic libraries, was widely known, and his loss, on the 7th of November, 1877, was sincerely mourned. A week thereafter, the 15th of November, Past District Deputy Royal G. Millard, once Junior Grand Deacon, died, leaving many to mourn the loss of one of the most noted and genial gentlemen of the day.

Early in the following year, the 20th of February, 1878, Ezra S. Barnum, aged 85 years, died at his home in Utica. He had been an active Mason for more than sixty years. His services were long continued and valuable to the great Brotherhood. He was Junior Grand Warden from 1844 to 1849, and Senior Grand Warden for 1849-50. He was a life member of the Grand Lodge, possessed of ripe experience and wise counsels. He was beloved and venerated at home and abroad. Brother Barnum was followed the 21st of March, 1878, by District Deputy Orrin Welch, who died at Syracuse. "He was of honest, manly endeavor, and of an honest, upright course. . . . It may be safely said that no man had more friends, and no man fewer enemies. He was of a plain, straightforward, manly nature, just what he seemed to be, without a sham or a pretense." Past Grand Master Clinton F. Paige conducted the solemn Masonic service at the grave. In the Grand Lodge, Brother Welch held the office of Grand Marshal from 1863 to 1867, and was District Deputy from 1867 to 1869.

1878.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Each administration was evidently making its characteristic impress not only upon the Grand Lodge, but upon the great body of the Fraternity of the State. Among them was

evinced the thoughtful and logical individuality of Grand Master Joseph J. Couch in 1878. It was apparent, from his address, that he was a leader and not a follower in the paths of his predecessors. He was logical and deductive, and withal independent in thought and action.

DUES OF AN UNAFFILIATE.

An instance may be observed in the unqualified decision of the Grand Master in taking action against the obtruding question, "Do Lodge dues accrue against a non-affiliate during the period of his unaffiliation?" In 1876 the Grand Master gave an affirmative decision in these words: "His dues continue to accrue against him after such unaffiliation." This decision was maintained by the Grand Lodge. But this even did not settle the matter. The conflict of opinion was wide-spread, and the more forcible question arose: "Do such dues accrue by the simple force of the above decision, regardless of the by-laws of the individual Lodge? Or is it necessary to engraft upon the by-laws a provision that shall give effect to this ruling?"

Grand Master Couch said: "This decision, if valid, should be found in agreement with the law which it purports to declare. What, then, is the law? Section 46 of the Statutes declares that 'A Lodge shall have power to enact a by-law which shall provide a penalty for the non-payment of dues, which penalty shall be unaffiliation.' That is all: it does not say unaffiliation *plus* something else, but simply and solely unaffiliation. Under the explicit wording of the Statutes, any additional penalty would be contrary to law. The imposition of Lodge dues during the period of such unaffiliation, either by a by-law of the Lodge, or by a Grand Master's decision, would be an additional penalty, unless that condition is common to all unaffiliated Masons. A careful scrutiny of our Constitution and Statutes fails to discover any provision that imposes Lodge dues upon unaffiliated Masons, or that empowers a Lodge to enact a by-law for that purpose."

The final clause of section 46 said: "Provided he shall have paid the amount due at the time of such restoration." Grand Master Couch continued by saying, "The fancied ambiguity of this proviso has occasioned the whole difficulty; but in fact the proviso has nothing whatever to do with the question. It neither fixes the *amount due*, nor provides the way to fix that amount. It simply provides that whatever amount may be legally due, must be paid before restoration. We conclude, therefore, that so much of the Grand Master's decision as declares that Lodge dues continue to accrue during such non-affiliation is contrary to law, and should be reversed."

This position taken by Grand Master Couch went to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which reported in opposition. The argument of the Committee was very strong but ineffective, and was signed by five Past Grand Masters. They held, "that income, in our domestic household economy, became a question of the deepest vitality. Our income, which regulates our expenditures, is dependent upon the free-will offerings of the brethren, measured and regulated in amount and equality by our wants, and are derived from two sources only: the one, uncertain and irregular, from the sums paid by candidates for the several degrees of the Institution; and the other, permanent and certain, from the annual contributions fixed by law of the individual member. The time comes when this income ceases to be paid; and our law has required, for such neglect or refusal, that the delinquent shall become amenable to the law by becoming unaffiliated. He is still a Mason, entitled to be hailed as such, but a Mason without a home. But do his duties or obligations cease because he has voluntarily elected to disregard them? Was the compact such an unsubstantial rope of sand, such a mere delusive moonbeam, that it might be cast aside and disregarded at the mere capricious will of him who has voluntarily assumed its binding force? If still a Mason, is he not bound by a Mason's sacred duty in all things? Does the duty cease because he capriciously neglects or refuses its exercise? Such a consideration of duty in the

abstract, and duty in its practical exercise, is more than an absurdity ; it is a grievous fault—the fault only of him who incurs the penalty for its neglect. But it may be said that the continuance of this sacred obligation during exclusion from the household circle is an additional penalty to the act of exclusion. Did the act of exclusion make that obligation to cease, or did it in more solemn terms declare that the obligation was perpetual, and hence punished ? If a brother is bound by a duty to-day, and is punished for its violation on the morrow, does that duty become less palpable and less obligatory ? So far the reasoning as it regards the sacred obligation of the *spirit* of a wholesome law ; does the *letter* absolve any one from its performance ?

At what point of time did the accruing dues cease ? At the time of the act of unaffiliation ? No ; had such been the intention, it would have been easy and perspicuous so to have declared. A period of one, two, three or more years might elapse between unaffiliation and restoration. If, then, the Statute intended only the ‘amount due’ when the act of unaffiliation took place, why skip over the intervening space of time, and say, ‘at the time of such restoration’ ? Is it not evident that this was the point of time at which the ‘amount due’ was to terminate ? And, if so, were they not increasing up to that period, and reaching their true point of duration when the restoration took place ?”

The resolution of the committee, to add to and make certain the intent of section 46 of the Statutes, by appending the clause, “which shall include the amount of dues accruing during the interval of unaffiliation,” was lost.

CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.

The Grand Master, in his address, took wide ground as to Constitutional law, and asserted that “it is important to discriminate between Masonic symbolism and Masonic government ; between the ideal relations of the Lodge, the Master, and the Grand Master in the one, and their actual relations in the other ; between the Landmarks, legends, and

traditions that belong to the one, and the Constitution, Statutes, and General Regulations that belong to the other. Make this discrimination clear and distinct. Eliminate from the problem all that pertains to symbolism, and then fix attention exclusively upon the written law."

He also declared that the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, adopted June, 1873, was "the paramount law of this jurisdiction," and used the following clear and explicit language: "We are now prepared intelligently to advise brethren anxious to know the law, that they need not befog their minds with vague and uncertain speculations about Ancient Landmarks, for these belong to another department of Masonic research; that there is no occasion to search for any law or decision made prior to June, 1873, for all such have been repealed; that it is useless to petition the Grand Master for Dispensations to set aside the law, unless the law itself gives him the power, for he, too, must obey the law; that, in point of fact, the entire law of this jurisdiction is comprised in our present Constitution, and such acts of the Grand Lodge as have been passed since its adoption, and in conformity with its provisions."

To this the committee also took exceptions, so far as it might intervene the usual importance attached to the usages of Masonry, the Ancient Landmarks and Constitutions, general or special laws, customs and rules, comprising what is termed the Body of Masonry. But, on motion, the Grand Master was sustained as against the exceptions of the committee.

THE FORCE OF DECISIONS BY GRAND MASTERS.

The effect of continued amendments to the Constitutions, and consequent decisions of Grand Masters to meet the recurring changes, was thus clearly stated by the Grand Master: "We continue methods which were in use prior to the adoption of the present Constitution. Let us pause and reflect. Observe the working of these separate and distinct methods of law-making, as they run side by side through a

series of years. A Constitution is adopted and distributed among our seven hundred Subordinate Lodges. It is potential in all matters of organization, administration, and discipline; questions arise regarding the force and application of its provisions. These questions are decided by the Grand Master, and these decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, become laws. These laws, once made, are not changed. Meanwhile, changes are made in the Constitution. New provisions are added, and old ones modified or repealed. The original text disappears from the printed copy, and the amended text takes its place. After a time we shall find that decisions made in conformity with the Constitution have ceased to accord with that instrument; that laws enacted at different times are irreconcilable with each other; and thus, by logical steps, we surely approach that confused and uncertain administration of conflicting laws which existed, in fact, prior to the adoption of our present Constitution.

The Grand Master is empowered and charged 'to exercise all the executive functions of the Grand Lodge, when it is not in session.' He is also clothed with certain judicial functions. But he is nowhere invested with legislative powers; and in doing such things as are inherent in and pertain to his office, he is controlled by the proviso, that they 'are not in conflict with this Constitution.' Under the law, then, it follows that the Grand Master's decisions are made in the discharge of executive or judicial duties, and in no way partake of the nature of legislative enactments. They express the force and effect of existing laws applied to specific cases. They are, in essence, authoritative conclusions, derived from mixed premises of law and fact, and should find their full justification in the law and facts that called them forth. To separate these conclusions from their premises, and give them the force of General Regulations, certainly tends to confusion. There can hardly be a doubt that our laws will be better defined and more easily understood if we discriminate clearly, and always between the several functions of enactment, of administration, and of adjudication.

The matter of wholly discontinuing the practice of giving decisions the force and character of legislative enactments, and of substituting therefor some simple and purely legislative method, is, therefore, commended."

THE FORCE OF REPORTS ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Attention was drawn by Grand Master Couch to the true force and effect to be given to the reports of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. He held that it was true their expressed opinions were the reflex of the views entertained by most of the best literary minds of the Grand Lodge, but of no binding force other than when succinctly presenting them at the conclusion of their report, and receiving the sanction by adoption of the Grand Lodge. In foreign countries misapprehension existed as to the force to be given to these reports. The weight that is to be given to these views and opinions of the committee is fairly presented in this statement:

"That the reports of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence are considered by us as matter of information only; that the brethren who make these reports are distinctly understood to give us, in a condensed form, the opinion and acts of Grand Lodges in correspondence with us, and also such individual comments thereon as they may deem wise; that the publication of these reports in our *Transactions* is solely for the information of the brethren; that, in merely accepting and publishing these reports, the Grand Lodge does not undertake to pass judgment upon their contents; that, in fact, these reports cannot have any official or binding character, except when the Grand Lodge shall give such force and effect to the whole, or any portion thereof, by special resolution or other express enactment."

NEW YORK AND MICHIGAN.

A question of minor moment grew out of an incident of infringement by Tyre Lodge, No. 18, of Michigan, upon the personal jurisdiction of Utica Lodge, No. 47, of New York,

in that the said Tyre Lodge had initiated, passed, and raised one Byron J. Diefendorf, belonging to the jurisdiction of Utica Lodge. The question was dealt with in the most friendly way by both Grand Lodges, and that which might have become an awkward position and condition, ended by a magnanimous treatment of the case on the part of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, which instructed the Grand Master, John W. Finch, to visit Tyre Lodge, administer a reprimand, receive from them the fee for the degree conferred, and forward same to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York. Furthermore, that Tyre Lodge should apologize to the Grand Lodge of New York, and cause charges to be preferred against Brother Diefendorf for willful concealment of the fact of his previous applications for initiation into Masonry in Oriental Lodge, No. 224, in 1867; in Utica Lodge, No. 47, by consent, in 1868, and a second time in 1871; in all of which cases his applications had been rejected. The *amende honorable* was complete, and the incident passed.

SCHROON LAKE LODGE, NO. 436, AND OLD TI LODGE, NO. 503.

With apparent regret the Grand Lodge felt the necessity of gathering in the Warrants, books, papers, and properties of Schroon Lake Lodge, No. 436, on December 26, 1877, in consequence of the paucity of its members and these being widely scattered over a large extent of territory; and of Old Ti Lodge, No. 503, in consequence of its not having paid dues in five years.

MISCELLANY.

Warrants had been issued, as ordered, to Mount Lebanon, No. 775; Reliance, No. 776; Restoration, No. 777; and Livonia, No. 778.

Dispensations had been granted during the year to establish Clio Lodge at North Parma, Monroe County; Limestone Lodge at Limestone, Cattaraugus County, the name of which was changed to Henry Renner Lodge in 1879; and

Canaseraga Lodge at the place of that name in Allegany County. Warrants were authorized to be issued to them.

The whole number of Masons registered during the year was 3,667, making a grand total of 81,296. The receipts for the year were \$94,538.61, and the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund reported their receipts to be \$117,223.82. The reduction of debt was \$30,311.59. Balance of debt, \$744,513.09. Brother Richard U. Sherman was elected trustee in the place of Philo Remington.

The rentals of the Masonic Hall in 1878 amounted to \$46,500; the expense of maintenance, \$15,000.

It was in this year that the system of voting by district was abandoned, and a Lodge system adopted, requiring every representative of a Lodge to occupy the seat having his Lodge number in serial order, and to vote only in that seat.

An amendment to the Constitution was sought, to create full membership by a Mason in more than one Lodge, but after careful consideration it was laid aside.

The oft-considered question of the reduction of the number of representatives in the Grand Lodge, in order to make the body more compact, legislation easier, and to reduce expenses, was again presented, and left for further legislation.

The boundaries of the third Masonic district were changed by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the boundaries of the third Masonic district be, and hereby are, so changed as to include those Lodges located west of the middle of Washington Avenue to DeKalb Avenue; south of the middle of DeKalb Avenue from Washington Avenue to Nostrand Avenue; west of the middle of Nostrand Avenue from DeKalb Avenue to the City Line at Flatbush, and to include the towns of Flatbush, Gravesend, and New Utrecht."

DEDICATION OF NEW HALLS.

On February 6, 1878, the new Masonic Hall, No. 306 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was dedicated by John C. Boak, under special dispensation.

Other Dispensations were granted as follows :

On the 24th of June, 1878. To Brother Jesse B. Anthony, Senior Grand Warden, to dedicate the new Masonic Hall at Utica.

On the 5th of September. To Brother Clinton F. Paige, to lay the corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall at Elmira.

September 10th. To Brother C. F. L. Hohenthal, to consecrate Masonic burial grounds in Lutheran Cemetery, Queens County.

October 10th. To Brother Charles Melius, to dedicate the new Hall of Schodack Union Lodge, No. 87, at Scott's Corners, Rensselaer County.

October 18th. To Brother John Vandenburg, to dedicate the new Hall of Walworth Lodge, No. 254, at Walworth, Wayne County.

December 9th. To Brother Theodore W. Davis, to dedicate the new Hall of Monumental Lodge, No. 374, at Madalin, Dutchess County.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION FINALLY ADOPTED.

Section 4 of Article I. was amended to read :

“This Grand Lodge shall be composed of all its Grand Officers, the Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Treasurers, Past Grand Secretaries, and one representative from each Lodge, who shall be the Master ; one of the Wardens, in the order of seniority, or a proxy duly appointed by the Lodge ; the members of the Commission of Appeals, according to the rules prescribed by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge ; the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund ; and also all such Past Masters of Lodges under this jurisdiction as were elected and installed and served one year in the chair of Master prior to the thirty-first day of December, 1849. But it may, at its pleasure, and by duly altering its Constitution, enlarge or diminish the numbers and qualification of its members ; *provided*, no one can be a member of this Grand

Lodge unless he be a member of some Lodge within this jurisdiction."

Section 8 of Article I. was amended to read :

"The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund shall be elected at such time in the Annual Communication as the Grand Lodge shall direct, and in the same manner as the elective Grand Officers; *provided*, if there is no vacancy to be filled at such Annual Communication, except by expiration of the term of a trustee, then only one such trustee shall be elected, and to hold his office for the full term prescribed, and all other vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the term."

Subdivision 9, section 40, of Article VII., was amended to read :

"Every Lodge shall pay for each of its members, annually, fifty cents, which shall be appropriated to the Hall and Asylum Fund."

Section 63 of Article XV. was amended to read :

"The Statutes may be amended at any Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, by a majority vote; *provided*, that notice of such proposed amendment shall have been given, and the amendment proposed, presented in writing at the previous Annual Communication."

AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES FINALLY ADOPTED.

Section 72, Article XXV., of the Statutes, was amended to read :

"Subject to a like right of appeal, to be taken by an aggrieved party, within the time, and proceeded with in the manner prescribed in section 68."

Section 46, Article XXIV., of the Statutes, was amended to read :

"A Lodge shall have the power to enact a by-law which shall provide a penalty for the non-payment of Lodge dues, which penalty shall be unaffiliation; but such penalty shall not be inflicted except for the non-payment of at least one year's dues, nor until the brother shall have been duly



Edmund L. Judson

GRAND MASTER, 1878.

summoned thirty days previous, to pay said one year's dues. Any such unaffiliated brother may be restored to membership by a majority vote of the members present and voting at a stated Communication; *provided*, he shall have paid the amount due at the time of such restoration."

Section 51, Article XXV., of the Statutes, was amended to read:

"No Lodge shall initiate any candidate who is a resident of the State of New York, unless he has been such resident for twelve months next preceding the application for such initiation, and for four months in the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he applies, without the consent of the Lodge within the jurisdiction of which he last previously resided; and no Lodge shall initiate any candidate who is not a resident of the State of New York, without the consent of a warranted Lodge, acting in accordance with the Constitution and laws (by whatever name such laws may be known) of the Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of which such candidate resides; *provided*, however, this section shall not apply to persons in the United States naval or military service."

Section 43, Article XXII., of the Statutes, was amended to read:

"And the Secretary of such new Lodge, if warranted, immediately on its being instituted, will notify all warranted Lodges to which any of its members belonged, on joining in the original petition aforesaid, of the granting of such Warrant and the institution of the Lodge thereunder, with the name or names of such original petitioners as continued their membership in such newly instituted Lodge."

Subdivision 3, Section 13, Article V., was amended to read:

"By election and installation of the holder of such office to fill another office in the Lodge, but this shall not apply to Master or Warden."

THE ELECTION

resulted in changing two of the elective Grand Officers: Edmund L. Judson was elected Grand Master, and Charles

Roome, Deputy Grand Master; the Wardens and other elective Grand Officers remaining as in the preceding year. The following changes were made in the appointed officers:

Brother James Ten Eyck, Grand Marshal; Brother Joseph I. Stein, Grand Standard Bearer; Brother Cadwalader Evans, Grand Sword Bearer; Brothers Reuben Riley and Charles D. Brown, Grand Stewards; Theodore D. Smith, Jr., Junior Grand Deacon.

THE YELLOW FEVER FUND.

All classes without distinction felt the impulse of humanity when the cry came from the Southern States of the Union that there was unusual suffering from the plague of yellow fever, and the want of the necessaries of life. The people of the North generously responded, and among them in their special line came the great Fraternity. The Grand Master of Masons of New York, Edmund L. Judson, made the appeal to the Masters, Wardens, and brethren of the Lodges on the 28th of August, 1878, "in behalf of those who were stricken by disease—the victims of a plague unprecedented in severity." The Grand Treasurer was made the recipient of all contributions by the brethren as Masons; and the sum collected shortly amounted to \$19,086.65, which was forthwith forwarded to Grand Secretary J. C. Batchelor, for Louisiana and the Children's Home at New Orleans; to Grand Secretary John Frizzell for Tennessee; to Grand Secretary J. L. Power for Mississippi; and an odd balance to the Chamber of Commerce for its disposal.

1879.

THE DEBT INCUBUS.

The economic spirit of the members of the Grand Lodge was beginning to make itself seen and felt; large sums of money had been received from various sources, yet the amount of the reduction of the debt was not deemed

correspondingly great. The special committee had reported that the receipts in two years and a month amounted to \$260,553.37, and yet the principal of the debt had been reduced only \$55,155. The balance had been consumed in paying interest on debt, about \$112,000; discharging the floating debt, including expenses for furniture, \$25,550, and meeting the running expenses of the Hall. In making comparisons of financial matters during the then last three years, the falling-off of receipts was quite apparent; they had dwindled over \$6,500; there was a decrease in the amount of the Grand Lodge and Hall and Asylum dues of nearly \$5,500; the number of affiliated Master Masons had become reduced by 5,964.

To remedy this unsatisfactory showing, a miscellaneous radical reduction of expenses of various natures was recommended, which, however, did not meet the approbation of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master, Edmund S. Judson, suggested a partial remedy of advancing business and economizing to a small extent, by directing that the most important committees, as, for instance, those on jurisprudence, finance, grievances, Constitution, etc., should be appointed by the incoming Grand Master at the close of the session, instead of at the beginning; that they should meet one or two days in advance of the session, in the city of New York, deliberate on the propositions before them, and be prepared to report on the first day of the annual session, or as soon thereafter as they could be heard, and thus the Grand Lodge would open with all its business prepared for immediate consideration and action. To give proper effect to such a regulation, a further rule would seem to be necessary to the effect that all propositions which, in the present order of things, would go to the respective committees named, should be required to be handed or sent to the Grand Secretary at least ten days in advance of the Annual Communication, and that no such matter, not thus in hand, should receive attention at the annual meeting. The result would probably be that the time of the Annual Communication could be reduced

certainly one, and very likely two days, at a saving of about \$4,000 a day.

The rules to effect this were reported for amendment, and as altered were adopted. Many other changes were made in the rules to facilitate business, and also to meet the comfort of the representatives. The Grand Lodge, however, rejected a proposition for biennial sessions, and the suggestion to reduce the membership of the Grand Lodge in order to economize. The Grand Secretary reported the receipts at \$91,105.75. That Warrants had been issued to three Lodges as directed in 1878, and that but one Dispensation had been granted by the Grand Master during the year; viz., to Triune Lodge, located at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County. To this Lodge a Warrant was subsequently authorized. Seven hundred and nine Lodges had made their returns, and the number of Masons registered for the year was 3,721, or a total State membership of 78,050. The reduction of the debt had amounted to \$38,070.32. The usual appropriations for the support and sustenance of the Grand Lodge, the payment of the usual salaries, etc., for 1879, were authorized and directed. The total indebtedness was \$705,088.74.

The Grand Treasurer, Gregory Satterlee, had served the Grand Lodge for three years with the utmost fidelity and zeal; for his unselfish devotion to its interests, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, the Grand Lodge extended its thanks.

The *original* petition to the Grand Lodge, drawn in 1842, with the names of subscribers to build a Masonic Hall, was presented to the Grand Lodge by Brother Frederick W. Herring, and accepted in behalf of the Grand Lodge by Right Worshipful Brother Frank R. Lawrence.

QUEBEC AND SCOTLAND.

Grand Master Edmund L. Judson stated so clearly in his address before the Grand Lodge the whole point at issue between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and Scotland, and in so brief a space, that it is but sufficient to quote from it and

note his conclusion to judge of the action of the Grand Lodge of New York in connection with the matter of interference as to the right of jurisdiction :

“It seems that when the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, there was in existence in the territory it now occupies a Lodge holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which Lodge antedates the Grand Lodge of Canada, which formerly held jurisdiction over the same territory. This Lodge has steadily insisted upon its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland and so continues. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, had, however, recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec as an Independent Grand Lodge, but claims that such recognition was subject to its immemorial policy of never giving up a Subordinate desirous of remaining under its rule. Quebec, on the other hand, claims that its recognition as a just and regular Grand Lodge gave it full and absolute jurisdiction over the territory in which it is located, and demanded that the Subordinate in question acknowledge its authority. Thereupon the Grand Lodge of Scotland withdrew its recognition, declared Quebec vacant territory, established two new Lodges, and subsequently a Provincial Grand Lodge and a Provincial Grand Master. Not to occupy your time with a lengthy argument, you will find the question turns upon the right of a newly formed Grand Lodge to demand allegiance from a Subordinate that had occupied the territory previous to such formation. The weight of opinion seems to be, that allegiance in such cases cannot be demanded, but must be voluntary.

As to the establishment of Lodges by foreign authority after the formation of a regular Grand Lodge, we at least can have but one opinion, and on this question we must sympathize with Quebec.”

MEMORABLE CEREMONIES.

Westchester Lodge, No. 180, by permission, participated in the very interesting ceremonies attending the unveiling and dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Sing Sing, on May 30, 1879.

The seventh day of May was made memorable in the history of the year, by the observance of the peculiar rites and ceremonies in laying the corner-stone of a building which the National authorities had resolved to erect at Albany for a custom-house, court-house, and post-office.

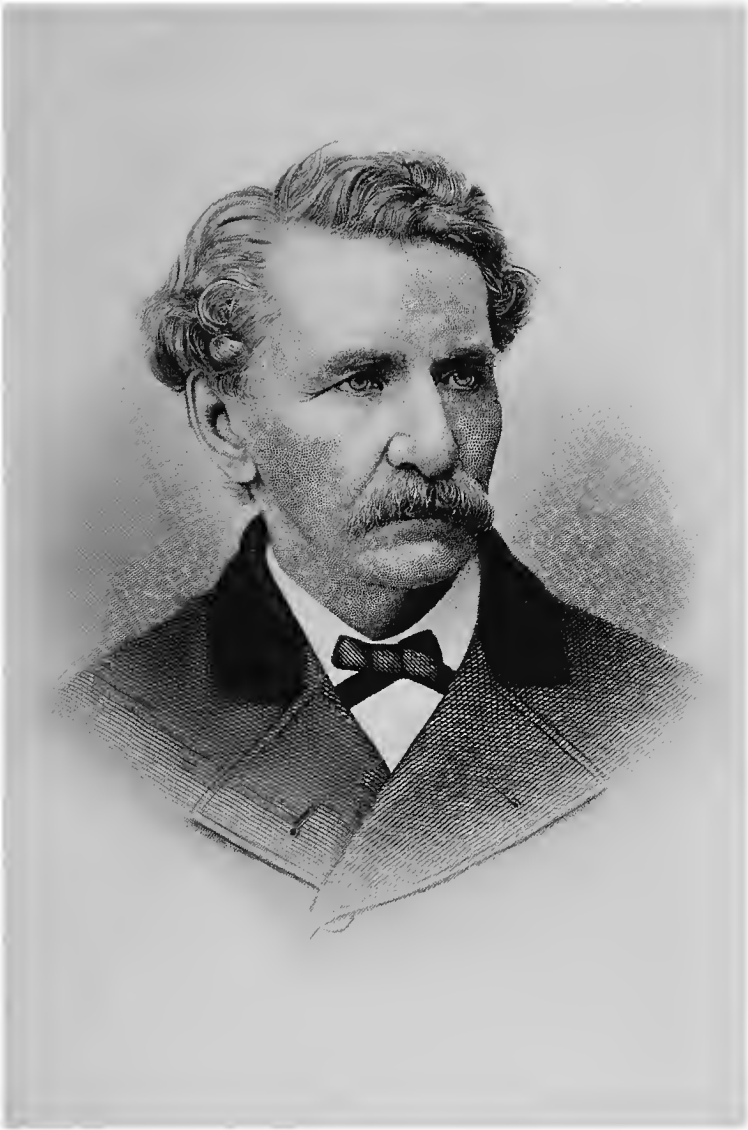
The ceremonies were conducted, in response to a very cordial invitation from the authorities, by the Grand Master, assisted by twenty-five Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers, together with the membership of all the local organizations. Previous to the ceremonies an imposing demonstration was made by a procession composed of about one thousand members of Lodges located in Albany and vicinity, under the direction of Brother John S. Dickerman as Grand Marshal, and escorted by Townsend Fonday, Past Grand Commander; Charles H. Holden, Grand Commander, and suite; Temple Commandery, No. 2, of Albany; Apollo, No. 15, of Troy; and St. George's, No. 37, of Schenectady.

THE ELECTION AND APPOINTMENTS FOR 1879

resulted as follows: Charles Roome, Grand Master; Jesse B. Anthony, Deputy Grand Master; Benjamin Flagler, Senior Grand Warden; William A. Brodie, Junior Grand Warden; Charles S. Arthur, Grand Treasurer; James M. Austin, Grand Secretary; Reverends John G. Webster, Charles H. Hall, and Charles W. Camp, Grand Chaplains; J. Edward Simmons, Grand Marshal; Edward H. Kent, Grand Standard Bearer; William H. White, Grand Sword Bearer; Albert Becker, Jr., James Ten Eyck, Thomas Patterson, and Thomas R. Le Count, Grand Stewards; John W. Vrooman, Senior Grand Deacon; William H. Corsa, Junior Grand Deacon; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; Robert H. Thomas, Grand Librarian; Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

CHARLES ROOME, GRAND MASTER.

This distinguished citizen and well-known Mason was born in the city of New York in 1812. He was the eldest



Charles Roome

GRAND MASTER, 1879.

son of Brother Nicholas Roome, one of the merchant princes of the good old honest days. The father was Master of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, of this city, in 1809, 1810, and 1811; at one time he was High Priest of Ancient Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masonry, and a Sir Knight of Columbian Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, of New York City.

Charles Roome received the best common-school education that was then attainable, and evinced much aptitude and industry; thus foreshadowing in the earnest, zealous boy the elements of the coming man. A merchant's clerkship subsequently invited

"The unequal battle of life,"

and he was not indisposed to improve the opportune advantage. Soon after maturity he essayed mercantile business on his own account, continuing successfully until 1837, at which time he entered the service of the Manhattan Gas-Light Company of New York in the position of assistant engineer, and in 1842 was promoted to the high trust of engineer in chief.

In this position his untiring assiduity and the thorough acquaintance with the business in all its branches, mastered by severe and industrious application, so commended him to the respect and consideration of the company, that, in 1855, he was chosen President, to which position for many years he was re-elected.

During the Civil War, Brother Roome raised, equipped, and commanded the Thirty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, and his gallantry was acknowledged and rewarded by a commission as Brevet Brigadier-General. He also served as captain in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and was one of the most active promoters of its Veteran Association.

He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Kane Lodge, No. 454, in January, 1866; and in 1867 he was chosen Master, and continued in that responsible position for three consecutive terms. Upon retirement from office

he was complimented with costly and magnificent testimonials and resolutions.

After several years' retirement he was again called to the East, and served one year. In 1869 he was appointed Deputy of the twenty-fifth district, and the following year was appointed Grand Marshal, which office he held under three consecutive Grand Masters. He was the representative of the Grand Lodge of California, near the Grand East of New York; Grand Representative of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, near the Grand Commandery of this State; honorary member of Independent Royal Arch, No. 2, and Hudson River Lodge at Newburg. Our brother was life member of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, in which he was arched in the fall of 1866, and was subsequently knighted in Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, of Knights Templars. In April, 1867, he was elected Commander of this chivalric body, and held the office for three consecutive terms, retiring from its East in April, 1872, on which occasion he was honored by an appreciative series of resolutions.

In the year 1866 Brother Roome received the grades of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In September, 1872, the Supreme Council created him an honorary member of that body.

In 1875, after several years' service in various stations in the Grand Commandery of this State, he was unanimously elected Grand Commander.

He was honored by Grand Master Vincent C. Hurlbut of the Grand Encampment of the United States as his representative to supervise the affairs of the Order in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In 1886 he was elected Grand Master of the Order of the Temple in the United States, and served until September, 1889.

As a member of the Building Committee of the Masonic Hall in New York City, he did much to insure its completion.

Brother Roome was Deputy Grand Master in 1878, under Brother Edmund L. Judson, and was elected Grand Master in 1879.

After long lingering in the valley of the shadow of death, he died on the 28th of June, 1890; and his body, accompanied by a large concourse of loving friends and brethren, was buried at Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island.

In person Brother Roome was of commanding presence, large of stature, erect, but of gentle manner. He died, leaving a widow and two sons.

The Grand Lodge by vote fraternally hailed and fully recognized the right of the

GRAND LODGES OF NEW MEXICO AND OF THE INDIAN
TERRITORY

to be admitted into the circle of the Grand Lodges of the world as sovereign and independent Grand Lodges.

The following declarations were made by the Grand Lodge:

POWERS OF MASTER, RITUAL, FEES, ETC.

Resolved, That the Master of a Lodge, after assembling the Craft, may authorize any qualified brother to open his Lodge in his presence, under the same restrictions and regulations as he might permit the performance of any other portion of the Lodge work by such brother.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge not only does not recognize, but forbids the use of any written or printed ritual of work and lectures, under such Masonic penalty as may be inflicted for the violation of an obligation.

Resolved, That the fees paid by a candidate at initiation, are paid for being 'made a Mason,' there being no pecuniary fee or reward given for conferring the second and third degrees, which are conferred as honorariums.

Resolved, That the Grand Lecturer be, and he is hereby, relieved of the duty heretofore imposed, of exemplifying the three degrees of Masonry, in each Masonic district of the State, once in each Masonic year."

DEMISE OF PAST DISTRICT DEPUTIES WILLIAM GUNEY, FRANK
M. HOPKINS, AND OTHERS.

The former was one of the most earnest and zealous Craftsmen known in the quarries of Masonry. His energy and untiring labor in the cause of the great Brotherhood was acknowledged by thousands of affectionate friends who were ever glad to greet him. He died February 2, 1879, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His obsequies were held in Masonic Hall, and the effective services were conducted by Right Worshipful Brother Charles Roome.

District Deputy Frank M. Hopkins, M.D., who served in 1859 and 1860, and was Grand Steward from 1872 to 1874, died November 16, 1879.

On the 24th of October, 1879, Brother John T. Conover passed beyond the vale of this mortal and transitory life. He was on the Building Committee of the Hall, and under his watchful care the magnificent temple rose from foundation to cope-stone, a lasting monument to his skill and devotion.

Leon Hyneman, the well-known Masonic author and editor, died in the early days of the year 1879, in New York City. He was, at the time of his death, over seventy years of age. Brother Hyneman was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was the author of the *Origin of Freemasonry*, *Freemasonry in England*, *Fundamental Principles of Science*, etc. For many years he was the editor of the *Masonic Mirror and Keystone*. He also edited *The World's Masonic Register*, *The Masonic Library*, *The Mason's Home Book*. He was active in Masonry for over fifty years. He was a member of the Masonic Veteran Society of New York.

THE CONSTITUTION WAS AMENDED

by striking out the word "restoration" in section 46, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "unaffiliation," thus ending all controversy as to amount payable by an affiliate when restored; to wit, the amount due at the date of being unaffiliated.

THE FIRST CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY

was presented in 1879, by Robert H. Thomas, Grand Librarian, and printed in the *Proceedings* of that year; it made an admirable showing, and properly was deemed valuable as a catalogue of the largest public Masonic Library in North America.

PERU LODGE, NO. 281, SAYLES LODGE, NO. 623, AND CHARLOTTE RIVER LODGE, NO. 593,

were required to surrender their Charters and properties, as the first had dwindled in membership to five, the second had made no returns in three years, and the third had held no Communication in a year and was hopelessly in debt.

CEREMONIAL DISPENSATIONS

were granted for the purposes of dedication as follows :

7th of June, 1879. To Brother John H. Bagley, to dedicate the new Hall of Catskill Lodge, No. 468.

20th of August, 1879. To Brother Chauncey N. Shipman, District Deputy Grand Master, to dedicate the monument in commemoration of General Sullivan's victory, Elmira.

23d of December, 1879. To Brother Asa S. Couch (Fredonia), to dedicate the new Hall of Peacock Lodge, No. 696.

For the purpose of laying corner-stones, as follows :

To Brother Daniel Chapman, to lay the corner-stone of the Methodist Church at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County.

27th of June, 1879. To Brother C. F. L. Hohenthal, District Deputy Grand Master, to lay the corner-stone of the German Masonic Temple in New York City.

4th of July, 1879. To Brother Alonzo Brymer, District Deputy Grand Master, to lay the corner-stone of Brunswick Reformed Church.

THE GRAND MASTER OF CONNECTICUT, ISRAEL M. BULLOCK,

died in office, October 21, 1879, which at the time appeared like an unfortunate incident, so far as the difficulty existing between that jurisdiction and the jurisdiction of New York was concerned, for a favorable decision in the Webotuck Lodge controversy was anticipated, prior to his death, through his instrumentality.

THE GERMAN MASONIC TEMPLE.

This noble structure, the birth of German thought, and innate feeling for home and fatherland, was commenced by the laying of the corner-stone on the 2d of July, 1878, and was continuously pursued to a finish, so that in 1879 it was thrown open for inspection, when it was visited and examined by the Grand Master, General Charles Roome, Past Grand Master John W. Simons, Grand Marshal J. Edward Simmons, Past Master Francis de Malignon, and many other prominent Masons. Addresses of welcome and congratulation naturally followed, at a banquet served in the dining-hall.

The building is located at No. 220 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, and cost \$60,000, the greater part of which was subscribed by the German Masons of that city. The German Temple, as it was named, is four stories high, thirty feet wide, and ninety feet deep. It contains three large Lodge-rooms, a lecture-room, and a restaurant in the basement. The Lodge-rooms, as you ascend, are respectively the Corinthian, the Ionic, and the Doric, constructed and ornamented in corresponding architecture. The lecture-room, on the first floor, is spacious and attractive.

The Temple was dedicated March 15, 1879, in the presence of a vast assembly composed of brethren prominent in all the branches of Masonry, among whom were Worshipful Brother F. de Malignon, President of the Temple Association; Brothers Albert Janicke, Secretary; Charles Bose, Treasurer; A. W. Thom, Architect. Among the prominent

guests were Brothers John W. Simons, James E. Morrison, and Henry C. Banks. Brother C. F. L. Hoenthal as Grand Master, Peter Schneider as Deputy, F. Broemer as Senior Grand Warden, George Meier as Junior Grand Warden, F. Faber as Grand Secretary, J. Eidt as Grand Treasurer, and A. Lasker as Grand Marshal, proceeded with the dedicatory ceremonies, which were consummated in an impressive manner, and which reflected credit on all concerned. Addresses were made by Brothers Albert Janicke and Charles Bauer of the New York Bundes-Presse, and Brother James E. Morrison, who, among other things, said :

“It is with a feeling of serious hesitation that one who is not native to your language and habits of thought approaches the theme which fills your hearts to-night. If I know anything of the German character, its genius starts with tenacious grasping of all that was noble in the traditions of the tribes whom Hermann gloriously led to the destruction of the legions of Varus on the banks of the Rhine. I refer to the love of home as the place where the family hearthstone joined father and mother and child in sweet accord—home, too, in the broader sense, which you call ‘fatherland.’ It is the same principle which has united the German-speaking people under one grand Empire. But with this devotion to country has been borne down along the centuries the strong yearning to make the country free. Step by step, keeping time with the emergence from the cloister and from the chain of science and religious thought, has this grand idea advanced. The nation is to-day free from foreign trammels, and still goes on in advance; and it will go on until, from the chilly waters of the Zuyder Zee to the banks of the blue Danube, and from depressed Scythia to the Alsatian looms and vineyards, there shall rise the glad acclaim of a people not only united, but grandly free—free not only from foreign conquerors, but free also in domestic affairs and from internal force. Thus, then, we have the love of home and home’s traditions as a principle, by devotion to which, first, national liberty has been wrought out, and from which individual freedom will ultimately secure its fruition. These are the

germs of German character ; how naturally from these spring the sentiments of fraternity ! Gathered in this strong and enduring edifice, let us hope that, in this cosmopolitan city, though you turn with nearest love to the Craft of your own home and lineage, the time may never come when any apple of discord shall be thrown into our midst to rend asunder the bonds which unite the German Masons to their brethren from every nation and clime, who, in this free and freedom-loving Commonwealth, pay the loyal homage of free hearts to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York."

AN INCIDENT, NEW YORK CITY.

In April, 1879, a well-dressed man, who it was ascertained resided in Fordham, near New York City, and apparently suffering from consumption, roused multitudes of people by parading the streets of the city with a "banner of strange device," on which was inscribed, "Free Masons are Everywhere ! In and out of Holy Orders ! 'All are Working !' Cautiously guard your Children everywhere !" Finally having collected several thousands of people in front of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church on Sunday, he was arrested and taken before a police court, where, upon examination, he stated he had circumstantial evidence to show that Free Masons had commenced to initiate women and children into their society, and when once entered their whereabouts became unknown ; that, as a good Catholic, he deemed it his duty to give warning of the fact. He was committed for examination.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE APRON.

Much discussion was aroused in 1879 as to the propriety of depositing the apron in the grave of a deceased brother. Some brethren assumed that the Ritualist Preston was a just authority, and that he directed that : "The body is entombed, the acacia dropped, and each brother near deposits a shovelful of earth on the coffin, if permitted. . . ."

The brethren having arrived at the Lodge [on the return] the regalia of the deceased is returned to the Master in due form." *Query*: In the Blue Lodge should the apron be given to the family as a sacred memorial? Nothing, however, resulted from the discussion.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD FAIR.

A day having been set apart as Free Masons' Day, on the occasion of the great fair held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Grand Master Charles Roome, who was formerly connected with that regiment, accompanied by many of his officers of the staff, and escorted by a large number of Knights Templars, preceded by a band of music, made their way to the Armory on the 28th of November, 1879, and, having been duly welcomed by the Commandant of the regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark, left a substantial evidence of their visit.

1880.

THE MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF.

The Masonic Board of Relief, realizing that its gradual loss of activity was liable to lead to its disbandment, and it being apparent that it would be forced to relinquish its field of labor and usefulness under its existing management, made a new effort to arouse interest among the Brotherhood, and to obtain co-operation of many of the city Lodges. It therefore determined to go before the Grand Lodge and lay its feeble cry for help there.

As the Board, in the course of its existence, had accumulated much valuable information relating to the applications for charity, and inasmuch as it had become possessed of a large burial plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery, and a monument surmounting the same; and in order that the worthy might be relieved, and for other proper reasons, it desired the Grand Lodge to request the Grand Master to call a convention of Masters of New York City Lodges for the

purpose of considering the expediency of continuing or reorganizing the present Board of Relief, or of arranging some other method of dispensing in a practical manner the necessary charities of the Fraternity. The Grand Lodge assented, and so requested the Grand Master.

Grand Master Roome, ever ready to aid in works of charity, consulted with his officers and the members of the Board of Relief.

In due course the Convention of Masters of New York City Lodges was held in the Tuscan Room of Masonic Hall, November 8, 1879, and a second Convention on January 24, 1880. A circular to the Lodges having been agreed upon and issued, a list of favorably responsive Lodges was read, and it was determined to organize a new Board of Relief; this was done, and at a subsequent meeting by-laws were adopted, and the machinery of dispensing physical charity was commenced. Forty-one Lodges, by May 29, 1880, bound themselves to be contributing members. It was not anticipated that the Grand Lodge would furnish financial aid; its moral support was hoped for and obtained. The per capita tax for the support of this laudable undertaking was to be but twenty-five cents per annum.

The duties of the Committee on Charity were performed faithfully and well. In making a proper discrimination between those who had decided claims upon the funds of the Board, and those who had no shadow of right to make a demand, the Committee had been careful, discreet, and just. Impostors, or those believed to be fraudulent applicants, were at times discovered. Nothing was left undone on the part of those charged with special cases, to make thorough and impartial investigation and report. Passion or prejudice had not entered as a factor in the consideration or disposition of any case brought before the Committee. It was a source of gratification to the Board to be able to report that very few applicants had been refused material aid. Where refusal was made, it was in cases where a proper claim could not be established, or the by-laws forbade a compliance.

And thus the great work of charity was exhibited,

clothed with new white wings, ready to discharge works of mercy.

The first report was made in 1881, on which date this subject will be found continued.

CEREMONIALS OF LAYING CORNER-STONES, ETC.

At the invitation of the Board of Supervisors of Otsego County, the corner-stone of the new court-house at Cooperstown was laid June 15, 1880. And on June 24th, following, the corner-stone of the Powers Library Association Building, Moravia, New York, was laid by Fred B. Heald, Deputy of the nineteenth Masonic district.

August 11, 1880, was made somewhat memorable in Syracuse, by the laying the corner-stone of the new County Clerk's building. The great interest of the Craft was involved, by reason of a certain spirit of animosity which had been exhibited toward the Masonic Fraternity, in order to prevent their taking part in the ceremonies of the day.

On October 21st, at Buffalo, the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument, subsequently erected in Forest Lawn Cemetery, was laid under the auspices of the several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Masonic services were all that could be desired, Christopher G. Fox, Past Grand Master, acting Grand Marshal.

Augustine T. Smythe, Grand Master of South Carolina, on the 20th of September invited the Grand Master of New York to attend the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a monument in commemoration of the victory of Cowpens, in the town of Spartansburg, on the 7th of October. William K. Blake, Past Grand Master of Columbia, S. C., was deputed to represent New York, and much commendation was awarded him for the admirable manner in which he discharged that duty.

Dispensations had been granted for the establishment of two new Lodges—Fortuna Lodge, to be located in Brooklyn, Kings County; and King Hiram Lodge, to be located in Newfield, Tompkins County.

Deputy Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony dedicated the new Hall of Roman Lodge, No. 223, on February 18, 1880; and District Deputy C. F. L. Hohenthal dedicated the new German Masonic Temple on March 9, 1880.

The Deputy Grand Master, Horace S. Taylor, on June 17, 1880, dedicated the Lodge-room of Stony Point Lodge, No. 313, at Haverstraw.

DEATH OF BROTHERS GREGORY SATTERLEE AND C. D. EVANS.

Brother Satterlee had been Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, serving without compensation; he died suddenly March 12, 1880. He was an earnest, indefatigable officer, and received the commendations of the Grand Body for his services.

Brother Cadwallader D. Evans was a Philadelphian, born in that city in January, 1847; but as a Mason was raised in Holland Lodge, No. 8, of New York, in 1871. His energy, zeal, and studiousness in Masonry gained for him great approbation, and at an early date he became the Master.

In 1877 he was appointed by Robert Clark, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, to represent his native State, near the Grand Lodge of New York; and Most Worshipful Brother Judson on his elevation to the Grand East selected Brother Evans as his Grand Sword Bearer.

He died January 20, 1880, not a great while after the death of the loved old veteran of Holland Lodge, Edward Bill.

BROTHER JOSEPH I. STEIN, DISTRICT DEPUTY.

Brother Joseph I. Stein, Past District Deputy Grand Master of the fifth Masonic district, under an appointment made by Grand Master Charles Roome, was one of the victims of that terrible disaster, the burning of the steamer "Seawanhaka," in Long Island Sound, a mile or two above Hell Gate, in July, 1880. His young life was bright with promise, and his death came with peculiar sadness to a large circle of loving friends. He was respected

for his integrity and zeal in everything that pertained to the advancement and glory of the great Brotherhoods.

“The memory of his virtues yet
Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun has set.”

Brother Stein was buried with Masonic honors, the ritual being rendered by Past Grand Master Charles Roome.

BROTHER ISAAC H. BROWN

was an officer of the Grand Lodge that well merits a place in history; a memory of whom will exist as long as the last friend who knew him lives. In social life he was well known, and as the sexton of Grace Church, at the head of Broadway proper, New York City, he came in contact with the leading families of the metropolitan city, by whom he was highly respected. Physically Brother Brown was a man of large proportions, weighing over three hundred and fifty pounds. He was kindly of heart, energetic of spirit, and able as a ritualist; he was almost a fanatic in anything he undertook; devoted to the principles of Masonry, and ardently interested in the construction of Masonic Hall and the payment of the debt thus incurred.

Brother Isaac H. Brown was a Past Master of Puritan Lodge, No. 339, a Past Grand Steward and Past Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Lodge of New York.

For the advancement of everything which would help the cause of Masonry, he was ever found in the front rank, and aside from the great benefit derived from the enthusiasm with which he surrounded himself, his efforts proved of material help at a time when the Craft needed the devotion of just such men as Isaac H. Brown.

He died the 21st of August, 1880, and was borne to his last resting place by the loving hands of his brethren. The Grand Master well added these lines:

“His epitaph, a Mason true and good,
Sincere in friendship, ready in relief,
Discreet in trusts, faithful in brotherhood,
Tender in sympathy, and kind in grief.”

MISCELLANY.

The receipts by the Grand Secretary, the number of initiates, and the membership of the Grand Lodge continued gradually to decrease; nevertheless the debt was reduced by \$36,468.48, being on the 1st of June, 1880, \$668,520.26.

An amendment was adopted to section 6, of Article II., of the Statutes, striking out the words; "and Past, elected, and installed Grand Officers." These words had been adopted, amending the Constitution in 1876, which granted mileage and per diem to those officers. But the allowance was to be granted for the session of 1880. In 1881 the amendment was readopted.

As in two antecedent instances, Olive Branch Lodge, No. 39, of Le Roy, New York, on petition, was granted a duplicate Charter; the original, signed by De Witt Clinton as Grand Master, being much worn by time and use, to be closely guarded.

The Grand Lodge refused to revive the Warrant of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 7, which had been surrendered in 1835, under circumstances which were peculiar (see page 8, vol. iii.). It was also ascertained that but one of the nine brethren signing the petition was an original member of the Lodge. And, furthermore, the Grand Lodge did not desire to disturb the arrangement of renumbering Lodges adopted in 1839, whereby No. 7 had fallen to the lot of Hudson Lodge at Hudson.

The Grand Lodge of 1880 took a different view from that of 1879 as to the importance of the duties and services of the Grand Lecturer, George H. Raymond, and restored him to all his functions, and fixed his compensation at \$1,000, and \$400 for traveling expenses.

To facilitate business in the sessions of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master was requested to procure a "reading clerk" to assist by reading such documents as may be given to him for that purpose.

CATARACT LODGE, NO. 295, INCIDENT.

Thoughtlessness or willful intent had caused the violation of section 20, Article IX., of the Statutes, on too many occasions. The provisions of this section set forth that when it is deemed desirable to change the place of meeting to another room in the same town or village, a vote must be taken, and a favorable ballot obtained of two-thirds of the members present and voting at a stated Communication, called by a summons served at least ten days previously, stating the subject to be acted upon at such Communication. No part of this plainly written and widely circulated requirement was complied with by the Master, Edward L. Downey, of Cataract Lodge, No. 285, of Middleport, New York. It appears that, in October, notice by postal card called a special meeting to decide upon the removal of the Lodge to another building than that wherein they had usually met. The proposition at the meeting failed. On a three days' notice the Lodge was again called on November 4th, and the resolution to make the change was carried. The Lodge moved, and at the new rooms transacted business, etc. The differences between a majority and minority of the Lodge over the change of rooms, coming to the knowledge of Grand Master Roome, he ordered the District Deputy, Charles N. Palmer, to cause a meeting to be held in the original meeting room, after a ten days' notice, and that the members of the Lodge be then given an opportunity to decide upon the question of removal. The Master of the Lodge refused obedience to the order, nor would he surrender the warrant. The Grand Master then exercised powers under subdivision 2, section 24, Article IV. Charges were preferred for contumacy, and Brother Edward L. Downey was expelled.

The Lodge was then directed to be placed in charge of the Senior Warden, but he declined to accept the responsibility, Brother Downey, the Master, having appealed to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge sustained the action of the Grand Master and dismissed the appeal, but in so doing reduced the amount of costs and expenses of the trial charged the appel-

lant. It was also declared that the endeavor to change the place of meeting had no legal effect.

The Grand Body, in 1880, "distinctly, unequivocally, and solemnly reaffirmed its position theretofore taken on the subject of territorial jurisdiction," and authorized the Grand Master to appoint a committee of five brethren to act as an advisory and conference committee on the part of the Grand Lodge.

D. B. BRUEN, GRAND MASTER, NEW JERSEY, DECEASED.

Past Grand Master Daniel B. Bruen of New Jersey having died since the Grand Communication of 1879, due announcement was made of the same, and the fraternal sympathy and condolence of the Grand Lodge extended to those more nearly affected by the loss. Past Grand Master Bruen figured unintentionally but conspicuously at the time of the organization of the Phillips Grand Lodge. (See page 288, vol. iii.)

JURISDICTION OVER CANDIDATES.

It was declared by resolution as follows :

Resolved, That the jurisdiction over candidates of a Subordinate Lodge situated outside of the boundaries of the cities of New York and of Brooklyn extends over all persons residing nearer to it than to any other Lodge within such cities, and that a candidate in any other city may apply to the nearest Lodge ; and that to determine which is the nearest Lodge in either case, the measurement of distance be determined by place of the building where such Lodge meets."

So advantageous had appeared the amendment to the Rules of Order pertaining to committee meetings and transacting business prior to the General Session of the Grand Lodge, that the Grand Lodge directed the chairman and members of such committees to be paid at the same rate as representatives during sessions.



Jesse B. Anthony

GRAND MASTER, 1880.

SIX PER CENTUM BONDS.

It was determined by the Grand Lodge to seek the aid of the legislature by the passage of an "Act to enable the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund to issue its bonds to the amount of \$400,000, having ten years to run, and bearing interest at six per cent., to be only used to redeem or exchange the first mortgage bonds now bearing seven per cent. interest."

THE OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

elected, appointed, and installed in 1880, were as follows: Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Master; Horace S. Taylor, Deputy Grand Master; Benjamin Flagler, Senior Grand Warden; William A. Brodie, Junior Grand Warden; John Boyd, Grand Treasurer; James M. Austin, Grand Secretary; Revs. John G. Webster, Charles H. Hall, and J. Bradford Cleaver, Grand Chaplains; Edward L. Gaul, Grand Marshal; George W. Wyckoff, Grand Standard Bearer; Albert G. Goodall, Grand Sword Bearer; Richard D. Alliger, Augustus A. Brush, William A. McIntyre, Thomas Bell, Grand Stewards; John W. Vrooman, Senior Grand Deacon; W. Lincoln Sage, Junior Grand Deacon; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; Robert H. Thomas, Grand Librarian; Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

JESSE B. ANTHONY, GRAND MASTER.

With one or two exceptions, Brother Jesse B. Anthony, was the youngest Grand Master ever elected to preside over the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He was born in the city of Troy in 1836, and his business connections for the most of his life centered in that city. At one time he was the head of the firm of Jesse B. Anthony & Co., and was the President of the Troy Steam Heating Company, and one of the Directors of the Union National Bank. In later years he was connected with the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York City.

Brother Anthony's Masonic life has been well rounded; he was raised in King Solomon's Primitive Lodge, No. 91, in Troy, February 23, 1860; and, after filling all the junior offices, was elected Master in 1867, which position he held for four years. In 1873 he was appointed Deputy of the twelfth Masonic district. In June, 1874, he was elected Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, and was annually re-elected until 1879, when he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and in the following year Grand Master, as above noted.

In Capitular Masonry he received the degrees in Apollo Chapter, No. 48, in 1860, and after serving as Captain of the Host for one term, and as Principal Sojourner for two terms, was elected High Priest in 1872, and filled that office for five consecutive years; he then became the Grand Lecturer in the Grand Chapter of the State. Brother Anthony received the order of the Temple, Knights Templars, in Apollo Commandery, No. 15, in 1863, and served as Commander during 1875-76. In the Cryptic Rite he was received in Blossom Council, No. 14, March 15, 1861, and finally filled the highest office in the Council. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he received his degrees in 1862, and held at times the most prominent offices in the Subordinate Bodies, and was crowned an Inspector General in Boston, August 18, 1874, by the Supreme Council of the Northern jurisdiction. Brother Anthony is a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland in the United States, and in 1893 was placed in the position of Superintendent of the Masonic Home and School at Utica.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF
COLON AND THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Great satisfaction was felt and expressed at the news received from the island of Cuba, incident to the union of the hitherto Grand Lodges of Colon and island of Cuba. This was consummated January 25, 1880. The final election was ordered for the 28th of March, Brother A. Govin to



Tom Boyd

GRAND TREASURER, 1880-1886.

remain Grand Master until that date. The united jurisdiction then contained sixty-five constituted Lodges, two under Dispensation, and a total membership of more than five thousand. There still remained upon the island, however, the Grand Lodge of Santiago de Cuba.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK.

There had been brought from Egypt to the city of New York, by Lieutenant Henry H. Gorringe of the United States Navy, a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, of Brooklyn, New York, a memorable stone, together with the pieces composing its foundation. This stone, weighing forty-three tons, was one of two known as Cleopatra's Needles, which was to adorn the City of New York by being placed in Central Park; the other adds beauty and renown to the city of London, England. Egypt abounds in obelisks or monoliths erected to commemorate some particular event, perpetuate the reputation, or hand down to posterity the glory of some great monarch. The one transferred to New York was one of two originally located at Heliopolis some 3,400 years ago, and afterwards, 23 B.C., removed to Alexandria.

The admirable account of the ceremony and doings of the day on which the corner-stone was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York, furnished for record by the capable and successful Marshal of the Day, Edward M. L. Ehlers, serves as the base for the following record :

On the eighth day of September, invitations were sent by Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorringe, on his own behalf; by Brother William Sherer, on behalf of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, Free and Accepted Masons; and by Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, on behalf of the public-spirited gentleman who had enabled the city to become possessed of so valuable an ornament, to Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, inviting him to lay the corner-stone with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. Two days afterward the Grand Master, then at his home in Troy, responded, accepting the offer, stating he deemed it an

honor extended to the Masonic Fraternity. He then immediately made official announcement to the Masters, Wardens, and brethren of the several Lodges in New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, of such acceptance, and named October 2, 1880, for the services. The brethren generally were earnestly requested to support the officers of the Grand Lodge, and the appointment of Brother Edward M. L. Ehlers as Marshal of the Day announced.

It having been discovered that, on the 2d of October, the unveiling of the statue of Brother Robert Burns, by the Highland Societies of the city and neighborhood, was to occur, and that the Commissioners of the Central Park had already assented to their entering the Park for that purpose, permission was refused to allow the Masonic procession in a body to enter on the same day, or on any other day. Mr. Hurlbert of the daily newspaper called *The World*, and who was deeply interested in the full accomplishment of the erecting the monolith in the Park, explained to the Commissioners that the ceremonies would be abandoned by the Grand Master, unless the Fraternity could enter the Park as an organized body. The afternoon of October 9th was finally settled upon, and consent given by the Commissioners, provided the entrance to the Park should be at Eighty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, almost immediately opposite the Greywache Knoll, from which the ceremonies were to be conducted. The procession was arranged to start from Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue at two o'clock, P.M., and within five minutes thereafter was in motion.

Of all the important and attractive ceremonial events that the Brotherhood has been called upon from time to time to perform, no one has been more remarked and favorably commented upon than that which was witnessed on that beautiful sunny afternoon.

The order of the day designated the Knights Templars as escort, under Eminent George C. Bradley, Acting Grand Captain General, followed by the Lodges of the several districts, under command of the District Deputy Grand Masters.

FORMATION OF COLUMN.

Police.

Right Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, Marshal of the Day.

Staff.

Edward Henry Kent, Chief of Staff.

Brother William H. Corsa.	Brother W. W. Walker.
“ C. Henry King.	“ G. D. Scott.
“ Anthony Yeomans.	“ J. B. Woodward.
“ C. T. McClenachan.	“ W. S. Diller.
“ Thomas Patterson.	“ G. M. Dusenbury.
“ John L. Denton.	“ J. F. Ferguson.
“ C. F. Beatty.	“ William Poillon.
“ Charles Shaw.	“ B. A. Clooney.

Brother Louis Sterne.

Brother James F. Graham, Secretary of Staff.

Escort.

Eminent George C. Bradley, Acting Grand Captain General.

Commanderies.

Columbian,	No. 1.	Bethlehem,	No. 53.
Temple,	“ 2.	York,	“ 55.
Morton,	“ 3.	St. Elmo,	“ 57.
Clinton,	“ 14.	Greenwood,	“ 58.
Palestine,	“ 18.	Adelphic,	“ 59.
De Witt Clinton,	“ 27.	Hugh De Payens,	“ 1.
Manhattan,	“ 31.	of Jersey City.	
Ivanhoe,	“ 36.	Damascus,	“ 5.
Constantine,	“ 48.	of Newark, N. J.	

Grand Commandery Officers in Carriages.

Right Eminent George W. Walgrove, Grand Commander.
 Sir Horace W. Brockway, Acting Deputy Grand Commander.

Eminent Robert Macoy, Grand Recorder.

“ Charles Aikman, Grand Senior Warden.

“ Peter Forester, Grand Junior Warden.

First Division.

Edward H. Frame, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

Cornucopia, Mispah, Long Island City, Anchor, Advance.

Second Division.

John H. Bonnington, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

Marsh, Baltic, Progressive, Corner Stone, Greenpoint, Star of Hope, Cassia, Hill Grove, Tyrian, Tuscan, Manuel, Euclid, Ridgewood, Anthon.

Third Division.

Frederick H. Wight, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

Anglo-Saxon, Brooklyn, Lexington, Star of Bethlehem, Long Island, Zeredatha, Nassau, Mistletoe, Cambridge, Sanctorum.

Fourth Division.

Frederick R. S. Drake, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

St. John's, Holland, Lodge of Antiquity, Prince of Orange, Pioneer, Albion, Benevolent, Dirigo, Howard, Concord, Manhattan, La Fayette, Mariners', Naval, Lodge of Strict Observance, Manitou, Ocean.

Fifth Division.

William D. Nichols, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

Atlantic, Independent, Darcy, Lebanon, York, Silentia, Templar, Palestine, Cyrus, Enterprise, Pacific, Keystone, Hope, Constitution, Eureka, Polar Star, Arcana, John D. Willard, Chancellor Walworth.

Sixth Division.

John W. Coburn, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

Mystic Tie, Metropolitan, Arcturus, Sylvan Grove, Doric, Henry Clay, George Washington, Continental, Atlas, Neptune, Amity, Acacia, Putnam, Puritan, Lily, Sagamore, City, Crescent, Mosaic, Franklin, Hiram, Kane.

Seventh Division.

Horatio W. P. Hodson, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

Greenwich, Harlem, Columbian, Ionic, Tecumseh, Corinthian, Manahatta, Pyramid, Park, Architect, Normal, Monitor, Americus, Gramercy, Guiding Star, St. Cecile, Globe, Tabernacle, Evangelist, Astor, Ivanhoe, Perfect Ashlar, Citizens', Girard, Prudence, Scotia, Copestone.

Eighth Division.

Cyrus O. Hubbell, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

Knickerbocker, Bunting, Livingston, Merchants', Gavel, Ancient, Charity, Bethel, Veritas, Star of Cuba, Pentalpha, Shakespeare, Justice, Centennial, Golden Rule.

Ninth Division.

James Davis, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

Richmond, Huguenot, Tompkins, Beacon Light.

Tenth Division.

Antonio Gonzalez, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

L'Union Française, La Sincérité, La Fraternidad, Garibaldi, L'Universal.

Eleventh Division.

F. de Malignon, District Deputy Grand Master.

Lodges.

Hermann, United Brothers, Beethoven, Solon.
Anglo-Saxon Lodge, William Sherer, Master.

The Lodges were formed in sections of six, with intervals of four feet. Jewels and batons were worn, but staves and banners were not carried. The brethren were all in dark clothing, with white gloves and aprons. Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templars, of Troy, New York, Eminent Theodore E. Haselhurst commanding, was the special escort to the Grand Master.

The officers of the Grand Lodge formed in the following order :

Edward L. Gaul, Grand Marshal.

John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant.

W. Lincoln Sage, Junior Grand Deacon.

John W. Vrooman, Senior Grand Deacon.

Richard D. Alliger, Grand Steward.

Thomas Bell, Grand Steward.

J. Bradford Prince, as Grand Steward.

Theophilus Pratt, as Grand Steward.

Albert G. Goodall, Grand Sword Bearer.

George W. Wyckoff, Grand Standard Bearer.

Reverend J. Bradford Cleaver, Grand Chaplain.

Reverend Charles H. Hall, Grand Chaplain.

Fred B. Heald, Deputy Grand Master, nineteenth Masonic district.

William E. Hopkins, Deputy Grand Master, seventeenth Masonic district.

Edward F. Grose, Deputy Grand Master, thirteenth Masonic district.

Daniel W. Tallcott, Deputy Grand Master, twelfth Masonic district.

Z. Dederick, Trustee Hall and Asylum Fund.

H. Farrington, Trustee Hall and Asylum Fund.
Edwin Gates, as Trustee Hall and Asylum Fund.
William T. Woodruff, Commissioner of Appeals.
James E. Morrison, Past Grand Marshal.
Charles S. Arthur, Past Grand Treasurer.
Daniel Sickles, Past Grand Junior Warden.
John W. Simons, Joseph D. Evans, Stephen H. Johnson,
Edmund L. Judson, and Charles Roome, Past Grand Masters.
L. N. Greenleaf, Grand Master, Colorado.
James M. Austin, Grand Secretary.
John Boyd, Grand Treasurer.
William A. Brodie, Junior Grand Warden.
J. Edward Simmons as Senior Grand Warden.
Horace S. Taylor, Deputy Grand Master.
Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Master.

The procession extended from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second Street, and numbered over nine thousand. The bands of music were numerous. The crowds on the line of march were unusual, and in the Park were so dense that the services of the policemen were practically useless in keeping the spectators out of the spaces reserved for the ceremonies.

The Grand Chaplain, Charles H. Hall, offered an invocation to the Deity. The Grand Secretary, James M. Austin, announced the contents of the box deposited in the stone, which was duly laid in accordance with the prescribed ritual. The Grand Master then delivered an address admirable as to history and to Masonry, after which the Grand Chaplain, Reverend J. Bradford Cleaver, pronounced the benediction, and the Lodges were dismissed.

CHAPTER XI.

1881-1890.

1881.

THE CENTENARY.

“Time hurries on with a resistless, unremitting stream.”

ON the 7th of June, 1881, the Grand Master, Jesse B. Anthony, with the above quotation opened his address, at Masonic Hall, to the representatives of 713 Lodges, or a constituency of 71,788 brethren. This was a falling-off of over one thousand in the membership from that of the preceding year, although the comparative number of initiates was slightly greater. The receipts, however, were about the same, and the reduction of the debt \$32,202.64.

The Grand Master, referring to the centennial year, stated that “the occasion was one in which all felt a degree of pride, and it remained for the brethren to make this session remarkable for the disposition shown to work in all things not for personal aims, but for the good of the whole;” and alluded especially to the kindly reception tendered him as Grand Master, March 30th, by Brother Albert G. Goodall, Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge, at his residence, whereat the Grand Officers had assembled to do him honor. The Grand Master also congratulated the brethren on the spirit of harmony that prevailed everywhere with the Grand Lodges of the Union, with the exception of the difference with Connecticut, which was rapidly becoming a “misunderstanding of the past.” With the foreign world, matters remained *in statu quo*, and were likely so to continue as to France, Hamburg, and Germany.

The Grand Master devoted some attention to a difficulty existing between

SHEKOMEKO LODGE, NO. 458, AND WARREN LODGE, NO. 32.

The controversy was as to geographical jurisdiction, Warren Lodge having accepted and initiated certain candidates living at Bangall, against which Shekomeko Lodge protested to the Grand Master, who made a decision favorable to Warren Lodge.

1. Warren Lodge, No. 32, was originally located by its Charter at Pine Plains. In 1861 it removed to Lafayettesville, and in 1864 to Schultzville. At each removal it obtained the consent of the Grand Lodge previous thereto; in neither case did it obtain the consent of the Lodges whose jurisdiction was to be affected thereby.

2. Shekomeko Lodge, No. 458, was originally located by its Charter at Mabbettsville, and in 1870 removed to Washington Hollow; and to this removal the Grand Lodge and all the Lodges whose jurisdiction was to be affected by the change consented, including Warren Lodge, No. 32, which was then, as in 1881, located at Schultzville.

3. When Shekomeko Lodge, No. 458, petitioned Warren Lodge, No. 32, for leave to remove to Washington Hollow, it virtually conceded, by its own act, in asking the aforesaid consent, that the territory of Bangall, now in dispute, belonged to Warren Lodge.

4. Warren Lodge has recently received the petitions of certain candidates from Bangall, and proposes to confer the degrees upon them. Shekomeko Lodge asks that it be restrained from conferring the degrees upon such candidates, claiming that Warren Lodge, never having obtained the consent of the Lodges abutting on its original jurisdiction, must be declared to be (for the purpose of determining its jurisdiction) located at Pine Plains; and that Warren Lodge's removals must be regarded as only temporary locations for the *purpose of meeting within its original jurisdiction, and not extending or changing it.*

5. Prior to March 19, 1878, several litigations took place between the Lodges, involving the very question at issue, i.e., the jurisdiction of the two Lodges over this place; and on the last-mentioned date, at a meeting held before Most Worshipful Joseph J. Couch, Grand Master, an agreement was entered into and duly signed by the representatives of the two Lodges in an official capacity as Masters of the said Lodges.

It is not within the scope of this general history to follow out the long and clear argument of the Grand Master, or that of the distinguished committee sustaining the Grand Master, notwithstanding its importance in the decision which determined other mooted questions of local jurisdiction.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge at its session in 1880, the Grand Master appointed a committee consisting of Brothers Horace S. Taylor, Edward M. L. Ehlers, and James W. Bowden to make arrangements for the exercises in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of New York. These trusted officers discharged their duties as herein recorded.

On the evening of June 7th, 1881, according to previous arrangements, the Grand Lodge assembled at the Academy of Music, in the city of New York, for the purpose of celebrating its one hundredth anniversary.

There were present the Grand Master, Jesse B. Anthony, the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and other Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers, representatives and members of the Grand Lodge, representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges, together with a number of distinguished brethren from other jurisdictions, and members of the Craft, with their wives and friends.

The Grand Lodge was honored by the presence of Brother General Albert Pike, of Washington, District of Columbia; Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master; Conrad B. Day, Deputy Grand Master; Thomas R. Patton, Grand Treasurer; and

Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Thomas Vincent, Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island; Robert Bingham, Senior Grand Warden of Grand Lodge of North Carolina; Edwin Wright, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Charles Inglesby, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of South Carolina, and representative of this Grand Lodge near that of South Carolina; and William B. Isaacs, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Virginia.

The exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain.

The intellectual pleasures of the event were enhanced by vocal and instrumental music by distinguished artists, and by an orchestra under the direction of Dr. Leopold Damrosch.

The Grand Master's address was properly and necessarily narrative and statistical, embracing a synopsis of the contents of preceding pages of this history. He opened his address by saying:

"We have come forth to-night in honor of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, which has reached its centennial of the authority originally issued to constitute the organization. The centennial year of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York is an important epoch in its history, worthy of commemoration; and while I can but imperfectly sketch the history of the past, crowded as it is with Masonic events of interest to us, yet such as it is, I present it to you in the hope that 'The memory of the past shall be a guide in our path to light,' and may we ever

' Let the fondest memories steal
Across our hearts, in weal and woe,
Of those who wrought with noble zeal,
Through all these hundred years.'"

THE ORATION

was delivered by Brother Frank R. Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of Appeals, who in subsequent years became

Grand Master. We transfer much of the oration to these pages :

“Standing upon the dividing line which separates the first century of labor of the Sovereign and Independent Grand Lodge of New York from the time to come, thought extends itself backward into the past, and forward into the future, over a field too vast to be surveyed, however slightly, within the limited time at our command.

Were we to attempt to trace the growth or history of Masonry, our minds would be carried back to distant periods, far off in the mists of time, whose records have come imperfectly down to us, graven upon the monuments or painted in the tombs of the dead representatives of civilizations long since extinct, telling us of cities whose magnificence is almost beyond our comprehension ; of dynasties swaying the destinies of countless millions of men ; of achievements in architecture and the arts, which even our wonderful progress has not been able fully to rival—all which are but memories.

Were imagination, at our bidding, to clothe the phantasms of the past with a temporary life, marshal the innumerable hosts of men long departed, rebuild the cities, seat the dead kings upon their thrones, and restore the lost peoples to their possessions, how many gorgeous visions would pass before us, each representing a page in the history of the world, and each disclosing a part of the history of Masonry.

We should be carried back to the early ages when, upon the Egyptian plains, before the erection of Egypt's earliest monuments, the Shepherd Kings first worshiped Isis and Osiris ; to the time of the Phœnicians, whose Masons reared the splendid temples of Sidon and Tyre ; to the era of that noble race whose impassioned eloquence, deep philosophy, and glorious literature made the name of Greece immortal ; to the days where lived a mighty city, throned on seven hills, sending forth her armies and conquering the nations, until all the world trembled at the name of Rome. All these, and many more of the nations now fallen, would require more than a passing notice, before even an

outline could be given of the history of the Masonic Institution.

But the discussion of that history is not the chief purpose of this assemblage.

We meet, not to learn the origin or trace the progress of Masonry, but to commemorate in a fitting manner the fact, that, during the past one hundred years, while upon this continent a few feeble States have developed into a mighty nation, and the city in which we assemble has changed from an insignificant town to a splendid metropolis, the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, keeping ample pace with the progress of the times, has grown in stature until now, instead of the few scattered Lodges and the few hundred members of a century ago, there are within the State of New York more than a hundred thousand men whose vows have been registered before its sacred altar ; and there assemble to-day, from every part of this great jurisdiction, which extends over a territory of nearly fifty thousand square miles, the Masters of more than seven hundred Lodges, to participate in the proceedings at the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge ; while within this country there now exist some fifty Grand Lodges, each exercising absolute and exclusive Masonic sovereignty within the territory over which it rules, regulating an active membership of more than half a million brethren, working under substantially the same forms, and obedient to the same general laws.

The hundred years just past have been crowded with notable events, to an extent unknown in any corresponding period of time of which we have a record. Prosperous States and thriving cities have arisen in the place of primeval forests and uninhabited wilds ; the progress in literature, science, and the arts has been such as the wildest enthusiast a century ago would not have dreamed of ; the inventive genius of the age has given to man an almost absolute mastery over the earth, and knowledge has been disseminated to an extent never paralleled.

If we consider the marvelous achievements of man during the period within which the Grand Lodge of New York has

existed, how impossible it is, even faintly, to conjecture the progress which may be made during a period of corresponding length in the future.

Among the many thoughts which arise on an occasion so rare and so impressive as this, none seems so absorbing as that which points to the reason for the vast and long-continued power of this Institution, which rules not by force, but by a moral sway ; and whose potency, increasing with enlightenment and advancing with civilization, yet exists where enlightenment and civilization are unknown.

Its forms and ceremonies change with the manners and customs of men ; not so its principles and philosophy. Whether imparted among the gloom of the rock-cut temples of Elephanta, revealed with all the gorgeous pomp of Eleusis, spoken simply within the hallowed groves of the Druids, or disclosed during the performance of rites more suited to the present state of the human mind, the principles of Masonry, in whatever changing tongues, and with whatever varying forms made known, are as undying and as immutable as the principle of immortality.

Before our posterity shall assemble to celebrate the recurrence of the event we to-night commemorate, what extensions of human thought may have occurred ! What feats, now considered impossible, been accomplished ! What new possibilities presented themselves to men ! How many things, now accepted as true, been proved to be false ! This country will doubtless then contain fully two hundred millions of people, not held in ignorance, as such vast masses have been in other countries and other times, but civilized and enlightened to a degree never before equaled, and perhaps never in the future to be excelled ; bringing to bear at every point the concentrated energy and knowledge of such a host ; calling into competition so many minds ; uniting into one great national feeling the hearts of so many freemen ; all worshipping the Creator with a reverence, perhaps more enlightened, though not more devout, than ours ; and all to be directed by the master spirits to the attainment of the exalted purposes which will arise in such an age.

In the ideal Craftsman, knowing no higher law than the dictates of his own unsullied conscience, seeking no higher skill than comes from simple rectitude, and in the highest degree free to think and act according to the dictates of his own intelligent will, we see, indeed, the ideal man.”

The services were formal, but highly enjoyable, and after further orchestral music the great concourse of people retired to their homes.

STATISTICS.

A few general statistics at the commencement of this eleventh decade of the existence of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York are herewith given :

1861, Number of Lodges, 478 ;	members registered,	30,835
1871, “ 656	“	77,079
1876, “ 715	“	83,594
1881, “ 713	“	71,788

The returns for 1881 in detail were as follows :

Number of Lodges in the State.....	713
Number represented at Annual Communication.....	672
Number Initiated.....	2,860
Number Passed.....	2,785
Number Raised.....	2,736
Number of Affiliations.....	705
Number of Rejections.....	571
Number of Dimissions.....	967
Number of Expulsions.....	21
Number of Suspensions.....	4
Number Unaffiliated for Non-payment of Dues.....	3,378
Number of Restorations to Membership.....	883
Number of Deaths.....	881
Number of Entered Apprentices, May 1, 1881.	1,358
Number of Fellow Crafts, May 1, 1881.....	801
Number of Master Masons, May 1, 1881.....	69,629
Total.....	71,788

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS IN GRAND LODGES OF UNITED STATES,

prepared by Grand Master Josiah H. Drummond of Maine:

	Grand Lodges. 1881.	Totals. 1881.	Grand Lodges. 1880.	Totals. 1880.
Members	54	567,128	54	573,317
Raised	53	21,885	52	19,685
Admissions, etc.....	53	18,746	53	17,523
Dimissions.....	54	17,362	54	1,102
Expulsions.....	49	808	51	929
Suspensions.....	36	257	42	464
“ non-payment of dues	53	19,250	54	23,210
Deaths	54	6,899	54	7,113
Rejections.....	29	3,434	30	3,615

.The figures under the heading “Grand Lodges” should be understood to mean the number of bodies reporting.

JOHN OMBONY, DEPUTY NINTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

One of the most retiring, unassuming officers of the Grand Lodge was Deputy John Ombony of the ninth Masonic district, who died at Peekskill, January 31, 1881, aged seventy-one years.

Right Worshipful Brother Ombony was made a Mason in Cortlandt Lodge, No. 189, in 1860, elected Junior Warden in 1861, Senior Warden in 1862, and Master in 1863-64. He received the Capitular degrees in Buckingham Chapter, No. 174, at Sing Sing, in 1865, and assisted in organizing Mohegan Chapter, No. 221, in 1868; he was the first High Priest of that Chapter, which office he held for five consecutive years. Right Worshipful Brother Ombony received the Cryptic degrees in the year 1868, in De Witt Clinton Council, No. 22, at Albany; in 1871 he assisted in the formation of Peekskill Council, No. 55; he was elected the Master, and officiated as such seven years, holding the office at

the time of his death. He received the orders of knight-hood in Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, in 1870, and at the time of his death was a member of Westchester Commandery, No. 42, located at Sing Sing.

ROBERT H. THOMAS, GRAND LIBRARIAN,

died on the morning of June 6, 1881.

The brother was a Past Master of Kane Lodge, No. 454. Ever an active worker in all that pertains to the Craft, he was appointed Grand Librarian in 1876, and served four years. It was not only congenial to his taste, but was also regarded by him as a labor of love.

He was buried with Masonic honors by his brethren of Kane Lodge, assisted by the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, and a large delegation of the representatives in attendance at the Annual Session.

VETERAN FREDERICK AUGUST VON MENSCH, REPRESENTATIVE
NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF SAXONY,

born January 24, 1798, died February 24, 1881. Brother von Mensch was appointed Grand Representative in 1845. He was a native of Dresden, but established himself in New York City in 1824. In 1826, the King of Saxony appointed him Consul for the United States. At the time of his death he was Consul-General for Uruguay, Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine Republic.

During his residence in New York City, Brother von Mensch was brought to Masonic light in Albion Lodge, No. 107 (No. 26), on the 17th of March, 1825, and remained a member of the Lodge until about 1832 or 1834.

After removal to his native city he affiliated, October 27, 1842, with the "Lodge of Three Swords," and was soon called to fill various honorable positions in his Lodge.

Thus Albion Lodge, No. 26, in which he was initiated, made him an honorary member; the same distinction was bestowed on him by the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11; Strict

Observance, No. 94; German Union, No. 54; Pythagoras, No. 86; and Fessler, No. 576. The last evidence of brotherly love, esteem, and regard, however, the certificate of honorary membership from King Solomon's Lodge, No. 279, arrived in Dresden after the venerable brother had forever closed his eyes.

A number of brethren who, in 1875, were about to apply for a Charter to form a new Lodge, determined to testify their veneration and love for Brother von Mensch, and applied for and obtained permission from the Grand Master to give to the young Lodge the honorable name of "von Mensch," an act by which they honored themselves.

The exalted methods of Brother von Mensch were also fully recognized in his own country. He was elected honorary Master, in 1868, by the Lodge with which he was then affiliated, an honorary member of the Lodge "Zum Goldenen Apfel," and the Grand Lodge of Saxony testified to his ability, zeal, and integrity of purpose, by appointing him Grand Senior—a distinction rarely bestowed.

ANDREW E. SUFFERN, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF APPEALS.

Brother Suffern was born at Suffern, December 24, 1827; graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1848; studied law at the Ballston Spa Law School, from which he graduated about 1850. He commenced the practice of law at his native place, whence he came to Haverstraw about 1853, was appointed District Attorney the same year, and held that office until he became County Judge in 1860.

Right Worshipful Brother Suffern was made a Mason in Stony Point Lodge, No. 313, in 1857; he was elected Secretary in 1859, Junior Warden in 1868, Senior Warden in 1869, Master in 1870, 1871, and 1878. He was District Deputy Grand Master of the tenth Masonic district in 1871, 1872, and 1873. He was also a member of Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, New York City; and of Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, of Newburg.

Brother Suffern died March 16, 1881, and his mortal remains were laid at rest on the 19th, at Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack. He made his first appearance in the Grand Lodge in 1870, as the representative of Stony Point Lodge, No. 313; and under the provision of the new Constitution in 1873, which organized the present Board of Appeals, he was appointed chief commissioner by Grand Master C. G. Fox.

Of his discharge of the duties of that most important office it is almost needless to speak. Eminently fitted for the work assigned him, by reason of his legal training and profession, he brought to the performance of his duties a clear and correct judgment, a keen perception of analysis, a thorough knowledge of Masonic law, a well-trained intellect, and a determination to mete out justice impartially; he possessed the faculty of presenting the legal aspect of a case in review, in a manner which could be easily comprehended by those who were not thoroughly conversant with legal phraseology; and his reports will long stand as a proud record of the conscientious discharge of duty and sound judgment. In the death of Brother Suffern the Fraternity lost one of its most devoted members, the Grand Lodge one of its brightest jewels, and his associates in the Commission one who was never arrogant, but who, after consideration of the case under appeal, would present its salient points and say, "Brethren, let us counsel together."

The vacancy, by reason of death, in the office of Chief Commissioner of Appeals, was filled by the appointment of Brother Frank R. Lawrence, a lawyer and brother of marked judicial ability.

Stephen H. Johnson, Grand Master, died July 19, 1881.

James M. Austin of New York City, Grand Secretary, died December 3, 1881. (See p. 466, vol. iii.)

David P. White of Utica, Past District Deputy, died June 19, 1881.

Cornelius Esselstyn of Hudson, Commissioner of Appeals, died July 3, 1881.

SHAKESPEARE LODGE AND THE PENNSYLVANIA INTERDICT.

A Mr. T. H. Tobias, who had been rejected by Allegheny Lodge, No. 223, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was accepted and initiated by Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, New York City. Pennsylvania complained of the invasion of jurisdiction, and much correspondence and annoyance ensued.

Charges were preferred in Shakespeare Lodge against Tobias on February 17, 1881, and a Commission appointed; but as a portion of the evidence had been taken during the absence of one of the Commissioners, the complaint was dismissed, and new charges preferred July 21st following, and a new Commission appointed. On October 25th, the Commission reported the charges not proven, and acquitted the accused.

Upon inquiry by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania as to what had been done, he was furnished with a full report. On the 6th of February, 1882, a further communication was received by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which, on December 26, 1881, held an Annual Communication, and received a full statement, with an addendum, that "Shakespeare Lodge had refused to take action on the request and evidence presented to a committee thereof, to show that the person so initiated by it had been rejected in Pennsylvania;" whereupon it was unanimously resolved that the Right Worshipful Grand Master be requested to issue his edict prohibiting "any Lodge in this jurisdiction from receiving as a visitor any member of Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New York, and that he also forbid any member hailing from a Lodge in Pennsylvania visiting Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, and that he transmit this action of Grand Lodge in the premises to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New York."

The Grand Master of New York insisted that Allegheny Lodge, as well as the Grand Master, had full knowledge of both trials of Brother Tobias, and on the first trial two witnesses were sent from Pennsylvania, and on the second trial

the authorities were invited to furnish evidence, but declined to do so.

A special committee consisting of Brothers Edmund L. Judson, Joseph D. Evans, Stephen M. Wright, John Hodge, and Julius J. Frank, made a thorough examination, and reported the facts as above as to the first trial. That at the second trial the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania refused to furnish evidence again, for the reason set forth in the following letter from the Grand Secretary, which was in reply to a communication from Grand Master Taylor to Hon. Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and which closed stating :

“That Shakespeare Lodge, so far from refusing to take action, *had taken action* in the only way known in such cases, by placing the brother upon trial. I regard the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in this matter as very extraordinary, and I should be glad to have you explain fully of what the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania complains.”

Grand Secretary Michael Nisbet replied :

“OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1882.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND DEAR BROTHER : By direction of the Right Worshipful Grand Master, as will be seen by the inclosed letter from him to you, I give you the following reasons why this Grand Lodge is dissatisfied with the result in the case of T. H. Tobias, a rejected applicant in this jurisdiction.

The evident indisposition of Lodge No. 750, in your jurisdiction, to enter into an investigation of the case, as evidenced by frivolous pretexts for delay on its part, it having stated what evidence was required, which was furnished to it, and then demanding additional evidence, which was specified by it, which was also furnished, and again as conclusive evidence was furnished of the charge, in again demanding other evidence.

In the treatment accorded our witnesses before the Commission appointed to investigate the case, who have stated they were treated as if they were the culprits.

By one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the case absenting himself from the meetings of the Commission, and, after our witnesses had been sent from the extreme western limit of our jurisdiction to New York, at considerable expense to this Grand Lodge, and had fully identified the Tobias of Lodge No. 750 as the Tobias who had been rejected in this jurisdiction, and proving the fact of his rejection by oral and documentary testimony, having the investigation quashed on the technical reason of such absence.

By again, at a subsequent hearing of the case, when we had declined to put our Grand Lodge to an additional expense by again sending witnesses to New York to repeat the evidence already in possession of the proper authorities, in ignoring that testimony. And in the disposition evinced by a large number of the brethren of Lodge No. 750 to shield one, then and now a member of that Lodge, in utter disregard of the principles underlying the superstructure of our fraternity.

Yours fraternally,

MICHAEL NISBET, Grand Secretary.

TO HORACE S. TAYLOR, Grand Master of Masons of New York."

The Special Committee of the Grand Lodge of New York then proceeded to say, that, by reason of the default on the part of Pennsylvania, no evidence was presented on the part of the prosecution, and the trial terminated in the judgment upon the evidence put in by the defence.

It thus appears that the statement recited in the preamble to the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and on which the edict of non-intercourse was issued by the Right Worshipful Grand Master, to the effect that Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, "had refused to take action on the request and evidence presented to the Committee of Shakespeare Lodge," is not sustained by the facts of the case.

In conclusion, your Committee recommend that the answer hereto annexed, sent by the Grand Secretary of Pennsylvania to a communication of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, be referred to the Most Worshipful Grand Master for an investigation of the allegations therein contained, concerning the conduct of Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, and its commission on and in connection with the trial of Brother T. H. Tobias, when he shall be officially informed that the edict of the Right Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania is removed.

The subject by resolution then went to the Committee on Jurisprudence to report in 1883, which it did, stating :

The primary question at issue was one of *identity*, as to which, no conclusion had been reached, no determination upon the merits had been arrived at. No evidence was furnished on the second trial, in consequence of the expense of attending witnesses, Pennsylvania claiming that the testimony produced on the first trial should have been used on the second ; but this Shakespeare Lodge declined. Then followed the interdict.

In 1883 the Committee recommended the adoption of this resolution :

Resolved, That when the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania shall have withdrawn its edict against Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, the Grand Master of New York be, and is hereby, authorized to re-open the case, and to draw upon the Grand Treasurer for the expense of obtaining such evidence as Pennsylvania may have to offer in relation thereto.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania promptly withdrew its edict, and Shakespeare Lodge was ordered to re-open the case. After a thorough re-investigation of the whole matter, a result was reached which was entirely satisfactory to Pennsylvania, and the Grand Lodge so expressed itself.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, NO. 652, SURRENDERS.

The Warrant of Perseverance Lodge, No. 652, was surrendered to the Grand Lodge, through District Deputy

Cyrus O. Hubbell. A number of members and others petitioned for a Dispensation of revival, which was denied, as the old Lodge owed several hundred dollars to the Hall and Asylum Fund.

VIOLATIONS OF JURISDICTIONS.

Pilgrim Lodge, No. 179, of New York, initiated George Fuch, who had been rejected in Humboldt Lodge, No. 114, Paterson, New Jersey. Due acknowledgments and apology were made in this instance, and the fee returned.

Similar complaints by New York Lodges, with satisfactory results, were made against outside domestic Lodges, and local Lodges within the State.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS IN FRIENDLY CONFLICT.

Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 441, complained of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 703, of Chicago, Illinois, for conferring degrees on George W. Cothran, a rejected candidate of that Lodge. The Grand Master of Illinois made answer to the Grand Master of New York, that "the evidence showed that St. Andrew's Lodge was in error through ignorance, and not maliciousness, and the Master of St. Andrew's Lodge expresses his sincere regret, and his loyalty to the laws and usages of the Fraternity."

The Grand Master of Illinois stated that he would forward a reprimand, to be delivered by the District Deputy Grand Master, and placed on the minutes of the Lodge, and hoped that this would prove satisfactory to the Grand Master of New York and to the Lodge of the Ancient Landmarks. Grand Master Horace S. Taylor, in his annual address, stated: "This reply of the Grand Master of Illinois I forwarded to the Lodge of the Ancient Landmarks on the 12th of September, 1881, and expressed the hope that it would be satisfactory." This was a distinct admission that the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was satisfactory to the Grand Master, and through him to the Grand Lodge, *ad interim* of its sessions; and so far ended the matter.

But on February 16, 1882, a communication was received by the Grand Master from the Lodge, with the request that it should be transmitted to the Grand Master of Illinois. This the Grand Master declined to do, and so reported to the Grand Lodge, which approved his course; but by resolution declared "a very grave offense had been committed," and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the matter of the complaint of the Lodge of the Ancient Landmarks against St. Andrew's Lodge of Chicago, Illinois, be referred to the Most Worshipful Grand Master for such action, if any, not inconsistent with the foregoing principle, as after a careful examination of the subject may seem to him expedient and proper."

The Grand Master then transmitted the action of New York to the Grand Master of Illinois, which was by him sent to a Committee, who reported among other things the above facts, and that "the Grand Lodge of New York, by its Most Worshipful Grand Master, had conveyed to Ancient Landmarks Lodge, with his approval, the disposition made of the aforesaid complaint against St. Andrew's Lodge, not only by letter to complainant, bearing date the twenty-first day of September, 1881, but by a like communication of about the same date, and of the same tenor, to the then Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in this jurisdiction. Thus becoming acquainted with these facts, your Commissioners feel that courtesy to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New York estops a renewal of the inquisition that the resolution before mentioned contemplates."

In the final reply, the Grand Master of Illinois, Daniel M. Browning, said: "I must therefore find, as did Most Worshipful Brother Scott, 'that the grievance complained of was not intentionally or willfully committed;' and while I regret exceedingly this violation of the rights of your jurisdiction, and of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, and am desirous of making such reparation as may be made, I cannot agree with the brethren of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, 'that George W. Cothran should be declared a clandestine Mason,' nor 'that a reprimand is no punishment at all.' I presume you agree

with me that a regular Lodge cannot do clandestine work. Of reprimand as a proper punishment for Masonic offenses, I will say that it has long been the law and practice of this jurisdiction, and has proved effective."

GRAND OFFICERS FOR 1881-1882

were elected and appointed as follows: Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master; Benjamin Flagler, Deputy Grand Master; William A. Brodie, Senior Grand Warden; John W. Vrooman, Junior Grand Warden; John Boyd, Grand Treasurer; James M. Austin, Grand Secretary; Reverends John G. Webster, Charles H. Hall, and Charles W. Camp, Grand Chaplains; Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Marshal; Edward P. Campbell, Grand Standard Bearer; Thomas G. Rigney, Grand Sword Bearer; Cortland Lake, Millard Van Blaricom, David M. Rankin, Frank Magee, Grand Stewards; Stephen M. Wright, Senior Grand Deacon; W. Lincoln Sage, Junior Grand Deacon; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; William F. Costenbader, Grand Librarian; Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

(For sketch of Grand Master Taylor, see *post*, 1884.)

MISCELLANEOUS USE OF MASONIC HALL.

A practice having thoughtlessly crept in of letting the main room of Masonic Hall for miscellaneous purposes, so long as the rent was forthcoming and so much was garnered into the coffers as against the debt, became a question of such proportions that Grand Master Anthony, in his annual address, called attention thereto, and stated that it would be much more creditable to the Craft if the Hall was used only for Masonic purposes. The Grand Lodge subsequently passed a resolution that the trustees be requested to rent the room for Masonic purposes, musical entertainments, lectures, and sacred services only.

A minor matter, but one of importance at all times to the Fraternity, was the propriety and usefulness of the preser-



Fraturnally Yours
Horace S. Taylor

GRAND MASTER, 1881.

vation, by the Secretaries of Lodges, of the original petitions of candidates. It is an essential protection to a Lodge under many circumstances.

THE BOARD OF RELIEF.

Extended reports by the Board of Relief were annual. In 1881 it was shown that receipts from all sources were \$1,514.84; disbursements for charity, \$804.18; while the Secretary was paid \$300, and other expenses were \$52.90. This left enough to continue the expenses of the Board for another year if there were no receipts for charity.

To show the operations and usefulness of the Board for ten years from the date of its inception, the following tabular statement will explain :

YEARS ENDING MAY 14.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.	TOTAL DIS- BURSEMENTS.	APPLICATIONS.		EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITY.
			Received.	Relieved	
1881	\$1,792.04	\$1,434.29	356	204	\$804.18
1882	1,535.46	1,037.58	222	112	673.00
1883	1,463.35	1,391.97	272	156	1,047.10
1884	1,364.08	1,723.81	323	203	1,389.32
1885	1,638.17	1,480.40	330	207	1,128.48
1886	1,528.36	1,316.09	281	165	970.00
1887	1,570.19	1,261.77	222	137	900.00
1888	1,410.11	1,356.88	249	152	961.56
1889	1,927.80	1,830.92	275	171	1,427.21
1890	1,846.72	1,574.77	265	175	1,084.30
Totals,	\$16,076.28	\$14,408.48	2,795	1,682	\$10,385.15

The advantages claimed for the existence of the Board were set forth in the following formula :

1. It keeps applicants away from Lodges.
2. It has more time and better opportunities to investigate cases.
3. Its delegates and officers gain much experience, and are therefore better qualified to judge as to the merits and needs of each case.

4. It discovers impostors, and publishes them as such.
5. It assumes the responsibility of Masonic charitable relief, and acts as the almoner of the Lodges contributing to it.
6. It reduces the actual cost of charitable disbursement to the minimum.
7. It acts promptly and effectively in cases in which single Lodges could not conveniently act.
8. It has sums of money in hand to accomplish purposes that Lodges are not justified in undertaking.
9. Its system is such that adequate relief can be afforded at any hour, on any day of the week.
10. It furnishes employment to a large number of applicants, and places tools in their hands to enable them to earn their own livelihood. In short, what the Lodges, in the nature of things, cannot do, the Board of Relief can do for them.

The President, Joseph J. Little, in 1884, set forth his plan for anticipating the establishment of an Asylum, which was so pressingly needed, thus :

“With a fund of \$25,000 or \$50,000, which can be easily raised by voluntary contributions, as there are many Masons throughout this city and State who would gladly contribute to such a fund if undertaken under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, a home or asylum could at once be established. It could be supported for a few years, until such time as the income of the Temple may be available for this purpose, either by voluntary contributions of individuals, or of Lodges throughout the city and State, as this Board has been, or by a small annual assessment, not to exceed ten cents for each member of the Fraternity. Should the Asylum be established as herein suggested, and should this latter plan of present support be adopted, it would require but one dollar from each member of the Craft in ten years ; not a large sum when we consider that it would keep hundreds of the widows and orphans of our unfortunate brethren from the sufferings of sickness and poverty—perhaps of brethren who, in life, were very generous to the Craft, and

whose presence with us in the Lodge was always welcome and sought for."

CONSUMMATION OF MEMBERSHIP BY AN ADJOINING BROTHER.

A decision of the Grand Master in 1881 defined what consummated membership in a Lodge by an adjoining brother, which decision was approved by the Grand Lodge.

"A brother does not lose his membership in his former Lodge, until he consummates his membership in the accepting Lodge, which is by signing the by-laws.

The mere fact that a Lodge has granted a dimit to a brother to enable him to join another Lodge jurisdiction, does not terminate his membership therein until two things have been accomplished.

1. The member must consummate his membership in the other Lodge, i.e., sign the by-laws.

2. Having done so, on receipt of a notice from the accepting Lodge of that fact, then his dimit becomes operative, and his membership is terminated in his former Lodge.

Thus it will be evident that a Lodge granting a dimit to enable a member to join another Lodge in this jurisdiction, must retain his name on the roll of membership until notice is received from the accepting Lodge that he has consummated membership therein."

PORTRAIT OF GRAND SECRETARY JAMES M. AUSTIN.

Brother Edward M. L. Ehlers of Continental Lodge, on behalf of many brethren of the jurisdiction, presented to the Grand Lodge a portrait in oil of James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, which was accepted by the Grand Master on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer reported the receipts for the year to be \$83,556.55, but the receipts of the trustees were reported as \$95,271.68.

TEMPLE LODGE, NO. 14,

of Albany, upon request, received from the Grand Lodge a duplicate Warrant for ordinary use, the original valuable instrument signed by Robert R. Livingston, Grand Master, and De Witt Clinton, Junior Grand Warden, being much worn by long and constant use.

FIVE WARRANTS FORFEITED.

For non-compliance with the requirements of the Constitution and Statutes, the Warrants of Naples Lodge, No. 133; Corinth Lodge, No. 683; Grass River Lodge, No. 312; and Coventry Lodge, No. 518, were declared forfeited. Also that of Fortuna Lodge, No. 783, of Brooklyn, for irregular procedure, as follows: Fortuna Lodge had initiated a candidate who had a false leg from the calf down, and had also held two meetings in the afternoon, without notice (except to a few), for the purpose of passing and raising said candidate, no record being had of such meetings; the records of the Lodge showing that the aforesaid candidate had received the Fellow Craft and Master Mason's degrees at the regular meeting of the Lodge, held on the evening of the same day that the so-called specials were held.

The second volume of the reprint of the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge* from 1815 to 1827, produced under the auspices of Kane Lodge, was announced complete.

THE NEW HALL OF GENOA LODGE, NO. 421,

at King's Ferry, Cayuga County, was dedicated by the Deputy of the nineteenth district, Frederick B. Heald, on the 7th of October, 1881.

THE CEREMONY OF LAYING CORNER-STONES

was witnessed by large gatherings of people on different occasions in 1881. An interesting service was performed in

the presence of a large concourse of Germans, and in the German language, on September 8, 1881, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of a Masonic Monument in Lutheran Cemetery, by Francis de Malignon, District Deputy of the Lodges working in the German language.

On the 13th of October, 1881, several thousand persons assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new City Hall at Albany by the Masonic Fraternity. The sky was overcast with threatening clouds, and before the exercises were over a smart shower drove many to shelter; with the exception of this one drawback, everything passed off smoothly: The ceremonies were under the charge of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and the rites were performed by Horace S. Taylor of New York, Grand Master of Masons of the State, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge, who were escorted to the site by Temple Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars, and the Masonic Lodges of Albany and Greenbush. The different Lodges formed on North Pearl Street shortly after two o'clock, and soon after took up the line of march. The Masons were formed in sections of six, and carried neither banners nor staves. With three exceptions all the Grand Officers were present.

A memorable event was the laying of the corner-stone of the monument erected by the United States Government to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, at that place, on the 18th of October, 1881. Albert G. Goodall, the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, was deputed to represent the Grand Master of New York, which he did, with credit to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge.

1882.

INTEREST UNABATED.

When Grand Master Horace S. Taylor opened the one hundred and first Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, at the Grand Lodge-

room, Masonic Hall, on the afternoon of the 6th of June, 1882, there were present all the Grand Officers except the Grand Secretary, Dr. James M. Austin, who had died on the 3d of December, 1881, and whose place was temporarily filled by the Grand Marshal, Edward M. L. Ehlers; twenty-nine District Deputies; the seven Commissioners of Appeals and three Trustees; sixteen Past Grand Officers; four Past Masters prior to 1849; forty-seven representatives of domestic and foreign Grand Lodges, and the representatives of six hundred and seventy-eight Lodges.

THE REAPER'S HARVEST.

Among the list of fraternal dead in 1882 there may be recorded many brethren of note, among whom there should not be forgotten District Deputy Francis de Malignon, at New York City, on the 5th of April, of heart disease. He was sixty-seven years of age, born in Posen, Germany, and migrated to this country in 1850. He was a member of Zschokke Lodge, No. 202.

Alexander Wilson, a Past District Deputy, died on the 25th of January, and Charles B. Gray succumbed to death on the 6th of February following.

John M. Reilly was made a Mason in 1853, in Brooklyn Lodge, No. 288, of which he was Master in 1870 and 1871. He was Junior Grand Deacon in 1877, and died on the 28th of July, 1882.

Charles E. Young, kind-hearted, honest, and true, who first saw Masonic light in Queen City Lodge, No. 358, in 1855, and was a Charter member of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, in which he served as Master in 1863 and 1864, held the office of Junior Grand Deacon from 1868 to 1872, and was Deputy Grand Master of the twenty-fifth district from 1878 to 1880, died on the 29th of September, 1882.

The representative of Canada, Henry W. Turner, a member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, a Charter member of Amity Lodge, No. 323, the first Master of Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, died on the 12th October, 1882.

District Deputy Grand Master James W. Simonton was for many years widely known for his connection with the Associated Press, which position he resigned to remove to a distant jurisdiction, where he died on the 2d of November, 1882.

Deputy Grand Master Thomas H. Landon of the third district in 1867 and 1868, was the Master of Harlem Lodge, No. 457, in 1865 and 1866, a Charter member of Bunting Lodge, No. 655 ; died the 26th of November, 1882.

DISTRICT DEPUTY JOSEPH B. CHAFFEE.

It would be impossible for a historian of Masonry to make true record without giving space to one who had labored so continuously and industriously for the great Fraternity in a number of capacities as did Joseph B. Chaffee. Those who knew him appreciated his personal merits. His attachment to Freemasonry and devotion to its science, its morality and beneficence, entitles his name to a Craftsman's eminence and to the warmest Masonic regard.

Brother Chaffee was initiated on the 6th of July, 1857, raised on the 5th of August, 1857, and then became Master of Afton Lodge, No. 360, in 1862, and was District Deputy from 1862 to 1864, and again in 1868 and 1869. He was Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge from 1864 to 1868. He had also attained to the highest honors in other Grand Bodies. He was Grand King from 1869 to 1872, and Deputy Grand High Priest during 1875 and 1876.

The Orders of Knighthood were conferred upon him in Malta Commandery, No. 21, at Binghamton, March 16, 1860 ; he was elected Eminent Commander in 1870. He was also Grand Lecturer of the Grand Commandery from 1864 until 1874. He was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State, and had been crowned an Inspector General of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. "He needs no marble shaft to tell that he has lived, for his life has wrought its own far more enduring monument."

Brother Chaffee died on the 30th of December, 1882.

Other Grand Lodges had suffered severely in the loss of eminent men. The representative of the Grand Lodge of New York near the Grand Lodge of Vermont, Past Grand Master Leverett B. Englesby, died on the 27th of January, 1881. The representative to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, George S. Blackie, a native of Scotland, who had received his Masonic degrees at Edinburgh, in 1855, but who moved to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1857, and became an active worker as well as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, died on the 19th of June, 1881.

Virginia likewise felt the hand of death, on June 20, 1881, in the loss of Albert G. Mackey, M.D., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina for twenty-five consecutive years, who was most of that time Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; died at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. His Masonic works were as household words, and guides for all questions, notably his encyclopædia. His loss was not a local one. Those Masons who did not personally know and revere him, were intimate with his valuable writings on subjects which were exhausted by him. He died in his seventy-fifth year.

Another Grand Secretary was Tracy P. Cheever of Massachusetts, who died at North Easton, November 23, 1881. On the preceding day he had attended the dedication of a new Masonic Hall at that place; at the conclusion of the ceremonies he was stricken with apoplexy, and remained unconscious until the following afternoon, when he died.

A NOTED CRIME, THE ASSASSINATION OF JAMES A. GARFIELD,

President of the United States, took place in the railroad station at Washington, District of Columbia, on July 2, 1881; his death, however, did not occur until the 19th of September, at Elberon, New Jersey.

While a Commandant of a military camp, President Garfield was initiated in Magnolia Lodge, at Columbus, Ohio, November 19, 1861, and made a Fellow Craft December 3d



W. S. Tubers

GRAND SECRETARY, 1882-94.

of the same year. He received the Master Mason's degree November 22, 1864, in Columbus Lodge, which Lodge conferred the degree at the request of Magnolia Lodge. On October 10, 1865, he affiliated with Garrattsville Lodge, and served that Lodge as Chaplain from 1865 to 1874. On May 4, 1879, he became a Charter member of Pentalpha Lodge of Washington, District of Columbia; and as he never dimitted from Garrattsville Lodge, his name was on the rolls of both Lodges at the time of his death.

BROTHER EDWARD M. L. EHLERS WAS APPOINTED GRAND
SECRETARY.

Other Appointments.

Upon the death of Dr. James M. Austin, Brother E. M. L. Ehlers was appointed to fill the office of Grand Secretary *ad interim*, until the assembling of the Grand Lodge.

Additional appointments were made. Brother Frank Magee having resigned the office of Grand Steward, William F. Costenbader was appointed to fill the vacancy; further, William Delamater was appointed to fill the position of Grand Librarian, made vacant by the promotion of Brother Costenbader.

Jacob Henkel, District Deputy of the Lodges working in the German language, was appointed in place of Francis de Malignon, deceased.

EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, GRAND SECRETARY.

Brother Ehlers was born in Denmark, January 31, 1840. When a mere child, his father, who had been educated at the University of Kiel, having a desire to share the liberty of a free republic, migrated to the United States, and settled in New Jersey. Here the son enjoyed the advantages of the excellent schools of that State. Brother Ehlers had scarcely reached his twenty-first year when the Civil War broke out. Full of ardor and love for the land of his adoption, he waited but the opportunity to prove his devotion to her cause.

Enlisting, on the 19th of April, 1861, in Company E, Twelfth New York Militia, he served with his company and regiment as a private soldier until discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. Returning to the city of New York he was tendered a commission of second lieutenant in the Fifty-second Infantry, New York Volunteers, and with his regiment participated in many of the battles of the war, winning honor and rank in the faithful discharge of his duties.

He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and again at Fredericksburg. At the last-named battle a ball passed through the upper part of his right lung, another through his right arm, and a third lodged in his right leg; all three shots were received at the same instant. For gallantry in this action he was breveted a colonel of volunteers.

At the close of the war Colonel Ehlers was ordered to duty in connection with the Freedman's Bureau in Georgia, as an Assistant Commissioner, which position he filled to the satisfaction not only of his superior officers, but also of the people where he was stationed, who spoke of him in words of praise for the impartial manner with which he discharged the many onerous duties of his office. He was honorably discharged January 1, 1868, having served nearly seven years as an army officer.

Brother Ehlers was initiated in Masonry, May, 1865, in Continental Lodge, No. 287, and was raised in the month following. About this time he was ordered South, and after three years returned and was exalted in Triune Chapter, No. 242, Royal Arch Masonry; thereafter he attained membership in Adelpic Council, No. 7, and shortly after was created a Knight Templar in Columbian Commandery, No. 1, of New York.

In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Brother Ehlers received the degrees in September, 1873, and was crowned in the thirty-third degree, September 20, 1881.

From the time of his initiation into the Mystic Art he has been a zealous and faithful workman, enjoying the confidence of his brethren, who have repeatedly elected him to office.

He was four years the Master of his Lodge, during which time he assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall, and upon the occasion of the dedication he commanded the seven divisions of Knights Templars.

Under Grand Master James W. Husted he was appointed Deputy Grand Master of the sixth Masonic district.

In June, 1881, Grand Master Taylor appointed him Grand Marshal, and in December he was appointed Grand Secretary in place of Dr. James M. Austin, deceased. It is in this position that Colonel Ehlers has had opportunity to show his eminent fitness and ability. He brought into that office the energy of youthful ambition, coupled with correct business methods, and at once commenced the laborious task of bringing order out of confusion. His methodical and prompt manner of conducting the affairs appertaining to the office was soon noticed and appreciated by those having dealings with the Grand Secretary, and the contrast as compared with former years was marked.

Colonel Ehlers has always been ready to assist in the conferring of degrees in the Lodges, and his time has always been well occupied in the demands made for his services whenever anything of a special character occurred. He is a ready speaker, and carries his audience by the force of his logical reasoning. His Masonic addresses are masterpieces of word-painting. Personally he is social, congenial, and warm-hearted. He has been annually re-elected to the office of Grand Secretary since 1881, and the Craft would have to seek a long period for one better able to meet all the requirements which that office demands than the present incumbent.

The history of Freemasonry in New York State for a long series of years necessarily records his untiring services and the advantages resulting therefrom.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN W. SIMONS, PAST GRAND MASTER.

A number of brethren, through Past Grand Master Charles Roome, presented to the Grand Lodge a painting in oil of Past Grand Master John W. Simons, which was duly

accepted and acknowledged; as was a handsome volume from Brother Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorringe, entitled *Egyptian Obelisk*, presented through William Sherer, one of the Commissioners of Appeals.

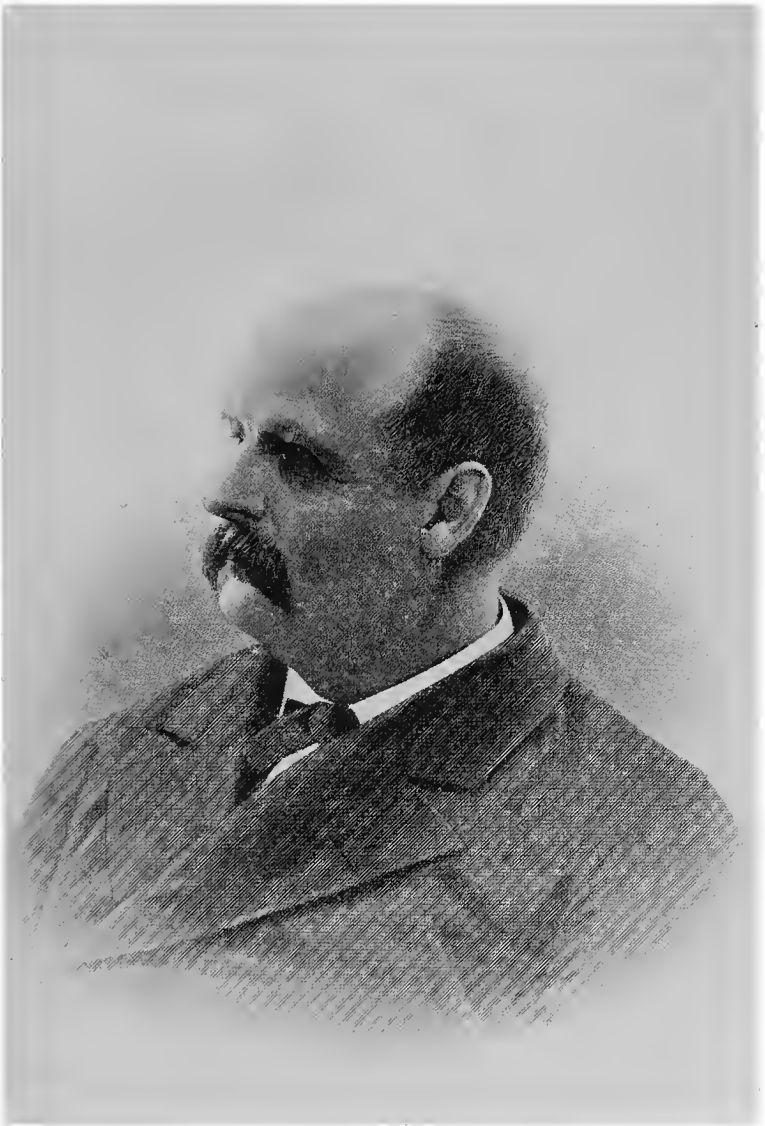
For various purposes incident to improving the Grand Lodge Library, the Grand Lodge appropriated the sum of three hundred dollars. From examination it appeared that the Library was not only being neglected, but that some volumes were missing, and others had been as mysteriously placed within the Library; furthermore, that the Library being seldom open, and the books being on shelves in cases that were locked, no use could be made of the books the Library contained. The Librarian in his report stated: "I feel that something practical and immediate should be done to check a manifest decay, and to make this collection of books a library indeed."

THE GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED AND APPOINTED

to succeed the administration of Horace S. Taylor as Grand Master were, Benjamin Flagler, Grand Master; J. Edward Simmons, Deputy Grand Master; William A. Brodie, Senior Grand Warden; John W. Vrooman, Junior Grand Warden; John Boyd, Grand Treasurer; Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; Reverends John G. Webster, John S. Bacon, and Charles W. Camp, Grand Chaplains; W. Lincoln Sage, Grand Marshal; James Ten Eyck, Grand Standard Bearer; Foster N. Mabee, Grand Sword Bearer; George A. Newell, Herman Cantor, Martin V. B. Ives, Augustus W. Peters, Grand Stewards; John C. Graves, Senior Grand Deacon; John R. Schlick, Junior Grand Deacon; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian; Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

BENJAMIN FLAGLER, GRAND MASTER.

By election, the June session of 1882 had placed in the Grand East a brother of stalwart form, a familiar face to



Benjamin F. Hagler

GRAND MASTER, 1887.

the representatives of the Grand Lodge, and one who was beloved by all who knew him. Brother Flagler was a representative of the Western New Yorker, and a descendant of the pioneers who settled that portion of the State. He was born in Lockport, on the 10th of December, 1833, and resided at the old homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty-six. He was of a sturdy race who had made their mark in military and civil life. His brother, Brigadier-General Daniel W. Flagler, was the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army. His educational advantages, like those of all country boys, were limited to the district school until nearing man's estate, when he became a pupil for several terms in the Lockport Union School.

He enlisted in the service of the United States in May, 1861, in the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from the service, having obtained the rank of captain in October, 1862, by reason of injuries received in action. He was connected with the Army of the Potomac, and when disabled held the position of Assistant Adjutant-General of the first brigade, first division, Twelfth Army Corps.

He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, in which body he was initiated July 20, passed August 3, and raised September 7, 1864. He held the office of Junior Warden in 1866; Master, 1867-69 and 72-73; Secretary, 1870-71; District Deputy Grand Master, twenty-fourth Masonic district, 1874-76; Junior Grand Warden, 1877-78; Senior Grand Warden, 1879-80; Deputy Grand Master, 1881; Grand Master, 1882. He is a member of Niagara Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons, located at Niagara Falls. In this body he received the degrees of Mark Master, December 25, 1866; Past Master, January 8, 1867; Principal Sojourner, 1869; Secretary, 1870-73; King, 1876. He received the degrees in the Cryptic Rite, November, 1879, in Bruce Council, No. 15, at Lockport, New York, and still retains membership in that body.

He is also a member of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templars, of Lockport, New York, the Order of the

Red Cross having been conferred upon him June 9, 1868; Knights Templars, June 10, 1868; Knights of Malta, July 24, 1868.

He holds membership in the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite located in Rochester, having become a member of Lock City Lodge of Perfection in December, 1879; of the Council, Chapter, and Consistory, May, 1882. He was crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the thirty-third degree, and made an honorary member of the Supreme Council for the Northern jurisdiction, September 15, 1885.

At the conclusion of his services in the army he became connected with the Custom House at Suspension Bridge, and for many years was Collector at that place. He is actively identified with the business interests of Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, being the President of the bank at Suspension Bridge, the President of the Buffalo and Niagara River Navigation Company, President of the Whirlpool Rapids and Park Company, Director and Treasurer of the Miller & Brundage Coach Company, Director of the Bank of Niagara, and Director of the Niagara Falls Gas Company.

No man in Western New York is more highly esteemed than Benjamin Flagler. He is genial, kindly, and frank in manner, and of sterling character. Strong and loyal in his friendships, just and impartial toward his fellows, he deservedly enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives, and his companionship is continually sought for by his legion of friends.

THE AUSTIN ROOM IN MASONIC HALL A MEMORIAL.

In honor of James M. Austin, late Grand Secretary, a new room fitted up in Masonic Hall with great elaboration was designated the Austin Room.

WESTERN STAR LODGE, NO. 15, DUPLICATE WARRANT.

In order to preserve the valuable old Warrant of Western Star Lodge, dated 1797, it being much worn and nearly

illegible, the Grand Lodge authorized a copy of the Warrant to issue, that the original might be the better preserved.

DEDICATION OF A BURIAL PLOT.

The ceremony of dedication of a plot of ground in Evergreen Cemetery, purchased by Oltmans Lodge, No. 446, for Masonic burial purposes, was performed by John H. Bonnington, Deputy of the second district, on the 15th of May, 1882.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new building, which was being erected by Guiding Star Lodge, No. 565, at Tremont, Westchester County, was performed by Grand Master Taylor, on the 17th of March, 1882.

TWO NEW LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Niagara River Lodge was established by Dispensation on February 14th, and was located at Suspension Bridge. Italia Lodge was also established by Dispensation on the 1st of March, 1882, to be located in the city of New York, and to do its work in the Italian language.

THE GRAND LODGES OF ENGLAND AND OF NEW YORK.

A letter having been addressed by the Grand Master, Horace S. Taylor, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Masons of England, dated January 10, 1882, calling the attention of His Royal Highness to the fact that there existed no interchange of representatives between the two Grand Lodges of England and New York, the two largest jurisdictions in the world, and furthermore "recalling the fact, which is a source of pride and gratification, that the Grand Lodge of New York owes its existence to the Grand Lodge of England, under the Patent issued by the Duke of Norfolk to Colonel Daniel Coxe, June 5, 1730," it was desirable on the part of New York that more intimate

relations be established. Accordingly three names were submitted, with a hope that one would be selected as the representative of England near the Grand Lodge of New York.

To this letter, on the 17th of March, 1882, a response was received :

“ UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, FREEMASONS’ HALL,
GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W. C., March 17, 1882.

Most Worshipful Brother Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master,
Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER: I am commanded by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to His Royal Highness, dated the 10th of January last, proposing an interchange of representatives between this Grand Lodge and that of the State of New York. And I have the pleasure to inform you that the Prince of Wales entirely concurs with yourself in the propriety and advantage of such a step being taken by our two Grand Lodges.

His Royal Highness has therefore been pleased to select and appoint Right Worshipful Brother Albert Gallatin Goodall to represent the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Lodge of New York, and his patent as such is being prepared, and will be transmitted to you very shortly.

I am further commanded by His Royal Highness to submit for your favorable consideration the name of Brother Blackstone Baker, a Past Grand Deacon of England, for the office of your representative at our Grand Lodge.

The Prince of Wales has directed me, in conclusion, to say that he thoroughly reciprocates the fraternal sentiments which you are good enough to express towards himself, and with my own hearty congratulations on an event which must in the future unite our Grand Lodges still closer even than in the past.

I have the honor to remain, Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,
SHADWELL H. CLERKE,
(Colonel) Grand Secretary, England.”

Commissions were issued to Brothers Blackstone Baker, and Albert G. Goodall.

THE RIGHT OF TWO APPEALS.

A question of interest came into prominence in consequence of an appeal from the judgment of the Lodge, made by John Giffin, a former member of New York Lodge, No. 330, to the Grand Master. This appeal was referred on the 31st of May to the Commissioners of Appeal. The case was brought on for hearing. The appellant interposed an objection to the jurisdiction of the Commission, claiming that his appeal had not been taken to the Grand Lodge, but to the Grand Master. Upon the examination of the claim, it was ascertained that it was well founded, and that the right of two appeals not only existed, but these were of material difference and importance to the appellant.

“The Statutes of the Grand Lodge provide for two appeals, either of which the appellant had the right to take at his own option. He might have appealed directly to the Grand Lodge from the judgment of which he complains, but he had an equal right to appeal instead to the Grand Master. He chose the latter course. Under our laws, as they now exist, the Grand Master constitutes, in our opinion, a tribunal separate from the Grand Lodge, and intermediate between it and the lower bodies. An appellant may appeal first to the Grand Master, and, if dissatisfied with his decision, may then appeal to the Grand Lodge. He thus has the advantage of having his case considered successively by two tribunals, differently constituted. This, in our opinion, is a substantial advantage, of which he cannot be deprived without an amendment of our present laws. Again, it will be observed that the consequences which attend upon the decision of an appeal to the Grand Lodge differ from those which follow a determination of the Grand Master. One having been expelled from his Lodge, as in the case of the present appellant, may appeal to the Grand Master; and, should the decision of that officer be adverse to him, may still

receive the benefit of the pardoning power at the hands of the Subordinate Lodge by which the penalty was inflicted ; but should he appeal to the Grand Lodge, and the judgment against him be affirmed by the Grand Body, the Lodge of original jurisdiction becomes, by the terms of section 78 of our Statutes, divested of the power to restore to Masonry the unsuccessful appellant. It is thus seen that there is a real distinction between the two classes of appeals, and that an unsuccessful appeal to the Grand Lodge involves a consequence to the appellant which an unsuccessful appeal to the Grand Master does not."

The two complaints of New York Lodge, No. 330, against John Giffin, Secretary, it is not proposed to follow in this history. The tortuous feature of the trials would fill many pages.

WEEDSPORT LODGE, NO. 385,

fell into bad repute and what is expressively called "dry rot." The Lodge was represented as "inevitably ruined by indebtedness, dissension, etc., and had sold its furniture." Twenty-six of the members petitioned to be allowed to pay their individual Grand Lodge dues and be permitted to retain their Charter. No regular meeting had been held in two years. The Grand Master denied the request of the petitioners, and, by the aid of District Deputy Heald, the Lodge weathered the storm and paid all its Grand Lodge dues.

ROBERT F. BOWER, THE MASONIC BIBLIPOLE.

One so noted as Robert F. Bower may properly be mentioned in any Masonic history. His excellent social qualities, his liberality, his unsullied reputation, and irreparable loss to the community by death, induce a record that will be approved by his host of New York friends. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the 15th of September, 1823. His parents moved to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1837 ; in 1846 he joined the Louisville Legion, and was engaged in the

Mexican War, making an honorable record. Having moved to Madison, Indiana, he was made a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 2, in 1850. He was shortly thereafter exalted in Madison Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and in Roper Commandery, Knights Templars, in 1855. It is said he had the largest and most complete Masonic library in the country. He died suddenly at his residence, Keokuk, on the 19th of May, 1882, and was buried with Masonic honors. His library passed into the possession of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

THE ITALIAN PATRIOT, BROTHER GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

Brother Garibaldi was born at Nice in 1807. He formed the acquaintance of Mazzini and the leaders of other Italian liberal movements in 1833, and from them he imbibed his unquenchable hatred of despotism, and devotion to universal freedom. In 1834 he participated in an outbreak at Genoa, and escaped to France in time to read his sentence of condemnation to death in Italy. He participated in the war that broke out between Austria and the liberals of Italy. At Rome he resisted the French forces successfully for four weeks, but was finally forced to retreat. He finally set sail with his wife, a Brazilian, toward Venice, but landed in the wild in consequence of too close pursuit. When not far from the shore, his wife died in his arms from exhaustion. He reached Genoa, and in 1850 fled to New York, and established a candle factory on Staten Island. It was while here he was made a Mason in Tompkins Lodge, No. 471. In 1875 a temple was erected and dedicated to Masonry in Rome, Italy, at which Giuseppe Garibaldi was to have been present; but in his place the intrepid and heroic Menotti Garibaldi, son of the great apostle of civil and religious liberty, took part, the father being on a bed of sickness. In 1882 the Grand Orient of Italy at Rome had 150 Lodges, thirty of which were in foreign countries, with a membership of 12,053. One of its Lodges was named El Salaam, located in Cairo, Egypt, the members being all Arabs. Brother Garibaldi died June 2, 1882.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON MORTGAGES.

In relation to the subject of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and the reduction of the interest on the debt, and thereby to increase the yearly amount needed for the reduction of the principal, Brother Peckham of Ionic Lodge presented a preamble with the following resolution :

“Resolved, That the Committee of the Hall and Asylum Fund be and are hereby empowered to issue 70,000 bonds at \$10 each, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and that the proceeds of such sale shall be used for the liquidation of such mortgages as now exist on the Masonic Temple in New York City. And it is expressly agreed and understood, that no person shall be permitted to purchase or hold in his name more than 100 bonds of the designation aforesaid. Furthermore, that said committee have full power in the premises as to the issuing of said bonds, and to the time in which said bonds should expire.”

This resolution found its way to the Committee on Hall and Asylum Fund, for future consideration.

AN INDISCREET DISTRICT DEPUTY, GEORGE W. CLOCK.

The Deputy for the first Masonic district was summarily removed for improprieties tending to rebellion. It appeared that the Deputy, during his official visits to the Lodges, solicited signatures to a petition to be presented to the anticipated successor of the then present Grand Master, praying his appointment of Brother Bailey, a Past Master of South Side Lodge, No. 493, to the office of Deputy of the first Masonic district. That, at the solicitation of Brother Clock, ten or more Masters had signed. Furthermore, it was charged, that he had become habituated to use language and epithets derogatory to Grand Master Taylor, which were prejudicial to his usefulness, influence, and authority as Grand Master.

Brother Samuel C. Seaman was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the revocation of the commission.

THE FUTILE REBELLION OF MERIDIAN AND SOUTH SIDE LODGES.

Meridian Lodge, No. 691, of which Brother Clock was a member, did not seem willing to acquiesce in the action of the Grand Master, and at its regular convention, March 20, adopted a series of resolutions, which were printed and circulated with the seal of the Lodge attached; whereupon the Grand Master ordered the newly appointed District Deputy to visit the Lodge on April 3d and demand the Warrant. The Master, Albert S. Haff, refused to obey the demand, whereupon the Grand Master prepared an edict forbidding all Masonic intercourse with Meridian Lodge or any of its members. The Warrant, however, on the 5th of April, was delivered to the Grand Master by the Senior Warden of the Lodge, and the edict was not issued.

South Side Lodge, No. 493, located at Patchogue, had also adopted a series of resolutions on March 20, which were far more objectionable than those of Meridian Lodge, but were not printed or circulated. The Grand Master issued an order suspending the Warrant of the Lodge, and directed the District Deputy, Samuel C. Seaman, to visit the Lodge on April 10th, and receive the Warrant from the Master. The resolutions had been introduced by the Past Master, Brother Bailey, whom Brother Clock had sought to aid in procuring the position of District Deputy under the coming Grand Master. The resolutions were claimed by the Grand Master to be false and slanderous, mainly in their allegation that the "present Grand Master sought and obtained the election of Deputy Grand Master on the one year principle."

The "one year term" was a subject that disturbed the equanimity of Grand Lodge aspirants, and was a subject of great moment to them; but Grand Master Taylor insisted he was, and had always been, an advocate of continuance in office, and "that the one term principle was pernicious and detrimental to the best interests of the Grand Lodge." To this matter several pages of his annual address were devoted, as well as to the denouncement of "Grand Lodge politics."

The Grand Lodge approved the course pursued by the

Grand Master as to Meridian and South Side Lodges, and then resolved: "That the suspension of these Warrants is hereby terminated, and that the Warrants be returned, with instructions to the respective Lodges to have the objectionable resolutions expunged from the record of their proceedings."

CORNER-STONES LAID OF PROMINENT STRUCTURES.

On the 17th of June the corner-stone of the Universalist Church at Herkimer, New York, was laid by John W. Vrooman, Junior Grand Warden, assisted by the brethren of Herkimer Lodge, No. 423, and brethren from Utica, Little Falls, Mohawk, Ilion, Frankfort, and Newport. The address was delivered by the venerable Judge Ezra Graves. They were the last words ever spoken in public to his brethren.

Worshipful Brother Ezra Graves died at Herkimer, New York, January 8, 1883. He was made a Mason in Sprig Lodge, at Newport, in 1825, and was a devoted and active member of the Fraternity until his death. He was over fifty-seven years of age, and was the first Master of Herkimer Lodge, No. 423; a Judge of Herkimer County for fourteen years; member of the Constitutional Convention in 1868; and State Prison Inspector from 1873 to 1875.

On the 4th of July, 1882, while celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence in the city of Buffalo, the opportunity was embraced of laying the corner-stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument erected by the city of Buffalo and the county of Erie. The Grand Lodge of Masons accepted the honors of the day and ceremony; and notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, a monster demonstration was made in honor of the semi-centennial birthday of the city of Buffalo. Nearly all the elected and appointed officers of the Grand Lodge were present, also brethren of many Lodges in Buffalo and vicinity, with an escort of several Commanderies of Knights Templars.

On the 24th of August the corner-stone of the First Congregational Church at Ogdensburg was laid by Brother E. M. Holbrook, assisted by the members of Ogdensburg Lodge, No. 128, Acacian Lodge, No. 705, and members of the Fraternity from various places in St. Lawrence County and Canada.

Dispensations were granted to form new Lodges in 1882: one on the 26th of August for Gasport, Niagara County, to be known as Gasport Lodge; and the other on the 18th of December at North Collins, Erie County, to be called Fortune Lodge.

1883.

DEATH RECORDS EIGHT FATAL SHOTS.

Grand Master Benjamin Flagler in June, 1883, announced the deaths of several Grand Officers, and five died after the June session.

C. Henry King, Surgeon-in-Chief of Sailors' Snug Harbor, died on the 18th of March, 1883. Brother King was a Charter member of Aquahonga Lodge, No. 685, and its first Master, which office he held from 1868, with the exception of one year, until his death. He was Deputy Grand Master of the twenty-seventh district from June, 1878, to June, 1880, and was buried with Masonic honors at Richmond, Staten Island, all the Lodges in the twenty-seventh district being largely represented.

Levi H. Willard, Past Junior Grand Warden, died on the 23d of March, 1883. He was a quiet and reticent brother, but none the less a zealous and devoted Mason, though for some years his failing health prevented an active participation in the affairs of the Craft. His memory should none the less be gratefully kept by the Fraternity of this jurisdiction, for he was the first to adorn our Temple with a princely gift, the marble statue of Silence, at the head of the main stairway.

Charles Craig died on the 3d of April, 1883. Brother Craig was for many years a prominent Mason in Western

New York, and devoted much of his time to the services of the Craft. He was Past Master of Cataract Lodge, No. 295, and Deputy Grand Master of the twenty-first Masonic district from June, 1866, to June, 1871.

William M. Gambling died July 10th, after a severe illness. He was Master of Crescent Lodge, No. 402; of Huguenot Lodge, No. 448; and Mamaro Lodge, No. 653. He was Deputy of the ninth Masonic district for several years.

George W. Gregory died July 30th; he was a member of Puritan Lodge, No. 339; the founder of Croton Lodge, No. 368, of which he was the first Master. He was Deputy of the sixth Masonic district. It was said of Brother Gregory that he never missed a communication of his Lodge during his Masonic life.

George B. Winslow died in October, after a busy life. He was initiated in Gouverneur Lodge, No. 217, of which he was Master for two years. He was Assistant Grand Lecturer in 1868, and was Deputy Master of the fifteenth Masonic district in 1869.

Wesley B. Church, who died November 17th, was an earnest Mason, and had been Assistant Grand Lecturer. He was a Past Master of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275.

Napoleon B. Mountfort died November 22d, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was self-willed and energetic in character, never idle. He served sixteen years as Police Justice in the city of New York, and for more than one year was Chief of Police. At the time of his death he had been over thirty-eight years a member of Manitou Lodge, No. 106. He willed \$5,000 to the Hall and Asylum Fund, and all his books, pamphlets, and papers relating to Freemasonry to the Grand Lodge.

LODGE RETURNS OF ENTERED APPRENTICES AND FELLOW CRAFTS.

Two important recommendations to facilitate business of the Grand Officers and prevent unnecessary errors were suggested by the Grand Secretary and approved. They related

to a misleading practice of Lodges making annual returns of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, "who, either by removal or other causes, have not been advanced to the degree of Master Mason," and consequently an Entered Apprentice is reported as a Fellow Craft, the latter as a Master Mason, and added to the number for which Grand Lodge dues are paid. That the remedy was simple, to wit, "by making the annual return an exhibit of what work has been done during the year." Furthermore, District Deputies should not prepare and return tabular statements containing other than the name, number, and location of the Lodge, the time and place of meeting, the name of Master and number of members only.

THE SUMMONS.

Several Grand Masters had called attention to the miscellaneous use of the term "summons" and to "What is a legal summons?" They generally agreed that the term was seriously abused. That to serve a legal summons it would be necessary to have the Master's personal signature, or "By order of the Master," attested by the Secretary, under the seal of the Lodge, addressed to the brother summoned, and either handed to him, or sent through the post-office to his last known address. This subject was strongly represented by Grand Master Flagler.

Many Masters of Lodges, who should be better informed, would make the grave mistake of using the word "summons" in simple notices, and even by publication in newspapers, on every occasion that suited their will, and very frequently when publishing funeral notices, a reprehensible practice followed to the present day. Lodges seem to have discontinued almost entirely to discipline members for refusing or neglecting to obey a summons.

THE THREE PORTRAITS.

The adornment of Masonic Hall received much progress through the presentation, in 1883, of three portraits in oil

of as many Past Grand Masters: to wit, that of Edmund L. Judson, by Brother James Ten Eyck, on behalf of brethren of the City of Albany; that of Jesse B. Anthony, by Brother Edward L. Gaul, on behalf of the brethren of the City of Troy; that of Benjamin Flagler, by Brother Frank R. Lawrence, on behalf of the Fraternity of the State.

CEREMONIALS OF LAYING CORNER-STONES, AND DEDICATIONS.

Jacob Henkel, District Deputy of the Lodges working in German, unveiled and dedicated, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, the monument in the burial ground at the Lutheran Cemetery on Long Island, belonging to eleven Lodges of the German district, on the 21st of May, 1883.

On July 9th, by dispensation, Brother Gilbert A. Deane was authorized to dedicate in due form the rooms of Hope-well Lodge, No. 596, at Storm Lake.

On the succeeding December 11th, Brother John H. Cunningham, by authority, dedicated the new rooms, and as well installed the officers, of Remsen Lodge, No. 677.

The foundation-stone of the Eastman National Business College was laid at Poughkeepsie, on the 26th of July, by the Grand Master, assisted by many Grand Lodge Officers. There was a ceremonial parade, and a memorable presentation, on the part of Mrs. H. G. Eastman, to the Grand Master, of a solid silver trowel of exquisite workmanship.

In accordance with the invitation of the officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, the foundation-stone of the Eastern District Armory of Brooklyn was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremony on Thursday, October 11th. The exercises were preceded by a parade, in which several thousand National Guardsmen and Masons participated, which is said to have been one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in the city of Brooklyn. The silver trowel used on the occasion was presented to the Grand Master by the officers of the Forty-seventh Regi-

ment, and the many courtesies extended by the National Guardsmen to the Masons made the affair enjoyable. Several Commanderies of Knights Templars also added to the imposing pageant.

On the 15th of Decembér, Louis F. Post having resigned, Brother Edward S. Innet was appointed Grand Steward, to fill the vacancy.

Mount William Lodge, No. 762, located at Port Jervis, surrendered its Warrant on June 20, 1882, together with the Lodge records, funds, jewels, and seal, in consequence of inability to sustain itself.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ARIZONA AND THE GRAND LODGE OF
PERU.

The Grand Lodge of New York on the 5th of June, 1883, formally acknowledged two Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Arizona was formed on March 23, 1882, by a convention of three Lodges and one Lodge under dispensation. Ansel M. Bragg was elected the first Grand Master. The Grand Lodge of the Republic of Peru, South America, was formed March 25, 1882. The Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, was the first governing body established in the Republic. Dissensions occurring, in the course of time a Charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Similar Charters followed from other Grand Lodges. In December, 1881, the Supreme Council voluntarily abdicated its authority over Lodges, reserving to itself the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-third.

The Lodges thus freed from their relations to the Supreme Council, accepted the invitation of the oldest of their number, and appointed delegates to a convention for the purpose just named.

The delegates from five Lodges met on March 5th, of the year 1882, and continued day by day until a Constitution had been adopted, a seal approved, Grand Officers elected, and a

day named for their installation, which ceremony was effected March 25th, following, the Right Worshipful Richard H. Hartley, Secretary-General of the Supreme Council, presiding.

One of the first acts of the new Grand Lodge, after completing its organization, was to invite the Lodges which had not united in the formation to join it. In response to this invitation, the Provincial Grand Lodge formed in Peru by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, at its session of May 15th, declared its organization dissolved, and four of its five Lodges became subordinate to this Grand Lodge; and a new Lodge has since been established in the Republic of Ecuador, where Masonry previously had no organized existence.

The Constitution, statutes, and rules of order are practically the same as in New York, with such slight modifications as were required by the customs of the country. Brother Genaro Fernandez was appointed representative near the Grand Lodge of New York in 1884.

A momentary flurry was created by a grievance coming from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut against Anthon Lodge, No. 769, for initiating Charles H. Joslyn, who had been rejected in Moriah Lodge, No. 15, of Connecticut. The case was readily settled by an order for Anthon Lodge to try Joslyn for misrepresentation, whereby he was found guilty and expelled.

THE GRAND LECTURER.

The Grand Lecturer in 1883 submitted a terse and pointed report, omitting all details which had burdened his preceding communications. The chief subject was clothed in these words: "I feel called upon to express a candid opinion, that conformity to the standard work and lectures, as given in my instructions, should be exacted, as a general rule; as thereby errors, at present noticeable, can be the more readily dissipated, than by the custom of many parties conceiving themselves to be at liberty to abridge or elongate our adopted ritualistic labors, which is assuredly sufficiently lengthy as

ordained for our exclusive use." A subsequent paragraph is as follows :

"During the earlier days of the Masonic revival, some forty years since, and during the period when contending Grand Lodges *racked* the *re-born* harmony of our Craft, confusion existed touching the method of our labor ; but since the adoption of our revised Constitution, the standard work, and no *other*, is ordained for exclusive observance in all legitimate Lodges. Upon this point there can be no diversity in opinion, as the letter of our law is explicit ; and therefore it is incumbent upon Masters to become perfect in that work, if they desire to pass as skillful Craftsmen and shining ornaments of the Lodge-room."

The Committee on Work and Lectures, to whom this communication had been referred, reported that they approved of the same, and "recommended that the report be adopted with the proviso, that Lodges working in a foreign language be permitted, as heretofore, to work the ritual in modified form, as established among them by long usage."

Subsequently, and in relation thereto, the following resolutions were adopted, in order that so important a subject might be thoroughly examined, and that the innumerable complaints and charges against the Grand Lecturer might be silenced, and changes in the ritual made if deemed essential or advisable.

THE WORK AND LECTURES UNDER EXAMINATION.

"*Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be, and he is hereby, requested to appoint at this session of the Grand Lodge, or as soon after its close as may be convenient for him, a committee of such number as he shall determine, upon work and lectures, whose duty it shall be, in connection with the Grand Lecturer, to fully consider that subject, and report at the next session of this Grand Lodge."

"*Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the Grand

Lodge to insist upon it, that particular attention should be paid by Subordinate Lodges to the lectures and explanation of work, rituals, and ceremonials of each of the degrees; and, also, that all levity be discountenanced in the conferring of the degrees, particularly the third degree, and to enjoin upon all Masters of Lodges strict compliance with this rule."

As set forth by Grand Master J. Edward Simmons in his address of 1884, that "while the jurisdiction of New York was the only one that had succeeded in making the State ritual a success, yet there are some peculiarities about the work that excite unfavorable comment, and a question of a revision of the ritual had frequently been considered by the Grand Lodge. That in accordance with the (above) resolutions adopted in 1883, he had appointed Brothers Rufus T. Griggs, Charles T. McClenachan, Reon Barnes, Floyd Clarkson, Robert Bonyng, Charles W. Brown, William Sherer, George H. Raymond, a Committee on Work and Lectures, whose duty is to carefully consider the whole subject of revising the ritual, and report to this Grand Lodge. The subject is worthy of study; and if there are any portions of the work that need revision, the sooner it is done the better. The fact that our work is uniform throughout the State is largely due to the long and energetic labor of our respected Grand Lecturer, who for years past has given his knowledge, experience, and devotion to the promulgation of the work as agreed upon years ago by the Grand Lodge."

The Committee reported on the 4th of June, "that they realized the scope of the Committee was to secure the most careful and thorough consideration possible of the entire subject, especially as to what is the standard work, and whether the work as exemplified and taught by the Grand Lecturer is such standard work; and, further, to recommend any change which in the judgment of the Committee might be deemed desirable. That each and every recommendation or determination arrived at had been subjected to consideration at more than one meeting.

That they do find and determine that the work of the three degrees of Masonry, including the opening and the closing of the Lodge upon the third degree, the opening upon the first and second degrees, and the dispensing and resuming labor in those degrees, as the same is exemplified by the Grand Lecturer, is the standard work of the Grand Lodge.

That they are of the opinion and do find that changes in the standard work have been made by the Grand Lecturer during his term of office only as they have been authorized and directed by the Grand Lodge.

And your Committee in this connection would respectfully state, that in arriving at the above conclusions respecting the work taught by the Grand Lecturer, and the changes which have been made in the standard work during the last twenty-two years, which covers the time during which the present Grand Lecturer has held such office, they have, by the most careful inquiry of the Grand Lecturer, and the most thorough examination of the Grand Lodge *Proceedings*, obtained a full and complete history of the action of the Grand Lodge upon the subject of Masonic work and lectures, and of the various committees which have been appointed to consider such subject during such period. That in answer to such inquiry the Grand Lecturer has recited to this Committee the various changes which have been made, the reasons which were assigned therefor, and the times and circumstances of their adoption.

It is proper, however, to state that, since 1862, but six changes in the ritual worthy of mention have been made by the Grand Lodge, or imparted by the Grand Lecturer in his exemplification of the Masonic work; and that, since 1877, not one such change has been adopted or taught; frequent charges to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Masons of this State may, without hesitation or fear, challenge the brethren of any other Masonic jurisdiction of the United States, or of the world, to present a more jealous regard for the ritual, or a closer conformity to the standard work, than distinguish the Masons of New York; and

your Committee submit that the existence of this spirit among our brethren is the highest tribute that can be paid to the work of our Grand Lecturer and our system of Masonic instruction.

That the present system of exemplification of the work by the Grand Lecturer, in conventions held by him in the several Masonic districts, is, in the opinion of this Committee, eminently adapted to secure uniform work, and its continuance is most earnestly recommended.

The Grand Lecturer has been requested to have the monitorial portion of the standard work typewritten; and such typewritten copy, certified by the signatures of the members of your Committee, is submitted with this report; and your Committee recommend that the same be placed in the archives of the Grand Lodge, there to remain under the immediate charge of the Grand Lecturer.

A result of no little importance will be accomplished by this action, since the justice of any charge hereafter made, that the Grand Lecturer is changing the work, can be at once determined, so far as the monitorial portion of it is concerned.

On the 5th of June, 1884, by resolution, the monitorial portion of the work as adopted, was directed to be copyrighted and published for the account of the Grand Lodge. The Committee reported that the part of the work certified to and submitted by them is the monitorial, or exoteric portion of the standard work of the Grand Lodge; and that all the Masonic work adopted and determined by the Grand Lodge, and taught by the Grand Lecturer, not set forth in the memorandum of monitorial work accompanying this report, is the secret, or esoteric portion of such standard work.

Not the least important of the duties which have devolved upon your Committee, has been that of determining whether or not it was advisable to recommend any changes in the work; and if advisable, what those changes should be.

No glamour of the past, or reverence for the ancient and time-honored, can blind us to defects and faults which exist

in our work, and which we could wish were removed; but few, indeed, and unimportant, are those respecting which we shall be found to agree.

By leaving the standard work adopted and determined by the Grand Lodge unchanged, the best interests of the Fraternity will be subserved."

The Committee desired to remind the brethren, that inasmuch as Masonic work was symbolic, an unduly forcible representation at the South, West, and East Gates should be avoided.

The Committee, having called attention to the requirement of the Constitution as to standard work and lectures, admitted that some of the most honored, studious, intelligent, and devoted members of the Fraternity, at times practice work other than that approved and determined by the Grand Lodge; yet they desired to add: "It is desirable and earnestly recommended, that in conferring the degrees, brethren be permitted to teach moral, instructive, and interesting lessons in their own language, under certain prescribed limits and conditions, and in connection with the standard work, provided such teachings are in harmony therewith.

A desire on the part of a brother to present, in his own language, lessons which he shall himself draw from the symbols of our Fraternity, is not inconsistent with a love for our ritual and a conformity to it; and in thus meeting a want long felt by so many of our brethren, there will come out of our differences of opinion, through mutual concession, a greater unity of spirit and purpose, and a heartier and closer conformity to the standard work."

The report and recommendations of the Committee having met with favor by the Grand Lodge, the following resolution was adopted; but the report on the succeeding year showed there was no disposition to antagonize the Grand Lecturer or his work. Under like tenure the Committee was continued in 1885.

"*Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to continue until the

next session of the Grand Lodge the special Committee on Work and Lectures appointed by Most Worshipful J. Edward Simmons in obedience to a resolution passed at the last session of the Grand Lodge, to the end that the Grand Lecturer may have the effective support of said Committee in the enforcement of the will of the Grand Lodge regarding work and lectures."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE,

as the Masonic Hall was frequently called, was predicted on a morning in December, 1883, when the flames burst forth from the windows of the upper floor of the building, and the heavy clouds of smoke began to sluggishly roll upward, and the torrents of water that were poured into the structure dashed down the broad staircases like a river over a steep and gushing series of waterfalls. When the smoke had rolled away, and due examination was made, it was discovered—severe as was the fire—it had not been as injurious to the Hall as had been anticipated and predicted.

The amount received from insurance for loss on building was.....	\$40,000
The amount received from insurance for loss on furniture, fixtures, and organs.....	22,125
Total.....	<u>\$62,125</u>

The total insurance was increased from \$232,500 to \$360,000 immediately thereafter.

The cause of the fire it was impossible to determine, although the locality of its commencement was defined.

The various Subordinate Bodies meeting in the Temple cheerfully submitted to the disorder, and the removals were mostly temporary. Many organizations continued to pay rent, though deprived of their Masonic Home. The Fraternity of the State were considerably moved at the liberal conduct of the tenants, as the amount of revenue was little diminished from its usual sum. Much of the damage had

been done by the excessive use of water. Some changes were made in the upper part of the building when re-constructing, partly to comply with the building laws, partly for advantage and benefit of the Hall, and also to replace material that had been in service for nine years. As in cases of this nature, the restoration of the Temple seemed slow, perplexing, and tedious; but in due time it was accomplished. The accounting was found to be somewhat difficult, and the Grand Lodge recommended that the trustees should employ a competent bookkeeper to assist them in clerical work and the collection of rents. An item of expenditure, which gave rise to considerable comment, was as to the propriety of a trustee in the insurance business accepting any compensation for service performed in his line, which was outside of the requirements of his position as trustee; the amount paid was \$642.07. The service was adjusting the losses by the fire with the insurance companies.

Upon being pressed for a return of the money, the trustee replied :

“ At the time I adjusted said loss, I was an adjuster of fire losses. I believe I was thus enabled to make a better settlement for the Hall and Asylum Fund than could have been made by any other adjuster not familiar with the Temple. The charge made by me of one per cent. on amount collected, covered all my disbursements in the matter (except notary's fees), including copying and other expenses necessarily entailed during nearly two months spent almost entirely in the settlement of said loss, and no part of any such expenses has ever been repaid to me beyond the one per cent. embraced in the \$620.

If at the time I adjusted the loss I had known that I was not entitled to receive any compensation, I should have been compelled to decline making the adjustment, and the Hall and Asylum Fund would thereby have been a sufferer to the extent of from two to three thousand dollars.”

The subject was pursued, and the trustee resigned, whereupon Brother J. J. Gorman was appointed.

The arrearage of rent by Lodges and organizations meeting in Masonic Hall had grown in 1884 to the sum of \$15,000, exclusive of store rent.

The Committee on Hall and Asylum Fund recommended the immediate restoration of the building, omitting the domes, as a needless addition and expense, and expressed themselves unanimously opposed to the creation of any new debt for any purpose whatever. The following resolutions were approved in 1884 :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that tenants six months in arrears should be ejected by the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that an inventory and construction account should be made up at once, and preserved for reference.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that no trustee should receive money from the Hall and Asylum Fund for services rendered.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the trustees should restore the Temple as nearly as possible to its former utility, and remain as nearly as possible within the limits of the money recovered from the insurance companies."

In 1885 it became apparent that hitherto the best system of bookkeeping had not been adopted by the trustees. This led to an awkward difficulty, and required the writing up of the *Journal* for eight years to bring it to date, and the sequent posting to show the true position of the Hall and Asylum Fund in all of its items and features.

The trustees at this date were Brothers Floyd Clarkson, President ; William D. Nichols, Treasurer ; and Theophilus Pratt, Secretary ; the first two being new members.

In addition to their difficulty in making plain the accounting of the preceding eight years, it was found that no plans had been made for the restoration of the building, but arrangements had been made for the addition of one more story, at a cost of \$100,000, which addition had been rendered out of the question by the action of the Grand Lodge.

The original plans of Masonic Hall were in the hands of the architect, Brother Napoleon Le Brun, and the former trustees had no access to them. A contract with R. F. Hatfield was made for plans, specifications, and supervision for a restoration of the building, making modifications to lessen danger by fire, and to obtain more desirable appointments.

Contracts were made to complete the restoration by December 1st, but it was the 1st of May succeeding before the building was ready for use.

The trustees in July, 1884, congratulated the Grand Lodge and the Fraternity that they were enabled to make so large a reduction as \$80,000 in the liabilities of the Fund, by retiring some of the bonds, and by issuing new bonds at a lower rate of interest. The decrease in the interest account was \$7,170.

The restoration of the Temple cost \$93,893.15. This exceeded the balance received by the trustees on the fire loss by \$31,893.15, but material changes had been made in the building which were of a very gratifying nature.

The amount of arrearages of rent had been reduced from over \$17,000 to about \$6,500.

Total indebtedness, June 1, 1885, \$466,549.55.

The increase in rentals was over \$4,100, incident to more attractive accommodations.

The roseate hue of the prospects for an extinguishment of the debt was most pleasing, and it was argued thus :

Receipts from rents	\$48,835	
Receipts from Grand Lodge	46,000	
	<u> </u>	\$94,835
Expenditures—Expense Account	\$16,000	
“ Interest Charge	31,575	
	<u> </u>	\$47,575
		<u> </u>
For annual diminution of debt		\$47,260

But as the amount required for interest would decrease by the middle of September, 1891, the debt would be not more than \$125,000.

THE BOARD OF RELIEF AND THE GRAND LIBRARIAN.

The Board of Relief reported, with a lengthy dissertation of seven pages closely printed matter, that they had received the sum of \$1,463.35; had granted charity to the amount of \$1,047.10; and had paid the Secretary \$300 salary. The report of the Board announced that "the key to the cases in the Library is intrusted solely to the keeping of the Secretary of the Board, from whose possession it is never permitted to go." As a consequence, complaints were continuous that the "Library was carried about in the pocket of the Secretary of the Board, who was generously paid therefor."

The report of the Grand Librarian was an admirable one, and useful as containing a very excellent partial catalogue of the *Proceedings* of Grand Bodies, and an enumeration of many pamphlets of value; in fact, it was the nucleus of a complete catalogue which it was hoped would be obtained by being continued from year to year.

The Finance Committee, to whom the several excellent recommendations as to Library requirements were sent, reported unfavorably as to all, except one, in consequence of the injudiciousness, in their opinion, of the Grand Lodge being liberal while under so great a debt. The one recommendation approved, favored purchases of Masonic works, as in the preceding year.

In 1884 the Librarian reported he had added to the Library 310 volumes of magazines and *Proceedings* of various Grand Bodies; and that the Library-room had been open every Saturday evening for patrons.

A continuation of the catalogue, consisting of six and one-half pages, was added to the printed list.

OFFICERS ELECTED AND APPOINTED IN JUNE FOR 1883-1884.

J. Edward Simmons, Grand Master; William A. Brodie, Deputy Grand Master; John W. Vrooman, Senior Grand Warden; James Ten Eyck, Junior Grand Warden; John Boyd, Grand Treasurer; Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Sec-



J. Edward Simmons
4
GRAND MASTER, 1883.

retary ; Theophilus Pratt, Trustee of Hall and Asylum Fund, in place of Harvey Farrington ; Reverends John G. Webster, Charles W. Camp, and Charles F. Deems, Grand Chaplains ; Charles S. Arthur, Grand Marshal ; William H. Naething, Grand Standard Bearer ; Frank Magee, Grand Sword Bearer ; John H. Cunningham, George A. Newell, Fred B. Heald, Louis F. Post, Grand Stewards ; William S. Duryea, Senior Grand Deacon ; George W. Griswold, Junior Grand Deacon ; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer ; Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian ; George Skinner, Grand Pursuivant ; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

JOSEPH EDWARD SIMMONS, GRAND MASTER.

“ Our Institution has strength because it is sustained by such men.”

Brother Simmons was born in Troy, New York, in 1839. He graduated at Williams College. He became one of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in New York City, and finally its President. He was also President of the New York Stock Exchange. He was justly distinguished for his intrinsic worth of character, his broad and generous thought, and his business and Masonic ability. He had hosts of friends both within and outside of the Masonic Brotherhood, for he had the nature which attracts men and justifies their ardent feelings of regard and affection.

Brother Joseph Edward Simmons was made a Mason in Mount Zion Lodge, No. 311, Troy, New York, in 1864, and almost at once he became actively interested in the organization. On his removal to New York City he changed his membership to Kane Lodge, No. 454, holding various offices in that body until he became its Master. He was District Deputy Grand Master in 1877-78 ; Grand Marshal in 1879-80 ; Deputy Grand Master in 1882 ; and Grand Master in 1883. It will be noticed that he was honored with a rapid promotion in the Grand Lodge, his brethren thus evincing their appreciation of his zeal and efficiency.

Brother Simmons is a member of Jerusalem Chapter,

No. 8, of Royal Arch Masons, New York City, and of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, of Knights Templars. He served the last-named organization as Eminent Commander for several years. He is also connected with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern jurisdiction, and has attained the thirty-third degree. In all these branches he wields the influence which rightly belongs to an intelligent, clear-minded, and large-hearted brother, thus rendering a true service to Masonry, which does not fail to win a due measure of appreciation.

His abilities and acquisitions, his graces of character and earnest purposes of life, were especially signified by his wise administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge when its Grand Master. The identification of such men with the Fraternity, and their zealous labors in its behalf, offer the best hope and certainty of its continued glory and enlargement of benefit to mankind.

Brother Simmons is the President of the Fourth National Bank.

Cortlandt Lodge, No. 189, at Peekskill, was authorized to change its number to 34, the Great Lights of which Lodge had come into its possession.

The original Warrant of Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, in the possession of the Grand Lodge, was authorized to be returned to the Lodge.

On the application of Fordham Lodge, No. 746, its name was authorized to be changed to Roome Lodge, but with a continuation of the same number. This was intended as a compliment to Past Grand Master Charles Roome.

1884.

PEACE AND PROGRESS.

The administration of Grand Master Joseph Edward Simmons, which commenced in June, 1883, and was followed by that of William A. Brodie in the succeeding June, was one

of remarkable harmony and progress of the Fraternity throughout the State. It was well pictured by the couplet used in the opening of his annual address, on the 3d of June, when speaking of the prosperity, he said :

“ Peace is tinkling on the shepherd’s bell,
And singing with the reapers.”

The sad announcements by the Grand Master, included the death of one of the Past Grand Chaplains and a Past Grand Master. The sorrowful references and descriptive notices of these and numerous other Grand Officers who had died within the year, well represented the warmth of brotherly feeling entertained for the noble dead. Grand Master Simmons was a sufferer from ill health during most of his official term.

FERDINAND C. EWER, PAST GRAND CHAPLAIN.

“Reverend Ferdinand C. Ewer died on the 10th of October, 1883, at Montreal, Canada. In the death of this distinguished prelate the Masonic Fraternity sustained a severe loss. Not that Brother Ewer had bestowed much of his pre-eminent ability and precious time in inculcating the benignant tenets of Freemasonry, or of diffusing their charitable light and love ; but his conspicuous learning, untiring zeal, and exalted purity of character reflected credit upon every institution to which his many virtues lent their support and sympathy. He was by no means insensible to the ennobling charms of Freemasonry, but enthusiastically loved them to the very core, and gave them a more penetrating lustre from the bright light of his exalted intellectual and moral excellence. He made occasional contributions to the literature of the Craft, and his Masonic addresses were always regarded as models of beauty and force.” Brother Ewer first saw Masonic light in San Francisco, California, April 18, 1860. On becoming a resident of the city of New York, he affiliated with Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, and served it in the office of Chaplain

for about twenty years. He was appointed one of three Grand Chaplains in the Grand Lodge in 1865, and he remained such until 1874. His life was one continued example of all the graces that adorn and beautify the Christian character, and his loss to Masonry and the Church was severely felt by a large circle of friends and brethren.

HORACE S. TAYLOR, PAST GRAND MASTER.

Grand Master Simmons thus alluded to the life and death of Brother Taylor :

“On the 20th of May, 1884, Past Grand Master Taylor entered his office in more than usually cheerful mood, and, saluting those employed, passed to his private apartment, where he found his family physician, with whom he entered into conversation. In a few moments a sudden pallor overspread his countenance, and, being helped to a sofa, he almost instantly expired. This event was not a complete surprise to those most intimately acquainted with him, for he was known to have suffered for some years from disease of the heart, which probably accounted for his usually serious demeanor.

He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and was there made a Mason. Removing to New York, he affiliated with Holland Lodge, No. 8, of which he afterwards became Master.

He was Deputy Grand Master in 1880, and Grand Master of Masons in 1881.

He was also a Past High Priest of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, of New York City, and Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of this State.

In the Templar Order he was connected with Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, and presided over it as Commander.

In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he attained to the thirty-third and last degree, and at his death was an honorary member of the Supreme Council for the Northern jurisdiction of the United States.

Entertaining a special desire to avoid ostentation, he had frequently expressed a wish that there should be no Masonic display at his obsequies, and hence the usual formalities were observed at the house of a relative, and he now sleeps in Woodlawn.

The Grand Master and several of his associate Grand and Past Grand Officers were present at the funeral, and every mark of respect was shown to the memory of one who had attained the most honorable and exalted position in the gift of the Craft.

His record is found in the pages of our printed *Transactions*, and they will preserve his memory when one by one we shall have gone to join him in the land of rest."

DISPENSATIONS FOR CEREMONIAL PURPOSES.

These were granted as follows :

26th of February. To Brother John Webb, to dedicate rooms of Richville Lodge, No. 633.

14th of April. To Brother John D. Norris, of Stony Point Lodge, No. 313, to lay the corner-stone of public school building at Haverstraw, April 24, 1884.

15th of May. To Brother William Hengerer, to dedicate the new rooms of Fortune Lodge, No. 788, at North Collins.

On June 24, 1884, Deputy Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence laid the corner-stone of a new building for Schenevus Lodge, No. 592.

On November 20th, Deputy Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence dedicated the new room of Wamponamon Lodge, No. 437, at Sag Harbor.

On December 1st, a Dispensation was issued to Emerson I. Lord, Deputy of the fifteenth Masonic district, to dedicate the new rooms of Oswegatchie Lodge, No. 687, at Fine, on the 2d of December, 1884.

At the invitation of the authorities of the village of Ithaca, on the 2d of September, 1884, the corner-stone of the new high school building, one of the finest and most imposing edifices in Ithaca, was laid with Masonic

ceremony by Wm. A. Brodie, Grand Master, assisted by the District Deputy, George B. Davis, and a large number of Lodges. The exercises were witnessed by thousands of citizens and over twelve hundred pupils of the schools of various grades of the village.

The addresses by Hon. Edward S. Esty, President of the Board of Education, Grand Master William A. Brodie, President White of Cornell University, and Col. George Soule, an eminent educationalist and Mason of New Orleans, were of the highest order of merit.

A handsome silver trowel suitably engraved was presented to the Grand Master by the Board of Education as a memento of a very pleasant event in his Masonic official life.

The corner-stone of the drill-room annex to the State Arsenal at Buffalo was laid September 29, 1884, at the request of the State authorities. The services were preceded by a procession consisting of the Grand Master and several associate officers and the Fraternity of Buffalo generally, escorted by the Sixty-fifth Regiment, National Guard.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PEDESTAL OF THE STATUE OF
LIBERTY.

The Grand Master thus reported to the Grand Lodge:

“On the fifth day of August, 1884, in response to the invitation of the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty, the Grand Master, William A. Brodie, assisted by his associate Grand Lodge officers, laid the corner-stone of the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, on Bedloe’s Island in New York Harbor, with the impressive ceremonies peculiar to the Masonic Fraternity. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the rain falling in torrents during the time occupied for the ceremonies, no part of them was omitted or slighted, and the large number present to witness them remained throughout.

A short address by the Grand Master was followed by an exceedingly able Masonic oration by the Right Worshipful

Deputy Grand Master, who in turn was followed by Monsieur Albert Lefaivre, Minister Plenipotentiary in charge of the Consulate of France in New York, and William Allen Butler on behalf of the American Committee. The occasion was one never to be forgotten by those who participated in the ceremonies. The erection of this statue is a work grand in its conception, its significance, its execution, and its surroundings; and that our part therein be made of proper historic record, I have caused the ceremonies, the addresses of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and Monsieur Albert Lefaivre, to be printed as an appendix to this address, that it may form a part of the records of the Grand Lodge. The massive solid silver trowel with which the Grand Master spread the cement to unite the corner-stone to the foundation, handsomely inscribed, was presented to him, accompanied with a complimentary letter of thanks for the distinguished service rendered by him and the Grand Lodge of the State of New York." The letter was signed by William M. Evarts, President; Richard Butler, Secretary; Henry F. Spaulding, Treasurer; J. W. Drexel, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Parke Godwin, J. W. Pinchot, V. Mumford Moore, and Frederick N. Potts, members.

The box placed under the stone contained many rare memorials, among which were nineteen bronze medals from the United States Mint, representing as many Presidents of the National Government; seven proof coins from the Mint; a silver medal commemorative of the erection of the Egyptian obelisk in the Park in 1881, and much literature.

The services, consisting of prayer, ritual, invocation, and honors, being over, addresses were delivered; that by the Grand Master closed as follows:

"This Fraternity is called upon to lay the corner-stones of public edifices in this country, as has been answered—

First, because it has become a common law practice the world over; the adoption of a custom so ancient that the memory of man cannot run to the contrary; a custom which prevailed centuries before modern secret societies were thought of.

Secondly, because the Masonry of the present day is but ancient operative Masonry, with the operative portion dropped and the speculative retained. And as our ancient brethren erected grand old works of architecture that adorn the cities of the world, and which have come down to us covered with the mold and moss of centuries, or lie in ruin's silent data, so ancient that history fails to reach back to the distant point—so, in a speculative sense, the Masonic Fraternity of the present age are called upon to erect the magnificent works of modern architecture, by laying the corner-stones thereof.

But there is a special reason why we should be called upon for this special duty of to-day.

No institution has done more to promote liberty and to free men from the trammels and chains of ignorance and tyranny than Freemasonry, and we as a Fraternity take an honest pride in depositing the corner-stone of the pedestal of the statue of

‘ Liberty Enlightening the World.’”

History might well record the eloquent speeches of the noted event; space does not permit; but the *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge fortunately contain the beautiful sentiments uttered that day amid the storm of the elements. From the address of the Deputy Grand Master we cull a paragraph:

“The offering which we are now to receive comes from one people to another. In its origin and construction it expresses the exploits of modern science and art, and in the majestic thought which it loftily embodies it suggests the still higher achievements which we believe the future holds in store. It is the gift of France to America—the spontaneous offering of the people of one to the people of the other of the two great nations which to-day upon the earth vindicate the right of man to govern himself. Thus the presentation to the American people of this statue is lifted far above the level of ordinary transactions, and will be memorable not only during the present age, but through all the future,

as long as the annals of history shall be preserved. It is altogether a gift without a parallel—grand in idea, colossal in proportions, worthy the greatness of both giver and recipient.

Massive as the statue is—its dimensions greatly exceeding those of the largest *colossi* erected by the ancients—its physical proportions sink into comparative obscurity when contrasted with the nobility of its conception. Liberty Enlightening the World! How lofty the thought! To be free is the first, the noblest, aspiration of the human breast. And it is now a universally admitted truth that only in proportion as men become possessed of liberty, do they become civilized, enlightened, and useful.”

Among the remarks by, Mons. Albert Lefaiivre we find these:

“In a few weeks, transported by a French ship-of-war, the statue of Liberty will raise her radiant head on this spot and illuminate these beautiful shores. That symbol will give to this harbor a new and singular majesty.

In this beacon illuminating the New World, they will discern a protection far more effective than our fortresses, our guns, our standing armies. This protection resides in the fellow-feelings of fifty millions of freemen.

But the leading virtue of the American people which will be recorded in history and admired by posterity, is that at all times, and under the most critical circumstances, they have professed a firm and immovable faith in Liberty, not only as a standard of human dignity, and as the greatest gift of Providence, but they believe in her as in a sovereign and magic power for the solution of all political and social difficulties. We find this belief manifested by all your orators, writers, and poets.

Gentlemen of the United States, I think that the immigrant from France, for whom you are at this moment pre-empting a homestead on Bedloe's Island, the Goddess of Liberty, will feel at home in your country; but we hope she will inspire the citizens of the United States with a kind recollection of her origin and her native land.

She will express to you, during centuries and forever, our friendly feelings toward your people and your institutions. She will, before the world, represent the community of principles of two great nations united by the love of liberty, not as a privilege, not for selfish uses and purposes, but for the benefit of all the human race, for the spread of justice, intellectual power, and moral nobility."

FORTUNE AND PHENIX LODGE-ROOMS.

On July 31, 1884, the Grand Master, Grand Standard Bearer, District Deputy, and about sixty brethren from Buffalo, visited North Collins, Erie County, and dedicated the new Hall of Fortune Lodge, No. 788; and on December 4th, the Grand Master, assisted by the District Deputy, dedicated the new room of Phoenix Lodge, No. 262, at Gowanda.

TWO NEW LODGES ESTABLISHED.

Grand Master Brodie, on September 26, 1884, issued a Dispensation to R. H. McIntyre, W. S. Hough, C. J. Stickney, and others, to form a new Lodge at Bloomingdale, Essex County, to be known as White Face Mountain Lodge; and on the 6th of October, to William Gillespie, George A. Everest, N. B. Slater, and others, to form a new Lodge at Ausable Forks, Clinton County, to be known as Tahawus Lodge.

The reduction of the debt on the Hall, for the year ending June, 1884, was \$35,285.75, leaving balance due \$536,564.10.

Article XVI., section 32, subdivision 8, was amended so as to read: "To make a full and correct return annually to the Grand Lodge of all who were members of the Lodge on the thirty-first day of December in each year, which return shall be transmitted to the Grand Secretary on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year."

THE GERMAN DISTRICT AND ITS NOBLE CHARITIES.

A district composed of Lodges of a German character within the city of New York and Long Island, and which if numbered would be District 28, contained twenty-eight Lodges, and was under the supervision of Brother Jacob Henkel in 1883, and numbered 3,123 brethren. This District Deputy was held in deep regard. He was active and energetic, and continually mindful of the Masonic duties of the Lodges, which were in admirable accord.

The Lodges of this district contributed to the collections for the sufferers through the great inundations in Germany, caused by the floods of the River Rhine and its contributing rivers, and in Austria-Hungary by the Danube, the sum of \$5,550, whereof \$5,000 was sent to Germany, and \$550 to Austria-Hungary. They also contributed for the assistance of an old and merited brother, \$500; and for the relict of a deceased and highly esteemed brother, \$560.

Some irritation was introduced among the Lodges in the district, in consequence of rumors of a change to a new Deputy, which proved in 1884 to be a verity, and Brother Alfred Erbe was appointed.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN FREEMASONS' SOCIETY VERITAS.

During the term of service of District Deputy Erbe, from his own report we learn that he had repeatedly communicated to Grand Master Simmons "the state and condition of the German district, and particularly upon the disturbances which have arisen during the past year, their causes and aims, and the means employed by the agitators. . . .

Aside from this agitation, which would restrict the limits of the Grand Master's power, and would otherwise change the rules and regulations of the Craft in this jurisdiction, the condition of the Lodges in the German district is generally prosperous; and the fraternal spirit, peace, and harmony among the brethren, though somewhat affected by the agitation aforesaid, remain unshaken."

In view of these representations the Grand Master found it incumbent upon him to present the subject in his annual address to the Grand Lodge in June, 1884.

In this he stated that he had "been informed of the existence of an organization known by the name Veritas among the German-speaking Masons; that it existed without regard to the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and was represented as tending to set aside the legitimate authority of the Grand Body, and assuming the liberty of proselyting others to their ideas of disobedience and disloyalty.

That one of its earliest declarations in the Constitution of the society, was its independence of all higher Masonic tribunals. It appoints as its organ a paper published in the German language, and thus becomes responsible for its utterances; and through it declares that the authority of the Grand Master does not extend beyond the Lodge-room, and no Mason is bound to pay him deference or to respect his authority except when within a Lodge. The society further recommends, through its organ, that its members shall refuse to accept the obligation of a Past Master before installation.

The Grand Lodge has freely allowed them to select their own rituals and ceremonies, and has not required a literal compliance on their part with the regulations, which a failure to observe will not be readily forgiven to the Lodges speaking the English language. And yet it would appear, from the organization of the Society Veritas, that some among them are not satisfied, and wish to make the Grand Lodge of the State of New York subservient to their desires; or, perhaps, to put it more practically, their servant. Right here, let me say that I am perfectly satisfied that the great majority of our brethren of German birth are absolutely and entirely loyal; that they wish to be, and are, thoroughly obedient to their obligations to observe the laws of our Grand Lodge."

The Grand Master asked the earnest attention to, and disposition of, the subject by the Grand Lodge. The whole matter was referred to a special committee consisting of

Brothers C. T. McClenachan, Alfred Erbe, Walter H. Stewart, John R. Schlick, and Gustav Dettloff.

In order to obtain all facts relating to the origin, objects, purposes, composition, and doings of the Society Veritas from the incipency of the organization, the President, Brother Charles Boss, a Master Mason of fifteen years standing; Jacob Eidt, Vice-President; Gustav Lander, Secretary; and a number of others, Masters and Past Masters, members of the society, were examined.

The society had come into existence June 28, 1883, organized by seventeen members, and had grown in numbers to one hundred and fifty. That the Constitution was one of a prior organization instituted in 1865, but which had passed into oblivion. The Constitution, which was thoughtlessly signed, was presented by a Dr. Joseph J. Burian, a Past Master of German Pilgrim Lodge. It declared the purposes to be "the promotion of Masonic Light by, first, spiritual or philosophic explanation of the being and purpose of Freemasonry, as also the spreading of knowledge of history and symbolism of the same." It declared, "The German-American Free Mason's Society Veritas is *independent* of all Masonic supreme authorities." "As organ of the society, the *Masonia* shall serve, and all meetings of the same shall be reported therein."

As this subject in its entirety was of so grave a nature in 1883-84, and contains much that would serve of importance as to any and all societies that might be established in after years, and very naturally so, a lengthy extract is herein made from the report:

"It will be observed that the paramount objectionable feature proclaimed in this Constitution is, that the 'Society Veritas is *independent* of all Masonic supreme authorities.'"

A full and proper interpretation of the German word used in the Constitution, and translated "*independent of*," is intended to imply "*no official connection with*," "apart from," "having no relation to;" and the sentence would then read, "The Society Veritas has no official connection with Masonic supreme authorities," and should not signify

that the society was superior to, beyond, or even willing to be without the pale of the jurisdiction or authority of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge of Masons of this State. In brief, it was a senseless declaration. However this may be, all the witnesses questioned thereon swore that was their interpretation in uniting with, or belonging to, the "Society Veritas;" and, further, that lest a false interpretation might be placed upon the objectionable phrase, the most expeditious course, in pursuance of their Constitution, was being taken to amend the offensive sentence; but the amendment, if adopted, would not to a great extent correct the evil.

The society has no by-laws, rules, or regulations. It tiles its doors for the preservation of order, but has no passwords or secrets of any class among its members, and uses no forms or ceremonies.

It was very apparent that much, if not all, of the gravamen of the accusations under which this society rests, is the fact of the incorporation in its Constitution the making the German newspaper, *Masonia*, the organ of the society, whereby it becomes to the world responsible for the opinions, sentiments, doctrines, and insubordinate expressions therein continually contained.

On this point the testimony was voluminous that the insertion of this paper as the organ of the society was to gratify a personal friend, and that the society held no interest of any nature whatever in the *Masonia*, nor could it in the leastwise control the columns of false sentiments and doctrines, or the lack of courtesy and fraternal spirit that pervade some of the issues of that paper. It is too true, however, that the members of the society are subscribers. To these facts Brother J. J. Burian, editor of the *Masonia*, also swore.

It was in evidence, that one of the reasons for instituting the Society Veritas was born of a disaffected feeling, engendered from disappointment because the Grand Master, in his wisdom, saw fit to exercise his prerogative in naming one who he believed would subserve the best interests of

our German-speaking Lodges as the Deputy for that district. Yet it is also in evidence that the society, shortly after its organization, counseled harmony, peace, and good will among its members in the matter of the appointment by the Grand Master.

To explicit questions of loyalty to this Grand Lodge on the part of all the numerous witnesses, there was not one who did not meet the question in the spirit of perfect fealty, and who did not unqualifiedly avow that any severance of relationship with this Grand Lodge would be obnoxious to them, individually and collectively, and in their opinion would be injurious to the German Masonic interests.

The congregation of brethren for the purposes of mental improvement in literary, scientific, and philosophic subjects, and the study and exposition of such information as they can obtain as to the origin of our beloved Institution, or other matters contained in the broad field of Masonic literature, are rather to be commended than condemned; but that neither this Grand Lodge, nor its Grand Master, can for an instant permit an evasion, under the cloak of any society whatsoever, of a violation, in the spirit or in the letter, of the third section of the Constitution, which says: 'This Grand Lodge has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry within the territorial limits of the State of New York,' and that no society has the right or power to subvert the intent of such section by sophistry in lectures, tending to wean away the loyalty or create disaffection among a Brotherhood that should have solidarity as one of its foundation stones.

The Committee recommended that the society strike out the entire of the objectionable and offensive language and sections of their Constitution, at the earliest period, and report the same to the Grand Master, and thus purge themselves from even an implication of disloyalty; which disloyalty your Committee do not believe they possess.

Furthermore, that such Society Veritas, as evidence of their faith in American ideas of Freemasonry, and to set their seal of disapprobation of the misleading doctrines and

offensive utterances of a newspaper known as the *Masonia*, obliterate from its Constitution the declaration that it is the organ of such society."

All these recommendations were most heartily approved by the Masons in the German district. On July 12, 1884, Gustav Dettloff was appointed District Deputy in place of Alfred Erbe, resigned. On November 24th succeeding, a noted reception was given by the German-speaking brethren, at their Temple, to the Grand Master and his officers, giving evidence of their loyalty.

THE AUSTIN MONUMENT.

A committee of the Veteran Association of Masons, having undertaken the purchase of a plot of ground, and the erection thereon of a monolith monument, in Woodland Cemetery, in memory of one of their Past Venerable Masters, Dr. James M. Austin, a former Grand Secretary, and finding their inability to obtain sufficient money to pay for the same, succeeded in interesting the Deputy Grand Master, District Deputy Grand Masters, the Grand Secretary, and Lodges generally, whereby the sum of \$1,500 was added to their fund, which proved sufficient to discharge all indebtedness.

The Grand Lodge in 1884 affirmed a previous decision that "certified returns of Lodges shall be conclusive upon the Lodge, and they are estopped from so impeaching or questioning the correctness of its own return, so to require the Grand Lodge to protect it from the carelessness or negligence of its own officers in years gone by."

The following having reference to the same subject was adopted:

"A Lodge having certified to and presented its yearly return to the Grand Lodge, and the same having been duly paid, cannot, after the close of the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge for which the return was made, question its correctness, and demand a return of moneys overpaid through the carelessness of its own officers."

The Garfield National Bank was made the depository of the receipts of the Grand Secretary.

THE PAST MASTER'S CERTIFICATE.

In regard to the proposition by Brother C. T. McClenahan, that the Grand Lodge "sanction, authorize, and direct the issuance of a certificate to actual Past Masters of Lodges in this jurisdiction," the Grand Secretary was directed to have prepared a suitable plate for said certificate, at an expense not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars; and that the charge for said certificates, when issued by the Grand Secretary, shall be five dollars each, and the revenue therefrom shall be included in the annual appropriation to the Hall and Asylum Fund."

The price of the certificate in 1885 was reduced to two dollars.

A work of the utmost value to the Grand Lodge was that in which was kept the "Registration of Lodge Membership." Complete books for this purpose, under a new form, were procured by Grand Secretary Ehlers.

THE PORTRAIT OF GRAND MASTER J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

This exquisite piece of work from the pencil of Brother Frederick W. Herring, was presented by a number of brethren to the Grand Lodge, through Past Grand Master Charles Roome, and accepted through Past Grand Master John W. Simons.

THE CONSTITUTION AND LODGE ARCHIVES.

A new duty was devolved upon the District Deputies, as herein defined:

"*Resolved*, That when a District Deputy Grand Master shall officially visit any Lodge in his district, he is directed to examine and ascertain whether the Constitution and

Statutes, and the *Proceedings* of this Grand Body from year to year, are preserved among the archives of such Lodge; and if not, to call the attention of the Lodge to its non-compliance with the statutes on that subject, and suitably enforce the performance of that duty."

The Committee on Warrants in 1884, as in previous years, recommended a number of changes, such as the locations of Lodges without change of jurisdiction; the changing of Lodge numbers; the renewal of Warrants destroyed by fire. In the matter of Jersey Lodge, No. 668, which for four years had not made returns, and for five years had not paid Grand Lodge dues, the Warrant was ordered suspended, and charges preferred, subject to action in 1885.

As a subject germane to the negligence of Jersey Lodge, the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, within three months after the close of any annual session of the Grand Lodge, to prepare a list of all Lodges in default for two years, transmit the same to the Grand Master in the form of notice and charges, that they be signed by the Grand Master, and by him transmitted to the District Deputy Grand Master of the district in which the Lodges are located for service, requiring them to show cause at the next Annual Communication why the Warrants should not be declared forfeited."

GRAND LODGE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This new Grand Lodge was organized on April 17, 1884, thirty out of the thirty-three Lodges then existing participating in its formation. All the proceedings appear to have been regular. Recognition was extended to her by the mother Grand Lodges.

The Grand Lodge of New York finally exchanged representatives under a recognition by James Ten Eyck, Grand Master, December 10; 1893.



Fraturnally,
Yours,
M. A. Brodie

GRAND MASTER, 1884.

OFFICERS ELECTED AND APPOINTED IN JUNE FOR 1884-85.

William A. Brodie, Grand Master; Frank R. Lawrence, Deputy Grand Master; John W. Vrooman, Senior Grand Warden; James Ten Eyck, Junior Grand Warden; John Boyd, Grand Treasurer; Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; Floyd Clarkson (in place of Gilbert A. Deane), Trustee Hall and Asylum Fund; William D. Nichols (in place of Z. Dederick), Trustee Hall and Asylum Fund; Reverends John G. Webster, Charles W. Camp, and W. D. Orville Doty, Grand Chaplains; John R. Schlick, Grand Marshal; John C. Graves, Grand Standard Bearer; Charles A. Minton, Grand Sword Bearer; James D. Carson, Senior Grand Deacon; Charles S. Arthur, Junior Grand Deacon; Roderick Campbell, Charles L. Picket, Henry C. Lathrop, and Charles E. Lansing, Grand Stewards; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian; George Skinner, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

William A. Brodie, Grand Master, nominated for Chief Commissioner of Appeals, in place of Frank R. Lawrence, elected Deputy Grand Master, Most Worshipful James Gibson; for Commissioners of Appeals, William Sherer and Frederick A. Burnham; which nominations were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM A. BRODIE, GRAND MASTER.

Brother Brodie was born in Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, Scotland, August 9, 1841. His parents, William Brodie and Mary Wilson, were born in the same place, and of old and well-known families. He came to America in 1843 with his parents, who settled in Rochester. Illness forced him to give up his studies, but after several years he took up a systematic course, and is a self-educated man.

He began business life as a boy in a Rochester mercantile house, remaining there nine years as cashier and bookkeeper. He was married at the age of twenty-one to Miss Laura A. Diver of Henrietta, New York, who died in 1885, leaving a

son, Warren James Brodie. Brother Brodie was married, in 1889, to Martha A. Woodbury of Royalston, Massachusetts. In 1863 he removed to Geneseo, New York, and entered the employ of General James S. Wadsworth, and remains in business connection as manager of two branches of the Wadsworth estate. He was elected County Treasurer five times, each term being three years. He is a member and Secretary of the local Board of Managers of the State Normal School, and also of the Wadsworth Free Library of Geneseo.

Brother Brodie was made a Mason in Geneseo Lodge, No. 214, in September, 1863, and was elected Secretary of the Lodge in December of the same year, serving two years. He afterwards filled the offices of Junior Warden and Senior Warden. He was elected Master in 1869, presiding over the Lodge seven years, between that date and 1881. He was District Deputy Grand Master for the twenty-second district during the years 1872, 1873, 1875, and 1876. He was Grand Steward in 1874, 1878, and 1879; Junior Grand Warden in 1879 and 1880; Senior Grand Warden in 1881 and 1882; Deputy Grand Master in 1883; and Grand Master in 1884. Elected to every office without opposition. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Geneseo Chapter in 1867, and a Knight Templar in Monroe Commandery of Rochester in 1873. He also passed through the degrees of the Scottish Rite, Northern jurisdiction, at Rochester, and was crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector-General at Boston, September 25, 1885.

His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was in June, 1866, representing his mother Lodge as Junior Warden; he has been a member of the Grand Lodge every year since. It will be seen that his year as Grand Master was eventful. He laid the corner-stone of the foundation of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. When the village of Carthage, New York, was destroyed by fire, an appeal was issued by the Grand Lodge to the Lodges, which brought prompt responses. A serious trouble that arose between his predecessor and the Lodges working in the German

language, threatened a disruption of the Grand Lodge. This was entirely harmonized by his continuing the wise action of his predecessor, which not only maintained the dignity of the Grand Mastership, but entirely satisfied the German brethren. With his associates, Grand Lodge Officers, and St. John's Lodge, No. 1, he participated in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Washington Monument at Washington, District of Columbia, February 21, 1885.

In his official visitations his great effort was to pave the way for the payment of the Hall and Asylum indebtedness, which was grandly done by his successor, who, in his annual address in 1889, paid this tribute to Brother Brodie :

“But what shall I say of my immediate predecessor, the Most Worshipful William A. Brodie, who, relinquishing your highest honors, went out into the ranks, and has served in every department of labor with all the zeal of the youngest apprentice, thus furnishing an example which I hope may never be forgotten by any of his successors.”

After retiring from the Grand Mastership he was not idle in the Masonic field ; he was chairman of the Committee on Selection of a Site for the Asylum, and for three years chairman of the Standing Committee on Hall and Asylum Fund. In 1888 he visited his native land and England, making a special study of Masonic charities.

While abroad he was made an honorary member of St. Barchan's Lodge, No. 156, of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in his native village, whose Charter is dated November 1, 1784. A very pleasant incident in his Masonic life was the raising to the degree of Master Mason his son in Genesee Lodge, No. 214, on the evening of September 8, 1885, on which occasion Grand Master Lawrence and other Grand Lodge officers were present with about two hundred brethren from the neighboring city of Rochester.

PROCESS OF VOTING IN GRAND LODGE.

An important amendment was made to the Rules of Order of the Grand Lodge, covering the process of voting,

which thereafter was to be performed in the following manner :

In voting at the election of Grand Officers, in the event of more than one nomination, the Grand Master will appoint four sets of tellers of three each. The chairman of each set of tellers will be furnished with cards of each district allotted to his polling place, embracing a list of the Lodges and number of votes each Lodge is entitled to, and on which he will check off the votes by Lodges, as deposited.

The District Deputy Grand Master of each district will vote with his district, and will also be furnished with a duplicate card for the information of the representatives.

At each polling place will be suspended a card indicating the number of the district then voting.

The voting will be by districts, governed by the location of the Lodges as seated in the hall, commencing from the east ; and as a district completes its vote, the district card at the polling place will be changed, and the district immediately in rear of the one which has just voted will commence voting. Four districts will be voting at the same time at the different polling places.

The vote of the Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers, the Commissioners of Appeals, the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and Past Masters, previous to 1849, will be taken by the Grand Secretary at the Grand East.

At the conclusion of the district call, any representative who did not vote with his district can do so before the balloting is declared closed ; and when any one of the series of districts has completed its vote, the tellers will, by order of the Grand Master, proceed with the count.

After the votes have been canvassed by the tellers, the result will be handed to the Grand Secretary, and the *aggregate* announced by him.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to reprint the Constitutions of 1873, together with the codified amendments adopted since that date.

1885.

PROSPERITY AND HARMONY.

Two dominating features characterized the term of office of Grand Master William A. Brodie of Geneseo; these were prosperity and harmony. So apparent were these blessings that the quotation in his address was most apt: "Blessed in city and in field, blessed in basket and in store, blessed in our coming in and in our going out." His congratulations to the Grand Lodge in June, 1885, were timely and befitting. The new home, that had been so great a sufferer by fire, had been altered, restored, and beautified. The Grand Lodges of the United States and of the world seemed at peace, and enthroned in brotherly love, relief, and truth, the great brotherhood gave evidence of its usefulness and grandeur.

DEATHS OF SEVERAL PROMINENT OFFICERS.

It was quite true several Grand Officers had succumbed to the Great Reaper, but not so many as were in the annual record of a number of Grand Master Brodie's predecessors; among them he referred to "that rough diamond, Isaac Rynders, of the city of New York, Past Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge, who died January 12, 1885, aged eighty years. He had been a member of Lodge Strict Observance, No. 94, for fifty-seven years. Brother Rynders, though stern and sometimes of rough exterior, had a tender heart, and was ever ready to respond to the call of distress, and withal was inflexibly just. Though I had not the pleasure of the acquaintance of the brother, I shall never forget when, in 1866, as Junior Warden of my own Lodge, and an unknown member of this Grand Lodge, upon the presentation of a resolution providing for the return to my Lodge of its dues because of loss by fire, and some brother moved that it be referred to the Committee on Charity, how Brother Rynders arose and said, 'Such a reference is an

insult to a daughter of this Grand Lodge. I move its reference to the Committee on Finance.' I here record my thanks for that act, which was prompted by a love for justice and a feeling of sympathy for the weak."

The twenty-fifth Masonic district lost by death on the 21st of February, 1885, at Buffalo, John A. Lockwood, a Past District Deputy; he was Past Master of Queen City Lodge, No. 358, was sixty-three years of age, and was buried with Masonic ceremonies at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

District Deputy Jacob Tartter, raised in L'Union Française Lodge, No. 17, in 1851, was the founder of La Sincérité Lodge, No. 373, in 1873, of which he was the first Master, and served as such for fourteen years; he was appointed Deputy of the Latin district in 1873, and died, after a severe illness of several years, on the 29th of March, 1885, in the seventy-second year of his age.

William J. Surre was a Past Master prior to 1849, hence a life member of the Grand Lodge; his death occurred on the 2d of April, 1885, at the ripe age of eighty-three years. He was Master of Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, in 1842, and served his Lodge as Secretary for thirty-three years. He remained an active Mason for sixty-one years.

The Deputy Grand Master for the fourth Masonic district from June, 1879, to June, 1880, J. Wallace MacWhinnie, the beloved of all that knew him, in order to secure a return to good health, made Petaluma, California, his home; but on the 4th of May, 1885, in the forty-fifth year of his age, yielded to death.

One of the noblest spirits of the Masonic Fraternity was

JUNIOR GRAND DEACON CHARLES S. ARTHUR,

who died on the 3d of July, 1884, at his residence in New York City. He was raised in Sagamore Lodge, No. 371, of which he became Master; subsequently he affiliated with and became Master of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2. In 1878 he was appointed Deputy Grand Master of the fourth Masonic district; in 1879 he was elected Grand

Treasurer; in 1883 he was appointed Grand Marshal; and at the time of his death was Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge. He was also representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia near this Grand Body. In his death the Fraternity lost one who was a noble man, a faithful brother, a true Mason, and who to an unusual degree possessed the love of the members of the Grand Lodge.

Brother John Collier, Deputy of the twenty-fourth Masonic district, and Past Master of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, died at Lockport, July 24, 1884.

THE DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the 21st day of February, 1885, on the invitation of the Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, the Grand Master, William A. Brodie, with several associate Grand Officers and St. John's Lodge, No. 1, proceeded to Washington and participated in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Washington Monument, an event of much interest. The ceremonies were conducted in a manner worthy of the occasion and of the distinguished patriot and brother in whose memory this monument was erected.

THE MONTEFIORE LETTER OF CONGRATULATION.

“OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
GENESECO, September 8, 1884.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Ramsgate, England.

Venerable Sir and dear Brother: As the centennial of your birthday approaches, I desire, though of a different creed, yet striving to serve the same ‘God of Israel,’ and recognizing in you one whose life has evinced belief in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man—a creed, if I may so call it, broad and comprehensive—to extend to you, on my own behalf, and also as the representative of the Masonic Fraternity of this great Commonwealth, hearty congratulations on attaining an age so patriarchal, and we pray

that the 'God of Israel' may spare you to celebrate your centennial, and that many happy years of usefulness may still be yours. And, my dear brother, I would to God that my own life and the lives of my brethren of the great Fraternity to which we belong, might be governed by the same noble and self-sacrificing spirit of philanthropy that has given such lustre to your own. That

'The Lord bless thee, and keep thee; the Lord make his face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace,' is the heartfelt wish of

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

WM. A. BRODIE,
Grand Master of Masons in New York."

"DELEND A EST CARTHAGO."

The announcement of the burning of Carthage in November, 1884, created a profound sorrow, and contributions of relief continued to flow until April 28, 1885.

"BRETHREN: The greater part of the village of Carthage, in the county of Jefferson, has been destroyed by fire. Nearly all the manufacturing establishments have been swept away, seven-eighths of the people in that village are bereft of their means of support, and fully two-thirds of the population are without shelter, seventy acres of residences having been burned to the ground in that terrible conflagration. Among the sufferers twenty-eight brethren of our own Masonic household, members of Carthage Lodge, No. 158, together with their families, have been made homeless."

These were the sad tidings issued by Grand Master Brodie on November 29, 1884, and which were responded to until \$4,377.37 was received and transmitted.

THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A movement to recognize as a legal Grand Lodge that of New South Wales, was instituted in 1884; but the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, upon probing into the subject,

discovered that, "At the time of the foundation of this so-called Grand Lodge there were some seventy-five Lodges holding under the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Out of these, thirteen called a meeting and proceeded to establish a Grand Lodge, having invited the others to participate in the deliberations; the others not having done so, as in fact they were not obliged to do, it follows that the assumption of authority by the minority was and is simply an act of impertinence, and has no possible claim upon our recognition.

The mother Grand Lodges have paid no attention to this arrangement, and it is not likely they will."

The Grand Lodge of New York in later years reversed this decision.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Librarian, Herman G. Carter, made an admirable report of advancement in the Library of the Grand Lodge. No less than two hundred and forty-nine volumes, consisting of *Proceedings* of the various Grand Bodies and magazines, had been added to the collection, of which eighty-six volumes of Masonic books and pamphlets were received as a donation from Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273.

But the glory of the year was the fitting up and establishment of the free reading room, which was a conception and accomplishment of the Deputy Grand Master, Frank R. Lawrence. Two rooms which opened into each other and were being used as a library, were handsomely painted and fitted up with new furniture and carpets, and made in every way attractive and brilliant under the direction of William D. Nichols, one of the trustees.

Voluntary subscriptions were made by brethren and Lodges to purchase the daily papers, magazines, and periodicals, and pay for the attendance of an assistant to the Librarian, who was in attendance every morning, Sundays and holidays excepted. Thus the Library became of use, and a comfortable parlor for rest and reading was the joy of the studious and weary.

ALL VISITORS ANNOUNCED BY NAME.

A singular incident grew out of the admission to Richmond Lodge of a visitor without announcing his name, whereby a member did not become aware of the presence of an objectionable visitor until he stood before the altar. Addressing the Master, the member objected to the visitor's presence. An accusation and trial of the member grew out of the claim that the objection was made in language discourteous and insulting, or, as testified to, as follows: "I object. This Lodge has a dignity and honor to maintain, which it cannot do with that man present." Upon the Master stating that he, the Master, was placed in an embarrassing position, the accused replied, "I cannot help that." The second specification in the complaint was, that the accused refused to obey an order of the Master made at a subsequent Communication, directing him to apologize for the language he had used in objecting to the visiting brother's presence, and this specification was substantially proven as alleged.

The Lodge acquitted the member of the commission of any offense in either specification. The Grand Master on an appeal sustained the Lodge, and reversed the resolution adopted by the trial commissioners which had adjudged that the accused should pay the expense of the trial. The anomaly was herein shown, that, under section 56 of the Code, a Lodge, when setting aside a report of guilty by a trial commission, has not the power to set aside the finding as to expense.

The moral of the whole episode and awkward difficulty was this: a visitor to a Lodge should not be admitted without the announcement of the name.

THE GRIEVANCE OF BENJAMIN C. DUTCHER.

The numerous matters of grievance and complaint that are annually referred to the committee having such subjects in charge, and who make their reports of local difficulties

and contentions in accordance with excellent judgment and the experience of able brethren, are neatly, judiciously, and very acceptably adjusted. The matter is of temporary and personal concern, and in the subject of record belongs only to the office of the Grand Secretary or to the close tiling of the inner chamber of the Lodge. Once in a while some peculiar and prominent item will be found of public importance and worthy of historical note.

On May 1, 1885, the Committee received a note, briefly stating :

“GENTLEMEN: I request, if it be your pleasure, to be restored as a member of the Order, in the relations I held in the Order some years since. In doing so you will oblige
Yours very respectfully,
BENJAMIN C. DUTCHER.”

Without entering into the minutizæ of the cause of Brother Dutcher's expulsion, the following may be said: In 1841 Brother Dutcher, Master of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, questioned certain powers exercised by the District Deputy, William Willis, and charged that the officers of the Grand Lodge had usurped power not granted to them. In the generally mixed condition of affairs, Brother Dutcher was expelled June 3, 1841, by the Grand Lodge; and, further, the Warrant of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, was ordered to be delivered to the Senior Warden until the session of the Grand Lodge.

In 1885 the Committee on Grievances, of Grand Lodge, consisting of Brothers William H. Andrews, George W. Chapman, and Matthew W. Marvin, reported in full, concluding as follows: that “Benjamin C. Dutcher is now and always has been a most worthy, reputable, and respected citizen; that he is over eighty years of age, and is desirous of being restored to the rights of Masonry so that he may die a member of the Fraternity; that he has restored the Charter; and that Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, most earnestly desire and urge his restoration. Your Committee, without inquiry into or questioning the regularity

or legality of his expulsion, and believing that the offense charged against him has been fully expiated and atoned for by over forty years' deprivation from brotherly intercourse with the Craft, etc., recommend his restoration."

This restoration was unique and highly commended.

The Grand Lodge adorned itself with a new set of regalia at the cost of five hundred dollars.

WARRANTS RETURNED—SOME FORFEITED—OTHERS GRANTED.

In the matters of Kingston Lodge, No. 10, Middle Granville Lodge, No. 55, and La Sincérité Lodge, No. 373, all applying to have their old Warrants returned to them, that they might preserve them as relics in the archives of their respective Lodges, it was recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and also that the original Warrant of Washington Lodge, No. 11, be returned to Fort Edward Lodge, No. 267. It was also recommended that the Warrants of Rensselaer Lodge, No. 609, Jersey Lodge, No. 668, and Sentinel Lodge, No. 151, be declared forfeited; and that in the matters of White Face Mountain Lodge and Tahawus Lodge, under dispensation, making application for Warrants, the Committee reported recommending that Warrants be granted to White Face Mountain Lodge and Tahawus Lodge, under dispensation.

These several recommendations were adopted.

THE PORTRAIT AND JEWEL OF GRAND MASTER BRODIE.

An excellent portrait in oil of the retiring Grand Master, from the *atelier* of Brother Frederick W. Herring, was presented as the gift of various brethren, by Past Grand Master Charles Roome, and received on behalf of Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Joseph D. Evans.

Brother Charles M. Williams, on behalf of the brethren of the twenty-second Masonic district, presented to William A. Brodie, Grand Master, a costly Past Grand Master's jewel.

TRUSTEES REMOVABLE.

The elective officers in 1884 had been requested to frame a bill, and obtain a passage of the same by the legislature, that should in no way disturb the existing condition of things, with respect to the management of the affairs of the Hall and Asylum Fund, but that the trustees' books, etc., should be at all times open to examination by any committee appointed by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master; and granting powers to terminate at pleasure the term of office of any trustee.

The act passed by the Legislature is as follows:

" CHAPTER 55.

An act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, entitled ' An act to amend chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled " An act to incorporate the trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund." '

PASSED March 13, 1885.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and fifty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, entitled ' An act to amend chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled " An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund " ' passed April twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, passed May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled ' An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, ' passed April twenty-one, eighteen

hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

SEC. 2. The corporation hereby created shall consist of three persons who shall be members of Lodges under the authority and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and who shall be residents of this State, to be elected at the first Annual Communication of said Grand Lodge after the passage of this act ; provided, however, that no officer of the Grand Lodge shall be eligible to the office of trustee, and that any trustee accepting office in the Grand Lodge shall thereby vacate his office as trustee. At the first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge after the passage of this act, the three trustees so elected shall designate by lot in the presence of the Grand Master their respective terms of office, namely : One of said trustees shall be designated to serve for the period of one year, one to serve for the period of two years, and one to serve for the period of three years ; and annually thereafter, at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, one trustee shall be elected whose term of office shall be for the period of three years from the date of his election ; and should a vacancy occur in the office of trustee at an Annual Communication of the said Grand Lodge from any cause other than the expiration of the term of office of said trustee, said vacancy should be filled by election for the unexpired term at said Annual Communication. If any such trustee shall cease to be a resident of the State of New York, or shall cease to be a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge as aforesaid, his place as such trustee shall be declared vacant by the Grand Master. In case any vacancy in the office of trustee shall occur during the time intervening between the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall fill such vacancy by appointment of a person qualified as aforesaid, and the person so appointed shall serve as trustee until the next succeeding Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, where such vacancy shall be filled by election for the unexpired term. The said Board of Trustees

shall select one of its number as President, one as Treasurer, and one as Secretary, and shall make a full and detailed report of all its doings at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Whenever the Grand Lodge is not in session, the said trustees shall, upon the request of the Grand Master, render to him a full and detailed report in writing of and concerning any and all of their acts and transactions; and the books, papers, and records of said trustees shall at all times be open to examination by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, or any committee of members of the Grand Lodge which he or it may appoint. Whenever the Grand Lodge is not in session, the Grand Master may, by a written order, suspend any trustee from office, and appoint a person qualified, as required by this act, to perform his duties, and such person shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties of said trustee. No such suspension shall be made except for cause, nor until after an opportunity shall have been given the trustee affected thereby to be heard with regard thereto. Such suspension shall continue in force until acted upon by the Grand Lodge at its next succeeding Annual Communication, and no longer. The Grand Lodge may, at any Annual Communication, and for such cause as it shall consider sufficient, remove from office any trustee elected pursuant to this act; and upon so doing shall fill the vacancy thus created by election for the unexpired term.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts, and all laws of the State of New York inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

BELIEF IN GOD.

Grand Master Brodie was an earnest devotee of the true and vital principles of Freemasonry; and as a question of the day, a discussion in the public press and in Masonic circles, had arisen in relation to a case of discipline in a Masonic Lodge in Toronto, Canada, wherein the question of *belief in God* as requisite to good Masonic standing was

involved, the subject was made worthy of mention in the Grand Master's annual address, and in which he said: "If there be no God in Masonry, ay, if belief in God be not the corner-stone upon which Freemasonry is founded, then indeed is it in its decadence, and its days are numbered. Freemasonry is neither Godless nor anti-Christian, nor is it sectarian. It embraces in its membership men of all creeds and no creed—Jew, Mohammedan, Christian, all are found within its broad fold, but none who do not acknowledge the existence of one Supreme Being, who ruleth all things and to whom all owe allegiance. To my Hebrew brother it is the God of Israel; to the Mohammedan, the God as revealed in the great open book of the starry-decked heavens; to the Christian, the God and Father of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

It has been charged that 'had they [the Masons] the courage of their convictions, they would pluck the name of the Supreme Being out of their ritual.' Nothing could be further from the truth than such an assertion. To eliminate the name of the Deity from the ritual would leave it but an empty shell. Yes, there is room within our broad fold for those of all creeds and no creed; but our doors are not open to the atheist, nor is there room within our portals for him."

THE BADGE OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

At the instance of Past Grand Master John L. Lewis, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That representatives of Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge be severally respectfully requested to procure and put on at the Annual Communications and other distinctive Masonic ceremonials, some simple and appropriate badge and insignia denoting the Grand Lodge which they represent, bearing for that purpose such appropriate device and inscription as they may select, with the written approval of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodges they represent."

Section 56 of the Masonic Code was amended so as to read:

“SEC. 56. The Lodge may, by resolution, reverse the decision of the Commissioners in every particular, or it may modify or change it by increasing or diminishing the penalty.”

LAYING OF CORNER-STONES AND DEDICATION OF HALLS.

On the 18th of June, 1885, the corner-stone of the new State Armory at Oneonta was laid by the Grand Master, assisted by all the elected and many of the appointed officers of the Grand Lodge. The ceremony was accompanied by a military and civic display of large extent, in which numerous Masonic bodies participated, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators. Among those present were the Governor of the State of New York, many State officers, and other persons of distinction. The arrangements were under the charge of Lester S. Emmons, Master of Oneonta Lodge.

On the 25th of June of the same year the Grand Master laid the corner-stone of the new Hall of Solomon's Lodge, No. 196, at Tarrytown.

On the 30th of June, he laid that of the new Hall of Records in the city of Brooklyn.

On the 9th of September he also laid that of the new Government Building at the city of Rochester. Elaborate preparations had been made, and the event was one of great note in that city. Most of the officers of the Grand Lodge were in attendance, together with Past Grand Masters Benjamin Flagler and William A. Brodie. The ante-ceremonial procession was highly spoken of; some eight Lodges, with police, military band, and Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templars, with visitors, forming an attractive escort. This was, in fact, the most important of the first events that fell to the charge of Grand Master Lawrence. His noble utterances connecting the older Masonry with the new, the operative with the speculative, may be outlined in the following two paragraphs extracted from his address:

“A little less than two hundred years ago, under the Grand Mastership of the great Sir Christopher Wren, the

English Free Masons, as we read, completed the last great work in which the operative Craft and the speculative Brotherhood, under a single leadership, were practically allied. The task was worthy the supremest effort of the great Fraternity of builders. It was, in effect, the creation of the modern city of London. Before the great fire of 1666, the English capital had been illy constructed, and remarkably destitute of architectural adornment. In the words of an old writer, 'She had been one of the richest in estate and dowry, yet unquestionably the least beautiful' among cities. Through the genius of Wren, and by the hands of the brethren whose labors he directed, London arose from its ashes, to remain during nearly two centuries the incomparable metropolis of the civilized world, unequaled in its magnificence and unrivaled in its grandeur. From this single event, and bearing in mind the direct descent of American Free Masons from the English Brotherhood, you will perceive how intimate and substantial is the connection between the Craft of operative Masons and the Fraternity as whose representatives we come among you to-day.

Freemasonry has now lost its operative feature. The art of the builder, no longer confined to an accepted few, has become known to all men, and the labors of our Brotherhood are speculative only.

Freemasonry, in its modern form, has found an almost universal acceptance in all countries and among all nations. It represents neither class, creed, nor race; but, through its pure and sacred precepts, appeals to the free and enlightened of every race and creed alike. Its broad principles conflict with the opinions of no God-fearing man. Those who gather around its sacred altars, whatever their creed, whatever their race, and in whatever quarter of the globe they may assemble, learn to subdue their passions, to rule themselves as intelligent and responsible beings, to be upright in all their dealings, benevolent and just toward their fellow-men, and always reverently to adore the Great Creator of all things and Giver of all good."

Under two Dispensations from the Grand Master, one dated the 11th of June, 1885, David M. Phetteplace, Master of Franklin Lodge, No. 626, laid the corner-stone of the new Town Hall, in the village of Franklinville, Cattaraugus County; and the other, dated the 27th of June, 1885, Deputy Albert Jones of the twenty-fifth district laid the corner-stone of the new Armory of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, at Buffalo, on July 4th.

Dedicatory services were performed on September 10th, by the Grand Master, of the new Hall of Iliion Lodge, No. 591, at Iliion, Herkimer County. Also, Dispensation was issued October 31st, to Deputy Byron L. Kimble of the twenty-sixth district, to dedicate the new Hall of Portville Lodge, No. 579; and also on December 11th, to Deputy George A. Newell of the twenty-fourth district, to dedicate the new room of Murray Lodge, No. 380, at Holley, Orleans County.

On September 19, 1885, the Grand Master laid the corner-stone of the new Armory of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, at Ninth Avenue and Sixty-second street, New York City, in the presence of the officers of the regiment, members of the City Government, and others.

RADIANT LODGE, NO. 739, AND SAMUEL W. E. BECKNER.

A brother, Samuel W. E. Beckner, was the presumptive editor or the immediate director of sundry "publications of scandalous articles affecting members of the Fraternity, and injurious to the interests of the Craft," which were not unfrequently found in an objectionable weekly, claiming to be a Masonic paper. For this and other reasons the brother was expelled by Radiant Lodge, No. 739. No appeal was taken from the judgment. In 1893 Mr. Beckner made application to Grand Lodge for restoration, which was denied.

Further action as to unmasonic publications was had in 1886, which see (*post*).

INSECURE LODGE ROOMS.

Bethel Lodge, No. 733, petitioned the Grand Lodge to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent Lodges from meeting in places insecure for Masonic purposes.

Deputy Oscar L. Eastman of the tenth Masonic district reported that Delaware Lodge, No. 561, had been obliged to give up its rooms on account of their not being safe to meet in.

The Grand Master accordingly brought the subject to the attention of the Grand Lodge, referring to Lodges in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth districts, which were meeting in the Grand Opera House in New York City, and which he had interdicted; the rooms were separated from other rooms, used for different purposes than were Masonic Lodge-rooms, by thin board partitions, covered with muslin and decorative paper, and which failed to confine sounds within each room.

A special committee, consisting of Brothers C. T. McClenahan, George Barker, and Charles M. Williams, were appointed to examine Lodge-rooms and report their condition of security. This committee reported within two days, stating that they had readily discovered rooms occupied for Masonic purposes which were insecure in the use of shades, blinds, in the condition of skylights, partitions, windows, ventilators, doors, etc., and, in some cases, floors and ceilings; but inasmuch as their appointment and powers were insufficient to accomplish the desired result of obtaining security, they recommended the adoption of two resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Grand Master is authorized and requested to appoint a Board of three Examiners whose powers shall extend over the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of every apartment and structure used for Masonic purposes by the Lodges in the said district, as to their security against the outer world, and to do all such other acts in the premises as the Grand Master may require, in order

to accomplish the purposes of security mentioned in this report.

Resolved, That the District Deputies, other than those whose supervision exists over the cities of New York and Brooklyn, are hereby severally required, within ninety days from the date of the adoption of this resolution, to make thorough examination of every apartment and structure used for Masonic purposes by the Lodges in the said several districts, as to their security against profanes, and to file a report of the same (together with their recommendations, giving the name and number of each Lodge and its place of meeting) in the office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, to the end that the Grand Master may sanction or interdict the assembling of Lodges in the places designated respectively."

The resolutions meeting the approval of the Grand Lodge, Brothers C. T. McClenachan, Stewart R. Bradburn, and G. Frank E. Pearsall were appointed a Board of Examiners for New York and Brooklyn.

This Board, under the powers granted, continued the labors of the preceding committee, with greater success; in fact, it was evident that their possession of the power caused owners and landlords to immediately examine their rented premises and correct an acknowledged evil in order to retain their tenants. The Board found twenty-three buildings in Kings County used in part for Masonic purposes by the brethren of the second and third districts; and twenty-five buildings in the City of New York used in part by the Masonic Fraternity of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth districts, and by the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Lodges. This large number of structures was occupied by other secret organizations, and also for private and popular assemblages, in addition to two hundred and sixteen Masonic Lodges of the two cities.

Several of these buildings during the year were abandoned as meeting-rooms, and other apartments were obtained.

Changes of locations of lodges called for continual alertness on the part of those whose duty it was to guard

against the use of insecure meeting-places for Masonic purposes.

In addition to calling to their aid several of the officers of the Grand Lodge, the Board personally examined very many of the apartments used by Masonic Lodges. Insecurities of various kinds were encountered in different places, some requiring immediate correction, and which necessitated the alteration of window blinds, shades, and skylights, the erection of partitions, permanently closing windows, and more especially the requirement of extra leather-covered and stuffed outside doors. In fact, the chief difficulty as to security had been experienced in the matter of single doors at the main entrance to Lodge-rooms, and those connecting the Lodge-rooms with the preparation-rooms. Individuals in some cases twenty feet and more outside of the entrance could readily hear all that transpired within the Lodge room. This evil was not easily corrected, for instances continually came under the attention of the examiners, where double and padded doors, which had been constructed under orders, were intentionally hooked back or fastened open, because it was somewhat troublesome for the Tiler to open two doors instead of one in admitting brethren; the officers of the Lodge not being aware of the fact, or giving no heed to the circumstance.

When from lack of ventilation, or when the Lodge-room was overheated or the weather oppressive, the officers frequently permitted the brethren to remove the safeguards at the windows in order to admit fresh air, regardless of the fact that those without might both see and hear what transpired within. Admonition had been found to be but a temporary check.

The attention of Masters and Wardens generally was called to be on the alert as to the safety of the rooms in which the Lodges met, and the Grand Master was requested to further appoint a Board of three Examiners, whose powers should extend over New York and Brooklyn, who were to continue the thorough examination; and the "Grand Master was authorized to exercise all power necessary to enforce a



John Hodge

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, 1893.

compliance with the instructions of such Board of Examiners in causing needed alterations and in accomplishing the purposes of security mentioned."

Brothers Stewart R. Bradburn, Edward W. Mascord, and John Jay Griffin were appointed the continuing Board of Examiners. This Board reported in 1887 that one new building in New York City and one new room in Brooklyn had been added to the preceding list; and that under instructions they believed security existed. The District Deputies were directed to embrace in their future reports a statement regarding the security of the Lodge-rooms in their respective districts.

OFFICERS ELECTED AND APPOINTED IN JUNE FOR 1885-86.

Frank R. Lawrence, Grand Master; John W. Vrooman, Deputy Grand Master; James Ten Eyck, Senior Grand Warden; John Hodge, Junior Grand Warden; John Boyd, Grand Treasurer; Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; William D. Nichols (in place of William D. Nichols), Trustee Hall and Asylum Fund; Reverends John G. Webster, Charles W. Camp, and Robert Collyer, Grand Chaplains; Washington E. Connor, Grand Marshal; John A. Davis, Grand Standard Bearer; Washington Mullin, Grand Sword Bearer; Horace L. Greene, Levi Samuels, George Hayes, Henry J. Smith, Grand Stewards; Ephraim W. Richardson, Senior Grand Deacon; Charles R. Fitzgerald, Junior Grand Deacon; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian; George Skinner, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

Frederick A. Burnham, New York, Chief Commissioner; Edward L. Gaul, Hudson, for three years; Edmund L. Pitts, Medina, for three years; William Sherer, Brooklyn, for two years; William T. Woodruff, New York, for two years; Abram J. Dittenhoefer, New York, for one year; Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, for one year.

TRUSTEES OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

William D. Nichols, New York, for three years; Floyd Clarkson, New York, for two years; Theophilus Pratt, New York, for one year.

FRANK R. LAWRENCE, GRAND MASTER.

Brother Frank R. Lawrence was born in the city of New York about the year 1843. His early education was obtained through private instruction. He engaged in the practice of the law about 1857, and has continued that profession ever since. His Masonic life is an important part of this History.

He was initiated into Masonry in 1874, in Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, of New York City; elected Master of the Lodge in 1877, and served two terms. In 1878 he was appointed by Grand Master Judson to the office of District Deputy for the fifth Masonic district, comprising twenty-nine Lodges, numbering from 178 to 271, and located in New York City. In 1879 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Appeals by Grand Master Charles Roome, and in 1881 was made Chief Commissioner, which office he held until June, 1884, when he was elected Deputy Grand Master; and at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in June, 1885, he was elected Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, and was continued until June, 1889.

Probably no Grand Master in this jurisdiction has ever been brought into such intimate relationship with the Craft as Grand Master Lawrence through his efforts to reduce the debt on what is known as the Masonic Hall and Asylum. Very many years ago the plan was conceived of erecting, with funds to be furnished by voluntary contribution, a Hall to be devoted to Masonic purposes in the city of New York, and from the revenues derived an asylum was to be built and maintained for indigent Masons, their widows and orphans. In 1870 the erection of the building situated on the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street was commenced. For several years the construction

of the building progressed, when a period of business depression came and found it unfinished. The original estimates of its cost had been largely exceeded, and in order to continue the work and furnish means for that purpose, a tax of one dollar each was imposed upon the entire Fraternity, fifty cents of which was specially devoted to the support of the building fund; but with this additional sum the building, when completed, was encumbered by an enormous debt in the form of bonds bearing interest at seven per centum, exceeding the sum contemplated by its original projectors. Annually thereafter large sums were paid for principal and interest, and while contributions were made from various sources, the diminution of the debt was scarcely perceptible; and many of the brethren gave up the hope of living to see the object for which the Hall was erected ever attained.

When Grand Master Lawrence assumed his office he was of the opinion that the time had arrived when an effort could be successfully made to lessen this debt, if not remove it entirely, and he proceeded to put into effect the plans he had devised for that purpose. He called together his Grand Officers, sought their assistance and advice, and then laid before them his plan for attaining the greatly to be desired end, namely, the liquidation of the Hall and Asylum debt. The end, in due time, was attained, and a further occupancy of the Grand East was declined.

Brother Lawrence is a member of Republic Chapter, No. 272, of Royal Arch Masons, and also of Columbian Commandery, No. 1, of Knights Templars, of New York City. He is a member of Lodge, Council, Chapter, and Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and of the thirty-third degree in the Supreme Council for the Northern jurisdiction of the United States.

Brother Frank R. Lawrence practices his profession of the law in New York City. He is a man of fine personal appearance, holds broad and liberal views, is a finished scholar, as will plainly be seen in the oration he delivered at the Academy of Music, June 7, 1881, on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge, and also

in the address delivered August 5, 1884, at the laying of the corner-stone of the pedestal of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." He is an eloquent and ready debater, as many can attest who attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge, and is a cultured and courteous gentleman, as many of the Craft can bear witness. He is possessed of rare executive ability, and, coupled with a tireless energy, he successfully carried the project of relieving the Fraternity from the burden of debt. The name of Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence will be handed down through the coming years with honor for the great work he has so greatly aided in accomplishing, and will be placed among those most distinguished Craftsmen who have in former years graced the Grand East of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

1886.

THE ERA OF ENERGY.

The four years of uninterrupted activity and ceaseless labor of Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence commenced in June, 1885, and did not close until June, 1889. The same elective officers served with him through the entire campaign against the slavery of debt, except in the instance of the Grand Treasurer, wherein Brother Washington E. Connor served the last two years of the struggle. The four years' administration was a war against the enemy debt, and its reduction was combatted by selfishness, ignorance, jealousy, disbelief, and the bane of sad experience. There was a willful distrust of, and lack of faith in, the Grand Master in his first attack, and in his avowed purpose of extinguishing all obligations against the Grand Lodge of the Fraternity of the State. But these difficulties in the path of the general in command only called forth the greater determination and patience, and led to a stronger attack to clear the pathway to freedom from the terrible burden.

The questions involved were numerous: What processes

could or should be adopted? That of an appeal for gifts and contributions had been tried in the past, without satisfactory result; of course, to a measured extent, it could be tried again. But the great absorbing maw was the interest.

The Grand Master in 1886 stated, that about sixteen years previous thereto, the first practical step was taken to the erection of a Hall. The construction occupied several years. The monetary depression of 1873, which had continued for a long period, had affected the Fraternity as it had other associations. The original estimates of its cost proved entirely inadequate and were largely exceeded. Liberal contributions had been made, yet, pending the construction of the building, it was found necessary to impose a tax upon the entire Fraternity; and when finally completed, it was encumbered by an enormous debt, which exceeded any sum contemplated by its original projectors as being involved in the consummation of the entire enterprise.

The debt in June, 1885, was \$485,549.55, or less than seven dollars to each affiliated Master Mason in the State. The first mortgage bonds, which comprised the greater part of the debt, bearing seven per cent., and matured on the 15th of September, 1891, would require for interest alone the sum of \$169,900. The right to pay those bonds before maturity was disputed. A case was made by a demand on a holder in opposition to surrender, and the trial was had before a county judge in Richmond County; the trustees of the Hall won. In the matter of interest it was shown that a further sum of over \$30,000 would be required to pay other interest, thus amounting in all to about \$200,000. In other words, if no extra effort was made to pay the debt, in the natural course of business nearly \$700,000 would be required before the building would be released from debt. Whatever amount could be raised and used for the retirement of the seven per cent. bonds, the amount saved in interest would go far to the earlier removal of the balance of the debt, and draw nearer the time for the construction and occupancy of the Asylum, besides hastening the relief of the Fraternity from existing taxation, and thus create a new

era and a greater strength of interest and a trustful feeling in the Lodges.

THE ATTACK ON DEBT.

The Grand Master made the 21st of October, 1885, memorable, by convening all his officers, and seeking their wisdom, after due explanation of the entire condition of the subject of the debt, and the proposed means of its reduction.

Among the results was the issuing a circular on the 31st of October following, to all the Lodges, seeking for "contributions of money from the funds of Lodges, by donations from individual brethren, and by all other proper and lawful means."

An encyclical, No. 2, was issued on the 1st of January, 1886, rallying the Lodges, giving further information as to doubted matters, reminding them of the question of interest, and stating that the "amount already paid for interest alone upon the bonded debt was a sum greater than the whole debt now outstanding." An accompanying communication, full of facts relating to the Hall, its construction, occupancy, amount paid, and present debt, was of great service. It set forth that the fifty-cent tax yielded about \$36,000 annually, and that the trustees were paying \$32,000 for interest per annum. A further communication, dated the 2d of January, gave additional information, setting forth the relative rentals of rooms in Masonic Hall: that out of 158 Lodges in the city, sixty-five met in the Hall, and paid rents varying from \$240 to \$400 for the privilege of meeting twice a month in the building, which sum was greater than the Lodges would be required to pay if they deserted the Hall and rented in the neighborhood. This was to meet the outcry of certain inimical brethren in the interior of the State. The Grand Master went in person to various business and Masonic centers through the State, meeting large numbers of the brethren, responding willingly to all their questions, and striving to show them the utter futility of dwelling upon real or supposed errors of the past as a reason for not joining in the effort to relieve the Craft at the present time

from the debt which burdens all alike. Nevertheless disappointments in the past had generated a wide-spread distrust.

The Grand Master reported the donations and subscriptions to the 3d of June, 1886, at \$81,113.20; irrespective of this showing the trustees had effected a net decrease of the indebtedness during the year of \$35,986.67, which made a grand reduction for the year of \$117,099.87.

The favorable course adopted for an extermination of the burden was the passage of laws for the immediate release from the existing *per capita* tax of fifty cents per annum every Lodge which should pay, upon the basis of its then membership, a sum equal to its proportionate share of the whole indebtedness. As to those Lodges which had already paid large sums, they should meet with provisional release in proportion to their contributions; to do this, of course, was but a matter of accounting.

The victory could not be far off; in fact, it might be said it was already won, for the "spirit of Lawrence" had permeated almost every Lodge within the State. The popular Masonic pulse had been touched, and the throb was not permitted to diminish. He counseled thus: "Embody in your laws a provision that no future tax for the support of the Hall and Asylum Fund shall be imposed upon the Fraternity, except with the concurrence of the Lodges themselves." He advised that a declaration should be made, that when the present debt should be paid, no similar burden would be allowed to be created in connection with the erection of the Asylum. An assuring liberty and freedom from all future debt, was to be the present battle-cry. He gave expression to this advanced view:

"Contemplating the future by the light of the past, it is altogether probable that not one, but several institutions of Masonic charity, sustained through the free offerings of a great and prosperous Brotherhood, will in the course of time arise and be maintained, giving home and comfort to the poor, refuge and shelter to the widow, education to the orphan; attesting to all the world the usefulness of our

Fraternity, and forming additional ties to bind its members more closely together."

The trustees thus made record of their opinion of the Grand Master :

"By his courage he has inspired hope when some were discouraged ; by his prudence and wise counsel he has helped over difficulties ; by his calmness and clear-sightedness he has successfully met the attacks of those opposing his plans, and in most cases made them converts to the good work.

No labor has been too heavy, no time too precious, no fatigue too exhausting ; he has freely given it or borne it.

In season and out of season, the great work of freeing the Craft and this temple from debt has been pushed on by him with all the energy of a tireless, wise, indefatigable Grand Master."

Constitutional enactments were now essential.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

which were to have such potent effect in removing the liabilities of the trustees, were: Three new subdivisions, Nos. 10, 11, 12, to section 40, which were adopted in Grand Lodge in June, 1886, and were re-adopted by more than two-thirds of all the Lodges by September 15th of that year, as empowered by Article XV., section 62, of the Constitution. The Grand Master issued his edict accordingly. The vote stood: Affirmative, 592; negative, 49; scattering, 6; no report, 67.

The new sections were as follows :

"10. Whenever the indebtedness of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund existing on the 1st day of June, 1886, shall be fully paid, the annual payment required by subdivision 9 of this section shall cease. Any Lodge which shall have paid all sums due from it to the Grand Lodge may pay a sum equal to six dollars for each of its members upon the number of members reported by it as of December 31, 1885; and upon so doing shall, from the end

of the then current year, be released and exempted from the said annual payment now required by said subdivision 9.

11. All sums paid by any Lodge or by any of its members, and included within the statements of the Grand Master, dated respectively May 24, 1886, and June 1, 1886, and all sums hereafter voluntarily paid or contributed by a Lodge or its members, to be applied to the payment of the indebtedness of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, shall be deemed payments on account of the aforesaid *per capita* sum of six dollars; and whenever such contributions, made by any Lodge or its members, shall amount in the aggregate to the aforesaid sum of six dollars for every member of said Lodge, upon the basis of its membership on the 31st day of December, 1885, such Lodge shall, from the end of the then current year, be entitled to the exemption provided for in the last preceding subdivision.

12. No new charge shall hereafter be imposed upon the Lodges or their members for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, except by an amendment to this Constitution, which shall not be valid until it shall have been submitted to and adopted by three-fourths of all the Lodges; and this subdivision shall in no wise be amended, except by the vote of the same number of Lodges."

Section 53 of Article XI. was also amended by adding after the word "member," in the twenty-first line, the words "up to the close of the current year," thus limiting the time of availability of the above new provisions.

The Grand Master issued an explanatory encyclical letter to all the Lodges on September 15, 1886, and another on January 31, 1887.

Renewed energy and vigor were now discernible; the methods which had been pursued the previous year were continued through 1886 and 1887 with the new forces at the command of the untiring leader. During the single month of December, 1886, the amounts contributed under the operation of the new system reached a total of more than \$100,000. The grand total to June 9, 1887, was \$232,206.12.

Two hundred and thirty-eight Lodges had paid in full, and were released from taxation.

First mortgage bonds to the extent of \$202,500 had been canceled, together with additional paid-up coupons, to the amount of \$10,282.50. The trustees had also managed to pay a large sum on the debt, whereby the same had been reduced in June, 1887, to \$184,868.84. The floating debt had been paid, and unsettled claims adjusted and discharged.

It was very evident the Grand Master appreciated the force of the remarks he made when he said: "I am told by many of the brethren that their recent efforts have solidified the Craft in their respective Lodges, and strengthened the ties which bind them together; and that, looking back at their late labors in this cause, they are more than repaid for the sacrifice and the struggle, by the consciousness of duty done, by the manly thought that they have borne their full share in this toil, and by the pleasure, mingled with pride, with which they look forward to the great and beneficent results to flow in the future from this undertaking, and to be in part produced as the result of their endeavors."

The comparative statement of initiations in four years sustains the above remark.

The Grand Secretary, E. M. L. Ehlers, reported in June, 1885, the number of initiates for the year were 1,890; in June, 1886, for the year, 3,312; in June, 1887, for the year, 3,593; in June, 1888, for the year, 3,973; in June, 1889, for the year, 4,212. The Fraternity grew more harmonious and solidified.

Trustee William D. Nichols, who had been appointed in June, 1884, resigned his office as trustee on the 21st of April, 1887, and the Grand Master appointed to fill the vacancy Brother John R. Schlick, who was elected Secretary of the Board.

Some question having arisen as to the propriety of rental by the trustees of certain rooms to organizations having no Masonic connection, a resolution regulating the same was adopted:

“*Resolved*, That, at the expiration of present leases, the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund be requested to rent Lodge and Commandery rooms *only* to Masonic bodies, or bodies having distinctive Masonic connection.”

This resolution was rescinded in 1888.

The work of the reduction of the debt was vigorously pursued during the year 1887-88, and as soon as the summer recess had invigorated the physical system, the Grand Master renewed the pressure by issuing an encyclical letter on the 3d of October, 1887, placing the subject again plainly before the Lodges, and earnestly asking their co-operation. The Grand Officers needed no spur; they were Napoleonic marshals, untiring and persistent. Night and day they performed an amount of labor scarcely capable of calculation. They should not be forgotten in the award of praise for the final success which was in view. Nor should it be forgotten that a new element now sprang into existence that was to do Herculean duty to the accomplishment of the desired end. The Ladies' Masonic Fair Association, composed of ladies, wives or relatives of brethren residing in or near the cities of New York and Brooklyn, organized for the purpose of holding a fair on a gigantic scale. But ere they had advanced beyond organization, a question arose that resulted in the determination to devote the proceeds to the foundation of a noble fund that should make the Asylum not only possible, but certain.

Nearly three hundred Lodges having discharged their respective quota of the indebtedness, an active, energetic system of correspondence was commenced with the remaining four hundred, which was accomplished with the co-operation of several of the Grand Officers residing in New York and Brooklyn. A number of Lodges having thus been aroused to the importance and advantage of action on the question of the debt, finding themselves unable to complete their payments by the end of the year, which was the limit of their favor, asked that their contributions be received at a later date with the same force and effect as though paid by the 31st of December. Such requests were

acceded to, subject to Grand Lodge action, which was favorably had at the June session following. By the 25th of May, 1888, \$103,663.24 had been received since the close of the preceding Annual Communication, or a total to that date of \$335,869.36, which, with supplemental contributions, made on the 7th of June, 1888, \$341,279.61. And 432 Lodges had paid their indebtedness in full; and of the 285 Lodges remaining, 119 were credited for payments upon account. There now remained outstanding only \$69,500 in bonds, and no other debt whatever, with \$30,086.98 cash in hands of trustees. This was the result of two and one-half years' labor.

Prejudices and errors with regard to the whole project of paying the debt, and of the actions and purposes of the Grand Officers, caused a constant alertness as to what might transpire, and a watchfulness of circulars and publications in the press. On the 30th of October, 1887, an anonymous article was published in a widely circulated newspaper, containing many false and injurious statements relating to the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund and the work of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master, on the 2d of November, 1887, issued a circular to all the brethren, denying in brief many supposititious statements; declaring that there was no proposition to erect another Temple or Hall in the city of New York, nor to erect an Asylum, until the debt was paid and a sufficient fund accumulated to complete an Asylum; that the work of paying the debt was being prosecuted with all the vigor of which human energy was capable; that the Fair was a free-will offering by brethren of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, who, having paid their part of the debt in full, wished to do something more in aid of the noble object, and was being conducted by an organization of ladies; that the holding of the Fair for the benefit of the Asylum Fund would not in the slightest degree hinder the work of paying the debt; that there was not the smallest probability that another debt would ever be contracted in connection with the Hall, the Asylum, or any branch of the

subject ; and that no step had been taken toward locating or establishing the Asylum.

The great undertaking as to the debt was now drawing to a close, and it was resolved, in 1888, "that in the event the payment of the debt should be completed before the next Annual Communication, the Grand Master be empowered to appoint such committee or committees, and make and carry out such other arrangements as he may deem expedient to appropriately celebrate the consummation of this great undertaking."

In 1889 the Grand Master announced in his address that sufficient moneys had been received to completely discharge the remainder of the entire debt, and left a balance of \$18,033.17, with interest, which had been paid to the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

Of the 718 Lodges in the State, 503 had paid their proportion of the debt in full, and ninety Lodges had paid in part, which, with those that had contributed nothing from poverty or otherwise, were entitled, from time to time, to pay the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund the extent of their quota, and be entitled to immunity from taxation.

The collections from all sources that had passed into the hands of the Grand Master amounted to \$371,568.57.

ANALYSIS.

SHOWING SOURCES OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Lodges and their Members.....	\$351,996 15
The Grand Chapter and Chapters of Royal Arch Masons.....	3,815 00
Commanderies of Knights Templars.....	4,318 61
Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction ...	1,000 00
Order of the Eastern Star	564 50
Mystic Shrine....	500 00
Proceeds of Entertainments.....	5,714 75
Interest.....	460 56
Miscellaneous.....	3,199 00
Total.....	\$371,568 57

The great work of paying the debt had commenced on October 21, 1885. On the 12th of April, 1889, the five hundred redeemed bonds were reduced to ashes; and on the 16th of April, 1889, the heavy mortgage was satisfied and discharged, and a Hall completed and furnished at a cost of \$2,000,000, was in the possession of the Masons of New York.

THE JUBILEE,

or day of independence, had been fixed for Wednesday, April 24th, by an Encyclical issued by Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence, March 14, 1889. The day of thanksgiving or rejoicing was observed by the Lodges and brethren throughout the State. A medal in bronze was struck in commemoration of the event, and one was ordered to be sent to each of the Grand Lodges in correspondence with New York. In the city of New York crowded assemblies were gathered in Masonic Hall, the German Masonic Temple, Scottish Rite Hall, the Cooper Union, the Grand Opera House, and many other places. Brooklyn was not in the rear in the order of rejoicing. It was a great day for the Masonic Fraternity of the State.

Within the four years, a sum considerably greater than \$600,000 had poured into the treasury of the Grand Lodge.

The revenue of the Grand Lodge in 1889, as reported by the trustees, was:

Stores.....	\$24,500 00
Grand Lodge.....	3,000 00
Lodges.....	20,292 50
Chapters.....	2,640 00
Commanderies.....	2,025 00
Other bodies.....	1,872 50
Grand Lodge Room.....	3,140 00
Lockers.....	434 99
Safes.....	320 00
Total.....	\$58,224 99

The tablet on the east side of the main corridor of Masonic Hall reads :

THE CORNER STONE

of this

MASONIC HALL

was laid

June 8, A.L. 5870 A.D. 1870.

by the

M. : W. : JAMES GIBSON, G. M.,

assisted by

John H. Anthon, D. G. M., Christopher G. Fox, S. G. W.

Edmund L. Judson, J. G. W., John W. Simons, G. T.

James M. Austin, G. S.,

and

THE EDIFICE WAS

DEDICATED

June 2, A.L. 5875, A.D. 1875,

by the

M. : W. : ELLWOOD E. THORNE, G. M.

assisted by

James W. Husted, D. G. M., Jesse B. Anthony, S. G. W.,

Levi M. Gano, J. G. W., John W. Simons, G. T.,

James M. Austin, G. S.

BUILDING COMMITTEE :

John J. Crane,

Charles Roome,

John T. Conover,

John J. Gorman,

Charles D. Brown,

Zachariah Dederick.

ARCHITECT :

Napoleon Le Brun.

The tablet on the west side reads :

IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

of the

MATCHLESS ABILITY

and unswerving devotion of

M. . W. . FRANK R. LAWRENCE,

Grand Master of Masons

In the State of New York,

1885-1889,

Under whose leadership,

assisted by

R. . W. . John W. Vrooman, D. G. M.

R. . W. . James Ten Eyck, S. G. W., R. . W. . John Hodge, J. G. W.

R. . W. . John Boyd, G. T., 1885-1887,

R. . W. . Washington E. Connor, G. T., 1887-1889,

R. . W. . Edward M. L. Ehlers, G. S.,

and the craft of this jurisdiction,

The debt upon this edifice

WAS FULLY PAID

and its revenues assured

to their destined purpose ; .

THE TRUSTEES,

pursuant to resolution of

GRAND LODGE,

have erected this tablet.

John J. Gorman, *President*,

John R. Schlick, *Treasurer*,

Ephraim W. Richardson, *Secretary*.

April 24, A.L. 5889, A.D. 1889.

A marble tablet at the south end of the main corridor reads :

In
 GRATEFUL RECOGNITION
 of the
 VOLUNTARY SERVICES
 rendered by the
 LADIES' MASONIC FAIR ASSOCIATION
 1866-1873-1887
 in aid of the
 MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
 "An absolutely unselfish task,
 the outcome of a pure desire
 to do good for the sake of
 doing good."

THE ASYLUM.

Donations to be applied to the building of the Asylum were infrequently being made to the Grand Master, which he continued to deposit in the Union Trust Company of New York, to be held until such time as the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund should be free from debt, and thereupon to be paid to them for the purposes of their incorporation. Toward this account Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars, donated, in 1887, the sum of \$1,926.61. In June of that year the total donations had amounted to \$2,126.61. As a further earnest of the charitable tendency of the brethren, an offer was made by Monroe Commandery Drill Corps of the city of Rochester, on November 27, 1886, of a gift to the Fraternity of the State of a valuable site in or adjacent to the city of Rochester, containing from fifteen to twenty acres, free from all incumbrances. A similar offer was made by brethren of Ithaca, of one hundred acres of fertile land near that beautiful village, for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following in June, 1887:

“*Resolved*, that the Grand Master appoint a special committee of nine members, one from each judicial district, and one additional from the State at large, who shall be chairman of such committee, to whom shall be referred for consideration and report at or prior to the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, the subject of the establishment of an asylum or asylums, as relating to the precise nature of the institution, its location, scope, extent, and principle of management.”

The committee was subsequently appointed. (See *post*, 1888.)

THE “LADIES’ MASONIC FAIR ASSOCIATION”

was an organization composed of the wives or relatives of brethren residing in or near the cities of New York or Brooklyn. The object was to hold a fair, upon a broad and comprehensive plan. From early spring, during the summer, and into September, such progress had been made that the approval of the Grand Officers was asked and obtained. It had been intended that the proceeds should be applied toward the payment of the debt, but for reasons then current a change was proposed, and it was determined by the Ladies’ Association that the amount realized should be set apart for the erection of the Asylum; the funds, however, to be reserved until the payment of the debt was entirely completed, and then to be deposited with the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund. The Grand Master appointed an executive committee of some three hundred brethren to act in conjunction with the Ladies’ Association and assume the business management. A general committee, very much larger, was also constituted.

The fair was opened on the afternoon of Monday, November 28, 1887. The Grand Lodge room, the lobbies, corridors, and upper apartments of Masonic Hall were all one exposition and cluster of salesrooms. For three weeks the work and excitement can only be imagined.

However much the history of the fair may adorn the

ladies for their eminent success, it is not within the space of this record, as much as their deserts would demand it, to give more than a list of the Executive Committee as finally rectified :

LADIES' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Frank R. Lawrence, Chairman ; Mrs. Edward M. L. Ehlers, First Vice-Chairman ; Mrs. Ephraim W. Richardson, Second Vice-Chairman ; Mrs. Frederick A. Burnham, Third Vice-Chairman ; Mrs. Edward B. Harper, Secretary.

Mrs. Washington E. Connor, Mrs. William Sherer, Mrs. Henry J. Smith, Mrs. Ernst A. G. Intemann, Mrs. William H. Andrews, Mrs. Frederick P. Morris, Mrs. John Boyd, Mrs. Edward Dodd, Mrs. Theodore A. Taylor, Mrs. Eliza Demarest, Mrs. George W. Cregier, Mrs. George F. Heidet, Mrs. John K. Dunn, Mrs. John R. Pope, Mrs. Horace H. Brockway, Mrs. Charles T. McClenachan, Mrs. William Wallace Walker, Mrs. George H. Raymond, Mrs. George Hayes, Mrs. Levi Samuels, Mrs. Christopher C. Shayne.

Officers of General Committee: Most Worshipful Frank R. Lawrence, Chairman ; Right Worshipful Edward M. L. Ehlers, Secretary.

The committees were numerous, the workers were legion. In the report submitted June 5, 1888, after giving the processes of organization, management, assignments, and receipts, the

STORY OF THE FAIR

is thus told : "The history of the three weeks can be summed up in two words—work and excitement. All the features of great fairs were enacted in that of ours, and the one object of all concerned was the gentle rivalry of making largest returns to the Treasurer. A popular restaurant, under the management of Mrs. Horace H. Brockway, was a prominent feature of the fair. The flower booth proved unusually attractive, and was under the supervision of different ladies of the Executive Committee on different evenings. A neat souvenir medal was struck, with the

profile of the Grand Master on one side and a suitable inscription on the reverse. Under the supervision of Right Worshipful Edward H. Warker, the chairman of the Amusement Committee, a series of entertainments was given in the Commandery Room, which netted a handsome return to the fair. A daily newspaper was issued, called *The Asylum*, edited by Worshipful Adolph Oppenheimer, which proved successful as the official organ of the fair as well as pecuniarily. The Chinese Company of New York, the 'Lone Gee Tong Enti,' contributed one hundred dollars in cash and about five hundred dollars' worth of Chinese goods. Contributions from other sources were so numerous that it would require a catalogue of immense proportions to enumerate them in detail. For three weeks the faithful workers, who had given all their time and attention for a year to the one object, had the pleasure of seeing their work meet its reward. The Masonic Hall was crowded from November 28th to December 17th with the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, as well as excursionists from all over our State, to whom the railroads had issued excursion tickets at reduced rates; and thus encouraged and supported, our work came to a successful end."

Mrs. Frank R. Lawrence, in concluding her admirable report, said with an evident tincture of pride: "The Masonic Fair Association of 1887 herewith tenders to the Masonic Fraternity of the State of New York this sum (\$76,352.37), to be paid to the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund as soon as the debt is paid, and to be by them applied toward the erection of an Asylum for indigent Masons, their widows and orphans."

Notwithstanding, however, all that was so nobly done through the zeal and earnestness of the ladies, and the energy of support given by the brethren, the moving and inspiring spirit, tireless and constant, was the Grand Secretary, Edward M. L. Ehlers.

The magnificent result of the Ladies' Masonic Fair called forth from the Grand Lodge its voluntary and heartiest thanks.

With the full consideration of the importance of gathering all the funds that might be available for increasing the usefulness of the Asylum, the Grand Master, in 1888, suggested the following bequest in the will of any brother desiring to so express his moneyed intention toward the indigent, the widow, and the orphan :

“I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, for the purposes of their incorporation, the sum of dollars.”

Furthermore, that if the debt should be extinguished before all the Lodges had paid in their *pro rata*, it was announced that then their contributions and releasements from tax would be applied to the advantages of the Asylum.

Germane to the charitable acts so admirably being conducted in New York, the Grand Master, in 1888, was requested to cable the Grand Lodge of England the congratulations of this Grand Lodge, upon the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

IMPORTANT LAWS.

The Special Committee of which Past Grand Master William A. Brodie was chairman, reported in 1888 a number of laws in sequence affecting the establishment of the Hall and Asylum : Chapter 272, Laws of 1864, which authorized the holding of real and personal estate to the extent of \$500,000, and defines the object of the corporation. Chapter 503, Laws of 1873, which is amendatory, and increases the limit to which property may be taken and held at \$2,000,000. Chapter 350, Laws of 1877, which provides for the election of three trustees by the Grand Lodge. Chapter 55, Laws of 1885, which makes the trustees accountable to the Grand Lodge, and empowers the Grand Master to suspend, and the Grand Lodge to remove, trustees for cause.

PROFFERS OF LOCATIONS FOR ASYLUM.

The Committee mentioned numerous offers of land that had been made. R. R. James of New York City, of Enterprise Lodge, No. 228, offered twenty-five acres of land in Suffolk County.

Loring Reich, also of New York City, offered fifty acres of his farm at Brentwood, Long Island.

The Masonic Fraternity and citizens of Auburn offered the Standart farm or the Galpin Hill property, or five other sites of various sizes, from eighty-six to one hundred and six acres, within the corporate limits of the city, if the Asylum should be located there.

Ralph C. Christiance, on behalf of citizens of Ithaca, offered a suitable site, consisting of two hundred acres, valued at \$25,000.

T. Frank Fisher and Reverend Edward Beecher of Wells-ville, presented the advantages of that locality.

J. A. Owens of Rome, on behalf of citizens, offered the choice of Cossett farm of three hundred and ninety acres, or any of five parcels of land in or near that city, varying in area from one hundred to two hundred and ten acres.

Other propositions were formally made, of the Moeller farm near Binghamton; the late Governor Washington Hunt's homestead at Lockport; the Whitebread farm at Syracuse; and still others. It was then resolved by the Grand Lodge that the institution or institutions provided for under the act of incorporation, be located at one place, and shall embrace an asylum for the relief of worthy indigent Masons, their widows and orphans, and a school for the free education of the orphan children of Masons. It was further resolved to limit the time of receiving proposals for locating the Masonic Home and Asylum to the 15th of September, 1888; and the Committee was empowered to immediately thereafter visit the various localities and determine where said Asylum shall be located, and at once proceed to prove title and have the deed properly executed. In due time, the various sites having been examined, the

Morgan Butler farm, of one hundred and thirty-five acres in extent, situated in the village of New Hartford, adjacent to Utica, in Oneida County, was favored, and so reported to the Grand Master, who, after much consultation with Grand Officers, determined to refer the matter to the Grand Lodge; however, on the 16th of May, the Grand Master Lawrence, Deputy Grand Master Vrooman, and the chairman of the Committee on Location, Past Grand Master Brodie, met at Utica, and re-examined the site, and then proceeded to a tract of land known as the County and State fair grounds, called the Utica Driving Park. This park seems to have determined the location, both for beauty and desirability. In due course, and after examination by special committee, etc., it was purchased of Brother Charles W. Hutchinson of Utica Lodge, No. 47. The tract is one hundred and sixty acres in extent, lies upon a broad tableland surrounded by distant hills, and commanding a view of the Mohawk Valley for many miles. Access is gained to the grounds by a street railway, and it is two miles from the heart of the city of Utica, which is almost in the center of the State, and is readily accessible from every direction.

The property was placed at a valuation of \$75,000; the owner donated \$25,000, the city of Utica \$30,000, and the Grand Lodge paid \$20,000. The West Shore Railroad donated a quarter acre, and five additional acres were purchased for \$750. It was recommended that the designation of the receptory be changed from Asylum to a "Masonic Home and School," which was done in 1889, and it was estimated that \$200 per annum would be required for the support of each inmate. In 1890 the perfected plans for the main building of the Home and School were inspected, with an estimated cost to construct of \$150,000, and \$25,000 additional for essential expenses in connection therewith. The sum of \$185,000 was in bank to the credit of the account.

It was very evident that Grand Master John W. Vrooman was a most fitting successor of the indomitable Lawrence. He was not alone. Very timely and valuable services were

rendered by the Chief Commissioner of Appeals, Frederick A. Burnham; also by Brothers Edward B. Harper, Myron W. Van Auken, and Alexander T. Goodwin.

The trustees were requested to make provision for the establishment of permanent endowments for special purposes in connection with the Asylum, to the end that Lodges and individuals may be encouraged to make benefactions for the support of the same.

The labor of love was ended, and the Grand Lodge found pleasure in the adoption of the following :

PLAUDITS FOR GRAND MASTER FRANK R. LAWRENCE.

“ *Whereas*, The Most Worshipful Frank R. Lawrence, after serving the Craft of this jurisdiction for four years as Grand Master, with exceptional ability and fidelity, and receiving the unanimous suffrages of the brethren for a fifth term, has declined a re-election; and,

Whereas, The Grand Lodge is desirous of expressing the deep sense of its appreciation of his untiring energy and unselfish devotion to the welfare and interests of the Fraternity: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, in the one hundred and eighth Annual Communication assembled, do offer, and hereby extend, to the Most Worshipful Frank R. Lawrence, our heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the great labors he has performed, the great work he has accomplished, and the great lesson he has so successfully taught the Craft. He was called to the Grand East at a time when the Fraternity was overwhelmed with a debt so appalling in its magnitude, that the most hopeful of the brethren turned from a consideration of its liquidation as from a question impossible of solution. Nothing daunted by the immensity of the sum to be raised, the enormous labor required to be performed, nor by the general belief that the task, self-imposed, was beyond the hope of accomplishment, he manfully, earnestly, and with the courage of a dauntless faith, devoted with unflagging zeal

the high talents with which he is endowed, to the noble and glorious work he had undertaken; which work, being now accomplished, redounds for all time to the glory of the Craft, and justly entitles our beloved and devoted brother to be named as the foremost Mason of the present day. He has brought from the dream of our hopes the establishment, as a fact, of an asylum for our widowed and orphaned, a retreat for the worthy distressed brother Mason, and an abiding-place for those upon whom old age is stealing.

He has brought us to a demonstration that practical charity is a prominent object of, and *not* an idle theory with, the Fraternity. Notwithstanding these extraordinary labors, he has otherwise administered the affairs of his high office with conspicuous tact, ability, and dignity.

These unselfish and unequalled labors need no record on metal or stone.

In the hearts of his brethren he has reared a monument more lasting than brass, more enduring than marble column. And be it further

Resolved, That Most Worshipful Frank R. Lawrence will carry with him, through the days that shall remain to him of his earthly career, a warmth of affection and a fervent and confident expectation for his continued prosperity, which will deepen and increase with his increasing years, and which will broaden and intensify as our Fraternity shall increase in number, and our magnificent charity shall develop and amplify.

Realizing that only the Grand Architect of the Universe can pronounce upon any mortal work the ultimate plaudit, 'Well done, good and faithful servant: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord,' we offer to the Giver of all good our heartfelt prayers for the continued smile of His countenance upon the life and labors of him for whom our affection has prompted these words."

CEREMONIALS.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new State Armory at Walton, was performed by Deputy Marvin D.

Wheeler of the eleventh district, under dispensation, on the 8th of July, 1886.

Several ceremonies of dedication were performed under dispensation, as follows :

On May 3, by Deputy John Kendall Dunn, of the third district, of the new Hall of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137.

On May 4, by Deputy Frederick S. Benson, of the second district, of the new Hall of Euclid Lodge, No. 656.

On November 7 the Grand Master dedicated the new Hall of Webotuck Lodge, No. 480, at Millerton, Dutchess County. Many Grand Officers assisted, and made the ceremony memorable.

WASHINGTON E. CONNOR, GRAND TREASURER, 1887-88.

Washington E. Connor, Grand Marshal under Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence, received his degrees in Masonry in St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, in 1875, and served as Master in 1877. He was appointed Deputy Grand Master of the sixth Masonic district by Grand Master Charles Roome, in 1879, and is the representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, near the Grand Lodge of New York. In 1887 and 1888 Brother Connor was elected Grand Treasurer.

NEW LODGES UNDESIRABLE.

All applications for the establishment of Lodges were denied by Grand Master Lawrence, in 1886, for several reasons ; in some cases on the ground that new Lodges would impair the strength of old Lodges intrenched near the same locality. The Grand Master declared his belief in the existence of too many Lodges at the then present time, consistent with the highest prosperity of the Fraternity. An application from a lawful number of brethren for the establishment of a new Lodge in the republic of Honduras, Central America, was deemed inconsistent with the true interests of the Grand Lodge of New York, and refused. The Grand Master stated he did not entertain any doubt of his power,



W. C. Cunnor

GRAND TREASURER, 1887-8.

but that a Lodge located at such a distance would be difficult to govern; that one or more Lodges thus created might prove a fruitful source of those complications with foreign Grand Bodies which it has ever been our policy to avoid; that the Constitution made no provision for such action.

THE BOARD OF RELIEF AND A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The Board of Relief of the city of New York, in correspondence with other boards in various States as to impostors and unworthy applicants, united with other brethren of Buffalo, Wilmington in Delaware, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Baltimore in a movement which resulted in a call for a convention in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 31st of August, 1885, under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. At the assemblage a considerable number of representative brethren were present, and Brother D. F. Pennington of Baltimore was called to the chair.

A committee was appointed to consider and report upon the matter stated in the call, and to submit a plan of operations. The report of the committee submitted at the morning session, the 1st of September, was as follows:

“That it is deemed advisable to establish a central organization for the purpose of facilitating the discovery and exposure of persons traveling about the country and imposing upon the charities of Masons.

That the methods now in operation for the disbursement of Masonic charity, differing, as they must, according to locality, and the class applying for relief, should not in any manner be interfered with.

That local Boards of Relief, and Committees of Grand Lodges in the various States, should be governed by their own needs and circumstances, and should not be restricted in exercising such discretion in their several localities as shall seem to them best.

That a General Board of Relief is a necessity which has grown in importance, and that this convention should take deliberate and wise action looking to the best charitable

interests of the Fraternity ; and believing these interests can be promoted by this convention"—offered a plan for a proposed organization, which was adopted :

"The organization shall be known as the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada.

Its officers shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Advisory Board of three.

All Boards of Relief desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of membership in this Association, shall pay for the same the sum of one cent *per capita* of the Lodges contributing to their support ; and all Lodges desiring information shall be entitled to receive the same by a similar payment through their local or nearest Board of Relief, or from the Secretary direct where no Boards exist. These payments shall be made annually.

The Boards of Relief contributing to and supporting this Association, shall furnish to the Secretary the names of *all* applicants, whether worthy or not, immediately after application is made ; and for this purpose the information shall be given on such forms as shall be designated by the Advisory Board."

Such was the commencement of the national organization.

Grand Master Lawrence, in 1886, stated that, as Grand Master, he hesitated to extend official indorsement to an organization whose workings were to extend into many other States, and over which neither the Grand Lodge of New York nor its officers could have any control ; and yet he would commend the organization as eminently worthy and useful. The organization became permanent, and continued its annual meetings in one city or another, in accordance with adjournment. The eighth annual meeting of this General Masonic Relief Association was held in Boston, Massachusetts, on September 25, 1893, and was well attended. The President was Brother John Ross Robertson, Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Canada.

In his address he gave force to the following sentiments, and stated these statistics :

“Our annual reunions for business are golden hours for all of us, especially for those of our number who have seen this Association sail from youth to manhood through a flood of criticism, which, while not unkindly, was yet tinted with doubt when the early founders predicted that success would follow its efforts on behalf of the Masonic Fraternity in the Anglo-Saxon jurisdictions of this continent.”

He reported the financial condition as satisfactory. Of membership he said: “Last year we closed with a membership of seventeen Grand Lodges, embracing 2,300 Subordinate Lodges, covering a membership of 191,569. This year we have added the Grand Lodges of Ohio, with 595 Lodges, and a membership of 37,044; North Dakota, with 35 Lodges, and a membership of 1,732; and Oregon, with 38 Lodges, and a membership of 4,166—a total of 618 Lodges, covering a membership of 42,942. Wisconsin has withdrawn with a membership of 14,498, comprising 222 Lodges. We have thus a net increase of 396 Lodges.”

Biennial sessions were determined upon, and the city of New York selected for the assemblage in 1895. The salary of the Secretary was abolished, and the appropriation of three hundred dollars was made for expenses of the office.

The officers elected were: L. Cabell Williamson of Washington, District of Columbia, President; D. F. Pennington of Baltimore, Maryland, First Vice-President; — Hungerford of London, Ontario, Second Vice-President; John R. Pope of New York, Secretary; William Delamater of New York, Treasurer; Thomas Moore of New York, John R. Newton of Washington, James Mitchell of Montreal, Henry Mitchell of Louisville, Kentucky, — Fyfe of Montreal, the Advisory Board.

MASONIC ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.

Largely through the forethought and instrumentality of Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence, a committee that had been convened to establish the reading-room, further determined to introduce as a new feature a collection of Masonic

antiquities and curiosities, by which to adorn the Hall and to interest and possibly instruct the visiting Masonic brethren. As a result of a circular sent to the Lodges, under the sanction of the Grand Master, requesting contributions of appropriate objects, many valuable, unique, and interesting articles of various classes were received; among them, ancient documents, rare and curious coins and medals, antique jewels and regalia, many of which were well worthy of display. A sub-committee classified, catalogued, and exposed these for view.

The result was the appointment, by sanction of the Grand Lodge, in 1886, of a Committee on Antiquities, which consisted of Brothers William H. Andrews, Herman G. Carter, Edward H. Warkèr, C. T. McClenachan, and Joseph M. Levéy. On October 26th they organized, and took into their custody all articles theretofore received, and proceeded to list them as donations and loans.

Further contributions were received, some of value, but many of little worth. All articles were classified, numbered, and placed in suitable cases for exhibition. The classifications were as follows: 1, Medals and Coins; 2, Jewels; 3, Collars, Aprons, and Sashes; 4, Minerals; 5, Autographs and Autograph Letters; 6, Furniture; 7, Pottery, Statuettes, and Glassware; 8, Diplomas, Certificates, and Warrants; 9, Miscellaneous. The catalogue of 1887 contained a scheduled list of two hundred and ten different interesting exhibits. To this list were added, the following year, sufficient to increase the number to two hundred and fifty-four. Additions have been made from year to year, while special loans are ever and anon called for return. The authority to display approved antiquities in the corridors and ante-rooms in the Masonic Hall was granted in 1889.

All the exhibits are contained in appropriate glass cases displayed in the reading-room and main halls. In consequence of the death of Brother Joseph M. Levéy, Brother Ferdinand Levey was appointed in 1889 a member of the Committee.

DISTRICT VISITATIONS BY GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Master determined on visitations to the twenty-nine districts, which were consummated to the extent of eighteen; "at the commencement of which it was arranged that at these visits, in order to render them instructive and useful, suitably qualified brethren should be invited to prepare and deliver addresses upon appropriate subjects. In fulfillment of this plan several highly interesting addresses were thus delivered early in the year by brethren of distinction, and were warmly appreciated; but, later on, the efforts made in connection with the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund became so all-engrossing that it was found impracticable to introduce subjects of less immediate interest."

DEATHS OF PROMINENT MASONS IN 1885-86.

The death of Michael Pinner, Past Master of Washington Lodge, No. 240, took place at Buffalo, on the 12th of December, 1885. His many years of service on the Committee of Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York had given him a wide and enviable reputation.

Brother Charles F. Bauer died in Brooklyn, on the 26th of December, 1885. He was a Past Master of Pythagoras Lodge, No. 86, and from 1861 to 1868 was Deputy of the German Masonic district; at the time of his death he was representative of the Grand Lodge Zur Eintracht of Hesse-Darmstadt, and of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes at Berlin, near the New York Grand Lodge.

Brother James Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton and Duke of Abercorn, Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, died in London, England, on the 31st of October, 1885. He was beloved by his brethren, and merited and gained their affection. One of his last official acts was the appointment of the Honorable Frederick Smyth as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, near the Grand Lodge of New York, the commission for which, however, did not reach this country until after the Grand Master's death.

The death of Brother Pierpont Potter, at the age of ninety-two, at Jamaica, Long Island, on the 4th of January, 1886, was the removal of an earnest, faithful, and consistent member of the great Brotherhood. Brother Potter was the Chaplain of Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, and was the oldest Mason in the State of New York; he was initiated in St. Simon and St. Jude Lodge, No. 14, in the year 1815.

The death of Brother William T. Woodruff, in the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1886, created a vacancy in the Commission of Appeals. Brother Woodruff was born in 1825. He was made a Mason in New Jersey, but early in life transferred his membership to a Lodge within the State of New York. The Grand Master thus alluded to him in his address to the Grand Lodge in 1886: "Brother Woodruff from 1860 to 1867 served as Master of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, and subsequently, during the years 1873 and 1874, was the Master of Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, remaining a member of the latter body until the time of his death. From 1865 to 1867 he was the Senior Grand Deacon of this Grand Lodge. Upon the formation of the Commission of Appeals in 1873, he was chosen as one of its members, and had held that office, with but little intermission, down to the time of his death, being last re-appointed a year ago.

In Royal Arch Masonry he had attained still higher honors, having held the office of Grand High Priest in 1880 and 1881.

Brother Woodruff had long been a conspicuous figure both in the Grand Lodge and in the Craft at large. His life for a great many years had been one of devotion to Masonry and unremitting attention to its duties. His obsequies were performed in this Hall with appropriate solemnity, under the direction of the Grand Master, in the presence of many officers and members of the Grand Lodge, and a large assemblage of brethren and friends."

The Grand Master also alluded to the death of Brother John W. Whitehead, who died at his home, at Port Henry, on the 6th of March, 1886, at the early age of thirty-seven years. He was a member of Morning Sun Lodge, No. 142,

and was its Master from 1877 to 1880. In 1884 he was appointed Deputy Grand Master of the thirteenth district, and was re-appointed in 1885. He was endeared to his brethren and neighbors by a life of purity and rectitude, and at his death was widely and sincerely mourned. Masonic funeral services were performed over his remains by the brethren of Morning Sun Lodge, under the direction of the Senior Grand Warden, who represented the Grand Lodge.

Brother Charles A. Minton, Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge in 1884-85, died in the city of New York, August 8, 1886. In 1883 he was appointed the representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, near the Grand Lodge of New York, and continued to hold that position until his death.

Past Deputy Richard Davis of the fourteenth Masonic district, died at St. Johnsville, November 29, 1886, at the early age of thirty-four years. He was the Master of Fultonville Lodge, No. 531, for seven years, and was District Deputy in 1879-80-81. His remains were interred with Masonic services, conducted by Deputy William B. Howell of the fourteenth Masonic district.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND AND THE GRAND LODGE OF
QUEBEC.

The pending difference between the Grand Lodges of England and of Quebec, as affecting the amity of the Grand Lodge of New York toward both of them, came before the attention of the Grand Master in August, 1885, through the transmission of papers from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, including an edict proclaiming certain Lodges located at Quebec, and working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, irregular and illegal. Grand Master Lawrence thus laid the matter before the Grand Lodge:

“The Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed in 1869, in territory which at that time was under the jurisdiction of the ancient Grand Lodge of Canada, organized eleven years

before. 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, beside 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 a lawful existence within 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. The Grand Master of Masons in this State in 1879, in addressing this Grand Lodge upon the subject of the somewhat

similar issue then raised by Quebec as against the Grand Lodge of Scotland, expressed the opinion that the general current of authority is opposed to such a construction of the rights of a newly created Grand Lodge; and in that view of the subject your present Grand Master entirely concurs. If this is the correct view of the question involved in this controversy, we cannot endorse the action of Quebec; but must deplore the fact that that Grand Body should have thought it necessary to proceed to the severance of fraternal relations, rather than await the time when the Lodges in question should find it for their interest to place themselves within the folds of its protection."

The Grand Lodge of Quebec suspended all Masonic intercourse between that Grand Lodge, its Subordinate Lodges and their members, and the Grand Lodge of England and all in allegiance to it, on July 5, 1886.

MISCELLANY.

The Grand Secretary, E. M. L. Ehlers, reported that returns had been made by all of the 714 Lodges. Number of Master Masons raised, 3,221; that there was a decrease in the number of Master Masons over the preceding year of 341, the present number being 71,977. The total fees and dues collected during the year were \$84,140,62.

One hundred and eighty-three volumes were added to the Library in 1886, and one hundred and nineteen in 1887.

The Grand Lodge confirmed the nomination of Brother John C. Graves as Commissioner of Appeals, in place of William T. Woodruff, deceased; William H. Andrews in place of Abram J. Dittenhoefer; and John Kendall Dunn in place of Ralph E. Prime.

GOOD MASONIC STANDING.

On this question the Committee on Jurisprudence in 1886 reported, and the Grand Lodge accepted, the following definition:

“To be in good Masonic standing, according to the elementary law of Masonry, requires that a brother should have been duly initiated, passed, and raised in a regular and lawfully constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons working under the sanction of a Warrant or Dispensation issued by a Grand Lodge having competent jurisdiction, and who has not been suspended or expelled; or, if so, has been duly restored, and who, having no charges pending against him, is ‘under the tongue of good report.’”

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

The last clause of subdivision 5 of section 35 of Article V. of the Constitution, was amended in 1886, to read :

“To prepare on blanks to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, a statement in tabular form of the condition of each Lodge in his district for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December in each year, and transmit such report to the Grand Secretary on or before the fifteenth day of May, to be by him laid before the Grand Lodge.”

AMENDMENT TO STATUTES.

Subdivision 9 of section 32 of Article XVI. of the Statutes, was amended to read :

“To make a full and correct return annually to the District Deputy Grand Master of the condition of the Lodge on the thirty-first day of December, and in the form prescribed by the Grand Lodge, to be transmitted on or before the fifth day of May.”

DIGEST, RULES OF ORDER, FORMS, CODE OF PROCEDURE, AND LAWS.

A brief though most valuable report was made in 1886 by a special committee, consisting of Brothers J. Edward Simmon, John C. Graves, and John F. Collins. The report embodied a digest of such decisions and resolutions as had

been confirmed by the Grand Lodge relating to either the Constitution or Statutes from 1873 to 1886. The digest was ordered to be printed in handy pocket form, with the Constitutions and Statutes ; the appendix to the whole to contain the Rules of Order, Forms, Code of Procedure, and the laws of the State of New York relating to the Fraternity.

A subject of much and thoughtful concern to the Fraternity was referred to in the Grand Master's address with no little force ; it related to

UNMASONIC PUBLICATIONS.

So much importance was given to this matter that the Grand Lodge ordered, and the Grand Master appointed, a special committee, consisting of Brothers Charles W. Camp, John Kendall Dunn, and Cornelius S. Gibbs to examine, investigate, and report on the subject.

The Committee brought the weight of their arguments in relation to the license assumed by, and the exercise of malice on the part of, certain editors and writers, to bear particularly upon two unmentioned papers published in the city of New York. The Committee expressed wonder at the long forbearance of the Fraternity with the offenders, in submitting to the evil of these unmasonic newspaper publications. One was a German paper, and the Committee gave it credit of "not uttering uncleanness ;" but its great fault was its apparent want of loyalty to the Grand Lodge, and its anarchical tendencies. An exceedingly unpleasant inference was left as to the other publication. The resolutions hereto appended were adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge most severely condemns such unmasonic newspaper publications as are covered by the Grand Master's address ; and, reminding its members of their sacred duties to each other, as well as to the best welfare of the Craft, recommends that newspapers of the character in question be neither read nor patronized hereafter by the loyal and true-hearted.

Resolved, That all Subordinate Lodges be hereby directed to withdraw their advertisements of any character from such publications.

Resolved, That the Grand Master be requested to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution for the enforcement of the preceding resolutions, and name, to those properly interested, the obnoxious newspapers, either now existing or which may hereafter be published."

It was generally understood that the two newspapers or weekly sheets that were referred to were the *Masonia* and the *Corner Stone*; the former edited by J. J. Burian, and the latter alleged to be edited either by S. W. E. Beckner or his wife.

This course by the Grand Lodge seemed to have the desired effect.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE ONLY FROM EACH GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge deemed it judicious that no brother should be accredited or hold the position of representative of any foreign or domestic Grand Lodge near this Grand Body for more than one jurisdiction at the same time; and, at the instance of Brother John F. Collins, adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of these resolutions the Grand Master be, and is hereby, requested to invite any brother now accredited as a representative near this Grand Lodge for two or more jurisdictions to designate which position he desires to retain, and thereupon to procure a new appointment or appointments to be made.

Resolved, That whenever a representative fails to attend the Communications of this Grand Lodge for two consecutive years, unless excused by the Grand Master, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master to request that a new appointment be made."

The Rules of Order were so amended, in 1886, that the seats were to be numbered by districts only.

DIMIT, WHEN EFFECTIVE.

It was determined by the Grand Lodge that the transfer of membership of a brother should not be deemed complete, nor a dimit perfect, until the brother *had been elected* in the Lodge he proposed to affiliate with. This was confirmed in 1887.

SECOND AND THIRD MASONIC DISTRICTS.

The second and third Masonic districts, at the instance of Brother Edward W. Mascord, and with the approval of the Committee on Jurisprudence and of the Grand Lodge, were arranged in 1886, thus :

Resolved, That the second Masonic district shall consist of Lodges meeting in the county of Kings, east of Washington Avenue, in the city of Brooklyn, excepting Lodges Nos. 511, 719, and 137.

Resolved, That the third Masonic district shall consist of Lodges meeting in the county of Kings, west of Washington Avenue, in the city of Brooklyn, including Lodges Nos. 511, 719, and 137."

The Committee on Jurisprudence devoted much time and presented a lengthy report on the subject of

PRIVILEGED MEMBERSHIP,

which had been so often discussed before, and submitted an amendment to the Statutes in relation thereto, designating that a sum equal to fifteen years' dues should be paid to a Lodge for the privilege of releasement from dues ; and that the amount paid should be safely invested, and other conditions were to be complied with. Past Grand Master James Gibson desired to make the amount equal to twelve years, and Brother Joseph J. Little suggested ten years ; but the Grand Lodge disposed of the subject in 1887, and rejected the matter.

The Grand Lodge directed that the District Deputies report annually to the Grand Master a list of Lodges in

their respective districts which they have not visited, and the reasons why. Also,

That no Lodge in the State shall issue appeals or circulars for donations of money until approved by the Grand Master.

1887.

THE ERA OF ENERGY CONTINUED.

The officers elected in June, 1887, expressed their continued determination evinced under their Grand Master Lawrence in 1886. A few changes of official position occurred. Brother Washington E. Connor was given preference over John Boyd as Grand Treasurer; Brother Wright D. Pownall succeeded to the position of Grand Marshal in place of Brother Connor promoted; the Grand Sword Bearer, Edward Dodd, gave place to Brother Elon G. Brown.

The Grand Stewards for 1887 were Horace L. Greene, Edward B. Harper, Charles W. Mead, and G. Frank E. Pearsall; and the Senior and Junior Grand Deacons were William Wallace Walker and Stewart R. Bradburn, respectively.

Brother Frederick A. Burnham was Chief Commissioner of Appeals, and Brothers William Sherer, John C. Graves, W. H. Andrews, J. Kendall Dunn, Edward L. Gaul, and Edmund L. Pitts were the other Commissioners.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund were Ephraim W. Richardson, J. J. Gorman, and J. R. Schlick.

During the year, in consequence of the death of Reverend John G. Webster, the Reverend Brother John S. Bacon of Corning was appointed Grand Chaplain.

THE REAPER'S HARVEST CONTINUED.

The deaths of several prominent members of the Fraternity in New York State occurred in 1887; of several the Grand Master spoke in just praise, as follows:

Right Worshipful Albert G. Goodall died in the city of New York, February 19, 1887, in his sixty-first year. Brother Goodall, both as a Mason and as a business man, was widely known, not only in this, but in many foreign countries. During his many years of membership in the Fraternity, he was constant and unremitting in his pursuit of Masonic knowledge and devotion to Masonic duty. He was made a Mason in Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on the second day of February, 1854, and afterward served as its Master. In 1880 he was the Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge of New York. In 1882 he was appointed as the first representative of the United Grand Lodge of England near this Grand East, and continued to hold that position until his death. In many avenues of Masonic life Brother Goodall had achieved distinction. Among other offices held by him in connection with the Fraternity at the time of his demise was the distinguished position of Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of this State. His last appearance in public with the Craft was at the reception given by Palestine Commandery of Knights Templars for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, on the eighth day of February, 1887, a few days before his death. He had for a year or more been in serious ill health, and it was apparent to his friends at that time that the end could not be distant. Masonic funeral ceremonies were held over his remains in Masonic Hall, and appropriate honors were paid to his memory.

Brother La Grange F. More died at his home at Olean, March 15, 1887, in the fifty-first year of his age. He was made a Mason in Olean Lodge, No. 252, in the year 1868, served as its Master, and consequently as a member of the Grand Lodge, in 1877 and 1878, and was appointed Deputy Grand Master of the twenty-sixth district in 1879, holding that position for two years. His attachment to Freemasonry was deep and sincere; and during the two years, 1886-87, he labored assiduously to assist the brethren of his own and neighboring Lodges to relieve themselves from

the burden of debt. Brother More was respected universally, and justly so; his memory should be most highly cherished by all who survive him.

Brother Warren Chipp died at the city of Kingston, on the 22d of April, at the age of seventy-two years. He was made a Mason in Kingston Lodge, in 1850, and was its Master for twelve years. He was Deputy Grand Master of the third district in 1858. Masonic honors were paid to his memory.

Brother Jacob G. Maurer died at Rochester, 21st May. He was Past Master of Rochester Lodge, No. 660, and was Deputy Grand Master of the twenty-second district from 1877 to 1880.

Brother William Van Wyck, Past Master of Kane Lodge, No. 454, once the representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, died at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, 28th May, 1887.

Brother James E. Morrison died suddenly at the city of Buffalo, on the fourteenth day of June, 1887, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He entered the Grand Lodge as the Master of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, in the year 1872; and from that time until the day of his death, he had been renowned for devotion to the best interests of the Fraternity. In the year 1873 he held the office of Junior Grand Deacon. In the years 1874 and 1875 he was the Deputy Grand Master of the fifth Masonic district. In the year 1876 he was appointed Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, and in the year 1877 he again received an appointment to the office of District Deputy Grand Master. More recently, in the years 1884 and 1885, he was the Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons in New York State, and served in that position with the most distinguished ability. He was a faithful member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern jurisdiction. At the time of his death, and for many years previously, he was the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near this Grand East. As an untiring worker in the quarries of the Craft, his services were beyond enumeration, and gained for him legions of

friends, whose devoted affection forms the most perfect tribute to his worth. Five days before his death he was strong and active, and with many years apparently before him. His memory will not be allowed to fade while any of the present generation of his brethren shall survive.

Brother Isaac Teichman died in New York City, September 17th. He was a Past Master of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, and in 1876-77 was Deputy Grand Master of the fifth Masonic district. He was an active and earnest Mason, well and favorably known. His illness was long and painful in the extreme; and when death came, it was the only termination possible to sufferings beyond human ability to longer endure.

The Reverend John G. Webster was the Senior Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge; he died at his home in Greenbush, September 27th. He had been a member of the Fraternity for forty years, and ever active in its service. In 1869 he was elected one of the Grand Chaplains, and when the position was changed from an elective to an appointable office, he was continued. He was possessed of a very gentle spirit. "Peace on earth, good will toward men," was the sentiment which pervaded his daily life.

Brother Amos H. Prescott died at his home at Herkimer, October 8th. In 1854 he was Master of Mohawk Valley Lodge, No. 276, and was subsequently Deputy Grand Master of the sixth district, and Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge. As a Mason and as a citizen he was greatly honored. He was for many years the County Judge and Surrogate of Herkimer County, and had held various other public positions of responsibility and trust.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE FLUSHING HOSPITAL LAID.

The Grand Master in person, assisted by many of his officers, on the 30th of May, 1887, in the presence of a large assemblage, laid the corner-stone of the Hospital and Dispensary at the town of Flushing, in Queens County. For the conduct of the ceremony much credit was due to the

admirable arrangement of the District Deputy, Frederick P. Morris.

FOUR NEW LODGES.

Notwithstanding the avowed policy of Grand Master Lawrence, he exercised his judgment in 1886 and 1887 in granting Dispensations to form four new Lodges, as follows :

On July 12, 1886. To various brethren at Livingston Manor, Sullivan County, a Lodge to be known as Livingston Manor Lodge, and which was authorized to be constituted June 13, 1887, by Marvin E. Deyo, Deputy of the tenth district.

On January 1, 1887. To brethren of South Brooklyn, Kings County, a Lodge to be known as Minerva Lodge, and which was authorized to be constituted June 13, 1887, by Theodore A. Taylor, Deputy of the third district.

On January 25, 1887. To brethren at Babylon, Suffolk County, a Lodge to be known as Babylon Lodge, authorized to be constituted June 13th, by Frederick P. Morris, Deputy of the first district.

On February 12, 1887. To brethren of Ticonderoga, Essex County, a Lodge to be known as Mount Defiance Lodge, and which was authorized to be constituted by John W. Vrooman, the Deputy Grand Master, on the 13th of June.

DEDICATORY SERVICES.

The Grand Sword Bearer, Elon G. Brown, was authorized by Dispensation, on September 29th, to dedicate the rooms of Western Union Lodge, No. 146, at Belfast, which was done on October 26th following.

The same officer was authorized to dedicate the new rooms of North Star Lodge, No. 107, at Brushton, which was obeyed November 16th following.

THE GRAND LECTURER, GEORGE H. RAYMOND,

had completed his twenty-first year of official duty in the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master Lawrence recom-

mended a generous consideration of the excellent services rendered by an increase of compensation to \$2,000, and an allowance of \$400 for expenses. The compensation of the Grand Secretary was made \$4,200, with an additional sum of \$1,500 for clerk hire.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN NEW YORK.

In accordance with action had by the Grand Lodge in 1886, the Grand Master appointed Brother Charles T. McClenachan, Historian of the Grand Lodge. The first report was made in 1887 (see *Proceedings*, pp. 19, 110, and 177). The subject is amply dealt with in preface to Vol. I. of this History.

SUNRISE.

During the winter of 1886-87 broke out the scintillations of joy at release from the thralldom of debt, and the ovations were not infrequent. The first memorable one was the visit of the Grand Officers on the 25th of March, 1877, to the third Masonic district, city of Brooklyn. The thirty Lodges that composed the district were all and entirely free from debt, and constituted the first district that was released from further burdens of the weighty obligation. The District Deputy, Theodore A. Taylor, foreseeing the extent of the gathering, engaged for the jubilee the spacious public edifice known as Historical Hall. More than a thousand brethren gathered, while hundreds were excluded in consequence of want of room.

A somewhat similar gathering, and for like purpose, took place on the 20th of April, in Grand Lodge room, under direction of Deputy George W. Cregier of the seventh district; this was held under the auspices of Copestone Lodge, No. 641. The brethren of this district were not fully, but largely, free from Grand Lodge assessment. The fifth, sixth, twelfth, and other districts were treading closely on the heels of those first above mentioned in being released from bondage.

GRAND LODGE OF THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

This Grand Lodge was fraternally recognized by the Grand Master of Masons of New York, as authorized by the Grand Lodge in 1886, should he deem it advisable. Accordingly, on the 24th of June, 1886, fraternal recognition was extended, and a representative appointed.

PRUDENCE LODGE, NO. 632, VERSUS FREEMASONRY.

Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence, in 1887, brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge a complaint received by him in June, 1886, that Prudence Lodge had received and accepted the petitions of certain notoriously disreputable and unworthy persons, and, after conferring upon them the three degrees, had received them into membership. The Master admitted the facts, but disavowed knowledge of impropriety. On the 20th of September, 1886, an order was issued by the Grand Master, suspending the Warrant of Prudence Lodge, and the same was placed in the hands of the Deputy, George W. Cregier, of the seventh district, and finally filed with Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers. Charges were then preferred against eight persons who had been received into Masonic fellowship. A trial ensued, and seven were expelled from the Fraternity; the eighth person was at the point of death, and the charge was permitted to be withdrawn. The investigation revealed matters which justified the preferring of charges against the Master of the Lodge and his predecessor, both of whom were found guilty and expelled.

The District Deputy then preferred charges against the Lodge. The membership was about two hundred, a very large majority of whom were unaware of the wrong that had been perpetrated, but who, nevertheless, were held responsible for the sin of omission, in not preventing the wrongs that had been committed; for the Charter of a Lodge is placed in the care and custody of the entire membership, and all are alike responsible for an abuse of the

powers entrusted to their charge. The Committee on Warrants of the Grand Lodge took such view of the subject, and passed their opinion that the charges had been amply and fully proved and sustained: that it was evident the Lodge had been guided by men without character, and that the body of the members had wholly failed in endeavoring to exert a proper influence in the management of its affairs. The Warrant of Prudence Lodge, No. 632, was declared forfeited.

WARRANT RELICS.

Faxton Lodge, No. 697, was authorized to have and to hold the surrendered Warrant of Oneida Lodge, No. 123, and to preserve it as a relic.

In like manner York Lodge, No. 197, was authorized to have restored to them as a relic, to be deposited in the archives of the Lodge, the original Charter granted to York Lodge on the 19th of January, 1824.

The following facts were presented in connection with the application of La Sincérité, No. 373, for a revival of a Warrant granted to it on the 10th of April, 1805, and a cancellation of the Warrant under which the Lodge was working in 1887.

This Lodge was, by a Warrant granted in 1805, known as No. 122. It appears that on the 1st of September, 1813, upon petition, the Grand Lodge permitted the Lodge to suspend its work, with a proviso that upon application the work could be resumed at any future time. Leave to resume work was given by Martin Hoffman, Grand Master, and approved by the Grand Lodge, June 2, 1824. The Warrant was again surrendered and accepted by the Grand Lodge, March 3, 1830, with the same proviso with relation to resuming work upon application duly made. When the Lodges were renumbered in 1839, Mount Morris Lodge was assigned No. 122, and was thereafter known by that number. This number was the old number of La Sincérité Lodge, the last mentioned Lodge being now No. 373. The application was for a revival of the Warrant granted in 1805,

and that the old Charter number be changed from 122 to No. 373, and for the further relief that La Sincérité should be allowed to surrender for cancellation the Warrant under which the Lodge worked. The Grand Lodge doubted its power to afford the relief asked. The following resolution was adopted :

“ *Resolved*, That the prayer of the petition of La Sincérité Lodge, No. 373, Free and Accepted Masons, dated May 1, 1887, be denied.”

THE BUFFALO CONFLAGRATION.

In March, 1887, the spacious building occupied by most of the Lodges in the city of Buffalo, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire.

HIRAM LODGE, NO. 1, CONNECTICUT.

The Warrant of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, Connecticut, was revoked by the Grand Lodge of that State, at a special Communication held April 20, 1886. All Masonic intercourse with the members of that Lodge was forbidden until they should declare their allegiance to the Grand Lodge and promise obedience thereto. At the same communication the Master, Wardens, and certain brethren of the Lodge were duly tried, convicted, and expelled from the Fraternity. The general charge was disobedience to the authority of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. The Lodge as such, and its members, continued to hold communications under direction of its expelled officers, claiming authority under a Charter issued August 12, 1750, from Thomas Oxnard ; the Lodge name then being New Haven, but afterward Hiram, No. 1 (see vol. i. pp. 97-99). The Grand Lodge of Connecticut was organized in 1789, and Hiram Lodge aided in its formation, furnishing the first Grand Master and the first Grand Secretary ; it became a part and parcel of the Grand Lodge, and thereby lost its general individual powers, and, of course, could never again resume its individuality.

On July 18, 1887, Grand Master H. H. Green issued an edict to the several Lodges in that jurisdiction, and to all Grand Bodies in relation thereto, "declaring the association calling itself Hiram Lodge, No. 1, to be clandestine; and all persons initiated therein are clandestine made Masons, and the brethren of this jurisdiction will take due notice, etc."

Hiram Lodge entered upon a long defense, claiming their original Charter as prior and superior to Grand Lodge; that they were defenders of the Landmarks of the Fraternity; to be particular, the Lodge claimed that its method of giving the D. G. was an Ancient Landmark in Freemasonry, and, in consequence, the Grand Lodge could not define or order to the contrary. In fact, upon this the defense wholly rested.

The Grand Lodge of New York, whose attention was necessarily drawn to the disturbance among the Masons of Connecticut, realized the fact that Hiram Lodge, No. 1, had been allowed to retain their ancient Charter as a relic, as had a number of Lodges to retain those in New York State for a similar purpose; and that the mere possession of the Warrant afforded not a shadow of justification for such action as had been indulged in by Hiram Lodge, but that the same should be sternly repressed and severely condemned. Over two hundred Masons had been directly or indirectly sufferers by the condemnatory edict of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

A special Communication of the Grand Lodge of that State was convened May 8, 1889, with the Grand Officers and a full representation of the Lodges present, to take action upon the petition of more than one hundred and fifty members of the late Hiram Lodge, No. 1, who were members in good standing prior to the revocation of the Warrant. The Warrant was restored, and the Lodge took its place on the Grand Lodge roster. At the succeeding Annual Communication seven out of eight brethren of Hiram Lodge who had been expelled by the Grand Lodge, were restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

CENTENNARY CELEBRATIONS.

By appropriate exercises the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was celebrated on the 24th of September, 1886; of that of New Jersey, on the 25th of January, 1887; and of that of Maryland, on May 10, 1887. New York Grand Lodge on each occasion was represented by an appropriate officer.

1888.

THE ERA OF ENERGY UNABATED.

The officers of the preceding year were continued in 1888, except that Brother James B. Davenport was appointed one of the Grand Stewards in place of Brother G. Frank E. Pearsall and Brother N. Louis Tunis, the Junior Grand Deacon, in place of Brother Stewart R. Bradburn.

The fever created by the determination to pay the remnant of the debt of the Fraternity had not abated. The Hall and Asylum Fund was the paramount thought, and its removal was the incentive of almost every action. All other subjects continued to be secondary; and while every duty received its full share of attention, the chief purpose of the Grand Lodge Officers was always apparent.

On the 21st of April the following special Committee on Asylum had been appointed:

Past Grand Master William A. Brodie, Chairman, Geneseeo.

First Judicial district, Charles Roome, New York.

Second Judicial district, Charles M. Stafford, Brooklyn.

Third Judicial district, Charles W. Mead, Albany.

Fourth Judicial district, Cyrus Stewart, Gloversville.

Fifth Judicial district, Myron W. Van Auken, Utica.

Sixth Judicial district, Henry T. Dana, Cortland.

Seventh Judicial district, Charles M. Williams, Rochester.

Eighth Judicial district, Elton T. Ransom, Ransomville.

The self-imposed rule of the Grand Master, of district visitations, adopted during the two previous years, was continued. Sixteen districts had been thus favored, and the visits bore fruit. Greater heartiness of feeling had been engendered, and the interchange of views upon current topics had been free and evidently beneficial. The largest places of meeting in New York City, Brooklyn, Binghamton, Auburn, Elmira, and Utica, had been filled to overflowing.

WHITNEY'S POINT LODGE.

The Grand Master issued but one Dispensation in 1888 to form a new Lodge. This was dated February 14th, and was directed to various brethren at Whitney's Point for the establishment of Whitney's Point Lodge. It was warranted June 1st of that year.

DEATHS OF SEVERAL PROMINENT MASONS.

The Fraternity of New York at large, as well as Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, suffered a serious loss in the death of Frederick R. S. Drake, Deputy of the fourth Masonic district and Past Master of that Lodge, who died March 9, 1888.

His demise was followed, on May 18th, by the death of the eminent Brother John S. Perry, at Troy, in his eighty-sixth year. For sixty-two years Brother Perry had been an active Mason. In 1835 he held the office of Grand Visitor, and a score of years later, in 1855 and 1856, he occupied in succession the offices of Grand Sword Bearer and Deputy Grand Master of the twelfth district. In the year 1855 he was the Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons in New York State. In the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars he held various stations, especially that of Grand Treasurer, which he occupied for twenty-nine years in succession, retiring from office in 1881. Having been chosen in 1829 as an officer of Apollo Lodge, No. 13, in which he had been initiated three years before, his career as an officer

of the Fraternity extended over more than half a century. Having become a Past Master of a Lodge within the jurisdiction prior to the year 1849, he was a permanent member of the Grand Lodge.

Brother Robert P. Barnard, a Past Deputy Grand Master of the eighteenth district, died at Binghamton, June 26, 1888. Before the year closed death recorded two more highly honored and deeply respected brethren who were earnest and ardent in their Masonic labors: Brother Rufus L. Wilder, an official Masonic press reporter and representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, near the Grand Lodge of New York, who died December 15th; and Edward H. Frame of Cornucopia Lodge, No. 563, of Flushing, Deputy Grand Master of the first district, who died at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, December 16, 1888.

Past Grand Master of Kentucky, Robert Morris, whom a number of the Fraternity termed the Masonic poet, and who was ceremoniously crowned "Poet Laureate" in the Grand Lodge Hall of New York by Past Grand Master Joseph D. Evans, in the presence of a very large gathering, died at La Grange, July 31, 1888. "Brother Morris was widely known through his works on many Masonic subjects, many of which possessed real and unquestionable merit, and will for generations to come keep his memory green among his brethren."

Grand Master Lawrence thus announced to the Grand Lodge, at the June session, the death, on March 9, 1888, of William King of Prussia and German Emperor, at the advanced age of ninety years. "Emperor William was initiated in his forty-third year at Berlin, 22d of May, 1840, by special permission of his father, King Frederick William III. of Prussia. The initiation took place very solemnly at the Masonic Temple at Berlin, in presence of the Grand Masters of the three Berlin Grand Lodges. Emperor William, then only Prince of Prussia, received the degrees of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master the same evening, and took the obligations and oaths as the ritual prescribes. The minutes of this meeting of the three Berlin Grand Lodges

were made out in three copies, of which each of the Berlin Grand Lodges preserves one in its archives.

It was specially ordered by King Frederick William III. that Prince William should not be a member of a single Lodge, or of a single Grand Lodge or any of their Subordinate Lodges; but that he be, at the same time, a member of the three Berlin Grand Lodges and their Subordinate Lodges in the realm, and that he must take the office of Protector of Freemasonry in the Prussian territory. Emperor William always showed great interest in Freemasonry; he visited Subordinate Lodges and the Festival Lodges of the Berlin Grand Lodges as often as circumstances permitted. We find in the printed *Transactions* of the German Grand Lodges very appropriate orations of the Protector, especially the one addressed to his son, Emperor Frederick III. The Fraternity in Germany appreciated not only Emperor William's splendid eloquence, but also the true Masonic spirit of his expressions, and the manner in which he understood the value of Freemasonry. His personal appearance was not only elegant, but also worthy of a dignitary of such high rank. A Grand Lodge of Sorrow, in memory of the illustrious dead, was held at Berlin on the twenty-second day of March, 1888."

THE FREE READING-ROOM.

It was quite noticeable that the free reading-room had come to be a permanent advantage. The generosity with which many Lodges and brethren had responded to the call for aid by the Reading-room Committee, showed an earnestness most marked. The opportunities for consulting books, papers, periodicals, etc., were readily availed of by the brethren, and the new attractions of Masonic curios aided the general purpose. The gratuity of the brethren, however, was not needed after 1888, as in 1889 the Grand Lodge, under the approval of the Grand Master, and the recommendation of the Committee on Finance, appropriated thereto \$1,000.

DEDICATORY AND OTHER CEREMONIES.

Dispensations were continually issued during 1888-89 for the dedication of new Lodge-rooms.

May 10, 1888. To Deputy Eustace H. Wheeler of the second district, to dedicate the room of Marsh Lodge, No. 188, in Brooklyn, on the 31st of May.

August 29th. To Deputy Grand Master John W. Vrooman, to dedicate the Lodge-room at Newburg, on the 11th of September.

November 22d. To George W. Robertson, District Deputy, to dedicate the rooms of Wyoming Lodge, No. 492, on the 6th of December.

March 18, 1889. To Commissioner of Appeals William Sherer, to dedicate the rooms of Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, on the 2d of May.

April 19, 1889. To Past Grand Steward J. Leavitt Lambert, to dedicate the rooms of Frontier Lodge, No. 517, at Chateaugay, on the 24th of April.

September 18, 1888. To Senior Grand Warden James Ten Eyck, to consecrate a Masonic burial plot at Albany, on the 25th of September.

June 27, 1888. To Deputy Grand Master John W. Vrooman, to lay the corner-stone of the monument to Robert Burns, at Albany, on the 30th of June.

September 18th. To Senior Grand Warden James Ten Eyck, to lay the corner-stone of the new Hall of the Young Men's Association, at Albany, on the 2d of October.

April 22, 1889. To Master of Mizpah Lodge, No. 738, to lay the corner-stone of a public monument at Maspeth, on the 20th of May.

October 19, 1888, the Grand Master in person laid the corner-stone of the armory of the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, in the city of New York.

October 24, 1888, the Grand Master dedicated the German Masonic Home at Tappan, Rockland County, established by the brethren of the twenty-eighth Masonic district, consisting of Lodges working in the German tongue.

NEW YORK VERSUS NEW JERSEY. THE LEMM INCIDENT.

A matter of trivial incident, born of a misconstruction of facts and a lack of appreciation of the intent of the respective Masonic laws of the New York and the New Jersey Grand Lodges, led to a difficulty of considerable moment, covering several years of controversy before settlement, and well-nigh interfering with the harmony of the two Grand Bodies. The whole subject involved was, "Where did Daniel E. Lemm live? Under whose jurisdiction did he reside?"

The case as reported by the Deputy of the thirteenth district to Grand Master Lawrence was: Two brothers, Marion A. and Daniel E. Lemm, natives of Fort Edward, in New York State, desired to become Masons, and presented their petitions to Fort Edward Lodge, No. 267. Fort Edward Lodge asked for, but was refused, a waiver of jurisdiction by Mystic Tie Lodge. The brothers were living at Weehawken, in the State of New Jersey, at which place they were in the employ of the West Shore Railway Company. Marion had married, established a home, and voted in New Jersey; and so he drops out of the controversy. But Daniel E. claimed to reside at Fort Edward with his parents; that he had always voted there, and had no intention of living elsewhere; that his sojourn in New Jersey was temporary, and unaccompanied by any intention of making that State his home. Affidavits of the parents were also produced, and statements by members of the committee of the Lodge. Accordingly Daniel E. Lemm was elected and initiated by Fort Edward Lodge without the waiver of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 123, of New Jersey.

The Grand Master of New Jersey communicated with the Grand Master of New York as to the subject on June 28, 1887, and a reply was made as to the presumed legal residence of Mr. Lemm. This proved unsatisfactory, and a protracted correspondence followed.

On April 24, 1888, the Grand Master of New York was informed by the Grand Master of New Jersey that he had

declared the initiation of Daniel E. Lemm in Fort Edward Lodge "irregular, unlawful, without Masonic virtue, and hence null, void, and of no effect;" and that he had interdicted all intercourse as between him and the Masons under the allegiance of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. The Grand Master of New York protested, and laid the subject before the Grand Lodge at its June session, 1888, stating that the sufferer, Daniel E. Lemm, individually, was innocent of any wrong-doing, and the fault, if any, was that of the Lodge; while the action of the Grand Master of New Jersey affected the man, not the Lodge. Further, that the suggestion of arbitration had been met with the reply, that he, the Grand Master of New Jersey, "could not see that there was any question to arbitrate upon." Notwithstanding, the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of New York, to whom the subject had been referred, reported that Grand Master Lawrence was entirely correct in his decision as to the legal residence of Lemm; but that it was plain that there was a marked difference in the Masonic regulations relative to the question of residence in the State of New Jersey, which would easily explain the position held by the Grand Master of that jurisdiction, and recommended arbitration, and that during its pendency the Grand Master of New Jersey recall his interdict.

The following singular coincidence occurred, pending the settlement of the difficulty which had arisen from the denial of waiver of jurisdiction in behalf of Daniel E. Lemm. Thus, on April 6, 1889, the Grand Master of New York received from the Grand Master of New Jersey a request for the release of jurisdiction over a petitioner for Masonic light who resided in the State of New York, which was acceded to with fraternal willingness.

But to return to the matter of Lemm. On November 26, 1888, the Grand Master of New Jersey accepted the proposition to arbitrate, but ignored the request to withdraw his interdict. The attention of the Grand Master of New Jersey being called to the omission, that Grand Master stated the interdict was not made by the Grand Master, but by the

law of the State. When the Grand Lodge of that State assembled on January 23 and 24, 1889, it declared the interdict could not be removed without a breach of Masonic law as interpreted in that jurisdiction; and that if an arbitrator was not appointed by the Grand Master of New York by April 1st, then permission should not be given to New York Lodges to receive or act upon applications from residents of the State of New Jersey while this matter remained unsettled. The Grand Master of New York received this information on the 5th of March, leaving but twenty-six days for his action. He determined to abide the judgment and action of the Grand Lodge of New York in June following. On May 13th, a printed copy of an edict was received that had been issued to the Lodges of New Jersey in accordance with the declaration of the Grand Lodge of that State in January.

Grand Master Lawrence, notwithstanding, urged the Grand Lodge of New York to obtain an amiable adjustment of the subject, and the Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the subject had again been referred, reported, recommending arbitration and a withdrawal of the interdicts.

Another year rolled around, fruitful of correspondence, but without result, when the Committee on Jurisprudence recommended, and the Grand Lodge of New York ordered, that Lemm be enjoined from attempting to visit any Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, without permission so to do from the Grand Masters of both jurisdictions; and that the Grand Master of New Jersey be requested to revoke so much of his previous edict as declares and adjudges that the initiation of said Lemm was void, and to submit the matters in dispute on this question to an arbitrator to be selected by the two Grand Masters.

Brother Lemm having been duly enjoined, the Grand Master of New Jersey suspended the edict of his predecessor, and the case was submitted to arbitration.

Grand Master John W. Vrooman reported the result in the following language, in his annual address in 1891:

“The arbitrators, while justifying the action of Fort Edward Lodge, and expressing their belief that Brother Lemm was innocent of any intentional wrong, and fit material for the Masonic Temple, nevertheless determined that, in the Masonic sense, at the time of his initiation in said Lodge, he was a resident within the jurisdiction of Mystic Tie Lodge of New Jersey. They therefore recommended that a suitable apology be made by Fort Edward Lodge to Mystic Tie Lodge for having invaded its jurisdiction, and, to the end that the law of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey be vindicated, that the Grand Master of New York request the Grand Master of New Jersey to heal Brother Lemm, Mystic Tie Lodge consenting thereto.

The apology was promptly made, graciously accepted, and the recommendations of the arbitrators were fully carried out.

To obviate any further controversy like that with New Jersey, now so happily concluded, I suggest the adoption of a general regulation, requiring all Lodges that seek waiver of jurisdiction over material outside the limits of this State, to prefer their requests for the same through the office of the Grand Secretary.”

The Historian, Brother C. T. McClenachan, presented the bound volume No. 1, of the *History of Freemasonry in New York*. The price of each volume as issued, was fixed at one dollar and fifty cents, and a copy ordered to be presented to each Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge is in correspondence. At a subsequent session of the Grand Lodge, 1892, the price was fixed at two dollars a volume.

A GRAND REPRESENTATIVE JEWEL.

The Grand Master was authorized and empowered to define a suitable jewel and insignia of office for the Grand Representatives of this Grand Lodge near foreign Grand Lodges, to be procured and worn by all such representatives on all occasions of Masonic ceremony, and at all Masonic meetings which they may attend.

UNAUTHORIZED CIRCULARS.

A member of the Grand Lodge, upon his own responsibility, having issued circulars to members of the Grand Lodge, requesting their advocacy of a proposed amendment to the Constitution intended to be introduced by him; the subject was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, to report whether any attempt to forestall the action of the Grand Lodge in advance of its meeting, does not constitute a breach of the customs and usages of the Fraternity. The committee reported such action to be exceedingly reprehensible, and that it had been repeatedly condemned by this Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge approved of the report.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution, section 5, Article 1, was, "that a District Deputy appointed must have been recommended for such appointment to the Grand Master, in writing, by at least a majority of the Masters at the time, of all the Lodges of the district to and for which such appointment is made."

After considerable argument presented by the Committee on Constitution and Statutes, to whom it had been referred, the committee reported the effect would be to deprive the Grand Master of all power in the selection of his Deputies, and to place the appointing power in the hands of the Masters of Lodges; that, "the Grand Master could not afford to knowingly make poor appointments, and the Lodges could not afford to make appointments for him; for no matter how worthy they may be, they are not his agents or his co-workers, and his failure is their loss."

THE GERMAN MASONIC HOME AT TAPPAN.

On the 4th of June, 1888, the German Masonic Temple Association presented to the Grand Lodge, through Brother Ernst A. George Intemann, Deputy of the twenty-eighth Masonic district, a communication stating that they desired to

inform the Grand Lodge that the association, in conjunction with several Lodges of the district, had, in compliance with a provision of its Charter, purchased on the 22d of May, 1888, property for a Masonic Home at Tappan, Rockland County, New York State, consisting of eighteen acres of land and the necessary buildings thereon, for the sum of \$14,350, and desired the approval of the Grand Lodge as to their action, as it would encourage all brethren and Lodges under its jurisdiction, working in German, to support fraternally and materially this true Masonic enterprise.

It appeared that the brethren who had the matter of this German Masonic Home in charge, and who supported it, had paid their quota on the Hall and Asylum debt. The Grand Lodge commended the work of charity most heartily, and gave it approval; and, furthermore, thought it would be well for those in charge to make annual reports for the information of the Grand Lodge, and to arouse greater interest in their meritorious work. The Home was dedicated October 24, 1888, by District Deputy Ernst A. G. Intemann, and opened for the reception of inmates February 4, 1889. The report in 1892 showed that there were seventeen inmates cared for and comfortably housed.

Frederick A. Burnham was nominated for Chief Commissioner of Appeals; and for Commissioners, Edward L. Gaul and Edmund L. Pitts were nominated. These nominations were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

1889.

THE VALEDICTORY.

The fourth and last year of the service of Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence was about to end; for, notwithstanding his unanimous re-election by acclamation, he declined with expressed regret, but with no want of appreciation of the kindness intended. He stated that the labors of these years had told repeatedly upon him, and that he must devote such

energies as remained elsewhere. That in retiring he had the rarest happiness to do so, he believed, at a time of the greatest prosperity, and while bearing individually the love of his brethren.

THE ELECTION

in June largely changed the official status of the Grand Lodge. The following officers were elected by acclamation : John W. Vrooman, Grand Master ; William Sherer, Deputy Grand Master ; James Ten Eyck, Senior Grand Warden ; John Hodge, Junior Grand Warden ; Washington E. Connor, Grand Treasurer, but he declined the office ; John J. Gorman was then elected Grand Treasurer ; Edward M. L. Ehlers was elected Grand Secretary.

The appointments were : Reverends Charles W. Camp, Robert Collyer, and John S. Bacon, Grand Chaplains ; William C. Prescott, Grand Marshal ; John H. Cunningham, Grand Standard Bearer ; Charles W. Mead, Grand Sword Bearer ; Samuel J. Campbell, Simeon T. Clark, William Elbert, and George A. Beam, Grand Stewards ; Frederick P. Morris, Senior Grand Deacon ; Alfred B. Price, Junior Grand Deacon ; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer ; Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian ; George Skinner, Grand Pursuivant ; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS, 1889-90.

Frederick A. Burnham, New York, Chief Commissioner ; Wright D. Pownall, New York, for three years ; William H. Andrews, New York, for three years ; Edward L. Gaul, Hudson, for two years ; Edmund L. Pitts, Medina, for two years ; Rufus T. Griggs, Brooklyn, for one year ; John C. Graves, Buffalo, for one year.

TRUSTEES OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

Edward B. Harper, New York, for three years ; John R. Schlick, Brooklyn, for two years ; Ephraim W. Richardson, Brooklyn, for one year.

The only Past Masters prior to 1849 who attended the June session in 1889, were Brothers Adolphus Andreas of York Lodge, No. 197, and John Tennant of Washington Lodge, No. 21.

JOHN W. VROOMAN, GRAND MASTER.

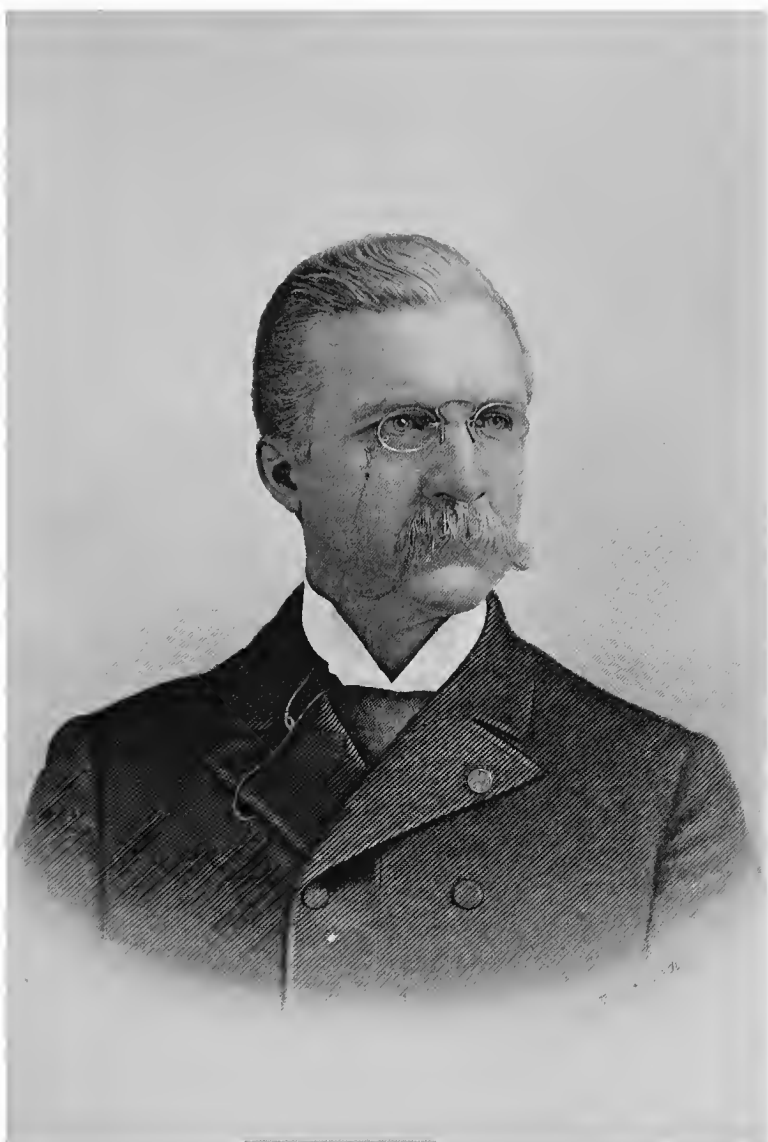
Brother Vrooman was born in German Flats, Herkimer County, New York, March 26, 1844. The family from which Mr. Vrooman claims extraction is of noble Dutch ancestry; but, like many other branches of European nobility, the American branch settled in the Mohawk Valley early in the seventeenth century, where the immediate parents of Mr. Vrooman were born and wedded.

His father was a farmer of rather limited means, and the son had from an early age to work hard to obtain food while acquiring a primary education at the district school, and afterwards at the Little Falls Academy. In order to obtain means to attend this scholastic institution, he worked on the farm during vacation, using the hours of night for study. When but sixteen years of age he received a certificate to teach, and each winter was able to earn enough to continue his academic course, until two years later, when he entered the office of Judge Ezra Greaves of Herkimer, and commenced the study of law.

He continued to teach through the winter months, and, unaided, supported himself until his nineteenth year, when he volunteered in the United States Navy, on board the cruiser *Vanderbilt*; during the years 1864-65 the cruiser joined the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Brother Vrooman was present in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, and served till the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge.

Returning home, he resumed the study of the law, and, after passing a creditable examination, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in Herkimer.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Vrooman was happily wedded to



John W. Vrooman

GRAND MASTER, 1889-90.

Miss Ann Ford of Mohawk. The first intimation of future success was gained when Mr. Vrooman was appointed Chief Clerk of the Surrogate Court for Herkimer County, January 1, 1868, which position he held for eight years—or, rather, to 1876—when he received the appointment of Deputy Clerk to the Legislative Assembly at Albany, and was detailed as Financial Clerk.

In 1888 he started the bank in Herkimer, and declining further political preferment, he turned his attention exclusively to financial business. In 1890 he was elected Treasurer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, and was made chairman of the Executive Committee of the same. This position caused him to remove to New York, where he had a large circle of friends and acquaintances. As an evidence of this, it may be here stated that Mr. Vrooman is a member of the following clubs in New York City: the Lotus Club, American Yacht Club, Manhattan Athletic Club, and the Farragut Naval Veteran Association. Mr. Vrooman is also a trustee of the Holland Society and of the New York State Volunteer Home, and is also a member of the Aaron Homer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Herkimer.

As soon as Mr. Vrooman reached the lawful age he was accepted in Herkimer Lodge, No. 423, Free and Accepted Masons, where he officially served as Secretary, Senior Deacon, Senior Warden, and for a year as Acting Master. At the ensuing election he was made Master, and served as such for three consecutive years, giving unbounded satisfaction to his brethren. He for five terms held the office of Senior Grand Deacon in the Grand Lodge of New York, and was elected Junior Grand Warden in the years 1881 and 1882; Senior Grand Warden in 1883 and 1884; Deputy Grand Master for four years, 1885 to 1888. He was unanimously elected Grand Master in 1889, and again in 1890, and positively refused a renomination in 1891. He is a Companion in Iroquois Chapter, No. 263, Royal Arch Masons of Ilion, New York, and a Sir Knight in Utica Commandery, No. 3, of Knights Templars.

Brother Vrooman was a man of strong religious sentiment and convictions. He was eloquent in argument, wise in counsel, clear in decision, a cool and adroit organizer, self-confident and determined. His two years in the Grand Master's chair gave evidence of these abilities and traits of character, and he retired with the affection of all who had come in contact with him officially and socially.

TWO NEW LODGES, 1889,

had been erected by dispensation: one at Dolgeville, to be known by that name, under authority granted by Grand Master Lawrence; the other at Rochester, to be known as Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, granted by authority of Deputy Grand Master John W. Vrooman, during the absence of the Grand Master. The Warrants were dated June 5, 1889.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL

commemorated in the city of New York, by the municipal authorities, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. Upon invitation, Grand Master Lawrence designated three members of the Grand Lodge as members of the General Committee of the city having the celebration in charge; but it so happened that "their views were not requested upon any subject connected with the purpose for which the committee was organized." And it was not deemed practicable or expedient to take part "with similar organizations" in the parade that was to close the ceremonies.

THE FLOOD IN CONEMAUGH VALLEY, PENNSYLVANIA.

The awful disaster that befell the inhabitants of Conemaugh Valley, swept many a brother of the great Fraternity out of existence, for the reports placed the number of dead, which could only be estimated, at over ten thousand.



John J. Gorman

GRAND TREASURER, 1889-1894.

The terrible calamity called forth material aid in the name of humanity.

On motion of E. M. L. Ehlers, the Grand Secretary, Washington E. Connor, the Grand Treasurer, was directed to telegraph the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in aid of the distressed of our Masonic household in the Conemaugh Valley the sum of \$2,000 from the funds of the New York Grand Lodge. The receipt was duly acknowledged on the 5th of June, 1889, with heartiest fraternal thanks, by Clifford P. MacCalla, Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

This donation was entirely independent of the handsome sums raised and forwarded by many individual Lodges.

A SHELTER FOR THE DISTRESSED.

During the winter of 1888-89, the Board of Relief of the city of New York agitated the subject of establishing a local Home in New York City which should serve as a temporary Sheltering Arm. The nature of this proposed charity is set forth in the following extract from a circular issued by the Board of Relief:

“We earnestly desire to be of still greater service to our unfortunate brethren sojourning in this city. This can be accomplished by the purchase of a building, in a convenient locality, to be devoted to the temporary care of worthy brethren, and the widows and orphans of such; establishing therein a labor bureau where the Masonic employer can meet his needy brother, and where we can exercise a supervision over those who need guidance and protection. In such a shelter we would be enabled to watch over the sick without sending them to public hospitals, and encourage them during convalescence. Indeed, many avenues of usefulness, now completely closed, would be opened to us and to those who, in distress, come to us as Masons for sympathy and aid.

In order to successfully accomplish the objects thus briefly suggested, we propose to ask the assistance of Lodges and Masons wherever they may be reached, inasmuch as the

benefits are intended for those whose Masonic homes are distant from us. We cannot avoid the belief that the establishment and maintenance of such an institution as proposed will meet the approval of all charitable hearts, and that every individual into whose hands this appeal may fall will cheerfully give us practical and generous support."

THE NEW THIRTIETH MASONIC DISTRICT.

The resolution by which a new district was created was adopted by the Grand Lodge on the 5th of June, 1889; it read as follows:

"That from the Masonic districts Nos. 13 and 15 there be erected a new district, embracing the counties of Essex and Clinton, now of the thirteenth and fifteenth districts respectively; and that such new district shall be known and designated as the thirtieth Masonic district."

THE NEW YORK GRAND LODGE CERTIFICATE.

In 1888 Edward M. L. Ehlers, the Grand Secretary, called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact, that several Grand Lodges require of a visiting brother to their Subordinate Lodges the production of a certificate of membership from the Lodge of which he is a member, duly authenticated; and that, inasmuch as the more prominent Grand Lodges of the world issue certificates of membership peculiar to themselves, that the Grand Lodge of New York should do likewise. This met with favor, and the Grand Lodge in 1889 so ordered.

THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

This newly organized Grand Body solicited official and fraternal recognition by the Grand Lodge of New York; but as the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which held jurisdiction over many of the Lodges composing the new organization, had taken no action in the matter,

and inasmuch as the Grand Lodge of New York was in fraternal relation with each of the Grand Lodges named, it was deemed only proper and just to await their course of procedure before action should be had upon the application by the Grand Lodge of New York; but at the session of the Grand Lodge on the 4th of June, 1891, at the instance and under the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Grand Lodges of Tasmania and Victoria were recognized as among the Grand Lodges of the world, and representatives were authorized to be exchanged under the incoming administration.

FISHER'S ISLAND COMMON GROUND.

Authority was granted the Grand Master, in 1889, to permit any Lodge in the New York jurisdiction to hold communications, during July and August of any year, at any place on Fisher's Island (easterly end of Long Island Sound, near New London, Connecticut), consent thereto having first been given by the nearest Lodge within New York State.

TWO PORTRAITS OF PAST GRAND MASTERS.

Wright D. Pownall, Grand Marshal, in behalf of the children, presented a portrait in oil of the late Joseph D. Evans, Past Grand Master, which was received by Frank R. Lawrence, Grand Master, on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

Subsequent to installation of the newly elected Grand Officers, Frederick A. Burnham, Chief Commissioner of Appeals, presented an excellent portrait in oil of the retiring Grand Master, Frank R. Lawrence, which was received by Grand Master John W. Vrooman, on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

LODGES WORKING IN THE FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

There having been referred to a committee, of which Brothers Louis Dumont and James G. Janeway were mem-

bers, the translation of the standard work of the Grand Lodge into the French language, which translation had been so thoroughly made by Brother George F. Heidet as to receive high commendation, the committee reported recommending its acceptance; also, that the translation be adopted and prescribed as the standard work for the three Lodges in the New York jurisdiction working in the French tongue. The Grand Lodge so ordered. For similar reasons and under similar circumstances, in 1891, the Grand Lodge directed Lodges working in the Spanish language to conform to the standard ritual, the translation having been made by Brother Nestor Ponce de Leon of Star of Cuba Lodge, No. 742.

INSUFFICIENCY FOR PAYMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE.

A proposition by Brother Willard S. Gibbons to amend the Statutes by adding to section 5, of Article II., the following clause: "Provided, however, that a representative shall be entitled to draw pay as against two years' Grand Lodge dues paid by his Lodge, provided the said Lodge was not represented the preceding year," seemed to settle a much-vexed question as to the pay of representatives, and was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The twenty-nine districts of the State contained 718 Lodges, and 74,065 members enrolled.

DEMISE OF PAST GRAND MASTERS JOHN L. LEWIS, ISAAC PHILLIPS, AND JOHN J. CRANE.

Past Grand Master John Livy Lewis died June 11, 1889. A biography of this earnest and renowned Mason will be found in vol. iii., pp. 525-527, of this History; also see *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge*, 1890, pp. 11, 150. Grand Master John W. Vrooman eulogistically remarked: "You will find his published history in the printed *Transactions* of this Grand Body from the year 1850 to the year 1888.

Would you see his Masonic memorial? Look at our present Constitution, Statutes, Code of Procedure, and Rules of Order. Would you read one of the Master Masonic orations of this or any other age? Turn to the one he delivered at the dedication of this building. Would you possess a fund of general Masonic information? Study his addresses and examine his arguments."

Past Grand Master Isaac Phillips died in New York City, August 4, 1889. (Biography, vol. iii., p. 316, *History of Freemasonry in New York*.)

Past Grand Master John J. Crane died March 4, 1889, at New Haven, Connecticut. (Biography, vol. iii., p. 544, *History of Freemasonry in New York*.)

Brother Adolphus Andreas, a Past Master prior to 1849, was a member of York Lodge, No. 197. His Masonic career covered over seventy years; he died in New York City, June 6, 1889.

Brother John Tennant, also a Past Master prior to 1849, was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 21. He died at New York City, December 23, 1889. Both of these brethren were present at the session of the Grand Lodge in June, 1889.

Brother Isaac Lea, a Past District Deputy Grand Master, highly esteemed and of honorable repute, died July 25, 1889, at Stapleton, New York.

Brother John P. Roberts, a Past Grand Steward, died at Swampscott, Massachusetts, October 14, 1889.

Brother Darius A. Ogden, a very eminent Mason, Past Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, died at his home in Penn Yan, May 4, 1889, at the advanced age of seventy-six years.

CEREMONIALS.

Under dispensation, William Sherer, Deputy Grand Master, laid the corner-stone of the new State Armory at Mount Vernon, on June 20, 1889. A like ceremony was performed on September 26th by Brother James Ten Eyck,

Senior Grand Warden, in laying the corner-stone of the new State Armory at Albany. The same officer on October 15th, with great ceremony, laid the corner-stone of St. John's Hall, corner of Union and Third Streets, Hudson, a new building of Hudson Lodge, No. 7, located on the site of the old Lodge Hall built in 1795. The Grand Master laid the corner-stone of the new State Armory at Saratoga, November 22d. The Deputy Grand Master of the sixteenth district, Byron J. Strough, dedicated the new Lodge-rooms of Depauville Lodge, No. 688, on June 26, 1889; and Brother S. Nelson Sawyer, Deputy of the twenty-first district, dedicated the new rooms of Wayne Lodge, No. 416, under a dispensation granted October 22, 1889.

On July 31st authority was given to various brethren residing in Brooklyn, Long Island, to erect a lodge in that city, to be known as Day Star Lodge. The Warrant was granted on the following June 5, 1890.

1890.

OFFICIAL CONFIDENCE.

A compliment would seem to have been paid to the officers elected in June, 1889, by their re-election and re-appointment, in June, 1890, with the exception of a change in one of the Grand Stewards, whereby Brother Charles G. Wilson took the place of Samuel J. Campbell. Of the thirty District Deputies there were only six changes. The Commissioners of Appeals remained the same. At the opening of the session on June 3d, Brother Joseph H. Horsfall of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, was the only Past Master prior to 1849 present.

Grand Master John W. Vrooman, on the 30th of May, 1890, conducted the ceremony of laying the

CORNER-STONE OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH,

at Washington Square, New York City. Addresses were delivered by the Grand Master, also by Henry G. Marquand,

chairman of the Committee on the Memorial Arch; by Waldo Hutchins, President of the Department of Public Parks; and by George William Curtis.

The usual formalities were observed in laying the corner-stone, which were preceded by a military parade of the entire First Brigade, National Guard, State of New York, Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald commanding.

The arch was a monumental one, erected as an enduring token of the lasting memory of an appreciative and affectionate people for the founder of the Republic.

WASHINGTON MASONIC MEMORIAL TEMPLE.

The Grand Lodge of New York highly approved of the suggestion presented by Brother Beverly R. Wellford, Jr., Grand Master of Virginia, of the erection of a Memorial Temple in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in honor of George Washington, and the Grand Secretary was authorized to receive contributions for that purpose.

LAYING OF CORNER-STONES AND OTHER CEREMONIALS.

On the 6th of June, 1890, a Dispensation was issued to Brother Christopher G. Fox, Past Grand Master, to lay the corner-stone of the public building at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, the service to take place June 11th.

On the same date a Dispensation was issued to Brother E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, to lay the corner-stone of the high school building at Lockport. The service took place July 10th.

A like ceremony was performed by Brother William Sherer, Deputy Grand Master, in the laying of the corner-stone of the Union Church at Steinway, Queens County, on June 14.

The same officer constituted Day Star Lodge, No. 798, on June 25th.

Brother William A. Sutherland, District Deputy Grand Master, laid the corner-stone of the Town Hall at Pittsford, Monroe County, on July 4th.

On the 30th of June, a Dispensation was issued to various brethren to erect a Lodge at Oriskany, Oneida County, and a Warrant was issued the following year.

Brother Robert M. Stephenson was favored with authority, July 18th, to lay the corner-stone of the Library and Hall building at Salem. This was complied with July 30th.

Brother Charles F. Bishop, District Deputy Grand Master, was authorized on July 21st to lay the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Buffalo on July 26th.

On the 12th of December a Dispensation was issued to various brethren to erect a Lodge at Rye Neck, Westchester County, and the Warrant was issued in 1891.

On September 25th the Grand Master laid the corner-stone of the Home for Aged Men at Utica, and on the 21st of October he laid the corner-stone of the Public Hall at Peekskill.

PAST GRAND MASTER EDMUND L. JUDSON.

“The record of a generous life runs like a vine around the memory of our dead, and every sweet, unselfish act is now a perfumed flower.”

This sentiment found repetition by the Grand Master, John W. Vrooman, when the sad duty befell him of announcing, in his annual address of June, 1890, to the Grand Lodge, the death of Past Grand Master Edmund L. Judson.

It appeared that this brother had been born in the city of Albany, November 13, 1830, and had died in the same city on April 8, 1890. In civil and political life he had won for himself a good name; he had held the offices of Alderman and Mayor of the city of Albany. He was also President of the Board of Trade, and President of the Young Men's Association of that city. He was initiated in Masters' Lodge, No. 5, of the Fraternity of Free Masons, November 27, 1854; and for seven years he was Master of that Lodge. He was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Temple Chapter, No. 5, on April 27, 1869; he became a Royal and Select Mason, July 9, 1869; he was knighted December 3, 1869, and was crowned an Inspector-General,

thirty-third degree, Northern Supreme Council, September 18, 1888. He was Junior Grand Warden, 1868-69; Senior Grand Warden, 1870-73; Deputy Grand Master, 1877; and Grand Master, 1878.

Brother Judson was a wise counselor, a loving, sturdy friend. He met every duty, and performed it fully and faithfully; he impressed his manhood and individuality upon his associates, who can never forget his dignified grace and bearing in public or private station. The funeral services were held in St. Peter's Church, Albany, April 11, 1890. Brother James Ten Eyck, Senior Grand Warden, delivered a eulogy that was full of affection and pathos.

DEMISE OF SEVERAL GRAND OFFICERS.

A number of Past Grand Officers died during the year 1890. Harvey Farrington, who had been a Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund from 1877 to 1883, died in Brooklyn, August 1st; Frank Magee, Past Grand Steward, died in New York, November 12th; and the following four Past District Deputy Grand Masters: Albert Jones died in Buffalo, September 9th; William Sinclair died in New York, December 12th; Isaac W. Baker died in Norwich, December 12th; James H. Gracey died in Ogdensburg, December 19th; and Robert M. C. Graham, representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, died in New York, December 13, 1890. Past Grand Master Isaac Phillips, born June 16, 1812, died August 4, 1890. He was appraiser of the port of New York from 1853 to 1869; for thirty-one years a member of the Chamber of Commerce; Grand Master from 1849 to 1855; an annual attendant of the Grand Lodge for fifty-five years. The funeral services in Masonic Hall were conducted by Albion Lodge, No. 26, Brother John Stewart, Master.

FREEMASONRY AND ITS ENEMIES IN THE CHURCH.

This subject was dealt with by Grand Master Vrooman in his address to the Grand Lodge in 1890. Against what-

ever attacks might be made by any sect or church, an attitude of silence and circumspection was urged to be maintained by the brethren; and their attention was called to the following facts: that fifty-two of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of American Independence were taught Masonic equality and manhood; that in the Fraternity there had been Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Governors, Judges, Ecclesiastics, and others eminent in political, civil, and religious stations, who had lived and died active and respected members. Furthermore, that "the record showed that seven hundred and three ordained ministers—faithful workers in the Church of the living God—are to-day Free Masons, and devoted members of Lodges in the State of New York. These reverend brethren do not represent any particular church or sect, as the following official table, provided by the Grand Secretary, will indicate:

Methodist	288
Episcopal	146
Baptist.....	112
Presbyterian....	59
Universalist	31
Congregational.....	21
Dutch Reformed	13
Christian.....	13
Lutheran.....	11
Jew	7
Unitarian	1
Reformed Jew	1
Total	<hr/> 703

Would these clergymen, now in active church service, labor with, or give countenance to, an institution that was not blessed by God and honored by man?"

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH DAKOTA ORGANIZED.

Announcement was made of the formation and organization of the new Grand Lodge of North Dakota, June 13,

1889, resulting from the division of the Territory of Dakota, and was constituted by the Lodges that were within the boundary of that portion forming the new State. Number of Lodges in South Dakota, seventy-three ; in North Dakota, twenty-six.

Further announcement was made of the friendly relations that had been established between the Grand Lodge of Denmark and that of New York, and the interchange of representatives.

On February 13, 1890, an official communication was received by the Grand Master, covering a number of alleged Masonic documents, claiming to be the Constitution, Statutes, and ritual of

THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE,

and requesting a transmittal of similar documents from the Grand Lodge of New York. In consequence of "all Fraternal relations with the Grand Orient having been severed a number of years prior to 1890, in consequence of the Grand Orient having struck from its teaching and its ritual that Landmark which requires a candidate before initiation to state his belief in the existence of a Supreme Being," the communication and documents were returned by the Grand Master.

A LAW INCREASING THE NUMBER OF TRUSTEES.

The Masonic Hall being located in New York City, and the Home and School in Utica, the subject of increasing the number of trustees was considered by the Grand Lodge in June, 1889, and a resolution adopted, directing the elective officers to apply to the Legislature to increase the number of trustees from three to seven, the additional number to be chosen in 1890. The officers, in compliance with such instructions, by the aid of the Hon. James W. Husted, Past Grand Master, obtained the passage of such a law, under which the following brethren became the first trustees :

Edward B. Harper, New York, for three years ; Alexander T. Goodwin, Utica, for three years ; Horace L. Green, Fort Plain, for three years ; John Stewart, New York, for two years ; George H. Wiley, Utica, for two years ; George Hayes, New York, for one year ; Jerome E. Morse, Brooklyn, for one year.

The text of the law reads :

CHAPTER 105.

AN act to amend chapter fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled " An act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, entitled ' An act to amend chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled " An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. " ' "

APPROVED by the Governor, April 11, 1890. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled " An act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, entitled ' An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, ' " is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled " An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, " is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

SEC: 2. The corporation hereby created shall consist of seven persons, who shall be members of Lodges under the authority and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and who shall be residents of this State, to be elected at the first Annual Communication of said Grand Lodge after the passage of this act ; provided, however, that no officer of the Grand Lodge shall be eligible to the office

of trustee, and that any trustee accepting office in the Grand Lodge shall thereby vacate his office as trustee. At the first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge after the passage of this act, the seven trustees so elected shall designate by lot in the presence of the Grand Master their respective terms of office, namely : Two of said trustees shall be designated to serve for the period of one year, two to serve for the period of two years, and three to serve for the period of three years ; and annually thereafter, at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, two trustees shall be elected, except in every third year, when three trustees shall be elected, whose terms of office shall be for the period of three years from the date of their election ; and should a vacancy occur in the office of trustee at an Annual Communication of the said Grand Lodge from any cause other than the expiration of the term of said trustee, said vacancy shall be filled by election for the unexpired term of said Annual Communication. If any such trustee shall cease to be a resident of the State of New York, or shall cease to be a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge as aforesaid, his place as such trustee shall be declared vacant by the Grand Master. In case any vacancy in the office of trustee shall occur during the time intervening between the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall fill such vacancy by appointment of a person qualified as aforesaid, and the person so appointed shall serve as trustee until the next succeeding Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, when such vacancy shall be filled by election for the unexpired term. The said Board of Trustees shall select one of its number as president, one as treasurer, and one as secretary, and shall make a full and detailed report of all its doings at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. Whenever the Grand Lodge is not in session, the said trustees shall, upon the request of the Grand Master, render to him a full and detailed report in writing of and concerning any and all of their acts and transactions ; and the books, papers, and records of said trustees shall at all times be open to examination by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, or any committee of members of the Grand Lodge which he or it may appoint. Whenever the Grand Lodge is not in session, the Grand Master may, by a written order, suspend any trustee from office, and appoint a person qualified, as required by this act, to perform his duties ;

and such person shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties of said trustee. No such suspension shall be made except for cause, nor until after an opportunity shall have been given the trustee affected thereby to be heard with regard thereto. Such suspension shall continue in force until acted upon by the Grand Lodge at its next succeeding Annual Communication, and no longer. The Grand Lodge may, at any Annual Communication, and for such cause as it shall consider sufficient, remove from office any trustee elected pursuant to this act, and upon so doing shall fill the vacancy thus created, by election for the unexpired term.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Grand Master, in 1890, announced that he had visited officially, during the year, every Masonic district in the State, thirty in number.

Brother Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, reported that the entire number of Lodges, 720, had made returns, and that 705 were represented at the session of 1890; that the number of Master Masons enrolled December 31, 1889, was 75,775.

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR-GENERAL JACOB MORTON,

Past Grand Master, was presented to the Grand Lodge by eleven of the Grand Officers. It was thankfully accepted, to be placed among the celebrities adorning the Masonic Hall.

THE STANDARD WORK MADE IMPERATIVE.

The amendment to section 38 of the Constitution, which was approved at the last session of the Grand Lodge, was finally adopted in 1890, and read as follows:

“Every Lodge shall adopt and practice the standard of work and lectures imparted by the Grand Lecturer or Assistant Grand Lecturer, and no other; and any Lodge violating this provision shall be subject to punishment.”

PENALTY FOR UNAFFILIATION.

Section 46 of Article XXIV. of the Statutes was amended by adding :

“ But until restored, or the amount due for unpaid dues shall have been paid, the brother so unaffiliated shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge, or join in a Masonic procession, or be entitled to receive Masonic relief or burial.”

* DECEIT BY APPLICANT FOR INITIATION.

Section 56 of the Statutes was amended by adding :

“ If, however, concealment or deceit relates in any wise to any previous application for initiation in this or any other Masonic jurisdiction, the punishment therefor shall be expulsion.”

CHERRY CREEK LODGE, NO. 384.

A noteworthy calamity befell this Lodge in the destruction of their Lodge building three times by fire ; twice within a short period of time. A successful appeal was responded to by the Lodges in the twenty-sixth Masonic district, under the approval of the District Deputy, Ralph Dewey, and the sanction of the Grand Master. The dedication of the new rooms took place in 1892.

MASONIC STATISTICS BY DECADES.

UNITED STATES.			NEW YORK.	
Grand Lodges.	Constituted Lodges.	Members.	Lodges.	Members.
In 1800, 11	347	16,000	91	5,000
In 1840, 22	637	21,000	79	5,000
In 1850, 28	1,835	66,142	172	12,000
In 1860, 34	4,406	193,763	432	30,265
In 1870, 41	7,194	445,898	649	75,262
In 1880, 47	9,308	556,867	715	70,732
In 1890, 49	10,282	618,202	721	77,923

In the seven Grand Lodges north of the United States there were 535 Lodges with a membership of 30,159.

CHAPTER XII.

1891- .

 1891.

“THE FLUSH OF THE GREATER PROSPERITY.”

“*Never did the Grand Lodge have greater cause for gratitude to Almighty God.*”

THE Grand Master, John W. Vrooman, announced that he had again completed his annual official visitation to each of the thirty Masonic districts in the State; that in so doing he had been welcomed by the representatives of 629 Lodges and about 25,000 brethren. The unity of the brethren in the jurisdiction was complete.

CURIOUS DATA.

The Grand Master, in search for information that might be turned to advantage, discovered the following:

That during the year past the number of Communications held in the jurisdiction was 15,840, of which 13,917 were regular, and 1,923 special; that at 7,865 of these Communications degrees were conferred; that at 5,317 Communications the Lodge did nothing save open and close; and at 2,658 Communications matters of business or entertainment were indulged in; that in 113 Lodges portions of the Grand Lodge *Transactions* were read, and two only reported having them read in full. Forty-four different suggestions were made for making Lodge Communications more interesting.

As the income from the Masonic Hall had reached in 1891 nearly \$50,000 per annum, it was taken under advisement as to the judiciousness of making an expenditure of a "sum sufficient to add two stories to Masonic Hall, in order to provide accommodations for additional Lodges, which would afford much needed relief, and also add a large sum to the annual income of the Hall and Asylum Fund; that it would also lessen the danger of conflagration by removing a vast amount of wood and other light material which were placed in the upper stories when repairing the damage of the fire of 1883."

The Grand Master announced the total receipts from all sources of every nature, from the time of the commencement of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, to be. \$3,349,152 89
 Total disbursements..... 3,209,497 56

Cash on hand on the 21st of May..... \$139,655 33

The Grand Secretary reported that within ten years twelve Grand Masters, fifty-nine appointed officers, and 10,103 Craftsmen had died; that 36,883 persons had been initiated.

The Grand Librarian, Herman G. Carter, stated that a total of 1,771 volumes had been added to the Library in nine years.

The Board of Relief reported that the receipts, together with the balance in hand in 1890, amounted to.....\$3,595 89
 Disbursed for charity, \$815.88, and expenses,

\$460.12..... 1,276 00

Balance in hand.....\$2,319 89

THE ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN 1891

were as follows :

Brother John W. Vrooman having been re-elected Grand Master, and having declined acceptance, William Sherer was elected by acclamation.

Brother James Ten Eyck was elected Deputy Grand Master; Brother John Hodge, Senior Grand Warden; Brother William A. Sutherland, Junior Grand Warden; Brother John J. Gorman, Grand Treasurer; Brother Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; Brothers George Hayes and Jerome E. Morse, Trustees for three years.

Appointments: Reverends Charles W. Camp, Robert Collyer, and John S. Bacon, Grand Chaplains; John W. Richardson, Grand Marshal; John H. Cunningham, Grand Standard Bearer; Charles W. Mead, Grand Sword Bearer; Aaron L. Northrop, John W. Evans, Rollin M. Morgan, Charles E. Ide, Grand Stewards; John A. Davis, Senior Grand Deacon; Charles W. Cushman, Junior Grand Deacon; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian; George Skinner, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

Commissioners of Appeals: Frederick A. Burnham, Chief Commissioner; James G. Janeway, Marvin I. Greenwood, Rufus T. Griggs, John C. Graves, Wright D. Pownall, William H. Andrews.

WILLIAM SHERER, GRAND MASTER.

The Masonic life of Brother William Sherer has been one scene of proud activity; a thoughtful, earnest life, full of anxiety for the welfare of humanity, yet always brightened by a fullness of faith in an overruling Providence. His characteristics, integrity, and manliness have won for him hosts of those friends who are to be valued. His course in life has given evidence of the trust reposed in him by his fellow man. He was an active member of the Mercantile Library Association, now the Brooklyn Library, and was one of its directors. He is the Grand Commander of the American Legion of Honor, and President of La Fayette Council No. 28, National Provident Union. He is a Trustee of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, and was a member of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, and Commissary Sergeant. He was President of Brooklyn



William Sherer

GRAND MASTER, 1891.

Engine Company, No. 17, and served ten years in the volunteer fire department.

Brother Sherer was born in Mead County, Kentucky, September 3, 1837. His grandfather, David Sherer, was a soldier of the Revolution, and shared the dark days of suffering with his comrades in the winter at Valley Forge, and the succeeding shadows and glories of the American campaigns. Brother Sherer's father was a physician, who died at the early age of forty years, the result of an accident.

In 1850 we find Brother Sherer residing in Brooklyn, and in a couple of years thereafter commencing a business career. In 1855 he was in the service of the Metropolitan Bank. In 1863 he was appointed to a position in the United States Sub-Treasury, New York, and there remained for more than a quarter of a century, when he became the assistant manager of the New York Clearing House.

He received his third degree in Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, on the 10th of December, 1868; was Senior Deacon one year, Senior Warden one year, Master in 1872, Treasurer one year, and subsequently Master five years. He was Deputy of the third Masonic district in 1878, and eight years a member of the Commission of Appeals. In 1889 and in 1890 he was Deputy Grand Master; and in 1891, Grand Master of Masons of the State.

Brother Sherer was exalted in Constellation Chapter, No. 209, Royal Arch, in 1872, and having passed the several Chairs, became High Priest. In 1886 and 1887 he was Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New York. He is a member of Brooklyn Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; and was knighted in Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templars; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite was crowned Inspector-General, Northern jurisdiction, on December 1, 1891.

Brother Sherer is still a member of all the Masonic Bodies above mentioned, except that of the Commandery, from which he dimitted in 1883.

DEATHS OF PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Several Past District Deputy Grand Masters died in the early part of 1891: Robert M. Lawrence at Sing Sing, on January 8th; James M. Fuller at New York, on January 25th; William C. Carpenter at West Brighton, on March 14th; Cornelius S. Gibb at Newburg, on April 19th; and Edwin Gates at Brooklyn, June 1st.

Two well-known and esteemed brethren, representatives of Grand Lodges to that of New York, died as follows: Brother Patrick Henry Melley, representative of Grand Lodge of British Columbia, in Brooklyn, January 24th; and Charles W. Brown, representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington, in New York, May 19th.

The Grand Master announced the death of the veteran Alexander G. Abell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California; and Brother Albert Pike, a distinguished Masonic writer, who died at Washington, District of Columbia, on the 2d of April, 1891.

A brief biography, as also a reference to the death of Grand Masters Charles Roome and Ellwood E. Thorne, who died in the year 1890, will be found in this *History*, the former under date of 1887, and the latter under date of 1874, when elected to the eminent position of Grand Master.

The Grand Master, John W. Vrooman, in person, laid the corner-stone of the New State Armory at Poughkeepsie, on the 30th of May, 1891; and, by Dispensation granted on the 1st of May, authorized Brother Cyrus Stewart, District Deputy Grand Master, to lay the corner-stone, on the 5th of May, of the new State Armory at Mohawk.

Recognition was deferred as to the applications of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, the Grand Orient of Italy, and the Independent Spanish Grand Lodge, Seville, Spain.

PALMYRA LODGE, NO. 248, AND THE GREAT LIGHT.

The thoughtful and singular custom was established by Palmyra Lodge, No. 248, of presenting to each candidate, upon his receiving the degree of Master Mason, a unique copy of the Holy Bible.

APAWAMIS LODGE, UNDER DISPENSATION,

which had been for some time in search of permanent establishment, was authorized, June 4, 1891, to receive its Charter, all Masonic requirements having been fulfilled.

THE FORM OF BURIAL SERVICE

was submitted by Brother E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, which was ordered by the Grand Lodge to be printed, and a copy furnished to each Lodge in the jurisdiction.

THE SILVER TESTIMONIAL TO THE GRAND LECTURER.

In recognition of faithful services as Grand Lecturer, the Grand Lodge presented to Brother George H. Raymond a purse of \$500, and resolutions of high commendation were adopted.

On behalf of various brethren, Brother John F. Collins presented to the Grand Lodge a portrait in oil of the retiring Grand Master, John W. Vrooman, which was received on behalf of the Grand Lodge by Brother Frank R. Lawrence, Past Grand Master.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE MASONIC HOME AT UTICA.

Brother Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, on the 2d of June, 1891, presented his report of the transactions and ceremonies pertaining to the laying the corner-stone of the Asylum at Utica, which had occurred on the preceding

21st of May, the services of which had been under his arrangement and care as Marshal of the Day, by appointment of Grand Master Vrooman, and as announced in his encyclical letter of February 14, 1891, wherein it was happily stated that exactly twenty-one years prior thereto, Grand Master James Gibson issued his letter appointing the day for laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall in the city of New York.

In this more recent ceremony, the District Deputy Grand Masters entered heartily, organizing their respective districts for the general parade, and to aid in the brilliant services which were anticipated.

The Grand Secretary reported that among the distinguished brethren present were Past Grand Masters Clinton F. Paige, Christopher G. Fox, James W. Husted, Jesse B. Anthony, William A. Brodie, and Frank R. Lawrence, and a number of other Past Grand Officers.

The parade was justly a Masonic pride, and moved in close column at 1.30, P.M., May 21, 1891, from Baggs Square, right on Whitesboro Street. The escort was the Forty-fourth Separate Company, National Guard, State of New York, Captain L. E. Goodier commanding. Then the Marshal of the Day, with his Senior Aide, John C. Graves, assisted by Brothers William E. Fitch, Edward Dodd, Thelwin Jones, Jesse Brayton, Myron W. Van Auken, John Peattie, John W. Boyle, George Young, Frank K. Baxter, John B. Sherwood, Henry L. Herley, J. Watkins White, David Jones, James W. Johnston, James B. Turnbull, William Howarth, Charles F. Geerer, John Kohler, Charles N. White, J. G. Knowlton, W. G. Hollingsworth, Addis Albro, John L. Babbitt, Walter B. Palmer, Daniel T. Evarts, Benjamin Hall, Albert E. Barber, and Brother John H. Cunningham, Grand Standard Bearer. Then followed nine Commanderies of Knights Templars, Right Eminent George McGown, Grand Commander.

Grand Officers of Royal and Select Masters, John N. Macomb, Jr., Grand Master.

Sixty-eight Chapters Royal Arch Masons, William J. McDonald, Grand High Priest.

Then the Grand Lodge of Masons, preceded by Grand Master John W. Vrooman and Grand Officers.

Thirty-nine bands of music, with 6,734 Master Masons.

The order of the day was, in a measure, not completed, in consequence of a sharp rain.

The usual ceremonies incident to the laying of cornerstones by the Fraternity followed; the invocation being pronounced by Grand Chaplain Robert Collyer, the address by Grand Master Vrooman, and the benediction by the Grand Chaplain, Reverend John S. Bacon.

The services in the evening, at the Utica Opera House, were largely attended, the mayor, Hon. Alexander T. Goodwin, delivering the address of welcome, which was succeeded by an admirable address by Brother Chauncey M. Depew, another by Grand Master Vrooman, and an oration by Past Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence.

As incidents, it may be mentioned that the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund presented to the Officer of the Day a magnificent baton, and to the Grand Master a silver trowel.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOME.

Prizes of \$500 having been offered for plans for an Asylum building, the award was made to William H. Hume, architect; the contract was awarded to Dickison & Allen of Syracuse, for \$139,500.

The Grand Lodge was presented with, and accepted, five thousand copies of an engraving of the Masonic Asylum as it would appear when completed, from the Fraternity Publishing Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Important and valuable dockage property was secured near the Asylum; a limit was made to all expenditures pertaining to the building—architect's fees, drainage, furniture, gas and electric light fixtures, and all other expenses, so that the entire cost of the building, completely equipped and furnished, ready for occupancy for at least one hundred inmates, exclusive of officers and employees, should not exceed \$175,000.

Much annoyance and anxiety had been created by the contractors having voluntarily abandoned their work, and having assigned their interest to the bank in Syracuse with which they had an account. The trustees, at great personal inconvenience, were obliged to finish the building, causing several months delay in its completion.

It had been anticipated that the Home would be in readiness for dedication by July 1, 1892, but the 5th of October was necessarily selected.

DEDICATION OF THE HOME.

On the 12th of July, 1892, Grand Master James Ten Eyck issued his encyclical letter to the Fraternity, announcing that he had set apart October 5, 1892, for the purpose of dedicating to Masonic usefulness the Asylum at Utica, and requested the attendance of as many of the Lodges as could make it convenient to do so, to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion. He appointed the Grand Secretary, E. M. L. Ehlers, Marshal of the Day, who in turn accepted the duty, as he had done on the occasion of laying the corner-stone, May 21st of the year preceding. The parade was organized by districts. The order announcing the names of the various bodies composing the parading column, the place of formation, and the line of march, was duly published. Temple Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars, Alfred E. Guthrie, Eminent Commander, acted as the Guard of Honor to the Grand Lodge. The Washington Bible was borne by Brother Samuel A. Suydam, Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1. All the brethren were in dark clothing with plain white aprons, without staves or banners. The line of march was Genesee Street, to Hopper Street, to Rutger Street, to Home grounds. The review stand was on Rutger Street, in charge of which were the Aids, John H. Cunningham, Frederick J. Milligan, Edward C. Ehlers, and Warren J. Brodie. The Grand Officers almost without exception were present at the ceremony, also Past Grand Masters Clinton F. Paige, Jesse B. Anthony,

John W. Vrooman, and William Sherer. Irrespective of the departments of Masonry and the forty bands of music, 8,524 Master Masons participated in the ceremony. Thirteen Commanderies, Edward L. Gaul, Grand Commander, and seventy-three Chapters, Royal Arch, J. Leavitt Lambert, Grand High Priest, with many of their officers and those of the Royal and Select Masons, preceded the Master Masons.

The reading of letters of regret from enforced absence of Frank R. Lawrence, Past Grand Master; Frederick A. Burnham, Deputy Grand Master, and others, was followed by the service of dedication and proclamation. The addresses were delivered by William Sherer, Past Grand Master, and James Ten Eyck, Grand Master.

The enthusiasm of the occasion marked a notable event in the history of Freemasonry in the State of New York. The Utica Home is the monument of Masonic charity, and the skill and ability of its architect will be remembered as long as its walls endure.

The trustees reported in June, 1893, the total cost of the Home and appurtenances to date, to be \$230,685.18.

The selection of a superintendent, in the person of Jesse B. Anthony, Past Grand Master, proved most satisfactory, and gave confidence to the Fraternity at large. On February 13, 1893, the superintendent was installed. On May 1st, following, the first inmates of the Home were received, Brother James Boden of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, and Margaret his wife. In June, forty-seven applicants had been received, of whom thirty-four were Master Masons, eight were widows, one male orphan, and four female orphans.

The trustees stated in their report: "You are in possession of a grand property of 170 acres of land, unsurpassed in location and natural features, with a valuable and convenient dockage property on the Erie Canal, with right of way to our grounds, and a beautiful building constructed from the best material throughout, with all modern conveniences. The Home is equipped and furnished in an elegant, comfortable, and homelike manner. All obligations have been

liquidated, and a balance in bank, April 30, 1893, of \$155,572.55."

A PERMANENT FUND FOR THE HOME.

The following clearly expressed opinion of the Committee on Hall and Asylum Fund, in 1892, in relation to a permanent fund to sustain the Home, was accepted by the Grand Lodge; and it also adopted the resolution thereto appended:

"Your Committee are in substantial accord with the recommendation of the Grand Master on the subject of a permanent fund; and, while agreeing with the trustees that the Grand Lodge should give expression as to the matter, do not deem it necessary or advisable to present any resolution further than to provide for the creation of such a fund, believing that to the trustees should be left the management and investment of the same.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund be instructed to set aside each year, from the net receipts of the fund, thirty per cent. thereof as a reserve fund; such provision to be in operation until the fund shall reach the sum of \$300,000, and investments thereof to be made by the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund."

The amount set aside by 1893 had accumulated to \$18,915.56.

Much pleasurable interest was felt at the announcement that Past Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence, in his generous liberality, had offered to erect a building on the Asylum grounds of such a character as will be of permanent use and benefit—a school for mechanical training for the boys of the Home. Brother Lawrence, in addition to innumerable gifts, made the generous donation of \$500 for the furnishing of the lecture-room.

Bequests of more or less value were being made from time to time for the benefit of the Home.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOME.

The building was designed to convey the impression of its purpose, a home, and the usual or conventional features

in the appearance of an institution are entirely absent. In its arrangement, future extension was borne in mind, which can be accomplished by additions, or the building can be used as the center or principal one of a number, carrying out the cottage plan or system.

The building faces the north, is 186 feet in frontage, and consists of a center, east and west wings, with connections. It is of brick and Lake Superior sandstone, the basement and entrances being entirely of stone, and the front relieved with decorations of terra-cotta. The center wing is four stories in height, with deeply recessed porch, and circular corner or flank towers, surmounted with conical roof, the side wings being three stories. The west wing is 128 feet 6 inches in depth, facing the city of Utica, and is treated in the same style as the front. The center wing is 153 feet 8 inches deep; and the whole group have steeply pitched roofs and a broken and picturesque sky-line, the building being designed in such a manner, that, should it become necessary, it can be extended to accommodate twice the number at present provided for, which is 150.

The whole plan of the rear part of the building is admirably adapted for the addition of pavilions, or smaller, separate structures.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE UTICA HOME.

The following resolutions presented by Past Grand Master Lawrence, were adopted in June, 1892:

Resolved: That the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund shall make and alter, from time to time, as in their discretion may seem expedient, rules for the government of the Asylum, or Home, at Utica, which shall regulate and provide as to the number of inmates to be received, the classes into which they shall be divided, the manner and conditions of obtaining admittance, continuance therein after admittance, and all other matters whatever relating to management and government, subject at all times and in all respects to any action which the Grand Lodge may hereafter take.

Resolved: That to assist the trustees in forming a system and adopting rules, as above set forth, the Grand Lodge hereby declares the following to

be its sense : That the number of occupants to be received during the first year of the existence of the Asylum, or Home, should be limited to about one hundred, of whom about twenty-five should be destitute worthy Master Masons, about twenty-five should be destitute worthy widows of Master Masons, and about fifty should be destitute children of Master Masons, all residing in the State of New York ; that the Lodge composing each Masonic district be privileged to nominate persons for admission to the Asylum in the proportion, as far as practicable, of one nomination for each eight hundred affiliated Master Masons in such district, every district, however, to be entitled to nominate at least one occupant ; that all nominations should be made to the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, and should be made and agreed to by a majority of the Lodges in the district, and certified to by their proper officers under their seals ; that blank forms for such nominations, and for the giving of such information concerning the proposed inmates as the trustees shall deem requisite, be printed by the trustees and distributed to the Lodges under direction of the Grand Master. That in the event that within a reasonable fixed time, to be designated by the trustees, the Lodges of any district shall omit to make any nomination which they are entitled to make, the trustees may themselves proceed to admit an equivalent number of inmates without nomination ; that in case the nomination, for any one of the three classes of inmates, shall exceed the total number of that class which it is intended to admit, the trustees shall be at liberty to decline such nominations as in their discretion they may deem expedient, and cause new nominations to be made ; that all vacancies occurring shall be filled through nominations to be made by the districts from which such vacancy occurred ; or if, at any time, there shall be a failure to make such nominations, the trustees may admit such inmates as they deem proper without nomination.

That all nominations of adult persons be accompanied by strict evidence, satisfactory to the trustees, that the person nominated is of good character and not addicted to intemperance ; that the trustees may at all times, in their absolute discretion, decline to admit a person nominated, and in that event the district making such nomination be privileged to again nominate ; that all persons received as inmates be notified at the time of their admission that their continuance is dependent upon good behavior and strict conformity to the rules adopted by the trustees ; that the trustees shall at all times have power, and it shall be their duty to remove any inmate whose continued presence would, in their judgment, be injurious to the other inmates or detrimental to the success of the institution ; that insane or imbecile persons, and those afflicted with epilepsy, paralysis, or other forms of disease requiring special medical treatment, should not be received as inmates ; that all adult persons received as inmates should be required to perform reasonable labor in and about the asylum ; that children be received at such ages as shall be found expedient ; that boys be continued as inmates until they attain the age of not more than fifteen years, and girls be continued as inmates until they attain the age of not more than sixteen years ; that all children be given a good, common school education, as the trustees

may find to be most expedient ; that boys be trained with reference to their following some useful trade or occupation ; that girls be given such training as is suitable for them ; and that it should be the especial endeavor of the trustees and of the members of the Fraternity to find employment and a home for each boy or girl when they shall cease to be inmates.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE HOME.

.....Lodge, No....., located at....., being one of the Lodges composing the.....Masonic district, nominates for admission to the Home :

1. Name (in full).....
 2. Date and place of birth.....
 3. Is the applicant in good Masonic standing ?.....
A member of.....Lodge, No.....
 4. (If a widow), Name of husband.....
Was a member of.....Lodge, No.....
Was he in good standing at time of death ?.....
 5. (If an orphan), Name of father.....
Was a member of.....Lodge, No.....
Was he in good standing at time of death ?.....
- The applicant possesses the qualifications enumerated in No.....of the Qualifications (insert 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be).

This is to certify that the applicant above named is of sound mind and good character, unable to earn a livelihood, and without relatives who, by process of law, can be compelled to contribute to his (or her) support.

Attest,Master.
[SEAL.]Secretary.

Rules.

1. The number of inmates for the present is limited to one hundred, divided as follows : Destitute Masons and widows of Masons, fifty. Orphan children of Masons, fifty.

2. Admissions to the Home will be made by the trustees on nomination of the several Masonic districts of the State. Each district shall be entitled to nominate one candidate for every eight hundred Masons in good standing, such nomination to receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the Lodges in that district, duly certified by the proper officers and under seal. Every district shall be entitled to at least one occupant.

3. If at the expiration of three months from the time districts are entitled to make nominations for admission, the quota of any district failing to make the nominations to which it is entitled, may be filled by the trustees without nomination from such district.

4. Vacancies will be filled from nominations made by the district in

which the vacancy occurs. If, within three months, the district fails to make a nomination, the trustees will fill the vacancy without nomination. The trustees reserve the right to consider special cases for admission, but nominations must be made by districts as above.

5. The trustees reserve the right to reject any person nominated by a district, but if such rejection be made, the district will be entitled to make a new nomination.

6. The certificate of a physician (regular practitioner) as to the physical and mental condition of the person nominated must accompany the nomination.

7. The absolute relinquishment of guardianship must accompany the nomination of an orphan.

8. Transportation and attendance to the Home, of applicants accepted by the trustees, must be provided by the Lodge or district making the nomination.

9. The acceptance of an applicant for admission will be made known to the Lodge making the nomination by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

10. Persons admitted to the Home, not complying with the regulations established for its government, or whose personal habits and conduct may be such as to disturb the peace and comfort of other occupants, and endanger its discipline, will be discharged therefrom and returned to the Lodge and district making the nomination.

Qualifications.

1. A Mason in good standing in a Lodge of this jurisdiction, in destitute circumstances, unable to earn a livelihood, of good character; free from insanity, epilepsy, paralysis, scrofula, phthisis, or other forms of disease requiring special medical treatment or a constant attendant; of temperate habits, not addicted to the use of narcotics, and without relatives who, by process of law, can be compelled to contribute toward his support. If admitted, he must agree to comply with the regulations of the Home, and perform such duties as may be assigned him for his own and the comfort of the other inmates.

2. A widow whose husband was a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, and in good standing at the time of his death, in destitute circumstances, unable to earn a livelihood, of good character; free from insanity, epilepsy, paralysis, scrofula, phthisis, or other forms of disease requiring special medical treatment or a constant attendant; of temperate habits, not addicted to the use of narcotics; and without relatives who, by process of law, can be compelled to contribute toward her support. If admitted, she must agree to comply with the regulations of the Home, and perform such duties as may be assigned her for her own and the comfort of other inmates.

3. An orphan whose father was a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, and in good standing at the time of his death, in destitute circum-

stances, and without relatives and friends willing and able to contribute toward his (or her) support ; of good character and disposition ; free from any chronic disease, either physical or mental.

The application being filled in, accompanied by such other particulars as may be germane to the case, a succinct history of the person nominated is sent to each Lodge in the district with a request for its affirmation. The affirmation of a majority of the Lodges in the district having been obtained, all the papers are sent to the District Deputy for his action.

HINNOM AND JEHOSEPHAT.

The Committee on Work and Lectures, in presenting their report, in 1891, embodied a recommendation to change the ritual so far as to strike therefrom the word Jehoshaphat and insert in lieu thereof the word Hinnom. This recommendation was adopted by the Grand Lodge; but in the succeeding year, perceiving their legislation had been hasty, they repealed their action, and, furthermore, adopted a regulation that, thereafter, any change in the ritual should, in like manner with alterations in the Constitution and Statutes, be submitted one year, and abide the action of the Grand Lodge in the year succeeding.

The literal translation of the word Hinnom is "*gratis*," it was the name of an unknown, from whom the valley that lay on the west and southwest of Jerusalem was named, and in which human sacrifices and filth were burned. The literal translation of Jehoshaphat is, "Jah is judge;" it was the name of David's recorder, the son of Ahilud, B.C. 1030; also of Solomon's commissariat officer, B.C. 1015; again, a son of Asa, who succeeded his father as King of Judah, B.C. 900, and whose name is mentioned seventy-five times in the Bible. A priest by the same name assisted in bringing the Ark from Obed-edom, B.C. 1042. The valley of that name was east of Jerusalem, between it and the Mount of Olives. It is mentioned twice in the Book of Joel, chapter iii. verses 2-12, and implies the court, or place of judgment, of the Lord.

1892.

THE ERA OF PEACE AND CHARITY.

The one hundred and eleventh Communication of the Grand Lodge was opened on the afternoon of June 7, 1892, by William Sherer, Grand Master, assisted by all the officers of that Grand Body, except the District Deputies of the sixteenth and thirtieth districts. There were also fourteen Past Grand Officers, one Past Master prior to 1849, and the representatives of fifty-nine Grand Lodges and Grand Orients.

It was with evident gratification that the Grand Master stated, "the year that had passed into history was made bright with the sunshine of Masonic success. Everywhere in this great State, from the ocean to the lakes, our Lodges had been blessed with an unprecedented prosperity."

THE SHADOWS THAT DARKENED THE PATHWAY.

"The forms and the faces of old companions that had passed into the dark of eternity," created a strain of sadness in the happiness of the day. Among those who had bowed to the mandate because they could not resist death's authority, were:

JOHN BOYD, PAST GRAND TREASURER,

who died in New York November 14, 1891. He had served as Grand Treasurer for seven years, 1880-86. "John Boyd was a brother beloved and worthy of the confidence and esteem of the Craft. He was a man of earnest purpose, and a 'zeal which was according to knowledge.' He was kind and helpful in a preëminent degree, and with head and heart and hand he strove to promote the best interests of his fellow-men. He tried to do his duty to God and to mankind.

He prized his home, as true men and Masons always do. He was made a Mason in Mosaic Lodge in 1858."

Brother Horace L. Greene, who had been one of the most active of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and also a Past Grand Steward, died at Fort Plain, October 2, 1891. "He was recognized as a man of marked personality, of positive convictions, of strong character, and pure life; an able journalist, an honored citizen, a manly man, and a zealous Mason."

Brother Gilbert A. Deane, a Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund from 1881 to 1884, died at Copake, November 20, 1891.

Brother Simeon Tucker Clark, M.D., a Past Grand Steward, died suddenly at Lockport, December 24, 1891.

Brother F. Oscar Woodruff, a faithful and loved companion, representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, died in New York, September 13, 1891.

Four Past District Deputies were on the list of the dead. The highly respected Horace E. Allen died at Binghamton, November 4, 1891. James M. Dudley, of the fourteenth district, died at Johnstown, April 8, 1892; Cyrus Stewart, Deputy of the same district, died at Gloversville, April 15, 1892; and Caleb B. Ellsworth of the first district, died at Maspeth, May 7, 1892.

Of other Grand Lodges, three distinguished Grand Secretaries had bowed to the will of the inevitable during the year past: Ira Berry, of the Grand Lodge of Maine, at Portland, September 20, 1891; Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, of the United Grand Lodge of England, at London, December 25, 1891; and William S. Hayes, of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, at Wilmington, May 24, 1892.

FINANCIAL.

Receipts from rents from May 1, 1891, to May 1, 1892, exhibited the following:

From Stores.....	\$23,000 00
Lodges.....	24,812 49
Chapters.....	2,489 00
Commanderies.....	2,450 00
Other Bodies.....	1,608 83
Grand Lodge Hall.....	515 00
Lockers.....	398 75
Safes.....	320 00
	<hr/>
	\$55,594 07
From <i>per capita</i> tax and fees.....	21,567 50
miscellaneous sources.....	8,811 95
	<hr/>
Total	\$85,973 52

Cost of maintenance of Masonic Hall. \$27,412 91

Rental income applicable to the

 Home..... 28,181 16

Total disbursements exclusive of construction

 account..... 29,891 52

 Net revenue..... \$56,082 00

Deduct 30 per cent. for Permanent Fund..... 16,824 60

 Available..... \$39,257 40

THE ERECTION OF THREE NEW LODGES.

During the year, Dispensations had been granted for the establishment of three new Lodges; to wit, Sidney Lodge, at Sidney, Delaware County, which became No. 801; Onondaga Lodge, at East Syracuse, Onondaga County, which became No. 802; and Kedron Lodge, at Bath Beach, Kings County, which became No. 803. Warrants were granted to these several Lodges at the June session of 1892.

The locations were permanently changed of the following Lodges: Oriona Lodge, No. 229, from the town of Hume

to that of Filmore; Fishhouse Lodge, No. 298, from Northampton to Northville; and Whiteface Mountain Lodge, No. 789, from the village of Bloomingdale to that of Saranac.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PULASKI TEMPLE.

Brother Oron V. Davis, the Master of Pulaski Lodge, No. 415, under dispensation from Grand Master Sherer, issued May 28th, laid the corner-stone for a new Masonic Temple at Pulaski, June 15, 1892.

The dedication of new rooms for Masonic purposes was quite frequently authorized, nine such having occurred during the year. Brother Benjamin Flagler, Past Grand Master, was authorized to dedicate the new rooms of Niagara River Lodge, No. 785, on the 24th of June, 1891.

The new rooms of Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 384, were dedicated by Brother William A. Sutherland, Junior Grand Warden, September 16, 1891; of Macedonia Lodge, No. 258, by Brother George A. Green, October 22, 1891; the new Masonic Temple at Garoga, by Brother Cyrus Stewart, December 2, 1891; the new Masonic Temple at Buffalo, by Brother Christopher G. Fox, Past Grand Master, January 20, 1892; new rooms of Akron Lodge, No. 527, by Brother Millington Lockwood, January 18, 1892; of Racket River Lodge, No. 213, by Brother William A. Sutherland, January 21, 1892; of Oriskany Lodge, No. 799, by Charles M. Wickwire, March 17, 1892; of Ilion Lodge, No. 591, by Brother Edward J. Perkins, May 23, 1892; and of Adonai Lodge, No. 718, by Brother William Sherer, the Grand Master, in person, on February 29, 1892.

LAYING CORNER-STONES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the 3d of October, 1891, the Grand Master, by request of the civil authorities, laid the corner-stone, with Masonic ceremonies, of the new armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, in the city of

Brooklyn. The occasion was one of marked importance, and the accompanying ceremonies were very attractive. On the following 28th of October, the Grand Master laid the corner-stone of the new armory for the Twenty-fourth Separate Company, National Guard, State of New York, at Middletown.

THE ACCREDIT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GRAND LODGE OF INDIAN TERRITORY WITHDRAWN.

Grand Master William Sherer requested a change of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, near that of New York, in consequence of the brother appointed being *non grata*. The reply intimated that reasons should be assigned, which was declined; therefore the request being denied, the accredit was withdrawn, the Grand Master of the Indian Territory duly advised thereof, and the representative was no longer recognized in his official capacity.

THE CLANDESTINE GRAND LODGE IN OHIO.

A clandestine Grand Lodge, established by a few extinct Lodges in Ohio, caused the regular and recognized Grand Lodge of that State to communicate the following in relation thereto:

“To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons throughout the world:

“GREETING: To the end that the fraternal intercourse and recognition that has heretofore existed between the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ohio and other Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons throughout the world may continue without misunderstanding, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact, that representatives from three or four extinct Lodges in this jurisdiction, whose Charters were forfeited by the Grand Lodge of Ohio because of their disloyalty and rebellion, have pretended to

organize and set up at Worthington, in the State of Ohio, a so-called Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in violation of the Landmarks of the Order and their duty as Masons, and in opposition to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, which has been in existence in this city for over eighty years.

Were it not that this rebellious faction might attempt to mislead and impose upon the Craft in other jurisdictions, it would be too insignificant for official attention.

Yours fraternally,

LEVI C. GOODALE,
Grand Master.

J. H. BROMWELL,
Grand Secretary."

The Grand Master of New York called the attention of the Craft to the existence of these clandestine bodies, in order that the Lodges might not be imposed upon by those who have no claim whatever to Masonic recognition.

JEWELS FOR EXTRA GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

The subject of designing and procuring jewels for District Deputies, representatives, and other officers of the Grand Lodge, was reported upon by a special committee composed of Brothers Augustin Monroe, John Glass, Jr., and John P. Scrymser, to the effect that they had obtained designs, and procured one hundred and twenty-seven jewels at a cost of \$1,078, which were to supply the following officers:

Twelve for Past Grand Masters; thirty for District Deputy Grand Masters; seventy for representatives near other Grand Lodges; seven for Commissioners of Appeals; seven for Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund; one for Grand Librarian.

THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN NEW YORK.

The second volume, complete from the hands of the printer, was presented by the Historian, Brother C. T. McClenachan;

and at the instance of the Grand Secretary the price per volume was increased to two dollars, in order to reimburse the Grand Lodge for publication.

ENLARGEMENT OF MASONIC HALL.

The subject of making the Masonic Hall more secure from fire, naturally invited the idea of increasing its accommodations and its consequent revenue. Grand Master Sherer favored the matter, not as an opportunity to gratify a taste for architectural display, but as a business proposition. Germane to this enlargement of the building came the resolve of Empire City Lodge, No. 206, which urged the Committee on Hall and Asylum Fund to report, recommending "the Grand Master to appoint a committee of seven for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of selecting a site for the erection of a new Masonic Hall in the city of New York, in a location more central than that of the present Hall." The committee did not deem such action advisable, and, furthermore, re-affirmed the opinion of the committee of 1891, to the effect that "the experience of the Craft in the erection of this building, and the comparative results obtained from it, forbid that any such sum as would be necessary to carry out the designed enlargement be expended, until the Asylum or Home be securely established and in operation; and it was

Resolved, That, pending the establishment of the Asylum, or Home, it is inexpedient to add to or reconstruct the Hall."

THE GERMAN MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION,

consisting of twenty-two Lodges of the twenty-eighth district, reported, showing receipts from the 4th of January, 1891, to the 10th of January, 1892, by rents, donations, and other sources of income, of \$10,987.36. Total value of assets, \$90,537.95, consisting of a Temple and a Home, the latter being occupied by seventeen inmates.

A MASONIC THANKSGIVING DAY.

In consequence of the recommendation of Brother John W. Vrooman when Grand Master, that one day in each year be designated by the Craft as Masonic Thanksgiving Day, which would afford the Lodges, singly or unitedly, an opportunity to assemble and observe with appropriate services the growth and good work of our Institution, which recommendation had been referred to a special committee, a lengthy report was submitted in June, 1892, closing with two resolutions to the following effect: "That the festival of St. John Baptist, 24th of June, or, when it shall occur on a Sunday, then the day preceding or following, be and is hereby designated as Masonic Thanksgiving Day. That the Grand Master for the time being be charged with the duty of issuing an annual proclamation to the Lodges in this Grand jurisdiction, calling attention to the observance of the day and to such matters connected therewith as he may deem proper."

These recommendations were adopted, but on the following day, at the suggestion of Clinton F. Paige, Past Grand Master, the adoption of the resolutions, for obvious reasons, was reconsidered and the propositions non-concurred in.

SECTARIAN ALLUSIONS.

The Committee on Work and Lectures made a report on the 9th of June, 1892, "suggesting that as the broad, cosmopolitan principles of Freemasonry recognize men of all creeds and beliefs as brothers, requiring of her votaries no profession of religion, except a belief in a Supreme Being; and as all sectarian allusions in the ritual are subversive of the primary principles of Freemasonry; therefore,

Resolved, That the Grand Lecturer be instructed to eliminate all allusions sectarian in their character from the ritual."

This suggestion and the resolution were adopted.

SYMBOLIC GRAND LODGE OF HUNGARY.

The Grand Lodge of New York in June, 1892, fully recognized "The Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary," and conceded their request for an exchange of representatives. The Grand Lodge was organized March 21, 1886, and in 1892 had forty-one Subordinate Lodges and a membership of 2,091 under its jurisdiction. It had been recognized by all the German Grand Lodges and by many others.

The application for recognition of the Grand Orient of Italy at Rome, having 132 Subordinate Lodges, being complicated with other systems of Freemasonry, was declined; as was also that of the Independent Spanish Grand Lodge, Seville, Spain, no satisfactory evidence as to the formation of the Grand Body being furnished.

The following proposed amendments to the Statutes were adopted:

Amend section 51 of the Statutes: after the word "he," in the sixth line, add the words, "resides or."

Amend section 50 of the Statutes by adding the word "town" after the word "village," and before the word "or," in the fourth line of said section.

Amend section 15 of the Statutes by adding thereto the words, "but no brother shall represent or act as proxy of more than one Lodge at any Annual Communication."

OFFICERS FOR 1892-93.

Brother William Sherer, the Grand Master, having been re-elected by acclamation, declined the honor, with expressed feelings of satisfaction and pleasure mingled with regret; whereupon

James Ten Eyck was elected Grand Master by acclamation.

Frederick A. Burnham was elected Deputy Grand Master.
John Hodge, Senior Grand Warden.



James Tew Eyck

GRAND MASTER, 1892.

William A. Sutherland, Junior Grand Warden.

John J. Gorman, Grand Treasurer.

Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary.

Past Grand Master William A. Brodie was elected Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund, for three years, in place of Brother John Stewart.

Brother George H. Wiley was elected Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund, for three years, in place of Brother George H. Wiley.

Brother John Stewart was elected Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund, for the unexpired term of Horace L. Greene, deceased.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GRAND MASTER.

Reverends Orrin Root, Warren C. Hubbard, and William I. Chalmers, Grand Chaplains; Rollin M. Morgan, Grand Marshal; James K. Stockwell, Grand Standard Bearer; Loftin Love, Grand Sword Bearer; Solomon Strasser, Charles E. Ide, Christian Wittwer, and Charles E. Palmer, Grand Stewards; Edgár C. McDonald, Senior Grand Deacon; Lemuel Russell, Junior Grand Deacon; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian; George Skinner, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

James G. Janeway, Chief Commissioner; Charles W. Mead and S. Nelson Sawyer for three years; Wright D. Pownall and Marvin I. Greenwood for two years; Rufus T. Griggs and John C. Graves for one year.

JAMES TEN EYCK, GRAND MASTER.

“He that laboreth to the end shall receive a crown of light.”

James Ten Eyck was born in Albany, New York, on February 16, 1840. Of his youth we have little account. He is the son of Visscher Ten Eyck, one of the publishers

of the *Albany Evening Journal*, who was afterwards a banker. James Ten Eyck has always lived in his native city. His education was commenced at the Albany Academy, and finished at Burlington College, New Jersey.

Brother Ten Eyck has ever been a man of business, earnest, decisive, untiring, finding his chief enjoyment in the employment of his business faculties. He is one of four partners in the Empire Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, and is a wholesale merchant.

When from business fatigue he sought freedom in intellectual employment, he turned toward the brotherhood that weaves the mystic chain of light. A year or two after becoming of age his application in Masters' Lodge, No. 5, found favor, and he was initiated, November 23, 1863; in January following he was passed and raised. In 1869 he commenced the rounds of position and station; thus in 1869 he was Senior Deacon, and in the two succeeding years was Junior Warden, in 1872 Senior Warden, and then for five years served as Master. In 1883 Brother Ten Eyck was elected one of the trustees; he was continuously re-elected, and for the last four years has been the Chairman of the Board.

On the 28th of November, 1865, he was made a Mark Master in Temple Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masonry, and advanced, receiving his Arch degree February 8, 1866. On the 13th of April of the same year he received the degrees of the Cryptic Rite in De Witt Clinton Council, No. 22. These were followed by the Red Cross, and the Order of the Temple, November 15, 1867.

Desiring still further light, the philosophic degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite were applied for and received during the year 1866. He was in due course of time elected the Master of the old Lodge of Perfection instituted in Albany in 1767, and served as such for five years. Finally on September 19, 1877, he was crowned an honorary member of the Supreme Council, Northern jurisdiction.

In 1883-84 Brother James Ten Eyck was Junior Grand

Warden of the Grand Lodge, and for the succeeding six years Senior Grand Warden. In 1891 he became the Deputy Grand Master, which was followed in June, 1892, by his elevation to the Grand Mastership.

It has been a proud matter of satisfaction to Brother Ten Eyck, that he was the second Vice-Chairman of the Dedication Committee of the Masonic Hall in the city of New York, and that he was permitted to assist in the laying of the corner-stone of the Utica Home, but more especially that he was enabled to dedicate to its noble purposes that magnificent structure which is the evidence of New York Masonic charity. To one possessed of the true principles of Freemasonry and of tender sympathy, we can well appreciate the touching incident of the brethren of his native city in presenting to him on that memorable day a beautiful and costly Grand Master's jewel as a token of their esteem and affection.

1893.

“ BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD ”

were the reverential words uttered by Grand Master James Ten Eyck when he addressed the brethren of the Grand Lodge in June, 1893, requesting them to render thanks for being permitted to again assemble and acknowledge His goodness and loving-kindness to the brotherhood.

The Grand Master announced with evident pride and satisfaction the official dedication of the Home at Utica on the 5th of October, 1892, an account of which will be found under the date of 1891, following the historical narrative of the laying of the corner-stone of the beautiful building.

As the Grand Master stated, “ the joys and sorrows of another year had passed away ; ” among the latter came the sad intelligence of the death of General James W. Husted, Past Grand Master, on September 25, 1892. For a sketch of his life, Masonic, social, and political, reference may be made to the year 1876, *ante*, when he was duly elected Grand Master.

Announcements were made of the deaths of several representatives of Grand Lodges, among them :

Friedrich Bolza, a representative of the Grand Ldgc of New York, died at Landau, Germany, December 2, 1892.

Charles F. L. Hohenthal, representative of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, died at New York, September 16, 1892.

Samuel Jones, representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, died at Poughkeepsie, August 11, 1892. He was the son of Chancellor Samuel Jones, who was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and President of the New York Law Institute. The grandfather, also of the same name, was Recorder of the city of New York. Brother Samuel Jones was elected Judge of the Superior Court of New York City in 1865, and served until 1871. He was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, August 24, 1889, and resigned June 24, 1892.

He was a member of Holland Lodge, No. 8, of Ancient Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch, and was devoted to the Scottish Rite, of which he was an Inspector-General of the Northern jurisdiction.

He married a sister of Justice Joseph F. Barnard of the Supreme Court. He left a widow, but no children.

When the Grand Lodge assembled for the 112th Annual Communication, June 6, 1893, there were present every Grand Officer; all of the thirty District Deputy Grand Masters, except the brothers from Richmond County (27); the seven Commissioners of Appeals; the seven Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund; nine Past Grand Masters; one Past Deputy Grand Master; four Past Junior Grand Wardens; one Past Master prior to 1849; and the representatives of fifty-nine Grand Masonic Bodies.

The Grand Secretary, Edward M. L. Ehlers, reported the receipts from fees and dues of Lodges to be \$69,123 50
 From Dispensations granted 400 00
 From other sources 738 40
 A total paid to Treasurer of \$70,261 90

Lodge quotas of the Hall and Asylum were still being received, and \$554.50 on this account, paid during the year, was deposited with the trustees.

The perfect system to which the Lodges had been brought by the course pursued by the Grand Secretary was evidenced by the fact, that every one of the 726 Lodges had made returns, and their interest in Masonry was evinced by 720 of the Lodges being represented at the session of 1893.

MEMBERSHIP, FINANCIAL, AND OTHER EXHIBITS.

The numerical exhibit as to membership of the Grand Lodge of New York for one year is readily seen by the following figures :

Number of Master Masons at date of last report	80,623
Number initiated	5,495
Number passed	5,373
Number raised	5,343
Number affiliated	981
Number restored	1,244
Total	<u>88,191</u>
Number unaffiliated	2,162
Number died	1,437
Number dimitted	1,040
Number dropped	245
Number expelled	20— 4,904
Number of Master Masons, December 31, 1892	<u>83,287</u>

The third volume of the *History of Freemasonry in the State of New York* was announced as having been published, and in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Treasurer, John J. Gorman, reported his receipts in addition to balance from preceding year, to be \$110,974 61

The payments were :

For Representations	\$19,676 39
For Trustees Hall and Asylum	23,180 00
For Trustees Permanent Fund	5,000 00
For other expenses	19,192 29— 67,048 68
Cash on hand	<u>\$43,925 93</u>

The domestic department of the Grand Lodge requires for its support, per annum, the following outlay :

For the salary of the Grand Tiler.....	\$200 00
For the salary of the Grand Pursuivant	200 00
For the salary of the Grand Lecturer.....	2,000 00
For the salary of the Grand Secretary.....	4,800 00
For the Library	1,000 00
To the Grand Lecturer for traveling expenses....	400 00
To the Grand Secretary for clerk hire.....	2,500 00
To the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, including translation.....	600 00

The Trustees made an exhibit as to their entire receipts and balances from the preceding year amounting to\$250,472 62
 And their total disbursements 94,900 07
 Leaving a cash balance, April 30, 1893, of.....\$155,572 55

SEVERAL NEW LODGES

had been established since the Grand Communication of 1892, which were warranted by authority of the Grand Lodge in June, 1893 :

- Onesquethan Lodge, at Coeymans, No. 804.
- Corinthian Temple Lodge, at Rochester, No. 805.
- Matinecock Lodge, at Oyster Bay, No. 806.
- Mount Tabor Lodge, at Hunter, No. 807.

A duplicate Warrant of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, was authorized upon payment of the regular fee, the old Warrant, badly injured and worn, to be deposited as a relic with the Lodge.

Mechanic Lodge, No. 31, was authorized to change its name to Lotus Lodge.

THE ZION LODGE WARRANT OF 1764,

in the archives of the Grand Lodge of New York, was authorized to be deposited in the keeping of the Grand

Lodge of Michigan, at the request of George E. Dowling, Grand Master, the Lodge holding its Communications in Detroit. (See pp. 214-216 of vol. i.)

GENERAL MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF UNITED STATES AND
CANADA.

The Committee on Finance, William Sherer, Chairman, associated with Brothers Charles T. Dunwell and Elmer Hendricks, recommended to the Grand Lodge the setting apart of one-half cent *per capita* on the membership of this jurisdiction for an appropriation for the General Masonic Relief Association of United States and Canada. This was in continuance of membership in the Association for the protection of Lodges from Masonic impostors. This made the number of Grand Lodges in States and Territories co-operating, thirteen; and in Canada there were five.

A schedule of the contents of the box placed under the corner-stone of the "New Masonic Hall," built in 1826, on the east side of Broadway near Pearl Street (an account of which, with an illustration, will be found in vol. ii. p. 458, this History) is given in full in the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge* for 1893, pp. 17, 18, 19.

During the year that had expired prior to June, 1893, many Dispensations had been granted for ceremonials of varied nature; the usual numerous concessions to elect and install officers; authorizing Lodges to change their locations as to places of meeting; to continue work when the Warrant from some cause had been lost or consumed by fire; to continue in quarters which had been inhibited until made secure from the profane.

DEDICATION OF ROOMS.

William A. Sutherland, Junior Grand Warden, dedicated the new rooms of Renovation Lodge, No. 97, on July 21, 1892.

Loyal L. Davis, Deputy Grand Master thirteenth district, dedicated the new Masonic Temple at Pottersville, on September 8, 1892.

Henry Breunich, Deputy Grand Master twenty-eighth district, dedicated the new rooms of Allemania Lodge, No. 740, on October 26, 1892.

Herbert W. Greenland, Deputy Grand Master nineteenth district, dedicated the Masonic Temple at Pulaski, February 2, 1893.

James E. Batsford, Deputy Grand Master twenty-first district, dedicated the new rooms of Farmerville Lodge, No. 183, on May 31, 1893.

And the Grand Master in person dedicated the Masonic Temple at Ithaca, January 6, 1893.

CORNER-STONES OF SUNDRY BUILDINGS WERE LAID.

John W. Vrooman, Past Grand Master, laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Olean, September 27, 1892.

Clayton S. Scott, Deputy Grand Master twentieth district, laid the corner-stone of the public school building at Freemansburg, September 29, 1892.

Charles E. Palmer, Grand Steward, laid the corner-stone of the Children's Home at Schenectady, October 8, 1892.

Ivan T. Burney, Deputy Grand Master of the fourteenth Masonic district, laid the corner-stone of the high school building at Gloversville, October 21, 1892.

Alfred B. Guion, Master of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 434, laid the corner-stone of the Mount Vernon Hospital, February 22, 1893.

The Grand Master in person laid the corner-stone of the Guild Hall, at Philmont, on October 22, 1892.

GRAND LODGES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Grand Master Ten Eyck formally recognized the Grand Lodge of South Australia on the 10th of December, 1892,

and the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma Territory on February 21, 1893 ; which action was approved.

THE PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM SHERER, PAST GRAND MASTER.

A number of brethren, through William I. Chalmers, Grand Chaplain, expressed their esteem for Brother William Sherer, Past Grand Master, by the presentation to the Grand Lodge of an excellent portrait in oil of him, which was most happily received on behalf of the Grand Lodge by Frederick A. Burnham, the newly elected Grand Master.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND IOWA.

The Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and Iowa having determined to abolish the system of Grand Representatives, the Grand Master of the latter gave notice accordingly to the Grand Lodge of New York, on October 1, 1892, and the Grand Master of the former gave similar notice on January 30, 1893 ; at the same time announcing that all correspondence between the Grand Bodies would, thereafter, be conducted by the Grand Masters, under their private seal. The letters patent of the representatives to those Grand Lodges were in sequence recalled.

THE LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

With much pride Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian, reported the improved condition of the extensive Masonic Library under his care, and stated the increase during the year was 114 volumes, making in ten years an addition of 1,992 volumes. That the reading-room was open to visitors for two hours in the afternoon, and for three hours and a half every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.

THE BOARD OF RELIEF, THE SHELTER FUND, AND THE GENERAL MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The local Board of Relief had received and expended less than in the preceding year, but had a greater balance on hand, to wit: \$2,656.82.

The condition of the Shelter Fund gradually improved, it having to its credit \$5,781, showing an increase of nearly \$2,000 over the preceding year, 1892, when the entire proposition for the first time was laid open to the members of the Fraternity.

Twelve hundred and sixty fraudulent claimants had been published since the organization of the General Masonic Relief Association in September, 1885. No salaries are paid to the officers of that Association, no *per diem* or traveling expenses are paid to its delegates; and the expenditure is limited entirely to the actual outlay for printing, postage, labor, and a small sum for office rent.

Of those applying for relief by the local Board of Relief, a little over sixty-four per cent. were foreigners; sixty-six per cent. were from Lodges outside of the United States, and over seventy-one per cent. of the foreigners were assisted. The applicants from England, Scotland, and Ireland were about forty per cent.; and from England alone about twenty-four per cent.

THE RELIEF BOARD OF WILLIAMSBURG

showed a marked improvement, and made an exhibit nearly equal to that of New York City. Their assets and properties amounted to \$3,757.15.

An admirable provision of the Grand Lodge directs the Grand Secretary annually to have the Grand Master's address, the receipts and expenditures of the Grand Lodge, and the financial report of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, printed in advance of the Grand Communication, for distribution among the officers and members.

THE UNIVERSAL STANDARD WORK.

A further wise provision is the insistence that the standard work shall annually be exemplified by the Grand Lecturer, and so recorded by a committee of thirty, composed

of one from each Masonic district. Thus the standard work can not be misinterpreted.

The Grand Lodge took a progressive step in 1889 as to the universality and uniformity of the standard work throughout the State, by requiring the Lodges working in the French tongue to adopt the standard work, for which a careful translation had been made; and in 1891, a similar course was followed as to Lodges working in the Spanish language; and in 1892, a further advance was made as to those Lodges working in the Italian language. Finally, in 1893, as recommended by the Committee, of which Oscar L. Eastman was chairman, the German translation of the *Standard Monitor* was submitted and adopted for those Lodges in the jurisdiction working in the German tongue.

DUES OF AFFILIATED LODGE PETITIONERS.

At the instance of the Grand Secretary, the Grand Lodge adopted, so far as could be done at one annual session, an amendment to section 53 of the Constitution, requiring each affiliated petitioner for the erection of a new Lodge, to file a certificate that his dues have been paid to the close of the year in which the next annual session of the Grand Lodge shall be held, and not merely to the end of the *current* year.

JURISDICTION OF A LODGE OVER CANDIDATES.

Brother William H. Rees was instrumental in having section 50 of the Statutes so amended as to eliminate the word "Town," so that the jurisdiction of Lodges over candidates in a town should not be concurrent.

THE SIX-DOLLAR TAX PER MEMBER.

The Grand Lodge in 1893, one hundred and seventy-one Lodges not having paid their quota, finally adopted the following amendment to the Constitution, Art. vii., sec. 40, sub. 11:

"All sums paid by any Lodge under subdivision 9 of

Article VII. of the Constitution, in the dues for the year 1887 and thereafter, as appears from the annual returns of said Lodge, shall be deemed voluntary contributions to the Hall and Asylum Fund ; and when the voluntary contributions shall aggregate the sum of six dollars per member for all on the roll of said Lodge, December 31, 1885, said Lodge shall be exempt from the annual payment required by subdivision 9 of this Article."

SYMBOLIC MASONRY IN MEXICO.

No recognition of a ruling power in Symbolic Masonry in Mexico had been given prior to the year 1893, when the subject of the application of a Central Grand Body having under its jurisdiction seventeen State Grand Lodges and two hundred and two Subordinate Lodges, known as "La Gran Dieta Simbolica de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos," established February, 1890, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for examination and report as to granting an exchange of representation. The committee reported that the organization of the Grand Symbolic Diet was similar to that of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, with their Provincial Grand Lodges, and is confined to the first three, or symbolic degrees. It is entirely separated from the higher degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and would favor a recognition, were the matter not complicated by a letter (of a confidential nature) issued by Toltec Lodge, No. 520, located in the City of Mexico, holding a Charter under the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Further investigation was therefore recommended, and recognition deferred.

An interesting account of the origin and history of Freemasonry in Mexico will be found within the pages 85-87 of Report of Foreign Correspondence of 1892, and the pages 122-124 of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of New York for 1893.

The three sections of the Constitution of the Diet affecting the Masonic power read as follows :

“ART. 30. The powers of Symbolic Masonry in this Republic are constituted in the Governing Grand Lodge, which goes by the name of the ‘Grand Symbolic Diet of the United States of Mexico;’ whose duty it shall be to watch over the welfare, absolute liberty, and independence of the three blue degrees, or Symbolic Lodges, under the Grand Lodges of the different States.

ART. 31. The Sovereign Masonic Power resides essentially and originally in the great body of Masons, who deposit their obedience for its exercise in the Grand Diet.

ART. 32. The Supreme Authority of Symbolic Masonry shall have the title, ‘Grand Symbolic Diet of the United States of Mexico.’”

The statements officiously volunteered by Toltec Lodge were subsequently found to be incorrect, and had been forwarded to New York for personal reasons. This matter coming to the knowledge of the Grand Officers of the Diet in Mexico, at the instance of Brother General Diaz, President of the Republic, a request was made of the Grand Lodge of Missouri to withdraw the Charter of Toltec Lodge, No. 520, which was complied with.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Favorable action as to recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was deferred in 1893 until further action was had by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which theretofore had jurisdiction over the Colonial Lodges, and with which the Grand Lodge of New York was in amity and friendship. The Grand Lodges of England and Scotland had given as their reason for non-recognition “want of unanimity,” and the Grand Lodge of Ireland had made no response.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand had seventy-eight Subordinates subject to it, out of a total of one hundred and forty-seven Lodges, which were chartered originally as follows: Eighty-five by England, forty-seven by Scotland, and fifteen by Ireland.

DISPENSATIONS TO ESTABLISH LODGES.

A Dispensation was granted on the 24th of June (St. John's Day), 1893, for the establishment of Olympia Lodge at Far Rockaway, Long Island; another, on the 16th of October, 1893, for the erection of Uriel Lodge at Forest Port, Oneida County; and a third, on the 4th of December, 1893, for the creation of Urania Lodge at Machias, Cattaraugus County.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1893-94.

Brother James Ten Eyck, Grand Master, having been re-elected by acclaim, and having persisted in declination, the same unanimity of selection was expressed for his successor, Frederick A. Burnham.

Brother John Hodge became Deputy Grand Master.

Brother William A. Sutherland, Senior Grand Warden.

Brother Charles E. Ide, Junior Grand Warden.

Brother John J. Gorman, Grand Treasurer.

Brother Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary.

APPOINTED OFFICERS.

Reverends Oren Root, Charles W. Camp, and George R. Vandewater, Grand Chaplains; Elmer A. Miller, Grand Marshal; George E. Tiffany, Grand Standard Bearer; Isidor Metzger, Grand Sword Bearer; Walter Jones, Horace M. Daniels, Franklin S. Stebbins, and Hiram B. Rhymer, Grand Stewards; Samuel C. Miller, Senior Grand Deacon; Frank Raymond, Junior Grand Deacon; George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; William J. Duncan, Grand Librarian; George Skinner, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

James G. Janeway, New York, Chief Commissioner; John H. Cunningham, Utica, for three years; Rufus T. Griggs, Brooklyn, for three years; Charles W. Mead, Albany, for



J. A. Buchanan

GRAND MASTER, 1893.

two years; S. Nelson Sawyer, Palmyra, for two years; Wright D. Pownall, New York, for one year; Marvin I. Greenwood, Newark, for one year.

TRUSTEES OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

Edward B. Harper, New York, for three years; Alexander T. Goodwin, Utica, for three years; John Stewart, New York, for three years; William A. Brodie, Geneseo, for two years; George H. Wiley, Utica, for two years; George Hayes, New York, for one year; Jerome E. Morse, Brooklyn, for one year.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, GRAND MASTER.

After a service of a number of years in the Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of New York, more especially as Commissioner of Appeals, and for six years Chief Commissioner, Frederick A. Burnham was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1892, and in 1893 unanimously elected Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York.

Brother Burnham was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, January 7, 1851. He is the son of the Reverend George Burnham, a Methodist clergyman of English descent; but, as will readily appear from an examination of the brief sketch herein given, he is markedly of the American type. Brother Burnham was educated at Middletown, Connecticut, and was of the class of 1871, continuing his course of studies in Union University, Albany Law School of 1873.

As a matter of interest relating to his Masonic life, it should be narrated that he was made a Mason in Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, in New York City, in 1877, receiving all three of his degrees from Brother Frank R. Lawrence, then Master of the Lodge, now Past Grand Master. Brother Burnham has always shown true fealty to his *alma mater*, and feels true pride as a member of Crescent Lodge.

A short period after becoming a Master Mason he was exalted in Adelpic Chapter, Royal Arch, and ere long was

knighted in Palestine Commandery, No. 18. He is also a member of the A. A. Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, hailing from the Consistory of New York City.

Brother Burnham is of medium height, of sturdy build, and of phlegmatic temperament, clear and earnest in debate, and an admirable representative of his profession of the law.

To the office of Grand Master he brought a varied experience which eminently qualified him to discharge the duties that might devolve upon him. He is a careful, thoughtful speaker, impressing his ideas in forceful and telling language. His accession to the highest office in the gift of the Fraternity of the State was an honor to him that will doubtless redound to the advantage of the Grand Lodge.

JOHN HODGE, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The newly elected Deputy under Grand Master Frederick A. Burnham was born in Jefferson County, New York. In his youth he removed to Lockport, where he has resided some thirty-three years. Notwithstanding his early devotion to the study of law, he surrendered his predilections to the practical work of accounting. Having become connected with the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company, he proved his business worth; he became secretary and sole manager. From financial successes he built in the city of Lockport the Hodge Opera House, which shortly thereafter burned down, but was immediately rebuilt in greater magnificence. He is president of the Lockport Water Supply Company, of the Lockport Street Railway Company, of the Glenwood Cemetery Association, of the Board of Education; treasurer of the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad Company; a member of the Commission of the Niagara State Reservation. Shortly after becoming of age he was admitted to the Masonic Society in Niagara Lodge, No. 375, of Lockport, and in 1881 and 1882 was the Master of the Lodge. In time he became Deputy of the 24th District, and after holding the office three years, in 1885 was elected Junior Grand



W. A. Sutherland

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN, 1894.

Warden, to which office he was annually re-elected for six years. In 1891 and 1892 he was unanimously elected Senior Grand Warden, and in 1893 Deputy Grand Master; the future will care for itself.

In the various Departments of Masonry Brother Hodge has not been idle, holding many honorable and arduous positions in Council, Chapter, Commandery, and Scottish Rite.

In energy he is unremitting; in steadfastness, unquestioned.

WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

Of Brother William A. Sutherland not much has come to the knowledge of the historian. He is an eminent lawyer of Rochester, well known for his clear, cogent reasoning, his effectiveness in argument, and forcibleness in debate.

In connection with the Grand Lodge of Masons, we first hear of him in an official capacity as the Deputy of the twenty-second district, taking the place, in 1889, of Brother John Alexander, who had previously served for several years. Brother Sutherland was reappointed in 1890.

When Brother John Hodge was promoted, in 1891, to the office of Senior Grand Warden, Brother William A. Sutherland was elected to fill the position of Junior Grand Warden, and in 1892 he was re-elected to the same station. In June, 1893, however, he was elected to the office of Senior Grand Warden, and in Masonry awaits his further destiny.

CHARLES E. IDE, JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

Brother Ide is eminently a New York man. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, May 31, 1853, and was educated at the Geneva Classical and Union School. His proclivities led him toward the profession of the law. When quite young he entered the law office of Ruger, Wallace & Jenney, in Syracuse, where he studied until 1873. He was admitted to the bar at the general term in Buf-

falo, held in June, 1874. His practice, however, has always been in Syracuse, first as a member of the firm of Costello & Ide, then of Costello, Ide & Hubbard, of Ide & Hubbard, of Ide & Newell, and of Baldwin & Ide. He is prominent as a politician, and is at present Corporation Counsel of Syracuse.

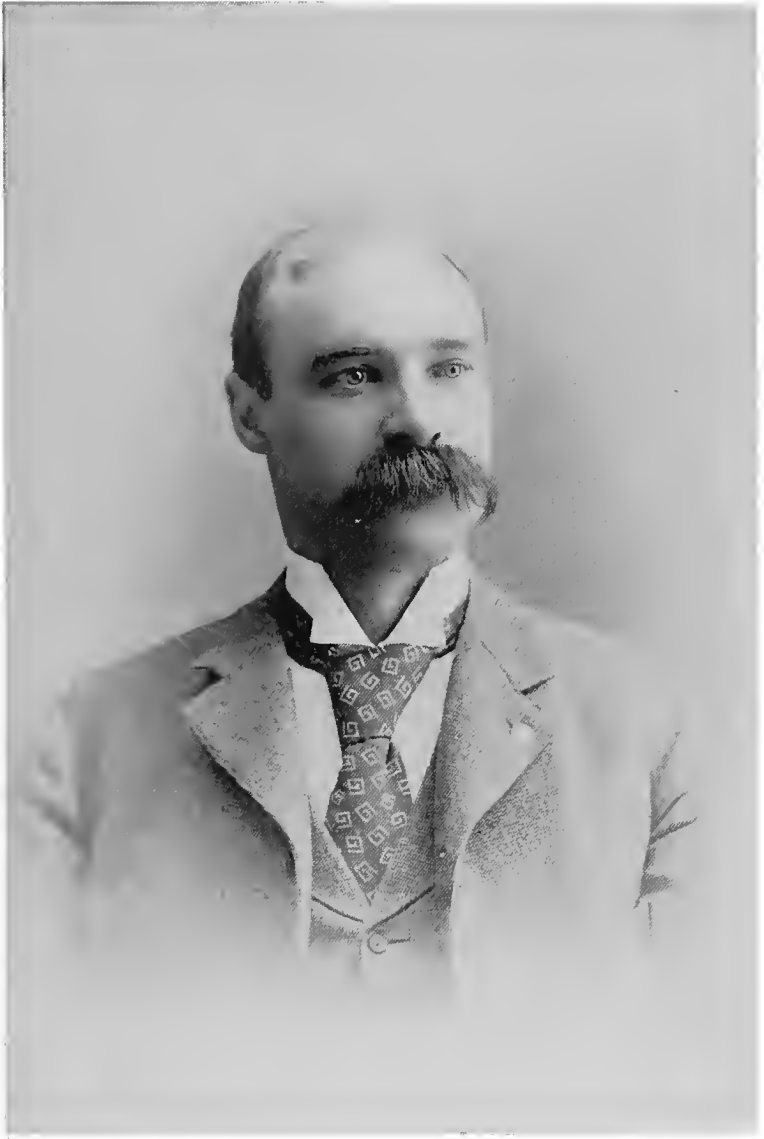
Brother Ide is well known among the Masonic Craft of the State, not only in Symbolic Masonry, but in its several departments. He was raised in Central City Lodge, No. 305, July 2, 1878; received the Royal Arch in Central City Chapter, No. 70, June 25, 1880; the Cryptic degrees in Central City Council, No. 13, May 21, 1888; was knighted in Central City Commandery, May 24, 1882. Brother Ide was Junior Warden of his Lodge in 1885, and successively filled the other chairs. He was Grand Steward in 1891, by appointment of Grand Master William Sherer, and was re-appointed by Grand Master Ten Eyck. In 1893 he was elected Junior Grand Warden.

In Knighthood, Brother Ide was elected Commander of Central City Commandery, and served in 1887, 1888, and 1889. In 1891 he was elected Grand Warden of the Grand Commandery of the State. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Brother Ide has filled the Master's position in the Lodge of Perfection, Council, Chapter, and Consistory located in Syracuse, and was created an Inspector-General by the Supreme Council of the Northern jurisdiction, September 16, 1890, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Brother Charles E. Ide is industrious, careful, and decisive; as a speaker he is forceful, perspicacious, and impressive; as a man and friend, one to be conscientiously trusted and deserving of esteem.

EDWARD L. GAUL, COMMISSIONER OF APPEALS.

One of the most earnest and energetic Masons of the Grand Lodge of the State, Edward L. Gaul, was born in Hudson, New York, February 24, 1837. In his youth he was fond of athletic sports, and yet was ever ready for his



Chas. E. DeW.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN, 1894.

studies. In time he entered Yale College and graduated in 1860. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1866.

Brother Gaul's Masonic career was one of energy and restlessness. He was initiated in Hiram Lodge, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1860, and afterward affiliated with a Lodge in Hudson; but in due course he changed his Masonic home to New York City, and joined Kane Lodge, No. 454, of which he became the Master, and served in that capacity in 1879 and 1880. In June, 1880, he was appointed Grand Marshal, and for ten subsequent years was one of the Commissioners of Appeals of the Grand Lodge.

Brother Gaul was fond of Freemasonry in all its branches. He was knighted in New Haven Commandery, No. 2, in June, 1860, and became the Commander of Lafayette Commandery in 1884. In the Grand Commandery he was Grand Warden in 1885, and was regularly promoted until September 13, 1892, when he was chosen Grand Commander. His constant effort in the latter capacity resulted in a brilliant success. His pride in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern jurisdiction was no less commendable.

Brother Gaul died April 1, 1894, at Hudson. The funeral services were attended by members of all departments of Masonry, and by the Association of Odd Fellows, of whom he was the Grand Master.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GRAND TREASURER.

Brother John J. Gorman was initiated in Masonry about the year 1853. On the 13th of July, 1885, Grand Master Lawrence appointed Brother Gorman one of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, in the place of Theophilus Pratt, resigned. He continued to hold the office until June, 1889, when, upon the declination of Brother Washington E. Connor to accept office for a third term, Brother Gorman was elected Grand Treasurer, and has so continued to the present day, 1894.

At the meeting held October 22, 1887, at Masonic Hall, Brother Gorman was elected Chairman of the Auxiliary Executive Committee of the Ladies' Masonic Fair Association, which did such yeoman service in aiding the ladies in the accomplishment of the great undertaking which resulted so happily and so munificently for the benefit of the Masonic Home. Brother Gorman delivered the address upon the occasion of the opening of the Fair on the afternoon of November 28th, which was responded to so ably by Grand Master Lawrence; and during the entire three weeks of unremitting labor, Brother Gorman was ever at his post of duty, ready for emergency, rendering most signal aid.

Under the civil government, Brother Gorman was for a number of years a police justice in New York City; in 1890 he was elected sheriff of the city and county of New York, and served in that capacity for a full term of three years. The brother is of portly proportions, genial of nature, affable of manner, and earnest of purpose.

CHARLES THOMSON McCLENACHAN, HISTORIAN OF GRAND LODGE,

was born on the 13th of April, 1829, in Washington, District of Columbia. He is a descendant of Blair McClenachan, one of the organizers of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, who personally gave \$50,000 in gold to the starving Army of the Revolution in 1780. His great-grand-uncle, Charles Thomson, after whom he was named, was the Secretary of the Continental Congress during its entire existence.

Brother McClenachan was educated in Pennsylvania, and subsequently became a principal teacher in one of the largest educational institutions in New York City. For a year and a half he was an instructor in the West Indies. On returning to New York he studied law, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in 1867. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, during the War, and was Quartermaster during most of the full term of service.



Yours Fraternally
W. J. Mc Clelland

HISTORIAN OF GRAND LODGE, NEW YORK.

Brother McClenachan was made a Mason in Munn Lodge, No. 190, February 24, 1854. On the resuscitation of Howard Lodge, No. 35, in 1856, he was the Senior Deacon, and afterward became the Master. Subsequently he affiliated with Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271. He was exalted in Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, in 1859, and took the Chivalric Order of the Temple in the same year in Palestine Commandery, No. 18. In the Cryptic Rite he is a member of Union Council, No. 2. Much of his Masonic life has been devoted to the history and philosophy of Masonry.

Brother McClenachan is the author of a number of books relating to municipal law, and also of works pertaining to Masonic subjects. He is a member of several social, military, and literary organizations. He has been an officer of the New York city government for over forty years.

MASONIC HOMES

have been established in the following States: In New York two, one at Utica, and a German Home at Tappan; in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Virginia, and Tennessee. The establishment of Charity Funds, or other processes, are being adopted for Masonic Home-relief in North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, California, Ohio, Nebraska, Indian Territory, Montana, Louisiana, Oregon, Kansas, Alabama, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Connecticut, New Jersey, Arizona, Minnesota, South Dakota, Idaho, and Maryland.

THE MASONIC CODE OF PROCEDURE.

The new Code of Procedure presented by the Commissioners of Appeals, Brother James G. Janeway, Chief Commissioner, was adopted in 1893. The attention of these officers had been called to this subject by Grand Master William Sherer in 1892.

Its many advantageous features are herein presented; among them may be mentioned the reduction of the number of Sections from 101 to 66. The principal changes related

“to the reception and reference of complaints against individual brethren ; the elimination of the special answer, and to Appeals.”

The Code is made much more simple, and freed from the complicities which at times tested the patience and abilities of the legally trained mind. It was thus divided into three parts : Trials ; Appeals ; Restorations. And for more ready reference and assistance thirty-two forms were provided.

MASONIC CODE OF PROCEDURE ;

IN THREE PARTS, VIZ. :

I. TRIALS ; II. APPEALS ; III. RESTORATIONS.

[Adapted to the use of Lodges.]

PART I. OF TRIALS.

DEFINITIONS.

SECTION 1. A Masonic trial is the judicial examination of the issues arising on Complaints for offenses before the Grand Lodge or Commissioners, whether they be issues of law or fact.

SEC. 2. Masonic offenses which subject the individual offender to trial and punishment are of four kinds :

1. Offenses against Statutory law, being such as are called crimes, divided into felonies and misdemeanors ;
2. Offenses at common law, not made crimes by any statute ; such as slander ;
3. Offenses against the moral law, not punishable as crime ; such as adultery ; and
4. Offenses against the Constitutions and Laws of Masonry, written or unwritten.

SEC. 3. The penalties which may be inflicted upon an individual Mason, for an offense, are :

1. Reprimand or censure ; 2. Suspension for a definite time ; and, 3. Expulsion.

SEC. 4. Masonic offenses may also be committed by a Lodge in the particulars defined by the Constitution, and not otherwise, and which are :

1. Contumacy to the authority of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge ;
2. Departure from the Ancient Landmarks ;

3. Disobedience to the Constitution, and laws of the jurisdiction ; and
4. Neglecting to meet as a Lodge for one year or more.

THE COMPLAINT.

SEC. 5. Every individual Mason, and every Lodge accused of a Masonic offense, can be proceeded against only upon written charges called a Complaint, and notice thereof ; and each is entitled to a speedy and impartial trial.

SEC. 6. Any Mason in good standing may prefer a complaint to the proper authority against any other individual Mason, or against a Lodge, and may be a witness on the trial.*

SEC. 7. A complaint must be in writing, and contain an orderly statement of the facts constituting a Masonic offense, and should be brief but comprehensive, avoiding repetition, and clearly defining the nature of the offense charged, with an accurate specification of the time, place, and circumstances of its alleged commission.† (Forms 1-4.)

SEC. 8. The complaint must be presented in open Lodge at a Stated Communication, and no action shall be taken thereon until the next Stated Communication of said Lodge, to which all the members of said Lodge shall be regularly summoned. Said summons shall contain a notice to the effect that a complaint has been presented to the Lodge against a brother (but shall not state the name of the brother or the nature of the charges), and that action thereon will be taken at the communication to which the brethren are thereby summoned. If after the presentation and reading of such complaint at such summoned communication, a motion is made and adopted that the complaint be received, Commissioners shall be appointed before further proceedings can be had upon the complaint.

SEC. 9. The complaint need not be copied in the minutes, but its nature and the name of the accused shall be entered with the fact of its reception and reference, and the names of the Commissioners appointed by the Master.

SEC. 10. When such a motion of reception and reference has been adopted, the Master shall forthwith appoint at least three, and not more than five capable and disinterested members of the Lodge as Commissioners. If a brother appointed as Commissioner shall know of any cause which would disqualify him from acting, it is his duty to state it either in open Lodge, or privately to the Master, in order that another may be forthwith substituted.

* The Commissioners of Appeals are of the opinion that the only cases in which the Junior Warden as such should necessarily act as prosecutor are those when the charges are preferred by direction of the Lodge, or when the evidence of the offense is communicated to him by some person or persons not members of the Lodge.—*Trans. G. L., 1877, page 47.*

† In every case an accused brother is entitled to know who his real accuser is, and if such accuser be a member of the Lodge, he must sign his name to the charges, and be responsible for them, as well as responsible for the expenses incurred, should he fail to substantiate them. The accuser may employ the Junior Warden or any other brother to act as counsel for him by mutual agreement, and so may the accused.—*Trans. G. L., 1877, page 47.*

SEC. 11. The Commissioners shall with due diligence appoint a time and place when and where they will meet for trial, and notify the Secretary of the Lodge thereof, and the said Secretary shall thereupon give due notice to the accused of the time and place of trial. (Form 8.)

SEC. 12. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Lodge immediately to serve upon the accused personally a copy of the complaint with a notice annexed (in cases mentioned in Section 16). (Form 5.)

SEC. 13. If from any cause the complaint cannot be personally served, then a notice of its presentation, the nature of the charges it contains, and a notice of the time and place fixed for trial should be sent to accused by mail, or other safe conveyance, if his residence be known ; if the residence be not known, then, after due and diligent inquiry, the Secretary should leave such notice at the last place of residence, or place of business of the accused, with information that a copy of the complaint will be furnished when demanded by the accused, of the Secretary of the Lodge. (Form 6.)

Proof of the service of a copy of the complaint with the notice annexed as required by Section 12, or of the notice required by Section 13, and of the notice of trial shall, in all cases, be made and furnished to the Commissioners on or before the day fixed for the trial.

ANSWER.

SEC. 14. The accused shall, within ten days after service upon him of a copy of the complaint and notice as prescribed by Section 12, and within twenty days after service of the notice as prescribed by Section 13, answer the complaint in writing, and serve a copy thereof upon the Secretary of the Lodge, who shall transmit it to the Commissioners on or before the day fixed for the trial.

SEC. 15. The answer shall consist of a concise and orderly statement of the facts constituting the defense of the accused. It may generally deny all the allegations of the complaint ; or it may admit one specification and deny another ; or the charges and specifications may be admitted, and matters set forth in justification, excuse, or extenuation ; or the charges and specifications may be admitted and a denial made that they constitute a Masonic offense. A general denial is sufficient to raise an issue concerning every material allegation in the complaint contained. (Form 7.)

TRIALS BY LODGES.

SEC. 16. The answer of the accused having been made, the issues are formed, and the Commissioners will proceed with the trial at the time and place appointed by them. They shall organize by appointing one of their number to preside as chairman. Should they fail so to do, the Commissioner first named will preside. They shall also choose one of their number to act as clerk to keep the minutes of their proceedings and of the testimony. They should be furnished by the Secretary of the Lodge with a certificate of

their appointment and the resolution under which it was made under the seal of the Lodge.

SEC. 17. Objections to any of the Commissioners on the ground of bias, or for any other reason, shall be made to the Commissioners on the first day of the trial and before testimony shall have been taken.

SEC. 18. The Commissioners shall first proceed to hear any motions upon the pleadings, if any there be ; then they will proceed to receive and hear the evidence in the case.

SEC. 19. Evidence is the means by which any alleged matter of fact, the truth of which is submitted to investigation, is established or disproved ; and the rules of evidence, including those which relate to the admissibility of the testimony and the competency of witnesses, to be observed by Commissioners are such as have been established and are recognized in courts of law in the ordinary administration of justice, and cannot be set forth in detail here.

SEC. 20. There are certain great principles of evidence, however, which may be briefly stated, and which if properly regarded will be sufficient guides in Masonic trials, and which are :

1. That each party to a trial is bound to produce the best and highest evidence in his power to establish or disprove any alleged matter of fact.
2. That to establish or disprove any alleged matter of fact, the matter to which a witness testifies must be within his actual personal knowledge ; and that the substance of the issue must be proved by the facts so testified, or such a series of facts (commonly called circumstantial evidence) as, combined, will lead to an irresistible conclusion, establishing or disproving an alleged matter of fact.
3. That the burden of proof always rests with the party holding the affirmative, and hence, in a Masonic trial, lies upon the complainant first ; and in a like manner, when a defense is based upon substantive matters of fact, the burden of proof lies upon the accused ; and, therefore, when the testimony in a case is balanced, the party holding the affirmative must fail.
4. That every material allegation in a complaint must be proved, and substantially as laid ; but need not precisely conform to the charge in matters of time and place, unless time and place are themselves necessary to constitute an offense or to confer jurisdiction.
5. That hearsay evidence is inadmissible, except to prove general reputation, which can only be known by the common speech of others ; and that, in eliciting facts from a witness, leading questions are not permitted.
6. That confessions and admissions are to be received with great caution, and that no conviction can follow such proof, without further proof that the offense charged has been committed ; but this does not apply when a plea of guilty is made to the complaint—for that admits the commission of the offense itself, and its commission by the accused.

7. That there are certain things of which Commissioners may judicially take notice without proof, such as facts in history, or geography, or any science, and the operation of the laws of nature.
8. That but one witness is necessary to establish a fact or series of facts within his knowledge, except when the rules of criminal law require an additional witness.
9. That no witness is to be excluded on the ground of religious belief, or of interest ; and that the accused is a competent witness in his own behalf.
10. That each party is entitled to be confronted by the witnesses called by his adversary and afforded an opportunity for cross-examination. Affidavits therefore are not to be received as evidence concerning the issues involved upon the trial, unless upon agreement of both parties.

SEC. 21. When a person accused of an offense, Masonically, has been convicted of the same offense upon trial in a court of law, or when the fact of the commission of the same offense by the accused has been judicially established in a civil action, it is unnecessary to repeat the evidence in a Masonic trial ; but the record of such court, properly certified with proof of identity of the accused, shall be sufficient to justify a conviction by Commissioners, unless an appeal shall be taken from the judgment of such court, and said appeal remains undetermined.

SEC. 22. In Masonic trials and proceedings thereupon, the following rules should be observed by the Commissioners :

1. (a) Statement of the challenges to the Commissioners, or any of them, the proof offered to sustain such challenge or challenges, and the decisions thereon.
- (b) Statements of motions upon the pleadings, the grounds thereof, and the decision of the Commissioners thereon.
- (c) The statement of objections to questions asked by the parties or their counsel, to answers to questions, and objections as to the admissibility of evidence, with the grounds of them, and the decision of the Commissioners thereon.
2. The respective parties may have counsel, but no attorney or counsel not being a Mason shall be permitted to act in a Masonic trial.

Witnesses who are Masons testify by virtue of their obligations as such ; other witnesses must sign their names to their testimony, and verify it before some officer duly authorized to administer an oath. The credibility of witnesses depends upon their general character, which may be impeached.

3. No testimony shall be taken or received upon any trial, when the accused appears in person or by counsel at the trial, except in the presence of the accused or his counsel, and an opportunity given to them for cross-examination. The testimony of witnesses must be taken down as nearly as possible in the words of the witness, and as if speaking in the first person.
4. Adjournments may not be made *sine die*, but must be to a time and

- place fixed by the Commissioners at the session at which such adjournment is ordered.
5. Every motion and objection, and the decision thereon, and every proceeding upon trial, including the time and place of adjournment, should be carefully noted in the minutes.
 6. No person shall be permitted to be present at a Masonic trial but Master Masons, except a witness, and he only while testifying.
 7. A Masonic trial should be conducted in all respects as near as may be like the trial of an action of a criminal nature in a court of record, and be governed by the same general rules. (Form 18.)
 8. When a trial is concluded, the Commissioners shall deliberate by themselves until a conclusion is reached, without other persons being present. The decision should be made as speedily as possible, of which notice in writing shall be given to the respective parties as hereinafter prescribed.
 9. Upon a trial or appeal, should either party desire to use any paper, document, or record, in possession or under control of the other, and the use of the same be refused, upon request made, an order may be made by the Grand Master, his Deputy, or a District Deputy, requiring its production or the delivery of an authenticated copy thereof, as such officer may determine. (Form 19.)
 10. When the accused fails to appear, or answer, testimony must be taken in the same manner as if he appeared and defended, and with even more technical accuracy, fullness, and certainty; and, in such cases, some competent brother should be designated by the Commissioners and required to appear for the accused, and to see that he have a fair and impartial trial. (Form 25.)
 11. It shall be deemed in all cases a disqualification for a Commissioner to act, that he is a witness to prove any fact which proves or disproves, or tends to prove or disprove, the guilt or innocence of the accused.

WITNESSES.—COMMISSIONERS TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

SEC. 23. The attendance of witnesses on either side, when they are Masons, may be enforced by summons. A summons for this purpose may be issued by the Master of any Lodge upon the request of either party. But such summons shall not be issued in blank, but shall bear the name or names of the witnesses whose attendance is desired before receiving the signature of such Master. (Form 9.)

SEC. 24. A brother disobeying such summons is liable to discipline in the same manner as for disobedience to any other summons. The person serving such summons should note upon it when and how it was served, whether personally or otherwise.

SEC. 25. If the testimony of a witness is desired by either party, of one who resides at a distance from the place of trial, they may agree to take the testimony of such witness by commission. (Form 12.) If, however, the

parties do not agree to the issuance of such commission, then the party desiring the commission may apply to the Commissioners, upon reasonable notice to the adverse party of his intention so to do, for a commission to take the testimony of such witness or witnesses. (Form 10.)

SEC. 26. If the Commissioners determine that the testimony of the witness or witnesses sought to be taken by commission is material to the applicant, and that the application is made in good faith, then they shall issue a commission to the Master or a Warden of the nearest or most convenient Lodge to the residence of the witness or witnesses to act as examiner. (Form 11.)

SEC. 27. At the time of the hearing on the application for a commission, or at such other time as shall be agreed upon or appointed by the Commissioners, the parties shall prepare and submit to the Commissioners (or one of their number designated by them) their respective interrogatories and cross-interrogatories for settlement. (Forms 13-14.)

SEC. 28. When the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories shall have been settled as prescribed in the preceding section, the commission, with a copy of the complaint, interrogatories and cross-interrogatories annexed, shall be sent to the examiner.

SEC. 29. Upon receipt of the commission, the examiner shall fix a time and place for the taking of the testimony of the witness or witnesses named in the commission. He shall procure the attendance of such witness or witnesses at the time and place so fixed by him, and shall proceed with the taking of the testimony under the commission. The examiner shall read to each witness the several interrogatories and cross-interrogatories addressed to him, and take down in writing the answers of the witness thereto in the language of such witness, and shall cause each witness to sign his name at the end of his deposition. (Form 15.)

SEC. 30. When the examiner shall have finished the taking of the testimony of the witness or witnesses named in the commission, he shall certify the same and return the commission and depositions with due diligence to the Commissioners. (Form 16.)

JUDGMENT.

SEC. 31. When the Commissioners shall have reached a determination upon the issue involved in the case, they shall make their report of the facts found by them, and their determination upon the matter. They shall give notice thereof to each of the parties, and in all cases cause a copy of their report to be at once filed with the Grand Secretary. (Forms 19-22.)

SEC. 32. A majority of the Commissioners must concur in the judgment of the commission. If the report be not unanimous, the dissenting Commissioner may express his dissent therefrom either at the end of the majority report or in a separate minority report. (Form 21.) The conclusions reached by the Commissioners shall be : 1. As to the guilt or innocence of the accused. 2. If the accused be found guilty the penalty recommended by the commission in the form of resolutions for the definite action of the Lodge.

SEC. 33. When the report of the Commissioners shall have been made to the Lodge, the Master shall cause the brethren to be summoned to a Stated Communication thereof. The summons shall contain a notice to the effect that the report of the Commissioners will be considered.

SEC. 34. If the resolutions annexed to the report of the Commissioners are adopted at such communication of the Lodge to which all the brethren thereof have been summoned as prescribed by the preceding section, then the resolutions annexed to the Commissioners' report shall stand as the judgment in the case, until properly reversed.

SEC. 35. A majority vote of the members of the Lodge present at such stated communication shall be sufficient to adopt or reject the decision of the Commissioners as to the guilt of the accused. The Lodge may, by the same vote, reverse the decision of the Commissioners in every particular; or it may modify or change it by increasing or diminishing the penalty.

SEC. 36. If the accused be absent from the Lodge at such stated communication when action upon the report of the Commissioners is taken, it shall be the duty of the Secretary forthwith to transmit to him a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Lodge in his case, with a notice of such action.

TRIALS BY GRAND LODGE COMMISSION.

SEC. 37. Proceedings in cases provided for by Section 58 of the Constitution, in which Trial Commissioners can be appointed by the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master only, will be conducted in like manner as in cases where the Commissioners are appointed by the Master of a Lodge, except in the particulars mentioned in Sections 38 to 42, following :

SEC. 38. Complaints in the case of an unaffiliated Mason, where the Grand Lodge has exclusive jurisdiction; against a Lodge; against a Master; by one Lodge against another Lodge; or by a member of one Lodge against a member of another Lodge, should be distinctly addressed to the Grand Master or the District Deputy Grand Master having jurisdiction of the offense charged. Such complaints should be definite and specific in their nature, conforming to constitutional and legal provisions, and are to be acted upon by Commissioners appointed by such Grand Officer.

SEC. 39. The Trial Commissioners appointed in cases referred to in Section 38 will prescribe the penalty as in a case of Commissioners appointed by the Master of a Lodge, and the decision of such Commissioners is final, unless an appeal is taken therefrom within the time prescribed by the Statutes of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 40. The report of Commissioners in cases mentioned in Section 38 must be made to the Grand Officer appointing them, and notice thereof will be given by the Commissioners to the parties and to the Lodge of which the defendant (if appellant) is a member. (Form 24.)

SEC. 41. The report of Commissioners in cases mentioned in Section 38 shall contain findings of fact and their conclusions therefrom in an award of judgment, in the nature of both a verdict and sentence. (Form 23.)

SEC. 42. Notices of judgment in cases mentioned in Section 38 must be served in the same manner as the complaint, the time to appeal commencing to run from the time of such service.

PART II. OF APPEALS.

SEC. 43. A Masonic appeal is a proceeding before the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, by which the acts and decisions of a Lodge or Commissioners upon a trial, or upon a first appeal, are reviewed, in order to arrest errors of law or fact alleged to have been made by the Grand Master, a Lodge, or Commissioners, from whose decisions and judgment the appeal is taken, so that justice may be done to all parties concerned ; and such appeal may be brought by any party alleging himself aggrieved thereby.

SEC. 44. Appeals from the judgment of a Lodge or from the decisions of Commissioners must be taken and perfected within the time and in the manner prescribed by Section 68 of the Statutes. The appellant, upon service of notice on the respondent, may apply to the Grand Master, who may, in his discretion, stay the execution of any judgment, penalty, or sentence based upon the report or findings of the Trial Commissioners, until the hearing and final determination of the appeal.

SEC. 45. An appeal from the judgment of a Lodge or from the decision of Trial Commissioners appointed by a Grand Officer may be taken to the Grand Lodge direct or to the Grand Master. If taken to the Grand Master, an appeal from his decision may be taken by the party alleging himself to be aggrieved thereby, to the Grand Lodge. The decision of the Grand Master is final, unless a further appeal be taken to the Grand Lodge, as prescribed by Section 68 of the Statutes.

SEC. 46. An appeal may be taken from the decision or judgment as a whole, or from any part thereof. When an appeal is brought, it should contain in detail the grounds of appeal. (Form 27.)

SEC. 47. A copy of the appeal must, in all cases, be served upon the Grand Secretary. When the appeal is from the judgment of the Lodge, a copy of the appeal must be served upon the Lodge or other complainant. When the appeal is from the decision of Trial Commissioners appointed by the Grand Master or Grand Officer, a copy must be served upon the respondent.

SEC. 48. When an appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge direct or from a decision of the Grand Master, the appeal must be served upon the Grand Secretary at least thirty days prior to the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge at which such appeal is to be brought on for review ; and, when the appeal is direct to the Grand Lodge, from the judgment of a Lodge or from the decision of the Trial Commissioners, a copy of such appeal must be served upon the Lodge or other respondent within the same time.

SEC. 49. On receiving notice of an intention to appeal, or the appeal in form, the Secretary of the Lodge will at once transmit to the Grand Secretary a copy of all papers in the case (from the complaint to the notice of appeal, both inclusive), duly certified and attested.

SEC. 50. Notice of argument of appeal shall, in all cases, be given, and may be given by either party. Such notice must be served upon the opposing party at least ten days before the day fixed when the appeal is to be brought on for argument. (Form 28.)

SEC. 51. When a perfect transcript of all the papers and proceedings in the case has not been made by the Lodge or Commissioners appealed from, an order may be made by the Grand Master, or any District Deputy Grand Master, upon application of either party, compelling the same to be forthwith done. (Form 29.)

SEC. 52. The Grand Lodge (Commission of Appeals), or the Grand Master, if the appeal is made to him, may hear the same upon oral or written arguments, as the parties may determine to present their respective cases.

SEC. 53. The Grand Lodge or Grand Master to whom the appeal be taken (as the case may be) will, with all convenient dispatch, make a decision thereon ; and if made by the Grand Master, such decision should be immediately filed by him with the Grand Secretary, together with all papers upon which the appeal was heard. And when an appeal is taken from the decision of the Grand Master, the appeal will be heard on such papers only.

SEC. 54. The Grand Secretary shall, upon receiving the decision of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, upon an appeal, notify the parties thereto of such decision with all convenient dispatch. (Form 31.)

SEC. 55. The time within which proceedings on Masonic trials and appeals, for answers, notices, etc., shall be taken, are as follows :

1. For answer to complaint when served personally, ten days ; when served as prescribed by Section 13, twenty days ;
2. For notice of trial before Commissioners, ten days ;
3. For notice of application for Commission to examine witnesses, four days ;
4. For preparation of cross-interrogatories, two days ;
5. For notice of settlement of interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, two days ;
6. For notice of decision to be five days before time of presentation of report of Commissioners to a Lodge or Grand Officer ;
7. For notice of appeal, thirty days after notice of decision ;
8. For serving appeal, as prescribed by Section 49, thirty days ;
9. For notice of argument on appeal, ten days. But when a complaint or notice is sent by mail, five days shall be added to the time specified in each case above. The time in each of the cases specified may be enlarged on sufficient cause shown, by order made by the Grand Master, or a District Deputy Grand Master. Of course, the time in each case may be enlarged or diminished by consent of parties.

SEC. 56. In computing the time within which an act must be done, the first day shall be excluded and the last included. If the last day is Sunday or a public holiday, it must be excluded. When the act is required to be done

within two days, and an intervening day is Sunday or a public holiday, it must also be excluded.

SEC. 57. When service of a notice or other paper is required to be made upon a Lodge, service of such notice or other paper upon the Master or Secretary thereof shall be deemed sufficient service.

PART III. OF RESTORATION.

SEC. 58. A brother having been tried and convicted, and the penalty inflicted, will, if he is attached to Freemasonry and its principles, desire to be restored to his former position; and the demands of justice having been satisfied, mercy should be remembered.

SEC. 59. Restoration is the act by which an erring but repentant brother regains a title to and possession of all his former rights and privileges.

SEC. 60. Restoration being a voluntary act on the part of a Lodge or Grand Lodge, cannot be claimed as a matter of right, and can therefore never be compelled or enforced.

SEC. 61. As the penalties of reprimand and suspension are only temporary in their effect, and a brother becomes fully restored to all former rights and privileges, when he has suffered the penalty for such offenses, restoration only applies to those who have been expelled, except in cases of unaffiliation for non-payment of dues, now so modified as to be unnecessary to be here considered.

SEC. 62. A reversal of the judgment of a Lodge restores a brother to the rights and privileges of Masonry, and also to membership in the Lodge.

SEC. 63. Restoration by the action of the Grand Lodge does not restore a brother to membership in the Lodge, which can only be done by action of the Lodge of which he was a member.

SEC. 64. The Grand Lodge may restore a brother after the lapse of one year from the time of expulsion, but in such case he remains unaffiliated until restored to membership by the Lodge.

SEC. 65. An application for restoration having been presented to Grand Lodge, will be referred to a Committee (on Grievances, probably), and it is proper and necessary that notice should be given by the Committee to the Master of the Lodge that expelled such applicant, in order that such Master may be heard before the Committee. (Form 32.)

SEC. 66. If the Committee report favorably, the adoption of its report by the Grand Lodge by a majority vote restores the applicant to the rights and privileges of Masonry, without further action,

LIST OF LODGES

IN GOOD STANDING, UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THEIR LOCATIONS AND DISTRICTS.

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
1	St. John's	New York	4
2	Ind. Royal Arch	New York	4
3	Mount Vernon	Albany	12
4	St. Patrick's	Johnstown	14
5	Masters'	Albany	12
6	St. George's	Schenectady	12
7	Hudson	Hudson	12
8	Holland	New York	4
9	Unity	Lebanon Springs	12
10	Kingston	Kingston	10
11	Lodge of Antiquity	New York	4
12	Trinity	New York	28
13	Apollo	Troy	12
14	Temple	Albany	12
15	Western Star	Bridgewater	17
16	Prince of Orange	New York	4
17	L'Union Française	New York	29
19	Fortitude	Brooklyn	3
20	Pioneer	New York	4
21	Washington	New York	4
22	St. John's	Greenfield Center	13
23	Adelphi	New York	4
26	Albion	New York	4
27	Mount Moriah	New York	4
28	Benevolent	New York	4
30	Dirigo	New York	4
31	Lotus	New York	4
32	Warren	Schultzville	9
33	Ark	Arkansas	21
34	Courtlandt	Peekskill	9
35	Howard	New York	4
39	Olive Branch	Leroy	22
40	Olive Branch	Frankfort	14
41	Sylvan	Moravia	19
44	Evening Star	Hornellsville	23
45	Union	Lima	22
46	Huguenot	New Rochelle	9
47	Utica	Utica	17
48	Ark	Coxsackie	11
49	Watertown	Watertown	16
50	Concord	New York	4

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
51	Fidelity	Ithaca	20
53	Brownville	Brownville	16
54	German Union	New York	28
55	Granville	Granville	13
56	Hohenlinden	Brooklyn	3
58	Phoenix	Lansingburgh	12
60	Suffolk	Port Jefferson	1
62	Manhattan	New York	4
63	Morton	Hempstead	1
64	La Fayette	New York	4
65	Morning Star	Canistota	23
66	Richmond	Port Richmond	27
67	Mariners'	New York	4
68	Montgomery	New York	4
69	Naval	New York	4
70	John Hancock	New York	4
73	Lockport	Lockport	24
75	Evening Star	West Troy	12
79	Hamilton	Canajoharie	14
82	Phœbus	New Berlin	18
83	Newark	Newark	21
84	Artisan	Amsterdam	14
85	Washington	Albany	10
86	Pythagoras	New York	28
87	Schodaek Union	E. Schodaek	12
90	Franklin	Ballston Spa	13
91	King Solomon's Primitive	Troy	12
93	Military	Manlius	19
94	Lodge of Strict Observance	New York	4
95	Union	Elmira	20
96	Phoenix	Whitehall	13
97	Renovation	Albion	24
98	Columbia	Chatham	12
103	Rising Sun	Saratoga Springs	13
104	Lewis	Howard	23
105	Hiram	Buffalo	25
106	Manitou	New York	4
107	North Star	Brushton	15
108	Milo	Penn Yan	21
109	Valley	Rochester	22
110	Scipio	Aurora	19
111	St. Lawrence	Canton	15
112	Steuben	Bath	23
113	Seneca	Waterloo	21
114	Union	Ovid	21
115	Phoenix	Dansville	22

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
116	Cohoes	Cohoes	12
117	Painted Post	Corning	23
118	Addison Union	Addison	23
119	Oasis	Prattsville	11
120	Hamilton	Hamilton	17
121	Glens Falls	Glens Falls	13
122	Mount Morris	Mount Morris	22
123	Dundee	Dundee	21
124	St. Paul's	Auburn	19
126	Eastern Light	Greene	18
127	Oswego	Oswego	19
128	Ogdensburgh	Ogdensburgh	15
129	Sanger	Waterville	17
130	Port Byron	Port Byron	19
131	Myrtle	Havana	20
132	Niagara Frontier	Niagara Falls	24
134	Lowville	Lowville	16
135	Sackett's Harbor	Sackett's Harbor	16
136	Mexico	Mexico	19
137	Anglo-Saxon	Brooklyn	3
138	Otsego	Cooperstown	18
139	Milnor	Victor	21
140	Clinton	Waterford	13
141	Cato	Cato	19
142	Morning Sun	Port Henry	30
143	Concordia	Buffalo	25
144	Hiram	Fulton	19
145	Mount Moriah	Jamestown	26
146	Western Union	Belfast	23
147	Warren	Union Springs	19
148	Sullivan	Chittenango	17
149	Au Sable River	Keeseville	30
150	Sauquoit	Sauquoit	17
151	Sentinel	Greenwood	23
152	Hanover	Forrestville	26
153	Friendship	Owego	20
154	Penfield Union	Penfield	22
155	Clinton	Plattsburgh	30
156	Ocean	Ocean	4
157	Trumansburgh	Trumansburgh	20
158	Carthage	Carthage	16
159	Pultneyville	Williamson	21
160	Seneca River	Baldwinsville	19
161	Erie	Buffalo	25
162	Schuyler's Lake	Schuyler's Lake	18
163	Yonnonadio	Rochester	22

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
164	Philanthropic	Camden	17
165	Boonville	Boonville	17
166	Forest	Fredonia	26
167	Susquehanna	Bainbridge	18
168	Montour	Painted Post	23
169	Clinton	Clinton	17
171	Lafargeville	Lafargeville	16
172	Chanmont	Chaumont	16
173	Monroe	Brockport	22
174	Theresa	Theresa	16
175	Oxford	Oxford	18
176	Montezuma	Montezuma	19
177	Binghamton	Binghamton	18
178	Atlantic	New York	5
179	German Pilgrim	New York	28
180	Westchester	Sing Sing	9
181	Little Falls	Little Falls	14
182	Germania	New York	28
183	Farmerville	Farmer	21
184	Turin	Turin	16
185	Independent	New York	5
187	Darcy	New York	5
188	Marsh	Brooklyn	2
190	Munn	New York	5
191	Lebanon	New York	5
193	Ulster	Saugerties	10
194	Piatt	New York	5
195	Excelsior	New York	5
196	Solomon's	Tarrytown	9
197	York	New York	5
198	Silentia	New York	5
199	Harmony	New York	28
200	Sincerity	Phelps	21
201	Joppa	Brooklyn	3
202	Zschokke	New York	28
203	Templar	New York	5
204	Palestine	New York	5
205	Hyatt	New York	2
206	Empire City	New York	5
207	United States	New York	5
208	Cyrus	New York	5
209	National	New York	5
210	Worth	New York	5
211	Pocahontas	Seneca Falls	21
213	Racket River	Potsdam	15
214	Geneseo	Geneseo	22

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
216	Franklin.....	Westville Center	15
217	Gouverneur	Gouverneur	15
218	Hartland.....	Johnston Creek	24
219	Summit	Westfield	26
221	Cayuga	Scipio	19
223	Roman	Rome.....	17
224	Oriental.....	Utica.....	17
225	Alleghany	Friendship.....	23
226	Antwerp	Antwerp.....	16
227	Eastern Star.....	New York	5
228	Enterprise.....	New York	5
229	Oriona	Fillmore.....	23
230	Wellsville.....	Wellsville.....	23
231	Canastota	Canastota	17
232	Navigator.....	New York	28
233	Pacific.....	New York	5
234	Rising Sun.....	Adams	16
235	Keystone.....	New York	5
236	Philipstown.....	Cold Spring.....	9
237	Champlain	Champlain	30
238	Orient.....	Copenhagen.....	16
239	Cattaraugus.....	Salamanca.....	26
240	Washington	Buffalo	25
241	Constitution.....	New York	5
243	Eureka	New York	5
244	Hope	New York	5
245	Polar Star.....	New York	5
246	Arcana.....	New York	5
247	Tonawanda.....	Tonawanda.....	25
248	Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	21
249	Charter Oak	New York	5
250	John D. Willard.....	New York	5
252	Olean	Olean.....	26
253	Old Oak.....	Millport	20
254	Walworth	Walworth.....	21
255	Living Stone	Colden.....	25
256	Fort Brewerton.....	Brewerton.....	19
257	Mount Neboh.....	New York	5
258	Macedonia.....	Bolivar	23
259	Sisco.....	Westport.....	30
260	Mount Hope.....	Fort Ann.....	13
261	Evans.....	Angola.....	25
262	Phoenix	Gowanda	26
263	Mount Vernon.....	North Java	22
264	Baron Steuben.....	Delta.....	17
265	Speedsville	Speedsville.....	20

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
266	Poughkeepsie.....	Poughkeepsie.....	9
267	Fort Edward.....	Fort Edward.....	13
268	Hermann.....	New York.....	28
270	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	17
271	Chancellor Walworth.....	New York.....	5
272	Mystic Tie.....	New York.....	6
273	Metropolitan.....	New York.....	6
274	Arcturus.....	New York.....	6
275	Sylvan Grove.....	New York.....	6
276	Mohawk Valley.....	Mohawk.....	14
277	Henry Clay.....	New York.....	6
278	Marion.....	West Farms.....	6
279	King Solomon.....	New York.....	28
280	Doric.....	New York.....	6
282	Otego Union.....	Otego.....	18
283	Beacon.....	Matteawan.....	9
284	Baltic.....	Brooklyn.....	2
285	George Washington.....	New York.....	6
286	Montauk.....	Brooklyn.....	3
287	Continental.....	New York.....	6
288	Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	3
289	St. Andrew's.....	Hobart.....	11
290	Spencer.....	Spencer.....	20
291	Northern Constellation.....	Malone.....	15
292	Parish.....	Buffalo.....	25
293	Cape Vincent.....	Cape Vincent.....	16
294	Canandaigua.....	Canandaigua.....	21
295	Cataract.....	Middleport.....	24
296	Clayton.....	Clayton.....	16
297	Alexandria.....	Alexandria Bay.....	16
298	Fish House.....	Northville.....	14
299	Keshequa.....	Nunda.....	22
300	Garoga.....	Rockwood.....	14
301	Irondequoit.....	Dunkirk.....	26
302	Norwich.....	Norwich.....	18
303	Sylvan.....	St. Clairville.....	26
304	Schiller.....	Brooklyn.....	28
305	Central City.....	Syracuse.....	19
306	Cuba.....	Cuba.....	23
307	Ellicottville.....	Ellicottville.....	26
308	Seneca Lake.....	Dresden.....	21
309	Newburgh.....	Newburgh.....	10
310	Lexington.....	Brooklyn.....	3
311	Mount Zion.....	Troy.....	12
313	Stony Point.....	Haverstraw.....	10
315	Wawayanda.....	Piermont.....	10

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
316	Atlas	New York	6
317	Neptune.....	New York.....	6
318	Joseph Enos	Rushford	23
319	Black Lake.....	Morristown	15
320	Union Star.....	Honeoye Falls.....	22
321	St. Nicholas.....	New York.....	6
322	Star of Bethlehem.....	Brooklyn	3
323	Amity.....	New York.....	6
324	Freedom	Unadilla.....	18
325	Republican.....	Parish.....	19
326	Salem Town.....	Cayuga.....	19
327	Acacia	New York.....	6
328	Port Jarvis.....	Port Jarvis.....	10
329	Zerubbabel	New York.....	6
330	New York.....	New York	6
331	Hornellsville.....	Hornellsville	23
332	Jefferson.....	Watkins	20
333	Westbrook.....	Nichols	20
334	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley.....	18
335	Widow's Son	Livingston.....	12
336	Medina.....	Medina	24
337	Greenbush.....	Greenbush	12
338	Putnam.....	New York.....	6
339	Puritan	New York.....	6
340	Modestia.....	Buffalo	25
341	Clyde.....	Clyde.....	21
342	Lily	New York.....	6
343	Rondout	Rondout.....	10
345	Lodi.....	Lodi.....	21
347	Hampton.....	West Moreland.....	17
348	Adelphic.....	New York.....	6
349	Peconic	Greenport.....	1
350	Chemung Valley.....	Chemung	20
351	Springville.....	Springville.....	25
352	Homer	Homer.....	19
354	Progressive.....	Brooklyn.....	2
355	Jerusalem.....	Lansingburg	12
356	United Brothers	New York.....	28
357	Caneadea.....	Caneadea	23
358	Queen City.....	Buffalo	25
359	Randolph	Randolph.....	26
360	Afton.....	Afton.....	18
361	Central.....	Brooklyn.....	3
362	Valatie.....	Valatie	12
363	Evergreen.....	Springfield Center.....	18
364	Horse Heads.....	Horse Heads	20

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
365	Goshen.....	Goshen.....	10
367	Corner Stone.....	Brooklyn.....	2
368	Croton.....	Putnam.....	9
369	Callimachus.....	Phoenix.....	19
371	Sagamore.....	New York.....	6
372	Sandy Hill.....	Sandy Hill.....	13
373	La Sincérité.....	New York.....	29
374	Monumental.....	Tivoli.....	9
375	Niagara.....	Lockport.....	24
376	Ontario.....	Wilson.....	24
377	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	21
378	Big Flats.....	Big Flats.....	20
379	Oakland.....	Castile.....	22
380	Murray.....	Holley.....	24
381	Huguenot.....	Tottenville.....	27
382	Long Island.....	Brooklyn.....	3
383	Aurora.....	Fort Covington.....	15
384	Cherry Creek.....	Cherry Creek.....	26
385	Weedsport.....	Weedsport.....	19
386	Jordan.....	Jordan.....	19
387	La Fraternidad.....	New York.....	29
388	Upper Lisle.....	Upper Lisle.....	18
389	Margaretville.....	Margaretville.....	11
391	Salem.....	Salem.....	13
392	Sodus.....	Sodus.....	21
393	Waddington.....	Waddington.....	15
394	Cobleskill.....	Cobleskill.....	11
395	Amber.....	Parishville.....	15
396	Deposit.....	Deposit.....	18
397	Ivy.....	Elmira.....	20
398	Home.....	Northumberland.....	13
399	Maine.....	Maine.....	18
400	Van Rensselaer.....	Hoosick Falls.....	12
402	Crescent.....	New York.....	6
403	Greenpoint.....	Brooklyn.....	2
404	Constellation.....	Perry.....	22
406	Humanity.....	Lyons.....	21
407	Waverly.....	Waverly.....	20
408	City.....	New York.....	6
409	Commonwealth.....	Brooklyn.....	3
410	La Clémenté Amitié Cosmopolite.....	New York.....	29
411	Candor.....	Candor.....	20
412	Hoffman.....	Middletown.....	10
413	West Star.....	Varysburg.....	22
414	Scriba.....	Constantia.....	19
415	Pulaski.....	Pulaski.....	19

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
416	Wayne	Ontario	21
417	Wadsworth	Albany	12
418	Mosaic	New York	6
419	Arcade	Arcade	22
420	New London	New London	17
421	Genoa	King's Ferry	19
422	Frontier City	Oswego	19
423	Herkimer	Herkimer	14
425	Warrensburg	Warrensburg	13
426	Northfield	Pittsford	22
427	Cascade	Oak Hill	11
428	High Falls	Colton	15
429	Gloversville	Gloversville	14
430	Star of Hope	Brooklyn	2
431	Auburn	Auburn	19
432	Rhinebeck	Rhinebeck	9
433	Fort Plain	Fort Plain	14
434	Hiawatha	Mount Vernon	9
435	Otsenigo	Binghamton	18
437	Wamponamon	Sag Harbor	1
438	Marathon	Marathon	19
439	Delhi	Delhi	11
440	Vienna	Vienna	17
441	Lodge of the Ancient Landmarks	Buffalo	25
442	Windsor	Windsor	18
444	Sherburne	Sherburne	18
445	Cassia	Brooklyn	2
446	Oltmans	Brooklyn	2
447	Franklin	New York	6
449	Hiram	New York	6
450	Rising Star	Yonkers	9
451	Delta	Brooklyn	3
452	Ancient City	Albany	12
453	Clinton	Brooklyn	2
454	Kane	New York	6
455	Newport	Newport	14
456	Senate	Glens Falls	13
457	Harlem	New York	7
458	Shekomeko	Washington Hollow	9
459	Urbana	Hammondsport	23
461	Yew Tree	Brooklyn	2
462	Attica	Attica	22
463	Lamoka	Tyrone	20
464	Downsville	Downsville	11
466	Oneonta	Oneonta	18
467	Greenwich	New York	7

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
468	Catskill	Catskill	11
470	Cortlandville	Cortland	19
471	Tompkins	Stapleton	27
472	Dryden	Dryden	20
473	White Plains	White Plains	9
474	Belmont	Belmont	23
475	Batavia	Batavia	22
476	Fairport	Fairport	22
477	Wildwood	Edwards	15
478	Dansville	South Dansville	23
479	Etolian	Spencerport	22
480	Webotuck	Millerton	9
481	Cambridge Valley	Cambridge	13
482	Richfield Springs	Richfield Springs	18
483	Zeredatha	Brooklyn	3
484	Columbian	New York	7
485	Stella	Brooklyn	3
486	Ionic	New York	7
487	Tecumseh	New York	7
488	Corinthian	New York	7
489	Manahatta	New York	7
490	Pyramid	New York	7
491	Schoharie Valley	Schoharie	11
492	Wyoming	Westchester	9
493	South Side	Patchogue	1
494	Jephtha	Huntington	1
496	Groton	Groton	20
497	Glendale	Pottersville	13
498	De Molay	Buffalo	25
499	Deer River	North Lawrence	15
500	Hermon	Hermon	15
501	Syracuse	Syracuse	19
504	Montgomery	Stillwater	13
505	Northern Light	West Chazy	30
506	Rodman	Rodman	16
507	Genesee Falls	Rochester	22
508	Herschel	Hartford	13
509	Lindenwald	Stuyvesant Falls	12
510	Liberty	Cabacton	23
511	Kings County	Brooklyn	3
512	Humboldt	New York	23
513	Massena	Massena	15
514	Zion	Orchard Park	25
515	Butternuts	Gilbertsville	18
516	Park	New York	7
517	Frontier	Chateaugay	15

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
519	Architect	New York	7
520	Salt Springs	Syracuse	19
521	Callicoon	Jeffersonville	10
522	Skaneateles	Skaneateles	17
523	Normal	New York	9
524	Morning Star	Marcellus	19
525	Liverpool	Liverpool	19
526	Henrietta	West Henrietta	22
527	Akron	Akron	25
528	Monitor	New York	7
529	Mountain	Windham	11
531	Fultonville	Fultonville	14
532	Monticello	Monticello	10
533	Round Hill	Union	18
534	Tioga	Smithboro	20
535	Americus	New York	7
536	Nassau	Brooklyn	3
537	Gramercy	New York	7
538	Webster	Webster	22
539	Fayette	Fayette	21
540	Hill Grove	Brooklyn	2
541	Brasher	Brasher Falls	15
542	Garibaldi	New York	29
543	Triluminar	Pike	22
544	Warwick	Warwick	10
545	Copernicus	Brooklyn	28
546	Jamaica	Jamaica	1
547	Cameron Mills	Cameron Mills	23
548	Laurens	Laurens	18
549	Warsaw	Warsaw	22
550	Hannibal	Hannibal	19
551	Ransomville	Ransomville	24
552	Hancock	Hancock	11
553	Farmers'	West Burlington	18
554	Working	Jefferson	11
555	Diamond	Dobbs Ferry	9
556	North Bangor	North Bangor	15
557	James M. Austin	Greenville	11
558	Andover	Andover	23
559	Walton	Walton	11
560	Red Creek	Wolcott	21
561	Delaware	Callicoon Depot	10
562	Franklin	Franklin	11
563	Cornucopia	Flushing	1
564	Sandy Creek	Sandy Creek	19
565	Guiding Star	New York	7

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
566	Russell.....	Russell.....	15
567	Argyle.....	Argyle.....	13
568	St. Cecile.....	New York.....	7
569	Greenwood.....	Brooklyn.....	3
570	Avon Springs.....	Avon.....	22
571	Cœur de Lion.....	Rocksbury.....	11
572	Mount Hermon.....	Ellenburg.....	30
573	De Peyster.....	De Peyster.....	15
574	Bedford.....	Brooklyn.....	3
575	Olive.....	Sherman.....	26
576	Fessler.....	New York.....	28
577	Elk.....	Nicholville.....	15
578	Fayetteville.....	Fayetteville.....	19
579	Portville.....	Portville.....	26
580	Glen Cove.....	Glen Cove.....	1
581	Winfield.....	West Winfield.....	14
582	Wawarsing.....	Ellenville.....	10
583	Prattsburg.....	Prattsburg.....	23
584	Ashlar.....	Greenwich.....	13
585	Cosmopolitan.....	Brooklyn.....	3
586	Island City.....	Long Island City.....	1
587	Ahwaga.....	Owego.....	20
588	Globe.....	New York.....	7
589	Ramapo.....	Suffern.....	10
590	Rose.....	Rose.....	21
591	Ilion.....	Ilion.....	14
592	Schenevus Valley.....	Schenevus.....	18
594	Alden.....	Alden.....	25
595	Socrates.....	New York.....	28
596	Hopewell.....	Hopewell Junction.....	9
597	Western Light.....	Lisle.....	18
598	Tabernacle.....	New York.....	7
599	Kennyetto.....	Broadalbin.....	14
600	Evangelist.....	New York.....	7
601	Altair.....	Brooklyn.....	3
602	Adirondack.....	Elizabeth Town.....	30
603	Astor.....	New York.....	7
604	Perfect Ashlar.....	New York.....	7
605	Tienuderrah.....	Morris.....	18
606	Masonville.....	Masonville.....	11
607	Hudson River.....	Newburg.....	10
608	Lessing.....	Brooklyn.....	28
610	Ivanhoe.....	New York.....	7
611	St. Johnsville.....	St. Johnsville.....	14
612	Hillsdale.....	Hillsdale.....	12
613	Cleveland.....	Cleveland.....	19

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
614	Newark Valley	Newark Valley	20
615	Stissing	Pine Plains	9
616	Cazenovia	Cazenovia	17
617	Teutonia	New York	28
618	Tyrian	Brooklyn	2
619	Eagle	Honeoye	21
620	Clinton F. Paige	Otto	26
621	Orange	Monterey	20
622	Central Square	Central Square	19
624	Sharon Springs	Sharon Springs	11
625	Fraternal	Hamburg	25
626	Franklinville	Franklinville	26
627	Walkill	Walden	10
628	Citizens'	New York	7
629	Goethe	New York	28
630	Gilboa	Gilboa	11
631	Girard	New York	7
633	Richville	Richville	15
634	Scotia	New York	7
635	Advance	Astoria	1
636	Manual	Brooklyn	2
637	Rising Light	Belleville	16
638	Crystal Wave	Brooklyn	3
639	Somerset	Somerset	24
640	Adytum	Brooklyn	3
641	Copestone	New York	7
642	Knickerbocker	New York	8
643	Daniel Carpenter	New York	8
645	Riverhead	Riverhead	1
646	Red Jacket	Lockport	24
647	Mistletoe	Brooklyn	3
648	Centerville	North Syracuse	19
649	McClellan	Troupsburg	23
650	Amboy	Williamstown	19
651	True Craftsman's	New York	8
653	Mamaro	Portchester	9
654	Emanuel	New York	8
655	Bunting	New York	8
656	Euclid	Brooklyn	2
657	Livingston	New York	8
658	Morrisville	Morrisville	17
659	South Otselic	South Otselic	18
660	Rochester	Rochester	22
661	Beethoven	New York	28
662	Cambridge	Brooklyn	3
663	Middleburg	Middleburg	11

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
664	Amicable.....	Washington Mills	17
665	Macedon	Macedon	21
666	Dover	Dover Plains.....	9
667	Churchville.....	Churchville	22
669	Port Leyden	Port Leyden	16
670	Star.....	Petersburg.....	12
671	Wappinger's.....	Wappinger's Falls.....	9
672	Amenia	Amenia.....	9
673	Avoca	Avoca.....	23
674	Gratitude.....	Nassau	12
675	Yates.....	Lyndonville	24
676	Schuyler	Schuylersville	13
677	Remsen	Trenton	17
678	Seawanhaka	Brooklyn	2
679	Æonian	Oswego.....	19
680	Victor.....	Schaghticoke.....	12
681	Caroline	Slaterville Springs	20
682	Nunda Station.....	Dalton	22
684	Berne	East Berne.....	12
687	Oswegatchie	Fine	15
688	Depauville.....	Depauville.....	16
689	What Cheer	Norfolk	15
690	Republic	New York	8
691	Meriden	Islip	1
692	De Ruyter.....	De Ruyter.....	17
693	Kedemah.....	Cairo	11
694	Blazing Star	East Aurora	25
695	Alycane	Northport	1
696	Peacock	Mayville.....	26
697	Faxton	Utica	17
698	Herder.....	Greenpoint	28
699	Harmonie	Buffalo	25
700	Aquila	Hudson	12
701	Beacon Light.....	New Brighton.....	27
702	Marble	Tuckahoe	9
703	Gavel	New York	8
704	Tuscan	Brooklyn	2
705	Acacian	Ogdensburg	15
706	Cincinnatus	Cincinnatus.....	19
707	Mount Horeb.....	Mooers Forks	30
708	Kisco	Mount Kisco	9
709	Merchants'.....	Brooklyn	2
710	Ridgewood	Brooklyn	2
711	Standard	Monroe.....	10
712	Pelham	City Island	9
713	Social	Kendall	24

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
714	Wieland	New York	28
715	Iroquois	Essex	30
716	Hobasco	Ithaca	20
717	Orion	Brooklyn	3
718	Adonai	Highland	10
719	Acanthus	Brooklyn	3
720	Pisgah	Evansville	16
721	Jerusalem Temple	Cornwall	10
722	Germania of Rochester	Rochester	22
723	Rockland	Nyack	10
724	Ancient	New York	8
725	Southern Light	Breesport	20
726	Cautious	Georgetown	17
727	Charity	New York	8
728	Alma	New York	8
729	Anchor	College Point	1
730	New Hope	Schenectady	12
731	Sunnyside	Castleton	12
732	Ezel	Brooklyn	3
733	Bethel	New York	8
734	Veritas	New York	8
735	Uhland	New York	28
736	Nepperhan	Yonkers	9
737	Guttenburg	Albany	12
738	Mizpah	Newtown	1
739	Radiant	New York	8
740	Allemania	Brooklyn	28
741	Social Friendship	New Baltimore	11
742	Star of Cuba	New York	8
743	Maimonides	New York	8
744	Pentalpha	New York	8
745	Stuyvesant	New York	8
746	Roome	New York	8
747	Sanctorum	Brooklyn	3
748	Lincoln	New York	28
749	Fellowship	Rensselaer Falls	15
750	Shakespeare	New York	8
751	La Universal	Brooklyn	29
752	Naphtali	New York	8
753	Justice	New York	8
754	Noah	Altamont	12
755	Savona	Savona	23
756	Aurora Grata	Brooklyn	3
757	Silver	Silver Creek	26
758	Covenant	Brooklyn	3
759	Oatka	Scottsville	22

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
760	Klopstock	Stapleton, S. I	28
761	Maple Grove	Short Tract	23
763	Centennial	New York	8
764	Savannah	Savannah	21
765	Von Mensch	Brooklyn	28
766	Occidental	Buffalo	25
767	Dunkirk	Dunkirk	26
768	Sapphire	Camillus	19
769	Anthon	Brooklyn	2
770	Golden Rule	New York	8
771	Solon	New York	28
772	Rescue	Crown Point	30
774	Lansing	North Lansing	20
775	Mount Lebanon	Van Etten	20
776	Reliance	Brooklyn	2
777	Restoration	Woodhull	23
778	Livonia	Livonia	22
779	Clio	North Parma	22
780	Henry Renner	Limestone	26
781	Canaseraga	Canaseraga	23
782	Triune	Ponghkeepsie	9
784	King Hiram	Newfield	20
785	Niagara River	Niagara Falls	24
786	Italia	New York	29
787	Gasport	Gasport	24
788	Fortune	North Collins	25
789	White Face Mountain	Saranac Lake	15
790	Tahawus	Ausable Forks	30
791	Livingston Manor	Livingston Manor	10
792	Minerva	Brooklyn	3
793	Babylon	Babylon	1
794	Mount Defiance	Ticonderoga	30
795	Whitney's Point	Whitney's Point	18
796	Dolgeville	Dolgeville	14
797	Frank R. Lawrence	Rochester	22
798	Day Star	Brooklyn	3
799	Oriskany	Oriskany	17
800	Apawamis	Rye Neck	9
801	Sidney	Sidney	11
802	Onondaga	East Syracuse	19
803	Kedron	Bath Beach	3
804	Onesquethau	Coeymans	12
805	Cornithian Temple	Rochester	22
806	Matinecock	Oyster Bay	1
807	Mount Tabor	Hunter	11
	Olympia	Far Rockaway, L. I.	(U. D.)

No.	Lodge.	Location.	District.
	Uriel.....	Forest Port, Oneida Co..	(U. D.)
	Urania.....	Machias, Cattaraugus Co.	(U. D.)

LIST OF GRAND LODGES,

WITH NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES.

Name.	Grand Secretary.	Residence.
Alabama.....	Henry C. Armstrong.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George J. Roskrue.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
California.....	George Johnson.....	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Edward C. Parmelee.....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Delaware.....	Benjamin F. Bartram.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	Wm. R. Singleton.....	Washington.
Florida.....	Alfred J. Russell.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Andrew M. Wolihin.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	James H. Wickersham.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	Joseph S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Cedar Rapids.
Kansas.....	Matthew M. Miller.....	Clay Center.
Kentucky.....	Henry B. Grant.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	Richard Lambert.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Stephen Berry.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	Jefferson S. Conover.....	Cold Water.
Minnesota.....	Thomas Montgomery.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	Chauncey N. Noteware.....	Carson.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Thomas H. R. Redway.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	Alpheus A. Keen.....	Albuquerque.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	William H. Bain.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Frank J. Thompson.....	Fargo.
Ohio.....	J. H. Bromwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma Territory.....	James S. Hunt.....	Stillwater.
Oregon.....	Stephen F. Chadwick.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.

Name.	Grand Secretary.	Residence.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker	Providence.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	Charles T. McCoy.....	Aberdeen.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	William F. Swain	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Warren G. Reynolds	Burlington.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	George W. Atkinson	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	John W. Laffin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	William L. Kuykendall.....	Saratoga.
British Columbia	W. G. Quinlan.....	Victoria.
Canada	John J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Cuba	José F. Pelloñ	Havana.
Denmark	Rasmus O. Nielsen	Copenhagen.
Eclectic Union	Emil Wenz	Frankfort-on-Main.
England.....	Edward Letchworth.....	London.
Germany	D. Rabe.....	Berlin.
Hungary.....	Moritz Gelleri	Budapest.
Ireland	Arch. St. George, D. G. S.....	Dublin.
Manitoba	Wm. G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
New Brunswick	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray.....	Sydney.
Nova Scotia.....	William Ross.....	Halifax.
Peru	J. A. Ego Aguirre	Lima.
Porto Rico.....	Vicente Pagan.....	Mayaguez.
Prince Edward Island.....	B. Wilson Higgs.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Royal York	Karl A. Bouché.....	Berlin.
Saxony	F. G. Stübler	Dresden.
Scotland	D. Murray Lyon	Edinburgh.
South Australia	James H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
Tasmania	J. G. Steele.....	Hobart.
Three Globes.....	C. W. Linde.....	Berlin.
Victoria	T. H. Lempriere	Melbourne.
Zur Eintracht.....	Carl Nies.....	Worms.
Zur Sonne	Ludwig Albert Redlich.....	Bayreuth.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK NEAR
OTHER GRAND LODGES,

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Grand Lodge.	Name.	Location.
Kansas	Erasmus T. Carr	Leavenworth.
New Jersey	William S. Whitehead.....	Newark.

Grand Lodge.	Name.	Location.
Oregon	D. G. Clark	Albany.
Michigan	John W. Champlin	Grand Rapids.
Three Globes	A. Edouard F. Matzner	Berlin.
Louisiana	Samuel Manning Todd	New Orleans.
Wisconsin	Melvin L. Youngs	Milwaukee.
Montana	James R. Weston	Radersburg.
Utah	John S. Scott	Salt Lake City.
Alabama	Henry C. Tompkins	Union Springs.
Rhode Island	Henry W. Rugg	Providence.
Maryland	J. Morrison Harris	Baltimore.
Colorado	William N. Buyers	Denver.
Washington	Elwood Evans	Olympia.
Wyoming	Frederick E. Addoms	Cheyenne City.
Indiana	Alexander Thomas	Terre Haute.
New Brunswick	Benjamin Lester Peters	St. John.
Kentucky	John H. Leathers	Louisville.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.	Richmond.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
Nova Scotia	Wimburn Laurie	Halifax.
Quebec	Melbourne M. Tait	Montreal.
District of Columbia	John R. Thompson	Washington.
Cuba	Juan B. Hernandez	Havana.
Mississippi	P. M. Savery	Tupelo.
Manitoba	John W. Harris	Winnipeg.
Idaho	Charles Himrod	Boise City.
Saxony	Robert Richard Grahl	Dresden.
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
England	Brackstone Baker	Lee.
South Dakota	Charles T. McCoy	Aberdeen.
Eclectic Union	Wilhelm Ebeling	Frankfort-on-Main.
Arizona	Morris Goldwater	Prescott.
Missouri	Noah M. Given	Harrisonville.
Peru	J. A. Ego Aguirre	Lima.
Texas	Calvin W. Preston	Galveston.
Prince Edward Island	John G. J. Weldon	Charlottetown.
West Virginia	Forrest W. Brown	Charlestown.
Maine	Marquis F. King	Portland.
Porto Rico	Arturo Bravo	Mayaguez.
Arkansas	Benjamin F. Atkinson	Fort Smith.
Connecticut	John G. Root	Hartford.
Ohio	Barton Smith	Toledo.
Vermont	Frank Plumley	Northfield.
Georgia	Wm. Abram Love	Atlanta.
Illinois	Walter A. Stevens	Chicago.
New Mexico	Wm. M. Berger	Santa Fé.
Nebraska	Edward K. Valentine	West Point.

Grand Lodge.	Name.	Location.
Scotland	Charles Baxter	Edinburgh.
Zur Eintracht	_____	Landau.
Denmark	Jens Peter Aastrup	Copenhagen.
North Carolina	Arch. H. A. Williams	Oxford.
Nevada	Philip A. Doyle	Carson City.
North Dakota	Sylvester J. Hill	Fargo.
Minnesota	Jacob A. Kiester	Blue Earth City.
New Hampshire	John Pender	Portsmouth.
Ireland	Lord Muskerry	Drumcollogher.
Canada	J. Ross Robertson	Toronto.
Tasmania	Robert James Saddler	Hobart.
California	Wm. Larkin Woodrow	San José.
New South Wales	Charles F. Stokes	Sydney.
British Columbia	Morris Moss	Victoria.
Delaware	Wm. Stewart Allmond	Wilmington.
Hungary	Donat Zifferer	Vienna.
Zur Eintracht	Adam Heid	Friedberg.
Eclectic Union	Alexander Marc	Weisbaden.
Victoria	Isaac A. Isaac	Melbourne.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND
LODGE OF NEW YORK.

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Name.	Location.	Grand Lodge.
Daniel T. Walden	Brooklyn	Alabama.
Clinton F. Paige	Binghamton	New Jersey.
Charles Sackreuter	New York	Eclectic Union.
Daniel W. Talcott	Albany	Quebec.
Charles K. Hyde	New York	Rhode Island.
Joseph J. Couch	Brooklyn	Maryland.
George H. Raymond	New York	Colorado.
George Van Vliet	New York	Montana.
Mortimer C. Addoms	New York	Wyoming.
Isaac B. Conover	New York	Idaho.
Henry C. Banks	New York	Texas.
Robert Bonyng	New York	Nevada.
James Gibson	Salem	Scotland.
Joseph Short, Jr.	Brooklyn	Indiana.
L. Bradford Prince	Flushing	New Mexico.
Louis J. Belloni, Jr.	New York	Nova Scotia.
John L. Reid	New York	Michigan.
Frank A. Kirtland	Brooklyn	Utah.
John Hodge	Lockport	Mississippi.
Ralph E. Prime	Yonkers	Oregon.

Name.	Location.	Grand Lodge.
Sydney F. Walker.....	Brooklyn	Canada.
Millard Van Blaricom....	New York	Arizona.
Royal E. Deane.....	New York	New Hampshire.
Richard Gurney.....	Brooklyn	Vermont.
Antonio Gonzalez.....	Brooklyn ..	Cuba.
Peter M. W. Verhoeven..	New York	Prince Edward Island.
Frederick Smyth.....	New York	Ireland.
Genaro Fernandez.....	Brooklyn	Peru.
William Peterkin.....	New York	Delaware.
John C. Graves.....	Buffalo	Florida.
William A. Brodie.....	Geneseo.....	Kentucky.
John H. Cunningham ...	Utica.....	District of Columbia.
Herman Cantor.....	New York	Zur Eintracht.
John Stewart ...	New York	Missouri.
Frederick H. Wight. ...	Brooklyn	Wisconsin.
John R. Schlick.....	Brooklyn	Three Globes.
George H. Toop.....	New York	Porto Rico.
William H. Kennedy.....	New York	North Carolina.
Lewis H. Raymond.....	Brooklyn	Kansas.
Benjamin Flagler.....	Suspension Bridge.....	Ohio.
John Miller.....	Brooklyn	South Carolina.
Edward H. Warker.....	New York	Connecticut.
Elon G. Brown.....	Utica.....	Maine.
Washington E. Connor...	New York	England.
William J. McDonald....	New York	Illinois.
John G. Bogert.....	New York	Virginia.
Theodore A. Taylor.....	Brooklyn	Louisiana.
Alfred Taylor.....	New York	West Virginia.
Louis C. Waehner.....	New York	Tennessee.
William N. Penny.....	New York	South Dakota.
Oscar L. Eastman.....	Rondout.....	North Dakota.
William H. Corsa.....	New York	Georgia.
Edward M. L. Ehlers....	New York	Denmark.
William J. Beattie.....	Brooklyn	New Brunswick.
Herbert P. Dedrick.....	New York	California.
John S. Denton.....	Jamaica	Minnesota.
Thomas Bell.....	Brooklyn	British Columbia.
Thomas C. Cassidy.....	New York	Nebraska.
Charles T. McClenahan..	New York	New South Wales.
Frederick P. Morris....	Flushing	Arkansas.
William Johnston.....	New York	Tasmania.
Jerome E. Morse.....	Brooklyn	Victoria.
Robert Roberts.....	New York	Manitoba.
Godfrey F. Odendall ...	Stapleton	Saxony.
Arthur E. Sutherland ...	Rochester.....	Washington.

In continuation of the schedules (pp. 143-145, vol. i. of this History) of Grand Officers from 1781-1788, the following will supply the names and data to the year 1894:

Year.	Grand Master.	Deputy Grand Master.	Senior Grand Warden.
1888	Frank R. Lawrence.	John W. Vrooman.....	James Ten Eyck.....
1889	John W. Vrooman.....	William Sherer.....	James Ten Eyck.....
1890	John W. Vrooman.....	William Sherer.....	James Ten Eyck.....
1891	William Sherer.....	James Ten Eyck.....	John Hodge.....
1892	James Ten Eyck.....	Frederick A. Burnham..	John Hodge.....
1893	Frederick A. Burnham..	John Hodge.....	William A. Sutherland..

Year.	Junior Grand Warden.	Grand Treasurer.	Grand Secretary.
1888	John Hodge.....	Washington E. Connor..	Edward M. L. Ehlers....
1889	John Hodge.....	John J. Gorman.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers....
1890	John Hodge.....	John J. Gorman.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers....
1891	William A. Sutherland..	John J. Gorman.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers....
1892	William A. Sutherland..	John J. Gorman.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers....
1893	Charles E. Ide.....	John J. Gorman.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers....

The following statistics have been compiled by Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York:

GENERAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGE.	Date of Meeting.	No. Subordinates.	Membership.	Numerical Standing.	Subordinate Lodges.	
					Maximum Strength.	Minimum Strength.
Alabama.....	Dec. 6, 1892	356	11,178	23	148	9
Arizona.....	Nov. 15, 1892	11	492	49	79	19
Arkansas.....	Nov. 15, 1892	438	13,098	21	169	7
California.....	Oct. 11, 1892	250	16,767	15	450	14
Colorado.....	Sept. 20, 1892	82	6,174	29	557	18
Connecticut.....	Jan. 18, 1893	110	15,820	16	549	24
Delaware.....	Oct. 5, 1892	21	1,840	42	307	19
District of Columbia...	Nov. 9, 1892	23	4,520	34	546	55
Florida.....	Jan. 17, 1893	131	4,147	37	112	9
Georgia.....	Oct. 25, 1892	382	15,816	17	...	..
Idaho.....	Sept. 13, 1892	25	942	45	116	12
Illinois.....	Oct. 4, 1892	702	46,021	2	558	15
Indiana.....	May 24, 1892	470	25,376	8	340	12
Indian Territory.....	Aug. 16, 1892	48	2,017	41	77	15
Iowa.....	June 7, 1892	456	23,016	10	207	15
Kansas.....	Feb. 15, 1893	350	19,898	12	313	11
Kentucky.....	Oct. 18, 1892	452	17,206	14	356	9

GRAND LODGE.	Date of Meeting.	No. Subordinates.	Membersh.	Numerical Standing.	Subordinate Lodges.	
					Maximum Strength.	Minimum Strength.
Louisiana.....	Feb. 13, 1893	†120	†4,509	33	†208	12
Maine.....	May 3, 1892	191	21,177	11	335	28
Maryland.....	Nov. 15, 1892	92	6,080	31	244	14
Massachusetts.....	*	†226	†31,786	6	†432	†31
Michigan.....	Jan. 24, 1893	373	34,472	5	567	19
Minnesota.....	Jan. 11, 1893	194	13,444	20	601	15
Mississippi.....	Feb. 11, 1892	275	8,950	27	151	13
Missouri.....	Oct. 11, 1892	558	29,724	7	340	14
Montana.....	Sept. 21, 1892	34	2,179	40	202	17
Nebraska.....	June 15, 1892	202	10,239	25	251	19
Nevada.....	June 14, 1892	19	966	44	116	17
New Hampshire.....	May 18, 1892	78	8,631	28	303	19
New Jersey.....	Jan. 25, 1893	160	14,601	18	260	18
New York.....	June 7, 1892	723	80,623	1	595	12
New Mexico.....	Oct. 3, 1892	18	731	47	91	15
North Carolina.....	*	†265	†10,513	24	†111	†7
North Dakota.....	June 28, 1892	35	1,732	43	182	18
Ohio.....	Oct. 19, 1892	495	37,044	4	445	10
Oregon.....	June 15, 1892	88	4,166	36	170	12
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 27, 1892	408	44,026	3	400	28
Rhode Island.....	May 16, 1892	36	4,332	35	408	33
South Carolina.....	Dec. 13, 1892	185	6,082	30	140	7
South Dakota.....	June 14, 1892	81	3,725	39	200	15
Tennessee.....	Jan. 25, 1893	419	17,554	13	214	9
Texas.....	Dec. 6, 1892	553	24,128	9	238	9
Utah.....	Jan. 17, 1893	8	622	48	130	19
Vermont.....	June 15, 1892	101	8,976	26	268	33
Virginia.....	Dec. 6, 1892	247	11,424	22	262	9
Washington.....	June 14, 1892	71	4,091	38	228	12
West Virginia.....	Nov. 15, 1892	94	4,767	32	152	12
Wisconsin.....	June 14, 1892	222	14,498	19	313	9
Wyoming.....	Dec. 6, 1892	13	746	46	174	19
		10,891	690,937			
British Columbia.....	June 23, 1892	13	860		178	14
Canada.....	July 20, 1892	345	21,428		309	16
Manitoba.....	June 8, 1892	46	1,992		173	9
New Brunswick.....	Apr. 26, 1892	32	1,818		138	17
Nova Scotia.....	June 8, 1892	62	2,984		118	17
Prince Edward Island..	June 17, 1892	12	502		86	20
Quebec.....	Jan. 27, 1892	56	3,141		...	..
		566	32,725			
		11,457	723,662			

* No report.

† Latest Report.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.

	1890	1891	1892	1893
Number of Grand Lodges.....	56	56	56	56
Number of Subordinate Lodges.	10,817	11,029	11,216	11,457
Membership.....	648,361	670,170	697,848	723,662

The average membership of each Lodge in New York is 111.

The following table shows the Lodge with the largest membership in each Masonic district, location, and number of members, the number of Lodges and membership in each Masonic district, and a classification of the vote in the Grand Lodge on a call of Lodges, based upon the returns of 1892.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK—1892.

No. of District.	No. of Lodges.	LARGEST LODGE IN EACH MASONIC DISTRICT.				Members in each Masonic District.	GRAND LODGE VOTE.	
		Name.	No.	Location.	Mem-bera.		Metro-politan District.	Other Parts of the State.
1	17	Morton.....	63	Hempstead ...	143	1,711	.....	61
2	21	Corner Stone.....	367	Brooklyn	279	2,760	89	.....
3	32	Commonwealth.....	409	"	435	4,766	141	.....
4	24	Adelphi.....	23	New York City	258	2,802	93	.....
5	29	Mount Neboh.....	257	"	451	4,364	134	.....
6	27	Kane.....	454	"	428	3,691	112	.....
7	26	Pyramid.....	490	"	300	3,324	107	.....
8	24	True Craftsman's	651	"	229	2,818	92	.....
9	30	Hiawatha.....	434	Mount Vernon	152	2,539	.....	102
10	22	Kingston.....	10	Kingston	347	2,728	.....	89
11	23	Schoharie Valley.	491	Schoharie.....	135	1,872	.....	74
12	33	Apollo.....	13	Troy.....	495	5,218	.....	157
13	21	Warrensburg.....	425	Warrensburg..	175	1,857	.....	73
14	18	Ilion.....	591	Ilion.....	225	2,285	.....	74
15	27	Ogdensburg.....	128	Ogdensburg...	203	2,179	.....	93
16	20	Watertown.....	49	Watertown....	211	1,920	.....	69
17	25	Oriental.....	224	Utica.....	390	2,916	.....	99
18	30	Otseuingo.....	435	Binghamton...	437	2,918	.....	109
19	43	Syracuse.....	501	Syracuse.....	400	4,411	.....	162
20	29	Ivy.....	397	Elmira.....	302	2,597	.....	106
21	27	Canandaigua.....	294	Canandaigua..	200	2,233	.....	92
22	35	Genesee Falls....	507	Rochester.....	595	4,180	.....	146
23	30	Hornellsville.....	331	Hornellsville..	227	2,113	.....	100
24	16	Niagara.....	375	Lockport.....	220	1,526	.....	60
25	21	Washington.....	240	Buffalo.....	403	3,435	.....	103
26	20	Mount Moriah....	145	Jamestown	278	2,162	.....	75
27	4	Huguenot.....	381	Tottenville....	146	493	.....	15
28	28	King Solomon....	279	New York City	268	3,434	114	.....
29	7	Garibaldi.....	542	"	110	448	22	.....
30	14	Clinton.....	155	Plattsburg....	131	918	.....	44
	723					80,623	904	1,883
							37	45
							941	1,928

The aggregate vote in the Grand Lodge is 2,869.

The twelfth Masonic district is the largest in the State,

having an average of 158 members to each Lodge, and also the second largest Lodge.

The twenty-fifth Masonic district is to be credited with the largest average of membership to each Lodge, viz., 163.

The twenty-second Masonic district has the honor of having the largest Lodge in the State, but its average of membership to each Lodge is but 119.

The number of Masons in the Metropolitan district is 28,407; in the remaining portion of the State, 52,216.

The population of the State of New York is 5,997,853.

The ratio of Master Masons to population is 79.15.

The number of Royal Arch Masons is 16,182.

The ratio of Royal Arch Masons to Master Masons is 4.68.

The number of Cryptic Rite Masons is 2,997.

The number of Knights Templars is 8,663.

The chronological position of the Royal Arch is thus given by the well-known and careful English Masonic historian, Brother William James Hughan, as follows:

1. First reference to the Royal Arch is 1741.
2. First *printed* reference to the Royal Arch is 1744.
3. First notice by "Ancients," 1752.
4. Referred to in "Ahiman Rezon," 1756.
5. Oldest chapter (Philadelphia), 1758.
6. Earliest English records (York), 1762.
7. Royal Arch Minutes (London), 1796.

The Order of the Temple appears for the first time in America as within St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, Massachusetts, of date 1769, and it does not appear across the water until ten years later, 1779, at York. It is presumable that St. Andrew's Lodge received the Order through Army Lodges during the Revolution.

SCHEDULE OF GRAND OFFICERS OF THE PHILLIPS GRAND LODGE
FROM JUNE 6, 1849, TO 1859.

Isaac Phillips, Grand Master; Joseph Cuyler, Deputy Grand Master; Thomas D. James, Senior Grand Warden;

David Booth, Junior Grand Warden ; James Herring, Grand Secretary ; Frederick W. Herring, Assistant Grand Secretary ; John Horspool, Grand Treasurer ; John Coffin, Grand Chaplain ; John Mansfield, Grand Marshal ; John W. Huds- well, Grand Standard Bearer ; James Jenkinson, Grand Sword Bearer ; William H. Walling, Senior Grand Deacon ; Rudolph Aeby, Junior Grand Deacon ; William Boardman, Grand Pursuivant ; Greenfield Pote, Grand Tiler.

June 6, 1850, as before, except James Jenkinson, Senior Grand Warden ; Levi H. Willard, Junior Grand Warden ; Evan M. Johnson (additional), Grand Chaplain ; Daniel West, Grand Sword Bearer.

June 5, 1851, as before, except Oliver C. Denslow, Junior Grand Warden ; Edward Cook (additional), Grand Chaplain.

June 4, 1852, as before, except Mordecai Myers, Grand Master ; Nathaniel F. Waring, Deputy Grand Master ; Rudolph Aeby, Senior Grand Deacon ; John B. Willis, Junior Grand Deacon.

June 3, 1853, as before, except John Coffin, dropped as Grand Chaplain.

June 7, 1854, as before, except John Charles Allstad, Grand Pursuivant.

June 6, 1855, as before, except Conrad Bracker, Grand Pursuivant.

June 4, 1856, as before, except Andrew Demarest, Grand Chaplain ; William H. Skeats, Grand Pursuivant ; Evan M. Johnson, dropped as Grand Chaplain.

June 3, 1857, as before, except Nathaniel F. Waring, Grand Master ; James Jenkinson, Deputy Grand Master ; Oliver C. Denslow, Senior Grand Warden ; Henry F. Pelton, Junior Grand Warden ; William Rockwell, Grand Treasurer.

June 4, 1858, as before, except James Jenkinson, Grand Master ; John J. Crane, Deputy Grand Master.

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