

Frederick W. Hamillon

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE

OF

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

FOR THE YEAR

1915

M.W. MELVIN M. JOHNSON, GRAND MASTER R.W. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, GRAND SECRETARY

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATIONS
March 10; June 9; September 8; December 8 (Annual)

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

February 4, 17; March 13, 29; April 10; June 12, 24; July 17; October 19

STATED COMMUNICATION

DECEMBER 28, FEAST OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST BEING THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

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THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS
IN
MASSACHUSETTS
1916

Cambridge: Caustic-Claflin Company 32 Brattle Street

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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.



ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT SWAMPSCOTT.

FEBRUARY 4, A.L. 5915.

CONSTITUTION OF WAYFARERS LODGE.

A SPECIAL Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was held in the Town of Swampscott on Thursday, the fourth day of February, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915, for the purpose of constituting Wayfarers Lodge.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON .	•	•		Grand Master.
R.W.	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON				Deputy Grand Master.
"	HENRY G. JORDAN			. as	Senior Grand Warden.
"	THOMAS T. BOOTH				Junior Grand Warden.
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY .				Grand Treasurer.
"	FBANK VOGEL				Recording Grand Secretary.
"	GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.				D.D.G. Master, Dist. No. 8.

R.W.	WILLIAM PARSONS 3D	D.D.G. Master, Dist. No. 9.
	HARRY E. PERKINS	
W.	REV. R. PERRY BUSH	Grand Chaplain.
"	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON	Grand Marshal.
	ROBERT G. WILSON	
"	Howard M. North	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	FRED M. BLANCHARD	Senior Grand Steward.
"	JACOB MILCH	
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER	Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at 7.45 o'clock P.M. in an ante-room of the Lodge-room. The Grand Master was waited upon by the Brethren designated as Master and Wardens of the new Lodge, who informed him that the petitioners to whom a Charter had been granted under the name of Wayfarers Lodge were assembled and desired that the Lodge might be duly constituted. The Grand Master responded that he would immediately proceed with the ceremony.

A procession of the Grand Lodge was formed and conducted into the Lodge-room. Thereupon the M.W. Grand Master constituted Wayfarers Lodge with the forms and ceremonies prescribed by the ritual, the music being rendered by the Weber Quartet. The Grand Marshal was then directed to proclaim that the Lodge had been regularly constituted and duly registered in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

A Committee now reported that the Master elect was qualified to preside and the ceremony of installation followed. The M.W. Grand Master installed the Master. The Senior Warden was installed by the Acting Senior Grand Warden: the Junior Warden was installed by the Junior Grand Warden, the Treasurer by the Grand Treasurer, and the Recording Grand Secretary installed the Secretary. The appointments were then announced, and the remaining officers were installed by the Deputy Grand The Grand Marshal made his procla-Master. mation that the officers of Wayfarers Lodge were now regularly installed and the Lodge prepared to act upon any business that may legally come before it.

A brief, inspiring address was made by the Grand Master, which was enthusiastically applauded, after which the Grand Lodge returned to the place of assembling and was closed in AMPLE FORM at 9.35 o'clock P.M.

A true abstract of the Record.

ATTEST:

FRANK VOGEL,
Recording Grand Secretary, pro tempore.

The Grand Lodge was received at the railroad station by a committee and conveyed in automobiles to the place of meeting. A large attendance from neighboring Lodges was present. After the exercises a sumptuous collation was served in the lower hall, and before the Grand Lodge was escorted to the train a flashlight photograph of the whole assembly was taken in the Lodge-room.

The first organization of the Lodge under the Charter is as follows:

W. EDWARD G. BROWN .							Master.
CLARENCE E. CAHILL .							Senior Warden.
HERBERT A. WOOFTER.							Junior Warden.
WALTER W. JOHNSON							Treasurer.
WILBUR L. WOODBURY							Secretary.
HAROLD W. LOKER							Chaplain.
Lyman R. Stanley .							Marshal.
CLARENCE B. HUMPHRE	Y						Senior Deacon.
FRANK A. BUCKNAM .							Junior Deacon.
C. EDWARD NEWHALL .							Senior Steward.
EGBERT H. BALLARD .							Junior Steward.
HARRY B. THOMAS							Inside Sentinel.
DANIEL F. KNOWLTON							Tyler.

The names of the Charter members are as follows:

Walter W. Johnson.
Joseph M. Bassett.
Harry R. Stanbon.
Fred A. Trafton.

Walter L. Browne.
John J. Blaney.
Clarence B. Humphrey.
Frank W. Kimball.

Daniel F. Knowlton.
Bertram C. Melzard.
Clarence E. Cahill.
Herbert A. Woofter.
Clarence H. Conner.
Frank A. Bucknam.
Fred L. Tarr.
Nathaniel R. Martin.
Harold W. Loker.
Edward G. Brown.
John L. H. Greeley.
Wilbur L. Woodbury.
Amos H. Humphrey.
Addison P. Parker.

Gilbert L. Pitman.
A. J. Johnson.
Arthur W. Lonoal.
Walter A. Davis.
John R. Honors.
Charles E. Rolfe.
Frank E. Falkins.
George T. Till.
Ralph E. Bicknell.
Frank H. Gage.
Lyman R. Stanley.
C. Edward Newhall.
George E. Smith.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT CHESTER.

FEBRUARY 17, A.L. 5915.

CONSTITUTION OF FEDERAL LODGE.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS was held in the Town of Chester on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of February, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915, for the purpose of constituting Federal Lodge.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON					Grand Master.
R.W.	FREDERICK W. HAMILTO	N				Deputy Grand Master.
"	GEORGE C. THACHER					Senior Grand Warden.
"	THOMAS T. BOOTH .					Junior Grand Warden.
M.W.	JOHN ALBERT BLAKE.					Past Grand Master.
R.W.	CHARLES C. SPELLMAN.					Past Grand Warden.
"	EDWIN A. BLODGETT					** **
"	CLARENCE A. BRODEUR					
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY					Grand Treasurer.
"	FRANK VOGEL					Recording Grand Secretary.
"	JAMES B. PAIGE					D.D.G. Master, Dist. No. 17.
"	CHAUNCEY E. PECK .					
"	GURDON W. GORDON.			. 0	18	Senior Grand Deacon.

W.	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON	Grand Marshal.
"	HOWARD M. NORTH as	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	EDWIN L. DAVIS as	Senior Grand Steward.
"	EUGENE L. SHELDON as	Junior Grand Steward.
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER	Grand Tyler.
M.W.	EDGAR H. PARKMAN	Past G.M. of Connecticut.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at fifteen minutes after seven o'clock P.M. in the Lodge-room of the new Lodge. Upon the request of the Master and Wardens of the Lodge for its Constitution, the Grand Master ordered a procession to be formed, which he invited M.W. Edgar H. Parkman, Past Grand Master of Connecticut, who had just arrived, to join, and the Grand Lodge entered the upper hall where the members of the Lodge and visiting Brethren were assembled. The Grand Officers assumed their stations, and the ceremony proceeded after the established order. The Grand Marshal then proclaimed Federal Lodge regularly constituted and duly registered in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The installation of officers followed, the Master elect being installed by the M.W. Grand Master, and the Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, and Secretary being installed by the corresponding officers of the Grand

Lodge. The appointed officers were installed by the R.W. Deputy Grand Master. The regular proclamation was made by the Grand Marshal. Vocal music was rendered by Brother Rivenburg and the following was sung by all present as introductory to the installation of the officers:

I.

Behold! how pleasant and how good,
For Brethren such as we,
Of the Accepted Brotherhood,
To dwell in unity.

II.

'T is like the oil on Aaron's head,
Which to his feet distils;
Like Hermon's dew, so richly shed
On Zion's sacred hills.

III.

For there the Lord of light and love
A blessing sent with power;
O may we all this blessing prove,
E'en life for evermore.

1V.

On Friendship's altar rising here, Our hands now plighted be, To live in love, with hearts sincere, In peace and unity. At the close of the installation all present joined in singing the following:

T.

Thou! who art God alone,
Accept before Thy Throne
Our fervent prayer!
To fill with light and grace
This House, Thy dwelling-place.
And bless Thy chosen race,
O God! draw near!

11.

As through the universe
All nature's works diverse,
Thy praise accord;
Let Faith upon us shine,
Let Charity combine
With Hope, to make us Thine,
Jehovah, Lord!

III.

Spirit of Truth and Love!
Descending from above,
Our hearts inflame;
Till Masonry's control
Shall build in one the whole,
A Temple of the soul,
To Thy great Name!

The ceremony was profoundly historical, the M.W. Grand Master linking the new and present Federal Lodge with the old original by the happy recalling of coincidences. The original square and compasses of the old Federal Lodge.

which had been presented by the relative of a Brother, were placed in the custody of the Master with appropriate remarks by the Grand Master. He also decorated the Master, Senior, and Junior Wardens respectively with the Price medal, and in the course of his historic address displayed the original Dispensation and the copy of the records of the original Federal Lodge. He said in part,

UNITED LODGE.

The first Masonic meeting ever held in Chester, the actual date of which can be definitely established, was an informal meeting of Masons from Russell, Huntington, and Chester held at Chester, May 31, 1864, to consult concerning the formation of a new Masonic Lodge for the better accommodation of the Masons in said towns. Rev. Joseph Hutchinson of Russell was chosen President and D. B. Judd of Chester was chosen as Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to carry out the general design of the Brethren present in such preliminary steps as should be deemed advisable, and it was voted that the name of the new Lodge should be "United Lodge." On motion, the meeting adjourned to Huntington, Mass., June 11, 1864. At this latter date the committee previously chosen were authorized to prepare a petition to be presented to

Mount Moriah Lodge asking consent for the establishment of a new Lodge at Huntington, and to obtain signatures to said petition and take proper action concerning securing a hall. Rev. Brother Hutchinson, of Russell, was chosen by acclamation as the first Master; Bro. Benjamin F. Field, of Chester, was chosen as Senior Warden, and Bro. E. H. Lathrop, of Huntington, as Junior Warden. They met again on July 9, 1864, and again on November 10th of the same year. The records of this last named meeting begin as follows:

"After a long interregnum a call was issued by the W.M., summoning the Brethren to meet at Huntington at 7½ P.M. November 10th. For months we had waited and waited for our Dispensation from the Grand Master. At length, wearied by what seemed to us an unnecessarily long delay, a letter was sent to the Grand Master enquiring the Why & the Wherefore. By return mail came a reply that a "Dispensation" had been issued and forwarded to us, bearing date: July 20th, 1864 — A.L. 5864. On being assured that no such Dispensation had ever reached us, a new "Dispensation" bearing Date September 1st, 1864 — A.L. 5864 was sent us. Under this Dispensation the M.W. Bro. J. Hutchinson summoned us to convene and prepare for action."

The Grand Master's Address on December 27, 1864, states that on July 14th of that year he granted a Dispensation to United Lodge of Huntington, eighteen Brethren being named therein. This original Dispensation I herewith exhibit. (1864 Mass. 88.) It seems that this Dispensation by a mistake was missent (1864 Mass. 108). A new Dispensation was issued under date of September 4,

1864, and that also I herewith exhibit for your information. Under this Dispensation the Brethren held their first regular communication on November 22, 1864, at which an application was received. On December 13, 1864. By-laws were adopted. From then on, meetings were held regularly until March 15, 1865, when all the Lodge property was destroyed by fire. An Emergent Communication held on March 21, 1865, concluded that the loss to the Lodge amounted to \$350. Mount Moriah Lodge, of Westfield, kindly offered the use of its hall and regalia. The Brethren became discouraged, but nevertheless continued to hold meetings, that of May, 1865, being held in the office of the Junior Warden. In June they met and worked on the 16th in the quarters of Mount Moriah Lodge, of Westfield. No meeting was then held until September 5, 1865, when they again met in the office of Bro. E. H. Lathrop. Junior Warden, in Huntington. The Lodge was found to be in debt \$167.78, and the question of discontinuing the Lodge was discussed, but the sentiment at the time was in favor of going forward. Apparently, however. further meeting was held. November 9, 1865, the Records and Proceedings of the Lodge, together with the Dispensation, were returned to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, who stated in his Address that, "United Lodge at Huntington, having lost their all by fire,

are discouraged, and will probably return their Dispensation" (1865 Mass. 37). The District Deputy Grand Master in his report to the Grand Master for the year 1865 states as follows: "United Lodge, which has been under Dispensation at Huntington, had its Lodge-room and entire contents burned early in the year, and after careful consideration, decided, in view of the circumstances, several changes having taken place since the Dispensation was issued, — that it was not advisable to go on, and so returned its Dispensation." (1865 Mass. 77). Seven candidates received their degrees during Dispensation, one was rejected, and the application of one was returned for lack of release from another Lodge. The only candidate from Chester who received his Degrees was Bro. B. B. Eastman, a mechanic. I am unable to learn how many of the Brethren named in the Dispensation were residents of Chester, but have brought Brother Eastman's original application, the two Dispensations, the records of the Lodge while under Dispensation, and its By-laws, for their historical interest upon this occasion. This was United Lodge.

Now of the old Federal Lodge, from which you have derived your name, we find the following records:

FEDERAL LODGE.

December 10, 1792, it was voted in Grand Lodge "That the prayer of the petition of Brothers David Scott, William Toogood and others, for a charter to hold a Lodge in Blanford by the name of Federal Lodge, be granted."

June 9, 1794, a letter was read in Grand Lodge from "William Siser, Master, and Justus Ashman, Senior Warden, of Federal Lodge in Blanford, praying for liberty to hold the said Lodge alternately at Chester and Blanford; convinced that the same would operate to the good of Masonry in general." The Grand Lodge then voted that the request of Justus Ashman and William Siser be granted.

In 1796, Samuel Bradford took his seat in Grand Lodge as proxy for Federal Lodge of Blanford.

In 1804, when the Lodges were placed in Districts, Federal Lodge was put in the seventh with Republican, Harmony, Jerusalem, and Pacific Lodges.

September 14, 1807, Federal Lodge, at Blanford, prayed for a remission of past arrears for reasons assigned in their petition. It was referred to a committee who reported that \$66.00 be remitted to Federal Lodge.

The same evening, R.W. Henry Fowle was admitted into Grand Lodge as proxy for Federal Lodge.

Federal Lodge is recorded as represented in Grand Lodge March 14, 1808, June 13, 1808, September 12, 1808, September 11, 1809, December 10, 1810. September 9, 1811, R.W. Thomas Jackson became proxy for Federal Lodge and was present September 9, also December 9, 1811, June 8, 1812, March 8, 1813, June 10, 1813, and December 13, 1813.

In 1835, when the Lodges were redistricted, Federal Lodge, of Blanford, was omitted as were 20 other Lodges, the number being reduced from 85 to 64.

After the proclamation by the Grand Marshal, the Grand Lodge retired to the place of opening, and was closed in AMPLE FORM at nine o'clock P.M.

A true abstract of the Record.

ATTEST:

FRANK VOGEL.

Recording Grand Secretary, pro tempore.

The organization of the Lodge for the first term under the Charter is as follows:

WOR. RICHARD H. C	00K.							Master.
FRANK FAY .								Senior Warden.
HARRY E. WII	LLCUT	r.						Junior Warden.
OSCAR J. SHE	PARDS	ON.						Treasurer.
LIVINGSTON N.	. Smi	TH.						Secretary.
James H. Kee	FE .							Chaplain.
GEORGE H. LEI	KAM							Marshal.
WILLIAM H. S	BANDE	B80	N.					Senior Deacon.
CHARLES F. P	ease							Junior Deacon.
THOMAS ROSE								Senior Steward.
John E. Coon	EY .							Junior Steward.
SILAS P. MORI	BOW.							Tyler.
FRED A. MOU	LTON							Inside Sentinel.
CHARLES H. E	31668				•			Organist.

The names of the Charter members are as follows:

Richard H. Cook.
Frank Fay.
Harry E. Willcutt.
Oscar J. Shepardson.
Clarence H. Rivenburg.
William H. Sanderson.
George H. Leikam.
George Knowles.
John H. Ranville.
M. Weld Terrill.
Charles F. Pease.
James H. Keefe.
Thomas Rose.

Homer H. Smith.
John E. Cooney.
Charles H. Biggs.
Clayton B. Cone.
Thomas Smithies.
Lynn J. Pomeroy.
Felton E. Hopkins.
J. Worcester Cooper.
Norman Shannon.
Charles H. Knox.
Clayton B. Smith.
Fred A. Moulton.
Charles L. Whitney.

The Grand Lodge was met by a committee at the railroad station and escorted to the Riverside Hotel, where suitable accommodations were provided for all. After the official program of Constitution was finished the Lodge closed, the members of Federal Lodge and of the Grand Lodge reassembled informally, and addresses were made, R.W. Gurdon W. Gordon, District Deputy Grand Master of the 18th District officiating as toastmaster. Brief speeches were made by R.W. F. W. Hamilton, Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Charles C. Spellman, Past Junior Grand Warden, M.W. John Albert Blake, Past Grand Master, R.W. George C.

Thacher, Senior Grand Warden, R.W. Thomas T. Booth, Junior Grand Warden, and M.W. Melvin M. Johnson, Grand Master.

Thereupon the Brethren marched to the Congregational Church parlors, where a most sumptuous, good old New England banquet with pies, doughnuts, and all the "fixin's" such as mother used to make was served by the ladies.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

MARCH 10, A.L. 5915.

A QUARTERLY Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was held in the Masonic Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, the tenth day of March, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON Grand Master.
R.W.	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON Deputy Grand Master.
"	GEORGE C. THACHER Senior Grand Warden.
"	THOMAS T. BOOTH Junior Grand Warden.
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY Grand Treasurer.
"	FRANK VOGEL Rec. Grand Sec. pro tem.
W.	REV. EDWARD A. HORTON Grand Chaplain.
"	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON Grand Marshal.
"	FREDERIC L. PUTNAM Grand Lecturer.
"	EDWIN L. DAVIS Grand Lecturer.
"	ROBERT G. WILSON Senior Grand Deacon.
"	FRED M. BLANCHARD Junior Grand Deacon.
"	HOWARD M. NORTH Senior Grand Steward.
"	THOMAS H. NICKERSON Junior Grand Steward.
"	JACOB MILCH Junior Grand Steward.
"	WILLIS W. STOVER Grand Sword-Bearer.
"	THOMAS JACKSON Grand Standard-Bearer.
"	OSGOOD PLUMMER Grand Pursuivant.
"	WILLIAM H. GERRISH Grand Organist.
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER Grand Tyler.
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w.	GEORGE H. GRAVES .				of Auditing Committee.
"	OSCAR F. ALLEN				of Auditing Committee.
					of Commissioners of Trials.
R.W.	ROSCOE E. LEARNED .	•	•		of Com. on Charters and By- laws.
"	HORACE S. BACON	•	٠	•	of Com. on Curiosities of the Craft.

D. EDWARD MILLER of Board of Masonic Relief.

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" " 31.

" " 32.

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33.

GEORGE B. LUTHER

JOHN C. MAKEPEACE

HENRY B. HART

DAN J. KIMPTON

"

"

"

"

PERMANENT MEMBERS PRESENT:

M.W	EDWIN B. HOLMES	Past	Grand I	Master.	
"	CHARLES T. GALLAGHER	"	"	"	
"	JOHN ALBERT BLAKE	"	"	"	
"	DANA J. FLANDERS	"	"	"	
"	EVERETT C. BENTON	"	"	"	
R.W.	ALBERT L. HARWOOD	Past	Deputy	Grand M	faster.
"	J. GILMAN WAITE	"	i. ·	"	"
"	WILLIAM H. EMERSON	"	"	"	"
"	Louis C. Southard	"	"	"	"
"	WILLIAM H. L. ODELL	"	"	"	"
. "	WILLIAM H. RIDER	46 -	"	"	"
"	EDWIN A. BLODGETT	"	"	"	"
"	HERBERT E. FLETCHER	"	"	"	"
"	JAMES M. GLEASON	Past	Grand	Warden	
"	CHARLES I. LITCHFIELD	"	"	"	
"	GEORGE W. BISHOP	"	"	"	
"	ELIAS P. MORTON	"	4.6	"	
"	JOHN A. McKIM	"	"	6.6	
"	WILLIAM F. DAVIS	"	"	"	
"	FRANK W. MEAD	"	"	"	
"	EDWARD G. GRAVES	"	"	"	
"	WILLIAM M. BELCHER	"	"	"	
"	CLARENCE A. BRODEUR	"	"	"	
"	SAMUEL HAUSER	"	"	"	
"	HARRY P. BALLARD	"	"	"	
"	LEON M. ABBOTT	"	"	"	
"	CHAUNCEY E. PECK	"	"	"	
"	WILLIAM H. H. SOULE	"	"	"	
"	HENRY G. JORDAN	"	"	"	
"	CHARLES S. ROBERTSON	"	"		
"	HENRY J. MILLS	"	"	"	
"	CHARLES E. PHIPPS	"	"	"	
"	HENRY S. ROWE	"	"	"	
"	EUGENE C. UPTON	"	4.6	"	
"	DAVID K. REMINGTON	"	"	"	
"	WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE	"	4.6	"	
"	ALBRO A. OSGOOD	"	"	"	
"	OLIVER A. ROBERTS	"	"	"	

R.W. WALTER F. MEDDING Past Grand Warden.

'' CHABLES S. PROCTOR. '' '' ''

LODGES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES:

ABERDOUR H	Henry M. Nourse	Proxy.
	A. Simpson Lyle	•
· ·	William D. Sanford	•
	Beorge W. Boland	
	H. Stanley Wood	
	Samuel Meadows	
	Herbert F. Sawyer	
	Beorge P. Coolidge	
	George W. Cokell	
	Frederick A. West	
	William H. Walker	
	Charles L. Hills	
	Harry H. Sumner	
	Harry G. Pollard	
	William H. Morlock	
	Charles H. Cleaves	
	Herbert F. Knowlton	
	Edward M. Law	
	Louis A. Rogers	
	William C. Mellish	
	William C. Howe	
ATHOL	Andrew J. Wall	Senior Warden.
	Frederick A. Watson	
V	William H. Bennett	Proxy.
BAALBEC R	Roy W. Pigeon	Master.
E	Edward E. Lyon	Senior Warden.
	Edward G. Graves	
BAY STATE I	Luey E. Billings	Master.
BELCHER F		
BELMONT F	Frederic S. Pry	
	Frederick C. Grant	
	Albert P. Wadleigh	
	Irving G. Findlay	
BETHESDA (CHILE) . A	Alfred R. Shrigley	Proxv.
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Beth-Horon	Fred B. Richardson	Magter
BETH-HORON	Fred M. Goodwin	
	Frederick A. Leavitt	
	J. Everett Brown	
BLUE HILL		Junior Warden.
BLUE HILL	•	Proxy.
Paramin		Master.
Brigham		
BRISTOL	Harrison E. Evans	
	Fred A. Keniston	
CHARITY		
	George R. Libby Walter H. Lerned, Jr	Junior Warden.
Consequent II Process		Senior Warden.
CHARLES H. TITUS		
CHARLES W. MOORE .	Osgood T. Dean	
CHARLES W. MOORE .	Elbert G. Brigham Carl B. Joel	
Cochichewick	George H. Perkins	
COLUMBIAN	Howard M. Fletcher	
	Franklin C. Jillson	
_	Elmer C. Read	
CONSTELLATION	William F. Whitman	
CONVERSE		
	Charles M. Proctor	
_	Alton W. Eldredge	
CORINTHIAN	John G. Watson	
	Nathaniel P. How	
	Robert J. Stevenson	
Corner-Stone	Frank C. Woodward	
	Willard Baker	
DALHOUSIE	Frederick S. Fairchild	
		Junior Warden.
		Proxy.
DAMASCUS	Frank E. Swain	
	William A. Childs	
DAY SPRING	Eugene R. Cook	
	Robert E. Shaw	
		Junior Warden.
DELTA	Walter J. Harrison	
	Henry D. Higgins	
	William L. Maxfield	Proxy.

DEWITT CLINTON	George W. Starbuck	Master.
	Lewis J. Whitney	
	Roy B. Gibbs	
DORCHESTER	William B. Rand	Master.
	George M. Rogers	
DORIC	Erwin B. Woodbury	Master.
ELEUSIS, LODGE OF .	William J. J. Garrity	Master.
ELIOT	John F. Hargraves	
	Lawson W. Oakes	Junior Warden.
	Henry B. Prescott	
ESOTERIC	Charles E. Davis	
	James P. Smith	Senior Warden.
	Ralph L. Hartwell	
Essex	Fred A. Norton	
EUREKA	Henry S. Foster	
	Daniel W. Baker	
EZEKIEL BATES	George B. Clements	Master.
	Howard E. White	
FAITH	Francis G. Hanson	
	Ralph C. Small	
FRANKLIN	Walter W. True	Senior Warden.
	John H. C. Hadley	Proxy.
FRATERNAL	Charles E. Smith	Junior Warden.
	Edward L. Chase	
FRATERNITY		
	Dwight L. Woodbury	Junior Warden.
FRIENDSHIP		Master.
	Edward H. Romain	
GATE OF THE TEMPLE	Theodore L. Kelly	
GEORGE H. TABER	Isaac N. Babbitt	Master.
	· ·	Senior Warden.
GERMANIA		Master.
	Leopold Robinson	
	Julius Kreidel	Junior Warden.
GOLDEN FLEECE	Elmer B. Dyer	Master.
	Fred A. Trafton	
	Arthur E. Harriman	Junior Warden.
	G. Sidney Macfarlane	
GOLDEN RULE	Forrest A. Seavey	
	Elmer C. Richardson	Proxy.

GOOD SAMARITAN	Robert S. Burgess	. Junior Warden.
GRANITE	Robert G. McKaig	. Senior Warden.
	Robert L. Metcalf	. Junior Warden.
GRECIAN	Charles H. Littlefield	. Proxy.
HAMMATT	Ira P. Smith	. Proxy.
HAMPDEN	Charles F. Hunt	. Master.
	John A. Webster	. Senior Warden.
HAYDEN	Harold Chesson	. Master.
HENRY PRICE	John E. Heath	. Master.
	Walter H. Cox	. Senior Warden.
	Hugh S. Urquhart	
•	Frank T. Barron	. Proxy.
HIRAM	Charles A. Thomas	. Master.
	Edward N. Lacey	. Senior Warden.
Норе		
HOWARD	Freeman C. Bartlett	. Master.
	Samuel D. Kelley	
	Joshua E. Howes	
HUELEN		
HYDE PARK	Franklin C. Graham	. Proxy.
	Arthur L. Lanckton	
ISAAC PARKER	Winthrop N. Crocker	
	Hiram E. Tuttle	
	Leo A. Wells	
JERUSALEM	John A. Crosier	Master.
JOHN ABBOT	Frank L. Morse	
	Eben F. Hersey	. Junior Warden.
JOHN CUTLER	Frederick O. Baker	
	John A. Radeliffe	
JOHN T. HEARD	George E. Hodgkins	
	James S. Robinson	
JOHN WARREN		
Joseph Warren		
	Frank D. Heath	
	Joseph P. Arnold	
	Charles G. Cutter	•
Joseph Webb	William A. Rodday	
	William F. Pinkham	
•	Guy H. Holliday	
KILWINNING	Donald M. Cameron	. Master.

		_
	William O. Richardson	
	Clifford H. Macomber	
	Fred H. Dearborn	
KING PHILIP	J. Arthur Childs	
	William B. Howard	
	James H. Wood	
	Robert N. Hathaway	•
King Solomon's	DeMelle C. Gary	
	Edgar W. Evans	
	Edward E. H. Souther	
LAFAYETTE (ROXBURY)	Louis A. Anderson	
	Daniel R. Knight	
	Frank Vogel	
	Howard K. Preston	
MACEDONIAN	Edward F. W. Bartol	
	Charles F. Spargo	Junior Warden.
	Lincoln Bryant	Proxy.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD.	Norman Johnson	Master.
MASSACHUSETTS	James G. Brown	Master.
	Arthur N. Dodge	Senior Warden.
MAY FLOWER	John G. Paun	Junior Warden.
MECHANICS'	William A. Burnham	Master.
	Walter H. Ray, Jr	Senior Warden.
MERIDIAN	William A. Laughton	Master.
•	Francis S. Cutting	Senior Warden.
	Ernest C. Bragdon	
MERIDIAN SUN	Allen B. Ward	
	Ethan A. Harwood	
	Sumner Holmes	Proxy.
MERRIMACK	George F. Ridgway	-
MIDDLESEX	Mack B. Furber	Master.
	Myron W. Grand	
MIZPAH	Herbert M. Chase	
	Frank H. Hilton	
	Frederick W. Turner	
MONITOR	Louis A. Phillips	
	Arthur L. Stone	
	Frank W. Ward	
	Fred M. Sampson	
	mi vampovi	

MONTGOMERY	Frank L. Wright	Master.
	Edward S. Adams	Junior Warden.
MORNING STAR	Thomas E. Babb Jr	Master.
	Osgood Plummer	Proxy.
MORNING SUN	Edgar Jones	Master.
MOSAIC	Charles H. Ingalls	Master.
MOUNTAIN	Joseph E. Perry	Proxy.
MOUNT CARMEL	William E. Dorman	
	Henry L. Wood	Senior Warden.
	Walter H. Macomber	
MOUNT HERMON	Kenneth Hutchings	Senior Warden.
	Burton G. Ellis	
	Lorenzo L. Green	Proxy.
MOUNT HOLLIS	Clayton T. Joslyn	Master.
MOUNT HOPE	William Jackson	Master.
MOUNT HOREB (HAR-		
WICH)	John P. Nickerson	Master.
MOUNT HOREB (Wo-		
BURN)	John H. Sweetser	Senior Warden.
	Frank G. Richardson	Proxy.
MOUNT LEBANON	Everett W. Crawford	Senior Warden.
	Frank A. North	Junior Warden.
	Warren B. Ellis	Proxy.
MOUNT MORIAH	Nelson B. Richardson	Master.
	Clarence A. Brodeur	Senior Warden.
MOUNT OLIVET	Irving R. Heath	Senior Warden.
	Frederick R. Foster	
•	Otis B. Oakman	Proxy.
MOUNT TABOR	Henry E. W. Bean	Senior Warden.
MOUNT VERNON	Edward B. Wentworth	Master.
	George A. Chisholm	Senior Warden.
	Harrison R. Medding	
MUMFORD RIVER	Walter B. Pine	Master.
	Gilbert N. Rowley	Senior Warden.
	Charles E. Wilson	
NABBAGANSETT	George H. Hicks	
•	William S. Ashton	
NORFOLK	Clifford M. Locke	Senior Warden.
	Walter L. Clark	

North Star	Errol W. Fiske	Master.
	Clarence E. Greenwood	Proxy.
OLD COLONY	Alexander W. Rich	Master.
	Thomas M. Ware Jr	Junior Warden.
OLIVE BRANCH	Fred H. Rice	Proxy.
Orange	Frank A. Howe	Master.
ORPHAN'S HOPE	George F. Farrar	Master.
	Charles H. Chubbuck Jr	Junior Warden.
	Charles W. Dunbar	Proxy.
PACIFIC	George H. Chapman	Master.
PALESTINE	Fred M. Burden	
	John R. Dexter	Senior Warden.
PAUL DEAN	William E. Goward	Master.
	John M. Smith	Senior Warden.
	William H. Clements	Junior Warden.
PAUL REVERE	Albert C. MacGregory	Master.
	John M. Mosher	Senior Warden.
	Walter E. Johnson	Proxy.
PENTUCKET	Robert A. Kennedy	* .
	Harry C. Edmands	
12400002112	George H. Dale	Proxy.
PHILANTHROPIC		Master.
PHOENIX		Master.
PLYMOUTH		Master.
I DI MOCINI	Henry H. Litchfield	
Prospect		•
TRUSPECT		Junior Warden.
PUBITAN		Proxy.
		Master.
PUTNAM		
D	George M. Patterson Bismark Ladeur	
PYTHAGOREAN		
QUABOAG	William E. Nichols	
QUINEBAUG		Master.
_	A. Marcy Bartholomew	
Quinsigamond		Senior Warden.
RABBONI	Charles 8. Winne	
	J. Rudolph Bartlett	
REPUBLICAN	D. Rollin Alvord	
	Theodore C. Forbes	Senior Warden.

REVERE ,	William W. Brooks Master. Winfield C. Towne Junior Warden. George F. Wright Proxy.
RISING STAR	
RISING STAR	Edgar A. Marden Senior Warden.
ROBERT LASH	Clarence A. Warren Senior Warden.
ROSWELL LEE	
	Lewis S. Nash Senior Warden.
	Dwight H. Keyes Junior Warden.
RUFUS PUTNAM	Frederick W. Moody Senior Warden.
	Maurice Menger Junior Warden.
RURAL	H. Everett Crane Master.
SAGGAHEW	Benjamin B. Gilman Proxy.
ST. ANDREW, LODGE OF	Wellington Wells Master.
	Herbert Austin Senior Warden.
	Charles H. Parker Junior Warden.
SAINT GEORGE	A. Everett Cushing Master.
	Edward A. Keith Junior Warden.
St. John's (Boston)	Walter F. W. Taber Master.
	Chester C. Whitney Senior Warden.
	Guy C. Willis Junior Warden.
St. John's (New-	·
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton Proxy.
BURYPORT) St. Mark's	Benjamin J. Warton Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr Senior Warden.
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master.
BURYPORT) St. MARK'S St. MARTIN'S	Benjamin J. Warton Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy
BURYPORT) St. MARK'S	Benjamin J. Warton Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy.
BURYPORT) St. MARK'S	Benjamin J. Warton Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden.
BURYPORT) St. MARK'S	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master.
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy.
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy. Frank W. Thayer Proxy.
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy. Frank W. Thayer Proxy. Arthur A. Sondheim Master.
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy. Frank W. Thayer Proxy. Arthur A. Sondheim Master. Alexander M. Berger Senior Warden.
BURYPORT) ST. MARK'S ST. MARTIN'S ST. MATTHEW'S ST. PAUL'S SATUCKET SHANGHAI SHAWMUT	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy. Frank W. Thayer Proxy. Arthur A. Sondheim Master. Alexander M. Berger Senior Warden. Joseph Schmidt Junior Warden.
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy. Frank W. Thayer Proxy. Arthur A. Sondheim Master. Alexander M. Berger Senior Warden. Joseph Schmidt Junior Warden. Harry M. Piper Master.
BURYPORT) ST. MARK'S ST. MARTIN'S ST. MATTHEW'S ST. PAUL'S SATUCKET SHANGHAI SHAWMUT	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy. Frank W. Thayer Proxy. Arthur A. Sondheim Master. Alexander M. Berger Senior Warden. Joseph Schmidt Junior Warden. Harry M. Piper Master. William E. Johnson Senior Warden.
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy. Frank W. Thayer Proxy. Arthur A. Sondheim Master. Alexander M. Berger Senior Warden. Joseph Schmidt Junior Warden. Harry M. Piper Master. William E. Johnson Senior Warden. Josiah C. Kent Junior Warden.
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy. Frank W. Thayer Proxy. Arthur A. Sondheim Master. Alexander M. Berger Senior Warden. Joseph Schmidt Junior Warden. Harry M. Piper Master. William E. Johnson Senior Warden. Josiah C. Kent Junior Warden. Charles H. Miles Master.
BURYPORT)	Benjamin J. Warton. Proxy. Charles W. Perry Jr. Senior Warden. Josiah Hardy Master. Ralph E. Cahoon Junior Warden. George M. R. Holmes Proxy. Frank E. Howard Junior Warden. Edward N. West Master. Charles F. Mann Proxy. Frank W. Thayer Proxy. Arthur A. Sondheim Master. Alexander M. Berger Senior Warden. Joseph Schmidt Junior Warden. Harry M. Piper Master. William E. Johnson Senior Warden. Josiah C. Kent Junior Warden.

_		_
	Daniel J. Strain	•
SOCIAL HARMONY	George P. Morse	
	Benjamin P. Waters	
	George W. Sutcliffe	
	John Huxtable	
	Philip T. Nickerson	
	Clarence A. Russell	
Solomon's Temple .	John H. Branigan	Master.
	Charles E. W. Matthews	Junior Warden.
SOMERVILLE	Alfredda R. Hersam	Master.
	Clifford T. Crosby	Senior Warden.
	Arthur E. Keating	Junior Warden:
Spencer	DeWitt Tower	Master.
	George H. Burkill	Junior Warden.
Springfield		Senior Warden.
	Albert A. Chamberlain	Proxy.
STAR	Albert N. Ellis	Proxy.
STAR IN THE EAST	William M. Allen	
	Philip H. Crandon Jr	Senior Warden.
	Clarence E. Sayles	Junior Warden.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.	Allison W. Stone	Junior Warden.
STARR KING	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden.
STARR KING	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn Charles E. Prior	Senior Warden. Master.
STARR KING	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master.
STARR KING	Allison W. Stone	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF .	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF .	Allison W. Stone	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE THOMAS THOMAS TALBOT TRINITY	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master. Master.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE THOMAS THOMAS TALBOT TRINITY	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master. Master.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE THOMAS THOMAS TALBOT TRINITY	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master. Master. Senior Warden.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE THOMAS THOMAS TALBOT TRINITY	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Junior Warden.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE THOMAS THOMAS TALBOT TRINITY	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Junior Warden. Junior Warden.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE THOMAS THOMAS TALBOT TRINITY TUSCAN	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE THOMAS THOMAS TALBOT TRINITY TUSCAN	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master.
STARR KING STIRLING, LODGE OF . TEMPLE	Allison W. Stone George W. Blinn	Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master. Senior Warden. Junior Warden. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Proxy. Master. Junior Warden. Master.

United Bretheen William H. Witherbee Master.
Eugene Closson Junior Warden.
VERNON Robert E. Dillon Proxy.
WARREN James W. Clark Senior Warden.
M. Perry Sargent Proxy.
WASHINGTON Charles W. Hutchinson Master.
Frederick W. Klemm Proxy.
WAYFARERS Edward G. Brown Master.
Clarence E. Cahill Senior Warden.
Herbert A. Woofter Junior Warden.
Wilbur L. Woodbury Proxy.
WEBSTER George H. Bradley Master.
Wellesley Henry P. Smith Master.
Frank E. Babcock Senior Warden.
WILDER Archie Morgan Master.
WILLIAM NORTH Arthur D. Prince Proxy.
WILLIAM PARKMAN . Wilbur S. Locke Master.
Jay B. Benton Senior Warden.
George B. Hayward Junior Warden.
Ernest W. Hatch Proxy.
WILLIAM SUTTON John Hustler, Jr Senior Warden.
Edmund S. Willard Proxy.
Winslow Lewis Joseph Lovejoy Master.
Thomas O. Paige Junior Warden.
Wollaston Carroll E. Bates Master.
George A. Smith Junior Warden.
WYOMING Claude L. Allen Senior Warden.
Sanford Crandon Jr Junior Warden.
George E. Fenn Proxy.
ZETLAND William C. Crane Senior Warden.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at two o'clock P.M., prayer being offered by Rev. Edward A. Horton, Grand Chaplain.

The records of the Quarterly Communication of December 9, 1914, and the Stated Commu-

nication of December 29, 1914, were reported as in the hands of the printer.

The record of the Special Communications of February 4, 1915, and of February 17, 1915, were reported as ready for printing, and their reading was dispensed with.

Proxies from the following named Lodges were presented and, being found in form, the Brethren designated were duly recognized.

PROXIES RECOGNIZED.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	PROXY.
ABERDOUR	Boston	R.W. Henry M. Nourse.
		W. A. Simpson Lyle.
ALFRED BAYLIES	Taunton	W. Allen P. Hoard.
AMICABLE	Cambridge	W. Frank Locke.
		R.W. Harry G. Pollard.
ASHLER	Rockport	R.W. Louis A. Rogers.
		W. George C. Halcott.
ATHOL	Athol	W. J. Edward Barrus.
AURORA	Fitchburg	W. William H. Bennett.
BAALBEC	East Boston	R.W. Edward G. Graves.
Belmont	Belmont	W. Royal T. Brodrick.
BETHANY	Merrimac	Bro. William H. Franklin Jr.
Bethesda	Brighton	W. Hammond B. Hazelwood.
Bethesda	Chile	Bro. A. R. Shrigley.
BETH-Horon	Brookline	W. J. Everett Brown.
BLUE HILL	Canton	R.W. Francis D. Dunbar.
BOYLETON	West Boylston .	W. Frank H. Washburn.
BRISTOL	No. Attleboro .	W. S. Henry Dyer.
CALEB BUTLER	Ayer	R.W. Albert A. Fillebrown.
CHARLES H. TITUS .	Taunton	W. Enos D. Williams.
CHARLES RIVER	West Medway .	Bro. Warren E. Fairbanks.
Cochichewick	North Andover	R.W. George H. Perkins.

CONVERSE	Malden	W. Willis I. Foss.
		W. John W. Fisher.
		W. William S. Wallace.
		Bro. Theodore L. Southback.
DORCHESTER	Dorchester	W. George M. Rogers.
ELIOT		W. Henry B. Prescott.
EUREKA	New Bedford .	W. Elisha H. Fisher.
FELLOWSHIP	Bridgewater .	Bro. Lyman A. Pratt.
		Bro. John H. C. Hadley.
FRATERNAL	Hyannis	R.W. Edward L. Chase.
FRIENDSHIP	Wilmington	W. Edward N. Eames.
GOLDEN FLEECE		W. G. Sidney MacFarlane.
GOLDEN RULE		
GRANITE	Northbridge .	Bro. Harmon O. Nelson.
GRECIAN		R.W. Charles H. Littlefield.
HAMMATT		
HAYDEN	Brookfield	R.W. George H. Coolidge.
HENRY PRICE	Charlestown .	R.W. Frank T. Barron.
HIRAM	Arlington	W. Ernest Hesseltine.
HOWARD	South Yarmouth	W. Joshua E. Howes.
HYDE PARK	Hyde Park	Bro. Franklin G. Graham.
JOHN HANCOCK	Methuen	W. William H. Buswell.
JOHN T. HEARD	Ipswich	W. Chester P. Woodbury.
JOSEPH WARREN	Boston	W. Charles G. Cutter.
		R.W. Frank L. Weaver.
KING CYRUS	Stoneham	W. William O. Richardson.
KING HIRAM'S	Provincetown .	W. Simeon C. Smith.
KING PHILIP	Fall River	R.W. Robert N. Hathaway.
KONOHASSETT	Cohasset	W. Edward E. H. Souther.
LAFAYETTE	Roxbury	R.W. Frank Vogel.
LIBERTY	Beverly	W. William H. Parker.
MACEDONIAN	Milton	Bro. Lincoln Bryant.
MARINE	Falmouth	W. Levi H. Howes.
		W. Zeno S. Parker.
MAY FLOWER	Middleboro	W. Harold S. Thomas.
MERIDIAN SUN	No. Brookfield.	W. Sumner Holmes.
		W. George F. Ridgway.
MIDDLESEX	Framingham .	R.W. John J. Van Valkenburgh.
		W. Samuel T. Garfield.
		W. Charles J. Sheppard.
		The state of the s

MONTACUTE	Worcester	W. Fred N. Sampson.
MONTGOMERY	Milford	W. S. Alden Eastman.
MORNING STAR	Worcester	W. Osgood Plummer.
Morning Sun	Conway	R.W. Arthur P. Delabarre.
MOSAIC	Danvers	R.W. Arthur W. Beckford.
MOUNT HERMON	Medford	W. Lorenzo L. Green.
MOUNT HOLLIS	Holliston	Bro. Albion N. Cutler.
MOUNT HOPE	Fall River	R.W. William Ridings.
MOUNT HOREB	Woburn	W. Frank G. Richardson.
		W. Warren B. Ellis.
MOUNT OLIVET	Cambridge	W. Otis B. Oakman.
MOUNT VERNON		
MOUNTAIN	Shelburne Falls	Bro. Joseph E. Perry.
NORTH STAR		
OLD COLONY	Hingham	Bro. Frederick E. Newell.
OLIVE BRANCH	Millbury	W. Fred H. Rice.
		W. Charlie W. Dunbar.
		R.W. Columbus Corey.
		W. Frederick Porter.
PAUL REVERE	Brockton	W. Walter E. Johnson.
		W. Winslow B. Clark.
		W. George H. Dale.
		Bro. Edwin H. Gibson.
		W. Henry H. Litchfield.
PROSPECT		W. George W. Harring.
PUBITAN		
		W. George F. Wright.
ROBERT LASH	Chelses	W. Miller A. Dykeman.
RURAT	Quincy	R.W. Hartley L. White.
		W. Benjamin B. Gilman.
SAINT ALBAN'S		W. Fred H. Richards.
SAINT BERNARD'S .		W. Edgar M. Smith.
SAINT GEORGE		W. George A. Warren.
		W. Henry E. Fairbanks.
SAINT JOHN'S		W. William W. Neifert.
		R.W. Benjamin J. Warton.
		W. Eugene E. Cahoon.
		W. George M. R. Holmes.
		W. Charles W. Mason.
SATUCKET	E. Bridgewater	. R.W. Charles F. Mann.

SATUIT Scituate W. Charles W. Peare.
SILOAM Westboro W. Harry W. Kimball.
SINIM China R.W. Daniel J. Strain.
SOCIAL HARMONY Wareham R.W. John Huxtable.
SOJOURNERS Canal Zone W. Philip T. Nickerson.
Springfield Springfield Bro. Albert A. Chamberlain
STAR LODGE Athol R.W. Albert N. Ellis.
TEMPLE East Boston . W. William A. Maxwell.
Tuscan Lawrence W. Thomas Bevington.
Union Dorchester W. Isaac H. Eddy.
Union Nantucket R.W. Albert G. Brock.
VERNON Belchertown Bro. Robert E. Dillon.
WARREN Amesbury W. M. Perry Sargent.
WASHINGTON Roxbury W. Frederick W. Klemm.
WAYFARERS Swampscott Bro. Wilbur L. Woodbury.
WEBSTER Webster W. John M. Crawford.
WILLIAM NORTH Lowell R.W. Arthur D. Prince.
WILLIAM PARKMAN. Winchester W. Ernest W. Hatch.
WILLIAM SUTTON Saugus W. Edmund S. Willard.
WYOMING Melrose R.W. George E. Fenn.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The M.W. Grand Master delivered the following address:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

In January I addressed to the Brethren an encyclical letter in which I advised the abolition of the office of Corresponding Grand Secretary, and the striking out of the word "Recording" from the title of the Recording Grand Secretary. For more years than I have been a Mason the office of Corresponding Grand Secretary has been an honorary office only. It has been held for many years by an illustrious Brother, but I am not aware that he has ever

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been called upon to perform any services for the Grand Lodge in connection with the office. R.W. Brothers Davis and Nickerson have been discharging the duties of correspondence as well as of record and all other duties appertaining to the position. Retention of the office is misleading, and now that R.W. Brother Richardson has declined reappointment to it it seems to me better to abolish the office entirely. You will therefore notice that no Brother has been appointed to that position for the current Masonic year. I suggest that amendments be made to the Grand Constitutions for the purpose of carrying this recommendation into effect, and accordingly have appointed a committee to consider such amendments as are necessary, and to report at the June Communication. I also recommend striking out the last sentence of Part Three, Article I, Section 1 of the Grand Constitutions, and have referred this matter to the same committee.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Nearly every jurisdiction in this country as well as most of those abroad has a Committee on Correspondence. This committee annually reviews the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, printing the same in connection with the Proceedings of the home Grand Lodge for the current year, thereby giving the Brethren of each jurisdiction an opportunity to become informed as to the Proceedings in all other jurisdictions. Massachusetts never has had such a committee and many criticisms have been aimed at us on that account. Indeed a few Committees on Correspondence

have been childish enough to say that they would no longer review the Proceedings of Massachusetts inasmuch as Massachusetts did not review the Proceedings of their jurisdictions. In other words, that they would deprive the Brethren in their own jurisdictions of information concerning Massachusetts, though supplying it as to the rest of the Masonic world, simply because Massachusetts does not have the custom of printing a report from a Committee on Cor-This matter is somewhat akin to those alrespondence. ready referred to the committee, and I am asking the same committee to consider this whole subject, reviewing the situation and advising the Grand Lodge whether in its opinion we should adopt the custom common to almost all other Grand Lodges, or whether we should proceed as we have heretofore in this connection.

NECROLOGY.

The funeral of our late Brother R.W. Thomas W. Davis occurred the day following the Stated Communication for the celebration of the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist. While there were no Masonic services there were many officers and members of the Grand Lodge present to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. The Grand Master was accompanied by M.W. William David McPherson, Grand Master of Masons in Canada for the Province of Ontario. Among those who were also present I noted the Deputy Grand Master, R.W. and Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, Past Grand Masters Charles T. Gallagher, Dana J. Flanders, John Albert Blake, and Everett C. Benton,

Past Deputy Grand Masters J. Gilman Waite, Louis C. Southard, William H. L. Odell, and Herbert E. Fletcher. Past Grand Wardens James H. Gleason, William H. H. Soule. Charles A. Litchfield, Charles M. Green, Leon M. Abbott, Harry P. Ballard, Oliver A. Roberts, William M. Belcher, Charles S. Robertson, Eugene C. Upton, and John A. McKim, District Deputy Grand Masters Edmund S. Young, Granville C. Fiske, and William H. Allen, Grand Treasurer Charles H. Ramsay, Grand Marshal William M. Farrington, Grand Lecturer Frederic L. Putnam. Wor. and Rev. Grand Chaplains E. A. Horton and R. Perry Bush, and the Grand Tyler, Wor. Brother George W. Chester. Many other Brethren prominent in the Fraternity attended. Our Senior Grand Chaplain, Wor. and Rev. Brother Horton, participated in the service as did also Rev. Francis L. Beal, Chaplain of Putnam Lodge, of Cambridge.

R.W. HENRY A. BELCHER.

R.W. Henry A. Belcher, Deputy Grand Master in 1896 and a member of the Board of Directors for many years, died at his home in Randolph on January 20, 1915. He was constant in his attendance upon the Communications of the Grand Lodge and the meetings of the Board of Directors, and has always been a loyal and enthusiastic Mason as well as a successful merchant and highly respected member of the community.

Committees on Memorials have been appointed and will report at this Communication.

RAINY DAY FUND.

It has now been one year since the "Rainy Day Fund" appeal was issued (see Proceedings for 1914, page 220). It seems proper, therefore, that I should supplement the report made in December by giving you a statement of the Fund as it stands at present and the names of the contributing bodies which were not reported at the December Communication. The Fund is as follows:

RAINY DAY FUND.

	up to 1.15 P.	м.					λ	I arch	10, 1915.	
1 215	Lodges	out of	251	have	con	trib	ute	d	\$10,800.60	86%
29	Chapters		82	"		"			1,015.00	35%
4	Councils	" "	31	"		"			160.00	13%
7	Commanderies		41	"		"			350.00	17%
11	Scottish Rite	Bodies	out	of	21	ha	ve	con-		
	tributed .								2,175.00	52%
9	Individuals								111.10	
	Interest on I	eposits					. \$	35.20		
	" I	nvestme	its .				. 1	74.29	209.49	
		Tota	al rec	eipts					\$14 ,821.19	

Out of 430 Masonic Bodies 266 have sent contributions or 63%, 8 other lodges have promised but not yet remitted.

In addition to the contributors named in the Grand Master's Address of the last Annual Communication, the following Masonic bodies have contributed to the Fund:

LIST OF LODGES WHOSE CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1914.

Alfred Baylies. Aurora. Baalbec. Charles W. Moore. George H. Taber. Ionic, of Easthampton.

¹ Includes 37 "Hat" collections.

Jerusslem.

Philanthropic.

John T. Heard.

Revere.

Meridian Sun.

Union, of Nantucket.

Norfolk. Webster.

Paul Revere.

LIST OF CHAPTERS.

Northampton.

Saint Stephen's.

Samoset.

LIST OF COMMANDERIES.

Northampton.

LIST OF SCOTTISH RITE BODIES.

Massachusetts Consistory.

Giles F. Yates Council Princes of Jerusalem

I extend to all the contributors the hearty thanks of the Fraternity for their generous contributions.

REGALIA.1

Exercising the authority granted me at the December Communication to put the regalia of Grand Lodge Officers into conformity with the Grand Constitutions and with the ancient customs of the Craft, I have procured from the official manufacturers to the Grand Lodge of England a Grand Master's apron which is now worn for the first time. It is an exact duplicate of the apron worn by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, and by his predecessors for more than a century at least, except in the color of the border, lining, and strings which is purple, while the color used by our Mother Grand Lodge is garter blue. Gaunt-

^{1 1914} Mass. 353, 364.

Infra Page 331.

lets for the Grand Master have been ordered, but not yet received. The gauntlets which I am now wearing are the identical ones worn by M.W. Abraham H. Howland Jr. who was Grand Master from 1884 to 1886 inclusive. When the new gauntlets are received these will be placed with other curiosities of the Craft. Conformity will gradually be made in the regalia of other Grand Officers, gauntlets being for the present worn only by the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and District Grand Masters.

BUSINESS OFFICE.

An accounting and supply system in accordance with modern business methods is now being installed in room 207 of this Temple, while the office of the Board of Masonic Relief and the Relief Commissioner has been moved to room 208. The Address concerning certain financial matters which I promised to make to you at this meeting has necessarily been postponed until after the accounting system has been for some months in full operation so that it can be drawn upon for assistance in comparison of figures and compilation of accounts.

The Supply Department has for sale the following:

1	The Records of the St. John's and Massachusetts
	Grand Lodges, from 1733 to 1792 \$1.00 a copy.
2	Grand Lodge Records, 1792 to 1815 1.00 "
3	Current volumes of Grand Lodge Records in cloth
	binding 1.00 "
	paper binding
4	Lodge Registers (Candidates) 2.50
5	Visitor's Registers 2.50
6	Pocket Diplomas or Travelling Cards

7	Masonic Trestle Board, bound in Turkey morocco	\$.75	а сору.
8	" " Cloth	.50	"
9	Masonic Burial Service	.15	44
10	Blank Applications for Degrees	.02	"
11	" Discharges	.05	"
12	Lambskin Aprons, extra quality	6.00	a doz.
13	Henry Price Medals	2.00	each
14	Blank Release of Jurisdiction	2.00	a 100.
15	" Notice of Election	.50	"
16	" " Rejection	.50	"

The above prices are to Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, including the Masters and Wardens of Lodges, for their own personal or Lodge use and do not include postage. To all others, items (1), (2), and (3) are \$2.00 each.

Requests made in person for supplies of any nature should hereafter be made at room 207. Requests made by mail should be sent to the Grand Secretary as heretofore, but will be filled by the Supply Department on his requisition.

The M.W. Grand Master appointed as a committee to consider the amendments to the Grand Constitutions recommended in his Address,

M.W. CHARLES T. GALLAGHER,

R.W. WILLIAM H. RIDER, and

R.W. FRANK VOGEL.

NOMINATION OF PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The M.W. Grand Master then nominated R.W. District Grand Masters David Urquhart, of Val-

paraiso, Chile, and Stacy A. Ransom, of Shanghai, China, for Permanent Membership in the Grand Lodge under the terms of Part IV, Article I, Section 5, of the Grand Constitutions.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The M.W. Grand Master then announced that the Grand Lodge would proceed to the election of a Recording Grand Secretary in place of R.W. Thomas W. Davis, deceased. The number of votes that might legally be cast was returned as follows:

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37 Grand Officers present entitled to 37 votes.
40 Permanent Members " " 40 "
198 Lodges represented " 594 "
Total 671
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The ballots having been cast and counted the Committee appointed to receive votes reported that 459 votes had been cast, all of which were for R.W. Frederick W. Hamilton. The M.W. Grand Master then informed R.W. Brother Hamilton of his election, giving him formal notice that acceptance would *ipso facto* vacate the office of Deputy Grand Master which R.W.

Brother Hamilton then held, and asked him if he would accept the office to which he had been elected. R.W. Brother Hamilton replied that he would accept the office, and thanked the Grand Lodge for the signal mark of confidence which had been shown him.

The M.W. Grand Master then announced that the Grand Lodge would proceed to elect a Director in place of R.W. Henry A. Belcher, deceased.

A ballot having been taken, the Committee appointed to receive and count votes reported that 615 votes had been cast, of which 385 were for Brother Matthew J. Whittall, and 230 for R.W. Louis C. Southard, and asked for a ruling as to whether or not a two-thirds vote is required for an election.

The M.W. Grand Master cited Part I, Article VI, Section 1, of the Grand Constitutions and ruled that a majority vote was sufficient for the election of a Director. He therefore declared Brother Matthew J. Whittall elected.

R.W. Louis C. Southard then arose and in a brief speech moved that the election of Brother Whittall be made unanimous. The motion was put and carried.

The M.W. Grand Master then announced that an election would be held for a member of the Board of Masonic Relief, to fill the vacancy in the unexpired term of R.W. Thomas W. Davis, deceased.

A ballot having been taken the Committee appointed to receive and count votes reported that 243 votes had been cast, all for R.W. Frederick W. Hamilton.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The M.W. Grand Master appointed Wor. Roscoe Pound to be Deputy Grand Master.

In making this appointment the M.W. Grand Master stated that there were ample precedents for the holding of such office in the Grand Lodge by Brethren who had not been Masters of Lodges in Massachusetts. He spoke of Wor. Brother Pound's services to Masonry in Nebraska, of his eminence as a man of science, lawyer, and jurist and of his high standing in the community. In addition to all this he declared that Wor. Brother Pound is the most profound Masonic scholar in America, indeed in the world, and for this reason it was of the greatest value to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts that he should be one of its members.

APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR GRAND DEACON.

The M.W. Grand Master appointed Wor. Frank Vogel Junior Grand Deacon.

In making the appointment the M.W. Grand Master thanked R.W. Frank Vogel for his prompt, generous, and efficient service as Recording Grand Secretary pro tempore. Called suddenly to aid the M.W. Grand Master and the Brethren by taking up the duties of an office for the permanent holding of which he was entirely unwilling to be a candidate, R.W. Brother Vogel had rendered a great service which deserved the gratitude of the Craft.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The M.W. Grand Master then installed the following officers in AMPLE FORM:

R.W. ROSCOE POUND Deputy Grand Master.

R.W. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON . Recording Grand Secretary.

R.W. FRANK VOGEL Junior Grand Deacon.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENT TO THE GRAND CONSTITUTIONS REGARDING JURISDICTION.

M.W. Edwin B. Holmes reported for the Committee as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE, BOSTON, March 10, 1915.

The Committee to whom was referred the proposed amendment to Part IV, Article III, Section 9 of the Grand

Constitutions, conferring equal and concurrent jurisdiction over the several Lodges located in Boston, Quincy, Milton, Hyde Park, Brookline, Newton, Watertown, Belmont, Waltham, Lexington, Winchester, Arlington, Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, Everett, Revere, Chelsea, and Winthrop, have attended to their duty and report as follows:

The question as to the jurisdiction of Lodges has occupied the serious attention of the Grand Lodge from time to time for very many years, and your Committee, appreciating the gravity of the subject, determined to make the most painstaking effort to obtain a clear understanding of the difficulties with which the subject was surrounded. To this end repeated hearings were given to which all the Lodges affected were invited to send their representatives, and nearly every Lodge was represented at one or more of these meetings.

After fully considering all the evidence and circumstances presented and the effect that the proposed change in the Grand Constitutions would have, your Committee are constrained to make a unanimous report against the adoption of the proposed amendments.

Your Committee, however, feels that in certain cases relating to the release of jurisdiction of one Lodge to another injustice and hardship have occurred, but your Committee are united in the opinion that in all such cases the Lodges complained of were actuated by the highest Masonic motives, and in making the following recommendations it should be understood that no criticism of any Lodge is intended.

Under our Grand Constitutions there is no appeal if any Lodge refuses to release jurisdiction when requested, and in order to deal with this difficult situation your Committee unanimously recommends that Part IV, Article III, Section 9, of the Grand Constitutions be amended by adding the following new paragraph after the words "and he shall attach thereto the seal of the Lodge."

And provided further, that in case a Lodge so requested refuses to release jurisdiction over an applicant and the Lodge requesting such release feels that an injustice is done the applicant or the Lodge; in such cases the Lodge requesting such release of jurisdiction shall have the right to appeal to the Grand Lodge, and in all such cases such appeals shall forthwith be referred by the Grand Secretary to the Commissioners of Trials who shall have full power and authority to make a full and careful enquiry into all the circumstances, and if in their opinion Masonic justice demands they shall have the right and authority to direct the petitioning Lodge to receive and act upon the application referred to or, if they so decide, to dismiss said appeal.

In all such cases the decision of the Commissioners of Trials shall be final.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN B. HOLMES, LOUIS C. SOUTHARD, WM. F. DAVIS, EMERY GROVER, WILLIAM H. EMERSON.

The report was accepted.

The M.W. Grand Master ruled that the amendment submitted by the Committee was so radically different from the one submitted to it for

consideration that it must be regarded as a new proposition. The original amendment was specific in its application; the new one is general. He therefore declared that the proposed amendment would take the usual course and referred it to the same Committee, consisting of

M.W. EDWIN B. HOLMES, R.W. LOUIS C. SOUTHARD,

- " WILLIAM H. EMERSON,
- " WILLIAM F. DAVIS,
- " EMERY GROVER.

It was voted that the recommendation of the Committee be accepted with regard to the proposed amendment to Part IV, Article III, Section 9, and the amendment be rejected.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENT RELA-TING TO DISTRICT CHARITY FUND.

The constitutional notice not having been sent to the Lodges, this amendment was referred to the June Communication.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS OF TRIALS.

R.W. Albert L. Harwood, President of the Board of Commissioners of Trials, submitted the following reports:

CASE OF JAMES T. POLSON.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts:

In the matter of complaint of St. Paul's Lodge

vs.

Brother James T. Polson.

Brother James T. Polson was formerly a member of St. Paul's Lodge, but is at present unaffiliated, he having been discharged from membership in St. Paul's Lodge for non-payment of dues.

The following charges were preferred against Brother Polson by said St. Paul's Lodge, to wit:

- 1. That he was guilty of the crime of forgery, to which charge he pleaded guilty before the Superior Court in our Commonwealth about April, 1911, and was sentenced to a term in the Massachusetts Reformatory.
- 2. That he has abandoned and deserted his wife and two small children and entirely neglected to provide for their support.

The whereabouts of said Brother Polson are unknown to his family or to any member of St. Paul's Lodge. Your commissioners therefore proceeded under the provisions of the Grand Constitutions which provides: "If the residence of the accused is unknown, the commissioners may proceed to examine the charges and accusations ex-parte.

In the case of unaffiliated or sojourning Masons if the Board of Commissioners shall determine the charges require investigation, the Board shall thereafter proceed in the same manner as required in the case of an affiliated Mason whose Lodge has determined that the charges require investigation."

From the Court records and evidence presented at the hearing given by your Commissioners in the above case, they find that said charges are true, and recommend that Brother James T. Polson be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

ALBERT L. HARWOOD, FRANK W. KAAN, LEONARD G. ROBERTS, Commissioners

Trials.

MARCH 10, 1915.

The report was accepted, the findings and sentence were approved, and James T. Polson was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

CASE OF GEORGE F. KINGSBURY.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts:

In the matter of complaint of CALEB BUTLER LODGE

28.

BROTHER GEORGE F. KINGSBURY.

The complaint charges that Brother George F. Kingsbury, a member of said Lodge from March 8, 1902, to the first week in September, 1914, has been and is an habitual drunkard by the use of intoxicating liquors.

That by said use of intoxicating liquors he has been found guilty and suffered the following penalties and fines: House of Correction, East Cambridge, one term, six months; State Farm at Bridgewater, five terms; fined \$15 twice; served a term in the Fitchburg jail.

That during the first week of September, 1914 he was on the streets of Clinton in an intoxicated condition begging for twenty-five cents and claiming to be a member of Caleb Butler Lodge.

From documentary and oral evidence presented to your Commissioners they find the foregoing charges to be true, and recommend that he be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

ALBERT L. HARWOOD,
FRANK W. KAAN,
LEONARD G. ROBERTS,

Commissioners

of
Trials.

MARCH 10, 1915.

The report was accepted, the findings and sentence were approved, and George F. Kingsbury was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND BY-LAWS.

R.W. Samuel Hauser, Chairman of the Committee on Charters and By-Laws, submitted the following reports which were accepted, and the recommendation of the Committee that a Charter be granted to Sagamore Lodge and the Lodge authorized to continue work under Dispensation until it should be constituted was unanimously adopted.

In Grand Lodge, Boston, March 10, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge:

The Committee on Charters and By-Laws have examined the amendments submitted by the following named Lodges and have approved the same without change:

1915.

Jan. 4. ADELPHI, of South Boston.

Feb. 5. BRIGHAM, of Ludlow.

Feb. 5. Hampden, of Springfield.

Feb. 5. MACEDONIAN, of Milton.

Feb. 5. CHARLES RIVER, of West Medway.

Feb. 11. GOLDEN RULE, of Wakefield.

March 2. Converse, of Malden.

March 2. ESOTERIC, of Springfield.

March 6. GATE OF THE TEMPLE, of South Boston,

and with changes

Dec. 18, 1914. Mount Olivet, of Cambridge.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL HAUSER,
ROSCOE E. LEARNED,
CHARLES E. HATFIELD,
Committee.

In Grand Lodge, Boston, March 10, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge:

Sagamore Lodge, located in West Medford and now working under Dispensation, has applied to the Grand Lodge for a Charter and has submitted a code of By-Laws and its Records for approval.

The Committee on Charters and By-Laws, after a careful examination of the same, have approved them and recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, a Charter issued, and Sagamore Lodge be authorized to work under Dispensation until such time as the Lodge shall be constituted.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL HAUSER,
ROSCOE E. LEARNED,
CHARLES E. HATFIELD,
Committee.

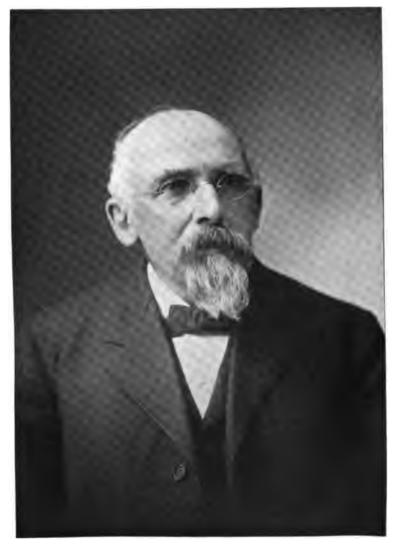
MEMORIAL OF R.W. THOMAS W. DAVIS.

M.W. Everett C. Benton for the Committee appointed to prepare a Memorial of R.W. Thomas W. Davis, submitted the following report:

Rt. Wor. Brother Thomas W. Davis, Recording Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, died at his home in Waverley, Mass., Monday, December 28, 1914.

He was one of the most prominent citizens of the town in which he resided, and as Recording Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, he was known far and wide in the fraternity in this and other jurisdictions. Aside from his position in the Grand Lodge he was a member of all the other bodies of both the York and Scottish Rites.

As Recording Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, Brother Davis had occasion to travel widely in this jurisdiction, accompanying the Grand Master on most of his official visitations, and often representing the Grand Master. He was a man who had a sociable nature and who made a host of friends. The office he held was in many respects of an executive character and he was always willing to aid the members of the craft in matters pertaining to the subordinate lodges and their relations with Grand Lodge. In connection with Masonry, one of his greatest interests was the Masonic Home. He was a member of the committee of the Grand Lodge that established the home in Charlton.



R.W. THOMAS W. DAVIS.

	·	

subjects.

Brother Davis was one of the best Masonic jurists in this country, having seen service for many years as an officer and permanent member of the Grand Lodge, and serving on almost countless committees. Considering constitutional amendments and other matters, he became thoroughly acquainted with the laws and practices of the Fraternity. His advice on all such questions was equally sought by Grand Masters and all others seeking information on such

He was also distinguished along literary lines, being the author of many monographs and articles pertaining to the Craft, a striking example of which is the poem which appeared in the first number of the first volume of Nickerson's New England Freemason in January, 1874. This has been made a part of this address.

SIT LUX.

Let there be light! the great Creator spoke,
And at the summons slumbering Nature woke,
While from the East the primal morning broke.
Back rolled the curtains of the night,
And Earth rejoiced to see the light.

Let there be light! through boundless realms of space Beneath its touch arise new forms of grace; Warmth, life, and beauty with its beams keep pace. Where'er it shines, with fresh delight All things reflect the genial light.

Let there be light! the Master's lips proclaim, And heart and hand unite in glad acclaim To hail th' enrolment of a Brother's name. While he beholds with ravished sight The glories of the perfect light. Let there be light! and let the Bible's glow
Pervade our thoughts — through all our actions show —
Around our hearts its warming influence throw.
So shall our steps be led aright,
If guided by that holy light.

Let there be light! though we see dimly here, The shining gates are ever drawing near, And send their glory down our pathway drear. Beyond — shall Heaven our eyes requite With its divine, transcendant light.

Thomas White Davis was born in Michigan City, Indiana, November 1, 1844, but came of an old central Massachusetts family. His father was Rev. Elnathan Davis. of Holden, Mass., and his mother was Mary A. (White) Davis, also of Holden. A great-grandfather was Captain James Davis, of Holden, and a great-grandmother was Mrs. Joseph Avery, of Holden, a niece of Samuel Adams. While Brother Davis was a boy his father's pastorate changed and the family came back to Massachusetts, where he attended the Fitchburg High School, afterwards went to Oberlin preparatory school, and from there to Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1866. For a short time he was an insurance agent and bookkeeper and in 1868 went to Washington, taking a position in the War Department. The following year he worked in the Washington city postoffice.

In 1870 Brother Davis came to Belmont as principal of the High School. He held that place for a year and then entered the Cambridge Schools, being master of the Putnam and Harvard Schools in that city from 1871 until 1908, in which year he was elected Recording Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. He was a trustee of the Belmont Public Library from 1877 to 1895, was a selectman from 1895 to 1899, and from 1901 to 1907. He was an assessor from 1883 until the present, being chairman of the present board. He was also a trustee of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded, president of the Waverley Cooperative Bank, and clerk and trustee of the Belmont Savings Bank.

Brother Davis's Masonic career began the year after he was graduated from college. He was raised in Charles W. Moore Lodge, of Fitchburg, April 2, 1867, and became master of that Lodge in 1871, serving until 1873. In 1877 he joined Belmont Lodge and served as its secretary. In 1875 he became Junior Grand Steward of Grand Lodge and rose steadily through the grades of Junior Grand Deacon, District Deputy Grand Master, and Junior Grand Warden, which last named office he held in 1883. He had also served the Grand Lodge on the committee on by-laws, and as a trial commissioner. He was an honorary member of Charles W. Moore, Belmont, and Friendship Lodges, the last named being located in Wilmington.

He joined Thomas Royal Arch Chapter of Fitchburg, and had held subordinate offices in that and in Waltham Chapter. He was a member of Adoniram Council of Waltham and of Cambridge Council of Cambridge, being Past Master of Cambridge Council. He entered Templar Masonry in 1871, when he joined Jerusalem Commandery of Fitchburg. Shortly thereafter he affiliated with St. Ber-

nard Commandery of Boston, of which he was Eminent Commander in 1890 and 1891. He was Recorder from 1885 to 1888, and from 1901 to 1911. He was also a member of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Past Commanders. In the Scottish Rite he was a member of Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Giles F. Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, and Massachusetts Consistory, attaining the thirty-third degree September 17, 1907.

About two years ago Brother Davis accompanied the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge on a visit to the Panama Canal Zone and assisted in the constitution of Sojourners Lodge at Christobal and paid an official visit to Canal Zone Lodge at Ancon, both of which are under Massachusetts jurisdiction.

On July 22, 1872, Brother Davis married Amelia F. Sylvester, daughter of John Sylvester, formerly of Hanover, Mass. He is survived by his wife and two children, Ralph S. Davis, Harvard '98, and Miss Etta L. Davis, Bryn Mawr '99.

The funeral services were held at the Waverley Congregational church on Wednesday afternoon. A short service of prayer for the family and immediate relatives was conducted at the residence by Rev. Francis L. Beal, rector of the Church of the Ascension, in Cambridge. As the remains were borne to the church the bells were tolled.

Within the edifice were gathered representatives of all the Grand and many Subordinate Bodies in Masonry with which Brother Davis had been identified, together with fellow townsmen, former pupils, and all his friends who loved him so well. This Grand Lodge was represented at the funeral by the Grand Master, accompanied by many other officers. Rev. and Wor. E. A. Horton, Grand Chaplain, conducted the services assisted by Rev. Francis L. Beal. Past Grand Masters Blake, Flanders, and Benton; Past Deputy Grand Master Fletcher and Past Grand Warden Soule were among the bearers.

While the services were in progress the stores of the town were closed; the flags on the public buildings were at half staff in silent tribute as the body was borne to its final resting-place in Belmont Cemetery.

"To tell the story of a well-spent life
The Mason true builds his own monument;
But not of bronze, nor yet of marble white,
These soon are gone.

A higher life is then his monument Which through the ages grander will become, As it more fully breathes his spirit, and is spent, To help bless mankind.''

Fraternally submitted,

EVERETT C. BENTON,

ELBERT I. BRIGHAM,

W.M. Charles W. Moore Lodge.

FREDERIC S. PRY,

W.M. Belmont Lodge,

Committee.

MEMORIAL OF R.W. HENRY A. BELCHER.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Memorial of R.W. Henry A. Belcher submitted the following report through the Recording Grand Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM.

HENRY ALDEN BELCHER.

Born August 6, 1844.

Died January 20, 1915.

Again the relentless messenger has visited our Grand Body and we are called to mourn the loss of our much loved and highly esteemed brother

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL HENRY ALDEN BELCHER.

A noble man, a zealous Mason, who faithfully practised the principles and precepts of our institution.

He was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Norfolk Union Lodge in 1866, and was its Worshipful Master in 1884, 1885, and 1888. He was also prominent in this Grand Lodge, serving as District Deputy of the 24th District in 1891 and 1892, and was Deputy Grand Master in 1896, and in 1897 he was further honored by an election as a Director of this Grand Body, which position he held at the time of his decease.

He was exalted as a Royal Arch Mason in Pilgrim Royal Arch Chapter in 1872 and received the degrees of the



R.W. HENRY A. BELCHER.



Capitular Rite in Satucket Council in 1889, and in 1884 Bay State Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar conferred upon him the orders of Knighthood.

He was also a member of Massachusetts Consistory and on September 17, 1891, the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction conferred upon him the honorary 33d Degree.

Such is a brief Masonic record of one of our most esteemed and beloved brethren, who in all the relations of life by his unvarying kindness, charity, and generosity, endeared himself to all with whom he was associated. He received his education in the schools of Randolph and in early life started on a mercantile career with such marked success that at the age of 18 years he was a partner in a well established dry goods business. When 21 years of age he entered the house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, remaining with them eleven years when he became a partner in the house of R. H. White & Co. of that city. In 1896 he retired from business with a well deserved competence.

He was a Director in the Boylston National Bank, of Boston, and also held many other important positions in mercantile and financial circles.

In 1898 and 1899 he represented his native town in the legislature of this Commonwealth.

He was married to Hannah Butler Nye October 24, 1872, who survives him, and to whom we extend our most heartfelt sympathy in her great bereavement.

To our fraternity, with whom he was associated in the strong bonds of Masonic friendship, the passing of his counsel, his aid, and cheerful coöperation is an irreparable loss, yet we would do his life injustice did we not also bear this testimony, that his good works expressed themselves in acts of varied service without distinction of person and upon his conception of the public good. The State, the Church, the Bank, all of the best forms of work that foster general improvement and prosperity levied upon his time and strength and received an added impulse.

His memory will flourish in immortal green and his name will always be spoken tenderly by a multitude of friends.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR G. POLLARD,
HERBERT F. FRENCH,
ERNEST S. ROGERS,
Committee.

RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF MASONIC RELIEF.

M.W. Dana J. Flanders on behalf of the Board of Masonic Relief presented the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Most Worshipful Grand Master be authorized and empowered to cause to be examined the title to that parcel of real estate of twenty-eight (28) acres, more or less, in the town of Charlton, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, known as the Foley Farm, owned by Aldrich, which property is adjoining

the estate known as the "Masonic Home," and if the report op such title is satisfactory to purchase said real estate for and in the name of the "Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts," the purchase price not to exceed the sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars, and such amount not to exceed one thousand (1,000) dollars as may be necessary to purchase said property is hereby authorized and appropriated from the Permanent Fund of the Masonic Home.

In presenting this resolution M.W. Brother Flanders explained that the property in question is needed to secure the water supply of the Home estate. The question of water supply for the house and out-buildings has been satisfactorily solved. The supply of water for the pasture land is precarious. The plot of twenty-eight acres mentioned in the resolution adjoins the pasture and has an abundant and reliable supply of water. Its purchase seems the best way to ensure a water supply for the Home pasture.

It was voted to accept and adopt the resolution.¹

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM at 4.20 P.M.,

t This property was not purchased because the title was unsatisfactory to the Grand Master. Infra Page 177

prayer being offered by W. Rev. R. Perry Bush, Grand Chaplain.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton,
Recording Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT SPRINGFIELD.

MARCH 13, A.L. 5915.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ROSWELL LEE LODGE.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS WAS held in Springfield on Saturday, March 13, and Sunday, March 14, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915, for the purpose of assisting in the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Roswell Lee Lodge.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON			Grand Master.
R.W.	EDWIN A. BLODGETT .		as	Deputy Grand Master.
"	CLARENCE A. BRODEUR		as	Senior Grand Warden.
"	Тномая Т. Воотн .			Junior Grand Warden.
M,W.	JOHN ALBERT BLAKE			Past Grand Master.
R.W.	WILLIAM H. L. ODELL			Past Deputy Grand Master
"	GEORGE W. BISHOP .			Past Grand Warden.
"	DAVID T. REMINGTON			"
"	CHARLES C. SPELLMAN			** ** **
"	CHARLES S. PROCTOR			
"	WILLIAM BELCHER .			

B.W.	CHARLES H. RAMSAY	Grand Treasurer.
"	FRANK VOGEL as	
"	James B. Paige	D.D.G. Master Dist. No. 17.
"	GURDON W. GORDON	" " 11 11 18.
"	DAN J. KIMPTON	33.
W.	REV. EDWARD A. HORTON	Grand Chaplain.
R.W.	CHAUNCEY E. PECK as	Grand Chaplain.
W.	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON	Grand Marshal.
"	ROBERT G. WILSON	Senior Grand Deacon.
"	D. EDWARD MILLER as	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	HOWARD M. NORTH	Senior Grand Steward.
"	SAMUEL D. SHERWOOD as	Junior Grand Steward.
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER	Grand Tyler.
"	EDWIN L. DAVIS	Grand Lecturer.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at fifteen minutes past one o'clock P.M., in the Mahogany Room, adjoining the office of the Mayor in the City Hall of Springfield. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the Auditorium. Here Roswell Lee Lodge, having been opened in due form, received the Grand Lodge.

After an address of hearty welcome by the Worshipful Master of Roswell Lee Lodge, William Edmund Turner, and an inspiring musical selection by the orchestra, Right Worshipful Charles Clark Spellman, a Past Master of Roswell Lee Lodge, delivered an interesting historical address. The quartette then rendered a well chosen selection after which Most Worshipful Melvin Maynard Johnson, Grand Master of Ma-

sons in Massachusetts delivered a highly instructive address on the "Spirit of Masonry" which was heartily applauded by the large audience. The Grand Lodge then returned to the Mahogany Room and was called from Labor to Refreshment by the Grand Master. At 6 p.m. the Grand Lodge formed in procession and marched to the Banquet Hall where nearly one thousand Brothers sat down to the Anniversary Feast.

At eight o'clock P.M. the Grand Lodge was called from Refreshment to Labor in the Mahogany Room and proceeded to the Auditorium which had been converted into a tyled Lodgeroom. The Third Degree was worked on one candidate by Past Masters of Roswell Lee Lodge, the opening part being taken by Past Master Ezekiel Webster Clarke, who was the first Master of Roswell Lee Lodge in 1864-1865. Worshipful Brother Clarke came from Providence where he now lives. The exemplification of the Third Degree was a very spirited one.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master delivered a most felicitous address on "The Purposes and Ideals of Our Order." At the conclusion of this interesting address, amid the applause of the largest tyled Lodge that any one of the twelve or fourteen hundred Brethren present had ever witnessed, the Most Worshipful Grand Master decorated Worshipful Brother Clarke, the first Master of Roswell Lee Lodge, who had served fifty years ago, with the Henry Price medal. The Grand Lodge marched back to the place of opening and was closed in Ample Form by the Grand Master at 10.45 p.m.

During the afternoon, after the meeting, the members of the Grand Lodge were entertained at the Nayasset Club, and in the evening after the Lodge was closed a luncheon was served in the Arbor Room of the Kimball Hotel, during which Raymond Hitchcock presented several original songs. The next morning was spent in sightseeing and visiting.

At 2.45 P.M. on Sunday, March 14, the Grand Lodge assembled in the vestry of the First Church and marched to the seats reserved for them. At 3 P.M. a most inspiring church service was conducted by prominent local ministers, and the two remarkable choirs of the church, numbering one hundred and twenty-five voices. The musical program was a superb one, and to-

gether with the most sincere and direct address of our own beloved Wor. Rev. Edward A. Horton on "A Mason's Duty" will reëcho in the heart and mind of all who were fortunate enough to be present. The singing of the Processional and Recessional Hymns and the marching of the junior choir from the vestry down the main aisle to the further balcony and back to the vestry, bearing the Banner of Roswell Lee Lodge, formed a unique feature of the service.

The church service brought the semi-centennial festival to an end, at 4.30 o'clock P.M.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

FRANK VOGEL,
Recording Grand Secretary, pro tempore.

The Grand Officers were met by a delegation from Roswell Lee Lodge at the station on their arrival in Springfield and were taken in automobiles to the Kimball Hotel, where rooms had been retained for the party. Luncheon was served here at 12.30 o'clock. The ladies were entertained by a committee of ladies during the afternoon and enjoyed a theatre party in the evening. Everything was done by the commit-

tees to make the members of the Grand Lodge feel that their every wish was being attended to in the most elaborate manner, and all were escorted to the station where their lips over-flowed with the thankfulness that filled their hearts as they boarded the train at 5.55 p.m. The pleasing memories will undoubtedly last as long as life endures.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT WEST MEDFORD.

MARCH 29, A.L. 5915.

CONSTITUTION OF SAGAMORE LODGE.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS was held at West Medford, in the City of Medford, on the twentyninth day of March, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915, for the purpose of constituting Sagamore Lodge.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON		. Grand Master.
R.W.	ROSCOE POUND		. Deputy Grand Master.
"	WILLIAM L. BELCHER	. a.	as Senior Grand Warden.
"	WILLIAM H. H. SOULE	. a	as Junior Grand Warden.
	HENRY G. JORDAN		
"	CHARLES S. ROBERTSON .		
66	CHARLES H. RAMSAY		. Grand Tréasurer.
"	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON		. Recording Grand Secretary.
"	DAVID.T. MONTAGUE		. D.D. Grand Master Dist. No. 1.
"	EDMUND S. Young		
"	CHARLES S. BIRD		3.
"	FRANK T. TAYLOR		4.
"	WILLIAM O. HUNT		5.
"	PAUL S. BURNS		6.
. "	CHARLES S. BURLEIGH		7.

W.	RT. REV. JOHN W. HAMILTON		Grand Chaplain.
"	WM. M. FARRINGTON		Grand Marshal.
"	ROBERT G. WILSON		Senior Grand Deacon.
"	HOWARD M. NORTH a	LS	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	JACOB MILCH a	LS	Senior Grand Steward.
"	CHARLES E. HATFIELD a	LS	Junior Grand Steward.
"	THOMAS JACKSON		Grand Standard Bearer.
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER		Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at 7.45 in an anteroom of the Masonic Apartments at West Medford. The Grand Master was promptly waited on by the Master and Wardens designate of the new Lodge who informed him that petitioners to whom a charter had been granted in the name of Sagamore Lodge were in waiting and respectfully asked to be constituted into a Lodge. The Grand Master responded that he would immediately proceed with the ceremony.

A procession of the Grand Lodge was formed and repaired to the Lodge-room. The Most Worshipful Grand Master constituted Sagamore Lodge with full form and ceremony. The W. Grand Marshal made due proclamation that Sagamore Lodge had been duly constituted and registered in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Due certification having been made that the Brother designated as Master was qualified to preside, the ceremony of installation of officers followed. The M.W. Grand Master installed the Master, the R.W. Acting Senior Grand Warden the Senior Warden, the R.W. Acting Junior Grand Warden the Junior Warden, the R.W. Grand Treasurer the Treasurer, the R.W. Grand Secretary the Secretary, the W. Grand Chaplain the Chaplain and Associate Chaplain, and the R.W. Deputy Grand Master the remaining officers. The ceremonies being concluded the W. Grand Marshal made the usual proclamation.

The Grand Master made an eloquent address and called upon the W. Grand Chaplain, Rt. Rev. John W. Hamilton, who made a brief speech full of inspiration and power.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the place of assembling and was closed in AMPLE FORM at 9.35.

A bountiful banquet was then served. There were no speeches, but an hour of social intercourse was enjoyed.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton,

Recording Grand Secretary.

The first organization of Sagamore Lodge under the Charter is as follows:

Worshipful Master	WOR. BRO. FRED R. CHARNOCK.
Senior Warden	Bro. Frank D. Wilkins.
Junior Warden	" HARRY WRIGHT.
Treasurer	WOR. BRO. HARRY E. CARTER.
Secretary	" GEORGE W. HOOK.
Chaplain	REV. BRO. CHARLES TILTON.
Associate Chaplain	Bro. Charles E. Nye.
Marshal	" ALBERT H. CHIPPENDALE.
Senior Deacon	" C. F. K. BEAN.
Junior Deacon	" RALPH P. JONES.
Senior Steward	" LAWRENCE MITCHELL.
Junior Steward	" ERNEST W. CHRISTIE.
Inside Sentinel	" LEMUEL C. WOODBURY.
Organist	" CARL G. PEHLCRANTZ.
Tyler	" FRANK G. KELSEY.

The names of the Charter Members are as follows:

Fred R. Charnock. Harry E. Carter. Frank D. Wilkins. Franklin E. Campbell. George W. Hook. Charles Tilton. Robert F. Rogers. Harry Wright. Charles F. K. Bean. Ralph P. Jones. Lawrence Mitchell. Ernest W. Christie. Clifford F. Hall. Frank G. Kelsey. Charles W. Taber. Hartley S. Johnson. Lemuel C. Woodbury.

Henry E. Hudson. Edwin F. Kelley. Clarence B. Owen. John G. Hatch. Lewis D. Thorpe. Clinton G. Bostwick. Walter I. Weeks. Ernest R. Brackett. Charles E. Nye. Carl G. Pehlcrantz. Fred A. Howard. Fred A. Turner. Albert W. Welch. Charles S. Given. Reed O. Oxnard. Harrie W. Pierce. Carl R. Weitze.

Irving F. Runey. Charles C. Hazleton. Francis P. Emery. Charles E. Landerkin. Guy C. Rowell. Auburn J. Day. James A. Knight. Joseph Weissbach. Frederick H. Sleuman. Charles B. Sanborn. J. Walter Bean. Samuel E. Sewall. Francis D. Carr. Aaron Twigg. Harry Smith. Richard A. Drake. Carl E. Bock. Arthur W. Byam. George L. Parker. Albert H. Chippendale. John Bradford Harlow. Robert Lindsay. Newton C. Smith. Frederick A. Murphy. Everard I. Langell. S. Payson Waldron. Rudolph Jacoby.

Le Roy Talcott. Fred J. Parsons. Edward R. Sherburne. Walter E. Hamblin. Charles L. Pratt. Luther M. Child. Frederick J. Caldwell. John E. Bryant. John A. De Vito. Arthur G. Dominey. James G. Harris. William J. Flett. Fred A. Whitman. Fred A. Sleeper. Frank A. Oxnard. Harry A. Wiles. Alfred G. Wilmot. Harry L. Vincent. Walter H. Belcher. Fred N. Sleeper. George W. Keith. Herbert L. B. Lawton. H. Orville Chandler. Wendell H. Marden. Edward E. Papkee. Harold M. Pingree. Edward Holland.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT SOUTH HADLEY FALLS.

APRIL 10, A.L. 5915

DEDICATION OF A MASONIC TEMPLE.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS was held at South Hadley Falls on Saturday the tenth day of April, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Temple of Mount Holyoke Lodge.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W	. Melvin M. Johnson .			Grand Master.
R.W.	EDWIN A. BLODGETT	. 0	ıs	Deputy Grand Master.
"	GEORGE C. THACHER			Senior Grand Warden.
"	Тномая Т. Воотн			Junior Grand Warden.
"	CLARENCE A. BRODEUR .			Past Grand Warden.
"	CHAUNCEY E. PECK			** **
"	DAVID T. REMINGTON .			
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY .			Grand Treasurer.
"	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON			Recording Grand Secretary.
66	JOHN H. SCHOONMAKER			D.D.G. Master Dist. No. 19.
"	DAN J. KIMPTON			33.
Rev.	BRO. FRANCIS L. BEAL .	. a		Grand Chaplain.



MASONIC TEMPLE AT SOUTH HADLEY FALLS.



W.	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON		Grand Marshal.
"	ROBERT G. WILSON		Senior Grand Deacon.
"	FRANK VOGEL		Junior Grand Deacon.
"	D. EDWARD MILLER	. as	Senior Grand Steward.
"	EDWIN L. DAVIS	. as	Junior Grand Steward.
	GEORGE W. CHESTER		

The Grand Officers were met at the railroad station at Holyoke by the Worshipful Master of Mount Holyoke Lodge and a delegation of his officers and conducted to the Holyoke Club, where luncheon was served. The party then proceeded to the Masonic Temple at South Hadley Falls.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at half-past two o'clock in one of the apartments of the Temple. Under escort of a committee the Grand Lodge entered the Lodge-room of Mount Holyoke Lodge in procession. The Members of the Lodge and visiting Brethren were already assembled in good numbers. The Grand Officers assumed their stations and the ceremonies of dedication were performed in accordance with the established ritual.

Proclamation that the Hall had been duly dedicated was made by the Grand Marshal.

During the ceremonies vocal music was rendered by Brother Norman Dash, of Mount Tom Lodge. After the formal ceremonies had been concluded an historical paper prepared by Brother Sydney Ingham, of Mount Holyoke Lodge, was read by Wor. David Glassford. The dedicatory address was then given by Rt. Wor. Frederick W. Hamilton, Recording Grand Secretary, who had been delegated by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to perform that service. Prayer was offered by the Acting Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM at twenty minutes after four o'clock.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton,

Recording Grand Secretary.

At six o'clock the Brethren sat down to a bountiful dinner in the banquet room of the Temple. After dinner remarks were made by the M.W. Grand Master, R.W. Frederick W. Hamilton, Recording Grand Secretary, and Wor. William M. Farrington, Grand Marshal.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

JUNE 9, A.L. 5915.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF AN-CIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS was held in the Masonic Temple, Boston, on Wednesday the ninth day of June, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON		Grand	Master.			
R.W.	ROSCOE POUND		Deputy	Grand :	Maste	r.	
"	GEORGE C. THACHER		Senior	Grand W	arden	ı.	
"	THOMAS T. BOOTH		Junior	Grand V	Varde	1.	
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY		Grand	Treasure	r.		
"	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON .		Grand	Secretar	y.		
"	DAVID T. MONTAGUE		D.D.G.	Master,	Dist.	No.	1.
"	EDMUND S. Young		"	"	"	"	2.
"	CHARLES G. BIRD		"	"	"	"	3.
"	FRANK T. TAYLOR		"	"	"	"	4.
"	WILLIAM O. HUNT		"	"	"	"	5.
4.6	PAUL S. BURNS		"	"	"	44	6.
"	CHARLES B. BURLEIGH		"	"	"	"	7.
"	GEORGE B. FARRINGTON .		"	"	"	"	8.
"	WILLIAM PARSONS 3d		"	"	"	"	9.
"	DRAN K. WEBSTER		"	"	"	"	11.
"	BENJAMIN W. CLEMENTS		"	"	"	"	12.
"	G. HARRY KAULBACH		"	"	"	"	14.
"	JAY P. BARNES		"	"	"	"	16.

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R W	JAMES P. PAIGE			מתת	Master,	Diet	No	17
66	GURDON W. GORDON			"	master,	1180.	"	18.
"	John H. Schoonmaker .	•	•	"	"	"	"	19.
"	ARTHUR F. BUTTERWORTH	•	•	"	"	"	"	20.
"	WILLIAM W. OLLENDORFF	•	•	"	"	"	"	22.
"	GRANVILLE C. FISKE	•	•	"	"	"	"	23.
"	G. OTIS ADAMS	•	•	"	"	"	"	24.
"	John F. Carver	•	•	"	"	"	"	25.
"	GARDNER R. P. BARKER .	•	•	"	"	"	"	26.
"	DABIUS W. GILBERT	•	•	"	"	"	"	27.
"	HERBERT A. MORTON		•	"	"	"	"	28.
"	George B. Luther	•		"	"	"	4.6	30.
"	JOHN C. MAKEPEACE	-	•	"	"		"	31.
"	HENRY B. HART	•	•	"	"	"		32.
"	DAN J. KIMPTON			"	"	"	"	33.
w.	REV. EDWARD A. HORTON			Grand	Chaplain			
	REV. R. PERRY BUSH			"	66			
46	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON			Grand	Marshal.			
"	ROBERT G. WILSON			Senior (Grand De	eacon.		
"	FRANK VOGEL			Junior	Grand D	eacon.		
"	HOWARD M. NORTH			Senior (Grand St	eward		
"	THOMAS H. NICKERSON .			Junior	Grand S	teward	l.	
"	FRED M. BLANCHARD			"		"		
"	WILLIS W. STOVER			Grand 8	Sword B	earer.		
"	OSGOOD PLUMMER			Grand I	Pursuiva	nt.		
"	WILLIAM H. GERRISH			Grand C	Organist.			
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER			Grand '	Tyler.			
					·			
"	OSCAR S. ALLEN				C C			
"					iting Co			
"	ROSCOE E. LEARNED		•	of Com. Laws.		ters a	nd B	y -
"	CHARLES E. HATFIELD	•		of Com. Lav		ters a	nd B	y-
"	D. EDWARD MILLER		_			onic B	elief	
	JOHN H. LILLIBRIDGE							
			-					
	PERMANENT MEMBERS PRESENT:							
M.W.	EDWIN B. HOLMES			Past Gr	and Mas	ter.		

" CHARLES T. GALLAGHER . . . " " "

M.W. JOHN ALBERT BLAKE Past Grand Master.
"DANA J. FLANDERS " " "
R.W. ARTHUR G. POLLARD Past Deputy Grand Master.
"J. GILMAN WAITE " " " "
" WILLIAM H. EMERSON " " " " "
"WILLIAM H. L. ODELL " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
"WILLIAM H, RIDER
"EDWIN A. BLODGETT " " " "
" EMERY B. GIBBS " " " "
" DANIEL W. LAWRENCE Past Grand Warden.
" JAMES M. GLEASON " " "
" Charles I. Litchfield " " "
" John A. McKin " " "
"WILLIAM M. BELCHER " " "
CLARENCE A. BRODEUR "" ""
" Samuel Hauser " " "
" CHAUNCEY E. PECK " " "
"WILLIAM H. H. SOULE " " " "
"HENRY G. JORDAN "" ""
" CHARLES S. ROBERTSON " " "
"HENRY J. MILLS " " "
"WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE "" ""
" Albro A. Osgood " " "
" OLIVER A. ROBERTS " " "
"HERBERT F. FRENCH " " "
" CHARLES S. PROCTOR " " "
LODGES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES:
ABERDOUR Henry M. Nourse Proxy.
ACACIA Frank M. Johnson Master.
ADAMS Oliver H. Linnell Proxy.
ALGONQUIN Herbert F. Sawyer Senior Warden.
AMICABLE Charles L. Hille Junior Warden.
AMITY Ferdinand A. Butler Proxy.
ANCIENT YORK Harry H. Sumner Master.
ARTISAN William H. Morlock Master.
ASHLAND Charles H. Cleaves Master.
Louis A. Rogers Proxy.
ATHELSTAN Joseph H. Turner Master.

William C. Howe Junior Warden.

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JOSEPH WEBB	William A. Rodday Master.
	William F. Pinkham Senior Warden.
KILWINNING	
	William O. Richardson Proxy.
	Edward W. Burt Senior Warden.
KING PHILIP	Robert N. Hathaway Proxy.
King Solomon's	
	Edgar W. Evans Senior Warden.
	William P. Jones Junior Warden.
LAFAYETTE (Roxbury)	Ralph H. Whitney Master.
	Frank Vogel Proxy.
LIBERTY	
MACEDONIAN	Edward F. W. Bartol Master.
	Jesse B. Baxter Proxy.
MARINE	George H. Greene Master.
	Levi H. Howes Proxy.
MARINERS'	Ezra J. Gifford Master.
MASSACHUSETTS	James G. Brown Master.
	Arthur N. Dodge Senior Warden.
MECHANICS'	William A. Burnham Master.
	Walter H. Ray, Jr Senior Warden.
	Arthur H. Porter Junior Warden.
MERIDIAN	Francis S. Cutting Senior Warden.
	Ernest S. Bragdon Junior Warden.
MIDDLESEX	Myron W. Grant Junior Warden.
MIZPAH	Herbert M. Chase Master.
	Frank H. Hilton Senior Warden.
MONITOR	Louis A. Phillips Master.
MONTACUTE	Frank W. Ward Senior Warden.
MONTGOMERY	Gilbert C. Eastman Senior Warden.
	Edward S. Adams Junior Warden.
MORNING STAR	Thomas E. Babb, Jr Master.
	Osgood Plummer Proxy.
Mosaic	Charles H. Ingalls Master.
	William E. Dorman Master.
MOUNT HERMON	Clifford M. Brewer Master.
•	Kenneth Hutchins Senior Warden.
	Burton G. Ellis Junior Warden.
	Clayton T. Joslin Master.
MOUNT HOPE	William Ridings Proxy.

George J. Whithed Junior Warden. Frank G. Richardson Proxy. MOUNT LEBANON . Frank A. North Junior Warden. Warren B. Ellis Proxy. MOUNT OBTHODOX . Herman F. Foerster Junior Warden. MOUNT TABOR Henry E. W. Bean Senior Warden. John R. Oldreive Junior Warden. MOUNT TOM Raymond W. Gero Senior Warden. MOUNT VERNON . Edward B. Wentworth . Master. George H. Chisholm Senior Warden. Harrison R. Medding Junior Warden. NARRAGANSETT George H. Hicks Senior Warden.
MOUNT LEBANON Frank A. North Junior Warden. Warren B. Ellis Proxy. MOUNT ORTHODOX Herman F. Foerster Junior Warden. MOUNT TABOR Henry E. W. Bean Senior Warden. John R. Oldreive Junior Warden. MOUNT TOM
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George H. Chisholm Senior Warden. Harrison R. Medding Junior Warden.
Harrison R. Medding Junior Warden.
NARRAGANSETT George H. Hicks Senior Warden.
William S. Ashton Junior Warden.
NOQUOCHORE Richard J. Shorrock Junior Warden.
NORFOLK Clifford M. Locke Master.
NORTH STAR Arthur H. Hogan Senior Warden.
OLD COLONY Alexander W. Rich Master.
ORANGE Frank H. Howe Master.
Leon H. Rogers Junior Warden.
ORPHAN'S HOPE Charles H. Chubbuck Jr Junior Warden.
PACIFIC George H. Chapman Master.
PALESTINE Fred M. Burden Master.
Columbus Corey Proxy,
PAUL DEAN William H. Clements Junior Warden.
PAUL REVERE Albert C. MacGregory Master.
PENTUCKET Edson K. Humphrey Senior Warden.
Robert A. Kennedy Junior Warden.
PEQUOSSETT Harry E. Edmands Master.
George H. Dale Proxy.
PILGRIM Stanley C. Robbins Master.
PLYMOUTH Frank H. Carver Junior Warden.
Henry H. Littlefield Proxy.
PROSPECT Elmer W. Stevens Master.
John A. Johnson Junior Warden.
PURITAN Roy F. Allen Proxy.
PUTNAM Irving C. Langley Master.
Quinebaug A. Marcy Bartholomew Junior Warden.
RABBONI Charles S. Winne Master.

REPUBLICAN	Theodore C. Forbes Senior Warden.
REVERE	Jay B. Crawford Senior Warden.
RISING STAR	Ralph S. Blake Master.
ROBERT LASH	James S. Harrower Master.
	Clarence A. Warren Senior Warden.
	Alton B. Atwood Junior Warden.
ROSWELL LEE	Lewis S. Nash Senior Warden.
	Dwight H. Keyes Junior Warden.
SAGGAHEW	Benjamin B. Gilman Proxy.
SAINT ALBAN'S	Forrest Bassett Master.
SAINT ANDREW,	
LODGE OF	Wellington Wells Master.
SAINT BERNARD	Edwin A. Simpson Senior Warden.
	A. Everett Cushing Master.
	H. Clinton Atwood Senior Warden.
ST. JOHN'S (Boston)	Walter F. W. Taber Master.
SAINT MATTHEWS	
	George M. R. Holmes Proxy.
SAINT PAUL	Charles W. Mason Proxy.
SATUCKET	Edward M. West Master.
	Frank W. Thayer Proxy.
SHAWMUT	
SIMON W. ROBINSON.	Albert H. Burnham Junior Warden.
	George P. Morse Master.
	Benjamin P. Waters Senior Warden.
	George W. Sutcliffe Junior Warden.
Sojourners	Philip T. Nickerson Proxy.
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE .	=
	William L. Johnson Proxy.
SPENCER	•
CHEMOEN	George H. Burkill Junior Warden.
STAR	Dwight M. Coburn Master.
STAR	Albert N. Ellis Proxy.
Onen ver man Elean	
STAR IN THE EAST	William M. Allen Master.
0 - D	Clarence E. Sayles Junior Warden.
	Frank E. Delano Senior Warden.
	Harry W. Kimball Junior Warden.
STIRLING, LODGE OF .	S. Hale Baker Senior Warden.

TEMPLE	Herbert P. Cook Master.
	Dana H. Spiller Master.
	William S. Duncan Master.
IRINITY	Edward O. Burton Junior Warden.
Tyrian	
IYEIAN	Walter C. King Master.
	Edson H. Ricker Senior Warden.
**************************************	William J. MacInnis Junior Warden.
	Isaac H. Eddy Proxy.
•	Albert G. Brock Proxy.
	M. Perry Sargent Proxy.
Washington	Charles W. Hutchinson Master.
	Frederick W. Klemm Proxy.
WAYFARERS	Edward G. Brown Master.
	Clarence L. Cahill Senior Warden.
	Herbert A. Woofter Junior Warden.
	Wilbur L. Woodbury Proxy.
WEBSTER	John M. Crawford Proxy.
Wellesley	Henry P. Smith Master.
	Frank E. Babcock Senior Warden.
	William J. Osgood Junior Warden.
WILDER	Archie Morgan Master.
	John C. Hull Senior Warden.
WILLIAM NORTH	Arthur D. Prince Proxy.
WILLIAM PARKMAN .	Jay B. Benton Senior Warden.
WILLIAM SUTTON	Edmund S. Willard Proxy.
WILLIAM WHITING	Edgar M. Osgood Master.
WINSLOW LEWIS	Joseph Lovejoy Master.
	Thomas O. Paige Junior Warden.
WINTHROP	Lewis A. Wallon Proxy.
WYOMING	Horace E. Child Master.
	Howard Whitmore Master.
	William C. Crane Senior Warden.
	Triniani C. Ciano Comoi Trancom

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at two o'clock P.M., prayer being offered by W. Rev. Edward A. Horton, Grand Chaplain.

R.W. Brother Charles I. Litchfield, for the Committee on Records, recommended that the reading of the records be waived, and the recommendation was adopted.

PROXIES RECOGNIZED.

Proxies from the following named Lodges were presented and being found in form the Brethren named therein were duly recognized.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	PROXY.
ADAMS	Wellfleet	R.W. Oliver H. Linnell.
AMITY	Danvers	W. Ferdinand A. Butler.
ARTISAN	Winchendon	W. Joseph H. Miller.
Belcher	Chicopee Falls	W. Albert F. Crowther.
CHARITY	Cambridge	Bro. Fred E. Marble.
CHARLES W. MOORE .	Fitchburg	R.W. C. Willis Bennett.
EZEKIEL BATES	Attleboro	W. Walter L. Gardner.
FEDERAL	Chester	Bro. Oscar J. Shepardson.
GEORGE H. TABER .	Fairhaven	W. Lyman C. Bauldry.
HAMPSHIRE	Haydenville	W. Henry W. Hill.
IONIC	Taunton	W. Frederic E. Johnson.
JORDAN	Peabody	W. David P. Grosvenor.
King Solomon's	Somerville	R.W. Robert W. Oliver.
MACEDONIAN	Milton	W. Jesse B. Baxter.
Norfolk	Needham	W. George A. Adams.
PHILANTHROPIC	Marblehead	W. Harry G. Trefry.
PIONEER	Somerset	W. Clarence C. Andrews.
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.	Uxbridge	R.W. William L. Johnson.
STARR KING	Salem	Bro. Cassius S. Cilley.
WINTHROP	Winthrop	R.W. Lewis A. Wallon.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The M.W. Grand Master delivered the following address.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

NECROLOGY.

M.W. CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON.

It is my sad duty officially to announce the decease of our Past Grand Master, M.W. Charles Carroll Hutchinson, of Lowell, who died in that city, April 29, 1915.

He endeared himself to us by his constant good nature, his cordial greeting, and his rising, seemingly without effort, to the demands of every occasion where he was called upon to act. He was a faithful servant of this Grand Lodge, a courteous and thoughtful Brother, and a Grand Master whose administration was marked with progress, ability, and success. It was under his Grand Mastership that this Temple was erected. I acted as an Honorary Pall Bearer at his funeral with M.W. Brothers Charles T. Gallagher, Edwin B. Holmes, R.W. Brother Arthur G. Pollard, and others. The funeral was attended by a large number of the Fraternity of Lowell and elsewhere. The following other officers and permanent members of the Grand Lodge were noted, viz.:

 baggage master at Natick, and three years later was appointed station agent at Wellesley Hills, a position which he retained until he was appointed Probation Officer of the Superior Court for Plymouth and Norfolk Counties, from which position he resigned some months ago. He also held the position of Auditor of Wellesley, and for many years was very active in the public affairs of the town.

Brother Henry received the Masonic Degrees in Meridian Lodge, of Natick, in 1877-1878, was its Master in 1886 and 1887, and was District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first Masonic District in 1896 and 1897.

Brother Henry received the Chapter Degrees in Parker Chapter of Natick, was M.E. High Priest in 1891, District Deputy High Priest of the Ninth Capitular District in 1894, 1895, and 1896, and served as R.E. Grand Scribe of the Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts in 1898.

Brother Henry received the Orders of Knighthood in Natick Commandery K.T., No. 33, in 1884 and was its Eminent Commander in 1902. He was also a member of the four bodies of the Scottish Rite in the City of Boston. In all the Masonic Bodies to which he belonged he was always active and hesitated not at any duty that was placed upon him.

Brother Henry was thrice married. He is survived by his wife and one son, Dr. Edward E. Henry of Kingston, N. Y. Funeral services were held on Wednesday, April 14. The Masonic funeral rites were observed by Meridian Lodge, Natick Commandery and Parker Royal Arch Chapter acting as escort to the grave.

R. WOR. HORACE S. BACON

was born in Lowell, October 29, 1869, and died at his residence in Lowell April 8, 1915.

He received his early education in the schools of Lowell and passed the bar examination after pursuing a course of study at Boston University. He practiced law for a number of years. He was appointed Register of Deeds of Middlesex County succeeding the late Captain Thompson, and served out his term of office.

Brother Bacon was Recording Secretary of the Lowell Historical Society, a member of Old Middlesex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Vesper Country Club.

Brother Bacon received the degrees in Freemasonry in Kilwinning Lodge, Lowell, in 1896, and was its Master in 1904 and 1905. He served as Grand Pursuivant in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1906 and was District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District in 1908 and 1909. He was a life member of Mother Kilwinning Lodge of Scotland, also a member of the Committee on Curiosities of the Craft eight years from 1908 to 1915. He was exalted in Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter of Lowell, June 8, 1896, and was its High Priest in 1911, and District Deputy Grand High Priest of District No. 9, in 1914. He took the degrees of Ahasuerus Council of Royal and Select He received the orders of Masters in Lowell in 1897. Knighthood in Pilgrim Commandery, K.T., of Lowell, in 1897 and was its Eminent Commander in 1911 and 1912.

He was its Recorder from October, 1912 to his decease. He was a member of the Lowell Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of the Lowell Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and was Most Wise Master of Mt. Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix; also he was a member of Massachusetts Consistory 32°.

I quote the language of his life-long friend, R.W. Brother Stevens:

"As we sat in the house of mourning on Sunday last around the casket which contained all that was left of one of the noblest of men, we could not help thinking how much it would have pleased Horace S. Bacon if he could know the place he held in the hearts of friends and associates, both old and young, who had gathered there to pay tribute to his memory. How it would have gratified him could he have been conscious that in the genuine manliness and generosity of his life he had so deeply touched the humane nature of hosts of people whom he had met in a business and in a social way. Perhaps in the divine economy of things his spirit was cognizant of the strength of the bonds of affection we cherished for him and the sorrow we feel that we shall see him no more."

R. WOR. GEORGE E. FENN

was born in Roxbury, Mass., September 17, 1865, and died in the City of Melrose May 28, 1915. He attended the Lewis School in Roxbury until 1880 when the family moved to Melrose Highlands. Brother Fenn graduated at the Melrose High School in 1885 and immediately after entered

the employ of his father in the manufacture of ventilators. The father died in 1890 and the son carried on the business successfully until his decease.

Brother Fenn received the Masonic degrees in Wyoming Lodge, of Melrose, in 1890-1891; was its Master in 1898-1900, and was District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District in 1902 and 1903. He was also a member of Waverley R.A. Chapter, Melrose Council R. & S. Masters, and Hugh de Payens Commandery, K.T., all of Melrose. He was very devoted to Freemasonry and was always ready to answer any call for work. By his constant courtesy he endeared himself to a great number of the Brethren, who regret his untimely end. In the prime of life, in the full enjoyment of these passing years, loving and loved, a general favorite with the Brethren, especially of the Seventh District, he has passed from us, but left a memory that is pleasing and will be gladly cherished. He leaves a wife and widowed mother. The funeral services were held at his late home in Melrose on Sunday, May 30, being conducted by Wyoming Lodge.

ROBERT FREKE GOULD.

This Masonic scholar and the founder of the modern rational and critical school of Masonic historians passed away on the 26th day of March last, at his home in England. Born in Ilfracombe, Devon, in 1836, he was initiated in 1855 in the Royal Navy Lodge, No. 429. He had an active military career, which began as Ensign in the 86th Regiment of Foot April 13, 1855, and saw foreign service with

higher rank at Gozo, at Malta, at Gibraltar, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in India. Throughout the campaign of 1860, in China he commanded a Company in the action of Sinho and in the storming of Tanghu for which he was given a medal with clasp. He served also during the operations against the Taepings in the vicinity of Shanghai in April and May, 1862, which resulted in the capture by escalade of several walled cities and fortified towns.

But it is as a Mason that we know him best. He was a founder of Meridian Lodge, No. 743, and its first Worshipful Master, of Tuscan Lodge, No. 1027, of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, and its Worshipful Master in 1887, and of the Lodge of King Solomon's Temple, No. 3464, and its first Worshipful Master. He was a member of numerous other Lodges and ranked as Past Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of England. His Masonic talents were also recognized by honorary membership in the Grand Lodges of Iowa, Ohio, the District of Columbia, and British Columbia. In other Masonic bodies he was active officially and otherwise.

His Masonic writings are not numerous but are very valuable. His "Concise History of Freemasonry" is perhaps the best volume with which to begin the study of Masonic history. This work was awarded a prize of 4,000 francs by the Grand Orient of Belgium, as being the best Masonic book written during the decennial period ending in 1909. It has been published also in American, Dutch, and Belgian editions. While he has fallen into some errors with regard to American Masonic history, due to his

adopting some erroneous statements of others which he assumed to be fact, we of Massachusetts ought not to let the occasion of this Communication go by without thus testifying our appreciation of his Masonic labors. Our Deputy Grand Master has well said:

"If James Anderson in some sense is the Herodotus of Masonic History, Brother Gould is emphatically our Thucydides."

ERROR IN 1915 EDITION OF CONSTITUTIONS.

After the republication of the Constitutions "Containing all amendments to January 1, 1915" it was discovered that, through some error, the Provisions concerning District Grand Masters and District Grand Lodges were printed according to a preliminary draft and not as finally adopted. As a result Sections 3 and 4 of Part Fourth, Article I, as printed, should be stricken out; Sections 5 to 15 inclusive should each be advanced one number; and there should be inserted Sections 3, 4 and 5, as they are to be found in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1914, page 362.

PORTRAITS OF PAST GRAND MASTERS.

When the Winthrop House was destroyed by fire we lost a large collection of portraits of Past Grand Masters, some of which we have never been able to replace. To prevent a repetition of such an unfortunate affair each portrait in this room has been photographed and the photographs have been colored. Thus if the originals be lost these copies will enable reproduction. The colored photographs have been

placed in a steel case which has been stored in the vaults of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, in the custody of our R.W. Grand Treasurer. It is hoped that in future instances when portraits are hung similar copies will be made and preserved with the others.

In oil or print we now have portraits of all Past Grand Masters except Tomlinson, Oxnard, Gridley, Webb, Dunn, Oliver, Crane and Peabody. (See 1914 Mass. 160.)

Whoever can discover a portrait of any of these Brethren will be rendering a valuable service to the Fraternity by bringing it to our attention.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGES AND DISTRICT GRAND MASTERS.

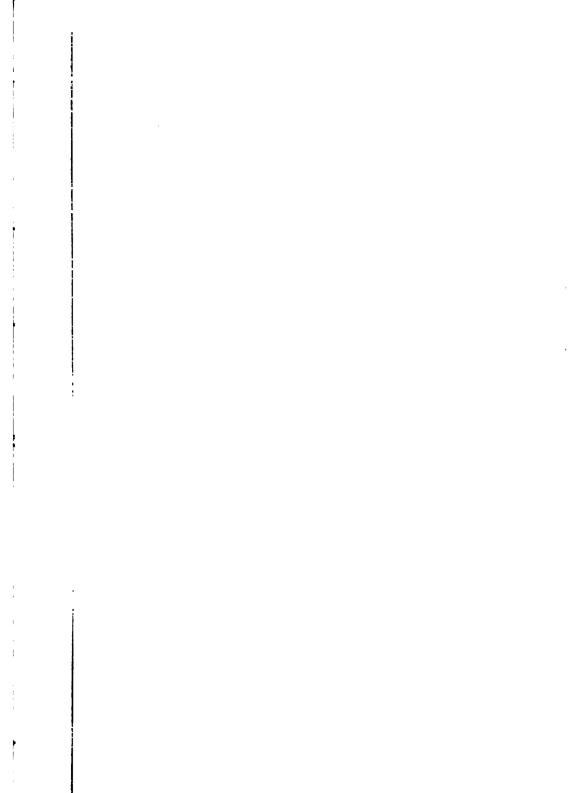
Under the authority conferred upon me by the recent amendment to the Grand Constitutions, which is now Section 3, of Article I, of Part Fourth, I have raised my representatives in China and Chile to the dignity of District Grand Masters, and have issued Deputations to R.W. Brethren Stacy A. Ransom and David Urquhart therefor. These being the first of such Deputations issued, I submit a copy herewith. (See illustration opposite.)

Under Section 4, of Article I, of Part Fourth of the Grand Constitutions, I have promulgated regulations concerning District Grand Masters and District Grand Lodges, as follows:

REGULATIONS CONCERNING DISTRICT GRAND MASTERS AND DISTRICT
GRAND LODGES.

Installation.

1. The District Grand Master shall be installed at the first District Grand Lodge which he may hold after his appointment, and until such installation he shall not be qualified to perform any of the





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functions of his office, except that of summoning the District Grand Lodge to meet for the purpose of his installation.

2. In the event of the death, resignation, removal or suspension Vacancy in of a District Grand Master, the District Grand Lodge shall continue office of to exercise its functions; and the District Deputy Grand Master, if District there be one, and if not, or in the event of his being absent from the Master. District and until his return, the District Grand Officer or Past District Grand Officer next in rank then in the District, shall assume and exercise the functions of District Grand Master until another District Grand Master shall have received his commission from the Grand Master and shall have notified the same to the District Grand Secretary. The Brother so exercising the functions of a District Grand Master shall not assume that title; nor shall he, after having so acted, be entitled to rank as a past District Grand Master or to wear the Masonic clothing belonging to that office.

3. A District Grand Lodge consists of the District Grand Master, District Past District Grand Masters, District Grand Officers, Officers and Grand Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts Lodge. who may be present in the District, and the Master and Wardens of all Lodges in the District.

The District Grand Master is empowered to appoint for his District District the following District Grand Officers and no others; nor Grand can he confer on any Brother the rank of a Past District Grand Officers. Officer.

A District Deputy Grand Master.

A District Senior Grand Warden.

A District Junior Grand Warden.

A District Grand Secretary.

Two District Grand Chaplains.

A District Grand Marshal.

A District Grand Lecturer.

A District Grand Senior Deacon.

A District Grand Junior Deacon.

A District Grand Senior Steward.

A District Grand Junior Steward.

A District Grand Sword Bearer.

A District Grand Standard Bearer.

Two District Grand Pursuivants.

A District Grand Tyler.

District Grand Treasurer. 5. The District Grand Lodge shall elect a District Grand Treasurer annually, by whom a regular account of the receipts and disbursements shall be kept. He shall be ex officio Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the charity funds. His account must be produced at the annual Meeting of the District Grand Lodge, and audited once in each year, and a copy thereof transmitted to the Grand Master.

Notice re D. D. G. M. 6. The District Grand Master must transmit, in writing, the name and place of abode of his Deputy to all the Lodges of his District, and also to the Grand Secretary, within one month of the appointment.

Notice re District Grand Officers. 7. Names, addresses, and Lodges of all District Grand Officers shall be transmitted to the Grand Secretary by the District Grand Secretary, within one month of election or appointment. The District Grand Officers must all be residents within the District, unless the Grand Master grant a dispensation for non-residence.

Qual. of D. G. Officers.

8. No Brother can be appointed a District Deputy Grand Master or District Grand Warden unless he be the Past Master of a Lodge; nor a District Grand Deacon unless he be a Past Warden of a Lodge.

Summons.

9. The District Grand Master may summon the Officers of any Lodge within his District to attend him, and to produce the charter, books, papers, and accounts of the Lodge, or he may summon any Brother within his District to attend him and produce his certificate. If the summons be not complied with or a sufficient reason be not given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and in case of contumacy the Lodge or Brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

Discipline.

10. The District Grand Master shall hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint or irregularity, respecting Lodges or individual Masons, within his Province or District, and may proceed to admonition, or suspension. The power of summons is an incident to this power and applies to the Brethren complained against as well as to witnesses. A minute of the proceedings, stating the offence and the law applicable to it, together with the decision, is to be transmitted to the Grand Master.

Expulsion.

11. The District Grand Master has no power to erase a Lodge or expel a Mason; when, therefore, the case is of so flagrant a nature as, in his judgment, to require the erasure of a Lodge, or the expulsion of a Brother, it shall be proceeded with in the method provided in the Grand Constitutions, the trial board to be a Special Board of

Commissioners to be appointed by the District Grand Master. shall report to the Grand Lodge.

12. The District Grand Master, holding his office at the pleasure of the Grand Master, and the power of the Deputy as well as of District District Grand Lodge emanating from the authority vested in the District Grand Master, he or his Deputy must be responsible that the District Grand Lodge does not exceed its lawful powers. He is, therefore, to cause correct minutes to be kept of all its proceedings, and to produce them to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge when required, sending to the Grand Master at least once a year a duplicate thereof.

Lodae.

The District Grand Master shall annually transmit to the Report of 13. Grand Master so as to be received prior to the Quarterly Communica- District tion in December, a circumstantial account, in writing, of his proceedings, and of the state of Masonry within his District for the year ending August thirty-first.

14. District Grand Officers other than the District Grand Master Rank. do not take any rank out of their District. They are, however, entitled to wear their clothing as District Grand Officers, or Past District Grand Officers in all Masonic meetings.

15. District Grand Lodges shall fix stated times for their regular Meetings of meetings, not exceeding four times in the year, but the District District Grand Master may summon and hold a special District Grand Grand Lodge, whenever, in his judgment, it may be necessary. The particular reason for calling such special District Grand Lodge shall be expressed in the summons, and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.

16. When the District Grand Master presides, the District Grand Opening of Lodge is to be declared open in due form. If the Deputy or any D.G. Lodge. other Brother preside, in form only.

17. The District Grand Lodge may frame By-Laws for its own By-Laws of government, and may make regulations for the guidance of the District particular Lodges of the District, provided that none of these be contrary to, or inconsistent with, the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge as laid down in the Book of Constitutions, but such By-Laws shall not be valid until submitted to, and approved by, the Committee on Charters and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge.

18. The proceedings and decisions of District Grand Lodges, and Regulations, of their Committees shall in all cases be strictly governed and controlled by the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, as laid down in the Book of Constitutions.

Proxies.

19. Any Lodge may select a proxy to the District Grand Lodge as well as to the Grand Lodge and under similar terms and conditions.

Dispensations.

- 20. District Grand Masters are hereby granted a power of dispensation in the following cases.
 - (a.) In cases of emergency, for a Brother to be advanced to a higher degree at an interval of not less than one week, instead of four weeks;
 - (b.) To form in public procession for the purpose of conducting Masonic funeral processions and burial services;
 - (c.) To form in public procession for the purpose of attending Divine Worship;
 - (d.) To form in public procession for the purpose of performing any other strictly Masonic Service; never, however, upon other than a Masonic occasion;
 - (e.) To hold regular and business meetings of a Lodge on other days than those called for by its By-Laws;
 - (f.) In case of necessity, to elect officers of a Lodge on another day than the Annual Meeting;
 - (g.) To continue Lodge functions pending replacement of a Charter which has been lost or destroyed;
 - (h.) In cases of necessity, to hold meetings of a Lodge in another place than that named in the Charter.

A District Grand Master forthwith upon granting a dispensation shall transmit to the Grand Master a report thereof. A District Grand Master shall require a return upon each dispensation, and when such return is received shall immediately transmit a copy thereof to the Grand Master.

District Grand Master may preside.

- 21. The District Grand Master may preside in any Lodge he visits within his District, his Deputy being placed on his left, and the Master of the Lodge on his right hand; his Wardens, if present, shall act as Wardens of the Lodge during the time he presides; but if they be absent, the District Grand Master may direct the Wardens of the Lodge, or any Master Masons, to act as his Wardens protempore.
- D. D. G. M. 22. Unless the District Grand Master be present, his Deputy may preside. may preside in any Lodge he may visit within his District, the Master

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of the Lodge being placed on his right hand. The District Grand Wardens, if present, are to act as Wardens of the Lodge during the time he presides.

The District Grand Master may send any of his District D. G. M. Grand Officers, present or past, to visit any Lodge in his Province may or District whenever he may think fit so to do.

deputize.

24. Every Lodge has the power of framing its By-Laws for its By-Laws of government, provided they are not inconsistent with the regulations Lodges. and customs of the Grand Lodge. The By-Laws must be submitted through the District Grand Master for his approval previous to transmission to the Committee on Charters and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge. No law or alteration will be valid until so submitted and approved by said Committee.

Jewels of District Grand Officers (except District Grand Jewels. Master) shall be of the same description as those worn by corresponding officers of the Grand Lodge, except that the jewels are to be placed within a circle on which the name of the District is to be engraven, but no ornament or emblem whatever other than such name shall be engraven on the said circle, or superimposed thereupon.

The aprons of District Grand Officers (except the District Aprons. Grand Master) shall be similar to those worn by corresponding Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, except that the edging to the apron shall not in any event exceed two inches in width. The emblems of their officers shall be in gold in the center within a double circle, in which must be inserted the name of the District. The District Grand Master may have his emblem embroidered upon the apron, but the emblem of other District Grand Officers shall be painted or stamped thereon.

Returns of all Lodges within the jurisdiction of District Grand Returns. Lodges shall be made to the Grand Lodge, transmitted through the District Grand Masters, in the same manner as returns made by Home Lodges, and upon blanks printed by the Grand Lodge for the purpose. In addition to the returns so furnished for the Grand Lodge, there shall be a return made as prescribed by the District Grand Master for the use of the District Grand Lodge.

RE PRESENT AND PAST DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

M.W. Josiah Bartlett, when Grand Master, reported to the Grand Lodge, in a letter dated September 9, 1799, that so far as possible he had made Visitations to different Lodges to examine their records and proceedings, but that in some instances he had appointed and commissioned a member of the Grand Lodge for that purpose. He added:

"I am of opinion that a practice of this kind, in cases where the Grand Master cannot attend, would be best calculated to prevent innovations, and preserve the ancient ceremonies."

This recommendation resulted in the establishment of the District Deputy Grand Master system.

A Committee of the Grand Lodge which considered the matter reported on September 14, 1801, and the report was printed and communicated to the Lodges and a new Committee entrusted with its consideration. This Committee reported on December 15, 1801, Articles for the division of the jurisdiction into districts and the appointment of a District Deputy Grand Master in and for each District. These Articles were unanimously adopted. From then on the records are full of references to District Deputy Grand Masters.

Their jewels and collars were prescribed March 11, 1805. On December 8, 1806, there were reported by Past Grand Master Isaiah Thomas, as Chairman of a Committee, definitions of the office, rank, privileges, etc., of the District Deputy Grand Masters. By the 4th paragraph it was provided that "every District Deputy Grand Master shall be styled Right Worshipful." By the 5th paragraph it was provided that they should have seats in the Grand Lodge, etc. This report was unanimously adopted.

In 1811 a certain innovation with regard to the title of District Deputy Grand Masters was proposed but a Committee reported against it. That Committee, June 13, 1811, said in part as follows:

"The regulations of the Grand Lodge for the appointment of these officers, under the present title, were adopted after the most mature deliberation and experience has confirmed the wisdom of the measure. The example of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has been followed in this particular by other Grand Lodges in the Union. The increased number of the Lodges under this Jurisdiction rendered it absolutely impossible for the Grand Master to visit them so often as the good of Masonry required. The State was therefore divided into twelve Districts, and District Deputy Grand Masters appointed in the several Districts, who should discharge some of the duties of the Grand Master, in visiting the Lodges and inspecting the work, and for the further purpose of collecting the dues of the Grand Lodge. These officers have hitherto been respectable members of the Masonic family. and have generally performed the arduous duties with fidelity. The honorable title they bear commands the respect and attention of the Fraternity; excites in them a laudable ambition to deserve the respect they receive, and stimulates them to exertion in promoting the grand object of their appointment."

This report was unanimously adopted and the Constitutions amended accordingly.

By the Constitutions as thus amended, District Deputy Grand Masters "Past or in Office" were accorded the title "Right Worshipful." (In passing, it may be noted that reports are made of several occasions where District Deputy Grand Lodges were held. On June 12, 1815, regulations concerning such District Deputy Grand Lodges were adopted.)

In the recodification of the Constitutions which was adopted on September 9, 1818, the same provision is to be

found, providing that Past District Deputies and Past Masters should retain the title granted them while in office. No change was made in the Constitutions in this regard until a new codification was adopted on October 11, 1843. These Constitutions, like those now in force, contained provisions establishing the rank and title only of "Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge." There has never since October 11, 1843, been any specific constitutional provision concerning the titles of past officers, except such only as were permanent members of the Grand Lodge. If such a provision be essential in order that past officers not members of the Grand Lodge shall have any titles, then Past District Deputy Grand Masters may not be called Right Worshipful and it is also true that Past Masters may not be called Worshipful. I am of the opinion that the codification of 1843 did not repeal the right which had theretofore existed by law and custom for past officers to be given the title which they held while in office. On the other hand I am of the opinion that the Grand Constitutions from 1843 down have attempted to deal only with the rank and title of "Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge," and are not to be construed as abolishing all other Masonic titles. I believe that the Brethren of 1843 who adopted the Constitutions of that day intended that past officers and members who ceased to be officers or members of the Grand Lodge when going out of office should nevertheless retain their titles. This is clearly manifest from the fact that from the adoption of the Constitutions of 1843 for more than fifty years Past District Deputy Grand Masters were always referred to in

the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge as "R.W." This was true as late as September 12, 1894 (page 56). (See also 1893 Mass. 13 and 1894 Mass. 25.) The omission of the title in the Proceedings begins with December 12, 1894 (p. 113).

The Proceedings, therefore, furnish us conclusive proof that the change was made between September 12, 1894, and December 12 of the same year. It was not made by any action of the Grand Lodge, nor by any action of the Grand Master. As a matter of fact, the Grand Master at that time was physically incapacitated from attending to his The Brother who was then Deputy Grand Master was called in to perform the functions of the Grand Master from time to time when necessary, but he has stated to me that this change was not made by his authority, and moreover that he believes now and has always believed that Past District Deputy Grand Masters are entitled to be called Right Worshipful. The confusion which has arisen in connection with this title since that day was caused by the action of a Brother who had the opportunity, though not the authority, to make the change. There are a number of present members of the Grand Lodge who know the reason why this Brother made the change, though it would not be productive of any advantage to discuss it. It is sufficient to set right our Proceedings from now on and officially to recognize, so that no mistake may hereafter be made, what

¹ Brothers John H. Swain and George H. Earl at 1894 Mass. 56, were referred to as "R.W.," though this could have been only because they were Past District Deputies. However, at 1894 Mass. 113, Brothers Hiram H. Harriman, Columbus Corey, and George H. Foye, who were Past District Deputies, are referred to as "W." Compare the reference to the same Brother Swain at 1895 Mass. 225, as "W."

has been the Masonic law upon this subject for more than one hundred years, in spite of the fact that our Proceedings themselves have been in error for the last twenty years. The attempt made in 1904 (see 1904 Mass. 34 and 66) to make one change (accomplished later, see 1909 Mass., 64 and 65) and to correct our records in this regard by constitutional amendment was rendered abortive by the technical attitude of a Committee whose report was accepted and adopted before those present at that Communication—who were prepared to pass upon the main question—realized the niceties of the point of order suddenly sprung upon them. constitutional amendment was unnecessary. A ruling of the Grand Master, had it been formally requested, would have set the question at rest. As it is now, the Brethren generally conform to the old and proper rule. Some, however, have followed the error which has crept into our records.

A Past District Deputy Grand Master has requested of me a decision in answer to the following question:

"Does a Brother who has once received the title of 'Right Worshipful' as District Deputy Grand Master lose that title when he retires from the office?"

I reply in the negative. I rule that District Deputy Grand Masters, past or in office, are as a matter of Masonic right to be called "Right Worshipful."

The Grand Lodge itself has plenary authority to make a change in this title should it see fit so to do. This is not one of the matters where the decision of the Grand Master is final and may not be interfered with by the Grand Lodge. 1915]

Unless and until, however, competent authority makes a change this decision will stand as a statement of the Masonic law of this Jurisdiction and Past District Deputy Grand Masters shall be styled "Right Worshipful."

On account of the large number of Lodges in the State the District system has been regarded as "absolutely indispensable in the proper administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge." (See 1857 Mass. 41; 1869 Mass. 104.)

Certain duties of the District Deputy Grand Masters are pointed out in the Grand Constitutions in Part First, Article VIII, Section 10; Part Third, Article IV, Section 2; Part Fourth, Article I; and Part Fifth, Section 3.

These duties, however, are not exclusive. The Grand Master has the inherent right to commission the District Deputy Grand Masters to perform, in his name and behalf, such duties and services as he sees fit. In the language of Most Worshipful William Sewell Gardner as spoken to the Grand Lodge December 28, 1869 (page 158),

"In their several districts it is expected that they will be Deputy Grand Masters de facto as well as de jure."

"I have striven," he said, "to strengthen them in their official stations, and to dignify their office."

The District Deputy Grand Masters, therefore, have all of the authority specifically assigned to them by the Grand Constitutions as above referred to, and also such delegated authority as the Grand Master sees fit to entrust.

The District Deputy is neither the representative of his Lodge nor of his District to the Grand Lodge. He is the personal representative of the Grand Master within the Masonic jurisdiction of the District, performing in the name and on behalf of the Grand Master such services as that officer would perform personally were it not that the multiplicity of Lodges renders it impossible. It is for this reason, among others, that there should not be any rotation in passing the office around to the several Lodges, as some seem to expect. Your present Grand Master, like many of his predecessors, has selected for appointment the Brethren for whom he entertained a personal preference, who seemed to him to be the best available under existing circumstances, irrespective, in the first instance, of the Lodges from which they hailed. Where no available Brother seems preëminently fitted, then suitable attention has been given to considerations arising from affiliation.

"RAINY-DAY" FUND.

· On May 11, 1915, I addressed a second RAINY-DAY FUND APPEAL to those bodies to whom one was addressed last year, as follows:

"With the approval of the head of each Grand Organization in this Jurisdiction which is recognized as Masonic by the Grand Lodge, I sent about a year ago to each local body an appeal in the hope that each would consider its ability and willingness to aid in the maintenance of our Masonic Home and other charities during these early years and until our invested funds grow large enough to yield sufficient income for the demands made upon us. It was therein indicated that it would be some years before our charity funds would produce large enough income for the support of the Home unless unexpectedly large gifts or bequests are received, and you, therefore, were urged to consider an annual appropriation for this purpose for these years while it is a struggle to maintain our charities and until they are able to stand alone, governing your generosity by your financial

ability and resources. You will also recall that it was suggested that contributions be not taken up, but that it was hoped that your body would appropriate according to its means and ability, either from your general revenue or from the income of your charity funds not otherwise needed, to a fund to be known as "The Rainy Day Fund," the whole of the fund to be available for maintenance of the Masonic Home and for general charity.

The response to this appeal was exceedingly gratifying. Within a year from the issuance of the appeal, contributions were received from 215 out of 251 Lodges, 29 out of 82 Chapters, 4 out of 31 Councils, 7 out of 41 Commanderies, 11 out of 21 Scottish Rite Bodies, and from a number of individuals. Of the total number of contributions but thirty-seven were "hat collections"—so called. In every other case appropriations were made by the Bodies themselves.

The need is no less urgent this year than last, for although our income has slightly increased, yet there are greater calls being made for assistance both within and without the Home (especially the latter) than ever before in the history of the Fraternity. There are now fifty residents in the Home, and their per capita expense has been reduced from \$748.13 in 1912, and \$572.90 in 1913, to \$393.27 in 1914 -a reduction of three hundred and fifty-five dollars per capita from the first year of operation. Those who have carefully considered the matter believe it is a conservative estimate to say that this year we shall require from eleven to fourteen thousand dollars more than our income. On account of this the Grand Lodge has appropriated three thousand dollars from its general revenue. This has already been expended this year, yet the Grand Lodge ought not to appropriate more while still in debt, as it is, for about two hundred thousand dollars, secured by a mortgage upon the Temple in Boston. In behalf of the Board of Masonic Relief, I therefore again plead for your generous assistance.

Of those bodies who contributed last year—and they are the great majority—we earnestly entreat a duplication of the gift, or an increase if you have so prospered that your financial condition permits. Of the very few bodies who did not contribute to the fund last year, we ask anew a consideration of your financial condition in the hope that you will find yourselves able this year to do your share in the great work. May I add that the terrible and piteous stories of suffering and privation of our Brethren across the sea and their dependents call louder than words for assistance which we cannot render

unless sufficient contributions are made to our funds to enable us to take care of our own calls at home seasonably, and then have funds to spare to send abroad. While this new call adds to our financial burden, yet we should rejoice that it also adds to our opportunities for service. It is not only our earnest hope but also our sincere belief that nearly all will join in demonstrating that our charity is real and not verbal.

Please make checks payable to the Board of Masonic Relief and indicate that they are for 'The RAINY DAY FUND,' sending them to room No. 207, Masonic Temple, Boston.''

The results of this appeal for 1914 and up to today for 1915 are as follows:

		19	14.						•			
216	Lodges	out	of	249	hav	e contri	buted	١.		\$10,945	60	8
29	Chapters	"	"	82	"	"				1,051	00	3
5	Councils	"	"	31	. "	"				210	00	1
7	Commanderies		"	41	. "	"				350	00	1
11	Scottish Rite	Bodi	e 8	out c	of 21	have co	ntrik	ute	d	2,175	00	5
10	Individuals .						· · ·			161	10	
	Interest on	Dep	08 i1	ts			. \$4	6 3	4			
	" "	Inve	eti	ment	8.		. 16	5 4	8	211	82	
	Total I	Recei	pt	s for	191	14			•	\$15,068	52	
		19	15.									
31	Lodges	out	of	249	hav	e contri	buted			\$1,227	10	
10	Chapters	"	"	82	"	"				465	00	
1	Council	"	"	31	has	"				20	00	
3	Commanderies	"	"	41	hav	e ''				100	00	
10	Individuals .							•		100	00	
										\$1,912	10	
		Tot	al	1914	:	\$15,068	52					
		•	ľ	1915	;	1,912	10					
						\$16,980	62					

IMPROPER PRACTICES.

Instances have recently been brought to my attention where a Lodge has worked two different degrees simulta-

neously in separate halls, or where a portion of the degree has been omitted and given to the candidate at a sodality. Such practices are absolutely forbidden. I have hesitated to deal harshly with such cases, believing that the Masters were acting in absolute good faith. The attention of all of the Lodges is thus publicly called to the subject matter and hereafter repetitions will be dealt with as the occasion shall warrant. Charters have heretofore been arrested for less serious offences.

SUSPENSION OF A MASTER.

On May 22nd I received from R.W. David Urquhart an impeachment of John Steward Lennox Robertson, Worshipful Master of Bethesda Lodge, Valparaiso, Chile, who, it is alleged, has abstracted the sum of two thousand pounds sterling from the funds of the concern of which he was cashier and has left the country. R.W. Brother Urquhart enclosed also a copy of a confession signed by Robertson. Upon receipt of this impeachment, I immediately suspended Robertson from his office as Worshipful Master of Bethesda Lodge and appointed to try him a Commission to be presided over by R.W. Brother Urquhart as Chairman.

ELECTION OF PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

R.W. Stacy A. Ransom and R.W. David Urquhart were unanimously elected Permanent

Members of the Grand Lodge, they having been duly nominated by the M.W. Grand Master at the March Communication.

M.W. CHARLES CARROLL HUTCHINSON.

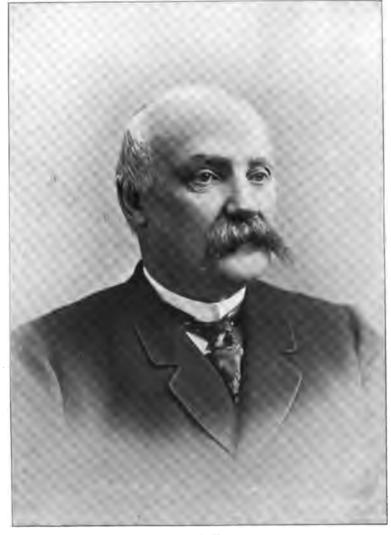
M.W. Brother Edwin B. Holmes presented the following Memorial on behalf of the Committee:

IN MEMORIAM.

CHARLES CARROLL HUTCHINSON.

Charles Carroll Hutchinson, son of Samuel King Hutchinson and Susan Warren Hutchinson, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, June 9, 1832, and died in Lowell April 29, 1915, at the age of 82 years 10 months and 20 days. He was educated in the Lowell public schools and at Ireland Academy, West Springfield, now Holyoke.

His vocation since the days of youth was substantially as follows: Clerk in the Railroad Bank, Lowell, 1853-1858, Cashier of Bank at Brighton, 1858-1864, Clerk in Central National Bank, New York, 1864-1871, Treasurer of the Mechanics Savings Bank, Lowell, 1871, resigned as Treasurer July 22, 1913, and was elected Vice-President. He was the first Treasurer of the Brighton Savings Bank, 1861-1864. He was a communicant of St. Anne's Church in Lowell, Trustee of the Old Ladies' Home, 1901-1910, a member of the Common Council of Lowell, 1880, President of the Council in 1881, Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, 1885-1887, President of the Traders & Mechanics Insurance



M.W. CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON.



Company in 1901, and also at the time of his decease, and Director of the Lowell Gas Light Company 1902.

His Masonic Record is as follows:

Received the Entered Apprentice in Ancient York Lodge October 11, 1854, Fellow Craft, November 8, 1854, Master Mason December 6, 1854, Senior Deacon in Ancient York Lodge 1855-1856, Senior Warden 1857, Worshipful Master 1858. He was a Director in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts 1892-1909, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge 1896-1899.

He received the Royal Arch Degree in Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter December 3, 1855, and was elected Captain of the Host in 1856 and Grand Captain of the Host in 1856.

He received the Super Excellent Degree in Ahasuerus Council of Lowell, March 16, 1856, and was Captain of the Guard 1871-1874.

He received the Order of the Temple in Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, March 26, 1856. He was Generalissimo 1872-1873, Commander 1874, 1875, 1877, 1878, Grand Senior Warden 1879, Grand Captain-General 1880-1881, Deputy Grand Commander 1882-1883, Grand Commander 1884-1885.

He received the 14th Grade in Lowell Lodge of Perfection of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite September 9, 1858, was elected its Potent Master 1873-1887, and received all the grades from the 14th to the 32nd inclusive in Lowell Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Mount Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix, and Massachusetts Consistory. He was Most Wise Master of Mount Calvary Chapter 1891-1895,

enrolled an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council 33°, sitting at Portland, Me., August 19, 1875. He was crowned an Active Member of the Supreme Council 33°, sitting at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 19, 1896, elected the Deputy for the District of Massachusetts 1900-1909, resigned his active membership and elected an Emeritus Member September 20, 1909.

He was an Honorary Member of Charles A. Welch Lodge, Eliot Lodge, Lafayette Lodge, Pentucket Lodge, Kilwinning Lodge, Saint Bernard Commandery, Boston; Burlington Commandery, Vermont; Merrimack Valley Lodge of Perfection, Haverhill; and Massachusetts Consistory.

He was a Life Member of Ancient York Lodge, Massachusetts Consistory, Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, Giles F. Yates Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and Boston Lodge of Perfection.

During his term as Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts the important duty of rebuilding the Temple in Boston came under his direction, which obligation he faithfully and conscientiously discharged, so that the dedication of the new Temple will remain as one of the enduring monuments of his Masonic life.

Such is an outline of a Brother who was well known and most highly respected as a citizen of integrity and probity in the community in which he lived, an expert and conscientious adviser in his vocation, and a most accomplished, enthusiastic Mason. He leaves as his only survivor, one son, the Rev. Charles S. Hutchinson, Rector of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

He was by temperament dignified, somewhat reticent and demure, and seemingly at times unsusceptible, but to those who were honored by an intimate acquaintance he gave undisputed evidence of a warm-hearted, manly friendship, and a disposition to render happiness to all who sought his counsel and aid.

In Masonic circles he will be greatly missed. Some of us who have been associated with him for many years in the conduct of business, in the various departments of our Masonic professions, and in the delicate task of conferring degrees, will never forget his attractive personality, his deep musical voice in the calm enunciation of the truths of the lessons of the ritual, and the dignified, impressive manner which fascinated both the candidate and the habitual listener. He was courageous to the last in his struggle with the insidious disease which laid him low. He was laid at rest in accordance with the services of the church to which he belonged. His memory is an inspiration and his fidelity to the Craft affords an example worthy of imitation.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN B. HOLMES. SOLON W. STEVENS, ARTHUR G. POLLARD.

GRAND LODGE, June 9, 1915.

The Brethren testified to their respect by a unanimous rising vote that the Memorial should be accepted and spread upon the records.

DISTRICT CHARITY FUND.

Most Worshipful Brother Dana J. Flanders presented the following report:

In Grand Lodge, Wednesday, June 9, 1915.

The Committee to whom was referred the proposed amendment to the Grand Constitutions in reference to the establishment of a Charity Fund by the District Grand Lodges have attended to their duty and submit a report as follows:

The proposed Amendment is in these terms:

Amend Part IV, Article I, by adding a section properly numbered between the sections formerly numbered 10 and 11, as follows: "Lodges without the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall be exempt from the provision in the preceding sections relating to the Masonic Home Fund. There shall, however, be contributed for each initiate Five Dollars to a District Charity Fund. This amount shall be added to the initiation fee by all Lodges in such Districts as have not already so provided. These amounts shall be remitted by said Lodges with the Annual Returns to the District Grand Master. The District Grand Master shall pay the same to a Board of Trustees, consisting of the District Grand Master as Chairman ex officio and of one member annually to be elected by each Lodge in said District. Said Board of Trustees shall receive, hold, invest, reinvest the same and all gifts, devises and bequests made either to said Board or to said District Grand Lodge upon trust for educational or charitable purposes and relief connected with the families of deceased or living members of said District Grand Lodge and its subordinate organizations, or for the relief of distressed Freemasons, their widows, orphans, or other dependents of said District or of other States or Countries, and may expend the income thereof for such purposes, with the approval in each case of the District Grand Master. Said Trustees shall annually

report the condition and investment of all funds intrusted to them, and the expenditure of the income thereof, to the Grand Lodge.

"The effect of the proposed Amendment will be to require initiates under our District Grand Lodges to pay five dollars to a charity fund administered by proper officers on a permanent basis. This is similar to the provision requiring initiates in others of our Lodges to pay the sum of Five Dollars to the Masonic Home Fund and insures the foundation of a permanent Charity Fund for the District Grand Lodge."

The principle on which our Lodges were founded originally was that all fees from initiates should form a Charity Fund to be used for Charity and for no other purpose, the dues of the Lodge to pay its running expenses; this question was the subject of a report and adoption by our Grand Lodge as early as September 9, 1811, where the language used was a subject of review in our Proceedings of 1911 at page 85 as follows:

"This appropriation is founded on correct Masonic principles; for all moneys received for initiations exclusively belong to this fund; because every initiate thereby equally contributes to that stock, from which he is entitled to relief in the day of adversity; and every well regulated Lodge is, in duty, bound to establish such quarterages and make such assessments as are adequate to its ordinary support and festive inclinations."

It speaks of the charity fund thus created as being deposited with the Lodge as Trustees,

"who, under the all-seeing eye of God, are, with a careful and discriminating hand, to apply it to their several necessities. To divert it from this sacred and noble object, by applying it to the purpose of festivity, or the aggrandizement of a Lodge, is removing the Ancient Landmarks of the Institution and destroying its usefulness."

After applying equally severe terms to any attempt at a division or deviation of these funds, the report closes by saying:

"It is taking bread from the hungry, it is multiplying the tears of the widow and the orphan."

The Lodge of St. Andrew's Funds thus created and continued on this principle formed the basis of our Supreme Court's decision that it was a charitable organization; how far the Court would go today in passing on a body that has no charity fund if a like question was raised is a subject for conjecture.

It is a right principle and is in accord with Good Masonic Charity work, and the Amendment proposed ought to pass.

Respectfully submitted,

Dana J. Flanders, Charles T. Gallagher.

The report was accepted and the Amendment was unanimously adopted as recommended.

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING GRAND SECRETARY

ABOLISHED.

R.W. Brother Frank Vogel presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE, June 9, 1915.

To the M.W. Grand Master, Wardens, and Members:

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the address of the Grand Master at the March Communication

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last recommending the abolition of the Office of Corresponding Grand Secretary and the title of Recording Grand Secretary, have considered the matter and report as follows:

Section 9 of Part I, Article VIII, reads

"The Corresponding Grand Secretary shall, if required by the Grand Master, answer under his direction any foreign communication made to the Grand Lodge; and when present, if desired by the Grand Master, read all such communication to the Grand Lodge. It shall also be his duty from time to time to lay before the Grand Lodge such matters of Masonic interest as may come to his knowledge."

The provisions of this Section can be carried out by any member of the Grand Lodge designated by the Grand Master at any time for the purpose. Prior to March 9, 1801. there appears in our records the office of Assistant Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Secretary, but on this latter date the Grand Lodge voted that the Assistant Grand Secretary shall cease, and a standing law was passed that the Grand Master appoint a Corresponding Grand Secretary. Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., Junior Grand Warden in 1800, was appointed to the new office each year for many vears thereafter. In 1811 the Grand Constitutions as adopted contain the title Grand Corresponding Secretary which afterwards returned to the old title as it exists today. All the work performed by this officer in the early days has for generations been performed by our Recording Grand Secretary, and the position has been an honorary one. The Brothers appointed to the position have generally been selected for their intellectual and literary attainments and, as in the case of our Brother Dr. Richardson who last year declined a re-appointment to the office, have honored the Grand Lodge by their association with its work.

As the constitutional requirements are either carried out by the Recording Grand Secretary or may be by any Brother designated by the Grand Master, the office of Corresponding Grand Secretary may be abolished, and we recommend the adoption of the Amendment proposed as follows:

Strike out from the Grand Constitutions Section 9, Part I, Article VIII, and the words Corresponding Grand Secretary in

Part I, Article II.

Part I, Article V, Section 1.

Part III, Article VII.

and from the Stations of the Grand Officers in the Grand Lodge. Renumber all Sections following and affected by such striking out.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES T. GALLAGHER,
FRANK VOGEL,
W. H. RIDER,
Committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Amendment unanimously adopted as recommended. CHANGE IN TITLE OF RECORDING GRAND SECRETARY.

R.W. Brother Frank Vogel presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE, June 9, 1915.

To the M.W. Grand Master, Wardens, and Members:

The abolition of the office of Corresponding Grand Secretary leaves but one Secretary whose title should be, as in other jurisdictions, simply Grand Secretary.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the amendment proposed as follows:

Strike out the word "Recording" in the title of the Recording Grand Secretary wherever it occurs in the Grand Constitutions, as in

Part I, Article II.

Part I, Article V, Section 1.

Part I, Article VI, Sections 1 and 2.

Part I, Article VII, Section 3.

Part I, Article VIII, Sections 8 and 10.

Part III, Article I, Sections 1 and 2.

Part III, Article V, Section 1.

Part III, Article VI, Section 3.

Part III, Article VII, Section 1.

In Part V, Section 19 of the miscellaneous Regulalations and in the Stations of the Grand Officers in the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, FRANK VOGEL, W. H. RIDER, Committee. The report was accepted and the Amendment unanimously adopted as recommended.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

M.W. Brother Charles T. Gallagher presented the following report:

In Grand Lodge, June 9, 1915.

To the M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

As requested by the M.W. Grand Master we have considered the question of the creation of a Committee on Correspondence and respectfully report as follows:

In an elaborate and carefully prepared article by the then Grand Master M.W. Brother Sereno D. Nickerson, for so many years our efficient Grand Secretary, which appeared in the New England Freemason of the year 1874, our Grand Lodge's position on this subject was stated. Forty years' experience since then shows no reason to change that policy and your Committee sees none now.

The work done by Committees on Correspondence in other Jurisdictions is substantially what might have been done by our Corresponding Grand Secretary during the past hundred years if the work had been needed or called for. The work in the various Jurisdictions is seldom if ever performed by a Committee but almost invariably by one man, the others being what Mackey in the article hereinafter referred to calls "sleeping partners," and there is little if any correspondence either foreign or domestic, neither does it report as a Committee so that its work may

be accepted or approved to become the authorized expression of its Grand Lodge. To call it Committee work seems a misnomer. The work done is a review in digested form of the work of other Grand bodies and if a name is needed it should be called that of a Reviewer. The question of creating such Committees has been the subject of reports by various Grand Bodies and many convincing arguments have been used against the adoption of the plan.

Such reports are found in volume 12 of Moore's Free-mason Magazine, page 271; volume 20 of Moore's Free-mason Magazine, page 101; and volume 28 of Moore's Freemason Magazine, page 133; while an extended article in the New England Freemason of 1874, exposing the absurd historical statements published by one Reviewer, recalls the dangers that may arise from review work done by an incompetent person. These references are made not to support our position but to show some of the views of different Grand Bodies in the past.

The subject is considered, though not fully treated, by Mackey's Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry under the head of Committees on Foreign Correspondence, page 176. In the historical statement, a sample case is given showing that there were small reports of progress up to 1830, that these reports had become eight to twelve lines in 1837, increasing after that date until 1842, when three pages appeared; in 1857, forty-six pages, and since then the reports have been more voluminous. Mackey speaks of the writers as a "reportorial corps" and says the Chairman should be a man of education and talent, conversant with contemporaneous

history of the Rites. He comments on the danger of criticism of other jurisdictions, says events of importance should be chronicled succinctly and unnecessary details avoided, and remarks that the writer should not attempt to serve as orator but rather as historian. He speaks of the dangers of attempting to pass on questions of Masonic jurisprudence and says that dogmatism is out of place, that courtesy should prevail, and rudeness and personality be avoided, the whole tone and character of the work should reflect honor on the Fraternity, the work "should be elaborate chronicles and clothed in language worthy of the The article is skillfully prepared and avoids recommendation on the subject either favorably or unfavorably. Apparently Mackey saw what will be experienced in examining the various reports as published, what pitfalls and dangers of necessity exist unless the reviewer is possessed of a degree of talent commensurate with his work.

It would be unkind to analyze these Committee reports from any Grand Lodge to show the weakness of the system. Mistakes of names and dates in historical statements, errors in rulings on Masonic jurisprudence, controversial discussions, personal and unkind remarks occur too frequently in many reports, and there is a disposition frequently to engage in useless argument on doubtful questions.

But whatever may be the merits or demerits of the matter appearing in the various reports, to work out a system practically from the fifty-six to seventy-five Grand Bodies to be reviewed will require that the Reviewer carefully read and digest the contents of fifty-six to seventy-five volumes running from 100 to 1000 pages each. The person to do this, and do it properly if it is needed, should be one sufficiently trained or read in law to discuss questions of Masonic jurisprudence, thoroughly familiar with Masonic matters in at least English-speaking countries, and educated to present his ideas clearly and distinctly and maintain any position and argument with dignity. He should have sufficient income by salary or otherwise to give the necessary time to his work. If possible he should have the tastes both of an editor and of a historian, and the higher his literary attainments the better would be the results. To make his work absolutely complete, he should have facilities for obtaining translations of the literature of foreign Grand Bodies.

When the work of the Reviewer is completed, he will have a volume of two or three hundred pages which has covered all the thousands of pages in the volumes that he has digested; thus he can devote only a page or two in his report to the several hundred pages in a volume of the Grand Lodge he has reviewed, and this meagre reproduction is supposed to be a statement of what is going on in the jurisdiction reviewed. If he is close up to date with his work as the Proceedings of the various Grand Lodges come out he will be able during the following year to have his report published in the volume with the Proceedings of his own Grand Body. Very seldom, however, is the work done as closely as this. In most cases you will find the reports of this year will be of Grand Bodies of two years previous. If one of us were visiting another Jurisdiction

and looked at the review in its Proceedings to see what Massachusetts was doing he would find an account of our Proceedings of two years or more previous. I fear he would consider it old news.

We have at present no official of our Grand Lodge who could devote his time to such work and we have no means to employ and pay a salary to one whom we should feel capable of doing this work; we doubt if the expense of printing, binding, and publishing would warrant it; and the number benefited in our opinion would be too small to be considered. All information required by any Brother about any jurisdiction can be got from any Grand Lodge Secretary and a full report of its Proceedings can be had a year at least in advance of the report of the reviewer or Committee on Correspondence.

However much this may be needed in other jurisdictions, and we speak only with the greatest respect for their opinions and their needs, so far as inquiry has been made among officials and those connected with our Grand Lodge no call has been made in our library in thirty years by other than our Grand Masters for the report of any Committee on Correspondence of another jurisdiction. There may be those who have gone to the shelves and looked up individual cases, but none were of sufficient importance to have been made known. Information has generally been sought from original sources.

These reports, so-called, form no part of Grand Lodge Proceedings generally, and their statements are not accepted nor are their recommendations adopted, which justifies one Masonic library in the West for not binding correspondence reports with Grand Lodge Proceedings; they must save in shelf room and cost of binding too. While these reports may be important and interesting to many so far as they go, it is a matter to be considered in each case by each Grand Lodge for its own needs in its own good judgment.

In our case, without expressing any opinion of his criticisms, we endorse the conclusion of "doubts of the advantage of the system" found in the comprehensive article of Brother Nickerson in 1874 (1 New England Freemason, 162), which is submitted as an appendix to this report.

We have by no means exhausted the subject nor have we pretended to present the voluminous evidence that might be adduced in support of our position, but under all the circumstances we conclude that our Grand Lodge is not at present in need of a Committee on Correspondence and recommend that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES T. GALLAGHER,
FRANK VOGEL,
W. H. RIDER,
Committee.

As an appendix to the foregoing report the following article is reprinted from the New England Freemason for April, 1874 (Vol. I, pages 162 et seq.).

THE REVIEWERS REVIEWED.

Within the last thirty or forty years most of the Grand Lodges in North America have adopted the practice of appointing a committee styled the "Committee on Foreign Correspondence," whose duty is assumed to be the reviewing of the published "Proceedings" of all other Grand Lodges. Year after year, these criticisms, favorable and unfavorable, wise and otherwise, have swelled in their proportions, or rather out of all proportion, until the volumes come to us composed almost entirely of the "Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence," and the "Proceedings" themselves seem in a fair way to be drowned in this everlasting flood of criticism. From the very origin of this system, its expediency and utility have been seriously questioned by well-informed Brethren, while others, equally well-informed, have stoutly maintained its advantages. We have never seen so plausible, or so extravagant, a statement of the latter side of the question as is contained in the March number of the St. Louis Freemason, probably the most successful (because one of the most ably conducted) of Masonic periodicals. We all know that there is no such thing as half way in the editor's opinions, or his expression of them, and, as he is himself the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, we are not surprised that he is inclined to magnify his office.

Our weak mind, however, was hardly prepared to witness, even from him, such a summary and irreverent elevation of "Sir Oracle" over the heads of Grand Masters and all other Masonic dignitaries. The article is full of the peculiaristics of the author, and we candidly confess (like all he writes), contains a grain of truth and wisdom. That our readers may judge for themselves, we give it entire. It is entitled:

APPROACH TO UNITY IN AMERICAN MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

"It is a gratifying fact to witness an almost entire unanimity in the jurisprudence of American Grand Bodies of all degrees. Twenty-five years ago (especially among the Grand Lodges) there was nearly as much diversity as there were State bodies, owing to the non-existence of a National Grand Lodge. It was the great diversity in laws, more than anything else, which during the past fifty years agitated the question of a national body (as the Ritual could be settled by conventions of Grand Lecturers), but it was always voted down, and in its place there grew into existence the present and almost perfect system of 'Foreign Correspondence.' The corps of correspondents has been chiefly composed of members of the Grand Lodges who felt the greatest interest in the principal issues of the hour, and in

discussing them, other issues arose from time to time, and the committees continually found themselves meeting questions not before raised (at least in their own jurisdiction), and this led them to study and investigate into all the facts and evidences as presented. The Craft at large, and especially those newly made, or those who never read, have no idea of the great revolution which has taken place in the last twenty years in this country, and how it was brought about. Years ago, several Grand Lodges printed no proceedings, and when they did, a single copy was sent to the Grand Secretaries of other States, who acknowledged the receipt of them, filed them away, and that was the end of them, until the modern reviewers called them up as a matter of record and study. One of the first of such students who entered the field was Brother Albert G. Mackey, who compiled and published his work on Jurisprudence, which gained and made for him a justly deserved national reputation. This was the first result of the resurrection of old and forgotten records, and it could not of course be perfect, but it has often been a wonder to us how it happened to be as good as it was, considering the few facilities at hand with which to work it out. Fortunately for himself and the Craft, he never ignored the existence of the 'Old Charges,' and the 'Ancient Regulations' of the Grand Lodge of England; and for a true edition of which he was indebted to our late lamented Past Grand Master, Brother J. W. S. Mitchell, who acted as a special committee of the Grand Lodge of Missouri to decide between the fictitious 'Ahiman Rezon,' then used by Pennsylvania, and the original of 'Anderson's Constitutions.' Brother Mackey's work was the first in the way of opening up a thorough investigation of disputed points, and in its wake has followed fuller, and, in some instances, more correct works on jurisprudence (on account of recent advantages), such as those by Brother John W. Simons, of New York, and Luke A. Lockwood, of Connecticut, along with the 'Digest,' compiled by our lamented Brother George Wingate Chase, of Massachusetts, which will stand as a monument to his zeal and energy. After the Grand Lodges got into the habit of printing their proceedings and indulging in a free interchange of the same, and they being referred to by Grand Masters, the members of the Grand Lodge wanted to know a little more about them; hence arose what was called a 'Committee on Foreign Correspondence,' to carefully read all the proceedings and to report the material facts therein contained. This was one step towards a grand result, for it led to reading; to investigation; to

thought. These thoughts were reported by the committee, and the result was that many Grand Lodges soon found themselves standing on the basis of entirely opposite decisions. Both could not be right, and to determine who was wrong, the oldest and best authorities were consulted, and in many instances it was found that both were wrong; but as Masons cannot go to war for a mere opinion, all agreed to seek the 'truth' and to follow it. From this determination arose the appointment of several members on the correspondence committees, whose reports had to be read before the Grand Lodge, voted on and adopted before being printed. As Grand Lodges grew so rapidly in numbers and size, and the reports necessarily growing with them in proportion, it was finally, and almost universally, decided to place such reports in the category of a 'review' and as only the expression of the views by the committee, and allowing them to be printed in advance of the annual sessions (in order to save time in publication of proceedings), and that the Grand Lodge was in no way bound or committed by such review, except in the adoption by vote of such resolutions as the committee may offer on special subjects.

"This latitude and 'change of base,' granted to the committees, was the inauguration of a new era in general Masonic criticism and information. As a matter of course, no one should be appointed on the committee, except such as will very generally represent the views of his own Grand Body, or who has candor enough to state explicitly wherein he disagrees, and the reasons therefor, and as this rule has been generally adopted by Grand Masters, the result has been that the committee (to use a common phrase) have 'let themselves loose,' and spare nobody, from the Grand Master down to a Lodge Under Dispensation. They have reviewed decisions seriatim; reports on jurisprudence; on grievance; in fact, on everything; and therefore no one feels safe in making a palpable blunder, no matter how high he may be in authority, for no one can stand smiling before the general laughter of the Craft.

"A Grand Master represents his Grand Lodge, but the reviewer represents the views of the great rank and file who compose the Grand Lodge, and who make and unmake the reputation of Grand Masters themselves. The reviewers are the House of Commons, and the Grand Masters the House of Lords, but by a wise provision of the Constitution of the Craft, one can do nothing without the approbation of the other. The first speaks the opinion of the world, the latter the decision of the State, and out of this modern system has grown such

an interchange of thought and such a comparison of notes and authorities, as to produce almost an absolute unity of Jurisprudence throughout the United States. But very few important questions remain unsettled, and even they are fast disappearing, viz.: 'The High Power in Me Vested,' claimed by some Grand Masters, especially in the right to make Masons 'at sight.' That is (in the language of Dundreary) 'one of those things no feller can find out.' No one has yet been able to trace this prerogative back as far as the 'divine right of kings,' and it rests today quietly in the suspended clouds of undefinability which rest on nothing. We have, also, the 'right of a Grand Master to shorten the time fixed 'by ancient regulations, in which a candidate may be initiated or advanced,' in the absence of a fixed law to the contrary.

"We hold that in the absence of a law of prohibition in such cases, the Grand Master is bound by the law of common usage, viz.: what is not granted in the general definition of his powers, is withheld from him, and that he cannot in such cases any more violate a fixed law of probation given to the Lodges, than can the Lodges themselves do it. The same relative to physical qualifications; the landmarks must be lived up to; and no Grand Master has a right to set them aside. What a lodge cannot do under the law, no one can give them authority to do it, except those who made and who can change the law.

"We have devoted years in trying to find out some of those 'ancient prerogatives of a Grand Master,' whereby they are superior to the written law, but we have tried in vain to trace them back farther than a few years, comparatively speaking. They are merely myths and excuses in case of an emergency. We must have fixed laws and a harmonious system of government, or else such a vast system of jurisprudence will end in chaos and 'confusion worse confounded,' and the best examples we can have set us, is in obedience by our own chiefs in authority, and we are more than gratified to be able to say that our Grand Masters, as a general thing, have been all that we could desire. They have watched the best interests of the Craft and done all they could to advance them.

"Never in the history of the world has Freemasonry been so cosmopolitan—so universal in its laws—so generally understood and so generally respected by initiates and profanes, as it is today, and it can only be preserved by an intelligent understanding of its laws, its symbolism and its principles, and a faithful obedience to the same by all parties concerned."

We quite agree with Brother Gouley in the opinion that "the committees have 'let themselves loose' and spare nobody from the Grand Master down to a Lodge under Dispensation"; that "they have reviewed decisions on everything." But we decidedly dissent from the opinion that the reviewer, rather than the Grand Master. "represents the views of the great rank and file who compose the Grand Lodge," and we do not think that "the great rank and file" "make and unmake the reputation of Grand Masters." On the contrary, we believe most religiously, and without any qualification whatever, that the reviewer "represents" nobody but himself, and that Grand Masters "make and unmake" their own reputations. The Grand Master is elected by "the great rank and file," and is entrusted by them with the whole power and authority of the Grand Lodge during the interval between its Communications, which in many jurisdictions is almost the whole year. He is in constant intercourse with the officers and members of his Lodges, deciding questions of Masonic law, settling grievances and advising in new and difficult cases. He is engaged in frequent correspondence with the Grand Officers of other jurisdictions upon subjects relating to Brethren of his own. Surely if, in the discharge of these various duties, he does not "represent the views of the great rank and file who compose the Grand Lodge," at the next election they will entrust that duty to other hands. How can that function be said to be performed by "the reviewer," who is usually appointed by the Grand Master for a single, specific duty, namely, to comment upon "the views of the great rank and file who compose the Grand Lodge" in every other State and country, as expressed in their Proceedings? "The great rank and file" have no voice in his selection, no control over the discharge of his duties, and nine out of ten of them never see his "Report," or do not read it. How, then, can the reviewer be said to represent their views? He represents his own views only. Even the other members of the committee often read the "Report" for the first time in print. It is rarely read to the Grand Lodge, and consequently no opportunity is afforded for the expression of approval or disapproval, for revision or correction. It is printed as a matter of course, and goes forth with the quasi sanction of the Grand Lodge. Some of these reports are the work of Brethren of large experience, of sound judgment, and courteous manners: they are looked for with great interest and read with careful consideration. Others are the productions of Brethren who seem to pride themselves upon their "much speaking"; who labor painfully

at the task of fine writing, or rattle off the veriest slang. A large proportion of them are made up of an interchange of compliments from year to year between the different reviewers; in short, they afford an opportunity for a sort of intellectual sparring match, in which each chairman gives and takes a love pat or a poke in the ribs, as the case may be, from every other once a year, and then retires to recover and recuperate for the next year's round. On each of these occasions, divers and sundry innocent parties, especially Grand Masters, eatch sly digs and home thrusts from all the combatants, the highest ambition seeming to be to hit somebody. We presume that most Brethren who see such "Reports," turn over the leaves as we do, to find the particular "smartness" which is to make them wince, and then throw the book aside in disgust at the ignorance or the flippancy of the reviewer.

These criticisms of the work of the critics are no new thing. In 1855, one of themselves, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, rose "to explain" thus:

"Referring to that Article of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Delaware which prescribes the duties of a Committee of Correspondence, we find them set forth as follows, to wit: 'To receive and answer all communications, and to report to the Grand Lodge, at every communication thereof, the substance of the communications received and copies of the answers given.'

"Communications, then, which require or imply an answer—these only lie within the province of this Committee. But, for some years past, following the example of similar Committees in other States, the Committee of Correspondence of this Grand Lodge has transgressed the limits of its constitutional powers, and has at length reached a point out of sight entirely of its original design and purpose.

"It has become a legislative body. A mass of laws might be compiled from the labors of these Committees equal in volume to the Pandects or the Institutes. It has assumed high judicial functions. With amazing modesty it reviews, overrules and reverses the decisions of Grand Masters in cases regularly before them, as well as the recorded determination of Grand Lodges upon questions carefully considered and solemnly adjudged. It has become the public censor of Masonic morals and Masonic manners.

"It has taken up the trade of the literary critic. It affects the reputation of the essayist. It writes profound and unintelligible prose. It explains 'the relations of Freemasonry to the moral and religious element in man and its affinity for the religions of the world.'

"It looks very wise and talks like a philosopher. Many other things, also, it has come to be and to do, away from the purpose of its institution, which, however, we will let pass. This only we will add, that its reports have, in many cases, been made the channels of flattery, 'usque ad nauseam,' on the one side and of resentment, uncharitableness, and envious disparagement on the other.

"Now all these things, except the last, it were well enough to have; nay, indeed, these things, all of them perhaps, we must have; law-makers, judges, critics, censors, and, in the present condition of sublunary things, writers also of unintelligible prose. But in our notion, a Committee of Correspondence is not so constituted as properly to perform these various and incompatible functions. To do so, was not the purpose of its creation, and to attempt so to do threatens to involve in inextricable confusion the history, law, landmarks, and the ancient usages of the Order.

"Holding these views, we think to discharge our duty to the Grand Lodge by simply declaring that we have received no communications during our official term, nor consequently have dispatched any answers which require to be laid before them."

We think that Committee reached a sensible conclusion and took a just view of their duties as laid down in their Constitutions.

Another reviewer (whose Reports we have always read with pleasure and profit), the Grand Secretary of New Jersey, gives his opinion as follows:

"In many of the jurisdictions whose Proceedings we have reviewed, the propriety of continuing Committees on Foreign Correspondence has been seriously discussed. It is greatly to be regretted that, of late years, many exhibitions of improper and highly unmasonic feeling have appeared in similar reports. Personal dissensions, acrimonious controversies, intolerable verbal abuse, and even political allusions of the most bitter and violent character, have been indulged in. All such matters are foreign to the purposes for which such committees are formed; and as soon as we find that Reports on Foreign Correspondence have degenerated into vehicles for personal abuse we shall 'cry aloud and spare not' for their utter abolition.'

As evidence of the justice of his strictures, Brother Hough gives the following abstract of the Report to the Grand Lodge of Georgia in 1867:

"Most inappropriately bound up with the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, we find an extraordinary document, professing to be written by a Mason, and entitled 'Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.' We have not during this season of political excitement, when the passions of men are necessarily unduly excited, read in any of the secular press, of either political party, such a farrage of malevolence and unstinted abuse on political grounds, as this most exceptionable document presents. The author goes out of his way to speak in the most contemptuous terms of Brother Albert G. Mackey, accompanying the mention of his name with the ejaculation 'Bah!': alludes to 'the ravages of the armies of a government professing to be guided by the precepts of Christianity'; refers to the 'murdered Mrs. Surratt'; nicknames Past Grand Master Gilbert, of Iowa, as 'Captain Bobadil'; and denounces some words of that most estimable Brother, John W. Paul, of Connecticut, as 'proving the purity of his descent from the murderers of witches, sinking him beneath the reach of dignified contempt and ranking him with the Marats, Dantons and Robespierres of the past and the Brownlows of the present.' are but samples of the spirit of a Report the most unmasonic and objectionable of any which we have been compelled, in the discharge of our duty, to peruse."

We think the Brethren generally will unite with Brother Hough in condemnation of this exhibition of bad taste and bad manners. It, however, proves that some of these Committees, to say the least, speak only for themselves, and do not represent the "views of the great rank and file." Each seems to have his own peculiar notions as to the manner in which his task should be performed. In proof of this, we might cite numerous opinions pronounced by this tribunal, superior to Grand Masters and all other Masonic authorities, but one will suffice, that of the Committee of the District of Columbia. It is as follows:

"In regard to the Reports on Foreign Correspondence, there is yet a variety of opinions even among the committee-men themselves. Some think that the report should be merely a synopsis of the Proceedings of the various Bodies, without a word of comment. Others deem it proper to make very extended criticisms, and these, too, some-

what after the order of those who were so severe upon Lord Byron in his youth, and which may, and sometimes do, call forth such a reply as his 'Scottish Bards and English Reviewers' (sic). Some take the middle ground, the juste milieu, and with a fair portion of extracts spice them up to proper taste by judicious and fraternal comments.

"We have noticed with pain much asperity in the replies of some, where charity would demand a different reply. This is in very bad taste, if not very unmasonic; and we trust never to let the pen we wield become a sharp instrument of torture, either to those against whom it may be wielded, or to our conscience, for such uncharitable conduct. Our own opinion is that the reviewer should, where necessary, express his own opinions clearly and fearlessly, and if in his jurisdiction there are varying sentiments on such points he may be able, by his criticisms, to give a proper direction in these matters, by which less informed Brethren may be guided to the truth—'that truth which will make us free.''

"When doctors disagree" so widely as to the manner in which the work should be performed, it may well be doubted whether it were not better left undone. Yet we would not seem ungrateful, for we never take up one of these bulky volumes but we reflect with astonishment and admiration upon the patience and perseverance required for their production. We sympathize most heartily in the trials and tribulations of the writers. Hear one "tell his own experience":

"We trust that we shall have the appreciation of those who know the time and labor required to prepare such reports. It is no trivial affair to look over, even casually, ten thousand pages of printed matter found in forty or fifty volumes; but when the reviewer undertakes to read carefully page after page of Grand Masters' Addresses, to cull from them the choice flowers for his bouquet, the reports on jurisprudence, on grievances, on work, on appeals, etc., to find what actions have been taken on particular questions, sometimes referring backward and forward for a particular report, and which cannot be found without a careful revision of the whole book; then the close and attentive perusal of the Reports on Correspondence, the noting of special matters and searching in various old reports for opinions formerly expressed and decisions given by Grand Lodges-these and a thousand more points all contribute to consume time without the final result being at all clear to the reader that what has been written was but [not?] the work of a few minutes, the dash of a rapid pen.

"Sometimes we have placed ourselves for a good two hours' work, when, upon opening a volume, we have found matters to notice requiring the absorption of our whole time in searching for information, and at the end of our limited period we have progressed so far as to reach, perhaps, but a single item in the report."

When we consider the enormous expenditure of time and labor in the preparation of these Reports, the cost of printing them, and the small number of Brethren who read and inwardly digest them, we venture to doubt whether le jeu vaut la chandelle.

We are strongly inclined to the opinion that there is a disposition to print more Masonic matter than is profitable. Perhaps it may be thought that in this respect we are not without sin. If so, we are willing to be corrected and will endeavor to curb our cacoethes scribendi.

We are aware that Massachusetts and Rhode Island are in an almost hopeless minority on this question of Foreign Correspondence, a fact of which we are constantly reminded by the Committees, in the form of intimations that we are "stuck up," and "do not condescend to notice provincials," etc. We respectfully beg leave to plead not guilty to the latter charge, and to explain that our reasons for not falling into the ranks, are our doubts of the advantages of the system and the pressing duties those of us who are willing to labor find to be performed at home. We have not the time to look after our neighbors much and cannot be over-anxious what they say of us.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that if our Brethren in other jurisdictions can afford to write and print these Reports—a question not for us to decide—we shall read them with pleasure, provided they are written in a fair, courteous and fraternal spirit, and show careful consideration and sound judgment. But we cannot admit that their authors speak for anyone but themselves, or as those having authority. They are not above all law, and have no right to "let themselves loose." They must follow the rule laid down for himself by Brother Fisher, of Pennsylvania: "We recognize the dignity of each Grand Lodge and her sovereignty within her borders, and, doing so, we indulge in no unseemly jests of the proceedings of Supreme Masonic Authority, nor cavil at that which we cannot prevent."

The report was accepted and the recommendation unanimously adopted.

JURISDICTION.

M.W. Brother Edwin B. Holmes presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE, BOSTON, June 9, 1915.

The Committee to whom was referred the proposed amendment to Part IV, Article III, Section 9 of the Grand Constitutions relating to jurisdiction have attended to their duty and report as follows:

The proposed Amendment as referred to the Committee reads thus:

Amend Part IV, Article III, Section 9 of the Grand Constitutions by adding the following new paragraph after the words "and he shall attach thereto the seal of the Lodge."

And provided further, that in case a Lodge so requested to release jurisdiction over an applicant and the Lodge requesting such release feels that an injustice is done the applicant or the Lodge; in such cases the Lodge requesting such release of jurisdiction shall have the right to appeal to the Grand Lodge, and in all such cases such appeals shall forthwith be referred by the Grand Secretary to the Commissioners of Trials who shall have full power and authority to make a full and careful enquiry into all the circumstances, and if in their opinion Masonic justice demands, they shall have the right and authority to direct the petitioning Lodge to receive and act upon the application referred to, or if they so decide to dismiss said appeal.

In all such cases the decision of the Commissioners of Trials shall be final.

The seriousness of this subject was referred to by your Committee in its previous report to the Grand Lodge on March 10, 1915, but it is felt that a further reference to the considerations involved will not be out of place at this time.

Many strict constructionists and conscientious Brethren are firmly fixed in their opinion that no one should be Raised outside the jurisdiction of his own local Lodge, unless it be for some exceptional reason.

What constitutes an exceptional reason is frequently in doubt and serious contentions sometimes arise.

Many of our Brethren are equally strong in their belief that there should be no restriction within the State preventing any Lodge, wherever located, from receiving any applicant desiring to enter the Order, should it so desire, or limiting the locality within which applications for membership should be made.

The Masonic fraternity welcomes all good men within its circle.

Due precautions, however, are necessary to prevent undesirable men from becoming members.

Applications made to and accepted by distant Lodges, where the candidate is little known, might be fraught with danger.

Masonic integrity must be jealously guarded.

In general your Committee believes that the interest of both Lodge and candidate is best served by requiring applications to be made in the locality where the candidate resides, but it is equally true that there are many instances when true Masonic spirit is best cultivated by relaxing this rule and adopting a more liberal policy.

Your Committee, therefore, after thoughtful consideration believes that the following amendment, if adopted, will reasonably attain the object of a proper freedom of choice on the part of the applicant and Lodge, remove the danger of misunderstanding between lodges, and safeguard the fraternity against unworthy men, and, therefore, recommends that Part IV, Article III, Section 9 of the Grand Constitutions be amended by adding the following new paragraph after the words "and he shall attach thereto the seal of the Lodge" are used for the second time.

And provided further, that in case a Lodge so requested refuses to release jurisdiction over an applicant and the Lodge requesting such release feels that an injustice is done the applicant or the Lodge, the Lodge requesting such release of jurisdiction shall have the right to appeal to the Grand Master. Such appeal may be finally determined by the Grand Master or may be referred by him to the Commissioners of Trials who shall thereupon have full power and authority to make a full and careful enquiry into all the circumstances, and to report to the Grand Master whether Masonic justice demands dismissal of the appeal, or authorization for the requesting Lodge to act upon the application. Such report shall be subject to confirmation or modification by the Grand Master and his action thereon shall be final.

EDWIN B. HOLMES.
LOUIS O. SOUTHARD.
WILLIAM F. DAVIS.
W. H. EMERSON,
EMERY GROVER.

The report was accepted.

It was voted to amend the Amendment as borne upon the notice and set forth in the report of the Committee in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee.

It was voted, after discussion, to adopt the Amendment as reported by the Committee.

ADDRESS BY R.W. ROSCOE POUND.

THE CAUSES OF DIVERGENCE IN RITUAL.

That there are divergencies in ritual every Masonic traveler soon becomes aware. Before he gets into the Lodge in a foreign jurisdiction the look upon the faces of the examining committee, the awkward attempt to fit two divergent systems of work one to the other while neither party can go into explanations, shows at once that, while each is confident of himself, something is wrong. This comes out particularly in a matter as fundamental as the modes of recognition. Some jurisdictions letter and divide or syllable the word and divide or syllable the pass. In other jurisdictions the pass is given at once but the word is divided or syllabled. And if our Masonic traveler were to go upon the Continent of Europe and to find a Lodge which his home authorities recognized, he might, as is well known, come upon an unfamiliar substitute word. But, staying upon this side of the water, when he got into the Lodge he would as like as not find a greater or less number of officers than those he had come to know in his home jurisdiction, he would be not unlikely to find a radically different practice of opening and closing, and he would be sure to find differences of detail here and there in the work. The matter of opening and closing is a striking example and will suffice for my purpose. In some jurisdictions the practice is to open a Lodge of Entered Apprentices or of Fellowcrafts or of Master Masons as the case may be and then to declare the particular Lodge open as such. Other jurisdictions insist that this is wrong

and that the particular Lodge is to be opened as Entered Apprentices or as Fellowcrafts or as Master Masons. Such jurisdictions, however, open the Lodge immediately on this or that degree without reference to any preceding degree. In still other jurisdictions this is deemed wrong, and the Lodge is ceremoniously opened successively from the lowest degree to the one in which work is to be done and closed in inverse order.

One is tempted to ask at once, what are the causes of the foregoing divergences and of many others that might be named? It is always dangerous to generalize, but I venture to suggest six causes for your consideration. These are:

- (1) Masonry was transplanted to this country while the ritual was still formative in many respects in England.
- (2) There were several foci, and, as it were, several subfoci, of Masonry in the United States, from each of which was transmitted its own version of what it received.
- (3) The schism of Ancients and Moderns which obtained in England in the last half of the eighteenth century, led to two rituals in this country during the formative period of American Masonry, and later these were fused in varying degrees in different jurisdictions.
- (4) It was not until the end of the eighteenth century in England and not until the first quarter of the nineteenth century in this country that literal knowledge of the work was regarded as of paramount importance. Moreover, complete uniformity of work does not obtain in England, where

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two distinct schools perpetuate the work as taught by ancient Masonic teachers of the first part of the last century.

- (5) New Grand Lodges were formed in this country by the union of Lodges chartered from different states and these unions gave rise to all sorts of combinations.
- (6) Each jurisdiction, when it established a Grand Lodge, became independent and preserved its ritual as it had received it or made it over by way of compromise or worked it out, as a possession of its own.

On the other hand two unifying agencies had no little influence, namely, the ritual of the Baltimore Convention (1843) and the Webb tradition zealously propagated by Morris in the middle of the nineteenth century. dition and Morris's propaganda were made effective especially through the institution of Grand Lecturers or Grand Custodians of the Work, as they are variously called in our several jurisdictions. These agencies gradually stopped insensible variations in the rituals. But they also gradually stereotyped each local work and gave it permanency in the form in which the first local Grand Lecturer found it or made it. For the student of American Masonic ritual soon comes to learn that profound changes have sometimes to be traced to the idiosyncrasies of masterful Grand Lecturers.

Looking at the causes of divergence in ritual more in detail, the chief points to note are that of the thirteen original states some got their Masonry in the period of transition, from 1723 to 1738, in which ritual was formative, indeed one might even say fluid, and that the remainder got their ritual in the period of the great schism, in which there were two contending Grand Lodges in England and hence two rival rituals.

First, then, as to organized Masonry in America prior to Here, at the outset, we are confronted with the phenomenon of what may be called spontaneous Lodges. For it must be remembered that down to the beginning of the era of Grand Lodges in 1717 there was not the fixity of organization which now prevails. Any group of Masons anywhere were competent to congregate themselves in a Lodge and work without Warrant or Charter. After the organization of the Grand Lodge of England it was some time before that body was able to establish itself as paramount and put an end to the practice of spontaneous Lodges or turn the more stable of them into Lodges existing from Hence, with great deference to the time immemorial. learned legal argument of our Most Worshipful Grand Master in your proceedings for 1914, it seems by no means clear historically that there is any other test of the legitimacy of a spontaneous Lodge prior to 1738 than whether it succeeded, in common phrase, "in getting by." compels us to take account of this phenomenon is the undoubted existence of what was evidently such a spontaneous Lodge in Philadelphia as early as 1731, with existing records from 1731 to 1738. It is not unlikely that there were spontaneous Lodges of this sort in Virginia also at an early date. And there are grounds for believing that in this commonwealth the organized Masonry under authority of the Grand Lodge of England was preceded by spontaneous Lodges of the same sort, which, however, did not become permanent because of the early setting up of a Grand Lodge.

The first institution of an organized Masonic body in America, under authority of the English Grand Lodge, was, as you all know, the establishment of St. John's Grand Lodge in Boston in 1733. The St. John's Grand Lodge formed under the deputation of 1733 has been the great focus of Masonry in this country. In addition, organized Grand-Lodge Masonry came into Georgia from England at some unknown date just prior to 1735; into Pennsylvania from Massachusetts in 1734; and into South Carolina from England in 1736 and from Massachusetts in 1738. Thus by 1738, in addition to spontaneous Lodges of the old type in two or three of the colonies, the English Grand Lodge Masonry, which ultimately prevailed, had become established in four colonies including all but one of those in which spontaneous Masonry of the old type had appeared. But this period from 1723 to 1738, in which American Masonry had its beginnings, is a period of transition, a period of struggle on the part of the Grand Lodge of England for control of Masonry. It was not until 1738 that the days of the old seventeenth-century type of Lodge or assembly were definitely over; and the system of three degrees, as we now know it, seems to have been established during this same period.

All other Masonic organizations in the thirteen colonies than those above referred to date from the period of the great schism in which the so-called Ancients and so-called Moderns were contending, namely, 1747 to 1813. One need not say that the ritual of the two rival Grand Lodges was in its main outlines the same. Yet there were important differences of detail and notably the ritual of the so-called Ancients was much more ornate. In Massachusetts and in South Carolina there were both Ancient and Modern Grand Lodges under the authority of the English Ancient and Modern Grand Lodges respectively, and the existing Grand Lodges in those jurisdictions represent fusion of the rival Grand Bodies after the Revolution. In Pennsylvania there was a Provincial Grand Lodge of Ancients and there were Lodges under the authority of the Moderns. The present Grand Lodge represents a fusion of these elements. In · Virginia Lodges of each type united to form the existing Grand Lodge.

But Massachusetts was a great center of dispersion before the fusion and Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia have been centers of dispersion of the first importance since the fusion. When it is remembered that the fusion of rituals took place in varying degrees in these different jurisdictions, an important cause of divergence will be readily perceived. It would take too long to go over the transplantation of Masonry to each of the original thirteen states in detail. Suffice it to say that of the four important centers of Masonic activity, Massachusetts, as a disseminator of Masonry represented chiefly the so-called Modern Masonry

of the older English Grand Lodge, although Massachusetts Masonry of today is a fusion of Modern and Ancient elements; Pennsylvania and Virginia disseminated a fusion of the Modern and the Ancient; while North Carolina was a purely Modern jurisdiction, its Grand Lodge representing a union of Modern Lodges some under English authority and some deriving from Massachusetts. It will be seen, therefore, that on the whole Modern influence preponderated in the origin of American Masonry.

A second group of jurisdictions represent the first movement of Masonry from the original foci in the thirteen colonies. These are Maine, which derives from Massachusetts since the fusion; Vermont, which derives from the Grand Lodge of Ancients in Massachusetts before the fusion; Ohio, which derives from Massachusetts, from Connecticut, a strictly Modern jurisdiction, and from Pennsylvania; Indiana, which derives from Ohio and from Kentucky, which latter represents Virginia after the fusion; Michigan, which derives from the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada and from New York, which since the Revolution was a strictly Ancient jurisdiction; Kentucky, which derives from Virginia; Tennessee, which derives from North Carolina, a purely Modern jurisdiction; Alabama, which derives from North Carolina, from South Carolina, and from Tennessee; Mississippi, which derives from Kentucky and from Tennessee—thus representing Virginia and North Carolina; Louisiana, deriving from South Carolina. from Pennsylvania, and from France; Florida, deriving from Georgia and from South Carolina; Missouri, deriving

from Pennsylvania and from Tennessee, representing, therefore, the fusion in Pennsylvania and the Modern Masonry of North Carolina; Illinois, deriving from Kentucky and so representing Virginia; and the District of Columbia, deriving from Maryland (a fusion of Modern Masonry from Massachusetts and from England direct with Ancient Masonry from Pennsylvania), and from Virginia.

In this group the noteworthy jurisdictions are Ohio and Missouri, which stand out as the great secondary centers of Masonic dispersion.

A third group of states represents a further movement of Masonry westward, in which, as it were, the first-hand and second-hand English Masonry were fused in different These are, Wisconsin, deriving chiefly from Misdegrees. souri; Minnesota, deriving from Ohio, Wisconsin, and Illinois; Iowa, deriving from Missouri but affected largely by the commanding authority of Parvin, raised in Ohio and a zealous advocate of uniform work; Arkansas, deriving from Tennessee and from Mississippi, and so resting ultimately on North Carolina and Virginia; Nebraska, deriving from Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa but much influenced by a Grand Custodian of the work from Ohio; Kansas, deriving from Missouri; and Oklahoma, deriving from Kansas, each therefore variants of a fusion of Pennsylvania and North Carolina; Texas, deriving from Louisiana; North and South Dakota, deriving from Minnesota and Nebraska; and a curious sub-group representing in varying degrees, directly or indirectly, Missouri and Ohio, namely, Montana, deriving from Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado:

Wyoming, deriving from Nebraska and Colorado; Colorado, deriving from Kansas and Nebraska; and Utah, deriving from Montana, Kansas, and Colorado.

Fourth, a noteworthy group is to be seen on the Pacific coast. California received Masonry from the District of Columbia, from Connecticut, and from Missouri and formed a Grand Lodge as early in California history as 1850. This, it will be seen, represents a fusion of Connecticut, Missouri, and Virginia but under circumstances that gave rise to local peculiarities. Nevada, 1865, and Oregon, 1851, got their Masonry directly from California; and Washington, 1858, from California by way of Oregon.

Summing this matter up, four types of jurisdiction in respect to Masonic origin may be seen in the first group of states considered.

(1) The Moderns are represented in varying degrees by New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, and Georgia. Of these New Hampshire and Rhode Island derive chiefly from the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Moderns, although there were Lodges of Ancients in each. Connecticut and North Carolina derive from the English Grand Lodge of Moderns and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Moderns, though the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Ancients established Lodges in Connecticut. Georgia derives from England. The old Massachusetts St. John's Grand Lodge prior to the fusion, which had the chiefest share in this group, was the principal focus of masonry in the United States and its influence especially through

North Carolina and Virginia was predominant in giving to the beginnings of Masonry in this country a distinctively Modern character.

- (2) A second group represents the Ancients alone, namely, New York, where Masonry after the Revolution came from the English Grand Lodge of Ancients and New Jersey which derives from New York. This group has had little or no influence in spreading Masonry to other jurisdictions except as the Webb tradition was affected by the circumstance that he was raised in a Lodge chartered by the Ancients and his active work began in New York.
- (3) A third group represents a mixture of Ancient and Modern elements. In this class we must put the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts where both elements came directly from England and the Grand Lodge of South Carolina where both elements came from England and both from Massachusetts. South Carolina has had some little influence in the further development of the work in this country, partly through direct propagation but more through the writings of Dr. Mackey.
- (4) A fourth group represents Ancient and Modern Masonry mixed with other elements. Notable in this group are Pennsylvania, which received both from Massachusetts and had also an unknown element; and Virginia, which received both from England and both from Massachusetts but also has an unknown element. These states have had very great influence in the propagation of Masonry in the United States. Maryland, representing a mixture of the Modern derived from Massachusetts and from England,

with Pennsylvania Masonry, has had a scintilla of influence; and Delaware, representing a mixture of the English Ancient Masonry with that in Pennsylvania, has had none at all.

Passing now to the second great group of states which was examined above, this may be divided into four sub-The first represents a predominant Modern in-Here we may classify Ohio and what might be called the Ohio family of jurisdictions; the North Carolina element, in the great North Carolina-Pennsylvania family; and Tennessee, which received Masonry directly from North Carolina, a truly Modern jurisdiction, and to some extent spread Masonry in the states to the north and west. In the second sub-group we may put Michigan which has had no great influence in propagating Masonry. In the third subgroup we may put Maine, Vermont, and Florida which represent a fusion of Ancient and Modern Masonry; Maine and Vermont through the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Florida through a fusion of Lodges established by Georgia and by South Carolina. In a fourth sub-group we have Ancient and Modern mixed with other elements. This is represented by the Pennsylvania element in the North Carolina-Pennsylvania family and in what might be called the Missouri sub-family, and the Virginia element in Kentucky, Illinois, and in the California family.

With respect to the third class of states as taken up above we may note, first, what I have already called the North Carolina-Pennsylvania family, in which we have a mixture of a predominating Modern element with one made up of a fusion with the Ancient and Modern. Second, the Missouri sub-group of this North Carolina-Pennsylvania family, namely, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and what might be called a Missouri-Ohio variant in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, and Utah. Third, a derived group from the two former, with some admixture from without. In this group Ohio has been a strong influence. Here again the pedigree is preponderatingly Modern. Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakotas are to be included in this group.

Finally, there is the California family, predominantly Modern in pedigree but mixed with a fusion of the Ancient and Modern, namely, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Putting this in a different way which may bring the situation out more clearly, the Ancient element by derivation predominates in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Michigan. It was the stronger element in the fusion in Massachusetts, and is notable in Maine, Vermont, South Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

There is a secondary Ancient element in what might be called the Virginia family, Kentucky, Illinois, and the Virginia element in the California family. Also there has been a slight Ancient element through Pennsylvania in the North Carolina-Pennsylvania family.

The Modern element by derivation predominates in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, Georgia, and Ohio. It is a large element by derivation in the Ohio family, in the North Carolina-Pennsylvania family, and hence in the Missouri sub-family, as it might

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be called, and in the California family. On the whole, if no other factors than derivation had been at work, American Masonry would have been more nearly the Modern Masonry of eighteenth-century England than the English Masonry of today in which the more elaborate and ornate ceremonial of the Ancients was largely substituted.

We have seen that one prime cause of divergence in ritual is that the ritual was transmitted orally from different Masonic centers and in these centers often represented fusions of different rituals. Next we must note that even in these centers themselves ritual was not fixed in the modern sense till later. Our present-day conception of letter-perfect knowledge of a ritual whose every word is fixed and settled down to the dotting of i's and crossing of t's has its origin at the end of the eighteenth century when the supremacy of Grand Lodges had been incontestably established and each of the rival Grand Lodges had its definite ritual. In large measure we owe this conception to Preston, who labored diligently for precision and uniformity in the lectures. From the lectures it spread to the work at large, and exact memorizing of every detail word for word became a Masonic virtue. We now take this to be a matter of course. But that it was not a matter of course at one time is shown by the case of Dr. Oliver. Oliver's father was Master of a Lodge at Peterborough in 1801. He was remarkable, as all contemporary accounts testify, for minute and exact knowledge of the ritual. That this, which we expect of every Master today, as it were ex officio, was remarkable in 1801, speaks for itself. But it is even more significant that Oliver, who was trained carefully by his father to this same letter-perfect knowledge, was himself thought remarkable and had something to do by his example and by his writings (especially his identification of the Landmarks with the ritual) in establishing the doctrine that it is the duty of the bright Mason to know his work word for word.

If as late as 1801 Masons who were letter-perfect were remarkable even among Masters of Lodges, it must be apparent that the work brought to the several jurisdictions in America from the same Grand Lodge in England at different times and by different persons must have differed in its details. It must be apparent also that the work which spread from different Masonic centers in the new world at différent times and by the agency of different persons likewise varied more or less in important details. 1733 to 1770 the Modern Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had established Lodges in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. We have good reason to suspect that the details did not reach each of these jurisdictions pre-Indeed there is reason to believe that cisely the same. letter-perfect Masons were at least as rare here as they were in England at the same time and there was no central agency of control in this country. It is obvious, therefore, that derivation from the same source in the eighteenth century does not at all guarantee uniformity of ritual. As Preston and his followers made it the correct thing in England to know the ritual accurately, so Webb, who shares

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with Albert Pike the distinction of being the great American ritualist, made critical attention to detail the correct thing in America. Webb's work was done between 1797 and 1819, and it was not till about 1825 that thorough, critical, literal knowledge of the work came to be appre-Indeed a generation later the revival fostered by Morris found more than one jurisdiction in a condition where every Lodge was largely a law to itself in this respect. But before 1825 Masonry had so spread that Grand Lodges had been set up in Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, and the District of Columbia. Some of these new jurisdictions, such as Ohio and Missouri, were themselves active agents in propagating Masonry. In other words, the secondary centers of Masonry in the United States had become established before fixity of ritual in every detail had been put upon a firm basis, and these centers to some extent fixed their ritual parallel to and along with the older centers. Consequently when jurisdictions of the third generation, as it were, derive from the same center of the second generation, it does not follow that they got exactly the same ritual—and this quite apart from the inevitable changes involved in oral transmission. Those who carried Masonry across the continent in the fore part of the nineteenth century were much more concerned with the substance than with the form. Oral transmission will account for the interchange of the good archaic "wittingly" and the more intelligible "willingly," which is so common. But it will not account entirely for the interchange of

"wayfaring man" and "seafaring man," which is no less common, or for the almost complete lack of accord in the details of the search by the Craftsmen which a study of American ritual will reveal. As to these one may only say that those who transmitted the ceremonial knew the general character of the plot that was to be acted and more or less of the details of the dialogue. But they had not learned and very likely had not felt bound to learn every word of the dialogue so as to give its details precisely the same on every occasion. Thus we get another basis of divergence. Even after the work came into a new place there was no assurance at that time that it would be transmitted exactly as it was received.

To sum up the foregoing discussion: (1) The work received in different parts of this country from England at different times was not necessarily the same and must often have varied considerably; (2) the work transmitted from the same Masonic center in this country to different places at different times, particularly in the eighteenth century, and to some extent in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, was not always the same and often differed in important details; (3) the work when so received did not remain exactly as received, but, with the lax modes of work and lax modes of transmission which prevailed so widely until the influence of Webb, of the Baltimore Convention, and of Morris made for strictness and accuracy, wide fluctuation in detail was possible and even common. Accordingly when the system of Grand Lecturers became established a great deal depended on the individual views of those who first held these offices and the extent to which they could induce Grand Lodges to go with them. Unhappily many zealous Brothers who held office as Grand Lecturers were extremely dogmatic and sought to improve the ritual on a priori or analytical grounds rather than to ascertain just what had been received.

But, it will be said, the foregoing will account for changes in a word or phrase here and there and even for changes in the tenor of the dialogue. But it will hardly account for such wide divergences as those in the modes of recognition, in the officers of the Lodge, and in the mode of opening and closing. To understand these wide divergences, we have to bear in mind that the standardizing of the ritual in the last half of the eighteenth century involved making a great deal as well as selecting and standardizing. The acting of the ritual, instead of merely communicating it, as a regular thing, involved not merely a settling of details, but a manufacture of details. What this means may be illustrated if you compare the drama of the third degree, as told in the lecture in that degree, in almost any of our jurisdictions, with the actual ceremony as acted in the same jurisdiction.

We must turn to history for an explanation. The evidence of the old Charges and the evidence of seventeenth-century accounts of those who, having been made Masons, recorded the fact in their diaries, show pretty clearly that the ordinary course in the seventeenth century was to communicate the whole of Masonry at one sitting. There were at most "parts" of one ceremony rather than separate

degrees with separate ceremonies. These parts go back to a prior ritual of two parts—(1) reception of the apprentice; (2) passing or raising this apprentice to a fellow of the craft or master. The most plausible hypothesis on all the evidence seems to be that the two degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellowcraft as we now know them, represent a division into two of the Apprentice's part, while the Master Mason degree and the Royal Arch or Elect and Perfect Mason (according to the rite chosen)—i.e., the communication of the true word—represent a division of the Master's part—of that part, which, when received, made one a fully qualified Mason. In the seventeenth century we have abundant evidence that all this was commonly done at once—and that it was done not by acting out all the details, but rather in the way in which the higher degrees are often communicated today—by obligating the candidates, explaining the words, passes, and modes of recognition, and reading over the old Charges to him, with the Legend of the Craft and what we should now call the Lectures.

Even after the revival, for a long time this mode of working seems to have obtained. Thus in Dr. Stukeley's diary under head of January 6, 1721, he tells us that he was made a Mason on that day and that he was the first who had been made for many years. His diary adds: "We had great difficulty in finding members enough to perform the ceremony." If in 1721, four years after the revival, with four Lodges and a Grand Lodge in London, it was hard to find members enough who knew the ritual well

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enough to communicate the whole to Dr. Stukeley at one sitting, it must be evident that the Grand Lodge had to settle a great deal authoritatively, along settled lines, it is true, but without settled details to guide it. The oft-cited testimony of the old brother who told Dermott that Payne (second Grand Master), Desaguliers, and others were the inventors of Modern Masonry may well have some foundation in this—that they fixed for the Modern Grand Lodge what prior thereto was only fixed in its general lines. Thus we may understand how it comes that the three degrees of Craft Masonry the world over follow the same general lines and yet differ so widely in all the details.

But to come back to the system of degrees: I can only summarize the evidence. The first point is that the absence of uniformity as to degrees is very clear during the whole period down to 1738. The Grand Lodge records show that it disciplined where it could, exhorted where it was not expedient to discipline, and sought to produce uniformity by example, while its own practice was still fluid and formative. In the next place, there is no clear mention of three degrees down to 1730, and even that year, in the defence of Martin Clare to the attacks upon the Grand Lodge in Prichard's Masonry Dissected, it is assumed as a matter of course that there were but two degrees. prior literature, e.g., Anderson's Constitutions of 1723 and Drake's speech at York in 1726, as well as the old Charges. speak of two degrees, Apprentice, or after 1723, Entered Apprentice, and Fellowcraft or (not and) Master. Fellowcraft and Master were synonyms at that time seems

absolutely established by Lodge records, contemporary allusions, and the whole Masonic literature of the time. There were two "parts" as they were called, (1) the Apprentice Part, and (2) the Master's Part. The latter was often omitted as a formal ceremony and the secrets simply communicated, as is done so often in our higher degrees today. Not, let us remember, that any part of the substance of the three degrees is new. The antiquity of every part of each degree is as well established as the fact that there was a change in the mode of working them. What has been shown is that between 1723 and 1738 there grew up a "new way of communicating the old secrets" by splitting the Apprentice Part in two, appropriating to one part the name of Entered Apprentice and to the other that of Fellowcraft, and giving to the Master's Part the degree of Master Mason. The first record of this in Scotland is in 1735, and many Scotch Lodges long after continued in the old way, as their records show. In Ireland, it came in in 1738 in the wake of the second edition of Anderson's Constitutions. In England, it was recognized by Anderson in 1738 as fully established, although Clare in 1730 used the old phrases. Somewhere in those eight years the practice in England became settled.

Let me repeat—all this does not cast the least doubt on the antiquity of the Master's Degree or, as it used to be called, the Master's Part. It simply means that the *exact* details of the ceremony by which different Grand Lodges in different parts of the world now require the degree to be conferred were fixed somewhere between 1723 and 1825, or

for the newer American Grand Lodges sometimes even later. As to the antiquity of the degree itself, I can only refer you to the discussion by Ball in 5 Ars Quatuor Coronatorum 136. Ball's discussion seems to show clearly not only that what we now know as the third degree existed long before the era of Grand Lodges, but that, to use another's words "having passed through a long decline, its symbols had been corrupted and their meaning to a great extent forgotten when the degree itself—then known as the Master's Part—was first unequivocally referred to in any print or manuscript to which a date can be assigned—i.e., 1723." Unhappily those who wrought for a certain ritual in the second half of the eighteenth century did not have the learning to restore these symbols, to undo these corruptions, or to avoid further corruptions or confusions of their own. And in like manner in American Masonry we have, for like reason, developed some further corruptions and confusions of our own. Some of these are traceable to known sources, as for example, the monument in the lecture of the third degree, which is an unhappy anachronism of The well-merited criticisms of Albert Pike in the Webb's. first three lectures of his Morals and Dogma, though based wholly upon considerations of scientific symbolism, have proved to be entirely borne out by the history of the symbols of Craft Masonry as subsequent writers have been able to work it out.

If it took so long to standardize the degrees, to determine that the work was to be done in three degrees and to fix the details of each, it was not to be expected that matters of less importance should get fixed before the era of local Grand Lodges, each with full sovereignty over all details. Accordingly many things passed into permanent subjects of dispute which might well have been settled at least for the whole English-speaking craft if there could have been a union of Ancients and Moderns in England prior to the Revolution or if the Revolution had not put an end to the hegemony of the Grand Lodges of England and left our several American Grand Lodges to settle so many things each for itself and each in its own way.

One striking example is to be seen in the grand honors— "Those peculiar acts and gestures by which the Craft express their homage, their grief or their joy on important occasions." It is common to lay down-e.g., Mackey so states—that the grand honors are of two kinds, the private and the public. He then tells us that "the private grand honors of Masonry are performed in a manner known only to Master Masons, since they can only be used in a Master's Lodge. They are practised by the Craft," he goes on, "only on four occasions: When a Masonic hall is to be consecrated, a new Lodge to be constituted, a Master elect to be installed, or a Grand Master or his Deputy to be received on an official visitation to a Lodge. They are used at all these ceremonies," he adds, "as tokens of congratulation and homage." He then proceeds to describe minutely the public grand honors or as some call them the funeral honors and to explain when they are given.

All this sounds clear and convincing as he expounds it. But there are several things to remark about it:

- (1) In many Grand Lodges homage to the Grand Master is done by making the signs of the degrees.
- (2) In some jurisdictions the signs of the degrees are reckoned the private grand honors.
- (3) In some jurisdictions the three times three to which Mackey evidently refers are considered public grand honors.
- (4) Some notable jurisdictions deny that there are any public and private grand honors respectively.
- (5) The American distinction which Mackey discusses is quite unknown to the United Grand Lodge of England. But the ceremony of the raising of the hands and beating of the breast which Mackey describes took place at the Masonic funeral of James Anderson in 1739, as we learn from a newspaper of the day. The reporter was impressed very much by what he saw and described it carefully. There are jurisdictions, however, in which quite another mode is used on this occasion instead.

Here we have a case where the practice was not settled and each jurisdiction had to determine its own course. Probably Webb's Monitor and Mackey's Encyclopedia made for uniformity and influenced more than one of our jurisdictions.

Many such cases might be cited. But perhaps I have said enough to make my point. A useful parallel might be drawn from American law. After the Revolution we received the common law of England as the foundation of American law. But the common law of England was still

formative on many most important points. E.g., the reception of the law merchant was not complete till some time thereafter. Lord Mansfield had still many years before him in his work of turning the custom of merchants into the common law. Again, the crystallization of equity, begun so well by Lord Hardwicke in the eighteenth century. was not complete till the long chancellorship of Lord Eldon in the first decade of the nineteenth century and James Kent in New York was able to divide the honor with him. Thus the fixing of the common law went on parallel in England and America for a generation after the Revolution and we worked out many things in our own way and many of our states worked out the same things in different The same thing happened in Masonry. wavs. ceived the English Masonry of the eighteenth century as the foundation. But English Masonry as we received it was not a fixed and fully developed system at every point. In more than one place it was still formative and when we broke off our Masonic allegiance along with our political allegiance after 1776 that great unifying agency, Preston's Illustrations, was but fairly off the press. Thus we did much parallel with English Masonry, in the way of fixing the details. Each of our Grand Lodges has had to some extent to work out in its own way the dialogue and the setting of the noble story which the Middle Ages handed down to the eighteenth century and the latter century endeavored to reconstruct and restore from the corruptions of a long era of communication rather than working-of reading or describing rather than acting.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND BY-LAWS.

R.W. Brother Samuel Hauser presented the following report, which was accepted.

In Grand Lodge, Boston, June 9, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge:

The Committee on Charters and By-Laws have examined the amendments submitted by the following named Lodges and have approved the same without change:

1915.

April 16. ORPHAN'S HOPE, of East Weymouth.

April 16. ADELPHI, of South Boston.

April 16. STARR KING, of Salem.

May 6. MARINE, of Falmouth.

May 22. Union, of Nantucket.

June 8. MOUNT HOLYOKE, of South Hadley Falls.

June 8. United Brethren, of Marlborough.

and with changes

April 16. SATUIT, of Scituate.

April 16. SAINT PAUL, of Ayer.

April 22. North Star, of Ashland.

May 8. Webster, of Webster.

June 8. SHAWMUT, of Boston.

Fraternally submitted,
Samuel Hauser,
Roscoe E. Learned,
Charles E. Hatfield.

Committee.

THE REGULAR AND INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE OF FRANCE.

M.W. Brother Charles T. Gallagher presented the following report:

In Grand Lodge, June 9, 1915.

To the M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

The Committee on our Foreign Relations with Grand Bodies, to whom was referred the petition of the Regular and Independent National Grand Lodge for France and Colonies as follows:

A LA GLOIRE DU GRAND ARCHITECTE DE L'UNIVERS GRANDE LOGE NATIONALE INDÉPENDANTE & RÉGULIERE POUR LA FRANCE & LES COLONIES FRANCAISES. SAGESSE BEAUTE FORCE AU NOM DE L'ORDRE.

Paris, le 10th July, 1914.

THE GRAND SECRETARY,

THE GRAND LODGE,

Boston (Massachusetts).

DEAR SIR AND V.W. BROTHER:

The Grande Loge Nationale was founded in September 1913, with a view to reviving the traditional Freemasonry in France. The official ritual of the Grande Loge is the Scottish Rite, but permission is given for the Lodges to which warrants are granted to work in any ritual sanctioned by Grand Lodges recognized as being regular by the Grande Loge Nationale.

The Grande Loge Nationale has been recognized officially by the Grand Lodge of England and by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The obligations of the Order are as follows:-

- 1. The Lodge is opened and closed to the Glory of the Great Architect of the Universe.
- The Volume of the Sacred Law lies open on the pedestal of the W.M.
 - 3. No political or religious discussion is permitted in Lodge.

4. Only the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft, and Master are recognized.

The circumstances attending the formation of the Grande Loge and its recognition by the Grand Lodge of England were set out in the proceedings of the Quarterly Communication of the 3rd December, 1913, with which you are no doubt familiar.

It is hoped that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts will henceforth recognize this Grande Loge Nationale as the only regular Masonic Body in France and will be prepared to enter into friendly relations with it.

I am, dear Sir and V.W. Brother,

Yours very faithfully and fraternally,

L. Jollois,

Grand Secretary.

P.S. The Scottish Rite, revised at Lyons in 1778, was confirmed at the Convention of Wilhelmsbad in 1782.

respectfully report as follows:

The application was supposed at first to come from the Grand Lodge of France with its 151 lodges and a membership of nearly 5,000, which had petitioned our Grand Lodge for recognition in 1907 and which we declined to recognize after an exhaustive and elaborate report, hoping that they would later put themselves in position to comply with our demands so as to renew their request in the future, but an inquiry in Paris by your Chairman in the month of March, 1914, developed the fact that the petitioning Body was an entirely new and distinct creation consisting of two existing lodges, with a possible third, with not more than sixty members, and that at jts head was Prof. Dr. De Ribaucourt, who until recently had been connected with the Grand Orient of France with which all English-speaking Grand Lodges severed connection in 1877. A request to

the Grand Lodge of England for information as to its recognition brought the address of the Secretary of the new Grand Lodge, to whom your Chairman wrote as follows:

Boston, Mass., March 18, 1914.

M. Louis Jollois,

94 Boulevard Richard Lenoir, Paris, France.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Sir Edward Letchworth, the London Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, gave me your address in response to the request on my part to know what Grand Lodge in France has been recognized by the Grand Lodge of England. Will you kindly tell me:

- 1. How many Subordinate Lodges there are under your Grand Lodge?
 - 2. How many members in all the Bodies under its jurisdiction?
 - 3. When and where does the Grand Lodge meet?
- 4. What is the name of the Grand Master and with what was he affiliated before the present Grand Lodge?
- 5. Does this Grand Lodge claim authority from any other Body, or is it organized independently?
- 6. Are any of its Lodges now under the Grand Orient or the Grand Lodge of France, or have they withdrawn from either of those Bodies?

As I am Chairman of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on the Recognition of Foreign Jurisdictions, I ask these questions for the information of our Grand Lodge.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly and fraternally yours,

CHAS. T. GALLAGHER, 33°,
Past Grand Master of Massachusetts.

No answer had been received at the time of the reference of this petition in September to your Committee. December 28th your Chairman wrote Dr. Ribaucourt calling attention to the fact that no answer had come to the March letter and a card of explanation for the failure to respond by the Secretary was received from Dr. E. de Ribaucourt

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and later, March 25, 1915, a year after the original request, a reply was received, the substance of which translated is as follows:

1. The Lodges actually under our obedience are to the number of 3; 4 others will be formed after the close of the war.

2nd. The total actual members of our three Lodges are about 125, to which ought to be added the members of the four other lodges when they are formed.

3rd. The Grand Lodge holds its meetings at 282 Rue St. Jacques, Paris, 5a, it meets the last Saturday of each year, and can meet on emergency when the Sovereign Grand Committee judge necessary.

4th. The name of the Grand Master is E. de Ribaucourt formerly of the Grand Orient of France.

5th. The Grand Lodge is an independent Sovereign Grand Lodge. 6th. None of the Lodges are under the obedience of the Grand Orient or the Grand Lodge of France. Their Lodges withdrew in 1913 from the Grand Orient and came under the obedience of this new Grand Lodge.

With it was sent a printed circular from which it appears that the National Grand Lodge of France was constituted in November, 1913, then follows a contrast with the Grand Orient and the other Grand Lodge of France; the circular letter speaks of the antiquity of two of the lodges which form their Grand Lodge and refers to the Revised or Rectified Scottish Rite so-called which it claims existed in France during the 18th century and in 1841 suspended its activities and turned its powers over to Geneva from which it again obtained authority for France about 1910. A reproduction of the remarks of your Chairman printed on page 224 of the Proceedings of 1914 on the subject is appropriate, as follows:

"Now in France, in addition to this so-called Independent Grand Lodge built on the 'Rectified Scottish Rite,' there is the old Grand Orient which until 1877 had been for generations in the communion of Grand Lodges of the civilized world; at that time recognition was withdrawn by English-speaking Grand Bodies and correspondence ceased: the main ground was that the Grand Orient did not recognize God in its ritual, and forbade all forms of appeal to Deity or to a Supreme Being; it is generally understood too that it removed the Holy Scriptures from its altars; this latter is doubted, as it is claimed in France both by the Grand Orient and the old Grand Lodge that before 1877 the altar had always held the Book of Constitutions, this being their interpretation of the 'Book of the Law,' 'Volume of the Sacred Law" as a landmark; that in this they followed the custom in Scottish Rite Bodies in Latin countries generally, where it prevails today as always; and as the Grand and Subordinate Lodges in such countries have generally been under the Supreme Council, they are simply following the custom of Supreme Councils recognized by us and other Grand Lodges who still have the Book of Constitutions on the altar. The late M.W. Brother Ellis, a Past Grand Master, one-time head of the Canadian Supreme Council, in a report on the subject in 1911 where his Committee recommended to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick a recognition of the same Grand Lodge of France that our Grand Lodge declined in 1907, said that originally the Bible was driven from the altar in France by the attacks of the Catholic Church on Freemasonry; as the Church depended on the Bible as the rule and guide of its faith, Freemasonry could not tolerate its presence and be consistent in returning its attacks; be that as it may, for many years before 1877, and while under recognition by all of us, the Book of Constitutions was the 'Book of the Law' or 'Volume of Sacred Writings' on the altar of the Grand Orient and it continues there today; it is also on the altar of the Grand Lodge of France, though in two English-speaking Bodies under the latter and its Supreme Council, the English custom like our own prevails with the Holy Bible on the altar and a recognition of God in the ritual; in these and in all Bodies of the Grand Lodge of France the candidate is obligated and the appeal in opening and closing is 'to the Glory of the Great Architect of the Universe'.''

And this brings us to a consideration of this old Grand Lodge of France that we considered and rejected in 1907; it comes fully as near complying with the essentials neces19151

sarv for recognition as does this new applicant. If the Grand Lodge of England is satisfied to accept the new Body on its declaration of principles as stated above in its petition, we shall be justified in recognizing the Grand Lodge of France that we rejected in 1907; we can do no less than England: much as we respect its discretion and judgment in all Masonic policies, we ought not to follow its action blindly and consider for favorable recognition a body so new and untried as this new independent Grand Lodge, if our information is correct, especially when its principles and methods have no greater merit than those of the old Grand Lodge of France. The words "Sacred Writings." "Volumes of the Sacred Law" and the "Book of the Law" each may have the same or different interpretation, and each may be construed to be something other than the Holy Bible: and as the two English-speaking Bodies of the Grand Lodge of France have the Holy Bible on the altar, the latter would seem to be to this extent in advance of the petitioner; but if the Bible was not prior to 1877 and has not been since that time the Book of the Altar in any French Masonic Bodies, a discussion of its relations to these two Bodies in question is not essential.

So we have this new Body, recognized by England, with only two or three Lodges and its active head a graduate from the Grand Orient, to consider as against the Grand Lodge of France that we once rejected.

The membership of this latter Grand Lodge comprises many of the leading public men of Paris and of France;

it has under its jurisdiction 151 Lodges in France, of which 52 are in Paris, and a membership of between 4,000 and 5,000; the recognition of God by the candidate in addition to the appeal to the Grand Architect in the ritual and obligations is permitted. In the Grand Orient all recognition or even mention of God or a Supreme Being is forbidden in connection with the candidate or the ritual.

Now does the new independent Body that asks for our recognition improve conditions any? Leaving out the Grand Orient as still "beyond the pale," what of the two Grand Lodges so-called?

First: The petitioner appeals to the Grand Architect of the Universe; the Grand Lodge of France opens and closes and obligates its candidates with the same appeal.

Second: The petitioner has the "sacred writings on the Master's desk"; The Grand Lodge has the "Book of the Law" on its altar which in its English-speaking Lodges under its jurisdiction at least is the Holy Bible.

Not in modern times, as I have said, has the Holy Bible been on the altar of any Grand Body in France nor is its presence customary in the Grand Bodies or Supreme Councils of any of the Latin countries. I suppose any Latin country might properly ask whether in speaking of the Holy Bible we mean the Geneva version of the Protestants or the Douay version of the Roman Catholics. At all events ought we to expect these Bodies in France to do any differently than do other similar Bodies on the Continent of Europe with which we are in affiliation?

Third: Neither Body allows political or religious discussion.

Fourth: Each claims jurisdiction of only the first, second, and third degrees.

As to the Fourth, the Grand Lodge of France entered into a treaty in 1904 with the Supreme Council of France similar to that of Belgium and other countries, that it would claim recognition only over the first three degrees, the Supreme Council agreeing to confer only the remainder through the 33°.

I do not understand England's attitude with regard to this new Grand Lodge. It does not strike me as a recognition of the Grand Lodge, but rather as a sort of colonization on French soil of some new Lodges under English patronage or autonomy with French sovereignty, agreeing to comply with English regulations, but with no inspector or censor on the spot to see that they do as they agree.

Much as your Committee respects the opinion of the Grand Lodge of England with which we are in most amicable relations and whose action and judgment in a matter similar to this we should be pleased to follow, we cannot feel that we should recognize in a great nation like France a Grand Lodge composed of so small a number of Lodges and whose membership in a year after its creation was not more than sixty and in two years not more than 125.

Your Committee regret that they cannot recommend the recognition as asked, and recommend that the petition of

the Independent and Regular Grand Lodge for France and the Colonies for that purpose be declined.

CHARLES T. GALLAGHER.

DANA J. FLANDERS.

EVERETT C. BENTON.

HENRY J. MILLS.

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

COMMITTEE ON RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS.

M.W. Brother Charles T. Gallagher presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE, June 9, A.D. 1915.

To the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge.

Brethen:

On the 10th day of December, 1913, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Charles T. Gallagher, Dana J. Flanders, Melvin M. Johnson, Thomas W. Davis, and Henry J. Mills, to consider the general question of recognition of foreign jurisdictions as referred to by Grand Master M.W. Brother Benton in his Annual Address. On the election of our M.W. Brother Johnson as Grand Master he resigned and Brother Benton was appointed in his place. Without considering whether this Committee and its work expired by

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limitation in December last they report at this time asking to be relieved of the further consideration of the subject.

The terrible condition of affairs in Europe, involving every Masonic jurisdiction to such an extent that any satisfactory consideration of the subject cannot be thought of for months and perhaps years, is a sufficient reason for asking to be relieved.

> For the Committee, CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, Chairman.

The report was accepted and the Committee was discharged.

ADDITIONAL REAL ESTATE AT CHARLTON.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that the purchase of additional land at Charlton, authorized at the March Communication of the Grand Lodge, had not been made for the reason that the title to the land in question was not satisfactory.

M.W. Brother Dana J. Flanders then presented the following vote of the Board of Masonic Relief and offered the accompanying resolution.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Masonic Relief held at the Masonic Home, Charlton, on June 5, 1915, the following vote was carried unanimously. Most Worshipful Brother Dana J. Flanders moved that the Most Worshipful Grand Master be requested to recommend to the Grand Lodge at its next Communication on June 9, 1915, the purchase of a tract of land, known as the Burlingame lot, so called, consisting of twenty (20) acres, more or less, and containing a very desirable water supply. This land adjoins "Overlook" on the south.

Price two thousand (2,000) dollars.

A true copy.

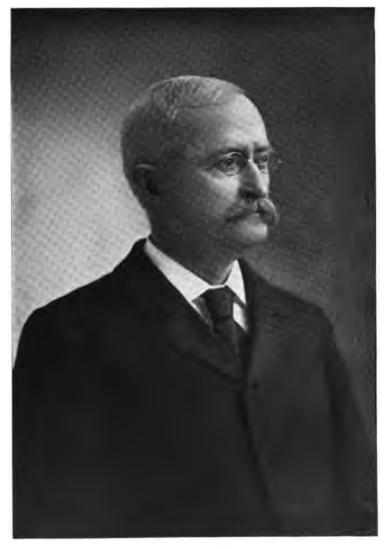
Attest.

Edmund S. Young, Clerk,

Board of Masonic Relief.

Resolved: That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be authorized and empowered to cause to be examined the title of that parcel of real estate of twenty (20) acres more or less, in the town of Charlton, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, known as the Burlingame lot, which property is adjoining the estate known as the "Masonic Home" and if the report on such title is satisfactory to purchase said real estate for and in the name of the "Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts," the purchase price not to exceed the sum of two thousand (2,000) dollars, and such amount not to exceed two thousand (2,000) dol-





R.W. ELIAS P. MORTON.

lars as may be necessary to purchase said property is hereby authorized and appropriated from the Permanent Fund of the Masonic Home.¹

The resolution was adopted.

R.W. ELIAS PARTRIDGE MORTON.

R.W. Oliver A. Roberts offered the following Memorial of R.W. Elias P. Morton which was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

R.W. ELIAS PARTRIDGE MORTON

of Augusta, Me., was born in that city September 7, 1842, and died there May 26, 1915. At a very early age he went to Webster, Mass., where he lived many years, becoming identified with the public affairs of the town and especially with the Masonic interests. He served in Webster for thirty years as agent for the Stevens Linen Works, finally retiring from that service with an enviable record for faithfulness and efficiency. He enlisted during the Rebellion, was Sergeant-Major of the Eleventh Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks.

In 1906 he returned to his native city to live where he renewed old friendships and established new ones, for he was the type of a Christian gentleman whom to know was to respect and admire.

¹ Owing to the refusal by one party in interest to sign the deed, this property was not purchased.—[F.W.H.]

His friendships were lasting, founded upon loyalty and service. His devotion to the Masonic institution was a natural expression of these traits of character.

Brother Morton received the Masonic degrees in Webster Lodge, of Webster, in 1876; was Worshipful Master in 1879, 1880, and 1881; District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District in 1887, 1888, and 1889, and served this Grand Lodge as Senior Grand Warden in the year 1900. He received the degrees in Doric R. A. Chapter, in Southbridge, in 1876, and in Hiram Council, of Worcester, the same year. He received the orders of Knighthood in Worcester County Commandery in 1895. In 1910 he demitted to Trinity Commandery, K.T., No. 7, of Augusta, Me., of which he was Generalissimo at the time of his death. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies in Worcester and Boston.

Brother Morton is survived by a widow, sister, and three brothers, Col. Charles B. Morton of San Juan, Porto Rico, Frank Morton of Los Angeles, and Major Alfred Morton of San Francisco, Cal. The Templar and the Grand Army Rituals were used at his burial in Webster.

Brother Morton passed away in his sleep; a modest, sweet spirited and zealous Brother ended his life as he had lived, quietly, without ostentation, but truly loyal to Masonry, to his home, to his friends, and to his God.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS.

ALBRO A. OSGOOD.

JOHN M. CRAWFORD.

No further business appearing the Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM at 4.45, prayer being offered by Wor. Edward A. Horton, Grand Chaplain.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton,

Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT ROXBURY, BOSTON.

June 12, A.L. 5915.

TO ASSIST AT THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OBSERV-ANCE OF LAFAYETTE LODGE.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS was held in Roxbury in the City of Boston on Saturday, the 12th of June, for the purpose of assisting in the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Lafayette Lodge.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

SON			Grand Master.
			Deputy Grand Master.
HER	. 0	18	Senior Grand Warden.
сн	. 0	18	Junior Grand Warden.
AKE			Past Grand Master.
AGHER .			"
3S			"
DELL			Past Deputy Grand Master.
			Past Grand Warden.
			Past Grand Warden.
SAY			Grand Treasurer.
AMILTON			Grand Secretary.
	HER	HER	HER

B.W.	DAVID T. MONTAGUE	D.D.G. Master, Dist. No. 1.
"	EDMUND S. YOUNG	2.
"	CHARLES G. BIRD	3.
"	FRANK T. TAYLOR	4.
"	WILLIAM O. HUNT	5.
"	CHARLES B. BURLEIGH	7.
"	JOHN F. CARVER	" " 25.
W.	RT. REV. JOHN W. HAMILTON .	Grand Chaplain.
"	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON	Grand Marshal.
"	ROBERT G. WILSON	Senior Grand Deacon.
"	FRANK VOGEL	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	FRED M. BLANCHARD as	Senior Grand Steward.
"	THEODORE L. KELLY as	Junior Grand Steward.
"	THOMAS JACKSON	Grand Standard Bearer.
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER	Grand Tyler.
"	LEONARD G. ROBERTS	Commissioner of Trials.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM in one of the apartments of the Masonic Temple in Roxbury at 2 p.m. and escorted to the Lodge Room by a Committee. An address of welcome by W. Ralph H. Whitney was responded to by the Grand Master in fitting and eloquent words. The further exercises consisted of an historical address by R.W. Brother Albert N. Blodgett, an address on "Masonic Symbols" by R.W. Roscoe Pound, and a reception of Brethren who had been members of Lafayette Lodge for twentyfive years or more to which response was made by W. John A. Williams. The exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music of a high order.

At the conclusion of the exercises the Grand Lodge withdrew from the Lodge Room and was closed in AMPLE FORM in the same apartment in which it was opened.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

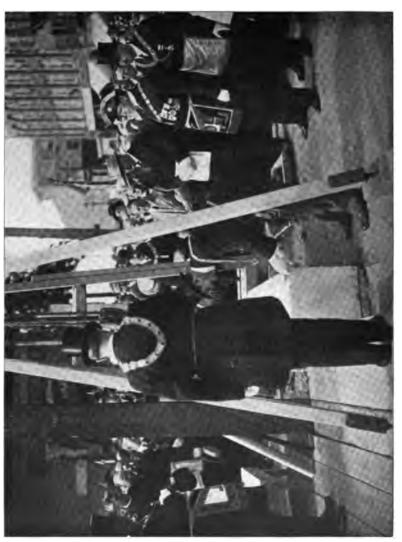
Frederick W. Hamilton,

Grand Secretary.

The afternoon exercises were followed by a reception, banquet, concert, and dance in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, Boston, at which brief addresses were made by the Grand Master and W. William M. Farrington, Grand Marshal.

The following day, Sunday, June 13, a religious service was held in the Eliot Congregational Church, in Roxbury, the sermon being preached by W. and Rt. Rev. Brother John W. Hamilton, Grand Chaplain.

The semi-centennial exercises closed with a Past Masters' Night in the Lodge, Monday, June 14. The Grand Master was present wearing the apron which was worn by Brother the Marquis de Lafayette at the laying of the Corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. During the evening the Grand Master addressed the Brethren in a speech full of instruction and inspiration.



LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE AT SALEM, JUNE 24, 1915.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT SALEM.

June 24, A.L. 5915.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE GRAND LODGE met in an apartment in the old Masonic Temple in Salem and was opened in AMPLE FORM at 2 P.M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON .			Grand Master.
R.W.	ROSCOE POUND			Deputy Grand Master.
"	GEORGE C. THACHER			Senior Grand Warden.
"	Тномая Т. Воотн			Junior Grand Warden.
M.W.	JOHN ALBERT BLAKE .			Past Grand Master.
R.W.	WILLIAM H. L. ODELL .			Past Deputy Grand Master.
"	WILLIAM D. T. TREFRY			Past Deputy Grand Master.
"	JAMES M. GLEASON			Past Grand Warden.
"	HARRY P. BALLARD			Past Grand Warden.
"	WILLIAM M. BELCHER .			Past Grand Warden.
"	WILLIAM H. H. SOULE .			Past Grand Warden.
"	HENRY G. JORDAN			Past Grand Warden.
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY .			Grand Treasurer.
"	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON			Grand Secretary.
"	CHARLES B. BURLEIGH .			D.D.G. Master, Dist. No. 7.
"	GEORGE B. FARRINGTON			8.
"	WILLIAM PARSONS 3d .			
"	HARRY E. PERKINS			
w . :	REV. EDWARD A. HORTON .		•	Grand Chaplain.

W.	REV. R.	PERRY	Bush						Grand	Chaplain.
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- " WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON . . . Grand Marshal.
- " ROBERT G. WILSON Senior Grand Deacon.
- " FRED M. BLANCHARD as Junior Grand Deacon.
- " ARTHUR G. BIRD as Senior Grand Deacon.
- " ARTHUR W. BECKFORD . . . as Junior Grand Deacon.
- "THOMAS JACKSON Grand Standard Bearer.
- "GEORGE W. CHESTER Grand Tyler.

SPECIAL GUESTS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

- M.I. EDGAR W. EVANS, Past Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters.
- M.E. EUGENE A. HOLTON, Grand High Priest Grand Royal Arch Chapter.
- R.E. HENRY N. FISHER, Grand King Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

Bro. WINTHROP LEONARD.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to the site of the new Temple escorted by the following organizations.

BETHLEHEM COMMANDERY K.	ľ.	Gloucester.
St. George Commandery K.T.		Beverly.
LIBERTY LODGE		Beverly.
AMITY LODGE		Danvers.
Mosaic Lodge		Danvers.
PHILANTHROPIC LODGE		Marblehead.
Essex Lodge		Salem.
STARR KING LODGE		Salem.
Washington R.A. Chapter		Salem.
SUTTON LODGE OF PERFECTION		Salem.

The last two were represented only by their officers, the members marching with their several Lodges.

The people of Salem and vicinity were gathered in large numbers along the route of the procession, and many buildings were decorated. At the City Hall, which was appropriately decorated, the procession was reviewed by his Honor, Matthias J. O'Keefe, Mayor of Salem, and the members of the City Government.

On arrival at the site of the new Temple the Corner-stone was laid in full form according to the ancient ceremonial of the Order by M.W. Melvin M. Johnson. The Grand Master was assisted in spreading the cement by

- HON. MATTHIAS J. O'KEEFE, Mayor of Salem.
- R.W. GEORGE B. FARRINGTON, District Deputy Grand Master, District No. 8.
- W. Fred A. Norton, Worshipful Master Essex Lodge.
- W. Fred N. Mowll, Worshipful Master Starr King Lodge.
- E. George W. Blinn, High Priest Washington Royal Arch Chapter.
- W. Albert F. Smith, Past Master Liberty Lodge.
- P.M. CHARLES GOODWIN, Thrice Potent Master Sutton Lodge of Perfection.

W. WILLIAM H. GOVE, President Salem Masonic Temple Association.

Bro. HARRY KINGSLEY, Clerk Salem Masonic Temple Association.

The following articles were enclosed in the box which was placed in the corner-stone.

Latest regular notice of Essex Lodge.

Notice for meeting of June 24, 1915, of Essex Lodge.

Copy of Masonic Centennial published at the 100th Anniversary of Essex Lodge, 1879. Presented by W. Gardner M. Jones.

List of present members of Essex Lodge.

Latest notice of Washington Royal Arch Chapter.

Souvenir program of Washington Royal Arch Chapter Centennial, 1911.

Newspaper copy of Historical Address delivered by Comp. W. H. Gove, at Washington Royal Arch Chapter Centennial, 1911.

Souvenir watch fob, Washington Royal Arch Chapter, 1911.

Washington Royal Arch Chapter penny.

List of present members of Washington Royal Arch Chapter.

Latest notice of Salem Council, Royal and Select Masters.

List of present members of Salem Council, Royal and Select Masters.

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Latest notice of Sutton Lodge of Perfection.

Souvenir program of 50th Anniversary Sutton Lodge of Perfection, 1914.

Historical Address delivered at the 50th Anniversary of Sutton Lodge of Perfection by Ill. John M. Raymond, 33° Past Thrice Potent Master.

Address of Charles T. Gallagher, 33°, at the 50th Anniversary of Sutton Lodge of Perfection.

List of present members of Sutton Lodge of Perfection.

Latest notice of Winslow Lewis Commandery, K.T.

Historical Address delivered at the 50th Anniversary of Winslow Lewis Commandery, K.T., by E. Sir John M. Raymond, Past Commander.

Winslow Lewis Commandery Witch Pin—Conclave of 1905.

List of present members of Winslow Lewis Commandery, K.T.

Latest notice of Starr King Lodge.

Historical Address delivered at the 50th Anniversary of Starr King Lodge by W. Henry W. Edwards, Past Master, 1914.

Address delivered at the Constitution of Starr King Lodge, 1865, by Bro. George H. Hepworth, of Boston.

List of present members of Starr King Lodge.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, 1914.

Organization of the Grand Lodge, 1915.

Form of Ceremony used at the laying of the Corner-stone of Salem Masonic Temple, June 24, 1915. The outer cover

of this bears the following inscription in the handwriting of the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

"This is the Form of Ceremony used at the laying of this Corner-stone, June 24, A.D. 1915, A.L. 5915.

"Melvin M. Johnson, Grand Master."

Henry Price Medal, presented by the Grand Master.

Copy of report to the Lodges by Joint Committee appointed to consider the building of a Masonic Temple, April 6, 1906.

Brief History of Salem Masonic Temple Association, containing a list of all who have served as Directors, both past and present, also record in full of the first Directors' Meeting, by W. Harry Kingsley, Secretary.

Copy of all Bulletins issued by the Salem Masonic Temple Association.

Three photographs of the Pickman-Derby-Brookhouse Estate, 1869, 1890, 1892, also one photograph of Washington Street looking north in 1892. These four photographs presented by Brother Frank Cousins.

Brief History of the Pickman-Derby-Brookhouse Mansion by Robert S. Rantoul, presented by Prof. F. G. Peabody of Cambridge.

A Gavel made from a piece of oak timber taken from the above mansion, presented by W. Cassius Cilley.

Four old hand-wrought nails taken from the above mansion.

Photograph of Directors taken May 5, 1915, when first ground was broken for the new Temple by President Gove.

Souvenir program June 24, 1915, at the laying of the Corner-stone of the Salem Masonic Temple.

Centennial Medal of Jordan Lodge of Peabody.

Centennial Medal of Philanthropic Lodge of Marblehead.

United States Internal Revenue War Tax Stamps, also Transfer Stamps of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, presented by Brother Frank A. Brooks.

A Card issued by Salem Chamber of Commerce in June, 1915, showing the recovery of Salem since the great fire of June 25, 1914.

A Copy of Salem News, June 24, 1915.

Photograph bearing the autograph of M.W. Melvin M. Johnson, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, 1915.

Picture of Salem after the conflagration June 25, 1914.

U. S. Coins, 1915 issue. 1-cent, 5-cent, and Special Panama-Pacific 50-cent piece.

"Great Lights of Free Masonry," presented by W. Fred A. Norton, Worshipful Master of Essex Lodge A.F.&A.M. of Salem.

THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The origin of the custom of laying corner or foundation stones is lost in the mists of antiquity, but we do know that our operative predecessors built the Cathedrals of Cologne—beginning in 1248, of Strasburg—beginning in 1015, and of many others in the far distant past. Moreover, peculiar reverence was given to this stone not only in the days of Job (Job 38:6), of Isaiah (Isaiah 28:16), of Jeremiah (Jeremiah 51:26), and of David (Psalms 118:22, 144:12), but

also at least as far back as the days when King Thotmes III participated in such a ceremony about sixteen hundred years before Christ. In 1853, a regular Corner-stone enclosing a box and contents was dug up, its inscription showing that it was laid by King Sargon of Assyria, eight or nine hundred years before Christ.

Laying aside all tradition, it is now definitely established by indisputable evidence that we are the direct descendants of the Colleges of Artificers of the Roman Empire, and of the Comacine Masters who have left us such marvelous monuments erected by themselves and their successors as the Cathedrals of Cologne, Strasburg, and Madgeburg and of Westminster, York, and Salisbury; the domes of Milan, Assissi, and Florence; and the churches of Narbonne, Tours and Rouen, to say nothing of the Basilica of San Ambrogio at Milan, Theodolinda's Church at Monza, San Fidele at Como, San Michele at Pavia, San Vitale at Ravenna, Sant' Agnese, San Lorenzo, San Clemente, and others in Rome; and the wondrous cloisters and aisles of Monreale and Palermo. Through these Comacine Masters, architecture and sculpture were carried into foreign lands-France, Spain, Germany, and England-and there "developed into new and varied styles according to the exigencies of the climate, and the tone of the people."

"It was the Comacine Masters who carried the classic germs and planted them in foreign soils; it was the brethren of the Liberi Muratori who, from their headquarters at Como, were sent by Gregory the Great to England with Saint Augustine, to build churches for his converts; by Gregory II. to Germany with Boniface on a similar mission; and were by Charlemagne taken to France to build his church at Aix-la-Chapelle, the prototype of French Gothic." (Cathedral Builders by Leader Scott.)

From these great Freemasons are we descended, and from them and their operative arts have we developed our ceremonies and symbolism. We are the custodians of the arts, legends, and traditions of these and the other Freemasons of old.

We have laid this corner-stone substantially in accordance with the ceremonies of September 13, 1753, when the Grand Master of Scotland deposited the foundation stone of the new Exchange of Edinburgh, as that ceremony was recorded by our Brother William Preston. The Grand Master of those days had notable precedents. stance, in 1673 the foundation stone of Saint Paul's Cathedral, London, designed by the then Deputy Grand Master. Dr. Christopher Wren, was laid in solemn form by King Charles the Second, attended by Grand Master Thomas Savage, the Earl of Rivers, his architects and craftsmen; in 1607, the corner-stone of the Palace at Whitehall was laid by King James and Grand Master Inigo Jones, attended by the Fraternity, amid ceremonies of great pomp and splendor; and on June 24, 1502, King Henry the Seventh, presiding in person as Grand Master and attended by John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, and Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the Garter, as his Wardens, proceeded in Ample Form to the east end of Westminster Abbey and

laid the foundation stone of that rich masterpiece of Gothic architecture known by the name of Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

A few of the more notable ceremonies of this nature in these United States are the following, viz.:

April 15, 1791, the so-called Corner-stone of the District of Columbia was laid by Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick who had succeeded George Washington as Master of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22.

September 18, 1793, the Corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington was laid by George Washington, then President of the United States, acting as Grand Master pro tempore of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Washington's Lodge (Alexandria, No. 22) holding the post of honor in the procession and acting as personal escort to the President. The gavel which he used is now in the possession of Lodge No. 9 of Georgetown, while the trowel used and the apron and sash worn by him are in the collection of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22. (The same trowel was used by President Roosevelt and the Grand Master of the District of Columbia in laying the Corner-stone of the New Masonic Temple in Washington.)

May 1, 1847, the Corner-stone of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington was laid by the Grand Master of the District of Columbia.

July 4, 1848, the Corner-stone of the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C., was laid by the Grand Master of the District of Columbia.

July 4, 1795, the Corner-stone of the State House in Boston was laid by Most Worshipful Paul Revere, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. 2 Mass. 74. 1898 Mass. 53.

On August 7, 1855, while the workmen employed in making repairs to the foundation of the State House were removing a portion of the earth at the southeast corner of the building, they were surprised by the appearance of a few copper coins and two pieces of sheet lead loosely put together without the usual solder used by workers in that metal. This accident disclosed the fact that the rough granite stone still in its place was the Corner-stone of the Capitol, and that the deposit made in 1795 was placed upon the soil with no other protection than a small quantity of the cement employed by the operatives in the construction of the foundation of the building. All of the deposits were secured by the Commissioners in charge of the alterations and, after consulting His Excellency the Governer, were placed with others in a securely prepared metal box hermetically sealed. On Saturday, August 11, 1855, the ancient and new deposits in this new metallic box were replaced by Most Worshipful Winslow Lewis, Grand Master, and other Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in the presence of His Excellency Henry J. Gardner, Governor of the Commonwealth, in the same corner of the building under a newly hammered granite ashler resting upon another block of granite securely laid upon a new foundation. 1855 Mass. 12. (Contrary to the usual custom, the Corner-stones of the Capitol buildings of the

United States and of Massachusetts were each laid in the southeast corner.)

December 21, 1889, the Corner-stone of the extension of the State House in Boston was laid by Most Worshipful Henry Endicott, Grand Master, His Excellency Oliver Ames being the Governor and participating in the ceremonies. 1889 Mass. 197.

That you may know the variety of structures the foundations of which have been laid with Masonic honors, I call your attention to a few other of the more prominent modern instances of the laying of Corner-stones of non-Masonic buildings within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

September 29, 1813, St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Newton Lower Falls. (This Corner-stone was relaid by the Grand Lodge on September 29, 1913.) 1913 Mass. 175, 181.

July 4, 1818, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

August 2, 1824, Town Hall, Worcester. 1896 Mass. 254. April 19, 1825, Monument at Concord. See records for that date (not in print).

June 17, 1825, the Corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument by Grand Master John Abbot, assisted by our Brother the Marquis de Lafayette. See records for that date (not in print) and 1881 Mass. 261.

July 4, 1825, County Court House at Dedham. See records for that date (not in print).

September 28, 1833, County Court House in Boston. See records for that date (not in print); and 1912 Mass. 131.

(August 11, 1855, State House at Boston, relaid; see supra.)

July 4, 1856, State Hospital, Northampton. 1858 Mass. 90. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

October 2, 1858, Minot's Ledge Lighthouse. 1858 Mass. 87. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

August 2, 1859, Monument and another structure in honor of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth (dedicated thirty years later). 1859 Mass. 29; 1889 Mass. 80.

September 18, 1871, the Army and Navy Monument on Boston Common. 1871 Mass. 161. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

October 16, 1871, the Post Office and Sub-treasury in Boston. 1871 Mass. 172; 31 M.F.M. 18. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

June 14, 1872, Grace Church at North Attleborough. 1872 Mass. 147. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

October 7, 1872, Miles Standish Monument, Duxbury. 1872 Mass. 151. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

July 27, 1874, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Somerville. 1874 Mass. 116. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

October 17, 1874, Town Hall, Saugus. 1874 Mass. 116. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

July 28, 1876, Town Hall, Merrimac. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.) 1876 Mass. 110.

July 10, 1878, Town Hall, Holbrook. 1878 Mass. 65. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

September 18, 1882, First Universalist Church, North Attleborough. 1882 Mass. 186. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 31, 1884, Memorial Hall, Milford. 1884 Mass. 57. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

September 21, 1885, First Universalist Church, Norwood. 1885 Mass. 90.

August 26, 1886, County Court House, Northampton. 1886 Mass. 71. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

June 28, 1887, Town Hall, Winchester. 1887 Mass. 79. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

July 4, 1888, Town Hall, Southbridge. 1888 Mass. 204. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

February 22, 1889, Post Office, Springfield. 1888 Mass. 364. (Program in Grand Office Library.)

May 15, 1889, City Hall, Cambridge. 1889 Mass. 36. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

August 8, 1889, County Court House, Fall River. 1889 Mass. 92. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

(December 21, 1889, Extension State House, Boston.) 1889 Mass. 198. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

July 22, 1890, Memorial Hall and Public Library, Palmer. 1890 Mass. 63. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

October 11, 1890, City Hall, Lowell. 1890 Mass. 87. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 30, 1892, City Hall, Brockton. 1892 Mass. 43. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

June 30, 1892, County Court House, Taunton. 1892 Mass. 80. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

June 16, 1894, Memorial Library, North Attleborough.

1894 Mass. 35. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

July 23, 1894, Public Library, Nahant. 1894 Mass. 41. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

September 29, 1894, First Universalist Church, Roxbury.

1894 Mass. 77. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 25, 1895, Grace Universalist Church, Lowell. 1895 Mass. 71. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

November 30, 1895, Virginia St. Church, Dorchester.

1895 Mass. 253. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

September 12, 1896, City Hall, Worcester. 1896 Mass. 39. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

October 3, 1896, Waverley Unitarian Church, Belmont.

1896 Mass. 276. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

June 1, 1897, High School, Springfield. 1897 Mass. 65. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

October 10, 1897, Town Hall, Revere. 1897 Mass. 241. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 7, 1898, Bank Building, Ayer. 1898 Mass. 24.

June 17, 1898, Court House, Chelsea. 1898 Mass. 103. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

July 23, 1898, Public Library, Lynn. 1898 Mass. 111. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

April 25, 1899, Christ Church Parish House, Medway. 1899 Mass. 27. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 31, 1900, First Baptist Church, Lowell. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

December 25, 1900, All Saints' Episcopal Mission, Attleborough. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

September 2, 1902, Town Hall, Needham. 1902 Mass. 136. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

November 1, 1902, Armory, Everett. 1902 Mass. 159. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

April 11, 1903, Second Congregational Church, Attleborough. 1903 Mass. 23. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 20, 1903, Larned Memorial Library, Oxford. 1903 Mass. 28. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

October 10, 1903, St. Paul's Church, Holyoke. 1903 Mass. 130. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 25, 1904, First Universalist Church, Amesbury. 1904 Mass. 45. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

July 15, 1904, Bronson Building, Attleborough. 1904 Mass. 72. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

July 28, 1904, High School, Nahant. 1904 Mass. 75. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

July 30, 1904, Holder Memorial, Clinton. 1904 Mass. 80. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

September 19, 1904, High School, Brockton. 1904 Mass. 111. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

September 28, 1905, Federal Building, Marblehead. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.) 1905 Mass. 133.

November 16, 1905, Post Office, Amesbury. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.) 1905 Mass. 152.

June 16, 1906, Beacon Universalist Church, Brookline. 1906 Mass. 68. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

September 29, 1906, Town Hall, Whitman. 1906 Mass. 127. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

August 20, 1907, Pilgrim Memorial Monument, Provincetown. 1907 Mass. 65. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.) May 30, 1908, Soldiers' Monument, Somerville. 1908 Mass. 49. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

June 30, 1908, Universalist Church, Malden. 1908 Mass. 86. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 31, 1909, Soldiers' Monument, Malden. 1909 Mass. 47. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

October 3, 1909, First Universalist Church, Chelsea. 1909 Mass. 117. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

November 19, 1910, United States Post Office, Woburn. 1910 Mass. 150. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 20, 1911, Federal Building, Beverly, 1911 Mass. 31. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

December 21, 1911, Schoolhouse, Swampscott. 1911 Mass. 235. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

April 18, 1912, Town Hall, Nahant. 1912 Mass. 62. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

May 30, 1912, Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument, Melrose. 1912 Mass. 76. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

November 10, 1912, Methodist Church, Medford Hillside. 1912 Mass. 153. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

(September 29, 1913, St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls, relaid. 1913 Mass. 175.) (Program in Grand Lodge Library.)

November 23, 1913, St. Andrew's Church, Orient Heights. 1913 Mass. 193. (Program in Grand Lodge Library.) July 3, 1914, First Congregational Church, Wareham. 1914 Mass. 336.

November 26, 1914, First Presbyterian Church, Everett. 1914 Mass. 336.

As the Freemasons of ancient days taught and wrought with their tools and implements that the world might be adorned with structures for the comfort of mankind, the administration of government, and the worship of God, so we in these modern days use the same tools and implements of these Ancient Masters for the teaching of charity, philosophy, morality, patriotism, and spirituality, that the world of today may be adorned with real men, seeking the good of mankind, the highest ideals of civil government, and loving reverence and obedience to the only true God. Utterly devoid of bigotry, we impose a form of theology upon no man, we inquire his creed of no man—indeed, we prohibit the discussion within our lodge rooms of dogma, of creed, and of theology, as well as of politics and of all other matters about which men may righteously and conscientiously differ in opinion. Two centuries ago our Fraternity adopted a charge, saying:--"Though in ancient Times Masons were charg'd in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all Men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves; that is, to be good Men and true, or Men of Honour and Honesty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they may be distinguish'd."

We demand only belief in monotheism, the worship of the one and only true God, but we demand recognition of that God as the perpetually enduring Corner-stone of civilization. With loyal patriotism, devotion, and reverence, we throw all the weight of our organization against the red flag of "No God, No Master" being raised with authority in this our good land, where the spire of the house of worship should ever be protected by the flag-pole of the waving Stars and Stripes. This material Corner-stone we therefore lay in testimony of our belief that the Corner-stone of all successful and permanent human endeavor is filial recognition of the Fatherhood of God. Its corollary is to be found in the mortar or cement which shall bind together the bricks and stones of the structure here to be erected into one common mass and which typifies the Brotherhood of Man.

At the conclusion of the Grand Master's address the Grand Marshal made the customary proclamation and the march was resumed to the old Temple, the Grand Lodge reviewing the procession on the way. On reaching the Temple the Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton,

Grand Secretary.

A banquet followed in the State Armory, attended by 800 guests. R.W. W. D. T. Trefry, Past Deputy Grand Master, officiated as Toastmaster, and addresses were made by M.W. Melvin M. Johnson, Mayor O'Keefe, Grand Chaplain Edward A. Horton, M.I. William H. L. Odell, Grand Master of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters, M.E. Eugene A. Holton, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and R.W. Frederick W. Hamilton.

The invitation extended to Mayor O'Keefe to assist the Grand Master, and his courteous and cordial response are appended.

June 21, 1915.

Hon. Matthias J. O'Keefe, Mayor of Salem,

Salem, Mass.

YOUR HONOR:

As you are doubtless aware, the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts is to lay the Corner-stone of a new Masonic Temple in your city with appropriate ceremony on Thursday of this week. The Grand Lodge feels that this is an event of interest to the entire community, and not merely to the Masonic Fraternity, and it is glad to acknowledge at this time the cordial co-operation and assistance which has

been received from the City Government of Salem in doing what may properly be done for the furtherance of our undertaking.

By direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master I have the honor and the pleasure of extending to you a most cordial invitation to be present with the Grand Lodge and to assist in spreading the cement. Your acceptance of this invitation would be a very great satisfaction to the Grand Master personally and to the Grand Lodge as a whole. Your co-operation would be greatly appreciated by Members of the Fraternity in and about Salem as a sign of recognition on your part of the loyalty of our Fraternity to the Civil Authorities and the determination of its members to be good and useful citizens.

I hope that the many duties inseparable from your important position will yet leave you the time to accept our invitation and favor us with your presence.

Very respectfully,

Frederick W. Hamilton,

Grand Secretary.

June 22nd, 1915.

FREDERICK W. HAMILTON,

Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR SIB:

I have your kind invitation to be present with the Grand Lodge and to assist in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the Corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in our city on June 24, 1915.

It affords me much pleasure to accept your invitation to be present at this important function and in passing permit me to say that our people are proud of the spirit displayed by your local Lodges, particularly at this crucial time in the City's History, in the erection of a structure which will ever be an ornament to our principal street and an incentive to other organizations and citizens to go and do likewise.

Kindly convey to your Grand Master my regards and allow me, my dear Sir, to express the wish that your visit to our good old city on this memorable occasion will be a pleasant one.

With us your parade and ceremony is particularly pleasing at this time, coming as it does on the eve of the anniversary of the Salem Fire. It will afford the stranger within our gates an opportunity to pass judgment on what we believe to be a remarkable recovery.

With best wishes.

Very truly yours,

M. J. O'KEEFE,

Mayor.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT SOUTHAMPTON.

JULY 17, A.L. 5915.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE METHO DIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE GRAND LODGE was opened in Due Form in a room in the Southampton Town Hall at 3 P.M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

R.W.	ROSCOE POUND		
"	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON	as	
"	CHAUNCEY E. PECK	as	Senior Grand Warden.
"	THOMAS T. BOOTH		Junior Grand Warden.
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY		Grand Treasurer.
Bro.	REV. CONRAD HOOKER	a s	Grand Chaplain.
W.	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON		Grand Marshal.
"	ROBERT G. WILSON		Senior Grand Deacon.
"	HOWARD M. NORTH	as	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	CLARENCE A. BRODEUR	a8	Senior Grand Steward.
"	E. L. SHELDON	as	Junior Grand Steward.
W.	B. WESLEY BROWN	a s	Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to the site of the church under escort of Ionic Lodge, of Easthampton.

The Corner-stone was laid with full form and ceremonial according to the ancient usages of the Craft. The following articles were placed in a box within the stone:

A copy of the Methodist Episcopal Discipline.

A copy of the Special Union.

Twelve coins dating from 1844 to 1915.

The first Class Book used in the Sunday School of the M.E. Church of Southampton.

The Corner-stone Album.

A picture of the first church.

A picture of the new church.

The Deputy Grand Master was assisted in spreading the cement by Rev. Brother H. G. Watling, Pastor of the church, and by Mr. M. C. Sheldon, Mr. H. S. Sheldon and Dr. O. Laintam, the Building Committee.

An appropriate address dealing with the significance of the ceremony of Masonic Cornerstone Laying was delivered by the Deputy Grand Master. An address followed, by Rev. Brother Conrad Hooker, District Superintendent of M.E. Churches.

Due proclamation having been made by the W. Grand Marshal, the procession was reformed

and the Grand Lodge was escorted back to the Town Hall where it was closed in Due Form.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton,

Grand Secretary.

On arriving at Northampton at noon, the members of the Grand Lodge were met by the Easthampton Brethren and entertained at luncheon at the Draper Hotel, after which they were taken in automobiles to Southampton. The townspeople were present at the ceremony in large numbers. After the exercises of the afternoon a bountiful supper was served by the ladies of the church, which was greatly enjoyed by all the Brethren present. There were no speeches. After supper the members of the Grand Lodge were taken back to Northampton in automobiles.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

SEPTEMBER 8, A.L. 5915.

A QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS was held in the Masonic Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, the eighth day of September, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	. Melvin M. Johnson		Grand :	Master.			
R.W.	ROSCOE POUND		Deputy	Grand I	Master	r.	
"	GEORGE C. THACHER		Senior	Grand W	Var der	1.	
"	CHARLES S. PROCTOR	. as	Junior	Grand '	Warde	n.	
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY		Grand	Treasure	er.		
"	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON		Grand	Secretar	у.		
"	DAVID T. MONTAGUE		D.D.G.	Master,	Dist.	No.	1.
"	EDMUND S. Young		"	"	"	"	2.
"	CHARLES G. BIRD		"	"	"	"	3.
"	FRANK T. TAYLOR		"	"	"	"	4.
"	WILLIAM O. HUNT		"	"	"	"	5.
"	PAUL S. BURNS		"	"	"	"	6.
"	CHARLES B. BURLEIGH		"	"	"	"	7.
"	GEORGE B. FARRINGTON		"	"	"	"	8.
"	WILLIAM PARSONS, 3d		"	"	"	"	9.
"	HARRY E. PERKINS		"	"	"	"	10.
"	DEAN K. WEBSTER		"	",	"	"	11.
"	BENJAMIN W. CLEMENTS .		"	"	"	"	12.
"	HERMAN D. HORTON		"	"	"	"	13.

R.W	. Jay P. Barnes	D.D.G.	Master,	Dist.	No.	16.
"	JAMES B. PAIGE	"	a	"	"	17.
"	GURDON W. GORDON	"	"	"	"	18.
"	ARTHUR F. BUTTERWORTH	"	"	"	"	20.
"	WILLIAM W. OLLENDORFF	"	"	"	"	22.
"	GRANVILLE C. FISKE	"	"	"	"	23.
"	G. Otis Adams	"	"	"	"	24.
"	JOHN F. CARVER	• 6	"	"	"	25.
"	GARDNER R. P. BARKER	"	"	"	"	26.
"	DABIUS W. GILBERT	"	"	"	"	27.
"	HERBERT A. MORTON	"	"	ı i	"	28.
"	MYRON L. KRITH	"	"	"	"	29.
"	GEORGE B. LUTHER	"	"	"	"	30.
"	JOHN C. MAKEPEAGE	"	"	"	"	31.
"	HENRY B. HART	"	"	"	"	32.
w.	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON	Grand 1	Marshal.		•	
"	FREDERIC L. PUTNAM	Grand 1	Lecturer.			
"	ROBERT G. WILSON	Senior (Grand De	acon.		
"	FRANK VOGEL	Junior	Grand D	eacon.		
"	Howard M. North	Senior	Grand S	teward	i.	
"	THOMAS H. NICKERSON	Junior	Grand S	teware	ì.	
"	FRED M. BLANCHARD	Junior	Grand 8	tewar	ł.	
"	THOMAS JACKSON	Grand	Standard	-Bear	er.	
	OSGOOD PLUMMER	Grand	Pursuiva	nt.		
"	WILLIAM H. GERRISH	Grand (Organist.			
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER					
w.	ROSCOE E. LEARNED		mittee o	n Cha	rter	an

PERMANENT MEMBERS PRESENT:

M.W.	EDWIN B. HOLMES		Past	Grand	Master.	
"	CHARLES T. GALLAGHER		"	"	"	
44	DANA J. FLANDERS		"	"	"	
R.W.	J. GILMAN WAITE		Past	Deputy	Grand	Master.
	WILLIAM H. EMERSON .			"		"
"	LOUIS C. SOUTHARD		"	"	"	"
	EDWIN A. BLODGETT					
"	EMERY B. GIBBS		"	"	"	"
"	DANIEL W. LAWRENCE .		Past	Grand	Warden.	
"	CHARLES I. LITCHFIELD		"	"	"	

R.W. GEORGE W. BISHOP Past Grand Warden.
"John A. McKim " " " "
"WILLIAM F. DAVIS " " " "
"WILLIAM M. BELCHER " " "
" Samuel Hauser " " "
" HARRY P. BALLARD " " "
" LEON M. ABBOTT " " "
" WILLIAM H. H. SOULE " " "
"GEORGE H. RHODES " " "
" CHARLES S. ROBERTSON " " "
"EUGENE C. UPTON " " "
"WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE " " "
"OLIVER A. ROBERTS " " "
"ALLEN T. TREADWAY " " "
LODGES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES:
Appropriate House M. Nousse Deve
Argovorus Horbort E. Someon Sonior Words
ALGONQUIN Herbert F. Sawyer Senior Warden. ALPHA George H. Eames Proxy.
AMICABLE Charles L. Hille Junior Warden.
Frank Locke Proxy.
AMITY
Ferdinand A. Butler Proxy.
ATHELSTAN William C. Howe Junior Warden.
AURORA George E. Haven Senior Warden.
BAY STATE Lucy E. Billings Master.
BELCHER Francis S. Nelson Master.
BETHANY Albert P. Wadleigh Senior Warden.
BETHESDA (Brighton) Irving J. Findlay Master.
BLUE HILL Francis D. Dunbar Proxy.
BRIGHAM George Ogilvie Master.
Bristol Fred I. Gorton Senior Warden.
CHARITY Fred E. Marble Proxy.
CHARLES A. WELCH . Oswald C. Dreschler Master.
CHARLES RIVER Osgood T. Dean Master.
CHARLES W. MOORE . C. Willis Bennett Proxy.
COLUMBIAN Elmer C. Read Junior Warden.
CONSTELLATION William F. Whitman Master.
John W. Withington Senior Warden.
Converse Arthur P. Hardy Master.

CORINTHIAN		
	Robert J. Stevenson	
CORNER-STONE	Frank C. Woodward	. Master.
Dalhousie	Allen D. Cady	. Master.
	Henry C. French	. Junior Warden.
	John W. Fisher	. Proxy.
DAMASCUS	Holder M. Jameson	Senior Warden.
	William A. Childs	. Junior Warden.
DELTA	Atherton N. Hunt	. Senior Warden.
	Henry D. Higgins	
	William S. Maxfield	
DE WITT CLINTON	George W. Starbuck	. Master.
	Lewis J. Whitney	
DORCHESTER		
	Charles W. Stiles	
ESOTERIC	James P. Smith	
	Ralph L. Hartwell	
EUREKA	•	. Master.
EZERIEL BATES		
	Howard E. White	
FELLOWSHIP		. Master.
FRATERNAL		. Proxy.
GEORGE H. TABER		
	George F. Braley	
Germania		
		. Junior Warden.
GOLDEN FLEECE	Arthur E. Harriman	
	G. Sidney Macfarlane	-
GOLDEN RULE	William H. Tay	. Master.
Grecian		•
HAMMATT	Ira P. Smith	•
HAYDEN	Harold Chesson	
	Wm. W. MacLaurin	
	John MacLaurin	
HENRY PRICE	Walter H. Cox	
	Frank T. Barron	·
HIRAM		
HOWARD	Samuel D. Kelley	
	Arthur L. Lanckton	
IONIO (Easthampton)	William A. Walker	. Master.

JERUSALEM	John A. Crozier	. Master.
Јони Аввот	Joseph S. Pike	. Master.
	Harry H. Ashton	. Junior Warden.
JOHN CUTLER	Frederick O. Baker	. Master.
JOHN T. HEARD	Daniel E. Measures	. Senior Warden.
	Chester P. Woodbury	
John Warren		
JORDAN	Daniel P. Grosvenor	
JOSEPH WARREN	Francis M. Ryder	. Master.
	Joseph P. Arnold	
•	Charles G. Cutter	
Joseph Webb		
	Guy H. Holliday	
KILWINNING	Donald M. Cameron	
KING CYRUS	William O. Richardson	
KING DAVID	•	
	Alfred B. Hodges	. Proxy.
King Solomon's	Edgar W. Evans	. Senior Warden.
KONOHASSETT	Edward E. H. Souther	. Proxy.
LAFAYETTE (Roxbury)	Ralph H. Whitney	. Master.
LIBERTY	Howard K. Preston	. Senior Warden.
MARINE	Levi A. Howes	. Proxy.
MASSACHUSETTS	James G. Brown	. Master.
	Arthur N. Dodge	. Senior Warden.
	Frank A. Rice	
MAY FLOWER	Theodore N. Wood	. Master.
MERIDIAN SUN	Allen B. Ward	. Master.
MIZPAH	Frank H. Hilton	. Senior Warden.
	Samuel T. Garfield	. Proxy.
MONTACUTE	Arthur L. Stone	. Master.
MORNING STAR.	Osgood Plummer	. Proxy.
MOUNT CARMEL	William E. Dorman	
	Walter H. Macomber	. Junior Warden.
MT. HOREB (Woburn)	William F. Davis, Jr	. Master.
(110,000)	John H. Sweetser	
	George J. Whithed	
	Frank G. Richardson	
MOUNT LEBANON		•
MICUNT LIEDANUN	Warren B. Ellis	
	Wallon D. Ellis	. I IUAy.

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MOUNT TABOR		Master.
	Henry E. W. Bean	
MOUNT VERNON	Edward B. Wentworth	
NARRAGANSETT	Charles E. Clarke	
	George H. Hicks	
		Junior Warden.
North Star		Senior Warden.
	Clarence E. Greenwood	
OLD COLONY	Alexander W. Rich	
OBANGE	Frank A. Howe	
	Perley J. Wheeler	Senior Warden.
		Junior Warden.
PAUL DEAN	William E. Goward	Master.
PAUL REVERE	John M. Mosher	Senior Warden.
PHOENIX	Charles E. Damon	Master.
PLYMOUTH	Frank H. Carver	Junior Warden.
PROSPECT	Elmer W. Stevens	Master.
PURITAN	Roy F. Allen	Proxy.
PUTNAM	Irving C. Langley	Master.
REVERE	Jay B. Crawford	Senior Warden.
ROBERT LASH	James S. Harrower	Master.
ROSWELL LEE	William E. Turner	Master.
	Lewis S. Nash	Senior Warden.
	Dwight H. Keyes	Junior Warden.
SAGAMORE	Fred R. Charnock	Master.
	Harry Wright	Junior Warden.
ST. ANDREW, LODGE OF	Wellington Wells	Master.
SAINT BERNARD'S	Edwin A. Simpson	Senior Warden.
SAINT GEORGE	A. Everett Cushing	
	George A. Warren	Proxy.
ST. JOHN'S (Boston).	Walter F. W. Taber	Master.
SAINT MATTHEW'S	Gordon R. Cannon	Master.
		Proxy.
SAINT PAUL'S	Albert H. Gilbert	Senior Warden.
SATUCKET	Edward N. West	
SHAWMUT	Arthur A. Sondheim	
	Alexander M. Berger	
	Joseph Schmidt	
SILOAM	Harry M. Piper	
SIMON W. ROBINSON .	•	
DIMUN W. RUBINSUN .	AIDELL H. DUIHIBAH	Junior warden.

SOCIAL HARMONY	George P. Morse Master.
	Benjamin P. Waters Senior Warden.
	George W. Sutcliffe Junior Warden.
SOJOURNERS	Philip T. Nickerson Proxy.
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE .	William L. Johnson Proxy.
SOMERVILLE	Alfredda R. Hersam Master.
	Clifford F. Crosby Senior Warden.
SPENCER	DeWitt Tower Master.
STAR	Dwight W. Coburn Master.
STAR IN THE EAST	Philip H. Crandon Senior Warden.
	Clarence E. Sayles Junior Warden.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM .	Allison W. Stone Junior Warden.
STARR KING	George W. Blinn Senior Warden.
•	Harry W. Kimball Junior Warden.
STIRLING, LODGE OF	S. Hale Baker Senior Warden.
THOMAS	Charles M. Kempton Master.
	Ernest E. Hobson Junior Warden.
TUSCAN	Thomas Bevington Proxy.
WARREN	M. Perry Sargent Proxy.
WASHINGTON	Charles W. Hutchinson Master.
	Frederick W. Klemm Proxy.
WAYFARERS	Edward G. Brown Master.
	Clarence E. Cahill Senior Warden.
Wellesley	Henry P. Smith Master.
WILDER	Archie Morgan Master.
WILLIAM PARKMAN .	Jay B. Benton Senior Warden.
	George B. Hayward Junior Warden.
	Ernest W. Hatch Proxy.
WILLIAM SUTTON	Edmund S. Willard Proxy.
WINSLOW LEWIS	Thomas O. Paige Junior Warden.
WINTHROP	George L. H. Stevenson Senior Warden.
Wyoming	Claude L. Allen Senior Warden.
ZETLAND	William C. Crane Senior Warden.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at two o'clock P.M., prayer being offered by Rev. and R.W. Frederick W. Hamilton.

R.W. Charles I. Litchfield, Chairman of the Committee or Records, reported that the records to and including the Quarterly Communication of March 10, 1915, were complete, and that the records of the subsequent meetings were in the hands of the printer. He recommended that the reading of the record be waived.

The recommendation was adopted.

PROXIES RECOGNIZED.

Proxies from the following named Lodges were presented and being found in form the Brethren therein designated were duly recognized.

LOCATION.	LODGE.	PROXY.
Агрна	. S. Framingham	W. George H. Eames.
KING DAVID	. Taunton	W. Alfred B. Hodges.
NARRAGANSETT	. Fall River	W. William Smyth.
QUINSIGAMOND	. Worcester	W. Brigham M. Scott.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Grand Master addressed the Grand Lodge as follows:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

DISQUALIFICATION OF A MASTER.

Several instances of the mental or physical incapacity or absence of Masters of Lodges having been presented, it seems wise to have a clear understanding of the rules governing such cases. The Master of a particular Lodge cannot resign his office. If the Master dies or demits, or is suspended, deposed, disabled, or absent, the Senior Warden forthwith fills the Master's Chair.¹

No dispensation will issue to fill the vacancy. A new election of Master must await the next annual meeting of the Lodge. The Senior Warden does not become Master. He is "Senior Warden, Acting Master." He appoints Wardens and other officers, if necessary, to fill the vacancies created by his occupancy of the Oriental Chair and by the appointments so made. Such appointments are not made, however, for the balance of the year, but merely from meeting to meeting, and should be recorded each meeting by the Secretary.

If the Senior Warden also be disqualified, the Junior Warden becomes acting Master with like powers.

In the event of a Lodge being without any one of these three officers the facts should forthwith be made known to the District Deputy Grand Master for the District, who will fill the chair himself or, if that be impossible, the Grand Master will preside or commission a special deputy for the purpose.

Remote as such a possibility seems it has actually occurred this year.

¹ Old Constitutions (Ed. of 1723) Regulation II. Vote of Grand Lodge of England, Nov. 25, 1723. Ahiman Rezon (Ed. of 1756) New Regulation II. Constitutions of Grand Lodge of Mass., Rule IV as to By-Laws. Moore's Freemasons' Magazine, Vol. VIII, page 225. Mackey's Ency. of Freemasonry, Vol. II, "Resignation of Office."

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

Numerous requests for rulings concerning the physical qualifications of particular candidates are made of the Grand Master. Following precedent he has consistently declined officially to pass upon particular cases. He should state only the Masonic Law upon the subject, and that general statement of law the Master and his Lodge must apply upon their own responsibility to the case in hand.

Part IV, Article III, Section 8, of the Grand Constitution reads as follows:

"If the physical deformity of any applicant for the degrees does not amount to an inability to meet the requirements of the Ritual, and honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, it shall constitute no hindrance to his initiation."

The Grand Constitutions as enacted October 11, 1843, and amended June 11, 1856, gave the reason for this provision and stated the rule as follows:

"By the ancient regulations, the physical deformity of an individual operates as a bar to his admission into the Fraternity; but in view of the fact that this regulation was adopted for the government of the Craft at a period when they united the character of operative with that of speculative Masons, this Grand Lodge, in common, it is believed, with most of her sister Grand Lodges in this country and in Europe, has authorized such a construction of the regulations as that where the deformity does not amount to an inability to meet the requirements of the Ritual and honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, it constitutes no hindrance to initiation."

On June 1, 1871, M.W. William Sewall Gardner stated his construction of this provision in a letter to the M.W. Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina, as follows:

"I have had several cases of maimed candidates brought to my attention during my administration. In each case I have referred the

brethren to the provision in our Constitutions, and stated to them that I could not officially pass upon the question whether the deformity amounted to an 'inability to meet the requirements of the Ritual and honestly to acquire the means of subsistence'; that the W. Master and his Lodge must determine this question. But I have invariably instructed them that the Constitution should be construed in the most liberal and broadest manner; that the phrase, 'does not amount to an inability,' was not answered by anything short of an absolute inability, and that it did not comprehend a compliance with the Ritual in an awkward and difficult manner; that, in cases where the deformity was overcome by artificial means, so that by such artificial means the deformity does not amount to an inability, then it constitutes no hindrance to initiation.

Our Constitution has relaxed the ancient regulation to such an extent that I have felt it to be my duty to construe it in the manner indicated in order to carry out its true meaning and intent."

This opinion of its Grand Master was communicated to our Grand Lodge, June 14, 1871, and a committee was appointed to consider the same which reported September 13, 1871. The committee said, in part,

"This regulation is to be interpreted, not according to the Levitical law, with which Masonry never had anything to do, either as a symbol or a fact, but by its own terms and the logical consistency and propriety of its application. So interpreted, its significance manifestly is, that the physical defect of the candidate, whatever it may be, shall not be such as to render him incapable of receiving and imparting instruction, nor of performing any duties that may be required of him in his capacity or vocation as a Mason. No such maim or defect of the body as the loss of an ele, an ear, a finger, or other member not essential in the discharge of his Masonic duties, or to his personal maintenance, does any violence to the spirit and original intent of this regulation, and, in the opinion of your committee, no other construction can be put upon it consistently with the higher demands of humanity, justice and equality. 'Not of the letter, but of the spirit; for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.'

Your committee take leave of this branch of their report here, in the belief that the regulation of our own Grand Lodge on the subject may be safely left as it stands, and the interpretation and practical application of it, to the intelligence of the Lodges. With the cases before them as they arise, they can with more safety and greater propriety determine the proper disposition of them."

This committee's report was accepted and adopted and is an authoritative statement of the position of the Grand Lodge on the question.

(See Printed Proceedings for 1871, pages 56, 57, 137 and 138.)

WHERE SHOULD THE HOLY BIBLE BE OPENED!

Masonic commentators have given various suggestions upon this subject and there is no rule or uniform practice. I recommend that when the Lodge is opened upon the First Degree the Holy Bible should be displayed at Psalm 133, or as an alternative at Ruth 4:7. When opened upon the Second Degree, at Judges 12:6, or as alternatives 1 Kings 6:8 or 2 Chronicles 3:17. When opened upon the Third Degree at Ecclesiastes 12:1-7, or as an alternative 1 Kings 7:13 and 14.

GRAVE OF JEREMY GRIDLEY.

Jeremy Gridley served as Provincial Grand Master of North America from 1755 until his death in 1767. He was our fourth Provincial Grand Master, a noted lawyer of his day, and at the time of his death Attorney General. His body lies buried in Tomb No. 9 of the Granary Burying Ground in the City of Boston, yet singularly enough no monument or tablet of any kind marks his resting-place. In 1888 this Grand Lodge erected and Grand Master Endicott dedicated a monument over the grave of our first Provincial Grand Master, Henry Price. It is eminently fitting that even at this late day, having discovered the omission, this Grand Lodge should reverently pay homage to the memory of Jeremy Gridley by erecting a suitable monument. I recommend that your Grand Master with the advice and consent of your Board of Directors be given full power and authority so to do.

INTERNATIONAL LODGE.

In July last I received a petition from thirteen Master Masons, including three Chinese Brethren who were Raised in Washington, D.C., for the establishment of a Lodge under our Constitution at Peking, China, to be known as International Lodge, accompanied by the approval of R.W. Stacy A. Ransom, District Grand Master, and also of Ancient Landmark, Shanghai, and Sinim Lodges of Shanghai, China. The petition did not come as a surprise, as I had previously discussed the matter at some length with R.W. Brother Ransom while he was on a visit to Boston.

This petition presented five principal subjects for serious consideration. First, the Personnel of the Applicants; Second, the Field of Usefulness; Third, the Relations of the Lodge to Civil Government; Fourth, Eligibility of Candidates who Subscribe to Prevailing Oriental Religions; Fifth, Adaptability of our Rites to the Working of such Material.

None of these subjects present considerations which are esoteric in principle. They may and should be freely discussed. Minor matters of form and language only need be reserved for secret conclave.

First: the Personnel of the Applicants. The petitioners are Brethren of the highest standing in the community. Two of the petitioners, R.W. Brothers Derby and Hykes, are Past District Deputy Grand Masters for the China Dis-The former is also Secretary of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Bodies, and the latter is the agent for China of the American Bible Society. The Brother recommended for Master is an American practising dentistry, and is a Past Senior Warden of Sinim Lodge. posed Senior Warden is the Peking Manager of one of the largest enterprises in China in which Chinese and foreign capital is jointly invested and is a member of Coronation Lodge, No. 2931, under the English Constitution. The proposed Junior Warden, a Chinaman, is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 21, of New York City, a graduate of Columbia College and at present English Secretary to the Department of Commerce and Agriculture in Peking. Of the other two Chinese Brethren who have signed the petition. one is the present Minister of Commerce and Agriculture of the Republic of China and a member of Federal Lodge, No. 1 of Washington, D.C.; the other is a member of the same Lodge and a graduate of Rensselaer, was lately Consul General at Manilla and Batavia, and is now in Peking expecting transfer. Among the other signers are Past Masters of Lodges under the English Constitution, one of them having been a Grand Officer of the District Grand Lodge for Northern China. Hon. Charles S. Lobingier, United

States Judge for China, and Deputy for China of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, whose see includes China, writes a strong endorsement, in the course of which he comments upon the intent expressed by the petitioners to admit the educated English-speaking Chinese in part as follows:

"I am especially interested in any effort to diffuse the principles of Masonry among the educated Chinese. If there is one need greater than another in China's present formative and transitional state it is the need of learning to work together, and the Masonic Lodge will help to instill that lesson. The presence of worthy foreigners in such a Lodge should afford an example and stimulus to the Chinese members and the mingling of the two in the same organization should serve both to test and to illustrate the reality of Masonic brotherhood, which, we are often told, knows neither nationality nor creed. I am informed that several of the Chinese Masons who sign the petition are members of American lodges and this alone should afford a sufficient guaranty that the chartering of the Lodge petitioned for would constitute no departure.

"As to the religious feature it is well known that British Lodges in India and elsewhere in the East freely admit Parsee, Hindu, Sikh, and Mohammedan members. (See Kipling's poem, 'My Mother Lodge.') Masonry is not a sect and its only dogmatic requirements of the initiate are belief in God and immortality, which are shared by most faiths.

"I know that the Grand Commander of our jurisdiction heartily approves the idea of enlisting the best of the Chinese in Masonry and I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, the denial, or even delay, of the petition for authority to establish International Lodge at Peking would be a calamity to Freemasonry in the Far East."

Other recommendations were also received, among them being one from a Brother who was formerly first Secretary to the American Legation at Peking and for a time Acting Minister of the United States, who had consented to take the Chair to organize the Lodge but was transferred to the State Department in Washington before the petition was put in final form.

Second: the Field of Usefulness. We have three Lodges in Shanghai, but there is no Lodge in Peking holding under an American constitution. Many Americans, however, are There are many Chinamen who have located in Peking. been educated in America and have returned to Peking to live. A large number of them occupy responsible positions in the Government of China. It is believed also that there are many other Chinamen of high standing in the community who would be glad to affiliate with our Fraternity if they felt that they would be welcome. It is the purpose of the Lodge cordially to accept such applications, applying to men of all nationalities the same tests, namely, belief in a Supreme Being, ability to understand and speak the English language fluently, and that the applicants be good men and true, worthy of receiving the honors of Freemasonry because of their morality and integrity.

Third: the Relation of the Lodge to Civil Government. It is well known that secret organizations in China have frequently degenerated into purely political organizations, if indeed they were not so conceived. We well know that the so-called Freemasonry of many Latin countries partakes largely of a political nature. This, however, is alien to the genius of Freemasonry as we understand it. Under our Constitution, political discussions are forbidden. We have never permitted and shall never permit our Lodges to be

turned into political clubs, or to be used as a mask for political purposes. The personnel of the petitioners of itself warrants the conviction that their purposes are Masonic and not political and, moreover, that they will not permit the slightest deviation from our usages in this regard. Moreover, the Lodge undoubtedly will always be dominated by a numerical superiority of Brethren of American blood, though it by no means follows that were a majority of the members of the Lodge in the future to be of Chinese blood we should expect any deviation from the principles inculcated by the teachings of our Order. Moreover, there is always the safeguard that the Charter of the Lodge may be suspended or revoked at any time, and should there ever be the slightest effort to prostitute the Charter of the Lodge, our District Grand Master for China has ample authority to deal immediately with the situation. For these reasons I have resolved this consideration in favor of the petitioners.

Fourth: Eligibility of Candidates who Subscribe to Prevailing Oriental Religions.

The Ancient Landmarks are certain fundamental principles which have never yet been successfully and exclusively defined. They are something like the Constitution of England, partly written and partly unwritten. The principal sources thereof are

- (a) Ancient Masonic Manuscripts, sometimes known as the "Old Constitutions";
- (b) Ancient usages and customs;
- (c) Esoteric rites handed down by tradition.

It is an unchangeable Ancient Landmark of the Fraternity that there is but one Masonic dogma. We construct a universal religious philosophy thereupon, as a part of which we teach belief in immortality and endeavor to inculcate other tenets of our profession, but our sole dogma is the Landmark of belief in a Supreme Being, omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent, the creating and superintending Power of all things. No man may be a Freemason unless he is a believer in monotheism. No neophyte ever has been or ever shall be permitted vision of our mysteries or reception of our obligations until he has openly, unequivocally, and solemnly asserted this belief. Beyond that we inquire and require nothing of sectarianism or religious belief.

Masonry is cultivating and disseminating the union of mankind upon this common bond to which all may agree, leaving the particular opinions of individuals and their methods of sectarian worship to themselves and to their own consciences, but to be proclaimed and exercised outside of the Lodge-room. Proselyting has its place in the world, but not in the halls of Masonry. Sectarian missionary spirit and its exercise have been of incalculable value to the human race. However much it may be our duty to give it our encouragement and support as individuals or as members of other organizations it is our duty within the Fraternity to see to it that no man may truthfully accuse us of bigotry and in our Lodge-room upon this single bond of belief in Deity to conciliate true friendship among men of every country, sect, and opinion.

By reason of the nature of our population and membership in Massachusetts we are accustomed to recognize the applicability of this principle to Trinitarian and to Unitarian, to Christian and to Hebrew, but now that it is in a practical manner called to our attention, we should not be startled when we recognize that it applies alike to other Deists who gain their inspiration from other books than that open before you upon the altar. We may find Monotheism proclaimed not only in the New Testament of the Christian, but also in the Koran of the Islamite, in the Avestas of the Magians of Persia, in the Book of Kings of the Chinese, in the Sutras of the Buddhist, yea, even in the Vedas of the Hindu.

"There is a principle implanted in the heart of man, which prompts him to the belief and acknowledgment of a superior and superintending power, under whatever name he may have been personified; endowed with attributes of infinite knowledge and infinite wisdom. Sophism cannot overwhelm it; philosophy cannot succeed in erasing it from the heart; it is engraven there in characters broad and deep, and spake the same language to the ignorant savage amidst trackless woods and barren wastes, and to the proud philosopher of antiquity, as it did to the learned Jew or the enlightened Christian. It displays a God of nature who loves virtue and abhors vice; and teaches man the doctrine of personal responsibility."

The particular letters by which the name of the Grand Arichtect of the Universe is spelled or the peculiar way in which His name may be pronounced are as utterly immaterial as to pray to "Our God" in English, to "Unser Gott" in German, or to "Notre Dieu" in French.

Our attitude is somewhat analogous to these words of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria in Council to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India (published November 1, 1858):

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of Religion, We disclaim alike the Right and the Desire to impose our Convictions on any of Our Subjects. We declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their Religious Faith or Observances; but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the Law; and We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the Religious Belief or Worship of any of Our Subjects, on pain of Our highest Displeasure.

And it is Our further Will that, so far as may be, Our Subjects, of whatever Race or Creed, be freely and impartially admitted to Offices in our Service, the Duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge."

To those of our friends in China who of their own free will and accord may seek Masonic light, whatever their religious belief so long as it include our single dogma, if they be worthy and well qualified, men free-born, of good report, and properly vouched for, Freemasonry extends her hand in greeting.

Fifth: Adaptability of our Rites to the Working of such Material. Since, then, Freemasonry welcomes to her Fellowship Deists of varying faiths, it is incredible that she should unyieldingly present to such neophytes rites incompatible with their several religious opinions. Necessarily our ceremonies must be sufficiently flexible to yield to the unchangeable Landmark of universality. Otherwise there

is presented a problem analogous to the historical inquiry in physics of what will happen when an irresistible force meets an immovable body. When in a given case an Ancient Landmark and a ceremony of the Order are found to be incompatible, something must give way and that something must not be the Ancient Landmark. The ceremony must bend, if necessary. In considering the Dispensation in question and the opportunity offered and likely to be availed of for the reception of candidates who, although Deists, do not adhere to the Holy Bible as the Volume of the Sacred Law, we must now determine whether an obligation may be administered upon any other book and the language thereof adapted to the religion of the candidate. Precedents, however, are at hand. Many of us are aware of occasions within this very building when strictly Orthodox Hebrews have been obligated upon what is known to them as the "Book of the Law," that is to say upon the Pentateuch, and indeed it was determined as early as the year 1806, under the Grandmastership of Most Worshipful Timothy Bigelow, that Quakers could be permitted to affirm.

I know of no Landmark that the Holy Bible is one of the essential furnishings of a Lodge. As I understand the Ancient Landmark in this regard it is simply that the Volume of the Sacred Law is an indispensable part of the furniture of each Lodge, as necessary to the conduct of Masonic work or business by the Lodge as the Charter itself, indeed more essential, if such could be the case, for the Landmark requiring the presence of the Volume of the Sacred Law was

established years, if not centuries, before such a thing as a Chartered Lodge was known to the Fraternity. I quote from Mackey's Text-book of Masonic Jurisprudence, (Edition of 1859, page 33), being a part of his chapter entitled "The Landmarks of the Unwritten Law."

"It is a Landmark, that a 'Book of the Law' shall constitute an indispensable part of the furniture of every Lodge. I say advisedly, a Book of the Law, because it is not absolutely required that everywhere the Old and New Testaments shall be used. The 'Book of the Law' is that volume which by the religion of the country, is believed to contain the revealed will of the Grand Architect of the Universe. Hence, in all Lodges in Christian countries, the Book of the Law is composed of the Old and New Testaments; in a country where Judaism was the prevailing faith, the Old Testament alone would be sufficient; and in Mohammedan Countries, and among Mohammedan Masons, the Koran might be substituted. Masonry does not attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious faith of its disciples, except so far as relates to the belief in the existence of God, and what necessarily results from that belief. The Book of the Law is to the speculative Mason his spiritual Trestle-Board; without this he cannot labor; whatever he believes to be the revealed will of the Grand Architect constitutes for him this spiritual Trestle-Board, and must ever be before him in his hours of speculative labor, to be the rule and guide of his conduct. The Landmark, therefore, requires that a Book of the Law, a religious code of some kind, purporting to be an exemplar of the revealed will of God, shall form an essential part of the furniture of every Lodge."

I am thoroughly in accord with Mackey upon this question. I cannot conceive how otherwise we may follow the words of the old charge:—"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 expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree leaving their particular opinions to themselves."

To the Christian, the Volume of the Sacred Law is the Holy Bible, and upon it he should be obligated. The Christian religion is the prevailing religion of our Lodges and, therefore, the Holy Bible, as the Volume of the Sacred Law, is and must always be part of the furniture of each Lodge. Its sanctity, however, does not appeal to the Islamite, and the ceremony of initiation would lose much to him in binding effect if his obligation should be taken thereon. the Holy Bible should not be removed from the Lodge, the conscientious Islamite who so desires may be permitted to take his obligation upon the Koran; the Hindu, otherwise qualified and accepted, may be permitted to have the Vedas spread open before him; and the rite of initiation may be so far adapted to the conscience and religious belief of a candidate as to permit his taking the obligation in a manner and form regarded by him as sacred and binding, and upon that work which to him is the Volume of the Sacred Law. providing always that such Volume of the Sacred Law teach Monotheism.

Such are the views of your Grand Master upon this serious and important matter. I regard it as such a momentous question, however, that I prefer to take the judgment and advice of this Grand Lodge thereon and, therefore, raise a special committee consisting of Most Worshipful Edwin B. Holmes, Senior Past Grand Master, Right Worshipful Roscoe Pound, LL.D., Deputy Grand Master

and Professor of Jurisprudence in the Harvard University Law School, Right Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, Past Senior Grand Warden, Right Worshipful and Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, D.D., LL.D., Grand Secretary and Past Deputy Grand Master, and Worshipful and Rev. R. Perry Bush, D.D., Grand Chaplain, to take under consideration the fourth and fifth questions above presented, and to report to Grand Lodge for such action thereon as may seem advisable. Definite and final determination of these questions should now be recorded and promulgated for future guidance.

Meanwhile, having resolved at least the first three and essential questions in favor of the petitioners, in July last, I issued the dispensation prayed for to the following brethren:

GEORGE A. DERBY, P.D.D.G.M.
Sinim Lodge, Shanghai.

JOHN R. HYKES, P.D.D.G.M.,
Ancient Landmark Lodge, Shanghai.

WILLIAM S. STRONG,
Coronation Lodge, Tientsin.

CHOW TSZ-CHI,
Federal Lodge No. 1, Washington, D.C.

C. J. SHINN,
St. John's No. 618, Hongkong, S.C.

SU YU TEHU,
Federal Lodge No. 1, Washington, D.C.

H. D. SUMMERS,
P.M., No. 1951, English Constitution.

P.D.G.D. Dist. Lodge, Northern China,

E. C. CLARKE, Coronation No. 2931, E.C.

E.C.

PAO-NAN M. WHANG,

Washington Lodge No. 21, New York

WARWICK WINSTON,

P.S.W. Ancient Landmark Lodge, Shanghai.

ROBERT COLTMAN,

Coronation Lodge No. 2931, E.C., Tientsin.

JOHN M. DARRAH,

P.M. Sinim Lodge, Shanghai.

E. T. WILLIAMS.

P.M. Ancient Landmark Lodge, Shanghai.

MONUMENT TO JEREMY GRIDLEY.

Rt. Wor. William M. Blecher moved: That the M.W. Grand Master and the Board of Directors be, and they hereby are authorized to erect a suitable monument over the grave of M.W. Jeremy Gridley if in their judgment such action should appear expedient. The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND BY-LAWS.

The Committee on Charters and By-Laws submitted the following report:

In Grand Lodge, Boston, September 8, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge:

The Committee on Charters and By-laws have examined the amendments submitted by the following named Lodges and have approved the same without change: 1915.

July 12. Huntington, of Huntington.

July 14. Hyde Park, of Hyde Park.

July 14. John Hancock, of Methuen,

and with changes:

June 10. WARREN, of Amesbury.—Full Code.

July 14. LAFAYETTE, of North Adams.—Full Code.

July 14. BETH-HORON, of Brookline.—Full Code.

July 14. Shanghai, of Shanghai, China.—Full Code.

Aug. 19. Pacific, of Amherst.—Full Code.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel Hauser, Roscoe E. Learned, Charles A. Hatfield,

Committee.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM at 3 o'clock P.M., prayer being offered by Rev. and R.W. Frederick W. Hamilton.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton,

Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT WOLLASTON.

OCTOBER 19, A.L. 5915.

DEDICATION OF MASONIC APARTMENTS.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS was held at Wollaston, in the City of Quincy, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of October, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Apartments of Wollaston Lodge.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON				Gran	d Maste	er.	
R.W.	ROSCOE POUND				Depu	ty Gran	d Mast	er.
"	JOHN A. McKIM:		. 0	ıs	Senio	r Grand	l Ward	en.
"	THOMAS T, BOOTH .				Junio	or Gran	d Ward	en.
	DANA J. FLANDERS .							
R.W.	Louis C. Southard .				Past	Deputy	Grand	Master.
"	WILLIAM H. L. ODELL				"	"	"	"
"	EMERY B. GIBBS				"	"	"	"
"	CHARLES S. ROBERTSON	7			Past	Grand	Warder	1.
	WILLIAM F. DAVIS .							
	HERBERT F. FRENCH .							

MASONIC TEMPLE AT WOLLASTON.



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R.W. WILLIAM H. H. Soule . . . as Grand Treasurer.
    OLIVER A. ROBERTS . . . . as Grand Secretary.
    DAVID T. MONTAGUE . . . . D.D.G. Master, Dist. No. 1.
    EDMUND S. YOUNG . . . . .
"
    CHARLES G. BIRD . . . . . .
                                 "
                                       ..
                                                     3.
"
    GARDNER R. P. BARKER . . .
                                                     26.
"
                                 "
    DARIUS W. GILBERT . . . . .
                                                    27
    REV. EDWARD A. HORTON . . . Grand Chaplain.
    REV. R. PERRY BUSH . . . .
"
    WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON . . Grand Marshal.
"
    HOWARD M. NORTH . . . . as Senior Grand Deacon.
"
    THOMAS JACKSON . . . . . as Senior Grand Steward.
"
    ALBERT W. FAY . . . . . . as Junior Grand Steward.
"
    GEORGE W. CHESTER . . . . Grand Tyler.
..
    LEONARD G. ROBERTS . . . of Commissioners of Trials.
    ROSCOE E. LEARNED . . . . of Committee on Charters and
                                   By-laws.
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On arrival of the Officers of the Grand Lodge and the guests at Wollaston they were escorted to the banquet hall on the lowest floor of the Masonic building where a sumptuous banquet was enjoyed by all. The occasion was enlivened by the singing of the Wollaston Masonic chorus.

A social hour was spent by the Brethren, during which time a general inspection of the building was made. It met the hearty approbation of all.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at thirty minutes past eight o'clock P.M. in an

adjoining ante-room and at nine o'clock P.M. the Grand Lodge was escorted to the Main Hall of the building by a committee of which W. Eugene F. DeNormandie was Chairman. The Grand Master was received by Wor. Brother Carroll E. Bates, Master of Wollaston Lodge, to whom the Grand Master cordially replied.

An opening hymn was then sung by the Wollaston Masonic chorus. Prayer was offered by Wor. and Rev. R. Perry Bush, Grand Chaplain, after which the ceremony of dedication was performed, following in all respects the established ritual, music being furnished during the service by the Masonic chorus.

The working tools were returned to the Grand Master by Brother Ernest W. Campbell, the architect of the building, who was congratulated by the Grand Master upon the successful completion of his operative labors.

The address to the Grand Master requesting the dedication was made by Wor. Carroll E. Bates.

Following the Proclamation by the Grand Marshal the address of dedication was given by Rev. Brother Isaiah W. Sneath, Ph.D., Chaplain of Wollaston Lodge, as follows:

THE MISSION OF MASONRY.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Guests, and Brethren:

At the courteous request of the Most Worshipful Grand Master I am to deliver the address on this dedicatory occasion.

It seems like the height of presumption for me to undertake such a task in the presence of you, Most Worshipful and honored guests, who are so well skilled in the arts and sciences of our Fraternity. I recall, however, that our ancient Grand Master, who represented the pillar of wisdom, on being called by Jehovah to the throne of Israel, prayed for divine guidance, saying "I am but a little child." In a similar humble spirit I appear before you tonight, recalling also the couplet of our childhood days slightly revised,

You'd scarce expect one of my Masonic age To speak in public upon a Masonic stage.

In recent years the students of Masonry have repeatedly asked the question, What is to be our mission in the twentieth century?

The question has been variously answered. It is to strengthen the bond of union and brotherhood between Masons and between men. It is to provide against the misfortunes of life, of premature death, and of old age. It is to cultivate a true spirit of patriotism in the political life

of the nation and righteousness in the social and commercial relations of society. Each one of these aims is highly commendable and worthy of serious consideration by any true fraternity.

Is there not, however, a mission more fundamental? Are we not called at such a time as this to render an even more important service? Is there not a work which in its accomplishment will lead up to the achievement of these very magnificent benefits?

I am sure, Most Worshipful, that we are highly indebted to you that in your great desire for the larger dissemination of Masonic knowledge you secured the very valuable services of Rt. Wor. Dr. Pound and others in addition to the most helpful contributions you yourself have made. Professor Pound has certainly given us a very profound course of lectures upon the Philosophy of Masonry. His suggestive word for the twentieth century Masonry is "Universality." "The ideal of the twentieth century is universal human life." He does not mean a cosmopolitanism that would be forgetful of individual, family, and national obligations, but a cosmopolitanism which means the love for and the development of the whole human race under the inspiration of the ideals of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. Even as the most excellent Master of Galilee taught, "One is your Father and all are brethren." Professor Pound in a most positive manner adds. "We ought to be on the front bench of the World's school, setting an example to our more backward school-fellows."

May I humbly indicate how we are to do this and thus emphasize the practical side of our twentieth century mission?

The greatest demand for the next several decades will be for a strong manhood, men of caliber, men of character, men of leadership. The fearful decimation of the lives of the noblest of Europe's sons by the slaughter of war means that America must furnish the prepared men. The American young men of today ought to be sitting upon the front bench, learning the high ideals and fitting themselves to be leaders in the coming movements for the realization of these ideals. Only men possessing the highest type of manhood will be able to bring order out of the present chaotic conditions and leave humanity upon a higher plane of existence.

It is my conviction tonight that the fundamental purpose of a genuine Masonry is the development of such a manhood. In speculative Masonry we have the tools and implements, the principles and ritual, the proper inculcation of which will produce the higher type of manhood for which the age is calling.

In an address by our Most Worshipful Grand Master he makes the following statements: "There is need of strong men in these days in public life, in civil life, in religious life; and in Masonic life let us not forget also there is need of strong men. . . . There is need in the Masonic life of today for strength of character and for clear appreciation of the needs of the community and of our own character, for we must not neglect the fact that we must look in upon ourselves and study our own faults. . . . It is strength of

character, we must look for, not only in the men who are coming in (in our Order) but in ourselves who are in; and we must strengthen our Order in this way, by looking to the character of our initiates, by self-examination, and by strengthening the character of those who are to be our strong foundation stones."

In these sober words there is most clearly intimated that we do possess the working tools for building up a helpful type of manhood. The first impression the initiate receives is that by being a man he will measure up to the highest expectation of our fraternity. The corner in which he stood and received the working tools should be a sacred spot in his memory. There it should have burned its way into his soul that "I dare do all that becomes a man; who dares do less is none." There is a demand today for a forceful manhood and Masonry has it within its power to produce it.

What are the constituent elements in Masonry which make for the strength of character, the sterling manhood which will be equal to the gigantic task of the coming decades?

The first is a trust in and a loyalty to God.

Forgetful of theological distinctions we declare our faith in the Supreme Being in whom we live and move and have our being. We affirm the existence of a personal and rational God. As another has said: "No man worthy of admission to our Order can enter our inner doors and pass through our impressive and solemn ceremonies without being far more inclined to follow and obey the commandments of the Supreme Architect of the Universe."

Three decades ago the generation of young men was facing the philosophy of materialism. It was affirmed that the doctrine of God was a figment of the imagination, that the spiritual life was a dream of the fancy, that the physical and spiritual states were one and the same, that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile, and that this life is the only comprehensible existence. Many a young man threw away the faith of the fathers, launched out upon an interminable sea without chart or compass, and later in the midst of his dismal and dreary loneliness cried out for the vanished hand and for the voice that was still. Amid all those years Masonry went forward sweetly singing its trust in God come good or ill. And today in the midst of a selfish commercialism that would destroy nations, families, and lives untold, it declares to all mankind its abiding faith in the righteous reign of the Eternal Father. No one can estimate the incalculable value of Masonry in its insistence upon the doctrine of the existence of a personal and rational God in the midst of the materialistic era through which we have been passing. If our fraternity will remain true to itself and keep before the young men of our time the reverence for, the trust in, and the loyalty to the Supreme Architect, it will help build up the manhood that the world needs and will more loudly call for in the coming years.

No one can clearly forecast the future; conditions today are foreboding in their outlook, but with an unwavering faith in Him who guides the stars in their courses we may courageously go forward, preparing a manhood which will be influential in winning the world to peace, righteousness, and brotherhood.

This suggestion leads to the consideration of the second constituent element in Masonry, that of fellowship.

It is psychologically true that an ideal mankind can never be developed in solitude. It is not good for man to live alone. Society is the normal condition of life, asceticism is abnormal. Man needs and covets the fellowship of his brother man. And yet in the midst of the strenuous and shifting life of today this fellowship is most sadly lacking.

> "Here lies the tragedy of our race; Not that men are poor; All men know something of poverty. Not that men are wicked: Who can claim to be good? Not that men are ignorant; Who can boast that he is wise? But that men are strangers."

This, says the poet, is the tragedy of our race. We are at best pilgrims travelling from afar and to too many life has become a lonely road. If our Order has ever accomplished a genuine good for humanity it has done so through its principle of fellowship. We are all of us more manly because we are fellows. With no caste, no decisive political barriers, no sectarian walls, no lines of racial distinction, we meet on the level and we part on the square. By the mystic tie of Masonic love there exists today one of the finest forms of fellowship the world has ever known. What a leaven for good it has been in our country seeking to build up a Democracy in which all men are to be free and equal. What a leaven in human society seeking to preserve the holy

bond of marriage, the home, and the family. What a leaven in the world movement of unfolding the Kingdom of Under the fostering influence of such a fellowship a man tends to keep his true dignity having an inspiration to be always a man of good report and well recommended. is the manhood resulting from such a fellowship, unselfish in its nature and purposes, which shall weld anew the friendship of the embittered nations of the old world. such a manhood which will bridge the Channel and rivers and influence men and nations to say in the language of the ancient patriarch, "let there be no strife between us for we be brethren." State diplomacy may fail, commercial ties may break, peace societies may toil in vain, alas! even the church in the old world may have lost its power, but a manhood, a character, built upon and fostered by a fellowship, consecrated and sanctified at yonder altar will win when all else fails, for

"It's comin' yet for a' that,
And man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

If Masonry shall be true to its fellowship it will have a glorious part in bringing in that blessed day.

The third constituent element in Masonry that develops a strong character, a noble manhood, is its abiding conviction of immortality. There is a magnificent inspiration in the Unseen; there is a power in the Endless Life.

"Thou wilt not leave us in the dust;
Thou madest man, he knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die;
And Thou hast made him, Thou art just."

Very few men are willing to be the cup of water spilled into the vast ocean and lost forever. We want to live again. To me the saddest life in the world is the man who has lost his vision of the Eternal. And there is a sound philosophy in the words of Whittier:

"Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees;
Who hopeless lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play,
Who hath not learned in hours of faith
The truth to flesh and sense unknown;
That life is ever lord of death
And love can never lose its own."

Masonry is simply grand in its emphasis upon the fact of our immortality. There is no place in its teaching for a materialistic philosophy. Death to us is not the breaking of the flask in the midst of the sea, nor is it an eternal sleep. The genuine Mason will never say of life, "the sooner 'tis over, the sooner to sleep and then we will sleep on forever." The sprig of acacia ever blooms with immortality.

With the inculcation of such a blessed hope Masonry endeavors to develop a manhood and a character that is worthy to abide forever. And it will not fail. For the greatest inspiration to anyone to strive for a worthy manhood is the assurance that it will last, yea, that it will never, never, never die.

My brethren, the mission of Masonry in the twentieth century is the building up of a manhood life, a strength of character in which the coming years shall have the largest confidence. The editor of the Hibbert Journal in the Sep-

tember number of the Atlantic Monthly declares the underlying cause of the European tragedy to be the insatiable greed for gain on the part of all the nations, and that in the coming years the vision must be changed from the material to the spiritual. It has repeatedly been claimed that the man who has most mightily influenced Germany was This conclusion may be wrong, I am inclined to think it is, but it is significant to note that he was a materialist with no faith in God nor in the value of human life, nor in immortality. He lived the life of a bitter pessimist and died a suicidal death. As far as one can discover he had no vision of the spiritual. Brethren, I place over against this scholarly though deluded thinker the humblest man who ever passed through the three degrees of Masonry, and I believe that he would reveal a larger knowledge of true manhood and Godlike character than Nietzsche ever For anyone with a trust in God, the Bible as his guide, the fellowship that is based upon the internal and not the external qualifications of a man, and who has an outlook into an eternal life where "his servants shall serve Him still." such a man will give to his age and generation a manhood and character that God will bless and the world will approve.

And this, my brethren, is the mission of our fraternity.

The vital question arises, Will Masonry fulfill her mission?

A master poet has said:—

[&]quot;Keep the young generations in hail, Bequeath to them no tumbled house."

To this end let us be true to ourselves and our ideals and it must follow as the night the day we cannot then be false to our age and our fellowmen. The editor of Harpers Weekly has recently written, "We can best assure the survival of ideals in the future by using ideals successfully in the present."

As we dedicate our Temple tonight let us also dedicate our lives to the realizing of our Masonic ideals. Then as worthy sires we will hand down to worthy sons, not a "tumbled house," but a temple that shall be prophetic of that house "not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have delivered my message. May I be permitted to add the beautiful Masonic benediction, "May the blessing of Heaven rest upon us and all regular Masons, may brotherly love prevail and every moral and social virtue cement us. Amen."

Upon the completion of the exercises of dedication the Grand Master and Grand Marshal were presented with beautiful floral tokens, after which the Grand Lodge returned to the place of opening and was closed in AMPLE FORM at half past ten o'clock P.M.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

OLIVER A. ROBERTS,
Acting Grand Secretary.

Wollaston Lodge has had a remarkable degree of prosperity. It was Chartered in the year 1900, with thirty-six charter members and its present membership is 350.

The new Masonic Building to be occupied by Wollaston Lodge seems to be all that could be desired, being complete in every particular. The Brethren of Wollaston Lodge are to be congratulated upon the possession of so beautiful a home, so conveniently located, so plain but dignified in architecture and so well adapted to the purposes for which it has been designed.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

DECEMBER 8, A.L. 5915.

A QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS WAS held in the Masonic Temple in the City of Boston, on Wednesday, the eighth day of December, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON .		Grand	Master.			
R.W.	ROSCOE POUND		Deputy	Grand 1	Master	۲.	
"	GEORGE C. THACHER		Senior	Grand V	Varde	a.	
"	Тномаз Т. Воотн		Junior	Grand V	Warde	n.	
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY		Grand	Treasure	er.		
"	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON		Grand	Secretar	y.		
"	DAVID T. MONTAGUE		D.D.G.	Master	Dist.	No.	1.
"	EDMUND S. YOUNG		"	"	"	"	2.
"	CHARLES G. BIRD		"	"	"	"	3.
"	FRANK T. TAYLOR		"	"	"	"	4.
"	WILLIAM O. HUNT		"	"	"	"	5.
"	PAUL S. BURNS		"	"	"	"	6.
"	CHARLES B. BURLEIGH .		"	"	"	"	7.
"	GEORGE B. FARRINGTON .		"	"	"	"	8.
4.6	WILLIAM PARSONS 3D .		"	"	"	"	9.
"	HARRY E. PERKINS		"	4.6	"	"	10.
"	DEAN K. WEBSTER		4 4	"	"	"	11.
"	BENJAMIN W. CLEMENTS		"	"	"	"	12.

P.W	G. HARRY KAULBACH	מתת	Voctor	Diet	No	14
66	EUGENE B. BOWEN	<i>U.D.</i> G.	master,	11100.	"	15.
"	JAY P. BARNES	"	"	"	"	16.
"	JAMES B. PAIGE	"	"	"	"	17.
"	GURDON W. GORDON	"	"	44	"	18.
"	John H. Schoonmaker	"	"	"	"	19.
	ARTHUR F. BUTTERWORTH	"	"	"	"	20.
"	WILLIAM W. OLLENDORFF	"	4.6	"	"	22.
"	GRANVILLE C. FISKE	"	4.6	"	"	23.
	G. OTIS ADAMS	"	"	"	"	24.
"	John F. Carver	"	"	"	"	25.
"	GARDNER R. P. BARKER	"	a.	"	"	26.
"	DARIUS W. GILBERT	"	"	"	"	27.
"	HERBERT A. MORTON	"	"	"	"	28.
"	MYRON L. KRITH	"	"	"	"	29.
"	GEORGE B. LUTHER	"	"	"	"	30.
"	JOHN C. MAKEPRACE	"	"	"	"	31.
	HENRY B. HART	4.6	"	"	"	32.
W.	REV. EDWARD A. HORTON	Grand	Chaplain	.•		
	REV. R. PERRY BUSH, D.D	"	ii.			
"	RT. REV. J. W. HAMILTON, D.D.	"	"			
"	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON	Grand	Marshal.			
"	FREDERIC L. PUTNAM	Grand :	Lecturer.			
"	EDWIN L. DAVIS	"	"			
"	ROBERT G. WILSON	Senior	Grand D	eacon.		
"	FRANK VOGEL	Junior	Grand D	eacon		
"	HOWARD M. NORTH	Senior	Grand St	eward	i.	
4.4	THOMAS H. NICKERSON	Junior	Grand S	tewar	d.	
"	FRED M. BLANCHARD	"	"	"		
"	WILLIS W. STOVER	Grand	Sword-B	earer.		
4.4	THOMAS JACKSON	Grand	Standard	-Bear	er.	
"	OSGOOD PLUMMER		Pursuiva	nt.		
"	ALBERT W. FAY	"	"			
"	WILLIAM H. GERRISH		Organist.	•		
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER	Grand '	•			
66	LEONARD G. ROBERTS		mi ss ione:			als.
"	GEORGE H. GRAVES		iting Cor			
"	ROSCOE E. LEARNED	of Com	mi ttee or	1 Chai	ters	and
		Ву	-Laws.			
"	D. EDWARD MILLER	of Com	mittee or	Mas	nic	Relief.

PERMANENT MEMBERS PRESENT:

M.W.	EDWIN B. HOLMES	Past	Grand	Master.	
"	CHARLES T. GALLAGHER	"	"	"	
"	JOHN ALBERT BLAKE	"	"		
"	DANA J. FLANDERS	"	"	"	
R.W.	ARTHUR G. POLLARD	Past	Deputy	Grand	Master
"	ALBERT L. HARWOOD	"	"	"	4.6
"	Louis C. Southard	"	"	"	"
"	WILLIAM H. L. ODELL	"	"	"	44
"	WILLIAM H. RIDER		"	"	"
"	EDWIN A. BLODGETT	"	"	"	"
"	HERBERT E. FLETCHER	"	"	6.6	"
"	EMERY B. GIBBS	"	"	"	"
"	DANIEL W. LAWRENCE	Past	Grand	Warden	
"	CHARLES I. LITCHFIELD	"	"	"	
"	GEORGE W. BISHOP	"	"	"	
"	John A. McKim	"	"	"	
"	WILLIAM F. DAVIS	"	"	"	
"	FRANK W. MEAD	"	"	"	
46	EDWARD G. GRAVES	"	"	"	
"	WILLIAM M. BELCHER	"	"	"	
"	CLARENCE A. BRODEUR	"	"	"	
"	SAMUEL HAUSER	"	"	"	
"	HARRY P. BALLARD	"	"	"	
"	LEON M. ABBOTT	"	"	"	
"	CHAUNCEY E. PECK	"	"	"	
"	WILLIAM H. H. SOULE	"	"	"	
"	GEORGE H. RHODES	"	"	"	
"	HENRY G. JORDAN	"	"	"	
"	CHARLES S. ROBERTSON	"	"	"	
"	CHARLES E. PHIPPS	"	"	"	
"	HENRY S. ROWE	"	"	"	
"	EUGENE C. UPTON	"	"	"	
"	WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE	"	"	" "	
"	Albro A. Osgood	"	"	"	
"	OLIVER A. ROBERTS	"	"	"	
"	WALTER F. MEDDING	"	"	"	
"	HERBERT F. FRENCH	"	"	"	
"	Charles W. Schuler	"	"	"	
"	CHARLES S. PROCTOR	"	"	4 6	

LODGES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES:

ABERDOUR	Robert A. Lewis Master.	
ACACIA	Henry M. Nourse Proxy. John J. Lowrie Master. A. Simpson Lyle Proxy.	
Adams	Oliver H. Linnell Proxy.	
ADELPHI	John W. Johnson Senior Warden.	
ALFRED BAYLIES	H. Stanley Wood Master.	
	Chester A. Reid Senior Warden.	
ALGONQUIN	Bertram J. Watson Master.	
	Herbert F. Sawyer Senior Warden.	
ALPHA	Frederick W. West Junior Warden.	
	George H. Eames Proxy.	
AMICABLE	Charles L. Hille Junior Warden.	
	Frank Locke Proxy.	
Аміту	Ferdinand A. Butler Proxy.	
ANCIENT YORK	Charles H. Clogston Master.	
	Henry A. Smith Junior Warden.	
ATHELSTAN	William C. Mellish Master.	
	William C. Howe Senior Warden.	
	Herbert M. Sawyer Junior Warden.	
Атноц	Napoleon F. Perron Master.	
	Ludwig S. Knechtel Junior Warden.	
AURORA	George E. Haven Master.	
	Archie E. Perkins Senior Warden.	
	William H. Bennett Proxy.	
BAALBEC	Edward G. Graves Proxy.	
BAY STATE	Luey E. Billings Master.	
BELCHER	Albert F. Crowther Proxy.	
BERKSHIRE	Clifford E. Wilbur Master.	
	Perley W. Aldrich Junior Warden.	
BETHANY	Albert P. Wadleigh Master.	
	I. Allen Williams Senior Warden.	
BETHESDA (Brighton)	George E. Brock Master.	
	Hammond B. Hazelwood . Proxy.	
BETH-HORON	Fred B. Richardson Master.	
	Frederick A. Leavitt Junior Warden.	
	J. Everett Brown Proxy.	

BLACKSTONE RIVER	Harry S. Nelson	Master.
BLUE HILL	Freddy Mosley	Senior Warden.
	Francis D. Dunbar	Proxy.
Brigham	William H. Mason	Master.
Bristol	Fred I. Gorton	Senior Warden.
CHARITY	George R. Libby	Master.
	Walter H. Lerned, Jr	Senior Warden.
	Fred E. Marble	Proxy.
CHARLES A. WELCH	Samuel R. Garland	Master.
	Charles E. Greenhalgh	Senior Warden.
	William Naylor	Junior Warden.
CHARLES H. TITUS	Carlos D. Freeman	
	Edgar L. Crossman	Senior Warden.
CHARLES W. MOORE	Levi E. Ferson	Master.
	Carl B. Joel	
•	C. Willis Bennett	
CHICOPEE	Frank P. Johnson	
Cochichewick	George H. Perkins	•
COLUMBIAN	Franklin C. Jillson	
CONSTELLATION	John W. Withington	
CONVERSE	Arthur P. Hardy	Master.
Corinthian	Nathaniel P. How	Master.
	Robert J. Stevenson	Senior Warden.
	Edward B. Caiger	Junior Warden.
CORNER-STONE	Frank C. Woodward	Master.
CRESCENT	Howard P. Brown	Master.
DALHOUSIE	Allen D. Cady	Master.
	Arthur S. Kimball	Senior Warden.
	Henry C. French	Junior Warden.
	John W. Fisher	
Damascus	Frank E. Swain	Master.
	Holder M. Jameson	
	William A. Childs	
DELTA	Henry D. Higgins	
	William S. Maxfield	
DE WITT CLINTON		Master.
	Theodore L. Southack .	
Dorchester		•
EDEN	Paul R. Bridgman	
EDEN	rem In Dilagman	~

ELEUSIS, LODGE OF	<u>▼</u>	
	Corril E. Bridges	
E	Frank L. Burt	
ELIOT	John F. Hargraves	
	Frederic G. Bauer	
	Lawson W. Oakes	
D	Henry B. Prescott	•
ESOTERIC	Ralph L. Hartwell	
Essex	Harry P. Gifford	
E	Adelbert Dennett	
EUREKA	Henry S. Foster	
E	Daniel W. Baker	
EVENING STAR	Thomas M. Kerr	
FAITH	Francis G. Hanson	
The	Theodore H. Tufts	
Franklin	Walter W. True	
W	John H. C. Hadley	
FRATERNAL	C. Milton Chase	
	Charles E. Smith	
77.	Edward L. Chase	•
FRATERNITY	Dwight L. Woodbury	
FRIENDSHIP	John Allen	
GATE OF THE TEMPLE	Harry H. Ham	
O	Edward M. Hagarty	
GEORGE H. TABOR	Isaac N. Babbitt	
GERMANIA	Charles Thomann	
a	Julius Kreidel	
Golden Tleece	Elmer B. Dyer	
	Fred A. Trafton	
_	Arthur E. Harriman	
GOLDEN RULE	William H. Tay	
	Forrest A. Seavey	
GRANITE	Albert L. Merrill	
	Robert L. Metcalf	Junior Warden.
Grecian	Charles H. Littlefield	Proxy.
GREYLOCK	James O'Halloran	Master.
HAMMATT	Edgar L. Parsons	Master.
	Ira P. Smith	Proxy.

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HAMPDEN	John A. Webster Master.
	Ellis G. Knox Senior Warden.
	William L. Buchan Junior Warden.
Hampshire	Henry W. Hill Proxy.
HARMONY	Norman P. Wood Master.
HAYDEN	George H. Coolidge Proxy.
HENRY PRICE	Walter H. Cox Master.
	Fred A. Ray Junior Warden.
	Frank T. Barron Proxy.
HIRAM	Edward N. Lacey Senior Warden.
HOPE	Seth Heywood Master
	Harrison Greenwood Senior Warden.
Howard	Freeman C. Bartlett Master.
	Samuel D. Kelley Senior Warden.
INDIAN ORCHARD	Charles Bromage Master.
IONIC (Easthampton)	William E. Walker Master.
IONIC (Taunton)	Edwin J. Mager Master.
•	Russell A. Peck Senior Warden.
	Frederick E. Johnson Proxy.
JERUSALEM	George E. Douglas Master.
	George A. Ely Senior Warden.
	William A. Brownell Junior Warden.
JOHN ABBOT	Joseph S. Pike Master.
VIII 115501	Eben F. Hersey Senior Warden.
	Harry H. Ashton Junior Warden.
JOHN CUTLER	Frederick O. Baker Master.
_	
John Hancock	
JOHN T. HEARD	George E. Hodgkins Master,
JORDAN	Alonzo W. Tyler Master.
	Arthur A. Osborne Junior Warden.
	Daniel P. Grosvenor Proxy.
JOSEPH WARREN	
	Joseph P. Arnold Junior Warden.
	Charles G. Cutter Proxy.
JOSEPH WEBB	William F. Pinkham Master.
	Guy H. Holliday Senior Warden.
	Elmer A. Graves Junior Warden.
KILWINNING	Donald M. Cameron Master.
	Charles E. Cooke Junior Warden.

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1915] THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

King Cyrus	Walter G. Barton	Master.
11111 011100	William S. Lister	Junior Warden.
	Wm. O. Richardson	Proxy.
KING DAVID	Edward W. Burt	
KING PHILIP	Robert N. Hathaway	Proxy.
King Solomon's		Master.
and bonomon s	Wm. Preble Jones	Senior Warden.
	Arthur W. Vaughan	Junior Warden.
Konohassett	Peter W. Sharp	2
	Edward E. H. Souther	
LAFAYETTE (Roxbury) .	Frank Vogel	Proxy.
LIBERTY		
MACEDONIAN	Edward F. W. Bartol	Master.
	W. Newton Harlow	Senior Warden.
	Jesse B. Baxter	_
MARINE		Master.
	Levi A. Howes	
Massachusetts	James G. Brown	Master.
	Arthur N. Dodge	Senior Warden.
	Frank A. Rice	
MECHANICS'	Walter H. Ray, Jr	Master.
	Walter J. Rust	Junior Warden.
MERIDIAN	William A. Laughton	Master.
	Ernest C. Bragdon	Junior Warden.
MERBIMACK	Daniel C. Hunt	Junior Warden.
MIZPAH	Herbert M. Chase	Master.
•	Frank H. Hilton	
•	Samuel T. Garfield	Proxy.
MONITOR	Louis A. Phillips	
	Fred C. Tebbets	Senior Warden.
MONTACUTE	Frank W. Ward	
MONTGOMERY	Frank L. Wright	
MORNING STAR	Arthur S. Houghton	
•	Walter S. Young	
	Osgood Plummer	
MOUNT CARMEL	Henry L. Wood	
	Walter H. Macomber	
MOUNT HERMON	Clifford M. Brewer	
	Lorenzo L. Green	•
MOUNT HOLLIS	Clayton T. Joslyn	Master.

MOUNT HOLYOKE	William H. Downs	Master.
MOUNT HOPE	James Harrison	Master.
MOUNT HOLE	Joseph L. Presbrey	Senior Warden.
	Clarence W. Stansfield .	
	William Ridings	Proxy.
Mount Hores (Harwich)	C. Vansant Bitter	Senior Warden.
MOUNT HOREB (Woburn)	William F. Davis, Jr	Master.
MOUNT HORES (WOULIN)	John H. Sweetser	Senior Warden.
	George J. Whithed	Junior Warden.
	Frank G. Richardson	Proxy.
MOUNT LEBANON	Everett W. Crawford	Senior Warden.
MOUNT DEBANON	Frank A. North	Junior Warden.
	Warren B. Ellis	Proxy.
MOUNT MORIAH	Clarence A. Brodeur	Master.
MOUNT MORIAH		Junior Warden.
MOUNT OLIVET		Proxy.
MOUNT ORTHODOX	Otis B. Oakman Frank O. Scott	Master.
MOUNT ORTHODOX	Fred C. Hubbard	
Marrier Street Total		Proxy. Senior Warden.
MOUNT SUGAR LOAF	Henry A. Suitor	
MOUNT TABOR	George W. Ray	Master.
~~	Henry E. W. Bean	Senior Warden.
Mystic	Albert Sheppard	Master.
NARRAGANSETT	George H. Hicks	Master.
	William S. Ashton	
Noquochoke	Frank R. Slocum	
	George P. Brownell	Senior Warden.
NORFOLK	Clifford M. Locke	
OLD COLONY	Alexander W. Rich	
OLIVE BRANCH	S. Edgar Benjamin	
	Lewis T. Clemontson	
ORANGE	Perley J. Wheeler	
	Leon H. Rogers	
ORIENT	Ezra L. Hubbard	
	Martin J. Blasenak :	
ORIENTAL	Julian W. Vose	
PACIFIC	George H. Chapman	
	Burton N. Gates	
PALESTINE	John R. Dexter	
	Philip E. Ham	Junior Warden.
	Columbus Corey	Proxy.

1915]

Frank D. Wilkins . . . Senior Warden.

SAGGAHEW	Benjamin B. Gilman	Proxy.
SAINT ALBAN'S	Forrest Bassett	Master.
SAINT ANDREW, LODGE OF	Wellington Wells	Master.
SAINT BERNARD'S	Edwin A. Simpson	Master.
	Harry A. McMaster	Junior Warden.
SAINT GEORGE	A. Everett Cushing	Master.
	Edward A. Keith	Junior Warden.
	George A. Warren	Proxy.
SAINT JOHN'S (Boston) .	Walter F. W. Tabor	Master.
	Chester C. Whitney	Senior Warden.
	Guy C. Willis	Junior Warden.
SAINT JOHN'S (Chile) .	William W. Neifert	Proxy.
SAINT MATTHEW'S	Gordon R. Cannon	Master.
	Malcolm B. McTernen .	Senior Warden.
	George M. R. Holmes	
SATUCKET	Thomas Adam	Master.
	Carl C. Poole	Senior Warden.
	Benjamin E. Ward	Junior Warden.
SHANGHAI	Franklin W. Thayer	Proxy.
SHAWMUT	Alexander M. Berger	Master.
	Joseph Schmidt	Senior Warden.
	Louis Papp	Junior Warden.
	Arthur A. Sondheim	Proxy.
SILOAM	William E. Johnson	Master.
	Harry W. Kimball	Proxy.
SIMON W. ROBINSON	Charles H. Miles	Master.
	Albert H. Burnham	Junior Warden.
SINIM	Daniel J. Strain	Proxy.
SOCIAL HARMONY	George P. Morse	Master.
	Benjamin P. Waters	Senior Warden.
Sojourners	Philip T. Nickerson	
SOLEY	John A. Avery	Master.
Solomon's Temple	Merton L. Griswold	
	Charles E. W. Matthews .	Senior Warden.
	Theodore A. Southwick .	
	William L. Johnson	
SOMERVILLE		Master.
•	Clifford F. Crosby	•
•		Junior Warden.

Springfield	Alonzo L. Bausman	Master.
	Edward G. Marshman	Junior Warden.
STAB	Dwight W. Coburn	Master.
STAR IN THE EAST	William M. Allen	Master.
	Philip H. Crandon, Jr	Senior Warden.
	Clarence E. Sayles	Junior Warden.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM	Charles W. Gould	Master.
•	Frank E. Delano	Senior Warden.
STARR KING	George W. Blinn	Master.
STIBLING, LODGE OF		Senior Warden.
TEMPLE	Herbert P. Cook	Master.
	Robert C. Beard	Junior Warden.
Тномав	Harrie M. Howe	Master.
THOMAS TALBOT	Louis Pfeiffer	Junior Warden.
TRINITY	Edward O. Burton	Senior Warden.
Tuscan	Robert K. Disney	Master.
	Neal W. Webster	Senior Warden.
Union (Dorchester)	Charles C. DeLappe	Junior Warden.
Union (Nantucket)	Albert G. Brock	Proxy.
UNITED BRETHEEN	Leroy M. Craig'	Master.
Unity	Lawrence A. Howarth	Master.
UPTON	George L. Haskins	Senior Warden.
WARREN	James W. Clark	Master.
	M. Perry Sargent	Proxy.
WASHINGTON	H. Raymond Chubbuck .	Master.
	Henry S. Wolkins	Junior Warden.
	Frederick W. Klemm	Proxy.
WAYFARERS	Edward G. Brown	Master.
•	Clarence E. Cahill	Senior Warden
	Herbert A. Woofter	Junior Warden.
	Wilbur S. Woodbury	Proxy.
WELLESLEY	Henry P. Smith	Master.
	Frank E. Babcock	Senior Warden.
WILDER	John C. Hull	Master.
WILLIAM NORTH	Arthur D. Prince	Proxy.
WILLIAM PARKMAN	Jay B. Benton	
		Junior Warden.
	Ernest W. Hatch	Proxy.
WILLIAM SUTTON	Edmund S. Willard	Proxy.
WILLIAM WHITING	Walter P. Crosby	Proxy.

Winslow Lewis	Thomas O. Paige	Junior Warden.
WINTHROP	George L. H. Stevenson .	Master.
	Albert S. Smith	Junior Warden.
	Lewis A. Wallon	Proxy.
Wisdom	George Root	Senior Warden.
WOLLASTON	Carroll E. Bates	Master.
WYOMING	Horace E. Child	Master.
	Sanford Crandon, Jr	Junior Warden.
ZETLAND	Howard Whitmore	Master.
	William C. Crane	Senior Warden.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM at 2 o'clock P.M., prayer being offered by Wor. Edward A. Horton, Grand Chaplain.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RECORDS.

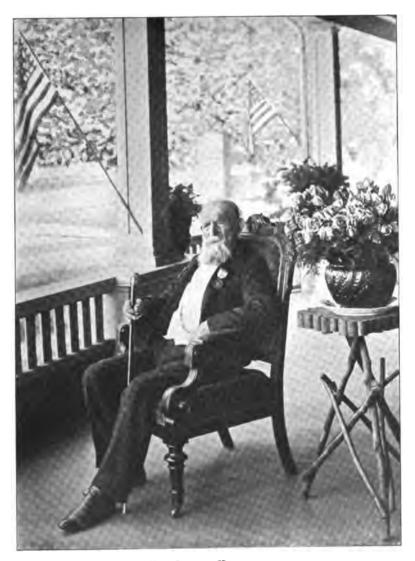
R.W. Charles I. Litchfield offered the following report from the Committee on Records.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge:

The Committee on Records respectfully report that the Records of the Grand Lodge for 1914 are completed and recommend their approval as also the Records of 1915 which are also complete to date.

The Committee also recommend omitting reading of the Records at this meeting.

By request the Committee also report that the Records of the Grand Lodge from 1733 to and including 1913 are de-



WOR. DANIEL HOLLINGER.

posited in the vault of the Merchants National Bank. The Records of 1914 and 1915 are in the Temple.

Transcripts of the Records from 1733 to date are in the Temple.

CHARLES I. LITCHFIELD, EMERY B. GIBBS, CHARLES S. PROCTOR,

Committee.

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

PROXIES RECOGNIZED.

Proxies from the following named Lodges were presented and, being found in form, the Brethren designated were duly recognized.

LODGE.	LOCATION.		PROXY.		
MOUNT ORTHODOX	Springfield				W. Fred C. Hubbard.
ORIENT	Norwood				W. Walter S. Bagley.
BUTUS PUTNAM .	Rutland .				B.W. Charles E. Carroll.
SHAWMUT	Boston .				W. Arthur A. Sondheim.
Union	Dorchester				W. Frank A. Ruggles.

INTRODUCTION OF BROTHER DANIEL HOLLINGER.

In introducing this aged Brother, the M.W. Grand Master said:

We have the great pleasure today of being honored by the presence of one who is probably the senior living Mason of America.

Brother Daniel Hollinger was born in Schwarzenacher, Bavaria, September 15, 1815, and attended school there until fourteen years of age, when he left and went to Havre and from there, in 1836, sailed for America (it took fifty-four days for the passage), landing in New York. Having studied chemistry and the art of paper-making in the old country, he sought work at paper-making but learning that there were but three mills in the United States at that time he determined to become a paper manufacturer. He went to Philadelphia and from there to Pittsburg. Later he went to Cincinnati and from there to Indiana, where he began introducing colored papers, which up to that time had been imported from foreign countries.

He was made a Mason in Harmony Lodge, No. 11, of Brookville, Indiana, receiving all his Degrees in June, 1838; Initiated, June 2nd, Passed, June 15th, Raised, June 22nd, all of which is on the Record of the Lodge. He was Exalted and Knighted in the West but the dates are not readily available.

He came East about 1841 and remembers taking part in the Bunker Hill Monument celebration a few years thereafter. He went to live in Dorchester and married Miss Elizabeth A. Bisbee in 1841 in the old meeting House on what is now called Meeting House Hill. After her death he married Miss Harriet Warren (recently deceased) and had two daughters, Harriet and Elizabeth. Twenty-six years ago he moved to Winthrop and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Henry B. Fiske, where he is now residing.

Brother Hollinger is a very active man, fond of walking and on pleasant days may be seen taking his customary exercise. On April 13th, 1915, he visited Winthrop Lodge and was presented by me with a Henry Price Medal which he treasures very highly. He has voted the Republican ticket ever since the Party was formed, and feels proud of the fact that he has never missed casting his ballot since he became a citizen.

I take great pleasure in introducing to you this Brother now in his one hundred and first year of life, and his seventy-eighth year as a Mason.

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,

Speak unto all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say unto them . . . Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the old man."

(The Grand Lodge rose and received our aged Brother with hearty and prolonged applause.)

We shall honor ourselves and this aged Brother as well by drawing closer the bonds of Fraternal relationship between him and the Grand Lodge. With your advice and consent I purpose to create him an Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts with the rank of Past Senior Grand Deacon.

The proposition of the M.W. Grand Master was adopted by a unanimous vote.

¹ Wor. Bro. Hollinger died December 27, 1915.

The M.W. Grand Master delivered the following Annual Address:

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Assembled for the transaction of the important business now before us we have no time this afternoon to enter upon war homilies or peace panegyrics. Having offered our adorations to Deity, our thanks for His mercies so graciously extended to us, and our petitions for a continuance of his guidance and presence in all our undertakings, we turn immediately to our financial concerns and fraternal business.

THE MCGREW MATTER

In September your Grand Master and a committee of the Grand Lodge had the great pleasure of entertaining Most Worshipful Brethren William P. Filmer and Edward H. Hart, Past Grand Masters of Masons in California. It was more than merely a pleasurable occasion, however, for we spent many hours in conference over the serious matters referred to on pages 85 to 103 of the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge for 1913, and also in the report of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of California, October, 1914, pages 6 to 17 and 79 to 81 inclusive. We were in hopes that this conference might lead to the satisfactory solution of a very unpleasant situation.

For the information of the Brethren of this jurisdiction it seems wise to quote at this point part of the California Correspondence Report to which I have referred, which has not been officially communicated to you, as follows:

"The writer of this Correspondence Report was Grand Master in the year that McGrew got back into regular Masonry in California. The Grand Master was not consulted by any of the actors who espoused the McGrew cause and he knew nothing about the history of the case until Massachusetts inadvertently became aware of McGrew's reëntrance into Masonry and called California's attention to the fact, and the writer of this report has never been able to find in his own mind a satisfactory explanation as to why he was not consulted, as he was living in San Francisco at the time and might easily have been called into conference by those who were seeking to put McGrew back into Masonry, and the entire proceeding whereby McGrew became rehabilitated into Masonic standing was done without one word of consultation with the Grand Master who was in office at the time.

The writer of this report is privileged to express himself simply in a personal way and does not in any sense speak for the Grand Lodge of California, or anyone connected therewith, aside from himself, but he is of the opinion, and always has been of the opinion, since he obtained information concerning the case, either, that some of the Brethren connected with the Lodge that accepted McGrew into membership were inexcusably deficient in knowledge of parliamentary and Masonic law, or intentionally connived at McGrew gaining membership illegally.

It is difficult to say just what the Grand Lodge of California ought to do in the premises, but, in our opinion, Massachusetts is justly indignant at what has been done, and in our opinion, California has been as much affronted as has Massachusetts in having imposed upon its membership one whose status is that of an expelled Mason. The incident is an unfortunate one, so far as both jurisdictions are concerned, but it ought not to be permitted to disturb the very friendly and cordial relations which have always existed between Massachusetts and California, and possibly some way can be discovered to solve in an amicable and a mutually satisfactory manner, the unpleasant and disagreeable situation.

In the correspondence, it is stated that the Jurisprudence Committee of the California Grand Lodge expressed an opinion that the

letter which McGrew held from the Grand Jurisdiction of Massachusetts constitutes in effect a dimit.

As Grand Master of California at the time this opinion is alleged to have been rendered, I am certain that the Jurisprudence Committee of this State never rendered any such opinion. The Chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee was Brother Past Grand Master Edmund C. Atkinson, now deceased, who resided in the city of Sacramento, a hundred miles from San Francisco or Berkeley, and the other members of the Jurisprudence Committee resided in different portions of the State, one in the extreme northern part, another at Los Angeles, and, as a matter of fact, it is altogether probable that only one member of the Jurisprudence Committee and he not the Chairman, was consulted, and furthermore it is probable that he did not presume to speak for the Jurisprudence Committee at all, but only gave an informal, or what might be called a "curbstone" opinion.

Had Past Grand Master Atkinson, Chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee, been consulted, two things are practically certain; first he would have called the Grand Master into conference, and secondly, his comprehensive knowledge of Masonic law and parliamentary practice, which was a question involved in this case, would have prevented his rendering any opinion which could have been construed in support of the proposition that the letter of 1904 from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to McGrew could, by any strained view, be construed into a dimit, or into anything that could be accepted in lieu of a dimit.

Personally, I have no feeling whatever of animosity toward Mr. McGrew. In fact I never met the gentleman. I know he is spoken of highly by those who know him well; yet I believe the position of Massachusetts is a sound one, that he ought to be put back where we found him in 1907, and let him petition Massachusetts for restoration, and if he is restored by that jurisdiction to the rights and privileges of Masonry as a Mason at large, then let him petition Durant Lodge, or some other Lodge in California, if he desires to do so, and traverse his Masonic course in this State again."

The Grand Master of California in his Annual Address for 1915, dealt with this case as follows:

THE MCGREW CASE.

It will be a matter of genuine information, I apprehend, to those who have been somewhat constant attendants upon this Grand Lodge,

to learn that a controversy approaching in seriousness a casus belli. has existed between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts over a subject which has never been brought to the attention of this Grand Body. Past Grand Master Hart, as Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, has presented the subject in considerable detail in his last Annual Report, and therein he quotes from a report of a Committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts wherein it is said that the apparent absence of effort by the Grand Lodge of California to learn or consider the feelings and position of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, leads "your committee to feel that the subject has not been treated with the consideration due from one Grand Lodge to another"; the Committee then go on to suggest that they do not think it advisable "at present" to recommend the suspension of Correspondence and of Masonic Relations with the Grand Lodge of California, yet they do in no uncertain or ambiguous language reaffirm their position, with the intention, apparently, of awaiting some action on our part before taking final action on theirs.

Manifestly and assuredly there has been no intention on the part of this Grand Lodge to treat the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts with any discourtesy, and this because of the fact that no reference to the controversy has ever been made in this Grand Lodge and consequently it cannot justly be charged with any sins either of commission or of omission. The matter having been brought to my attention, however, in the manner hereinabove indicated, I deem it my duty to lay it before the Grand Lodge for such consideration and action upon its part as may be deemed meet in the premises.

Very briefly, as culled from the Report of the Correspondence Committee, the facts are, that one G. H. G. McGrew was expelled from Masonry by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1894. In 1904 he presented his petition to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry. After hearing before a committee of the Grand Lodge, and after action by that body, the petition was denied, but the petitioner was granted leave, however, to withdraw his petition for restoration. He was advised by letter in 1905 of the receipt and consideration of the petition and that "after a full discussion it was decided that the petitioner have leave to withdraw." Thereafter in 1906 application was made in behalf of McGrew to the Grand Master of Massachusetts that he exercise his prerogative and reinstate McGrew to the rights and

privileges of Masonry, which application, however, was denied by the Grand Master on the ground that he had no authority to take the action requested.

The petitioner thereafter in 1907 applied to Durant Lodge No. 268 for affiliation, using the letter which had been transmitted to him as hereinabove referred to, as a dimit. It seems that the letter was accepted by Durant Lodge as a dimit and the petitioner was duly elected to membership therein.

Irrespective of any other considerations which may have to do with a solution of the controversy, assuming the verity of the matters contained in the Massachusetts report, these facts seem to stand out in the forefront of any discussion of the case, viz., that McGrew was regularly expelled by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; that he has never been restored to membership by that body; that, knowing that he had been expelled and knowing that he had not been restored to membership, he nevertheless secured admission into a Lodge in California by the use of a paper which it would seem he knew was not intended as a dimit, but which he presented to Durant Lodge in this State, as a dimit from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. If these facts be true it occurs to me that there is considerable impropriety in the Grand Lodge of California permitting one of its subordinate Lodges to harbor and hold out to the world as worthy of Masonic consideration and intercourse a man who has been regularly expelled from Masonry, and who has never been restored thereto.

On the other hand, if Brother McGrew acted in good faith throughout the proceeding and himself actually believed that the paper transmitted to him in 1905 was a dimit or Certificate of Withdrawal from Masonry in Massachusetts, then he is the victim of an unjust imputation because of the publication of the reports as hereinabove set forth and is entitled to vindication in some fashion in the tribunals of this fraternity.

I therefore recommend that the controversy in the matter of G. H. G. McGrew be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence of this Grand Lodge with request that they consider the same and report such action as, in their judgment, should be taken by this Grand Lodge in order that justice may be done and that the good name of our fraternity in California may not be permitted to fall into disrepute. (1915 California 307 and 308.)

At a later session of the same Communication the Committee on Jurisprudence presented the following report.

To the M.W., Grand Lodge of California:

The reference by the Grand Master to the case of Gifford H. G. McGrew brings before a Communication of this Grand Lodge for the first time a matter that has resulted in an unfortunate controversy with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and culminating in the adoption by the last-named Body of the report of a committee appointed by the M.W. Grand Master of that jurisdiction to investigate and report concerning the same. Printed copies of this report, stating the position of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, have been forwarded, by order of such Grand Lodge, to this Grand Lodge, and we assume, by reason of the fact that the report requires it, "to every Grand Lodge, Supreme Council, and other Grand Body of Masons with which our Grand Lodge has official relations."

We have made such investigation as warrants us in reporting as follows:

Gifford H. G. McGrew, at one time Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was elected to membership in our Durant Lodge No. 268 in November, 1907, and has ever since been a member thereof. It was not until the year 1912 that notice was given on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to any officer of our Grand Lodge that it claimed jurisdiction over him as an expelled Mason, who had never been restored. Recognizing to the full the doctrine that no jurisdiction should receive as a Mason one who had been suspended or expelled in another jurisdiction and who has not been restored by that jurisdiction, without the expressed consent of the latter, investigation was at once instituted by our then Grand Master.

The inquiry made developed that the following facts were ascertained by our Grand Masters Monroe and Filmer:

The applicant had lived for many years in Berkeley, where Durant Lodge is located, bore an excellent reputation, and came well vouched for. He was elected to affiliate with Durant Lodge. He informed the officers of Durant Lodge that he had been expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, had made an application to that Body for restoration in the year 1904, and had received in reply thereto the letter relied on as being a dimit or consent.

Being in some doubt as to the sufficiency of the same as a dimit or waiver of jurisdiction, the Master of Durant Lodge submitted it to a member of the then Committee on Jurisprudence of this Grand Lodge (Brother J. W. Anderson) for the opinion of such committee, the Grand Lodge being then in session. Brother Anderson, supposedly at least, consulted other members of the committee, and advised the Master that the paper should be regarded as a dimit or waiver of all claims, and that the Lodge was authorized to act upon the application. In passing it is proper to note that none of the present members of this committee was then a member thereof. The matter was not reported to the Grand Lodge, or, so far as we can find, ever called to the attention of the then Grand Master. Thereupon the application was received and considered by Durant Lodge, with the result already noted. There is nothing whatever to indicate that the officers and members of Durant Lodge did not act in good faith, honestly believing that the Lodge was authorized to receive and act upon the application and elect the applicant to membership. The advice given by the Committee on Jurisprudence to the officers of Durant Lodge was of such a nature that they did not deem it necessary to pursue the inquiry further. This is easy to understand, in view of the high standing of the then members of this committee, one of whom, by his work on Masonic law in this jurisdiction, has established, beyond question, his reputation as one well versed in the laws and regulations of Masonry.

The following was also made to appear to our Grand Masters Monroe and Filmer:

In the year 1904 Brother McGrew had presented to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a petition for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry. Attached to the petition was a letter from our Past Grand Master Wells, stating among other things:

"He does not desire to ask for membership within your jurisdiction, but only prays to be placed in a position where he can knock at the door of the Masonic lodge in the home town where he has resided for the past ten years." That petition was referred to a committee for investigation, the committee being one composed of the survivors of the committee that had originally investigated the charges against him. The committee made its report in writing to such Grand Lodge on December 14, 1904. The report referred to the letter of our Brother Wells, recited that the applicant desired to be reinstated only that he might have Masonic communication with the

Brethren of California, and concluded as follows: "And in consideration that by being restored and reinstated he is not restored to membership in his Masonic Lodge, . . . your committee report and recommend that Gifford H. G. McGrew, expelled by this Grand Lodge on the 12th day of September, 1894, be restored to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry."

The printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts show the following action on said report:

"The report was accepted. Upon the question of adopting the recommendation of the committee there was a full discussion and by vote of 40 to 21 it was decided that the petitioner have leave to withdraw." The italies are ours. The Recording Grand Secretary of Massachusetts thereupon wrote to Mr. McGrew the following letter:

"Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Masonic Temple. Boston, January 18, 1905. To G. H. G. McGrew, Berkeley, California: I am directed by Baalis Sanford, Esq., Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, to advise you that a petition from you was presented at the Quarterly Communication of said Grand Lodge, held in September last, praying for your restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry. The petition was referred to a special committee, who reported at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge held in December last. After a full discussion it was decided that the petitioner have leave to withdraw. (Attest) Sereno D. Nickerson, Recording Grand Secretary."

This is the paper accepted by Durant Lodge as authorizing it to accept the application for affiliation.

There was absolutely nothing developed to warrant even a suspicion that the officers and members of Durant Lodge did not act in the highest good faith, honestly believing that the Lodge was authorized to receive and act upon the application, and without any idea that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had not in fact done what was fairly evidenced by its official record and by the documents emanating from the office of its Grand Secretary, viz.: While not restoring Mr. McGrew to all the rights and privileges of Masonry in Massachusetts, it had waived all claim of further jurisdiction over him, thus leaving him free to apply for affiliation in other jurisdictions, and leaving other jurisdictions free to accept him as a member.

We find that after having ascertained these facts, our Grand Master Monroe wrote a long and courteous letter to the Grand Master of Massachusetts in which he stated fully the facts we have detailed and said he could not find any warrant for holding that our Durant Lodge had acted otherwise than in good faith and, in view of the facts, upon sufficient basis. We regret that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in making its statement of facts to the Masonic world saw fit to omit reference to this letter and its contents. We further regret that Grand Master Monroe did not submit a report as to his action in this matter to the Grand Lodge, but we fully appreciate that his failure to do so was due to a desire on his part to prevent the appearance in the records of matter showing any serious differences of opinion between the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and this Grand Lodge, he fully believing that in view of the information contained in his letter the matter would not be further pressed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

We concur in the views expressed by Grand Master Monroe in his letter as to the good faith of our Durant Lodge, and we do not see how the election of Brother McGrew to membership therein can, under all the circumstances, be held to be void.

To our minds there is but one question remaining of which we should, or can, take cognizance, namely, whether Mr. McGrew, in presenting his application to Durant Lodge, was guilty of any fraudulent misrepresentation or concealment relative to his status as a Mason. If he was, he should undoubtedly be proceeded against in Durant Lodge on charges regularly presented. Upon this question the facts before us are not such as to enable us to make an intelligent report. We do not mean to intimate that we have any opinion on that question, and simply wish to say that we believe, in justice to all concerned, further investigation should be made.

We recommend that the action of our Grand Master Monroe in regard to this matter be, and the same is, hereby approved. We further recommend that our incoming Grand Master be requested to investigate the question of the good faith of Brother McGrew in the matter of the presentation of his application for affiliation, and determine whether or not the circumstances are such as to make it proper that charges should be preferred against him in Durant Lodge, and take such action thereon as he may deem advisable.

F. M. ANGELLOTTI, CHARLES L. PATTON, DANA REID WELLER,

Committee.

The report was adopted as presented (1915 California, 443 et seq.).

On the return of M.W. Brothers Hart and Filmer to California the following letters were received:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, November 26, 1915.

Hon. Melvin M. Johnson,

Grand Master of Masons, Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR BROTHER JOHNSON:

The delay in not more promptly responding to your very generous and fraternal offer in the McGrew matter made to Brother Hart and myself while in Boston has not been caused by inaction or indifference on the part of Brother Hart or myself.

We learned shortly after our return from the East that the case had been referred to by our Grand Master in his address to the Grand Lodge and that the Committee on Segregation had recommended that that part of his address be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence and that this Committee had reported to the Grand Lodge.

Brother Hart and I had no knowledge of this when we left San Francisco because very early in the Session we were appointed to serve as Committeemen on a very important matter and our duties kept us away from the Grand Lodge room and so closely were we confined that we saw and talked with very few members of the Grand Lodge and had little opportunity to learn of what was actually going on in Grand Lodge.

We reported on our matter Thursday morning about eleven o'clock and left for the East the afternoon of the same day and therefore did not know of any Grand Lodge action on the McGrew case until after we returned. As soon as possible after returning we examined the papers of the Grand Master and Committee on Jurisprudence and are herewith transmitting copies of the same to you; the copies are taken from printed sheets of the Proceedings not yet bound. We send these papers that you may be fully advised of matters which took place in Grand Lodge and of which Brother Hart and I had no knowledge when we went on to Boston.

McGrew, on being consulted, very readily consented to do what was desired and most humbly expressed contrition for his attitude

toward the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts at the time of his trial and also for being a disturbing factor between the two Grand Jurisdictions. His physical condition, which is very critical indeed, prevented him from sending his letter to us for several days. The letter is enclosed herewith.

Brother Hart and I then thought it best that Brother Burnett, our Grand Master, who only recently assumed office, should be apprised of what we were doing. We met with him in the City of Sacramento on Wednesday the 24th inst. and he approved all that had been done and voluntarily wrote the accompanying letter to your good self and requested that it be transmitted to you with the other papers.

Brother Burnett, irrespective of any action that may be taken by Massachusetts, fully intends to take action along the lines set forth in the address of M.W. Brother Bledsoe and in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Jurisprudence but is at present deterred from so doing by the illness of McGrew which is of so serious nature that his friends are fearful that the inevitable is not far distant.

Our people are all very appreciative of the fraternal reception and generous entertainment of Brother Hart and myself while in your city and especially with the unselfish and brotherly spirit which prompted the suggestion of the solution of this unhappy controversy.

May we express the hope that your Grand Lodge will pass favorably upon the matter to the end that all unpleasantness between the Grand Jurisdictions be forever eliminated.

With assurance of my high regard, I am,

Very fraternally yours,

(Signed) WM. P. FILMER, P.G.M.

Sacramento, California, November 24, 1915.

MELVIN M. JOHNSON, Esq.,

Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:

Brothers Hart and Filmer, Past Grand Masters of this jurisdiction have fully informed me of their recent conference with you and other prominent brethren of Massachusetts concerning the unfortunate misunderstanding between the two jurisdictions as to the McGrew case. I want to assure you that I appreciate and cordially reciprocate the

friendly and Masonic spirit that you manifested and we all share with you the earnest desire to remove any cause of estrangement or suspicion that might exist between these two great jurisdictions and to foster and promote the closest relation of confidence, cooperation and fraternity that should characterize the feelings and conduct of those engaged in the work of the Order.

I think the course recommended in reference to the application of Brother McGrew for restoration by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is proper under the circumstances and of course, I shall direct further proceedings to be taken here to vindicate the majesty and sanctity of our Masonic law and institutions.

With great respect, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) ALBERT G. BURNETT, Grand Master of the Masons of California.

On December 1, 1915, I received the following letter from Mr. McGrew:

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, November 13, 1915.

M. M. Johnson, Esq.,

Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR:

Realizing that there exists between the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and the Grand Lodge of California a controversy concerning the legitimacy of my standing as a Mason, and that the controversy has already tended to impair the friendly relations that should exist between them, and that further estrangement may result; impelled by an imperative sense of duty, I desire to do what may be in my power to terminate this unfortunate state of affairs and assist in restoring peace and harmony between these two Grand Jurisdictions of the Craft.

With that end in view, I hereby make the following brief and frank statement to you and through you to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

First, I hereby emphasize and reiterate the sentiments of humble contrition contained in my petition to your Grand Lodge in 1904 for the attitude of hostility shown by me to the Committee of the Grand Lodge before which I appeared in 1894; and to confirm the plea for

MOTHER GRAND LODGE.

I desire to report the following letters published in the Builder, the official magazine of the National Masonic Research Society. They are self explanatory.

The Duluth Masonic Calendar publishes an article on the well-worn controversy between Massachusetts and Pennsylvania as to seniority in Masonry, and says: "The upshot of the dispute will be, that unless an agreement is soon arrived at, some other state, such as Virginia or South Carolina, will step in and receive the verdict from the rest of the States."

No! To quote from Sheridan's play, "It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands." Virginia Masonry—of course the best—has never found it necessary to enter controversies to sustain its Royal Dignity.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia was organized in 1778, and all others on this continent since that time. Virginia Lodges were in existence in the early half of the eighteenth century, as records show, and there is sound reason for the deduction that they existed, as early as any, in this the oldest English settlement. But Virginia never had that curious anomaly, a Provincial Grand Lodge.

A Provincial Grand Lodge, some specimens of which still exist in the British Isles and elsewhere, is not, properly speaking, a Grand Lodge at all. It is not sovereign, and can not even choose its so-called Grand Master. It is little more than a District Deputy's gathering of his Lodges for local purposes, and never was more than that.

When the American colonies gained independence and became sovereign states the (English) Provincial bodies, if they ever existed as regular organizations, which is doubtful to say the least, ceased and determined. They died. "Freemasonry, notwithstanding, still survived," as did the Lodges. This shows the ephemeral character of these temporary expedient bodies and their inferiority to the Lodges themselves.

Hence, American Grand Lodges, can trace their lineage to Lodges alone and the relative age of those Grand Lodges must be counted from their organization by the constituent Lodges.

Ours began its existence in 1778—the first of all. Descent from a previously existing, temporary, ephemeral body subordinate to higher authority is simply ridiculous.

As to Motherhood, we are content to let those who will quarrel. Our Masons scattered over the great West and South and helped to sow Masonic seed all but everywhere. Our seniority as a Sovereign Grand Lodge is so indisputable that we see no sense in controversy.

We, too, could claim descent from the Grand Lodge at York through the "Grand Lodge of Ancients" in England and through that of Scotland. We could not claim that as a Grand Lodge, nor can Pennsylvania or Massachusetts.

English bodies are not in dispute, and those so-called bodies were English. Of American Grand Lodges ours is the senior. No Grand Lodge today recognizes any but Sovereign Grand Lodges, and no man can maintain that Provincial Lodges were ever Sovereign.

(Signed) Jos. W. EGGLESTON, P.G.M., Virginia.

EDITOR OF THE BUILDER:— In your August number Brother Eggleston, Past Grand Master of Virginia, says: "Our (i.e. Virginia's) seniority as a Sovereign Grand Lodge is no indisputable that we see no sense in controversy. Ours began its existence in 1778—the first of all."

Of course we cannot well reason with one who does not care to discuss a subject because he admits himself that he is right. Nevertheless, to correct any erroneous impressions which others might gain from his letter, may I call attention to the fact that Massachusetts Grand Lodge terminated its character as a Provincial Grand Lodge and organized as a Sovereign Grand Lodge on March 8th, 1777, since which day it has maintained a continuous existence as such. For proof of which see

Massachusetts Printed Proceedings, 1733-1792, page 259.

Massachusetts Printed Proceedings, 1870, page 27.

Massachusetts Printed Proceedings, 1877, pages 1, 6, 20, 24.

Virginia Printed Proceedings, 1778-1822, page VII of Introduction. Gould's History (American Edition), Vol. IV, page 348.

Virginia organized as a Sovereign Grand Lodge on October 13, 1778. The meetings of May and June were merely preliminary. For proof see

Virginia Printed Proceedings, 1778-1822, page 6.

Gould's History (American Edition), Vol. IV, page 382.

Mackey's History, Vol. V, page 1420.

Dove's History Grand Lodge of Virginia, page 64.

Massachusetts Printed Proceedings, 1877, page 27.

Arthur P. Hardy by his uncle, Worshipful John P. Hardy, Justice of the Superior Court.

December 30. The funeral of R.W. Thomas W. Davis, late Recording Grand Secretary.

December 30. Accompanied by R.W. Brother McPherson, Grand Master of Masons in Canada for the Province of Ontario, a Ladies' Night and public installation of Temple Lodge of East Boston.

January 4, 1915. A Ladies' Night given by Saint John's Lodge.

January 9. Engineers' Blue Room Club. An organization of about seven hundred engineers, all Brother Masons in good standing. A generous check to aid in the Masonic Home work was presented to me.

January 11. A fraternal visit to Prospect Lodge, of Roslindale.

January 18. A Ladies' Night given by The Massachusetts Lodge, of Boston.

January 21. A fraternal visit to Mount Tabor Lodge, of East Boston.

January 25. A Ladies' Night given by Germania Lodge, of Boston.

January 26. A fraternal visit to Delta Lodge, of Braintree.

January 28. A visit to Saint John's Lodge, No. 1, of New York City.

January 30. A Ladies' Night given by De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of Boston, of which the Wor-

shipful Grand Marshal, William M. Farrington, was Eminent Commander.

February 3. A reception to District Deputy Grand Master Right Worshipful Frank T. Taylor, given at the Masonic Apartments in South Boston.

February 4. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of Constituting Wayfarers Lodge at Swampscott.

February 5. The Annual Dinner of Winslow Lewis Lodge, of Boston, given at the Algonquin Club.

February 15. The Fiftieth Anniversary of Golden Fleece Lodge, of Lynn.

February 17. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of Constituting Federal Lodge of Chester.

February 18. The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lodge of Eleusis, of Boston.

February 27. The Meeting of the Past Masters' Association of the 20th and 21st Districts, held in Worcester, of which your Grand Master was elected an Honorary Member.

March 2. The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Tyrian Lodge of Gloucester.

March 3. A fraternal visit to Joseph Webb Lodge, of Boston.

March 6. A meeting of the Past Masters' Association of the 3rd District.

March 8. The Fiftieth Anniversary of Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Dorchester.

March 9. A regular meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts.

March 10. After the session of the Grand Lodge I attended a meeting of the District Deputy Grand Masters' Association at Young's Hotel and presided over its deliberations.

March 13. The Fiftieth Anniversary of Roswell Lee Lodge, of Springfield. The first Master of this Lodge, Worshipful Brother Ezekiel W. Clark, was present, attended all of the ceremonies, and for a short time presided in the Chair.

March 14. A continuance of the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Roswell Lee Lodge, of Springfield.

March 22. A fraternal visit to Alpha Lodge, of South Framingham.

March 23. A Ladies' Night given by Columbian Lodge, of Boston.

March 25. The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Anniversary of Philanthropic Lodge, of Marblehead.

March 26. The Fiftieth Anniversary of Saint James Lodge, of Mansfield.

March 29. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of Constituting Sagamore Lodge, of West Medford.

April 6. A fraternal visit to De Witt Clinton Lodge, of Sandwich.

April 7. A Ladies' Night given by Henry Price Lodge, of Charlestown.

April 8. A Ladies' Night given by Joseph Webb Lodge, of Boston. Prior thereto a fraternal visit to the Lodge of Saint Andrew, of Boston.

April 10. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of dedicating the apartments of Mount Holyoke Lodge, of South Hadley Falls.

April 18. A fraternal visit to Winthrop Lodge, of Winthrop. On this occasion I had the pleasure of presenting a Henry Price Medal to Brother Daniel Hollinger, who was made a Mason in Harmony Lodge, of Brookville, Indiana, in June, 1838. In this connection it is a pleasure to recall that Brother Hollinger became one hundred years of age on September 15, 1915, when I extended to him at his home in Winthrop the congratulations of the Fraternity.

April 19. The Fiftieth Anniversary of Mount Hollis Lodge, of Holliston.

April 21. A fraternal visit to Eliot Lodge, of Jamaica Plain.

April 26. A fraternal visit to Somerville Lodge, of Somerville.

- May 1. The funeral of Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Charles Carroll Hutchinson at Lowell.
 - May 4. A fraternal visit to Revere Lodge, of Boston.
- May 6. A fraternal visit to Dorchester Lodge, of Dorchester.
- May 7. A fraternal visit to Mount Olivet Lodge, of Cambridge.
- May 13. A fraternal visit to Narragansett Lodge, of Fall River.

May 17. A fraternal visit to Caleb Butler Lodge, of Ayer. On this occasion by the courtesy of Worshipful Master Philip R. Andrew, Master of the Lodge, Right Worshipful Albert A. Fillebrown, Past District Deputy Grand Master, occupied the Chair and conferred the Third Degree upon his son, Victor LeForrest Fillebrown. Past Master Reuben L. Fillebrown, uncle of the candidate, acted as Senior Warden, Past Master George O. Fillebrown, brother of the candidate, as Senior Deacon, Brother Albert P. Fillebrown, brother of the candidate, as Junior Deacon, Brother Walter W. Fillebrown, brother of the candidate, as Senior Steward, and Brother Wallace F. Bryant, cousin of the candidate, as Junior Steward.

May 22. An Exemplification held at Wareham under the auspices of R.W. John C. Makepeace, of the 31st Masonic District.

May 25. The Memorial Service held by Gate of the Temple Lodge in memory of Brother Orlando H. Davenport, whose generous bequests to Masonic charitable works are elsewhere written.

May 27. A fraternal visit to Shawmut Lodge, of Boston. May 28. A dinner given by Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master Charles G. Bird, of the 3rd Masonic District, to his Masters.

May 29. A fraternal visit to Pequossette Lodge, of Watertown, where I delivered a lecture as a part of the course conducted under the auspices of its Master.

June 4. An official visit to the Tyrian Lodge, of Gloucester.

- June 5. A fraternal visit to Artisan Lodge, of Winchendon.
- June 10. A visit to Lawrence Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Lawrence, as the special guest of Most Illustrious Grand Master, William H. L. Odell.
- June 12. The Fiftieth Anniversary of Lafayette Lodge, of Roxbury.
- June 14. A further observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Lafayette Lodge, of Roxbury.
- June 16. The One Hundred and Eighteenth Anniversary of Corinthian Lodge, of Concord.
- June 19. The Fiftieth Anniversary of Konohassett Lodge, of Cohasset.
- June 22. A fraternal visit to Joseph Warren Lodge, of Boston.
- June 24. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of laying the Corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Salem.
- September 29. A fraternal visit to Saint John's Lodge, of Boston, on the occasion of a visit to that Lodge by Saint John's Lodge, No. 1, of Providence, R.I., and by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Rhode Island, Reuben S. Bemis.
- October 5. A fraternal visit to Bethesda Lodge, of Brighton, on the occasion of the presentation of Life Members' medals to those members of the Lodge who had been such for thirty-five years or more.
- October 6. The Fiftieth Anniversary of Adelphi Lodge, of South Boston.

October 11. The Fiftieth Anniversary of Charles W. Moore Lodge, of Fitchburg.

October 18. A fraternal visit to Webster Lodge, of Webster.

October 19. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic apartments of Wollaston Lodge at Wollaston.

October 25. A fraternal visit to Monitor Lodge, of Waltham, where I presented Life Members' medals to a number of veteran members of the Lodge.

October 29. A fraternal visit to Quinsigamond Lodge, of Worcester.

November 8. A fraternal visit to Monitor Lodge, of Waltham, for the purpose of extending fraternal welcome and courtesy to M.W. Brother W. Scott Nay, Past Grand Master of Masons in Vermont, who was present for the purpose of witnessing the conferring of the Third Degree upon a relative of his by marriage.

November 10. A fraternal visit to Saint George Lodge, of Campello.

November 11. Installation of officers of the Lodge of St. Andrew, of Boston.

November 19. A fraternal visit to Charles River Lodge, of Medway.

November 22. A fraternal visit to Star in the East Lodge, of New Bedford, where for upwards of an hour and a half a question box was conducted by the Grand Master who replied to many questions asked by the Brethren con-

cerning matters of Masonic history, philosophy, jurisprudence, and business affairs.

November 30. The celebration of the Feast of Saint Andrew by the Lodge of Saint Andrew at Young's Hotel in Boston.

December 1. The Dinner of Joseph Webb Lodge, of Boston.

December 6. Your Grand Master was officially received by our R.W. Brother William H. L. Odell, in his capacity as Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts.

On many of these visits I have been attended by officers and members of the Grand Lodge and in all but one of them by our Grand Marshal, whose able and efficient services warrant the heartiest commendation and appreciation.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

February 4. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the town of Swampscott for the purpose of constituting Wayfarers Lodge.

February 17. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the town of Chester for the purpose of constituting Federal Lodge.

March 13. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the City of Springfield for the purpose of assisting in celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of Roswell Lee Lodge.

- March 29. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the City of Medford for the purpose of constituting Sagamore Lodge.
- April 10. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the town of South Hadley Falls for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Temple of Mount Holyoke Lodge.
- June 12. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Roxbury, in the city of Boston, for the purpose of assisting in the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Lafayette Lodge.
- June 24. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the city of Salem for the purpose of laying the Corner-stone of the Masonic Temple.
- July 17. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the town of Southampton for the purpose of laying the Corner-stone of the Methodist Church.
- October 19. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in that part of the city of Quincy known as Wollaston, for the purpose of dedicating the Masonic Temple of Wollaston Lodge.

SPECIAL WARRANTS AND RETURNS ON THE SAME.

January 7, 1915. To R.W. William O. Hunt, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Newton-ville, March 13, 1915.

January 13. To R.W. Harry E. Perkins, District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Haverhill, March 6, 1915.

January 20. To R.W. George B. Farrington, District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Salem, March 19, 1915.

January 21. To R.W. Charles G. Bird, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Chelsea, February 22, 1915.

January 23. To R.W. Paul S. Burns, District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Somerville, March 23, 1915.

January 28. To R.W. Charles B. Burleigh, District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Melrose, March 20, 1915.

February 1. To R.W. Dan J. Kimpton, District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirty-third Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Springfield, April 24, 1915.

March 16. To R.W. G. Harry Kaulbach, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Greenfield, April 19, 1915.

March 18. To R.W. James B. Paige, District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventeenth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Easthampton, April 19, 1915.

March 23. To R.W. Gurdon W. Gordon, District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighteenth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Springfield, May 8, 1915.

March 24. To R.W. William W. Ollendorff, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-second Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Blackstone, April 24, 1915.

March 24. To R.W. Benjamin W. Clements, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Lowell, May 15, 1915.

April 5. To R.W. John H. Schoonmaker, District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Ware, May 6, 1915.

April 5. To R.W. Gardner R. P. Barker, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-sixth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Quincy, May 21, 1915.

April 9. To R.W. Darius W. Gilbert, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-seventh Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Cohasset, May 29, 1915.

April 16. To R.W. John C. Makepeace, District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirty-first Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Wareham, May 22, 1915.

April 13. To R.W. Granville C. Fiske, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-third Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Framingham, May 8, 1915.

June 10. To R.W. G. Otis Adams, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District, to hold an Exemplification. Executed at Masonic Hall, Marlboro, October 12, 1915.

June 16. To R.W. William O. Hunt, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District, to heal Mr. Anthony E. Thacher. Executed within the Body of Saint Martin's Lodge, Chatham, July 5, 1915.

MEMBERSHIP.

The	number of af	filiat	ed	Mε	sor	18 .	Augı	ıst	31,	191	5, v	vas	70,254
The	number of af	filiat	ed	Mε	sor	18 .	Augı	ıst	31,	191	4, v	vas	67,901
	An increase	of .											2,353
The	number of in	itia	tes	fo	r tl	hе	year	en	din	g A	Lug	uşt	
	31, 1915, wa	s.											3,327
The	number of in	nitia	tes	fo	r tl	ne	year	en	din	g A	ug	ust	
	31, 1914, was			•	•			•	•				3,634
	A decrease o	f.											307

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

As has previously been reported to you, a new and thorough system of bookkeeping and accounting has been installed. The financial report will, therefore, be in a different form from those of preceding years. The only matter in it which seems particularly to call for explanation is the division of expenditures between the different departments.

Apportionment.

It immediately became necessary to apportion the various expenses of this building. There is a clear line of demarcation between the parts of the building used for business and those used for Masonic purposes.

Superintendent's Department.

The Superintendent's Department has nothing to do with the business apartments of the building. The employees of this department give their entire attention to caring for those parts of the building occupied by Masonic and not by business tenants. Therefore all (or 100%) of the expenditures for the Superintendent's Department have been charged to the Masonic apartments of the building.

Insurance on Personal Property in the Building.

One hundred per cent (100%) also of the insurance paid on the personal property belonging to the Grand Lodge and used in the operation of the building has been charged to Masonic apartments.

Localized Expenditures.

Architects' fees, alterations, and repairs have been charged where used.

Telephone.

The telephone has been charged two-thirds to the Grand Lodge, and one-third to the Board of Masonic Relief, each paying its own toll charges.

There remained to be considered the apportionment of the following, namely, (a) Engineer's Department (including coal, water, and removing ashes, (b) taxes, interest, and insurance on the building, and (c) insurance on the rent.

Insurance on Rents.

(c) The last is easily determined. Forty-five per cent (45%) of the total rents for the last few years have been received from Masonic apartments and fifty-five per cent (55%) from business apartments. This was therefore taken as the basis of the apportionment of insurance on rents.

Engineer's Department.

(a) The Engineer's Department is concerned with the heating and lighting of the building and the running of the elevators. Under the terms of our leases we furnish a certain amount of light to our business tenants without extra charge over the rent which they are paying. They pay for the balance. No better basis of apportionment of the expenses of the Engineer's Department can therefore be found, if we neglect the running of the elevators, than the

The cubic contents of the business apartments are as follows:

Basement									105,326	cu.	ft.
First floor									126,743	"	"
Second floor											
·									271,305	cu.	ft.
The cubic	con	tent	s	of	the	M	aso	nic			
apartmen	ts e	ıre						. :	1,018,472	. "	"
									1.289.777	C11.	ft.''

Since this report, two rooms upon the second floor (which never theretofore had been rented) have been taken over and are now used, one by the Grand Lodge itself for its Business and Supply Department and the other by its Board of Masonic Relief. Subtracting the cubic contents of these two rooms from the above figures given by the architect for business apartments and adding them to the contents of the rooms used by Masonic apartments we shall have the following result, viz.:

```
Cubic contents of Business apartments, 263,732 \text{ cu. ft.} = 20.449 \text{ per cent.} Cubic contents of Masonic apartments, \frac{1,026,045}{1,289,777} \text{ cu. ft.} = \frac{79.551}{100.000} \text{ per cent.} Use as 20% Business and 80% Masonic Apartments.
```

We have therefore apportioned the expenses of the Engineer's Department 20% to the business apartments, and 80% to the Masonic apartments, or one-fifth and four-fifths respectively. This is really too favorable to the Masonic apartments because the elevators are used almost exclusively for Masonic apartments, yet their operation has not been used as the basis of any apportionment thereto.

Taxes, Insurance, and Interest.

(b) Manifestly we can not base the apportionment of taxes, insurance on the building, and interest on the mortgage, according to the cubic contents of the building. Some contend that it should be proportioned according to the cost of the various parts of the building. This is reasonable. Others contend that it should be apportioned according to the rents received from the various parts of the building. This also is reasonable. Therefore why not strike a mean average? In consultation with your Board of Directors, we have been unable to arrive at any better basis than the mean average of the cost and the rent. This would seem to be eminently fair to everybody.

This is the architects' estimate in 1904 of the cost of the various parts of the building, viz.:

The cost of the business apartments is as follows:

Store basements . . . \$34,000.00

Stores first story . . . 48,000.00

Second story (offices) (omitting Sodality Hall) . . 42,000.00 \$124,000.00

Carried forward, \$124,000.00

•	Bro	ught forward,	\$124,000.00
The cost of the as follows:	Masonic	apartments is	
Sub-basement		. \$60,000.00	
Sodality Hall	on seco	nd	
story		. 3,000.00	
Third story .		. 50,000.00	
Fourth story		. 42,000.00	,
Fifth story .		. 50,000.00	
Sixth story .		42,000.00	
Seventh story		. 50,000.00	
Eighth story		. 41,000.00	
Ninth story .		. 44,000.00	382,000.00
,			\$506,000.00
Cost of Busin	ness apa	rt-	***************************************
ments		.\$124,000.00=	24.506 per cent
Cost of Maso	nic apa	rt-	
ments		. 382,000.00=	75.494 per cent
	•	\$506,000.00=	100.000 per cent
On the basis of to			t years the pro-

				100.000 per cent
Rent of Masonic apartments.	•	•	•	55.640 per cent
Rent of Business apartments	•	•	•	44.360 per cent

With these figures, we strike a mean average as follows:

Mean Average.

						Business.	Masonic.
Percentage	on	Cost .				24.506	75.494
4.6	"	Rent				44.360	55.640
,					2	2) 68.866	2)131.134
						34.433	65.567
			us	e as		35	65

Chart of Appointment.

Expenses of the building therefore are apportioned as

4.33		
follows:	Business Apartments.	Masonic Apartments.
Salary, Superintendent	•	100%
Salaries, Superintendent's Dept.		100%
Salary, Engineer	. 1-5	4-5
Salaries, Engineer's Dept	. 1-5	4-5
Repairs, Superintendent's Dept.	•	100%
Supplies, Superintendent's Dept.		100%
Cleaning, Superintendent's Dept.		100%
Repairs, Engineer's Dept	. 1-5	4-5
Supplies, Engineer's Dept	. 1-5	4-5
Coal	. 1-5	4-5
Taxes	. 35%	65%
Water	. 1-5	4-5
Removing Ashes	. 1-5	4-5
Interest on Mortgage	. 35%	65%
Insurance on Building	. 35%	65%
Insurance on Personal Property	•	100%

						Mason ts. Apartme	
Fire Alarm Service .				_	l-5	4-5	
. Ice		•		1	l-5	4-8	5
Architects' Fees				wł	ıere	used	
Alterations				6	•	"	
Insurance on Rent .		٠.		55	%	45%	,
With this explanation I					•	•	
Directors as follows:	P			op or	• •-		
2711001015 43 10115 115.				•			
REPORT OF THE	во	AR	D OF	r DI	RE	CTORS.	
BALANCE SHEE	T N	OVE	MBER	30,	191	5.	
	ASS	ETS.					
Cash			\$ 2	,760	12		
Accounts Receivable .		•	5	,508	95		
Accrued Rents Receivable	е.		5	,009	50		
Mileage Inventory			_	340			
Supplies Inventory	•	•	1	,964	49		
Land (at 1914 as-				•			
sessed value) .\$1,237,8	300	00					
Building (at 1914					~~		
assessed value) 262,2							
Portraits			9	,700	00		
Furniture, Fixtures, Li	bra	ry,					
etc				,227			
Prepaid Insurance	•	•	3	,816	67		
LI	ABII	ATD	es.				
Mortgage on Land and Bu	iildi	ng				199,000	
Accounts Payable						1,032	
Accrued Interest on Mort	gag	е.				995	03
Resources Decem-							
ber 8, 1914 .\$1,424,9	943	64					
Net Income to			•		•		
November 30,						•	
1915 6,5	355	67				1,431,299	31

\$1,632,327 23 \$1,632,327 23

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

DECEMBER 9, 1914 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

EXPENDITURES.

Administration Expenses	(Sche	dule	D)			\$12,291	57
Record Expenses	(Sche	dule	E)			2,713	17
Memorial Expenses	(Sche	dule	F)			739	45
Library Expenses	(Sche	dule	G)			690	89
Supplies	(Sche	dule	H)			1,356	62
Rent charged against Gr	and L	odge				5,000	00
Feast of St. John			\$1,3	42	41		
Less Sale of Tickets			1,2	00	00	142	41
Entertainment of Distin	guishe	d Vi	sitor	8	_	221	68
Subscription to Masonic	-				of		
the United States and	Canad	а.	٠.			328	48
Donation to Board of Ma	sonic F	Relief				3,000	00
Balance = Gain						6,355	67
						\$32,839	94
	INCOM	Œ.					
Gain on Business Apart	ments	(Sc	hedu	le 2	A)	\$19,865	69
Loss on Masonic Apartm					-	8,862	
Gain on Sale of Supplies	J	(Sc	hedu	ıle	C)	1,436	81
Dues and Initiation Fees	from	Lodg	ges			20,115	00
Charter Fees						100	00
Dispensation Fees .			•			75	00
Interest on Deposits .					`.	110	37
						\$32,839	94

SCHEDULE A.

BUILDING ACCOUNT — BUSINESS APARTMENTS.

DECEMBER 9, 1914 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

INCOME.

Rents		• •			•	\$34,000 00 171 19 1,818 12				
		EXP	ENSE	S.						
Engineer's Department:										
Salaries	. \$	31,369	80							
Repairs		306	12							
Supplies . · .	•	119	89	\$1,795	81					
General Repairs .				284	01					
Alterations				105	45					
Architects' Fees .				27	15					
Water				118	56					
Interest on Mortga	ge			2,788	83					
Removing Ashes .				47	25					
Insurance on Build	ding			34 8	59					
" Rent	s.			51	77					
Coal				827	96					
Ice . `				12	24					
Taxes				9,702	00					
Fire Alarm				14	00					
${\bf Balance} = {\bf Gain} \ \ .$		•	•	19,865	69					
	•			\$35,989	31	\$35,989 31				

SCHEDULE B.

BUILDING ACCOUNT - MASONIC APARTMENTS.

DECEMBER 9, 1914 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

· INCOME.

Rents—Sundry Masonic Bodies .		\$31,663 03
Rent—Grand Lodge		5,000 00
Electric Lighting		19 24
Mectile ingitting		13 24
EXPENSES.		
Superintendent's Department:		
Salaries \$5,865 80		
Repairs 2,476 95		
Supplies 537 18		
Cleaning 1,013 94	\$9,893 87	
Engineer's Department:		
Salaries \$5,479 20		
Repairs 704 11		
Supplies 591 99	6,775 30	
General Repairs	348 80	
Alterations	195 85	
Architects' Fees	104 46	
Water	474 24	
Interest on Mortgage	5,179 20	
Removing Ashes	162 75	
Insurance on Building	647 44	
" Personal Property	286 23	
" Rents	42 28	
Coal	3,311 82	
Ice	48 96	
Taxes	18,018 00	
Fire Alarm	56 00	
Balance = Loss		8,862 93
	\$45,545 20	\$45,545 20

SCHEDULE C.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 9, 1914 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

•	Purcha	Inver	tory	. Us	ed.	Sales.		
Lambskins .	\$566	66	\$2	50	\$564	16	\$674	00
Burial Ser-			-		·		•	
vices	. 20	24	7	36	12	88,	22	50
Dimit Blanks	19	91	13	10		81	14	60
Miscellaneous								
Blanks	50	00	29	61	20	39	24	34
Lodge Regis-								
ters	117	25	96	25	21	00	7	50
Henry Price								
Medals	606	00	600	00	6	00	9	00
Visitors' Reg-								
isters	96	00	29	75	66	25	87	50
Traveling								
Cards	659	70	173	29	486	41	1,506	50
Trestle Boards	532	79	424	56	108	23	383	00
Members' List								
and By-laws								
Book	155	04	155	04				
	\$2,823	59	\$1,531	46	\$1,292	13	\$2,728	94
Balance =					•			
Gain					1,436	81		
					\$2,728	94	\$2,728	94
						-		

SCHEDULE D.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

DECEMBER 9, 1914 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

Salaries:		
Grand Secretary \$3,152 74		
Grand Treasurer 500 00		
Stenographer 1,291 66	\$4 ,944	40
Grand Secretary's Office:		
Clerical Services \$1,802 25		
Postage 388 03		
Parcel Post and Express 79 03		
Stationery 200 23		
Sundry Expenses 161 60	2,631	14
Accounting and Supply Department:		
Clerical Services \$340 00		
Sundry Office Expenses 262 20		
Parcel Post and Express 313 59		
Printing and Stationery 110 00		
Sundry Expenses 210 02	1,235	81
D.D. Grand Masters' Meetings .	226	42
D.D. Grand Masters' Expenses .	18	25
Grand Lodge Officers' Expenses	530	01
Grand Lecturer's Expenses	461	11
Regalia and Repairs	1,222	68
Music	55	00
Telephone and Telegrams \$306 40		
Less amounts collected 114 32	192	08
Printing	562	36
Writing Initiate Certificates .	212	31
	\$12,291	57

SCHEDULE E.

RECORD EXPENSES.

Printing Less					\$2,6	02	72		
Pro	ceedi	ngs			;	37	50	\$2,565	22
Copying								86	90
Research								53	05
Sundries	з.							8	00
								\$2,713	17

SCHEDULE F.

MEMORIAL EXPENSES.

DECEMBER 9, 1914 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

Portraits									\$304	00
Flowers									47	00
Insurance	on	Po	rtra	its				•	51	40
Printing								•	72	05
Sundries									265	00
									\$739	45

SCHEDULE G.

KY.	CXP	ENS	ES.				
						\$161 05	ó
	•					87 96	j
						27	1
	•					143 78	3
		• •			•	297 83	ţ
						\$690 89)
	•			· · · · ·		EXPENSES.	\$161 05 87 96 27 143 78 297 83

SCHEDULE H.

SUPPLIES.

Charters, Commissions an		_	atio	ons	•	•	\$321	47
Insurance on Engraved	Plate	Э.		•			28	2 0
Master Masons' Diploma	8.						897	75
Past Masters' Diplomas .							60	20
Sundries							49	00
							\$1,356	62
Supplies Invent			VEM	4 BER	3	0, 19		46
Supplies to be sold (Sche			VEM	iber •		0, 19	\$1,531	46
	dule		VEM	•	•	0, 19 25		46
Supplies to be sold (Sche Supplies to be used:	dule nas		VEM	\$2	44	•		46
Supplies to be sold (Sche Supplies to be used: Master Masons' Diplon	dule nas s .		VEM	\$2	44 15 _.	25		46
Supplies to be sold (Sche Supplies to be used: Master Masons' Diplom Past Masters' Diploma	dule nas s .	C)	VEM	\$2	44 15 98	25 00		

REVISED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 8, 1914.

		AS	SET	S.		
Cash					3,339	36
Accounts Receivable	е.				2,001	48
Accrued Rents Rece	eivab	le			5,512	21
Mileage Inventory				,	600	00
Supplies Inventory					1,562	39
Land (at 1914 As-					•	
sessed Value) .\$	1,23	7,80	0 00)		
Building (at 1914						
Assessed Value)	263	2,20	0 00	1,50	0,000	00
- Carried	foru	pard	<u>. </u>	\$1.51	3.015	44

Brought for	ward,	\$	1,513,015	44	
Portraits			•	00	
etc		•	102,887		
	LIABIL				
Mortgage on Land and	Buildi	ng			\$199,000

protrage	OÜ.	Lai	ıu e	ши	Du	mui	пR	. 9199,000	w
Accounts	Pay	ab	le				•	1,199	44
Accrued I	nte	rest	on	M	orte	gage		1,035	00
Resources								1,424,943	64
							\$1.626.178	08 \$1.626.178	08

INITIATES' FUND.

Not included in the above schedules is the sum of \$16,635 which the Grand Treasurer has received for the Masonic Home Fund from Initiates. This (with interest of \$15.35) has been paid to the Board of Masonic Relief and by that Board to the Masonic Education and Charity Trust.

INSURANCE.

The insurance on the Temple and its contents is as follows:

On the building Contents (except Portraits) Portraits	\$402,000 57,000 9,700	
Total on Masonic Temple and contents		\$468,700
Insurance on Samuel Crocker Lawrence Library at Med-		
ford	20,000	•
house	5,000	25,000
		\$493,700

COMPARISONS.

Comparisons can not be made as heretofore because, among other reasons, entire new classifications have been made. Moreover, all supplies, prior to this year, have been sold by the Recording Grand Secretary who has bought what he pleased with the proceeds and no account of them has ever been rendered to the Grand Lodge. This year every cent received has been paid to the Grand Treasurer, through whom all expenditures have been made, and they are shown in the report rendered. A few comparisons follow:

Rents, 1915, from Mason	nic	Bo	dies	(othe	er	•	
than Grand Lodge)							\$31,682	27
Rents, 1915, from Busin	ess	ten	ants	1	•		35,989	31
							\$67,671	5 8
Last year the amount was	3.				•	•	\$66,634	54
An increase of	•		•				\$1,037	04
Taxes for 1915							\$27,720	00
Taxes for 1914		•				•	26,316	70
An increase of		•	•		•		\$1,403	30
Dues from Lodges, 1915							\$20,220	00
Dues from Lodges, 1914		•					20,800	00
A decrease of		•	•		•		\$580	00
Traveling Expenses, Dist	ric	t De	put	ies,	191	15	\$18	25
Traveling Expenses, Dist	ric	t D	eput	ies,	191	14	327	33
A decrease of							\$309	08
							-	

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

It has been the custom in the past to submit a list of those District Deputy Grand Masters who have not presented any bill for expenses. While reading my address last year I became convinced that this creates invidious distinction and comparison and determined to depart from the custom. Local conditions are such that in some Districts the Deputies have practically no expenses while in others their traveling expenses must necessarily be somewhat large. It is also true that some Deputies are men of independent means, while we ought not to permit some others to spend of their smaller resources for the execution of official duty for this Grand Lodge. There are thirty-two out of thirty-three Deputies this year who have not presented any bills for expenses. They have your thanks and mine and our hearty appreciation, but they have paid their bills out of their own pockets, not that their names might here be read but because of their love for the Fraternity and of their willingness to be helpful. I shall omit giving a list of the names and hope that this custom once departed from will not be returned to again.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

I invite your attention to the following table showing the extraordinary change in assessment and taxation of the land upon which this building is situated, and the tremendous increase in the amount which we have had to pay from year to year as taxes.

	Valuation of	Valuation of	Total	
Year.	Land.	Building.	Valuation.	Total Tax.
1898	\$5 58 ,000		\$558,000	\$ 7,788. 7 8
1899	558,000	\$200,000	758,000	9,929.80
1900	609,000	341,000	9 50,000	13,981.16
1901	609,000	341,000	950,000	14,155.00
1902	659,000	341,000	1,000,000	14,800.00
190 3	710,000	340,000	1,050,000	15,540.00
1904	760,000	340,000	1,100,000	16,720.00
1905	811,700	338,300	1,150,000	18,400.00
1906	862,400	337,600	1,200,000	19,080.00
1907	900,100	335,900	1,236,000	19,652.00
190 8	933,400	331,600	1,265,000	22,236.60
1909	963,900	328,100	1,292,000	21,431.80
1910	1,014,600	325,400	1,340,000	21,976.00
1911	1,065,300	319,700	1,385,000	22,794.07
1912 ·	1,116,000	299,000	1,415,000	23,206.00
1913	1,136,000	299,000	1,435,000	24,682.00
1914	1,237,800	262,200	1,500,000	26,316.70
1915	1,278,400	261,600	1,540,000	27,720.00

March 24, 1859, when we bought this site, the land and the Winthrop House then on it were assessed for \$160,000, although we paid but \$106,500 for the whole property. The next year the assessment was \$146,000.

REDUCTION OF THE MORTGAGE.

The Treasurer's report of last year, as submitted by the Board of Directors, included the payment on the mortgage principal made on December 8th, the day before the Grand Lodge meeting. It is impossible, however, to close the books so late and still present proper and illuminating

schedules. We have therefore decided to close our books with the end of business on November 30th, making our fiscal year run from December 1st to November 30th inclusive.

The decrease in our revenues and the increase in expenses, many of which were special and extraordinary, rendered impossible the payment of anything upon the principal of the mortgage prior to the closing of the books. Yesterday we paid Four Thousand Dollars on the principal which does not show in the account, thus decreasing the mortgage to \$195,000, which is the total indebtedness on the Temple. The original debt in 1899 was \$467,262.15, a decrease in sixteen years of \$272,262.15.

There is a radical difference of opinion between zealous members of the Grand Lodge as to the question of reduction of the mortgage. Some of our most earnest and loyal Brethren believe that everything else should be subordinated to paying off this debt. Others equally conscientious and earnest believe that while we should neither be wasteful nor extravagant but should be conservative in all of our expenditures, yet even the payment of the Temple debt must give way, to some extent, to the philosophical, fraternal, and charitable development of our present day institution. The man who has a mortgage upon his home still provides physical, mental, and moral food for his family. In keeping with his income and his needs he provides sustenance for himself and those dependent upon him. He educates his children, he contributes to the worship of God, he extends some charity

to those less fortunate than himself, he lays a wreath now and then upon the graves of his loved ones, and even the very prudent man then feels justified in spending something for the entertainment of himself and family and for the brightening of their lives. We have not only obligations to the future but we have obligations to the present. We should remember that there are those to follow us whom we should leave a little better off than we are ourselves, yet that is not our sole duty. The development of our social, charitable, fraternal, and religious life will give our successors a far greater legacy of successful accomplishment and is a far greater achievement than the mere saving of dollars and cents. I believe that the generations to come who are to share in the benefits should also share in the burdens, provided we of the present find ourselves unable to lift the whole burden without material sacrifice of those higher ideals for which, and not for the accumulation of wealth, our Fraternity is primarily valuable to ourselves, to our successors, and to the world at large. I am equally opposed to extravagance in the present. We must be reasonably prudent and economical. We must never lose sight of our mortgage debt and of the necessity of clearing it away, but we must notwithstanding, never forget that we are not a bank, nor a commercial institution, but a Fraternity. We must never neglect our mission, though it may mean the spending of some dollars. The greatest legacy we can leave to the officers and members of our Fraternity in future days is a testament which shall insure to them the respect and reverence of the community, charitable accomplishments worthy of our great membership, and fraternal and reverential achievements in line with the sublime teachings of the magnificent Ritual left to us by our predecessors. I sincerely hope, and expect, that we shall be able to pay off more of the principal of our mortgage next year than we have this, but I have no apologies to make for the expenditures which have been made for matters which have arisen during the past year.

Again, we should remember that if assessment is any criterion whatever as to value, then the property is yearly increasing in value to an amount many times in excess of interest charges.

MASONIC EDUCATION AND CHARITY TRUST.

The Masonic Education and Charity Trust present herewith the full report of the condition and statement of the funds entrusted to them. It consists of fifty-four large pages of closely typewritten manuscript, and its reading will be dispensed with if there is no objection. Moreover, the detail of this report is not of general interest, and I shall direct that it be not printed unless request be made therefor. It, however, will be filed with the records of the Board of Directors for its meeting of December 7, 1915, where it is available for examination by any member of the Grand Lodge who cares to see it. The Clerk of the Board of Directors certifies that the Board have caused a certified public accountant, R.W. Herbert F. French, to audit the accounts of this Trust, who reports that he has audited the same, has found the proper securities with coupons attached

on hand, and satisfactory vouchers on file for all Principal and Income Receipts and Expenditures. The Summary of the Funds is as follows:

MASONIC EDUCATION AND CHARITY TRUST.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS.

	Amount of Fu		
	Nov. 30, 191		
Grand Charity Fund	\$189,560 (00 \$2,656	88
Masonic Home Fund	165,404 8	55 18 ,005	00
Grand Royal Arch			
Chapter Fund (2,105 4	4 250	00
Pentucket Royal Arch	2,100	200	00
Chapter Fund			
Grand Council R. &. S. Masters	•		
Fund	500 (00	
Knights Templars Fund	530 ()1	
Winslow Lewis Lodge Fund .	1,500 (00 500	00
Warren F. Hall Fund	6,201 7	2,201	72
Edward F. Smith Fund	2,000 (00	
Masonic Residents Fund	317 3	19	
Frank W. Cummings Fund	400 (00	
Charles A. Boynton Fund	1,000 (00 1,000	00
Franklin S. Pratt Fund	25,353 1	15	
Mount Hope Lodge Fund	1,170	15	
John H. Collamore Fund	47,193	4 1,855	68
William H. Williams Fund	183,599	7,926	93
Daniel Austin Fund	158 3	32 6	14
Anthony S. Jones Fund	231 3	84 8	96
Charles Levi Woodbury Fund .	164 7	71 6	38
Sigourney Fund	6,000 (00	
Lodge of St. Andrew Fund	14,000 (00 1,000	00
Otis E. Weld Fund	20,000 (00	
Samuel Crocker Lawrence Fund	50,300 5	50,300	50
	\$717,690 1	\$85,718	19

The net income of the funds has been:	
Grand Charity Fund	65
Masonic Home Fund 5,721	47
Grand Royal Arch Chapter Fund, including	
Pentucket Royal Arch Chapter Fund 77	04
Grand Council Royal and Select Masters Fund 20	20
Knights Templars Fund	75
Winslow Lewis Lodge Fund 50	00
Warren F. Hall Fund 201	61
Edward F. Smith Fund 84	04
Masonic Residents Fund	62
Frank W. Cummings Fund 16	16
Charles A. Boynton Fund 8	44
Franklin S. Pratt Fund 1,045	6 8
Mt. Hope Lodge Fund 41	86
John H. Collamore Fund 1,855	68
William H. Williams Fund 7,926	93
Daniel Austin Fund 6	14
Anthony S. Jones Fund 8	96
Charles Levi Woodbury Fund 6	38
Sigourney Fund	36
Lodge of St. Andrew Fund 835	90
Otis E. Weld Fund	81
Samuel Crocker Lawrence Fund 901	51
\$27,880	19

Of this \$12,761.47 has been added to the principal, \$13,-401.45 has been paid to the Board of Masonic Relief, and the balance, \$1,717.27, is the income of the Sigourney and Lodge of St. Andrew Funds, which, under the terms of the Grand Constitutions, is expended under the sole direction

of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust, and the income of the Samuel Crocker Lawrence Fund.

Accretions to these during the year are as follows:

Daniel Austin Fund. \$6.14 income added to the principal.

Charles A. Boynton Fund. April 2, 1915, received from Charles A. Boynton Estate, \$1,000.

John H. Collamore Fund. \$1,855.68 income added to principal.

Grand Charity Fund. \$2,656.88 added to the principal.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter Fund. March 24, 1915, received from Charles H. Ramsay, Treasurer, Board of Masonic Relief, \$250.

Warren F. Hall Fund:

cipal.

Samuel Crocker Lawrence Fund. January 7, 1915, received from Samuel Crocker Lawrence Estate securities to the par value of \$50,000. \$300.50 income added to principal.

Lodge of St. Andrew Fund. November 19, 1915, received from the Treasurer of the Lodge of St. Andrew, \$1,000.

Masonic Home Fund:
Jan. 19, 1915, received from Charles H. Ramsay,
Treasurer, Board of Masonic
Relief \$105 00
" 27, " received from Charles H. Ramsay,
Treasurer, Board of Masonic
Relief 100 00
May 3, " received from Charles H. Ramsay,
Treasurer, Board of Masonic
Relief 165 00
Oct. 14, "received from Charles H. Ramsay,
Treasurer, Board of Masonic
Relief 1,000 00
Nov. 30, " received from Charles H. Ramsay,
Treasurer, Board of Masonic
Relief 16,635 00
William H. Williams Fund. \$7,926.93 income added to
principal.
Winslow Lewis Lodge Fund. September 4, 1915, re-
ceived on account of Winslow Lewis Lodge, \$500.
- • •
Charles Levi Woodbury Fund. \$6.38 added to prin-
cipal.
RAINY DAY FUND.
Up to 1.45 P.M. December 7, 1915.
1914
¹ 216 Lodges out of 249 have contributed .\$10,945 60 87%
29 Chapters out of 82 have contributed 1,051 00 35%
5 Councils out of 31 have contributed . 210 00 16%
11 Scottish Rite Bodies have contributed 2,175 00 52%
7 Commanderies out of 41 have con-
tributed 350 00 10 Individuals have contributed 161 10
10 Individuals have contributed 161 10
Interest on Deposits \$87 80 '' 'Investment 516 07 603 87
Total Receipts for 1914

¹ One Lodge has paid five years' appropriation.

1915

¹184	Lodges out of 249 have contributed \$8,711	30	74%
	Chapters out of 82 have contributed 1,200		41%
	- ·	00	13%
8	Commanderies out of 41 have con-		•
	tributed 285	00	19%
1	Scottish Rite Body has contributed . 25	00	5%
13	Individuals 103	3 00	
	\$10,424	1 67	
To	tal Receipts, 1914 \$15,496 57 .		
•	" " 1915 10,424 67		
	\$25,921 24		

The fund was begun in March, 1913. The second year's collections therefore will close with the next Quarterly Communication when the list of contributors will be presented.

OUR CHARITABLE WORK.

The development of our dispensation of charity, for which the foundation has been so magnificently laid by our predecessors in office, has reached a fruition of accomplishment of which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has reason to be proud. All particular Lodges have always generously responded to appeals for aid, but until within very recent years the Grand Lodge itself has been accumulating and not expending. Disastrous fires, calls for large expenditures due to the growth of the institution, and various other causes, have kept the Grand Lodge itself from entering actively into charitable work during many years, while

¹ Includes ten "hat" collections.

those entrusted with the management of your finances have had to retrench on every side with an eye to the future. The dawn of that brighter future day towards which they looked and the foundations of which they so skillfully laid is within our view.

Upon the early records of the Grand Lodge every page bears evidence of charitable distribution, but this disappears with the days of the Anti-Masonic excitement and disasters of various kinds which rendered us financially impotent and made us struggle to keep even that which we had. The brighter days have come. Ten years ago, for instance, the Grand Lodge itself did not expend a cent for charity. Almost immediately thereafter the collection of the necessary funds for the opening of a home was begun. Five years ago, however, the Grand Lodge did not actually expend more than five hundred and fifty dollars for charity. and that was through the Masonic Education and Charity Trust. In the year 1915 there was expended in the direct charitable work of the Grand Lodge, through the Masonic Education and Charity Trust \$725, and through the Board of Masonic Relief \$22,738.70, or a total of \$23,463.70 every penny of which has been dispensed wisely, prudently, and well. Proud we are of those who have laid the foundation. that we might reap the benefit of their labors. Justifiably proud also we may well be of this magnificent achievement, not only as to the amount of the expenditure, but even more in the results which have been attained.

Not all of this money has been expended for the maintenance of the Home. I invite your attention to the report of the Board of Masonic Relief, which will be rendered later today, by which you will see that several thousand dollars have been expended in other general charities, and we have visions of even far greater opportunities of doing good in the days which are soon to come. But three thousand dollars of this has been taken from our ordinary revenues. All the rest has been obtained from the voluntary contributions of the Brethren and the income therefrom.

Nor have the particular Lodges been idle. Many expenditures have been made by them. Some are unofficial and not subject of record but those reported upon the returns aggregate \$37,362.09. This means a total recorded expenditure for Massachusetts Blue Lodge Masonic charity the past year of \$60,825.79. Is not this indeed an essential part of our mission?

"Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?"

May we not now take to ourselves a part of the words of Isaiah the Prophet in declaring the promises of God?

"Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily: and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rearward.

"Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am, . . . If thou draw

out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noonday.

"And the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones: and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not.

"And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in."

GIFT FROM LODGE OF SAINT ANDREW.

In 1895 the Lodge of Saint Andrew began a fund and every year has seen a generous contribution to swell its amount.

On November 16, 1915, I received a check for \$1,000.00 from the hand of Worshipful Brother Wellington Wells to be added to this fund, making a principal now of \$14,000.00.

I immediately transmitted the check to the Treasurer of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust and sent a letter of thanks and appreciation to the Lodge of Saint Andrew.

WILLIAM H. GETCHELL WILL.

Brother William H. Getchell, of Boston, died August 12, 1910, leaving a will dated March 10, 1910, probated in Suffolk County on October 6, 1910. He creates a trust in his entire estate for the benefit of his wife and son, and

upon their death distribution is to be made according to the following paragraph:

- "Third, Upon the death of both my wife and my son the said trust shall cease and my said trustees shall pay from and distribute the principal of the trust fund remaining as follows:
- (a) To my wife's sister, Ellen C. Gammage of Harvard, Massachusetts the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000).
- (b) To the Master, Warden, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts for the support and maintenance of a Masonic Home the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000). Although not a condition of this bequest it is my hope and wish that all sums received by the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts from my estate under the terms of this will may be kept as a separate fund the income only thereof to be applied toward the support and maintenance of the home.
- (c) All the remainder of said trust property, not otherwise disposed of in this will I give, share and share alike to the Boston Young Men's Christian Union situated on Boylston Street in said Boston, to the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital situated on East Concord Street in said Boston, to the Home for Aged Men situated on Springfield Street, in said Boston, to the Home for Aged Couples, situated on Walnut Street, in said Boston, and to the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts for the support and maintenance of a Masonic Home."

The Trustees' inventory of March 7, 1914, showed real estate \$4,250.00, and personal property \$45,690.70. Nothing has yet been received under this will.

CHARLES J. BOYNTON FUND.

Brother Charles J. Boynton, of Everett, died February 26, 1914, leaving a will dated February 2, 1914, probated in Middlesex County on April 1, 1914. The tenth clause of his will reads as follows:

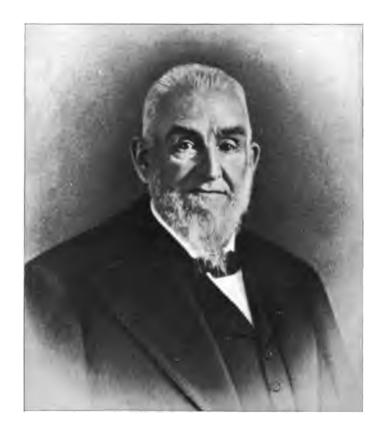
"I give and bequeath to the trustees of the Masonic Home at Charlton, Massachusetts, the sum of one thousand (1000) dollars upon the following trust, to wit: That they shall securely invest and reinvest said sum of one thousand (1000) dollars and turn over the income thereof annually for the benefit of said home."

This one thousand dollars was paid to me as President of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust, on March 31, 1915, and forwarded by me to M.W. Edwin B. Holmes, Treasurer of the Trust, on April 1, 1915.

ORLANDO H. DAVENPORT WILL.

Brother Orlando H. Davenport, late of Boston, died on January 11, 1915, leaving a will and two codicils, dated June 11, 1901, June 21, 1909, and November 5, 1912, respectively. They were probated in Suffolk County on January 28, 1915. After certain specific bequests and devises he leaves his entire estate in trust for the benefit of his widow, Sarah A. Davenport, for life. The tenth clause of his will provided for the disposition of the remainder, but that clause has been abrogated by the second codicil, in which alone we are interested and which contains language as follows:

"Whereas, in the tenth clause of my said will I directed my executor and trustee to divide my residuary estate, upon the death of my wife, Sarah A. Davenport, into four parts and to transfer and convey the same unto the legatees therein named upon the terms and limitations and for the purposes in said will and first codicil set forth, I now direct that such division be made into five parts instead of four, and that one fifth part thereof be conveyed and transferred unto each of the four legatees named in said tenth clause of my said will, viz.:—the Trustees of the Permanent Fund of the Gate of the Temple Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society in Newton, the Trustees of St. Michael's Episcopal Church Society in Marblehead, and the



Oyle Davenport

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Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—upon the trusts, terms and conditions set forth in said will and first codicil as to said several legatees. It is my will that if any of said legatees or the beneficiaries of said legaces shall be found incapable or disqualified to take the whole of any such legacy, that it shall receive so much thereof as it may be found competent to receive or hold. All the remainder of my residuary estate, being the remaining fifth part together with any part or all or any of said four-fifths the gift of which may for any reason fail, I give, devise and bequeath unto the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts for the support and maintenance of the Masonic Home. It is my intention, formed many years ago and still adhered to, that no part of my residuary estate shall pass as intestate property, but that the same after the death of my said wife, shall be devoted to charitable and religious purposes.''

The estate was inventoried by the Executor March 4, 1915, at \$490,915.69.

Nothing has yet been received under this will.

HENRY A. BELCHER WILL.

R.W. Henry A. Belcher, late of Randolph, died January 20, 1915, leaving a will dated May 1, 1911, and a codicil dated November 16, 1911, probated in Norfolk County on March 17, 1915. After certain specific bequests he leaves all the rest, residue, and remainder of his estate, to his widow, Hannah B. Belcher, with the right to use and appropriate to herself the income thereof, or any part or the whole of the principal, if she desires. The eighth clause of his will reads as follows:

"Whatever may remain of said residue and remainder upon the decease of my wife, if anything, I give and dispose of in the following manner: One-fourth thereof to such of those of the next-of-kin of my wife, as she by her last will may designate and approve, and in

default of any such will, then to such of her next-of-kin as would be entitled thereto under the laws of descent and distribution of said Commonwealth.

From the remaining three-fourths thereof, I give to my nephew, Harry E. Cottle, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars—to the Church of the Unity located at said Randolph the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, but in trust nevertheless for the purpose of safely investing the same and appropriating the income thereof for the general expenses of said church-to the Masonic Education and Charity Trust located at Boston in said Commonwealth, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be called the Henry A. Belcher Fund, but in trust nevertheless for the purpose of safely investing the same and paying the income thereof to the Masonic Home located at Charlton in said Commonwealth-to the Norfolk Union Lodge (Masonic) located at said Randolph, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars but in trust nevertheless for the purpose of safely investing the same and appropriating the income thereof for charity purposes. If there is any remainder of said three-fourths not hereby disposed of, then I give the same to such persons or for such uses and purposes as my wife by her last will may direct."

Nothing has yet been received under this will.

CHARLES E. BOLLES WILL.

Brother Charles E. Bolles, late of New Bedford, died on May 9, 1915, leaving a will dated May 7, 1915, probated in Bristol County on June 5, 1915. He leaves numerous personal and public bequests, among which is a gift of Five Hundred Dollars to his own Brother, William E. Bolles, of New Bedford. The residuary clause of his will reads as follows:

"18th. All the rest and residue of my estate, whether real or personal, and wherever situated, I give, devise and bequeath to the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be applied to the maintenance of a home for Masons, their dependents, their widows and orphans."

About Twenty Thousand Dollars will pass under this residuary clause, and will be shortly payable. Meanwhile the Five Hundred Dollars left to William E. Bolles has been expended, leaving him utterly destitute. Brother Charles E. Bolles was seventy-nine years of age when he died. brother, William E. Bolles, who survives him, is eighty-nine years of age. The latter is a feeble, broken down, helpless, old man, and the testator (who was a physician) had reason to believe, and did believe, that he, being the younger and in much better health, would survive his older brother, and that moreover his older brother could not possibly live more than a few months at the outside. But even the best of physicians can not always prophesy with accuracy, and a situation has now arisen, which the testator himself would not knowingly permit, of leaving his only blood relative sick and destitute with the residue of the estate passing to the charitable relief of strangers.

We have no moral right to take this money and leave William E. Bolles to starve or to go to the poorhouse. I should recommend refusing to accept this legacy unless something can be done for this helpless old man in his present pitiable condition. I therefore advised the executor of Brother Bolles' will that if any claim were made against the estate by the surviving brother I should recommend a compromise of the claim to the extent of furnishing sufficient funds so that William E. Bolles shall have proper care and support in that comfort to which he has been accustomed, so long as he may live. That such an arrangement might be carried out, I referred the executor to a committee

for whom Most Worshipful Charles T. Gallagher will later make a recommendation which has my entire endorsement.

GEORGE E. FENN WILL.

Worshipful Brother George E. Fenn, of Melrose, died May 28, 1915, leaving a will dated June 8, 1905, and codicils dated May 7, 1913, and February 13, 1915, probated in Middlesex County on June 28, 1915. After certain specific legacies, he establishes a Trust Fund. The following clause is operative after the death of the beneficiary, viz.:

"First, I give and bequeath to the Masonic Educational and Charity Trust, a corporation duly established by law, the sum of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000) to be known as the George E. Fenn Charity Fund. The income of said fund shall be used for charity of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts at the discretion of said corporation."

Nothing has yet been received under this will.

ISAAC H. EDDY WILL.

Brother Isaac H. Eddy, of Boston, died August 30, 1915, leaving a will dated November 22, 1911, and a codicil dated October 17, 1913, probated in Suffolk County on October 7, 1915. After certain specific legacies he leaves a trust for the benefit of his wife during her life, after which the following clause becomes operative, viz.:

"Eighth. To the proper officers, committee, trustees, or whoever of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts may be authorized to receive it, I give the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) for the benefit of the Masonic Home at Charlton in this state."

Nothing has yet been received under this will.



GRAND MASTER'S REGALIA, GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER.

Under the Charter granted us by the Commonwealth the Grand Lodge is entitled to hold real estate to the value of \$2,000,000, and personal property to the amount of \$200,000. Owing to the tremendous increase in valuation of our real estate, now set at \$1,540,000, and the real estate owned by the Grand Lodge and occupied for the Masonic Home, we are rapidly approaching the figures named for real estate, and if our Curiosities of the Craft are valued as they would be by a library or museum we already have more personal property than we are authorized to hold. I recommend that the Grand Master be given authority to petition the Legislature to increase the amount of real estate we are authorized to hold to \$5,000,000, and the amount of personal property we are authorized to hold to \$1,000,000.

In view of the amount of funds in the Masonic Education and Charity Trust, I also recommend that the Grand Master be authorized to petition the Legislature to increase the amount of funds which the Trust is entitled to hold to \$5,000,000.

REGALIA.

Acting in accordance with the vote of the Grand Lodge of December 9, 1914 (1914 Mass. 353, 364) constitutional regalia has been obtained for the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master. That of the Grand Master was made by the firm which in London has manufactured regalia for the Grand Lodge of England for more than a century. No one could be found in this country who could manufacture it

properly. Using that regalia and pictures from abroad as patterns, it has been found possible to manufacture the remainder of the regalia in this country, and that will gradually be done.

(A statement made by the Recording Grand Secretary on December 14, 1881, with regard to regalia [1881 Mass. 224] is incorrect so far as it intimates that the regalia of the elected officers was in strict conformity with the requirements of the Constitution. The then Secretary, usually very accurate, was apparently in this instance over-appreciative of the gift which had been made to the Grand Lodge.)

PROCEEDINGS OF 1914.

It may interest you to know that Masonic Reviewers all over the world have been cordial in their commendation of our volume of printed Proceedings for 1914. For instance, Past Grand Master Block of Iowa devotes sixteen printed pages to Massachusetts saying:

"This volume of Proceedings is so full of the very best things that transpire in the Masonic world that we propose to give it much more space in our review than is ordinarily awarded to one state." (1915 Iowa Correspondence Report 129.)

And Past Provincial Grand Master Brigham of New Zealand says:

"The volume which chronicles the transactions of this jurisdiction is the largest which has so far reached our table. It is also the most comprehensive, contains many most interesting portraits and other illustrations, whilst that dignity and regularity which should adorn a

body claiming the proud position of the first established Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in America, marks the whole of its Proceedings. . . .

"We have closed no volume of Proceedings with more reluctance, and shall carefully preserve same on our shelves for future reference." (1915 New Zealand 306, 310.)

M.W. Edward H. Hart, Past Grand Master of California, says:

"The volume of the Massachusetts Proceedings of 1914 is one of the most valuable that has come under our observation." (1915 California, Report on Correspondence 75.)

These and many other committees speak many kind words of commendation and make extensive quotations.

PORTRAITS OF GRAND MASTERS.

As a result of research conducted during the year we have discovered portraits of Past Grand Masters Samuel Dunn, Augustus Peabody, and Francis J. Oliver. We now have portraits (though not all of them are in oil) of all of our Provincial Grand Masters except Robert Tomlinson, Thomas Oxnard, and Jeremy Gridley, and of all of our Grand Masters except Joseph Webb and Elijah Crane. I despair of ever finding portraits of Tomlinson, Oxnard, and Crane, but it seems incredible that portraits of Gridley and Webb do not exist somewhere. I urge individual effort on the part of the Fraternity to discover portraits of these eminent Masons and citizens if possible. We are particularly anxious to find the likeness of Gridley inasmuch as our monument over his tomb has been contracted for and will be dedicated probably during the coming spring.

SAMUEL DUNN

GRAND MASTER DECEMBER 17, 1799 TO DECEMBER 27, 1802.

Samuel Dunn was the fourth Grand Master of the Grand Lodge after the Union in 1792. He was born in Providence, R. I., July 19, 1747, and died in Boston, November 27, 1815. In early life he followed the sea and was a successful shipmaster until 1785. October 7, 1799, he was married in Trinity Church, Boston, to Sarah Cutler, daughter of John Cutler who was Grand Master in 1792, 1793, and 1794. His father, Samuel Dunn, also a shipmaster, was born in Providence, R. I., where his grandfather, Samuel Dunn, was also born. He was Master of the First Lodge in Boston, afterwards known as St. John's Lodge, for a number of years. Owing to the loss of some of the old records we are unable to state with definiteness just how long he served, but it is known that he was Master of the Lodge in 1783 and 1784, in 1787, and again from 1791 to 1794. He was very active at the time of the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1792, being a member of the committee appointed to bring about that happy result. He had been elected Junior Grand Warden July 29, 1790, but resigned on March 2, 1792, as a part of the plan for effectuating the union. He was Deputy Grand Master in 1797, 1798 and 1799, and Grand Master from December 17, 1799, until December 27, 1802. It was during his administration that the Grand Lodge obtained the lock of the hair of George Washington which was placed in the golden urn made by Paul Revere and is treasured today as our most sacred relic. Another important achievement of his administra-



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tion was the establishment in 1801 of the District Deputy Grand Master system, which has done so much to promote Masonic union and concord from that time until the present and has been followed in a great many other jurisdictions. His last attendance in Grand Lodge was December 10, 1810. (18 M.F.M. 169.)

Brother Dunn was an Assessor of the town of Boston in 1801, 1802, and 1803, and represented it in the Great and General Court in 1811, 1812, and 1813. The records of Trinity Church show him to have been active in its affairs.

The Columbian Centinel of Wednesday, November 29, 1815, has the following in its notices of deaths. "Yesterday morning, Samuel Dunn, Esq., aged 69. The funeral will proceed from his late dwelling-house in South Allen Street this afternoon, 3 o'clock precisely. The relatives and friends of the family, and Societies of which the deceased was a Member, are requested to attend without the formality of a more particular invitation." He was buried in tomb No. 15 of King's Chapel Burying-ground, Boston.

In 1854, we had a portrait of M.W. Brother Dunn (1854 Mass. 28: 1855 Mass. 20) but it perished in the Winthrop House fire of April 5-6, 1864. Recent investigations have resulted in our finding a superb oil painting of him by Gilbert Stuart, now in the possession of Alexander M. Burgess, M.D., of Providence, R.I.

A colored photograph has been made and is herewith exhibited. It will be forthwith deposited with the other portraits of Past Grand Masters now in the custody of the Grand Treasurer.

¹ See page 97 supra and Records of Board of Directors for May 5, 1915.

FRANCIS J. OLIVER

GRAND MASTER DECEMBER 27, 1816 TO DECEMBER 27, 1819.

The following biographical sketch of Past Grand Master Francis J. Oliver may be found in the eighteenth volume of Moore's Freemason Magazine, page 40, being written by Past Grand Master Winslow Lewis.

"Francis Johonnot Oliver, the great grandson of Antoine Oliver, an old Huguenot, who came to this country soon after the Revolution of the Edict of Nantes, was born in Boston, October 10, 1777. Antoine, who was the remotest ancestor in this country, was married in 1711, and had fifteen children, eight born in Boston, and seven in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, where the old gentleman died, and where his tombstone now stands. One of his daughters married a Mr. Johonnot, another Mr. Joseph Coolidge, the grandfather of the present Mr. Joseph Coolidge, of Boston.

Our Brother Oliver was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College one of the youngest in his class, and graduated in 1795. He was one of the originators and the First Vice-president (Deputy Marshal they now call it) of the Porcellian Club. On leaving college he entered a counting-room, and seems ever to have been extremely systematic and methodical in whatever he was engaged. We accordingly find that his account books, mathematical lectures, French studies, etc., were all written out with the greatest neathess and thoroughness, even when he was a mere lad. He early took a prominent position among the young men, and presided often at their



Francis Cliver



public meetings, several of which, among others, were held for the purpose of expressing their views about the French war and threatened invasion. When, by the advice of President Adams, the Boston Light Infantry was organized for service, as the French were expected, he was the first Ensign and afterwards Lieutenant, and was offered the Captaincy, which he was obliged to decline, as he was going abroad.

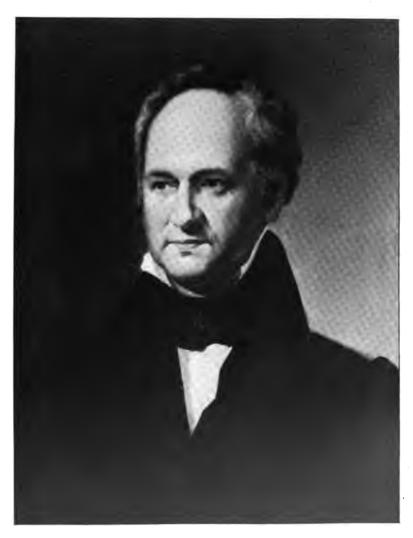
When he was of age, he went into the shipping and commission business with an elderly gentleman named Proctor. under the firm of Oliver and Proctor. The firm lasted for some years, but finally failed. He then chartered a small ship and went cruising about in search of profit and adventure. His first cargo was a party of French soldiers, to be returned to the French government. Having landed his passengers at Bordeaux, he went to Portugal, the West Indies, the Spanish Main, etc.,—was fired into by the fort at Caracas, nearly shipwrecked in the Archipelago, and after various adventures, returned to Boston, with considerable experience, but little money. Having a good name, however, Mr. Cornelius Coolidge sought him in partnership. and they went into business together, making a great deal of money, till the war began in 1812, when they lost as fast. It was at this time that he and Mr. Coolidge each manned a boat with armed men, went down the harbor and recaptured a brig of theirs, which had been taken by a privateer. near the Light, because the brig had made use of an English license in Portugal; and, therefore, by law, was a fair prev to our privateers. Public opinion, however, was so strong

against the men who thus pounced on their own countrymen, just as they had escaped British cruisers and dangers of the seas, that he and Mr. Coolidge did not suffer for their rash act.

He was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, of which he long continued an active member. He was Master of this Lodge, and presided over it with great dignity and excellence. Perhaps no one has ever exceeded him in these particulars. He was Junior Grand Warden in 1808; Senior Grand Warden in 1809, 1810, 1811; Deputy Grand Master in 1813, 1814, 1815, and Grand Master in 1816, 1817, 1818. Throughout his long and honorable life, he was a steadfast Mason—one ever ready to support the principles and practices of the Order, whether in its prosperity or adversity.

With Mr. Coolidge, he founded the American Insurance Company, and became its President, in which situation he remained for some eighteen years. He was a prominent member of the Humane Society, and was something of a politician in Boston—first as a Federalist, and then a Whig. He was President of the Common Council in 1824 and 1825; Representative, and held divers other municipal offices. He was also one of the original purchasers of Noddle's Island, and founders of East Boston—one of the originators of Mount Auburn Cemetery, and was ever among the foremost in starting and carrying out plans for the public. Somewhere about 1836, he resigned the Presidency of the American Insurance Company to become the Agent for the English Banking House of Morrison and Cryder, but the hard times coming on, and that house dissolving, he found





Augustu Peubady.

too late that he had made an unfortunate change. His health became enfeebled at the same time, and, giving up business entirely, he retired to a country seat in Middletown, Conn., where he principally lived for eighteen years, and where he peacefully died August 21, 1858, regretted by all who know him. In the quietude of his rural residence, in the satisfactory retrospect of a well-spent life, the close of that life was calm and happy."

The resolutions respecting his death adopted by the Grand Lodge on September 8, 1858, spoke of him as one "who in all the relations of life, and more especially as a Master of the oldest Lodge under this jurisdiction, and as Grand Master of this Grand Lodge was most truly faithful; presiding with a mingled directness and urbanity, most honorable to himself and most useful to the fraternity—who, although in the providence of God, for a long time withdrawn from active service among us, never lost his interest in our welfare. We also recognize with gratitude the fact, that under his mastership, this Grand Lodge was allowed the happiness of laying the Corner-stone of the Massachusetts General Hospital, which has done so much to relieve bodily and mental suffering."

Our portrait is from a small picture made while he was a member of the Boston City Council.

AUGUSTUS PEABODY

GRAND MASTER DECEMBER 27, 1842 TO DECEMBER 27, 1845.

Augustus Peabody was born at Andover, Mass., in 1779, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803, received the Hono-

rary Degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College in 1809, married Miranda Goddard October 28, 1815, and died at Roxbury October 2, 1850, aged seventy-one years. Five children survived him. Of a part of his Masonic history he states in his own diary as follows:

- "I was made a Freemason, as near as I can remember, in the early part of the year 1801, in Franklin Lodge No. 6, at the village of Dartmouth, N. H., William Woodward, Master. In the winter following, I left school at Bridgeton, Me., and visited Lodges at Portland and elsewhere in that state.
- "In the winter of 1802-1803 I kept school at Fitchburg, and several times visited Aurora Lodge at Leominster. In the fall of 1803, when I was in Mr. Bigelow's office as a student, I became a member of St. Paul's Lodge, Groton.
- "In the fall of 1804 or 5, I forget which, I went as a delegate from that Lodge to Lancaster, and attended for about a fortnight a Convention, held in the hall of Trinity Lodge, to learn the Webb Lectures of Brother Benjamin Gleason.
- "In 1806, when I opened my office in Cambridgeport, I joined Amicable Lodge, and was an officer there. I thence for a number of years attended the meetings of the Grand Lodge in Boston.
- "I became a member of St. Andrew's Chapter, Boston, having been exalted in 1804 or 5 in St. John's Chapter, Groton, being the first who ever passed the Arch in that Chapter.
- "In 1812, Hon. Timothy Bigelow being Grand Master, I was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the First District, and visited officially the numerous Lodges in that District for two or three years.
- "In 1818, when the Lodges in Boston met in the old Exchange, just before it was burnt, and after I had been Senior Grand Warden, I retired from the meetings, and thereafter had little connection with the active duties of the Craft, except that I was for one or two years, Deputy Grand High Priest; and excepting, also, that after the Antimasonic pressure became severe, I met often with the Brethren in their meetings for consultation and advice."

He later became active again in the affairs of the Grand Lodge, and was installed Grand Master on December 27, 1842, serving in that capacity until December 27, 1845. He was named Asa Peabody by his parents, but some years before his election as Grand Master had his name changed to Augustus Peabody by act of the Legislature (June 15, 1815). Most Worshipful Brother Nickerson said of him "He was a profound thinker, and a good man." (25 M.F.M. 101.) Of him the Grand Lodge said, in resolutions passed on December 11, 1850:

"Resolved, That in the death of our venerated Brother, this Grand Lodge has lost one of its most valuable members, and the Masonic Fraternity one of its firmest friends and ablest supporters, whose time and talents have been frequently, as they have been most cheerfully and zealously, devoted to the cause of Freemasonry.

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the memory of our late Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Peabody, for the important and permanent benefits which he has rendered to the Masonic Institution, not only by the discharge of the duties of the several offices which he has held, but by the wisdom of his counsels, and the firmness and consistency of his course, at a period when the Institution was threatened with danger from without and from within.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge do bear their most cheerful testimony to the rare powers of mind, and amiable qualities of heart, in connection with the Masonic zeal and fidelity of our departed Brother, which he manifested in his unabated interest for the best welfare of our Institution, up to the last days of his life."

Prior to the fire of 1864 we had a portrait of M.W. Brother Peabody (1854 Mass. 28; 1855 Mass. 20). Fortunately a replica, made for his family, has been found in the possession of one of his descendants, Miss Lucia M. Peabody, of Belmont, Mass. By her kind permission, this has been photographed. One enlarged copy has been colored

like the original and is herewith exhibited. It will immediately be deposited with the other similar copies.¹

CONCLUSION.

Thus have we reviewed our activities of the past year. Now shall we turn our faces again to the East, peering over the horizon of present vision to catch the first rays of that radiant dawn which presages a brighter and better tomorrow.

Fraternally submitted,

MELVIN M. JOHNSON,

Grand Master.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Wor. Oscar F. Allen, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE, BOSTON, December 8, 1915.

The Auditing Committee beg leave to make the following report of the examination of the books and accounts of the Grand Treasurer for the year.

At the suggestion of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Messrs. Herbert F. French & Company, Certified Public Accountants, were engaged to make a complete audit and examination of the books and accounts of the Grand Treasurer and also to introduce an improved system of accounting for the Grand Lodge.

¹ See note on page 335.

They report the receipts and expenditures of the Grand Treasurer from December 9, 1914, to November 30, 1915, to have been as follows:

Balance on hand December 9, 1914, per	
last year's report	\$3,169 48
Total Receipts from all sources	100,784 33
	\$ 103,953 81
Total Expenditures	101,193 6 9
Balance on hand November 30, 1915	\$2,760 12

They have furnished separate schedules of Income and Expenses of that portion of the Temple devoted to commercial uses and the part devoted to Masonic purposes with various other schedules or statements showing assets and liabilities, which very clearly set forth the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

All of which are respectfully submitted.

OSCAR F. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. GRAVES,
W. J. Hobbs,
Auditing Committee.

The report was accepted.

The M.W. Grand Master announced that the time for the election of Grand Officers had arrived, called R.W. Roscoe Pound, Deputy Grand Master to the Chair, and retired under escort. The R.W. Deputy Grand Master declared a re-

cess for five minutes. At the close of the recess the Grand Secretary reported the number of votes that might legally be cast as follows:

55	Grand Officers present, entitled to	55	votes
40	Permanent Members present, entitled to	40	"
199	Lodges represented, entitled to	597	"
	Total	692	votes

ELECTION OF GRAND MASTER.

The ballots for Grand Master having been cast and counted, the Committee appointed to receive votes reported that four hundred and forty-eight votes had been cast, of which four hundred and forty-seven were for M.W. Melvin M. Johnson, of Monitor Lodge, and he was declared elected.

A Committee consisting of the Past Grand Masters present was appointed to wait upon the Grand Master-elect and escort him into the Grand Lodge. M.W. Edwin B. Holmes presented the Grand Master-elect before the East and the Deputy Grand Master gracefully greeted him and informed him officially of his election.

The Grand Master-elect responded briefly, but in well chosen words which bore the stamp of the deepest sincerity, pledging himself to another year of the best service he could render to the Fraternity and the great principles for which it stands. M.W. Brother Johnson was greeted with most enthusiastic applause when he entered the Grand Lodge and when he was conducted to his seat in the East at the conclusion of his speech of acceptance.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The election proceeded, and the following Brethren were respectively declared elected to the several offices hereinafter named, nearly all by unanimous vote.

- R.W. D. Edward Miller, of Springfield, Senior Grand Warden.
 - "ROSCOE E. LEARNED, of Boston, Junior Grand Warden.
 - " CHARLES H. RAMSAY, of Weymouth, Grand Treasurer.
 - "Frederick W. Hamilton, of Cambridge, Grand Secretary.

M.W. JOHN ALBERT BLAKE, of Malden,

R.W. ARTHUR G. POLLARD, of Lowell,

M.W. EVERETT C. BENTON, of Belmont,

R.W. LEON M. ABBOTT, of Brookline,

W. OSCAR F. ALLEN, of Cambridge,

"George H. Graves, of Malden,

" WILLIAM J. HOBBS, of Malden,

Directors for . three years.

Auditing Committee.

M.W. Edwin B. Holmes, of Brookline, Trustee of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust for eight years from January 1, 1915.

- R.W. WILLIAM M. BELCHEB, of Winchester,
 WILLIAM H. L. ODELL, of Dorchester,
 Masonic ReMasonic Re-
 - "ALLEN T. TREADWAY, of Stockbridge, lief for three "FrederickW. Hamilton, of Cambridge, years."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND BY-LAWS.

R.W. Samuel Hauser, Chairman of the Committee on Charters and By-Laws, presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE, BOSTON, December 8, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge:

The Committee on Charters and By-Laws have examined the amendments submitted by the following-named Lodges and have approved the same without change:

1915.

- Oct. 16. LAFAYETTE, of Roxbury.
- Oct. 16. Shanghai, of China.
- Oct. 26. Wollaston, of Wollaston.
- Nov. 6. Wollaston, of Wollaston.
- Nov. 23. Bethesda, of Brighton.
- Nov. 23. Roswell Lee, of Springfield.
- Nov. 26. SAGGAHEW, of Haverhill.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL HAUSER, ROSCOE E. LEARNED, CHARLES E. HATFIELD,

Committee.

The report was accepted.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MASONIC RELIEF.

M.W. John Albert Blake, Relief Commissioner, presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE, BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1915.

In presenting the Report covering the affairs at the Masonic Home for the year ending Nov. 1, 1915, we invite a reference to the appended tables and schedules which give complete information concerning the material and detailed events of the past year.

Our average number of Residents has increased from 44 + to 49+, and the per capita expense has decreased from \$393.27 to \$386.02. Our present number is 53. We believe the coming year will show another gain in the number of Residents and we hope corresponding decrease in the per capita expense.

We have arranged for increased accommodations by remodeling the Farm House, so called, which will give us additional bedrooms which we hope will enable us to care for all worthy applicants who may ask for entrance within our portals during the coming year.

The water supply which gave us so much anxiety during previous years has been ample during the year, and we believe will be sufficient to provide for our ever increasing demands for many years to come without further expense, and because of this supply we have installed the Rockwood Sprinkler System on every floor in the House which, together with the storage tank, hydrants, fire hose, increased

number of hand extinguishers, and night watchman, covers every known provision for the safety of our Residents against the fire menace. This installation has reduced our Insurance premiums about 50%.

The farm shows a gain in net income over last year. It is pleasing to note the great interest shown by the visiting Brethren in all that pertains to farm life. The cattle, poultry, pigs, horses, growing crops, and increased cultivation are ever objects of their interest, and have called forth many expressions of praise and commendation.

We wish every member of the Fraternity would visit the Masonic Home at least once a year. Our doors are always open for the visiting Brethren and their families and friends. May we remind them that if they derive a personal delight from their visit they also give pleasure to the Residents in that it breaks the monotony of their lives and imports a thrill of pleasure that ever follows from the conviction that there are friends who are interested in their welfare and wish them to enjoy all that has been so freely given.

We desire to extend our thanks for the many presents received from time to time as well as the entertainments that have been given by Lodges and individuals. The Ladies Auxiliary Board are showing a continued and increasing interest in helping us and have our thanks. The Ladies of the Worcester Auxiliary have been particularly zealous in their attention.

We also report the great pleasure given the Resident Brethren by the Officers of St. John and The Massachusetts Lodges, who, under authority of Dispensations from the Grand Master, respectively exemplified the Third and First Degrees.

It is impossible to give you in this Report a detailed history of the events of the Home life. Many troublesome questions arise which require the exercise of unlimited patience, perhaps even a portion of the wisdom of King Solomon would not come amiss in helping to solve them. But in and through it all we are using every effort to bring about a result that will be satisfactory to this Grand Lodge and to the Fraternity at large.

It seems fitting in this report to give a brief review of the additional work which has been intrusted to the Board of Relief under the head of "General Charities" and "Temporary Relief." The detailed accounts will be found under their respective headings but we call your attention to the responsibility that attends their proper distribution, in that every appeal is carefully investigated before assistance is rendered.

Again, the correspondence of the office requires and receives prompt attention and is steadily increasing in volume. We are pleased to report an increasing interest in the charitable work of the Grand Lodge as is evidenced by the many inquiries for information. These requests for information are from personal calls and by mail from all over the country, not only by those in need, but from friends who propose generously remembering us in their wills and are actually doing so, thereby giving us increased opportunities.

We also call your attention to the installation of a Masonic Employment Bureau which has been in operation since January, 1915. We have procured situations for forty-six at a very small expense which up to date has been borne by a few of the Brethren who were desirous of giving this proposition a fair trial. Our thanks are due and are extended to them and to corporations, firms, and individuals who have assisted in this charitable work.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Albert Blake,
Relief Commissioner for the
Board of Masonic Relief.

1915]

LODGE

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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF

[Dec. 8,

LIST OF RESIDENTS.—Continued.

				1181	Š	걸	3	LIBT OF RESIDENTS.—Contrated.	Denwilu	,						
NAMB,	•	AGE.		DATE OF ADMISSION. 1912	OF HOM.			LODGE.		Š	LOCATION.			DAT	DATE OF	
*HARRIET A. LANGEHINE .		29		March	23		н.	Palestine	•	EV.	Everett	•	•	July	18,	18, 1913
MARGARET NELSON	•	22		April	15		٥.	Charles A. Welch	Velch	. Ma	Maynard .	•				
‡EMELINE B. SPOONER .	•	48	•	April	16		2 2	Star in the East	Sast	. Ne	New Bedford	•				
‡SAMUEL HIGGINSBOTHAM.	•	2.2		April	17		≥.	Mount Hope	•	. Fall	l River .	•				
*HENRY CRABTREE		29		. April	17		Ξ.	Mount Hope		. Fall	1 River .	•	•	Nov.	ņ	1912
*DANIEL C. GRINNELL		75		April A	17		2	Mount Hope	•	. Fal	Fall River .	•	•	April	28,	1912
*MARY GRACE CHUBUCK .		74	<i>.</i>	April .	55		2 0	Satuit .		. Sei	Scituate	•	•	Feb.	7,	1914
ETHELYN V. CLAYTON .		64		April	24		E4	Faith .		д С	Charlestown .	•	•			
*Josiah E. Dean		65		Мау	ಣ		24	Mount Vernon	ď.	. Ma	Malden	•		Jan.	26,	26, 1914
MARY E. SEIBERT	•	65		July .	18		0	Converse .		Ma.	Malden	•	•			
FRANCES A. WORSTER .	•	72		July	23		۶.	Winslow Lewis	vis .	. Bos	Boston	•				
*AMARIAH V. HAYNES .		88		. Aug.	5		۳.	Mount Horeb		. Wo	Woburn	•	•	Dec.	24,	24, 1913
*MARCUS KNIGHT		82		Nov.	20		٥.	Orient .		Ω̈́	Norwood	•	•	Nov.	15,	1914
HARRISON B. PAYNE		29		Nov.	20		0 2	Saint Paul's		Son	South Boston	•				
*JOSEPH BAKER		87		Nov.	22		₹.	Adelphi .		. Bou	South Boston	•	•	June	11,	11, 1913
CHARLES A. STEBBINS .		92		. Dec.	14		Ξ.	King Solomon's	8, 110	Son	Somerville .	•				
MARY C. CALL		64		. Dec.	23		۲.	Washington		83	Roxbury	•	•			
*Austin B. Dow		88		. Dec.	28		•	Quaboag .		. Жа	Warren	•	•	March 25, 1914	22	1914
				1918.	13											
ELIJAH T. HINCKLEY .		73 .		Jan.	∞		Ξ	Eureka .		Ne.	New Bedford	•	•			
SARAH JANE BRAINARD .		. 9/	·	Jan.	10		٦.	Jerusalem		ÖZ.	Northampton	•				
*Deceased.					† Withdrew.	drew	٠				#Di	†Discharged.	ged.			

				DATE OF	ō								
NAMH.		AGB.	<u></u>	ADMIA 116	ADMISSION. 1918.		LODGE.	3	LOCATION.		å	DEATH.	. .:
JOHN ELLIOTT	•	72		Jan.	19		. Saint George .	. Brockton	ton	•			
JOHN HENRY SALTER	•	74		Jan.	27	•	. Lafayette	. Roxbury	ıry .	•			
PETER GILMAN OBER .		88		. Feb.	2		. Saggahew	. Haverhill	rhill	•			
JOHN ADAMS WHERLER	•	76		. March	. 28		. Aurora	. Fitchburg	burg	•			
JOHN MAGOON	•	72		. April	о С	-	. Corner-Stone .	. Duxbury	ory .	•			
JOHN CLARK ALDEN .	•	77		. April	G		. Ionic	. Taunton	ton .				
DANIEL C. BRYANT		75		June .	4	-	. Mount Tabor .	. East	East Boston				
ADELAIDE C. BRYANT	•	69		June .	4		. Mount Tabor .	. East	East Boston		Sept.	17,	191
*WILLIAM E. GILMAN	•	79		June .	ଷ		. Star of Bethlehem	. Chelsea	g	•	i O	14,	14, 1913
ALEXIS B. UPTON	. •	89		July	18		. Amity	. Danvers		•	Jan.	12,	1914
JAMES B. MARSH	•	74		July	ଷ		. William North .	. Lowell					
IDA ADAMS	•	65		. Sept.	30	•	. North Star	. Ashland	nd .	•			
BRUNO VON EUEN	•	47		; 0	15		. Germania	. Boston		•			
MARY ANN WIXON .	•	76		Oet:	18	-	. Mount Horeb .	. Harwich	ich .				
JOSEPH HARVEY		65		ët Oet	83		. Mount Tom	. Holyoke	ke .				
CHARLES H. PIERCE .	•	2		Oet	83		. Aberdour	. Boston		•			
ROBERT MOORE		73		. Nov.	ო		. John Hancock .	. Methuen	len .	•			
HILAND C. HITCHCOCK	•	74		Dec.	<u>ო</u>	•	Aurora	. Fitchburg	burg	•			
MARY A. HITCHCOCK .	•	75		. Dec.	17 .	•	Aurora	. Fitchburg	burg	•			
MARIA A. SLATE	•	20		. Dec.	17	•	. Republican	. Greenfield	ffeld		March 27, 1915	27,	191
ALBERT W. STONE .	•	74		. Dee	33	•	. Simon W. Robinson. Lexington	1. Lexin	gton				

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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LIST OF RESIDENTS.—Continued.

DATE OF DEATH.			•	May 28, 1914				Feb. 18, 1915					•							†Discharged.
	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	Diac
LOCATION.	. Natick .	. Peabody .	. Boston	. Ludlow .	. Somerville	. Warren .	. Lowell .	. Woburn	. Charlestown	. Malden	. Marblehead	. Lowell .	. Taunton .	. Marblehead	. Springfield	. Lynn .	. Chicopee .	Lynn .	. Worcester	**
	•		•	•			•					•	•	•	•	•	•			
Lodgs.	Meridian	Jordan	Joseph Warren	Brighton .	King Solomon's	Quaboag	Kilwinning .	Mount Horeb	Henry Price .	Mount Vernon	Philanthropic	Ancient York	King David .	Roswell Lee .	Golden Fleece	Philanthropic	Chicopee	Golden Fleece	Athelstan .	
	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ě.
OM.								©3	4		2	9	4.	4.	7	Ξ.		4.	œ	†Withdrew.
DATE OF ADMISSION. 1914.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Feb.	Feb. 1	March 1	April 2	May 1	May 2	June 1	June 1	June 2	June 2	July 1	July 2	Oet.	Oct. 2	Oct. 2	†Wi
	•		•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	
AGE.						•	٠.		٠		•	œ.		٠		on.				
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NAKB.	NATHANIEL W. WHITCOMB .	ELLA B. HATCH	ELIZABETH ELLEN LANE .	*CHARLES E. BLODGETT	LYDIA A. STEBBINS	HATTIE L. DOW	MARCUS WIGHT	ALVA S. WOOD	HELEN IDA MACDONALD	ANTHONY B. PALMER	HENRY L. JESSEBMAN	WILLIAM JONES	HENRY E. GUELLO	HUBBARD S. MAROY	MARY L. JEFTS	DAVID KUELL	OLCOTT M. BIXBY	JOSEPH M. CLARK	MARY WHITTEMORE	*Deceased.

LIST OF RESIDENTS—Continued.

		_	7.87	75. 15.	SICE	LIGH OF REGIDENTS—Continued.	nued.						
MANT.	AGE.	- 4	DATE OF ADMISSION. 1914.	, X		Lodge.		LOCATION.			DAT BY	DATE OF DEATH.	
EDWIN FRANCIS COOLIDGE	. 72	•	Nov.	15 .	. Unit	United Brethren		Marlboro .			Sept. 1, 1915	ų	1915
CLARA IDA MATTEON	. 65	Ă ·	Dec.	2	. Jose	Joseph Warren	•	Boston .			1		
Алам Соок	. 74	Ă.	Dec.	. 02	. Mou	Mount Vernon	•	Malden .	•	•			
			1916.										
MARY C. MEAD	. 67	. Jan.	ä	4	. Mosaic	ie		Danvers .					
ALFRED C. HILL	. 65	. J8	Jan.	. 81	. Mou	Mount Lebanon		Boston .					
CHARLES DUNN	. 67	. J8	Jan.	21 .	Old .	Old Colony .	•	Hingham					
ROBERT C. PODMURE	. 72	. A	April	24 .	. Ionic .			Easthampton	•				
GEORGE H. PARKER	. 77		May	. 92	. Union			Dorchester		•			
MARY G. PARKER	. 61	. M	May	. 92	. Union		•	Dorchester		•			
JOHN W. MOKINSTRY .	. 68		May	27 .	. Quin	Quinebaug .	•	Southbridge	•	•			
LEMUKL F. SUKNER	. 72	. J.	June	2	Solo.	Solomon's Temple	ple .	Uxbridge	•	•			
GEORGE H. WHITCROFT .	. 76	٠.	June	9	. Mizpah	qu		Cambridge			•		
JOSEPH C. BATCHELDER .	2	. J.	July	ო	. Essex			Salem .		•			
HORATIO H. HALL	. 82	. Jr	July		. Alfr	Alfred Baylies		Taunton .					
ANN M. HALL	. 76	. J	July		. Alfr	Alfred Baylies	•	Taunton .	•				
		96	red fo	r Oet.	4, 191	96 eared for Oct. 4, 1911 to Nov. 1, 1915.	1, 191	rç.					
Average age 73.3 years.	rears.	Averag	98 et	of B	rothers	Average age of Brothers 75.2 years.	Ave	Average age of Ladies 68 years.	Ladi	8	years.		
*Deceased.			†Wit	† Withdrew.				Ğ.	†Discharged.	ged.			

STATEMENT OF FINANCES

PERMANENT FUND ACCOUNT.

SCHEDULE A. Nov. 1, 1915.

ASSETS.

Cash				\$	2,303	66			
Home, Buildings, Addition	s, and								
Improvements				1	11,46 0	5 0			
In hands of Masonic Edu	cation								
and Charity Trust:									
Masonic Home		148,794	92						
Grand R.A. Chap. Mass.	"	2,005	44						
Pentucket B.A. Chapter	"	100	00						
Grand Council R. & S.M	-	500	00						
Winslow Lewis Lodge	"	1,500	00						
Knight Templars	"	530	01						
Warren F. Hall	"	6,201	72						
Edward F. Smith	"	2,000	00						
Frank W. Cummings	"	400	00						
Charles A. Boynton	"	1,000	00						
Masonic Residents	"	317	39	1	63,349	48			
Expended for Lodge Certification	ficates				759	93			
		LITIES.							
Owed to Maintenance Fund	i						\$	2,508	24
Receipts:									
Grand and Subordinate I	odges						2	225,003	19
Initiates Fund								34,565	00
Grand R.A. Chap. Mass.	Fund							2,000	00
Pentucket R.A. Chapter	"		•					100	00
Grand Council R. & S.M.								500	00
Winslow Lewis Lodge	"							1,500	00
Knight Templars	"							537	01
Warren F. Hall	"							6,201	72
Edward F. Smith								2,000	00
Frank W. Cummings	"							400	00
Charles A. Boynton						٠		1,000	00
Masonic Residents	"							323	05
Interest								1,235	36
		٠		\$2	77,873	57	\$2	277,873	57

1915]

SCHEDULE B.

Expenditures for Home, Buildings, Additions and Improvements. Nov. 1, 1915.

Amount reported Nov. 1, 19	914	£ (exc	ept	Loc	lge	Cer	tifi	cate	s) \$	104,448	06
Expenditures during the y	ea.	r:										
Heat and Water											237	80
General Improvements											331	09
Barn Improvements											415	72
Live Stock											1,909	00
Hen House											744	03
Fire Protection											1,127	76
Farm Equipments											84	85
Boston Office Equipment	t										325	42
Orchard Improvements											4	50
Permanent Water Suppl											227	98
Farm House Improvement	-										1,569	64
Pig Yard and House											34	

\$111,460 50

MAINTENANCE FUND ACCOUNT.

SCHEDULE C-1.

Nov. 1,	, 1914	TO NOV.	. 1,	1915.
---------	--------	---------	------	-------

Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1914	\$2, 563	59		
Accounts Receivable Nov. 1, 1914	164	94		
Due from Permanent Fund Nov. 1, 1914 .	2,729	4 0	\$ 5,457	93
INCOME.				
Grand Lodge Donation			3,000	00
Grand Charity Fund—(1-3 income)			2,615	14
Permanent Fund, income			5,660	52
Residents Fund, income			•	12
Franklin S. Pratt Fund, income			1,045	59
Mt. Hope Lodge Fund, income			41	86
G.R.A. Chapter Fund, income			56	84
Knight Templars Fund, income			22	72
Grand Council R. &. S. Masters Fund, income			20	20
Winslow Lewis Lodge Fund, income			50	00
Warren F. Hall Fund, income			109	91
Edward F. Smith Fund, income			83	56
Grand Council R. & S. Masters, donation			250	00
Withdrawn from Benton Fund (1915 acct.)	\$ 714	07		
" " " (1913 - 1914				
acct.)	1,596	55		
	2,310	62		
Less payment of old balance (Schedule R)	32	6 4	2,277	98
Withdrawn from Rainy Day Fund			2,000	00
Interest on Bank Deposits			•	77
Charlton Collections (semi-annual meetings)			115	85
Sale of Masonic Home Pictures			1	75
			\$22,918	74

SCHEDULE C—2.

Nov. 1, 1914 to Nov. 1, 1915.

. CURRENT EXPENSES.

. CURRENT BALBINGS				
Administration expense, Schedule D			\$ 3,302	60
House expense, Schedule E			5,383	48
Food, Schedule F			8,124	00
House furnishing, Schedule G			142	91
Heat, light, and power, Schedule H			3,772	39
Maintenance — real estate and buildings				
Schedule J			541	40
Maintenance — machinery, equipment and				
plumbing, Schedule K			381	80
Insurance			746	80
Sundry miscellaneous expenses, Schedule N .			439	07
Gross expenses			\$22,833	73
Less gain on farm, Schedules L and M	\$ 3,496	54		
Less board and lodging, residents, etc	89	86	3,586	40
Net expenses			*\$19,247	33
ADVANCE EXPENDITURES.				
Nov. 1, 1914	\$3,885	17		
Nov. 1, 1915, Schedule Q	6,553			49
Total cash expenditures during year			21,915	82
Cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1915	\$ 812	56	-	
Accounts Receivable Nov. 1, 1915	182	12		
Due from Permanent Fund Nov. 1, 1915 .	2,508	24		
Due from Permanent Fund Nov. 1, 1915 .	2,508 \$3,502			
Due from Permanent Fund Nov. 1, 1915 . Less amount due Rainy Day Fund		92		92

^{*}Average number of residents per day 49.86. Cost per resident per year \$886.02.

SCHEDULE D

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE Nov. 1, 1915.

Salary Relief Commissioner			Nov. 1, '14 \$1,750 00	Nov. 1, \$1,750		INCRE *DECRE	
Salary Bookkeeper	•	•	735 00	720		\$ 15	00 *
Office expenses			43 00	39	45	•	55 *
Stationery and printing .			223 72	106	13	117	59 *
Postage			112 33	146	16	33	83
Telephone and telegraph			166 09	167	49	1	40
Traveling expenses			149 50	142	71	6	79 *
Sundry expenses			24 84	128	73	103	89
Physician's examinations				5	00	5	00
Salary Office Assistant .				95	34	95	34
Legal expenses				1	59	1	59
			\$3,204 48	\$3,302	60	\$98	12

SCHEDULE E.

House Expenses, Nov. 1, 1915.

	Nov. 1, '14	Nov. 1, '15	Increase *Decrease
Salary Superintendent and Ma-			
tron	\$ 1,475 00	\$ 1,800 00	\$ 325 00
Salary Attendants	373 62	417 80	44 18
Physician's Services and Medi-			
cines	399 09	407 00	7 91
Nurse's services	78 00	101 50	23 50
Telephone and telegraph	101 75	98 03	3 72 *
Medical supplies	51 24	55 57	4 33
Laundry	117 00	15 08	.101 92 *
Laundry supplies	27 13	10 67	16 46 *
Ice	10 9 6 2	138 0 9	28 47
Coal	368 82	206 51	162 31 *
Labor-Cook, Waitress, Kitchen			
Girl, Laundress, Chambermaid,			
and Kitchen Man	1,611 65	1,935 74	324 09
Hospital expenses	77 45	21 43	56 02 *
Sundries	111 27	176 06	64 79
	\$4,901 64	\$5,383 48	\$481 84

SCHEDULE F.

FOOD, Nov. 1, 1915.

			Nov. 1,	'14	Nov. 1,	'15	Incre * Drore		
Groceries, etc			\$1,220	01	\$1,285	06	\$ 65	05	
Meats, poultry, etc.			2,271	81	2,046	45	225	36	*
Butter			560	28	578	03	17	75	
Eggs			536	75	642	63	105	88	
Fish and shell fish			166	77	282	27	115	50	
Milk and cream .			1,581	58	2,251	04	669	46	
Fruit and vegetables			907	70	1,031	84	124	14	
Sundries			2	55	6	68	4	13	
			\$7,247	45	\$8,124	00	\$876	55	
						==		==	:

SCHEDULE G.

House Furnishings, Nov. 1, 1915.

Nov. 1, '14	Nov. 1, '15	Increase *Drcrease
\$ 16 15	\$ 21 28	\$ 5 13
16 76	56 73	39 97
48 12	13 95	34 17 *
67 73	50 95	16 78 *
6 36		6 36 *
4 39		4 39 *
\$159 51	\$142 91	\$16 60 *
	\$ 16 15 16 76 48 12 67 73 6 36 4 39	\$ 16 15 \$ 21 28 16 76 56 73 48 12 13 95 67 73 50 95 6 36 4 39

SCHEDULE H.

HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER, Nov. 1, 1915.

					•	Nov. 1,	'14	Nov. 1,	'15	Incre Decri		
Coal						\$1,749	99	\$ 2,078	59	\$328	6 0	
Electric current,	lar	nps,	ef	te.		817	33	748	01	69	32	*
Kerosene oil .		•				11	50	11	25		25	*
Oil, lubricating						17	37			17	37	*
Labor, Engineer						588	00	570	54	17	46	*
Labor, Fireman			•		•	3 4 3	00	36 4	00	21	00	
					•	\$3,527	19	\$3,772	39	\$245	20	

SCHEDULE J.

MAINTENANCE REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS, Nov. 1, 1915.

			Nov. 1,	'14	Nov. 1,	'15	INCRE *DECRE		
Paints, oil, glass, etc.			\$ 61	93	\$198	62	\$136	69	
Lumber			52	48	45	72	6	76	*
Hardware			56	22	66	71	10	49	
Carpenter work			20	85	102	10	81	25	
Labor, Night Watchman			98	00	104	00	6	00	
Fence repairs			1	50			1	50	*
Care of grounds			113	50	10	90	102	60	*
Roof repairs	•.		57	72			57	72	*
Sundries			16	17			16	17	*
Repairs chimneys			275	05			275	05	*
Brick					8	10	8	10	
Cement, plaster, etc.					5	25	5	25	
			\$75 3	42	\$541	40	\$212	02	*
				==				==	:

SCHEDULE K.

MAINTENANCE MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, ETC., Nov. 1, 1915.

	Nov. 1, '14	Nov. 1, '15	INCREASE
Plumbing repairs and supplies .	\$ 35 6 8	\$ 87 60	\$ 51 92
Steamfitting repairs and sup-			
plies	62 50	8 8 96	26 46
Electrical repairs and supplies .	32 10	185 02	152 92
Sundries	40	16 4 0	16 00
Hardware		3 10	3 10
	\$130 68	\$381 08	\$250 40

SCHEDULE L.

FARM REVENUE, Nov. 1, 1915.

Farm products	s sold:											
Sale of mill	(2,918	can	s)								\$ 1,029	64
" " porl	k	•									182	23
" " veal											74	30
" " sun	dries										30	88
Farm product	s used:											
Garden pro	duce .							•			376	17
Poultry and	meats										204	53
Milk and cr	eam (28	3,086	qta	.)							2,246	84
Eggs (1,290	1-3 dos	L)	•								431	91
Labor and tes	uning f	or p	erm	ane	nt	add	itio	ns			402	44
Other revenue	represe	nted	by	inv	reni	tory	:					
Hay, grain,	millet,	and	oat	8					\$2,406	00		
Vegetables									798	67		
Fertilizer									1,625	.00		
Live stock (value n	10 76	thar	ir	19	14)			2,001	90		
Crop sowed	for 19	16		•					420	00	7,251	57
											\$12,230	51

SCHEDULE M.

FARM AND STABLE EXPENSE, Nov. 1, 1915.

								•		•			
										Nov. 1,	'14	Nov. 1,	'15
Blacksmithing										\$ 16	20	\$ 17.	60
Repair tools .										1	90	2	79
Fertilizers, etc.										888	42	1,323	10
Hay, grain, etc.										3,037	89	5,191	07
Live stock .									•.	84	74	28	50
Farm tools and	imp]	lem	ent	8					·	157	70	202	84
Labor										1,136	00	1,320	6 3
Veterinary suppl	lies									22	88	182.	76
Repairs on harn	ess e	8, 1	ob	es a	nd	wa.	gon	3.		. 3	95	10	55
Plants, seeds, et	æ.									308	09	255	07
Horse supplies										12	00		
Sundries										133	95	129	66
Cost of fall plan	ting	19	14	cro	р					600	00		
Repairs to carrie	ages	ar	d ,	wag	ons							41	25
Farm machines	_			•	•			• .		٠		28	15
										\$6,403	72	\$8,733	97

SCHEDULE N.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, Nov. 1, 1915.

			Nov. 1,	'14	Nov. 1,	15	INCRE.		
Books, periodicals, etc			\$ 3	50	\$ 14	50	\$11	00	
Freight and express .			108	41	134	31	25	90	
Traveling expense			83	65	111	69	28	04	
Stationery and printing .			6	04	17	81	11	77	
Postage			8	14	8	13		01	*
Tobacco			108	19	101	07	7	12	*
Flowers			35	00	20	00	15	00	*
Sundries			32	93	28	56	4	37	*
Chapel services and en	tert	ain-							
ment					3	00	3	00	1
			\$385	86	\$439	07	\$ 53	21	,
				_				_	-

SCHEDULE O.

FURNISHING FUND ACCOUNT, Nov. 1, 1915.

ASSETS.

Cambridge Savings Bank	40 30
Furniture and equipment purchased	6,251 78
Furniture and equipment presented by La-	
dies Auxiliary	3,904 25

LIABILITIES.

Furnishin	g I	'und	R	ecei	pta	٠.					\$ 6,100	00
General I	Puri	aishi	ng	Fu	nd	Re	ceip	ts			138	00
Ladies A	uxil	iary	G	ifts							3,904	25
Interest				•		•			•		54	08
										\$10,196 33	\$10,196	33

SCHEDULE P.

RESIDENTS FUND ACCOUNT, Nov. 1, 1915.

ASSETS.

Dorchester	Savings	Bank							\$ 453 3	8
North End	Savings	Bank							1,359 0	1
Winchester	Savings	Bank							1,012 5	8
									\$2,824 9	7
Lerr a	mount di	ne to F	Lain'	v]	Dav	Fr	ınd	_	58 1	0

		LIA	BILI	TIE	3.			
Daniel C. Bryant							\$1,012	58
Olcutt M. Bixby							38	50
Jos. M. Clark							110	89
Mrs. Helen I. MacDonald	١.						858	32
Mrs. Margaret Nelson .							112	60
George M. Taylor							453	38
Marcus Wight			•	•	•		180	60
						\$2,766 87	\$2,766	87

SCHEDULE Q.

ADVANCE EXPENDITURES, Nov. 1, 1914 AND Nov. 1, 1915.

Nov. 1, 1915.

							-							
Food		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	\$ 643			
House suppl	ies										124	42		
Produce .										•	798	67		
Hay, millet,	oat	s, a	nd	ens	ila	ge					2,406	00		
Fertilizer											1,816	10		
Grain .											64	00		
Coal											242	67		
Mileage .											23	96		
Crop sowed i	or	1916	3								420	00		
Miscellanous											14	82	\$6, 553	66
													. ,	
					3.1	T		101						
					N	īοv.	1,	191	4.					
Food .	•				N	Ιο ν.	1,	191	4.		\$ 309	58		
Food . House suppli						Γο ν.		1 91			•	58 90		
	. 68					τον.					•	90		
House suppli				• • •nsi							38	90 39		
House suppli		s, a.	nd	ensi							38 850	90 39 00		
House suppli Produce . Hay, millet, Fertilizer		3, a.	ad	ensi							38 850 2,270 159	90 39 00 10		
House suppli Produce . Hay, millet, Fertilizer Grain		s, a.	nd .	ensi							38 850 2,270 159 75	90 39 00 10 00		
House suppli Produce . Hay, millet, Fertilizer Grain . Bags				ensi					•		38 850 2,270 159 75	90 39 00 10 00 20	47.00 5	16
House suppli Produce . Hay, millet, Fertilizer Grain				ensi							38 850 2,270 159 75	90 39 00 10 00 20	\$ 3,885	17

SCHEDULE R.

BENTON SUBSCRIPTION FUND, Nov. 1, 1915.

ASSETS. Cash in bank . \$ 248 82 Investments: \$1,000.00 Missouri & Kansas Tel. Co. 5s 1916 . **\$985 00** 1,000.00 City of Dubuque, Ia. 4s, 1916. . . . 987 50 1,000.00 Metropolitan Tel. & Tel. Co. 5s 1918 . 997 50 500.00 Nipe Bay 6s 1917 . 500 00 3,470 00 Unexpired insurance on Masonie 1,796 23 Accrued interest on above investments 29 00 LIABILITIES. Amount of fund, Nov. 1, 1914. \$7,343 48 Less amount transferred to maintenance for insurance expired Nov. 1, 1913 to Nov. 1, 1915 2,310 62 5,032 86 Balance of income Nov. 1, 1914. 243 66 Old balance from Maintenance Fund 32 64 Income collected and accrued to Nov. 1, 1915 218 64 Gain on investments paid at maturity 16 25 511 19 \$5,544 05 \$5,544 05

COMPARISON OF OPERATING EXPENSES

FOR YEARS ENDED NOV. 1, 1914 AND NOV. 1, 1915.

	Nov. 1, '1	14 Nov. 1, '15	Increase
Administration expense	. \$ 3,204 4	8 \$ 3,302 60	\$ 98 12
House expense	. 4,901 6	34 5,383 48	481 84
House furnishings	. 159 5	142 91	16 60 🛊
Heat, light, and power	. 3,527 1	.9 3,772 39	245 20
Maintenance real estate ar	ıd		
buildings	. 753 4	2 541 40	212 02 *
Maintenance machinery ar	ıd		•
equipment	. 130 6	8 381 08	250 40
Insurance	. 707 7	0 746 80	39 10
Miscellaneous expense	. 305 8	6 439 07	53 21
Total overhead	. \$13,770 4	8 \$14,709 73	\$939 25
Food	. 7,247 4	5 8,124 00	876 55
	\$21,017 9	3 \$22,833 73	\$1,815 80
Gain on farm	. 3,078 6	7* 3,496 54*	417 87 *
	\$17,939 2	6 \$19,337 19	\$1,397 93
Board and lodging, residents ar			
painter	. 572 5	7* 89 86*	482 71
	\$17,366 6	9 \$19,247 33	\$1,880 64
		= =====================================	

PER CAPITA EXPENSE OF THE RESIDENTS AT THE MASONIC HOME.

								1	NUMBER OF					
YEAR								1	RESIDENTS	PER CA	PITA	R	EDUC'	TION
1912									24	\$74 8	13			
1913									34	572	90		\$175	23
1914									44	393	27		179	63
1915	•		•		•		•		50	386	02		7	25
The	cost	of	fo	ьо	incr	eas	ed i	in :	1915 over	1914 .	_		_ ;	3.16

GENERAL CHARITIES.

During the year there has been received: Cash on deposit, Nov. 1, 1914 One-third income from Grand Charity Fund Interest on deposits Transfer from Temporary Relief Fund .	\$ 622 85 2,615 14 45 11 471 35	\$3,754 45
There has been paid for expenses and for assistance to 25 Lodges in caring for 29 persons		\$2,37 ,0 00
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1915		\$1,384 45
TEMPORARY RELIEF.		
Income of the Otis E. Weld Fund	\$786 35	ATOO O4
Interest on deposits	5 89	\$ 792 24
There has been paid for expenses and for		
relief of 43 persons		\$650 02
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1915		\$142 22

The report was accepted.

RESTORATION OF GIFFORD HORACE GREELEY MCGREW.

M.W. Charles T. Gallagher, Chairman of the Committee mentioned in the address of the M.W. Grand Master (ante, page 278), presented the following report:

In Grand Lodge, Boston, December 8, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Grand Master of California with the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of California and the petition of Gifford Horace Greeley McGrew to be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, have considered the above communications as well as personal letters received by the Grand Master and the Chairman of your Committee; in addition, a majority of your Committee had the pleasure of a personal interview with two Past Grand Masters of California who visited Boston on account of this case.

We respectfully report as follows:

The Committee on Jurisprudence in its report regrets that we did not publish Grand Master Monroe's letter with our 1913 report. We would have published it had there been in it any fact that did not already appear in the voluminous report that was printed by our Grand Lodge. The letter referred to was a dozen pages of closely typewritten matter, largely a brief in support of the action of

Durant Lodge, of the Grand Lodge of California, and of McGrew himself, in which they maintain their position emphatically that California was entirely right and Massachusetts was entirely wrong. The answer of our Grand Master to it was an equally good brief in behalf of the position of Massachusetts and in addition cited many precedents of parliamentary law in support of the elementary principle of "leave to withdraw." Neither of these communications contained any fact in addition to what appeared in the report, although the arguments and opinions might have afforded interesting reading.

The published report of the Committee of our Grand Lodge in 1913, which has occasioned the present action of the Grand Lodge of California, developed the question of construction of an elementary principle of parliamentary law, namely, that where a petitioner has "leave to withdraw" the meaning and intention are so plain that there was no excuse either on the part of McGrew or Durant Lodge or any Committee of the Grand Lodge for construing it into a form of dimit or permission to McGrew personally of any kind. "Leave to withdraw" is a polite way of dismissing a petition without shutting off entirely the right to petition again. Issue was joined squarely with the Grand Lodge of California on that question.

The Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of California now insists that Durant Lodge was justified in treating "leave to withdraw" as a dimit or permission to McGrew to apply for membership and sustains the action of Grand Master Monroe in refusing to declare the action of Durant Lodge void. Having done this they then recommend that their Grand Master investigate the question of good faith of McGrew on the presentation of his application so that charges can be preferred against him.

As to this process of reasoning and the decision of the Committee on Jurisprudence and the action of the Grand Lodge of California on it we make no comment, but prefer to take their own conclusion in the matter, which is what our Grand Lodge has affirmed and maintained and what they now recognize, namely: that in 1894 McGrew was expelled from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and has remained expelled from the rights and privileges of Freemasonry to the present time. This is sustained by the action of the present Grand Master of California endorsing the request of McGrew for restoration to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, the conclusion of his letter of November 24, 1915 being: "I think the course recommended in reference to the application of Brother McGrew for restoration by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is proper under the circumstances and of course I shall direct further proceedings to be taken here to vindicate the majesty and sanctity of our Masonic law and institutions."

The Grand Lodge of California having thus acceded to the position of our Grand Lodge in the fundamental principle at issue, let us turn our attention to the courteous letters of the present Grand Master and those of Past Grand Masters Hart and Filmer which have been received by the Grand Master and the Chairman of your Committee. Meeting them also in the same spirit exhibited in the enjoy1915]

able conference which we had with the last two Brothers as a Committee from the Grand Lodge during the past month we heartily concur with their repeated expressions of good will so well voiced by the present Grand Master of California, who expresses "the earnest desire to remove any cause of estrangement or suspicion that might exist between these two great jurisdictions and to foster and promote the closest relation of confidence, coöperation, and fraternity that should characterize the feelings and conduct of those engaged in the work of the Order." These wishes we reciprocate, and hope that pleasant, amicable, and cordial relations will always exist between our two jurisdictions.

Your Committee will not attempt to reconcile the statements in the petition of McGrew for restoration with the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence of California. McGrew says his good friends in the Grand Lodge of California gave him permission to affiliate with any Lodge that would receive him, while the Committee say there is but one question open and that is whether in his application to Durant Lodge McGrew was guilty of fradulent misrepresentation or concealment, and recommend to the Grand Lodge further investigation on that subject.

It is not necessary for the purpose of this report to go into the status of McGrew personally, but we learn that he is a sick man and it is doubtful if he will recover from his present illness and that his aged father, a Mason, is still living. We believe the contrition and penitence shown in his petition is sincere. After serving a sentence of twenty-one

years, which is much longer than the average life sentence, the spirit of our Institution will be best sustained if we remove the cloud under which he has lived and allow the penitent to enjoy the pleasure and satisfaction of an earned freedom.

Further, not to be outdone in courtesy by our California friends and Brothers we will go further than mere expression and in order that the Grand Lodge of California may have an opportunity for full investigation of the methods by which McGrew obtained his connection with Durant Lodge and thus "vindicate the majesty and sanctity of the Masonic Law and Institutions" of California, we recommend that Gifford Horace Greeley McGrew, expelled by this Grand Lodge in 1894, be restored to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, EDWIN B. HOLMES, GEORGE H. RHODES, JOHN ALBERT BLAKE, DANA J. FLANDERS,

Committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted, and Gifford Horace Greeley McGrew was restored to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.¹

¹ See page 399.

REPORT ON WILL OF CHARLES E. BOLLES.

M.W. Charles T. Gallagher, Chairman of the Committee on the Will of Brother Charles E. Bolles, referred to by the M.W. Grand Master in his address (ante, page 328), presented the following report:

In Grand Lodge, December 8, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren:

Reporting as a Committee on matter referred to by the M.W. Grand Master in the case of the estate of our late Brother Charles E. Bolles, the following facts appear:

Brother Bolles, late of New Bedford, a member of Star in the East Lodge, of New Bedford, died May 9, 1915, leaving a will in which Brother William A. Mackey, Cashier of the First National Bank of New Bedford, was appointed Executor and he duly qualified as such in the Bristol County Probate Court. After numerous personal and public bequests the 18th clause of the will provides as follows:

"18th:—All the rest and residue of my estate, whether real or personal, and wherever situated, I give, devise and bequeath to the Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be applied to the maintenance of a home for Masons, their dependents, their widows and orphans."

The residue amounts to about \$20,000, and within the next six months would become payable to this Grand Lodge. Brother Mackey as Executor, however, reports the following condition: Brother Bolles, the testator, died at the age of seventy-nine years, leaving an own brother, William E. Bolles, of New Bedford, who became eighty-nine years of age July 25, 1915. This surviving brother has been for many years a cripple, confined to his room and latterly much of the time to his bed. The testator always supported him during life and has stated that he would provide for him always during his life even after the testator had passed away. This surviving brother has no means of support other than this brother's estate and his promise and undertaking to care for him. Brother Mackey, as executor, says claim has been made on him in behalf of the crippled surviving brother for compensation or provision for his support. Apparently the testator did not anticipate under the circumstances that his brother would survive him and so neglected to provide for his support by will, though his intention to support him was frequently expressed during his life-time. From all the evidence there is reasonable ground for a claim which the executor would be called upon to defend.

Without discussing the question, or admitting or denying any liability, your Committee recommends the adoption of the following order: That the Grand Master be authorized and empowered in the name and on behalf of the Grand Lodge, on receiving the residue of said estate, to execute an agreement with said Mackey as said executor or

said William E. Bolles providing for an annual payment to or for the benefit of the latter during his natural life, or to execute any other form of agreement with said Mackey as executor of said Bolles whereby provision may be made for the comfortable maintenance and support of the latter during his natural life. This may be accomplished either by paying the income not needed for the purpose to the Grand Lodge, by paying from the principal such sum as will procure an annuity, by compounding the whole claim for a definite sum, or by any method that will best provide for the purposes of this order, providing that the principal with any income unpaid and remaining unused, shall be paid to this Grand Lodge.

CHARLES T. GALLAGHER,
JUDSON C. MACKENZIE,
GEORGE B. HAYWARD,
Committee.

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

NON-CHRISTIAN CANDIDATES.

The Committee to which was referred certain questions arising from the request for a Dispensation for International Lodge at Peking, reported as follows, the report being presented by

¹ Ante pages 222 et seq.

R.W. Brother Roscoe Pound at the request of the Chairman, M.W. Brother Edwin B. Holmes.

In Grand Lodge, Boston, December 8, 1915.

The special committee appointed to take under consideration the fourth and fifth questions discussed in that part of the address of the M.W. Grand Master at the last Quarterly Communication which has to do with the establishment of International Lodge at Peking, China, begs to report as follows:

Stated briefly, the first of those questions is with reference to the eligibility of candidates who subscribe to prevailing Oriental religions. This question may be considered with respect to Oriental religions in general, but should also be looked at with respect to Buddhists and followers of Confucius, since it is probable that the matter, so far as this Grand Lodge is concerned, will be only academic as to other creeds. In the case of Mohammedan, Hindu, and Parsee, the question no longer admits of discussion. The practice of the United Grand Lodge of England and its predecessors, undoubted for almost a century and a half, would of itself suffice. In 1776, Umdat-ul-Umara, eldest son of the Nabob of Arcot, was initiated at Trichinopoly in a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Master for Madras. This reception of a Mohammedan Prince was an event of such significance that it was made the subject of congratulations by the Grand Lodge of England. The Parsees of Western India, so Gould informs us, long ago took an active interest in Masonry, and one of

them. Brother Cama, was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of England in 1886. With respect to Hindus, it seems that there was an impression as late as 1860 that they were not eligible for Masonry, and the initiation of a Brahman in Meridian Lodge No. 345, in that year raised a vigorous discussion in the Masonic press. But it should be noted that the discussion did not turn upon any supposed ineligibility of the adherents of Oriental religions, but solely on the question whether the Brahman faith involved belief in God, as Masons understand such belief. The argument of the Master of the Lodge was that "the very groundwork of the Brahman faith is the belief in one Grand Superintending Being." (See Freemason's Magazine, April 21, September 8, October 13, 1860; May 18, In 1861, two Sikh Princes were initiated, and there does not appear to have been any doubt upon this matter since that time. In 1874 a Hindu was Master of a Lodge under the English constitutions. (See Gould, History of Freemasonry, III, 333, 336; Mackey, History of Freemasonry, VII, 1982.)

It would belie all our professions of universality if this were not so. We must guard jealously the Landmark—one of the few undoubted and universally admitted Landmarks—that calls for belief in God, the Grand Architect of the Universe. In Brother George F. Moore's well-known paper upon the subject he justly pronounces this the first Landmark in Freemasonry. But the idea of God here is universal. Each of us may interpret it in terms of his own creed. The requirement is not that Masons adhere to this

or that theological system or conceive of God in terms of this or that creed. It is a simple requirement of belief in the One God, however manifested, upon which philosophers and prophets and saints and the enlightened religious of all time have been able to agree. It is enough to say that we fully concur in the eloquent and convincing presentation of this matter in the address of the Grand Master.

Perhaps it is superfluous to add anything to the argument from the practice of the premier Grand Lodge and the argument from principle. But if any still harbor scruples it may be noted that except for Hutchinson and Oliver, whose view that Masonry is a distinctively Christian institution obviously can not be admitted, Masonic scholars and teachers have been at one upon this point. In a passage afterward quoted in Webb's Monitor. Preston says: "The distant Chinese, the wild Arab, or the American Savage will embrace a brother Briton [Webb adds "Frank or German''] and he will know that beside the common ties of humanity there is still a stronger obligation to engage him to kind or friendly offices." (Illustrations of Masonry, Bk. 1, par. 3.) Certainly we are not to suppose that this Chinaman and this "wild" Arab are Christians. But Preston speaks elsewhere in no uncertain tones: "The doctrine of one God, the creator and preserver of the universe, has been their firm belief in every age; and under the influence of that doctrine their conduct has been regulated through a long succession of years. The progress of knowledge and philosophy, aided by divine revelation, having abolished many of the vain superstitions of antiquity

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and enlightened the minds of men with the knowledge of the true God and the sacred tenets of the Christian faith. Masons have readily acquiesced in and zealously pursued every measure which could promote a religion so wisely calculated to make men happy. In those countries, however, where the gospel has not reached and Christianity [has not] displayed her beauties, the Masons have pursued the universal religion or the religion of nature; that is to be good men and true, by whatever denomination or persuasion they have been distinguished; and by this universal religion the conduct of the fraternity still continues to be regulated." (Illustrations of Masonry, 2 ed. 154.) Grand Master's address has already quoted Mackey upon this subject. A score of passages from Albert Pike might be quoted to the same effect. Let one suffice. After explaining that "these ceremonies have one general significance to every one of every faith who believes in God and the soul's immortality," he proceeds: "In no other way could Masonry possess its character of universality; that character which has ever been peculiar to it from its origin; and which enabled two kings, worshippers of different Deities, to sit together as Masters while the walls of the first temple arose." Finally, we may cite the words of Rev. Joseph Fort Newton, which have the endorsement of the Grand Lodge of Iowa: "While Masonry is theocratic in its faith and philosophy, it does not limit its conception of the Divine, much less insist upon any one name for 'the Nameless One of a hundred names.' Indeed, no feature of

Masonry is more fascinating that its age-long quest of the Lost Word, the Ineffable Name; a quest that never tires, never tarries, knowing the while that every name is in-adequate, and all words are but symbols of a Truth too great for words—every letter of the alphabet, in fact, having been evolved from some primeval sign or signal of the faith and hope of humanity. Thus Masonry, so far from limiting the thought of God, is evermore in search of a more satisfying and revealing vision of the meaning of the universe, now luminous and lovely, now dark and terrible; and it invites all men to unite in the quest—

One in the freedom of the Truth, One in the joy of paths untrod, One in the soul's perennial Youth, One in the larger thought of God.

Truly the human consciousness of fellowship with the Eternal, under whatever name, may well hush all words, still more hush argument and anathema. Possession, not recognition, is the only thing important; and if it is not recognized, the fault must surely be, in large part, our own. Given the one great experience, and before long kindred spirits will join in the 'Universal Prayer' of Alexander Pope, himself a Mason:

Father of all! in every age,
In every clime adored,
By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!''

(The Builders, 262-263.)

It remains to consider whether Buddhists and followers of Confucius are believers in God in such sense that they may be made Masons. As to the former, we have the weighty opinion of Albert Pike that Budda was a "Masonic legislator"—that is that he gave laws in the spirit of Ma-He says of the original followers of Buddha: "They recognized the existence of a single uncreated God, in whose bosom everything grows, is developed and transformed'' (Morals and Dogma, 277). Professor Rhys Davids, the chief authority in English upon Buddhism, indicates that this may be a matter of dispute. But the committee does not deem it necessary to go into this question, to which it is indeed scarcely competent. For if any Buddhists are to be initiated in International Lodge they will be required to profess belief in God at the outset, and as they will be men in whom our Brethren have confidence and will come well recommended, we may be assured that their professions will be sincere. The same point may be made with respect to the followers of Confucius. But the Rev. J. Legge, an unquestioned authority, tells us that while the teaching of Confucius "was hardly more than a mere secularism" his predecessors on whom he built made abundant reference to the Supreme Being and their writings contain "an exulting awful recognition of Him as the almighty personal Ruler who orders the course of nature and providence." It seems clear that monotheists may follow the ethical teachings of Confucius, even if sceptics may do so likewise, and the former only will be elected to receive the mysteries of Freemasonry.

The second question, put briefly, is with reference to the adaptability of our rites when applied to adherents of Oriental religions. Here again we may appeal to the settled and unquestioned practice of the United Grand Lodge of England. In response to a request for information addressed to him by the R.W. Grand Secretary, Sir Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary of the English Grand Lodge, writes, under date of October 25, 1915: "Adverting to your letter to me of the 11th instant, it has always been the practice of this Grand Lodge to permit Candidates for Freemasonry who are believers in a Supreme Being, but not in the Christian Religion, to be obligated upon the Sacred Book of their own Religion. Thus Jews are obligated on the Old Testament, Mohammedans on the Koran. Hindus on the Vedas, and Parsees on the Zendavesta."

On principal this must be the sound practice. It is indeed but a corollary of the proposition involved in the first question. Moreover the testimony of Masonic scholars is clear. The M.W. Grand Master has already quoted from Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence. In another work Dr. Mackey says: "Masonically the book of the law is that sacred book which is believed by the Mason of any particular religion to contain the revealed will of God; although technically among the Jews the Torah, or Book of the Law, means only the Pentateuch or five books of Moses. Thus to the Christian Mason the Book of the Law is the Old and New Testaments; to the Jew the Old Testament; to the Mussulman the Koran; to the Brahman, the Vedas; and

to the Parsee the Zendavesta." In the Entered Apprentice Lecture, as written by Albert Pike, he says:

"The Holy Bible, Square, and Compass, are not only styled the Great Lights in Masonry, but they are also technically called the Furniture of the Lodge; and, as you have seen, it is held that there is no Lodge without them. This has sometimes been made a pretext for excluding Jews from our Lodges, because they can not regard the New Testament as a holy book. The Bible is an indispensable part of the furniture of a Christian Lodge, only because it is the sacred book of the Christian religion. The Hebrew Pentateuch in a Hebrew Lodge, and the Koran in a Mohammedan one, belong on the Altar; and one of these, and the Square and Compass, properly understood, are the Great Lights by which a Mason must walk and work.

"The obligation of the candidate is always to be taken on the sacred book or books of his religion, that he may deem it more solemn and binding; and therefore it was that you were asked of what religion you were. We have no other concern with your religious creed." (Morals and Dogma, 11.)

Much more might be cited from Masonic writers of authority. But the practice of more than a century in the Grand Lodge of England and the principle of the thing require no other support.

The committee would report that the conclusions of the M.W. Grand Master upon the two questions referred are, in its opinion, beyond controversy, being sustained by long

precedent and usage, by the clearest deduction from the fundamental tenets of the Fraternity, and by the concurrent testimony of Masonic scholars.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWIN B. HOLMES,
ROSCOE POUND,
LEON M. ABBOTT,
FREDERICK W. HAMILTON,
R. PERRY BUSH,

Committee.

Report was accepted and adopted.

EXPULSION OF LLOYD APPLETON SAVAGE.

The Special Commission appointed to hear and report upon the case of Golden Fleece Lodge, of Lynn, against Brother Lloyd Appleton Savage reported as follows, the report being presented by R.W. Brother Charles B. Burleigh.

IN GRAND LODGE, December 8, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts:

In the matter of the complaint of Golden Fleece Lodge, of Lynn, against Brother Lloyd Appleton Savage, a member of said Lodge, the complaint charges, among other things, that the said Brother obtained his degrees in said

Lodge by falsely representing, in his application for the degrees, that he was born in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Brother Savage personally appeared before your Special Commissioners and was also represented by counsel. He did not deny the truth of the charge in the complaint relating to the place of birth, but consented that this charge should be taken as true, and that we recommend his expulsion from Masonry.

Your Commissioners, therefore, find the said charge is sustained and recommend that Lloyd Appleton Savage be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Respectfully submitted,

LEON M. ABBOTT,
FRANK VOGEL,
CHARLES B. BURLEIGH,
Special Board of Trial Commissioners.

The report was accepted.

The recommendation was adopted and Lloyd Appleton Savage was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

EXPULSION OF ARTHUR HENRY HUCKINS.

R.W. Brother Albert L. Harwood, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Trials, offered the following report on the complaint of De Witt Clinton Lodge against Arthur Henry Huckins.

IN GRAND LODGE, December 8, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts:

In the matter of the complaint of De Witt Clinton, A. F. & A. M., against Brother Arthur Henry Huckins, a member of said Lodge.

The complaint charges the Respondent with conduct unbecoming a Mason under the following specifications: That on June 15, 1915, he obtained money under false pretences from Brother Harry E. Dearborn, a member of Wyoming Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Melrose, Massachusetts, and that he has obtained money under false pretences from several other Master Masons at various times during the years of 1914 and 1915.

The whereabouts of the Respondent being unknown to said Lodge or any member thereof and the Commissioners being unable to determine his present whereabouts, they proceeded to hear the evidence ex-parte. More than a dozen letters from different members of the Fraternity in different parts of the country, addressed to the Secretary of the Lodge, complaining of the Respondent's borrowing money of them, usually for the purpose of paying his fare back to his home in Sandwich, were presented to the Commissioners. It appeared from the evidence that he never returned to Sandwich and your Commissioners find that these sums were borrowed, not for the purpose of paying his fare to his home but for his personal use. The Respondent is a

young man under thirty years of age, unmarried, and never attended his Lodge more than once after becoming a member thereof. It appears from the evidence that the Respondent has been using his Masonic Membership as a means of obtaining money, not for his necessities but for use in dissipation. The whole evidence convinced your Commissioners that the Respondent has adopted this irregular way of obtaining money in a systematic way and is therefore reflecting much discredit upon the Fraternity.

Now, therefore, the Commissioners find the Respondent, Arthur Henry Huckins, guilty of conduct unbecoming a Mason and recommend that he be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD,
LOUIS C. SOUTHARD,
DANA MALONE,
LEONARD G. ROBERTS,
Commissioners of Trials.

The report was accepted.

The recommendation was adopted and Arthur Henry Huckins was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

EXPULSION OF WILLIAM J. SMITH.

R.W. Albert L. Harwood, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Trials, presented the

following report on the complaint of Bethesda Lodge, of Valparaiso, Chile, against William J. Smith.

IN GRAND LODGE, December 8, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts:

In the matter of the complaint of Bethesda Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Valparaiso, Chile, against Brother William J. Smith, a member of said Lodge.

In this case the complaint and the evidence submitted to your Commissioners thereon were wholly in writing. Said Respondent, William J. Smith, was at the time the offence was committed as charged in the complaint the Tyler of said Bethesda Lodge. The complaint charges the Respondent with breaking into a safe which was the Lodge's property and abstracting therefrom thirteen collars, fourteen aprons, a golden square, silver trowel, and show-case containing the original set of officers' jewels, all being the property of said Lodge, which he placed in pawn together with various jewels and insignia belonging to other Lodges in said Valparaiso. Among other written evidence there was submitted to your Commissioners a copy of a letter from the Respondent to the Worshipful Master and Brethren of said Lodge in which letter the Respondent admits the truth of the charge and expresses contrition for his offence similar to that often expressed by wrongdoers when their acts are discovered.

It appears from the papers submitted that said Lodge was duly summoned to take action on the complaint and the complaint was properly referred to your Commissioners for investigation and report. Your Commissioners duly summoned the Respondent to appear before them in October, 1915, more than three months after the notice of the hearing was mailed to him. No response has been received from the Respondent. This case is a peculiar one principally on account of the distance of the Complainant and Respondent from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Upon the evidence before your Commissioners they are compelled to find the Respondent guilty of conduct unbecoming a Mason. His offence is of such a character that in the opinion of your Commissioners he is unworthy longer to remain a member of the Masonic Fraternity. We therefore recommend that said William J. Smith be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD,
LOUIS C. SOUTHARD,
DANA MALONE,
LEONARD G. ROBERTS,
Commissioners of Trials.

The report was accepted.

The recommendation was adopted and William J. Smith was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

CASE OF BROTHER S. E. D. H.

R.W. Brother Albert L. Harwood, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Trials, presented the following report on the complaint of Montgomery Lodge against Brother S. E. D. H.

In Grand Lodge, December 8, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts:

In the matter of the complaint of Montgomery Lodge, A. F. & A. M., against Brother S. E. D. H., who was formerly a member of Mount Horeb Lodge.

The complaint charges the Respondent with conduct unbecoming a Mason in that, after having been suspended by Mount Horeb Lodge for non-payment of dues, he applied to said Montgomery Lodge for the privilege of visiting said Lodge and took the Tyler's Oath and submitted to an examination and was allowed to visit said Lodge. At the hearing given in this matter both of said Lodges were represented and the Respondent was present. It appeared from the evidence that the Respondent was made a Mason in Mount Horeb Lodge in 1902, that he paid dues for 1902 and 1903 and in 1903 he left Woburn and went to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, remaining there a few months and afterwards went to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he remained ten years and then removed to Milford, Massachusetts. It appears that he was suspended for nonpayment of dues by Mount Horeb Lodge in September,

1908. The Respondent admitted that he took the Tyler's Oath and visited Montgomery Lodge on April 25, 1912, but denies that he knew at that time that he had already been suspended for non-payment of dues. It appeared from the evidence that the Respondent's change of residence from Pawtucket to Woonsocket and later to Milford were unknown to the Secretary of Mount Horeb Lodge and that all notices were addressed to the Respondent at Pawtucket.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that the evidence was not conclusive that the Respondent at the time of his visiting Montgomery Lodge knew of his suspension from membership for non-payment of dues. The Respondent assured your Commissioners that he will never again make an attempt to visit any Lodge until he has been reinstated into full membership.

Your Commissioners feel that the Respondent has been sufficiently disciplined and warned for his violation of the Constitution of the Order. They therefore recommend that no further action be taken on said complaint.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT L. HARWOOD,
FRANK W. KAAN,
LOUIS C. SOUTHARD,
DANA MALONE,
LEONARD G. ROBERTS,
Commissioners of Trials.

The report was accepted.

The recommendation was adopted.

EXPULSION OF JOHN STEWARD LENNOX ROBERTSON.

The Grand Secretary read the following report of the special Commission appointed to hear and report upon the complaint of Bethesda Lodge, of Valparaiso, Chile, against John Steward Lennox Robertson, late Worshipful Master of Bethesda Lodge, suspended by the M.W. Grand Master May 24, 1915 (ante, page 113).

CASILLA 861, VALPARAISO, October 21, 1915.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts:

We the undersigned named on special Commission by the Grand Master of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts by Decrees dated May 24th and August 7th, 1915, to cite John Steward Lennox Robertson, late Worshipful Master of Bethesda Lodge, to appear before us and answer to the charge of embezzlement from the firm where he was lately employed and report upon the same to Grand Master, have proceeded as follows:

On July 6th, hearing that he was supposed to be in Sandy Point (Punta Arenas), Straits of Magellan, I therefore wrote to a Brother who is President of the English-speaking Club of that city enclosing a citation for Robertson to appear before us on August 9th, if the aforesaid Robertson was in that vicinity and to deliver the letter personally if possible and let me know the result. Unfortunately the Brother failed to comply with my request. So I again on

September 6th sent by registered post another letter citing him to appear on the evening of October 20th at the Lodge rooms in Valparaiso at 8.45 p.m. This letter was returned unopened after remaining twenty days in Punta Arenas uncalled for.

We the Commission met on the date mentioned and after reading the following:

- No. 1. The suspension by the Grand Master of Brother Robertson and his Summons to appear before us.
- No. 2. Letter from Secretary of Bethesda Lodge, including document No. 3.
- No. 3. Letter signed by Brother Robert Warden, member of Lodge Star and Thistle under the Grand Lodge of Scotland of this city, advising Bethesda Lodge of their Worshipful Master, defrauding the firm of Balfour, Lyon & Co., of which he, Warden, is a Partner.
- No. 4. Copy of a Document signed by Robertson in the presence of witnesses acknowledging having appropriated the sum of Two Thousand Pounds Stering (£2000 0 0).
- No. 5. Copy of a letter written to William Buchanan Reid, Senior Warden of Bethesda Lodge, by Robertson wherein he acknowledges his guilt:

After mature deliberation the Commission resolved to recommend that the highest penalty be inflicted upon John Steward Lennox Robertson, namely Expulsion from Masonry.

DAVID URQUHART, ERNEST E. WELLS, JAMES WALLS.

The report was accepted.

The recommendation was adopted, and John Steward Lennox Robertson was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

PERMISSION TO HOLD MORE PROPERTY.

On motion of R.W. Brother Paul S. Burns it was voted:

That the Grand Master be authorized to petition the Legislature to amend the Charter of the Grand Lodge so as to permit the Grand Lodge to hold real estate to the value of \$5,000,000 and personal property to the value of \$1,000,000.

On motion of R.W. Brother Paul S. Burns it was voted:

That the Grand Master be authorized to petition the Legislature to amend the Charter of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust so as to permit the trust to hold property to the value of \$5,000,000.1

The Grand Marshal then made proclamation that

LLOYD APPLETON SAVAGE,
ARTHUR HENRY HUCKINS,
WILLIAM J. SMITH,
JOHN STEWARD LENNOX ROBERTSON,

¹ Petitions in accordance with these votes were introduced into the Senate January 7, 1916, by Hon. and R.W. Gurdon W. Gordon. The Bills were duly passed and the Acts were signed by the Governor February 2, 1916.

had been expelled from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM at 5.35 P.M., prayer being offered by W. Rev. R. Perry Bush, D.D., Grand Chaplain.

A true abstract of the Record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

DEATH OF G. H. G. MCGREW.

On December 9th a telegram was received by M.W. Charles T. Gallagher informing him that Brother McGrew had died on the night of the 8th.

The following letters were exchanged between M.W. Melvin M. Johnson and M.W. Albert G. Burnett, Grand Master of California.

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts,
Masonic Temple, Boston, December 9, 1915.

HON. ALBERT G. BURNETT,

Grand Master of California,

Sacramento, California.

MY DEAR MOST WORSHIPFUL:

I duly received yours of the 24th ult., but did not answer the same purposely, preferring to wait until after the Committee had deliberated, and our Grand Lodge had acted upon the matter since our meeting was so soon to be held. It was as you know held on the 8th instant, and after the meeting I sent you a night letter, which I beg to confirm, and which read as follows:

"McGrew restored. The full report of the Committee will be forwarded later by the Grand Secretary. It warrants your careful consideration."

I am, for your information and to avoid repetition, enclosing a copy of a letter which is being sent by this mail to Most Worshipful Brother Filmer, and which is self explanatory.

With warm personal regards to yourself and to the Brethren of your jurisdiction, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) MELVIN M. JONNSON,

Grand Master.

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

ALBERT G. BURNETT, Grand Master.

SACRAMENTO, December 14, 1915.

Hon. Melvin M. Johnson,

Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, Boston.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:

Yours of the 9th instant received. I think your Grand Lodge acted wisely and justly in the matter of the restoration of the late Brother McGrew.

He certainly manifested a contrite spirit and did what he could to repair the wrong he had done to your jurisdiction.

Your action under the circumstances was generous and humane and what might be expected of a Grand Body of Masons, especially of the character of the membership of your great state.

If our Grand Lodge has made any mistake in this unfortunate affair it has been due to a misapprehension of the facts.

With assurances of my personal esteem and of the desire of all the Brethren here to maintain the most friendly and fraternal relations with the Brethren of Massachusetts, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Albert G. Burnett,

Grand Master.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION AT HYDE PARK.

DECEMBER 10, A.L. 5915.

DEDICATION OF MASONIC APARTMENTS.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS was held in that part of the City of Boston called Hyde Park on Friday, the tenth day of December, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915, for the purpose of dedicating new Masonic apartments.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W	. MELVIN M. JOHNSON		Grand Master.
R.W.	ROSCOE POUND		Deputy Grand Master.
"	GEORGE C. THACHER		Senior Grand Warden.
"	Тномая Т. Воотн		Junior Grand Warden.
M.W.	. John Albert Blake		Past Grand Master.
R.W.	LOUIS C. SOUTHARD		Past Deputy Grand Master.
"	WILLIAM H. L. ODELL		
"	WILLIAM M. BELCHER		Past Grand Warden.
6.6	WILLIAM H. H. SOULE		
"	ALBRO A. OSGOOD		" "
"	CHARLES H. RAMSAY		Grand Treasurer.
"	FREDERICK W. HAMILTON		Grand Secretary.

R.W.	EDMUND S. YOUNG	D.D.G. Master, Dist. No. 2.
"	CHARLES G. BIRD	3,
"	FRANK E. TAYLOR	4.
"	WILLIAM O. HUNT	
"	CHARLES B. BURLEIGH	" " 7.
"	JOHN F. CARVER	" " " " 25.
W.	REV. R. PERRY BUSH, D.D	Grand Chaplain.
"	RT. REV. J. W. HAMILTON, D.D.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
"	FREDERIC L. PUTNAM	Grand Lecturer.
"	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON	Grand Marshal.
"	FRANK VOGEL	Senior Grand Deacon.
"	FRED M. BLANCHARD as	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	PAUL S. BURNS as	Senior Grand Steward.
"	THOMAS JACKSON as	Junior Grand Steward.
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER	Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM in a room adjacent to the Lodge Room at eight o'clock in the evening. Being escorted into the Lodge Room the Grand Lodge was received by the Worshipful Master of Hyde Park Lodge, who resigned the Gavel and the Chair to the M.W. Grand Master.

The dedication ceremonies were then performed with full and strict adherence to the ancient forms.

Worshipful Brother Emerson Rice, Past Master of Hyde Park Lodge, delivered the dedicatory address, as follows:

ADDRESS OF WORSHIPFUL BROTHER EMERSON RICE.

The eye of man opens but slowly to the world of sense; the inner eye of understanding still more gradually to the deeper meaning of material substance about us and of the spiritual behind and beyond.

Tonight is disclosed to Masonic eyes the material form of our Lodge. The architect has designed, workmen have wrought, and we behold completed these walls which we dedicate in permanence, we hope, to the use and practice of Speculative Masonry.

After four removes our Lodge returns to within a stone's throw of its first meeting place and now occupies a home of its own, ample in size, beautiful to the eye, and harmonious to the artistic sense, where the dignity and beauty of our Ritual may appeal alike to eye and ear, and with outer apartments for the better development of the social and fraternal life of our Lodge.

With some trepidation we have chiseled on the outer walls the name, Masonic Temple.

Temple—a place of worship.

When man stands in the presence of the great temples and structures of the past—the Temple of the Sun, the towering Pyramids of the Nile, the Parthenon, man's greatest tribute to beauty and to art, the massive European Cathedrals, the masterpieces of operative Masons, in which every stone was designed to be a "living voice"—in all these man has endeavored to stamp on the face of nature in lasting form and at untold cost of power, intellect, and wealth his ideals as evidence of the spiritual aspirations of mankind. They have been called the sign language of architecture.

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Again, temple implies builders and a master builder. The story of temples and their builders, if known, would be the story of Masonry.

It is with diffidence that I refer to a well-worn topic, excusable only because there are many young Masons present to whom the outlines of our history are unknown, and also for the further purpose of tracing some steps in the development of operative into speculative Masonry, and some tendencies away from the ancient Landmarks. Little or nothing is known about the earliest builders, but as the principles of geometry as applied to building became known and some knowledge of architecture also it is self-evident that acquired knowledge would be preserved and handed down.

About one thousand years B.C. there existed in Asia Minor the Society of Dionysian Architects. These architects flourished in the cities of Tyre and Sidon at the time of the building of King Solomon's Temple and it is probable, though no historic proof is available, that the "Cunning Workmen," including Hiram Abif, sent by Hiram King of Tyre to assist King Solomon, were members of this society. In later times the art of building and the secrets of architecture spread into Greece and Rome, and in the latter place the well-known Roman Society of Builders became the official builders of the temples and other great public works.

Some knowledge of architecture was undoubtedly carried into western Europe by the invading armies of Cæsar, but on the downfall of the Roman Empire the Roman Society of Builders retired to the region of Lake Como and for a long time preserved the knowledge which later in the Middle Ages, about the Eleventh Century, appeared among the travelling Masons of Lombardy, who, in pursuance of their calling, carried the art of building over Europe, and their successors appear as the Lodges of Stone Masons in Germany, the guilds of France and the operative Freemasons of England.

These were all confraternities with signs of recognition and passwords and possessed of trade secrets. In many ways they resembled the trade unions of today. They were Roman Catholic in membership and in close alliance with the clergy and church, whence came most of their employment.

In their arts and practices appear unmistakable resemblance to the Roman Society of Builders, and they left as their monuments the great Cathedrals of Europe.

In course of time it became customary for the operative masons in England and Germany to accept as honorary members men of influence and high standing in the community who had no practical knowledge of building, but who added to the reputation of the Lodge. These new members were called Accepted or Theoretical Masons in distinction from working masons.

In England after the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, their last great work, and a consequent decadence in Gothic Architecture which the Freemasons had made famous, the power and influence of the Craft declined. A similar decline had taken place throughout Europe from lack of

employment and the geometrical and architectural secrets in large measure were lost.

At the same time the power and influence of the accepted or honorary members increased on account of their greater culture, wealth, and social position, and the change from the operative to the speculative science dates from the year 1717, when four operative Lodges of London met and formed a Grand Lodge, and the institution took upon itself the form of speculative Masonry, building as a superstructure on operative Masonry as a foundation, adopting its terms and practices in the Ritual.

At first there was but one degree; in 1719 the one degree was divided into two. The Second or Fellow Craft was conferred in Grand Lodge. The Entered Apprentice ceased to be a youth bound for a certain number of years to a Master. Among the privileges of the fellows were those of membership in the Grand Lodge and the Mastership of subordinate Lodges.

The first step in the separation was to make the fellows superior to the operatives, not because the former possessed more trade skill but because the latter were possessed of a greater knowledge of the speculative science.

The formation of the Third Degree is shrouded in mystery. It occurred about the end of the year 1723, and after the latter date operative masonry as a fraternity ceased to exist, and the speculative rapidly developed into what has been called "a beautiful system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated with symbols."

The Second and Third Degrees were not perfected for many years. Our modern fraternity then dates from the year 1717, and the men most prominent in its inception were Paine, an antiquary, Anderson, a Presbyterian minister, and Desaguliers, a philosopher, himself the son of a Huguenot minister. I mention these early and prominent Brothers to indicate something of the character and training of the men who gave to Masonry the fundamentals of its Ritual.

Undoubtedly it was the intention of the founders that the passing of the candidate from Entered Apprentice to Master Mason should depend not on a mere proficiency in the Ritual of the preceding degree, but on actual progress in moral growth and appreciation of its principles; and it is equally evident that had this policy prevailed the science as a system of morality would have become a philosophic cult; small and select in numbers and destined to an early death. But there is in the charitable and fraternal aspects of our institution that which ever appeals to the heart of man, and formed as it was in London, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when clubs of all kinds were springing up, Freemasonry became the vogue. It grew and spread over into Germany and France and America, the change from operative to speculative occurring at different times in different places, and eventually engirdled the world and permeated all races.

What an heritage then has modern American Masonry! Eastern in origin, when the Oriental mind was steeped in 1915]

symbolism, western in development, when materialism pervades society. It has appropriated beauty from the artloving Greeks, its moral code from the Hebrew and Roman, tempered with the justice and mercy of Christianity, its fraternal and social aspects from the guilds of the Middle Ages, its regulations from Germany, its democracy from England, and upon us here and now rests the glory of its past and the local burden of its future.

I am not here to deliver a panegyric on Freemasonry: it needs none, were I competent to give it. Proud as we are of its past, its present and future are our immediate concern. This hall tonight is both witness of the service and loyalty of Masons to the institution and a confident challenge to the future. The time and money given to its ornamentation is a measure of our faith, our respect, and our homage to the Order.

The light by which we see this hall is of similar physical origin to that which shone on the upturned faces of the Persian worshipers of the sun, but the electric bulb above is symbolic of those wonderful changes which have followed man's successful search for the cunning secrets of matter. The races of today no longer build a Parthenon or a Pyramid but leave as monuments to posterity a Panama Canal or an Assouan Dam.

Our modern Masons in their operative life are engineers, chemists, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, business, and professional men. Here Masonry has enjoyed its greatest growth and material prosperity. We may well inquire

with some solicitude what is to be the future tendency, rocked as we are by the tremendous forces of modern materialism and scientific progress, and how we may weld into a social and fraternal unit the different elements of our membership, and advance our order to achievement commensurate with its latent power and its traditions.

Our fraternity today is leaning on its past and is in danger of becoming self-centred. It has triumphed over adversity, but the perils of prosperity are equally real though insidious. We are making Masons too fast and without sufficient discrimination, or I might express it by saying we are giving too many degrees and making too few real Masons.

A Lodge of one thousand members cannot be successfully imbued with the principles of our Ritual. The fraternal and material and business side are encroaching on the ethical, by which alone may man enter the Lodge of perfection.

When the earth was young, "in the initiation of the Persian Magi, to test the candidate's sincerity, he passed a probation of several months in utter solitude, in silence and darkness in underground caverns. This was followed by a fifty days' fast." After such a preparation his actual initiation was of a strenuous character, such as to test the stoutest heart and the strongest muscles. I will not harass your souls with an account of the actual initiation, and I am not recommending a reversion to these practices, but I offer some suggestions. They are not new and are in use in different parts of the world.

- 1. That the membership of Lodges be limited in number.
- 2. That the formation of new Lodges be encouraged at the expense of the overgrown Lodge. This will make for closer fraternity. More Masons will pass through the chairs, with consequent wider acquaintance with the problems of the Order and greater power to solve them.
- 3. That a longer time limit be made between the conferring of Degrees. The candidate who often attains perfection in the Ritual should have time to assimilate and to realize that the Ritual is not an end in itself but simply a preparation for advance toward perfection in character—a moral perfection similar to the architectural excellence achieved by our mediæval Brothers in the great cathedrals.
- 4. That, in view of the slight knowledge of our history preserved by the Craft, an occasional meeting or lecture be given leading to an acquaintance with our past, the meaning and origin of our symbols, and the significance of our allegory.
- 5. That our Masonic libraries be dusted, replenished with books of real Masonic merit, and made accessible and attractive to Brethren.

The deeper meaning of Masonry comes to no man without effort. Do we sense the true meaning of the search for the lost word of the Master—that it is the unending search for the ultimate truth which should ever be man's highest aim in life?

> "He is the free man whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves besides."

The beautiful legend of Hiram—myth though it be—attracts Masons again and again and yet again. Of this legend says Edwin Booth, greatest tragedian of his day:

"In every realm of thought, in all my research and study, in all my close analysis of the masterpieces of Shakespeare, in my earnest determination to make these plays appear real on the mimic stage, I have never and nowhere met tragedy so real, so sublime, so magnificent as the legend of Hiram. It is substance without shadow,—the manifest destiny of man which requires no picture and scarcely a word to make a lasting impression on all who can understand.

To be a Worshipful Master, and to throw my whole soul into that work, with the candidate for my audience and the Lodge for my stage, would be greater personal distinction than to receive the plaudits of people in the theatres of the world."

Words like these from a master tragedian inspire officers to a closer study and a better interpretation of this masterpiece of our Ritual.

May we attempt to part the veil and conjecture what may be the character of the audience, the form of the Ritual, the Temple itself, when a hundred years hence—two hundred years—this Lodge assembles on an occasion similar to the present. The architect designs for the future but he draws on the rich stores of the past.

If this nation, now an experiment and in its youth, shall endure, if these seething millions of polyglot people shall blend into a final American type, is it not the peculiar mission of Masonry, whose membership figured so prominently in our early days, to carry the burden in the coming years? For this we are well equipped. We have the essentials of all religions and are hampered by the distinctive tenets of none. The worthy of all races may knock with confidence at our outer door and be gathered into one fellowship, and some foresee in the declining influence of the church a possible reversion to the fundamentals of Freemasonry as basis for a world religion.

And if you, my Brothers, are to carry home one thought may it be the possibility of Freemasonry for great achievement, although its present performance is but little, and may this thought give us all a higher sense of our obligations as Masons, not only to each other—for we have that already,—but of our obligations to God as one of His creatures, to our country as one of its responsible citizens, and to our own institution of Masonry, through which we can achieve great deeds for both.

This address was followed by a brief address by the M.W. Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge then retired to the place where it had been opened and was closed in AMPLE FORM at ten o'clock.

A true abstract of the record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton,

Grand Secretary.

Dinner was served to the Grand Lodge at six thirty o'clock and opportunity was given to inspect the beautiful and commodious apartments before the work of the evening began. The hospitality and the fraternal welcome extended to the Grand Lodge by the officers and members of Hyde Park Lodge made the occasion memorable for all.

STATED COMMUNICATION.

DECEMBER 28, A.L. 5915.

A STATED COMMUNICATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS was held in the Masonic Temple, in the City of Boston, on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of December, A.L. 5915, A.D. 1915, for the purpose of installing the Grand Officers and celebrating the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M.W.	MELVIN M. JOHNSON .			Grand	Master.			
R.W.	ROSCOE POUND			Deputy	Grand	Maste	r.	
"	GEORGE C. THACHER .			Senior	Grand W	arden		
"	THOMAS T. BOOTH			Junior	Grand W	arden	•	
" "	CHARLES H. RAMSAY .			Grand	Treasure	er.		
"	FREDERICK W. HAMILTO	N		Grand	Secretar	у.		
"	DAVID T. MONTAGUE			D.D.G.	Master,	Dist.	No.	1.
"	EDMUND S. Young			"	44	"	"	2.
"	CHARLES G. BIRD			"	"	"	"	3.
"	FRANK T. TAYLOR			4.6	"	"	"	4.
"	WILLIAM O. HUNT			."	"	"	"	5.
"	PAUL S. BURNS			"	"	"	"	6.
"	CHARLES B. BURLEIGH .			"	"	"	"	7.
"	GEORGE B. FARRINGTON			"	"	"	"	8.
"	WILLIAM PARSONS 3D			"	"	"	"	9.

D W	HARRY E. PERKINS	DDG	Master,	Diet	Νο	10
"	DEAN K. WEBSTER	D.D.G.	master,	Dist.	110.	11.
"	BENJAMIN W. CLEMENTS	"	"	"	"	12.
"	G. HARRY KAULBACH	"	"	"	"	14.
"	EUGENE B. BOWEN	4.6	"	"	"	15.
"	JAY P. BARNES	"	"	"	"	16.
"	JAMES B. PAIGE	"	"	"	**	17.
"	GURDON W. GORDON	"	"	"	"	18.
"	John H. Schoonmaker	"	"	"	"	19.
"	ARTHUR F. BUTTERWORTH	"	"	"	"	20.
"	WILLIAM W. OLLENDORFF	4.4	4.6	"	"	22.
"	GRANVILLE C. FISKE	4.6	"	"	"	23.
"	G. OTIS ADAMS	"	"	"	"	24.
"	JOHN F. CABVER	4.4	6.6	"	"	25.
"	GARDNER R. P. BARKER	"	"	"	"	26.
"	DARIUS W. GILBERT	"	"	"	"	27.
"	HERBERT A. MORTON	"	"	"	"	28.
"	MYRON L. KEITH	"	"	"	"	29.
"	GEORGE B. LUTHER	"	"	"	"	30.
"	JOHN C. MAKEPEACE	66	"	"	"	31.
"	HENRY B. HART	"	6.6	"	"	32.
"	DAN J. KIMPTON	4.6	4.6	"	"	33.
W.	REV. EDWARD A. HORTON	Grand	Chaplair	ı.		
"	REV. R. PERRY BUSH, D.D	"	ii			
"	REV. H. STILES BRADLEY, D.D	"	"			
"	FREDERIC L. PUTNAM	Grand	Lecturer	•		
"	EDWIN L. DAVIS	"	"			
"	ROBERT G. WILSON	Senior	Grand De	eacon.		
"	FRANK VOGEL	Junior	Grand D	eacon.		
"	HOWARD M. NORTH	Senior	Grand St	eward	l.	
"	THOMAS H. NICKERSON	Junior	Grand St	eward	ì.	
"	FRED M. BLANCHARD	"	"	"		
"	JACOB MILCH	"	"	"		
"	WILLIS W. STOVER	Grand	Sword-E	Bearer.		
"	OSGOOD PLUMMER	Grand	Pursuiva	ınt.		
"	WILLIAM H. GERRISH	Grand	Organist	;.		
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER	Grand	Tyler.			
"	OSCAR F. ALLEN		liting Co	mmit	tee.	
"	GEORGE H. GRAVES	"	"	"		
"	LEONARD G. ROBERTS	Of Con	missione	rs of '	Frial	8.

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M.W.	EDWIN B. HOLMES				Past	Grand	Master.	
"	CHARLES T. GALLAGHER				"	"	"	
"	JOHN ALBERT BLAKE .			•	"	"	"	
"	DANA J. FLANDERS				"	"	"	
"	EVERETT C. BENTON				"	"	"	
R.W.	ALBERT L. HARWOOD .				Past	Deputy	Grand	Master.
"	J. GILMAN WAITE				"	"	"	"
"	WILLIAM H. EMERSON .				"	"	"	"
"	Louis C. Southard				"	"	" "	"
"	WILLIAM H. L. ODELL .				"	"	4.6	"
"	EDWIN A. BLODGETT					4.4	"	"
"	HERBERT E. FLETCHER .				"	"	"	"
"	EMERY B. GIBBS				"	"	"	"
"	DANIEL W. LAWRENCE .						Warden	•
"	CHARLES I. LITCHFIELD	•		•	"	"	"	
"	GEORGE W. BISHOP				**	"	"	
"	JOHN A. MCKIM			•	"	"	" "	
"	FRANK W. MEAD				"	"	"	
"	EDWARD G. GRAVES				"	"	"	
"	WILLIAM M. BELCHER				"	"	" "	
"	SAMUEL HAUSER				"	"	"	
"	HARRY P. BALLARD					"	"	
"	LEON M. ABBOTT		٠.		"	"	"	
"	CHAUNCEY E. PECK				"	6.6	"	
"	WILLIAM H. H. SOULE .				4.6	"	"	
"	HENRY G. JORDAN				"	"	"	
"	CHARLES S. ROBERTSON				"	"	4.6	
"	EUGENE C. UPTON				"	"	"	
"	Albro A. Osgood				"	"	"	
"	OLIVER A. ROBERTS				"	"	"	
"	HERBERT F. FRENCH				"	"	"	
"	CHARLES S. PROCTOR .				"	"	"	
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY				Past	Senior	Grand '	Warden,
					1	Maine.		

The Grand Lodge was opened in DUE FORM at ten minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon, prayer being offered by W. Rev. Edward A. Horton, Grand Chaplain, and the Great Light being open at the Gospel of Saint John the Evangelist.

R.W. Brother Pound now resigned the chair to Past Grand Master Everett C. Benton for the installation of the Grand Master elect.

The Committee appointed to attend upon the Grand Master elect and present him for installation having performed its duty, the Grand Master elect was conducted to the altar where prayer was offered in his behalf by W. Rev. R. Perry Bush, Grand Chaplain. The official obligation was administered and the installation completed according to ancient use and custom.

A procession was now formed by the Grand Marshal, and the newly installed Grand Master was saluted with Masonic honors, the Brethren numbering three hundred and ninety.

The Grand Marshal now made proclamation that Melvin Maynard Johnson had been duly elected and installed Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and invoked the blessing of God upon his government of the Craft. The Grand Master arose and made the ancient response:

"May the Grand Architect of the Universe pour down His blessings on this Society, and enable me to discharge the great trust reposed in me to the honor of His name and of the Royal Art, and may there never be wanting such to fill the Chair who shall promote Masonry and the good of mankind so long as the world endureth. Amen."

And the Craft responded, "So mote it be."

M.W. Grand Master Johnson then installed the following named officers into the offices to which they had been elected:

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R.W. D. EDWARD MILLER . . . . Senior Grand Warden.

"ROSCOE E. LEARNED . . . . Junior Grand Warden.
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The Grand Marshal made proclamation that the Grand Wardens had been installed in AMPLE FORM.

The M.W. Grand Master then installed into office:

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R.W. CHARLES H. RAMSAY . . . . Grand Treasurer.

'' FREDERICK W. HAMILTON . . Grand Secretary.
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and the Grand Marshal made due proclamation thereof.

The M.W. Grand Master announced the following

APPOINTMENTS:

R.W. FRANK VOGEL, Boston, Deputy Grand Master.

- " DAVID URQUHART, Valparaiso, District Grand Master for Chile.
- " STACY A. RANSOM, Shanghai, District Grand Master for China.
- " Howard M. North, Waban, D.D.G. Master, District No. 1.
- " ROBERT G. WILSON, Boston, D.D.G. Master, District No. 2.
- "WILLIAM G. BOWLER, Boston, D.D.G. Master, District No. 3.
- "FRANK T. TAYLOR, Brookline, D.D.G. Master, District No. 4.
- " HORACE A. CARTER, Needham, D.D.G. Master, District No. 5.
- " PAUL S. BURNS, Somerville, D.D.G. Master, District No. 6.
- " CHARLES B. BURLEIGH, Malden, D.D.G. Master, District No. 7.
- "GEORGE B. FARRINGTON, Salem, D.D.G. Master, District No. 8.
- " WILLIAM PARSONS 3d, Gloucester, D.D.G. Master, District No. 9.
- "BENJAMIN B. GILMAN, Haverhill, D.D.G. Master, District No. 10.
- "FRED STEVENS SMITH, N. Andover, D.D.G. Master, District No. 11.
- "BENJAMIN W. CLEMENTS, Lowell, D.D.G. Master, District No. 12.
- " HERMAN D. HORTON, Fitchburg, D.D.G. Master, District No. 13.
- "G. HARRY KAULBACH, Greenfield, D.D.G. Master, District No. 14.
- 44 EUGENE B. BOWEN, Cheshire, D.D.G. Master, District No. 15.
- "JAY P. BARNES, Pittsfield, D.D.G. Master, District No. 16.
- " JAMES B. PAIGE, Amherst, D.D.G. Master, District No. 17.
- "GURDON W. GORDON, Springfield, D.D.G. Master, District No. 18.
- "JOHN H. SCHOONMAKER, Ware, D.D.G. Master, District No. 19.
- 44 ARTHUR F. BUTTERWORTH, Brookfield, D.D.G.M., District No. 20.
- CHARLES W. DELANO, Worcester, D.D.G. Master, District No. 21.
- " ARTIE M. MEADER, Whitinsville, D.D.G. Master, District No. 22.
- " WILBUR A. WOOD, Woodville, D.D.G. Master, District No. 23.
- " G. Otis Adams, Marlboro, D.D.G. Master, District No. 24.
- "JOHN F. CARVER, Roslindale, D.D.G. Master, District No. 25.
- " CHARLES G. JORDAN, East Braintree, D.D.G.M., District No. 26.
- " CHARLES W. PEARE, Egypt, D.D.G. Master, District No. 27.
- " HERBERT A. MORTON, Taunton, D.D.G. Master, District No. 28.
- " Myron L. Keith, Campello, D.D.G. Master, District No. 29.
- "GEORGE B. LUTHER, Fairhaven, D.D.G. Master, District No. 30.
- "WILLIAM A. ANDREW, Marion, D.D.G. Master, District No. 31.
- " EVERETT I. Nye, Wellfleet, D.D.G. Master, District No. 32.
- " HERBERT C. HILL, Chicopee, D.D.G. Master, District No. 33.

- W. REV. EDWARD A. HORTON, Boston,

 "REV. R. PERRY BUSH, D.D., Chelsea,

 "RT. REV. JOHN W. HAMILTON, D.D., LL.D., Boston,

 Chaplain
- " REV. H. STILES BRADLEY, D.D., Worcester,
- " WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON, Allston, Grand Marshal.
- FREDERIC L. PUTNAM, Melrose,
 EDWIN L. DAVIS, Chicopee Falls,
- "GEORGE H. DALE, Watertown, Senior Grand Deacon.
- " CHARLES T. COTTRELL, Roxbury, Junior Grand Deacon.
- " CHARLES J. SHEPHERD, Waltham, Senior Grand Steward.
- " CLARENCE A. RUSSELL, Arlington,
- " CHARLES H. MARBLE, Hingham, Junior Grand Stewards.
- " ARTHUR A. SONDHEIM, Brookline,
- "WILLIS W. STOVER, Everett, Grand Sword Bearer.
- " THEODORE L. KELLEY, Boston, Grand Standard Bearer.
- " H. EVERETT CRANE, Quincy,
 Grand Pursuivants.
- " LEWIS M. WITHERELL, Taunton, WILLIAM H. GERRISH, Ashland, Grand Organist.
- "GEORGE W. CHESTER, Boston, Grand Tyler.

COMMISSIONERS OF TRIALS:

R.W. ALBERT L. HARWOOD, President.

R.W. FRANK W. KAAN.

W. LEONARD G. ROBERTS,

" LOUIS C. SOUTHARD. W. DANA MALONE.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY:

M.W. CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, R.W. SOLON W. STEVENS, R.W. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON.

COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND BY-LAWS:

R.W. SAMUEL HAUSER, R.W. ROSCOE E. LEARNED, W. CHARLES E. HATFIELD.

COMMITTEE ON RECORDS:

R.W. CHARLES I. LITCHFIELD, R.W. EMERY B. GIBBS, R.W. CHARLES S. PROCTOR.

COMMITTEE ON RETURNS:

R.W. James M. Gleason, R.W. Granville C. Fiske, R.W. Edmund S. Young.

COMMITTEE ON CURIOSITIES OF THE CRAFT:

R.W. OLIVER A. ROBERTS,

R.W. HENRY J. MILLS.

W. HARLAN H. BALLARD.

OFFICERS INSTALLED BY THE GRAND MASTER.

The following officers were installed into their respective offices in AMPLE FORM:

R.W.	FRANK VOGEL				De	puty	Grand	Mas	ter.
"	HOWARD M. NORTH				D.D.G.	Mast	er, Dist.	No.	1.
"	ROBERT G. WILSON				"	"	4.4	"	2.
"	WILLIAM G. BOWLER				"	4 4	"	44	3.
"	FRANK T. TAYLOR				"	"	4.6	"	4.
"	HORACE A. CARTER				"	"		4 6	5.
"	PAUL S. BURNS				"	"	"	"	6.
"	CHARLES B. BURLEIGH .				"	"	"	"	7.
"	GEORGE B. FARRINGTON				ii	"	"	"	8.
"	WILLIAM PARSONS 3D .				"	"	"	44	9.
"	BENJAMIN B. GILMAN .				"	"	4.6	"	10.
"	FRED STEVENS SMITH .				"	"	"	"	11.
"	BENJAMIN W. CLEMENTS				"	"	"	"	12.
"	G. HARRY KAULBACH .				"	"	"	"	14.
"	EUGENE B. BOWEN				"	"	"	"	15.
"	JAY P. BARNES				"	"	"	"	16.
"	JAMES B. PAIGE				"	"	"	"	17.
"	GURDON W. GORDON				"	"	"	"	18.
"	JOHN H. SCHOONMAKER				"	4.6	"	4 6	19.
"	ARTHUR F. BUTTERWORTE	I			"	"	"	"	20.
"	ARTIE M. MEADER				"	4 6	"	"	22.

¹ R.W. Herman D. Horton, of Fitchburg, was installed within the body of Charles W. Moore Lodge of Fitchburg, as District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 13 on January 21, 1916, by R.W. Thomas T. Booth, Past Grand Warden, acting under a special Warrant from the Most Worshipful Grand Master

R.W. Charles W. Delano, of Worcester, was installed within the body of Morning Star Lodge, of Worcester, as District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 21 on February 1 by R.W. Thomas T. Booth, Past Grand Warden acting under a special Warrant from the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

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R.W.	WILBUR A. WOOD .				D.D.G.	. Master,	Dist.	No.	23.
"	G. OTIS ADAMS				4.4	"	"	"	24.
4.6	John F. Carver				"	"	4.6	"	25.
"	CHARLES G. JORDAN				4.6	"	44	"	26.
"	CHARLES W. PEARE				"	"	"	"	27.
"	HERBERT A. MORTON				"	"	4.6	"	28.
"	MYRON L. KEITH				"	"		"	29.
"	GEORGE B. LUTHER .				4.6	"	"	"	30.
"	WILLIAM A. ANDREW				4.4	" "	"	"	31.
"	EVERETT I. NYE				"	44	"	"	32.
"	HERBERT C. HILL				"	"	"	"	33.

OFFICERS INSTALLED BY THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The following officers were installed into their respective offices in Due Form:

W.	REV. EDWARD A. HORTON,								
" "	REV. R. PERRY BUSH, D.D., Grand Chaplains								
"	REV. H. STILES BRADLEY, D.D.,								
"	WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON, Grand Marshal.								
4 4	FREDERIC L. PUTNAM,								
"	FREDERIC L. PUTNAM, EDWIN L. DAVIS, Grand Lecturers.								
"	GEORGE H. DALE, Senior Grand Deacon.								
"	CHARLES T. COTTRELL, Junior Grand Deacon.								
4.6	CHARLES J. SHEPHERD, Senior Grand Steward.								
"	CLARENCE A. RUSSELL,								
"	CHARLES H. MARBLE, Junior Grand Stewards.								
4 6	ARTHUR A. SONDHEIM,)								
"	WILLIS W. STOVER, Grand Sword Bearer.								
4.6	THEODORE L. KELLEY, Grand Standard Bearer.								
"	H. EVERETT CRANE, LEWIS M. WITHERELL, Grand Pursuivants.								
"	Lewis M. Witherell, Grand Pursuivants.								
"	WILLIAM H. GERRISH, Grand Organist.								
"	GEORGE W. CHESTER, Grand Tyler.								

PROCLAMATION BY THE GRAND MARSHAL.

By direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master the Grand Marshal proclaimed that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was duly organized for the ensuing year and ready for the transaction of such business as might regularly come before it.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Master announced the deaths of R.W. G. H. G. McGrew¹ and W. Daniel W. Hollinger.²

He announced also that a series of Masonic Lectures would be given in the spring of 1916 according to the following schedule:

By R.W. Frederick W. Hamilton, D.D., LL.D. Friday, March 3—The Structure of Freemasonry.

By R.W. ROSCOE POUND, LL.D.

A series on "Masonic Jurisprudence."

Friday, March 10-The Data of Masonic Jurisprudence.

Friday, March 17-The Landmarks.

Friday, March 24-Masonic Common Law: Usage.

Friday, March 31-Masonic Common Law: Decisions.

Thursday, April 6-Masonic Legislation.

By W. R. PERRY BUSH, D.D.

Thursday, April 13-The Ancient Mysteries.

¹ See note on page 399.

² See note on page 265.

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By Bro. FRED. E. MARBLE, Ph.D.

Thursday, April 20—The Story of the Craft.

Illustrated by stereopticon.

By R.W. EMERY B. GIBBS.

Wednesday, April 26—Morgan and the Anti Masonic Excitement.

By THE GRAND MASTER.

Thursday, May 4-Question Box.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

December 28, A.L. 5915.

REPRESENTATION OF LODGES.

The following-named fifteen Lodges do not appear to have been represented in Grand Lodge during the past year:

ANCIENT LANDMARK, China.
BETHEL, Enfield.
BOYLSTON, West Boylston.
CINCINNATUS, Great Barrington.
EXCELSIOR, Franklin.
FEDERAL, Chester.
GLOBE, Hinsdale.

LAFAYETTE, North Adams.
MOUNT ZION, Barre.
NEWTON, Wilbraham.
OCCIDENTAL, Stockbridge.
OXFORD, OXFORD.
SAINT JAMES, Mansfield.
SATUIT, Scituate.

WILLIAMS, Williamstown.

The following-named eight Lodges do not appear to have been represented in Grand Lodge during the past two years:

BETHEL, Enfield.
BOYLSTON, West Boylston.
CINCINNATUS, Great Barrington.
EXCELSIOR, Franklin.

Newton, Wilbraham.
Oxford, Oxford.
Saturt, Scituate.
Williams, Williamstown.

The following-named five Lodges do not appear to have been represented in Grand Lodge during the past three years:

BETHEL, Enfield.
BOYLSTON, West Boylston.

CINCINNATUS, Great Barrington.
ton. EXCELSIOR, Franklin.
OXFORD, OXford.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick W. Hamilton,

Grand Secretary.

At ten minutes after six o'clock the Craft was called from labor to refreshment and proceeded to the Banquet Hall for the celebration of the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist in accordance with ancient custom.

At the end of the Feast, at which four hundred and eighty Brethren were present, the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor again and was closed in AMPLE FORM.

A true abstract of the record.

Attest:

Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary.



GRAND MASTER OF VIRGINIA, 1794-1795.



THE GRAND FEAST.

The menu of the feast bore upon its first page a portrait of M.W. John Marshall, Grand Master of Virginia, 1794-1795.

After the Brethren had assembled in the Banquet Hall and the serving of the courses had begun, the Grand Master called the Craft to order saying: Brethren, we will now honor the four regular toasts:

To the memory of the Holy Saints John.

(The toast was duly honored by the Brethren, all standing.)

Brethren, the second regular toast: To the memory of our Illustrious Brother, George Washington.

(The second toast was duly honored by the Brethren in the same manner.)

Brethren, the third regular toast: To the memory of our departed Brethren.

(The toast was duly honored by the Brethren in the same manner.)

Brethren, the fourth and last regular toast: To all the Fraternity, wheresoever dispersed upon the face of the earth.

(The toast was duly honored by the Brethren in the same manner.)

At the close of the dinner, when the tables had been cleared, the Grand Master arose, and was greeted by loud and prolonged applause and three cheers.

The Grand Master: One does not always have such a royal reception for his swan song. [Laughter.] Tonight I begin to feel really like a Past Grand Master, like a veteran, for I am presiding at this feast for the last time. I have enjoyed beyond measure the feasts at which it has been my privilege to preside, and that we have now for the third time taxed the capacity of our banquet-room speaks well, my Brethren, for the interest of the fraternity in Massachusetts in Freemasonry, for the desire of the Brethren to take hold and assist in every respect, and for their interest in that which you come here for, after all—not the banquet, but that we may commune together.

Brother Horton commented some time ago on the good ventilation of this hall. I notice that most of you are smoking; smoking is permitted. To those who are not I suppose we might apply the remark which was made to a gentleman after a dinner, when some one lit up his cigar and said, "Don't you smoke?" to his friend. "No." "Why," said the smoker, "you lose half your dinner by not smoking." "Well," said the other, "I would lose the whole of it if I did." [Laughter.]

I trust that the ventilation will be good enough so that none of you who do not smoke will be disturbed in that way.

I am sorry that His Excellency, the Governorelect, our Brother McCall, is unable to be with us. He had promised to be here, and had planned to be here, but the death of a member of his immediate family has called him to Vermont and required the cancellation of all his engagements for the next few days.

I said, Brethren, this was my swan song. Yes, I am now much like an attorney who appeared before a court in Boston some time ago, and the Judge, not knowing him, said, "Who are you, anyway?" after he had listened to the rather ineffective way the case had been tried. "Why,

I am John Jones, from Springfield." "Well," said the Judge, "are you a lawyer?" "Yes," I am a member of the bar; my specialty is patent practice." "Well," responded the Judge, "I am inclined to think that when your patent expires you won't get it renewed." [Laughter.]

My patent will expire one year from tonight and then another will be issued to some one else to carry on the executive work of the Fraternity.

It would, I know, not be proper nor what is expected did I say nothing this evening other than by way of introduction of the other speakers. You do not want me to turn in my report of this feast as if it were the report of a superintendent of a factory. You know they have now, in some of these factories belonging to companies that our Past Grand Master looks after in the accident insurance line, very comprehensive and detailed blanks that have to be filled out when any accident happens in the industrial plant, giving the name of the person injured, the employer's name, the time of the injury, the place of the injury, how it happened, and all about it; and the final space on the blank is headed, "Remarks." On one occasion the foreman in one of these factories turned in a blank with all the rest of it filled in, but nothing under the head of Remarks; and the superintendent to whom he turned it in said to him, "So Red-headed Joe Donovan has got hurt: why didn't you put something down there under Remarks?" And the foreman replied, "Considering who it was that was hurt, and the fact that the injury was caused by a sledge-hammer falling on his toe, I didn't think the remarks ought to be repeated."
[Laughter.]

I am wondering, with this grand crowd attending here, what some of our old friends, could they return, would think of this occasion and how happy they would be. It was suggested tonight, at my left, by one of my predecessors [Right Worshipful Brother Gallagher], that it would be interesting to note some of the things that Brother Nickerson would think of were he here. Unfortunately, the news that we had restored Brother McGrew to the rights and privileges of Masonry did not reach him personally before he died; and it was suggested that we should issue a commission to Past Grand Master Nickerson to notify him of the decision restoring him to the

rights and privileges of Masonry. There is nothing the matter with that suggestion, provided they are in the same place. [Laughter.] But now I just want to say this to you, that I am not making any invidious insinuations about either of the Brethren I have mentioned, but as long as we know Brother Nickerson so well, we know where he is, and as long as we have restored McGrew to the full rights and privileges of Masonry, we know that he must be there also. Fortunately, he did not die without the pale.

Some of our old friends, as I have said, would look with surprise upon such an audience, and they would probably say, as did the old lady who lived in the country, and who had been once to a theatre when she was a girl. She went back to the city many years later, went to the theatre again, and saw the same play, "The Merchant of Venice." When she got back from the theatre she said, "Well, they have spruced up Venice a good deal, but Shylock is the same low-down, mean, ordinary old thing he ever was." [Laughter.] Some of the elders might say, if they could revisit us, that some of the old ordinary fellows like myself, were just as ordinary

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as we ever were, but if they were to come into this banquet hall and look out over this great crowd, I imagine that they would think that the Fraternity had spruced up a little bit.

I have taken the liberty to put on the menu tonight the portrait of one who was not a member of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction. perhaps, trespassing on custom, for we have usually taken the portraits which have adorned our menus on these occasions in recent years from our own Brethren within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; but then you must remember that I have to do things in my own way. a good deal like the diver who had never gone down before, making his first trip to the bottom Having received his instructions of the ocean. as to how to signal on his rope in order to be hauled up rapidly, he went down, and in about a minute he transmitted this signal over the rope, and they hauled him up as fast as they could. They unscrewed his helmet and took it off, and as soon as his head was free his first words were: "I will not go down any more. I will do no work with a pick where I can't shpit on my hands." [Laughter.]

He had to do things in his own way, Brethren, and so do I. So I have chosen to put on the menu for this evening the portrait of a man who. although not from Massachusetts, has done more for Massachusetts and for the other states of the Union than most men who have been prominent in civil life; to say nothing of those who have been prominent in Masonry. It has been the custom to put on the menu portraits of celebrated Massachusetts men of bygone days, but the man whose portrait you find there tonight is one of the greatest men this country has ever produced. If you were to make a list of the three greatest men of the country, and you were familiar with their lives and accomplishment, you could hardly do otherwise than to make that list Washington, Lincoln, and John Marshall. If you were to go back to the formative days of American institutions and were then to make a list of the three greatest men of the day you would undoubtedly make that list Washington, Marshall, and Franklin, for they were the three men who, in their day and generation, had the most powerful effect upon that formative period of American institutions.

It is little recognized in America—too little recognized—the influence which Masonry had during the creative period of American institu-Think of it! Of those signers of the Declaration of Independence, for instance, fifty out of the fifty-seven of them are said to have Think of the Constitutional Conbeen Masons. vention in Massachusetts, framing the first written instrument by which any government established its fundamental principles in the history of the civilized world, and of that Constitutional Convention nearly all were Masons. Of the Convention framing the federal constitution nearly all were Masons.

John Marshall, Franklin, and Washington,—each one of them became a Mason early in life, Washington even before he became twenty-one years of age, Franklin in his early days, as has been referred to by Most Worshipful Brother Benton upstairs today, and Marshall, again, in his early days. I have not the time to develop that subject as I hope to do some day at a little greater length, but I do want on this occasion to recall your attention to our Brother John Marshall, his life and work.

John Marshall was born on the 24th day of September, 1755, in the County of Fauguier in the State of Virginia, the eldest son of a family of fifteen children. He did not have the benefit of a college course, his education being guided by his father and mother and certain clergymen in whom they had confidence. Thereafter he was left to his own unassisted diligence, except for short courses of lectures on law and natural philosophy which he attended at the College of William and Mary. In the summer of 1775 he was appointed first lieutenant of a company of Minutemen, and served through the Revolution as lieutenant and captain, being often assigned to duty as Deputy Judge Advocate, a position which brought him into association with the officers of the army, and led to his being personally acquainted with General Washington. the termination of Arnold's invasion of Virginia he commenced the practice of law, in the spring of 1782 was elected a member of the Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year a member of the State Executive Council. In January, 1783, he married Miss Ambler, the daughter of the then Treasurer of the State, and during the same

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year took up his permanent residence in the city of Richmond where he became almost forthwith the leader of the bar.

He was several times a member of the Legislature of Virginia and perhaps his greatest accomplishment in that state was as a member of the convention called to deliberate upon the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. He was a power. An ardent Washingtonian Federalist, he was one of the greatest creators of sentiment in favor of the organization of an efficient general government, arraying himself at about thirty years of age with Washington and Madison in that work. Throughout his life he was a defender of the policies of Washington, remaining with the latter even when Madison opposed the Proclamation of Neutrality in the war between England and France. In the latter part of Washington's term as President, Marshall was offered the position of Attorney General of the United States, but declined. He continued, however, in the State Legislature. Upon the recall of Mr. Munroe as Minister to France, President Washington requested Mr. Marshall to accept the appointment as his successor.

he also declined, but in June, 1797, accepted the appointment and acted as one of the Envoys Extraordinary to the Court of France. In consequence of a personal appeal by General Washington, made to him while Marshall was on a visit to Mount Vernon, he became a candidate for Congress, to which he was elected and in which he took his seat in December, 1799, his first duty being to announce the death of Washington. During his campaign President Adams offered him a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court which, however, Marshall declined. In May, 1800, President Adams without any personal communication with Brother Marshall appointed him Secretary of War, but before he assumed the duties of the office the appointment was changed to Secretary of State. On the 31st of January, 1801, and in the face of his recommendation of another person for the office, he received the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States, where he served until his death, July 6, 1835.

It is reported that Marshall was made a Mason in 1777 in St. John's Regimental Lodge (a military lodge chartered by the Provincial Grand

Lodge of New York in July, 1775), but that in 1783, after removing to Richmond, he took membership in Richmond Lodge, No. 13 (now No. 10), chartered in 1780 by the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The original records of this Lodge from 1780 to 1789 are lost, but in 1785 Marshall's name appears on its roll of members, containing one hundred and six names, filed with the Grand Lodge. We also know that he was present at a meeting of the Lodge, August 18, 1785, convened for the purpose of laying the Corner-stone of the State Capitol. I cannot find when, if ever, he was Master of a Lodge, but in 1786 he was appointed by Grand Master Edmund Randolph as his Deputy Grand Master. He was Deputy again in 1792. At some unknown time he ceased to be a member of Richmond Lodge (changed to No. 10 in 1787) and in July, 1792, was one of the unsuccessful petitioners for a new Lodge. October 19, 1792, he was "again" elected a member of No. 10 and was chosen to represent it in Grand Lodge. For years he served as one of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall built by this Lodge, the first Masonic body in this country to build such a hall.

He was Grand Master from October 28, 1793 to November 23, 1795. Upon his retirement, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge are truly sensible of the great attention of our late Grand Master, John Marshall, to the duties of Masonry, and that they entertain a high sense of the wisdom displayed by him in the discharge of the duties of his office and, as a token of their entire approbation of his conduct, do direct the Grand Treasurer to procure and present him with an elegant Past Master's jewel."

On October 30, 1824, by request of the Worshipful Master, Marshall was introduced and presided as Master of Richmond Lodge at a festival occasion called in honor of General La Fayette who paid the Lodge a fraternal visit and was sumptuously entertained.

In 1734, the Grand Lodge of Virginia undertook the establishment of a school for the purpose of educating the orphan children of Master Masons, and Marshall was the first Trustee of the school named by the Grand Lodge in its petition for incorporation. He held this position as

Trustee at the time of his death. By the records of Lodge No. 19 and from other sources we are informed that on July 9, 1835, our Brother Marshall's body was interred with Masonic Honors.

When Marshall took his place at the head of the National Judiciary the Supreme Court had been in existence but eleven years, and at that time less than one hundred cases had been decided by it. The Federal Government had been organized for twelve years, during which eleven amendments had been made to the Constitution. The law of the mother country was the law of the land, the common law having been either tacitly or expressly adopted by the colonies. This common law had the sanctity of precedent and antiquity as well as of popular familiarity. But the mother country had no written Constitution. Whence came then the idea of a written document comprehensively setting forth the powers and purposes of government? Perhaps you may

¹ For facts concerning the personal and Masonic life of John Marshall I rely particularly upon the Discourse upon the Life, Character and Services of the Hon. John Marshall, LL.D., Chief Justice of the United States of America, pronounced on October 15, 1835, at the request of the Suffolk County Bar [Massachusetts], by Judge Joseph Story, I.L.D.; the Records of the Grand Lodge of Virginia; the History of Richmond Lodge, No. 10, by Rev. David K. Walthall, Ph.D., published in 1909; and the memorial volume published by the United States Government in 1884, reporting the exercises at the ceremony of the unveiling of the statue of John Marshall in front of the capitol, Washington, on May 10, 1864.

and prepared with the greatest care. The first book of Cranch's Reports contains but twentyfive cases, and all the opinions save one are from the pen of the Chief Justice. Among them is the memorable cause of Marbury vs. Madison [1 Cranch 137] in which "for the first time, it was announced by the Supreme Court that it was the duty of the judiciary to declare an act of the legislative department of the Government invalid if clearly repugnant to the Constitution." And then there followed rapidly the elucidation of those fundamental principles of constitutional interpretation, the decisions of which have stood the test of time, and have made the Constitution of the United States a virile instrument, a document of inherent strength and power. Because of Marshall and his associates it no longer remained a mere parchment but became a living thing, a stabilizer of American institutions, a solemn assertion before God and man of those fundamental principles, not readily to be changed, which buttress the house of government against the ebb and flow of the tides of popular passion and caprice like the ancient landmarks of its precursor in spirit, the Consti-

tutions of the Freemasons. There was no other precedent in ancient or modern history which had caused men to understand how any law passed by the legislative department, with executive approval, could be set aside by any authority however august the tribunal. the first time in the history of the world had a written constitution become an organic law of government; for the first time was such an instrument to be submitted to judgment." Utterly without precedent also were questions as to the powers of the federal as against state government; as to the revision by the federal courts of decrees of the courts of the several states, in cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States; as to the adjustment of the rights of taxation between the federal and state governments; as to the protection of federal officers against state interference; as to the regulation of foreign commerce against state statutes; and as to the regulation of commerce between the several states. These and hundreds of other similar questions were utterly novel. To these Brother Marshall addressed himself with wisdom, reason, and

courage unsurpassed in the history of the judiciary of the world. "He found the Constitution paper, and he made it a power; he found it a skeleton, and clothed it with flesh and blood."

Mr. Justice Story's words spoken of him eighty years ago are as true now as then that "the Constitution . . . owes more to him than to any other single mind for its true interpretation and vindication." And again, "But above all, he was the ornament of human nature itself, in the beautiful illustrations which his life constantly presented of its most attractive graces and most elevated attributes."

As one instance of the mental calibre of this great man let us see how he answered the question "Whether an act repugnant to the constitution can become the law of the land." Observe how clearly and concisely he disposed of that question for all time. "It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it, or that the legislature can alter the constitution by an ordinary act. Between these alternatives there is no middle ground. The constitution is

either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and, like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall please to alter it. If the former part of the alternative be true, then a legislative act contrary to the constitution is not law; if the latter part be true, then written constitutions are absurd attempts on the part of the people to limit a power in its own nature illimitable." Thus was established one of the great fundamental principles of American government, bitterly attacked but still unshaken, that when a law comes in conflict with the constitution the judicial department must be the final arbiter.

He was not a case lawyer. He had a marvelous, almost magical, appreciation of principles. Given the facts, he would state with almost unerring accuracy what the law must be, and set his associates to finding the cases. I do not mean to belittle his associates. Story and the others were great men and had master minds. Nevertheless as compared with their great Chief Justice they were like the mariner who must find the lighthouses in the darkness of the night and

sail his course from one to another, picking up and examining each until by their guiding rays he has arrived at last at his harbor. Marshall, however, as master of the judicial ship, sailing the unstable and tossing sea with no beacon to guide him, could, from naught else except the storehouse of his mind and the light from Heaven, lay an unerring course for that peaceful harbor where the waters of decision would be stable and the craft could calmly rest.

Especially as an expositor of constitutional law his intellectual power dominated the august tribunal over which he presided. To him, fundamental principles were axiomatic. His marvelous intuitive correlation of essential facts and his unsurpassed forward vision coupled with a genial disposition and the winning graces of a charming personality gained him such universal reverence and affection as has been given to no American citizen, in public or private life, save only to Washington.

Strange, indeed, it is, but true, that names of leaders of a people in times of strife and carnage and war persist on the pages of history and in the minds and on the mouths of men, while he who plots the pathways of peace perishes from memory. Shall not we whose mission it is to teach the world that the better days can come only through the peace of brotherly love and unity in God, through mind and not muscle, through reason and not rancor, through wisdom and not war, pause thus long in this our celebration of the festival of St. John, the saint of love and peace, to venerate the memory of a hero of the forum not of the battlefield, a patriot of arbitrament by intellect not shrapnel, our Brother John Marshall? [Loud and long continued applause.]

Prethren, from the lives of such great men do we learn the lessons of yesterday. Those lessons are for us a part of today. Though today be dark with the shades of hate, clouded with the terror of agony, befogged with the pall of carnage, yet it holds more. Today contains all that has been and all that is, as well as the germ of all that is to be. Today, God is our Father, Earth is our Mother, Man is our Brother. Today and today alone is our opportunity.

For today is certain. Today ever is. Today never is not, never was, never shall be. Today

is now; and Now is now forever. Every moment is the dawn of a new today. Let us then today listen to the old and yet new Exhortation of the Dawn.

"Look to this day,

For it is Life, the very Life of Life.

In its brief Course lie all the Verities

And Realities of our Existence,

The Bliss of Growth,

The Glory of Action,

The Splendor of Beauty.

"For Yesterday is but a Dream
And Tomorrow is only a Vision.
But Today
Well lived makes every yesterday
A Dream of Happiness
And every tomorrow a Vision of Hope
Look well therefore
To this Day.

"Such is the Salutation of the Dawn."

[Loud and long continued applause.]

A selection was then sung by the quartette.

THE GRAND MASTER: We develop those many sided men in Masonry. One of them who is here with us tonight began as a marine biologist, and then he became a professor of natural history and natural science and biology and geology, and, strange as it may seem, he graduated from that into the pulpit. We have heard from all of our

Grand Chaplains at these feasts, save one. We shall have an opportunity now to hear that one, —our Reverend Brother Henry Stiles Bradley, of Worcester. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF

REVEREND BROTHER HENRY STILES BRADLEY, D.D.

Grand Chaplin Bradley:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

I am keenly sensible of the honor that is conferred upon me in the privilege which is granted me tonight to address you.

The Grand Master said to me a few moments ago, when he informed me that the Governor-elect, Mr. McCall, would not be with us, "You may take all the time you want." I thought then it might be a little risky for him to say that, because now and then one may forget the last word. A story quite apropos occurred to my mind.

A gentleman jumped off a train in Richmond, Va., several years ago, in a hurry to get to the Capitol. The train from which he alighted was late. He rushed out of the station to get a carriage, but found nothing there except a very ramshackle rig in charge of a very old negro. In the shafts stood a decrepit horse that was so lean he looked like an X-ray photograph, his head hanging down and his ears drooping as if asleep. "Can you get me to the Capitol in five minutes?" the traveller said to the old darky. "No, sah,

boss, I can't do it in less 'en fifteen. No. sah, boss, I can't do it," said the darky. "Well," said the traveller, "your horse certainly does not look as if he could do it: he isn't much of a horse." The old man answered. "This hoss is an old cavalry hoss, boss, vas sah, he used to be in the cavalry." "You don't tell me!" said the trav-"Yas, sah, boss, he fit in de confederate army along with General Lee and Stonewall Jackson, in the wah." "Is he a cavalry horse, sure?" "Yas, sah, boss, he am a cavalry horse shore." "Well," said the traveller, "I am a cavalry officer. Give me the reins." And so he jumped upon the box, took the reins, and shouted, "Attention!" The old horse pricked up his ears and raised his drooping head. The next orders came in rapid succession. "Trot!" and "Charge!"; and the old horse galloped almost like a colt up to the Capitol. When they reached their destination the traveller yelled, "Halt!" and got down, having done the distance in exactly four and a half minutes. He handed the old darky a dollar. The old man looked at it for some time, and then he went and patted the horse on the neck, and finally drove back to the station.

The noon train that day was also late, and from it another traveller alighted who wanted to go to the Capitol. He addressed the old darky. "Can you get me up to the Capitol in short time? I have only about four or five minutes to do it in." The darky answered smiling, "Yas, sah, boss, I kin dat; I kin git you there in five minutes. Git in, git in." The passenger got in, the old darky got hold of the reins, and, imitating his earlier fare shouted.

"Attention!" The old horse raised his head again; "Trot!" "Charge!" and the old horse went off again at full speed. They got to the Capitol but they did not stop; they went right on by it. They made a circuit of the Capitol grounds and passed the door again, but went right on by again. A second time they made the circuit, but failed to stop. They went right on again, and the third time they started round. The man in the hack put his head out of the window and asked the darky why he didn't stop and the darky said, "Boss, I think you better jump de next time we pass; I done forgit dat last word." [Laughter.]

It seems to me that with all the talent there is arrayed at this head table you might excuse one of the Chaplains from any participation in the speaking on this occasion,—just eliminate me from that part of the program.

Three gentlemen sat down one morning at the Piedmont Hotel in Atlanta, Ga., to order their breakfast. The first said to the waiter, "I will take a grape fruit, two eggs fried on one side, a little breakfast bacon, and a cup of coffee." The second one said, "I will take the same, but have my eggs scrambled." The third said, "The same for me, but eliminate the eggs." "Yas, sah, boss," said the waiter, and he went out with the orders. Presently he came in with the first and the second breakfast, and when he had put them on, he said to the third gentleman, "Boss, how was it you said you wanted your aigs?" "Why," said the gentleman, "I told you to eliminate the eggs. Hurry up and get my breakfast." The waiter went off

again, but came back in a few minutes and said. "De cook say he can't 'liminate the aigs, boss.'' "What do you mean by all this delay?" said the guest. "I ordered my breakfast fifteen minutes ago, and you haven't brought it yet. You tell the cook that if he doesn't have my breakfast here immediately I will report him to the manager." The waiter went off a third time, but in a moment back he came with the cook, in dire trouble. The cook said. "I hope you doan report me to the manager, boss. When I come here ter cook, de fust thing I looked fer was de 'liminator. I'se des like you, boss, I allus eats my aigs 'liminated, but dis hotel ain't got no 'liminator. Ef you'll des let me fry you some aigs, er bile 'em, 'er poach 'em, er scrammel 'em, er make you er omelette, de nex' time you come I'll have you de bes' 'liminated aigs you ever et in yo' life.''

We celebrate tonight the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist.

I have no doubt you are all familiar enough with the Gospels for me to need only to refresh your minds with the fact that the first glimpses we catch of this man John show him to be a very different man from what he was when we see him last. One of the first revealing incidents in his life is found in connection with the Samaritans refusing entertainment to Jesus and his disciples. John is outraged at such inhospitality and desires his Master to call down fire from heaven to consume them. Jesus gave him in those days the name of Boanerges, meaning, "Son of Thun-

der," because of his zeal and impetuosity; however, when the years have passed we find the same man so completely transformed that he is properly called the "Apostle of Gentleness."

Such a transformation of character is one of the most interesting things in this world, and every earnest thinker must ask, "How can such a change come about? What is the philosophy of it?"

I wish to offer tonight three thoughts, or more properly, three aspects of the same thought, and the first is, that there runs throughout nature a principle of selection. There are myriads of thoughts, ideals, principles, forces in the universe, and an individual may select whatever he pleases.

We find this principle illustrated in the world below man, indeed, as far down as the inorganic world. A magnet drawn through a box of minerals selects only the particles of iron. The film of mercury upon the miner's table selects only the particles of gold.

The same principle is seen in the vegetable kingdom. I am holding in my hand a red carnation. I go to the scientist and say to him, "Please explain to me why it is that this plant has a red blossom. Why are not all blossoms green or yellow?" He answers, "The color of the blossom is due to the principle of selection. A ray of white light is made up of seven primary colors,—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red, and these primary colors are due to the difference in the rapidity of the vibrations of the

luminiferous ether. They vary from four hundred million million per second to eight hundred million million per second. Some blossoms absorb all the rays except blue, others all except the yellow. This absorbs all but the red. The red is reflected and that gives it characteristic color to your eye."

The same thing is true with regard to the active principle of plants. We may take a bit of soil, which we know to be of equal consistency and composition throughout, and plant in it a pine, a rose, a cinchona, a poppy and a nightshade and let them grow under the same conditions of moisture, light, and temperature, and when we examine them we find that the pine has selected turpentine, the rose the attar of roses, the cinchona quinine, the poppy opium and the night-shade belladonna. Each has made its own selection from soil and air.

This principle holds also in the realm of animal life. Take the insects, for example. The dung beetle turns to offal, burrows in it, makes a ball of it, lays her eggs in it; while by her side lives the bee who rifles the hollyhocks and morning-glories of their honey. Each selects what she wants.

A vulture will fly across thousands of acres filled with daisies, asters, violets, and buttercups and show no sign of interest, but manifests the keenest delight at the sight of a dead dog; while the humming-bird darts in and out among the honeysuckles, larkspurs, and primroses and finds her joy in their fragrance and nectar. Each finds what it wants.

Our New England woman who wrote the Mother Goose Rhymes was not a great poet, but she was a keen philosopher.

- "Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been?"
- "I've been to London to see the Queen."
- "Pussy cat, pussy cat, what did you see there?"
- "I saw---"

What? The Houses of Parliament? The Tower of London? The British Museum? The Tate Gallery? The Nelson Monument? No!

"I saw a mousie under the Queen's chair?"

The eyes of the cat were so filled by a mouse under the royal chair that she could not even see the Queen. And some men are very much like cats. They pass through a world filled with beauty, goodness, service, virtue, glory, and sacrifice but see nothing but the vulgar.

Two illustrations come to my mind. It is said that before Raphael began his work upon the Sistine Madonna he went about the streets looking at the faces of the women, in search for suggestions of beauty, purity, and holiness, that he might transfer to his canvas, and he said that he never looked upon a woman's face that was so homely or ugly but that it contained some line of purity, beauty, or grace, that he thought worthy of reproducing in his "Mother of God."

On the other hand Cruikshank, the father of modern caricaturists, scanned the faces of all he met in his search for the ludicrous, the grotesque, and the ugly, and he said that he never saw a face whose lines were so perfect, whose features were so beautifully proportioned that something did not lend itself to his use of ugliness. Raphael looked for beauty and he found it everywhere; Cruikshank looked for ugliness and he found it everywhere.

Optimism and pessimism are not born of circumstances, but of the spirit. One man is an optimist, not because he has been so happily environed that he has experienced only pleasure and met only success. The most buoyant Optimist the world ever had was thrown in contact with the sickest, sorest, saddest, and seamiest side of life. Another is a pessimist, not because his life has been spent under hard conditions and his ears have been assaulted by only the harshest discords. Many of the bitterest pessimists have lived in conditions that their neighbors envied. The difference depends upon the principle of selection—upon what are those principles, ideals, influences, and characters, to which one opens the doors of his soul.

My second proposition is that in human character, ideals are the great transformers. A piece of dead iron that opens every door of access to an electric current is instantly transformed into a magnet. Plato opened his soul to Socrates and became a philosopher; so John, the Boanerges, opened his soul to Jesus of Nazareth and became St. John the Divine.

My third proposition is that we ultimately reflect that which we originally selected. We give back to the world that which we took from it. Lord Byron was a man of great talent, but he devoted his talents to ends so low that

he burned himself out before he was of middle age. Having sought the vulgar, we find him saying at last:

"Nay, for myself so dark my fate
Through every turn of life hath been,
Man and the world so much I hate
I care not when I quit the scene.

My days are in the yellow leaf; The flower and fruit of life are gone; The worm, the canker, and the grief Are mine alone."

Poor old infidel Voltaire, who tried to prove by finding fault with men and things that there was no God, came at last to say,—

"The world abounds in wonders and in victims. The mass of mankind is nothing other than a crowd of wretches, equally criminal, equally unfortunate. I wish I had never been born."

Poor old dyspeptic Carlisle who, during the latter years of his life became so peevish and fretful that he complained that his wife breathed too loud, said of the world: "More dreary, barren, base, and ugly seem to me all the features of this poor diminishing quack world doomed to a death which one can only wish to be speedy."

Matthew Arnold, the most attractive of all pessimists, who indeed could almost make pessimism winsome, describes mankind as in two camps:

"For most men in a brazen prison live,
Where, in the sun's hot eye,
With heads bent o'er their toil, they languidly
Their lives to some unmeaning taskwork give,
Dreaming of nought beyond their prison-wall.

And as, year after year,
Fresh products of their barren labour fall
From their tired hands, and rest
Never comes more near,
Gloom settles slowly down over their breast;
And while they try to stem
The waves of mournful thought by which they are prest,
Death in their prison reaches them,
Unfreed, having seen nothing, still unblest.

"And the rest, a few, Escape their prison and depart On the wide ocean of life anew. There the freed prisoner, where'er his heart Listeth, will sail; Nor doth he know how there prevail. Despotic on that sea, Trade-winds which cross it from eternity. Awhile he holds some false way, undebarr'd By thwarting signs, and braves The freshening wind and blackening waves. And then the tempest strikes him; and between The lightning-bursts is seen Only a driving wreck, And the pale master on his spar-strewn deck With anguished face and flying hair Grasping the rudder hard, Still bent to make some port he knows not where, Still standing for some false, impossible shore. And sterner comes the roar Of sea and wind, and through the deepening gloom Fainter and fainter wreck and helmsman loom, And he too disappears, and comes no more."

One heaves a sigh of relief as he turns away from such oppressive thoughts to the reflections of those gracious souls who have caught and incarnated the fine and beautiful things of life. Elizabeth Barrett Browning in a splendid

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burst of optimism, declares that God is not only in the burning bush on the summit of Horeb but:

"Earth's crowned with heaven and every common bush afire with God."

Tennyson in his "In Memoriam" (which by the way was a poem wrung from his heart by the death of Arthur Hallam, the fiancé of his sister), says:

- "O yet we trust that somehow good
 Will be the final goal of ill.
 To pangs of nature, sins of will,
 Defects of doubt and taints of blood;
- "That nothing walks with aimless feet;
 That not one life will be destroy'd,
 Or cast as rubbish to the void
 When God hath made the pile complete."

Robert Browning, the great optimist, referred to himself as:

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

Speaking of the little creatures beneath man, he said:

"Partake my confidence! No creature's made so mean But that, some way, it boasts, could we investigate, Its supreme worth; fulfils by ordinance of fate, Its momentary task; gets glory all its own, Tastes triumph in the world, preëminent, alone."

Looking into the future, he refuses to be depressed, but says:

"My own hope is, a sun will pierce
The thickest cloud earth ever stretched;
That after Last, returns the First,
Though a wide compass round be fetched;
That what began best, can't end worst,
Nor what God blessed once prove accurst."

Looking upon humanity in whom the pessimists had seen nothing good, he said:

"Not on the vulgar mass
Called "work," must some sentence pass,
Things done, that took the eye and had the price
O'er which from level stand
The low world laid its hand,
Found straightway to its mind, could value in a trice;

"But all the world's coarse thumb
And finger failed to plumb,
So passed in making up the main account;
All instincts immature,
All purposes unsure,
That weighed not as his work, yet swelled the man's amount:

"Thoughts hardly to be packed
Into a narrow act,
Fancies that broke through language and escaped,
All I could never be,
All men ignored in me,
This I was worth to God, whose wheel the pitcher shaped."

If any further argument were needed to convince one that optimism is not born of circumstances but of the spirit, he should think of Helen Keller. There was a little mite of humanity thrust out into a world of eternal darkness and silence,—deaf, dumb, and blind from early childhood,

but her own buoyant optimistic spirit has made the darkness luminous and the silence vocal with song. The explanation is found in these words taken from her Essay on Optimism:

"I try to increase the power God has given me to see the best in everything and make that best a part of my life. To what is good I open the doors of my being and jealously shut them to what is bad. I can never be argued into hopelessness. Doubt and mistrust are the mere panic of timid imagination which the steadfast heart will conquer and the large mind transcend."

The conclusion to which the argument drives us is that we should look for the best in man and things, that we should open the doors of our souls to the finest influences; like the Evangelist whose feast we celebrate, we should suffer our lives to be transformed into the image and likeness of the Great Servant and Lover, and that we should give the best we have of time and service to our needy fellows. [Great applause.]

THE GRAND MASTER: Dr. Bradley's address reminds us that:

"One ship sails east and another sails west While the self-same breezes blow; "Tis the set of the sail and not the gale That determines the way they go."

So it is with man in the voyage of life,

Be his station high or low.

'Tis the set of the Soul that determines the goal,

And not the weal or the woe.

We have heard something tonight from Dr. Bradley, and on other occasions we have heard

from other representatives of the pulpit; we have heard in the past from lawyers, doctors, merchants, manufacturers; but we have very seldom heard from newspaper men. Newspaper men are almost always barred from these occasions, our only reporter being our Brother in front here, who, by the way, told me that he is celebrating his birthday tonight, and is reporting the addresses at this feast for, I think, the twenty-first time.

Brother Hamlen, I wish you many happy returns of your birthday, and I hope you will be here on this occasion for many years to come.

But we have a newspaper man with us tonight who is going to say a word to us.

He is one of those men who shows a broad interest in life and in all the interests of mankind.

I present to you Brother Joe Mitchell Chapple.

ADDRESS OF BROTHER JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE.

Brother Chapple:

MOST WORSHIPFUL MASTER AND GUESTS AND BRETHREN:

I am glad tonight that it is my privilege to follow the Grand Chaplain, because now there is no doubt about it,—in these excellent words that we have heard I have the text. I come before you as a Mason of many years standing, but

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I come before you, Brethren, with a confession, remembering that day when I first looked upon my father, arrayed in his apron, with a jewel on his breast, following to the grave a Brother Mason, to the plaintive refrain of Pleyel's Hymn; and as I looked upon that body of men I wondered if I could ever be one of them; and after being raised, duly and truly prepared, going forth into life, trying to keep to the upright and regular step.—I found that twenty-five years had elapsed after I had been raised, but that after all these years I am still basking in the sunlight of the Royal Arch Chapter. So that I feel myself a terrible laggard in the presence of your most august Grand Master. Melvin Johnson, a young man who has gone on and on, rising higher and higher in this great fraternal Order until he has now been for two years in the highest office of our blessed and ancient Order. [Applause.]

But that was simply a prologue to prove to you that I am a Mason. I do not know that I could work my way into a Lodge now, but I am just simply announcing this fact, that I am a Mason.

After the addresses that we have heard here today, he must indeed be without a soul who cannot respond to such an occasion as this, who cannot be elevated by the sentiments or enlivened by the good things that have been pronounced by the speakers who have preceded me.

My work has been that of simply an observer. In early days I felt that I wanted to know big men, and I started, as a boy, to see P. T. Barnum, and I saw him; and I saw a man who impressed me, because he told me, just outside of

the big tent, "Run in, sonny, and see the elephants." [Laughter.] I acquired the habit of going in on free tickets then, and I never recovered from it. I also acquired the habit later, begun at that time, of going about among big men. Unlike our Reverend Chaplain, who has just spoken, instead of chasing bugs and flowers, I began chasing celebrities, and will you believe me, in that galaxy of notabilities that I have chased in a career extending over twenty-five years of newspaper work, I have found almost every one of them to be a disciple of the square and compasses.

I am reminded tonight by what has been said by our learned Chaplain in regard to the selection of colors by plants, and the suggestion contained in his remarks in regard to the influence of heredity and the growth of character along its own lines, of an incident that occurred when last the tremor of war was felt in this our own country.

In 1898 it was my privilege to be the companion and associate of a prince of the royal blood, and this scene comes back to me, when I was presented to him. I looked at him to wonder how he could be any different from others. He was a tall young man, a fine, upstanding chap of the best kind. I was one of the party detailed to accompany him on his travels through this country.

The first thing he wanted to do was to place a wreath upon the tomb of George Washington, America's Great Worshipful Master, and the Father of his Country. As we went down the placid Potomac he told me of his desire to 19151

put a wreath on the tomb of Washington, and he spoke in broken accents, for his English was not good then, of his admiration for the character of George Washington. I can see the picture in my mind now, of this tall, somewhat angular, slightly stoop-shouldered, but withal fine, upstanding young man, with the soft down just coming on his lip. We returned to Washington, and visited the Capitol, and again he was interested to see the places where Washington had lived. Tonight I am reminded of these scenes, and my mind travels back to the inception of our country and to the heritage that has been left to us, and again I see clearly that young foreign prince who brought his tribute to our eminent Mason and the Father of our Country.

We went all over this country together, and visited innumerable factories and capitols and universities, and when we returned again this young prince met, for the first time, the President of the United States, a Mason, a man, an ideal —William McKinley of Ohio, and as he approached the prince both hands were extended in welcome, and the greeting was one of the most kindly sympathy, characteristic of that great man, a greeting that touched even hardened newspaper men like myself, and I felt that it was a tableau, a scene, that could never be effaced from my memory.

When we descended the steps of the White House, and looked upon the flag of the United States that floated from the flag-pole nearby, the prince turned to me again, and with a high, noble look in his eyes spoke of the great Re-

public for which that flag stood, and what a great thing it was that out of it that day was born another free and independent Republic, Cuba, born out of the folds of that flag, and he and the President spoke of the unparalleled incident of all history, one nation going to war to free another.

When we parted the prince turned to me and thanked me for what I had done for him, and said to me, "I have had a good time." And I wrote him up very facetiously, like a cartoonist: I had the Cruikshank spirit, which I wish I could wipe out tonight, in the memory of this hour.

When the German guns belched forth at Liége, when the war blazed up in Europe, when great Germany invaded little Belgium, then I recalled to my mind the scene on the Potomac as we sailed down to the tomb of Washington, with that royal prince in 1898. and I remembered my fellow-traveller of those days, now a king, a king who addressed his subjects not in the ordinary way of kings and emperors, but who, when he came to issue his first proclamation on the war, began it, "My fellow citizens." [Applause.] And then I recalled that tableau in the White House, and the feelings that he had expressed at the freedom of democracy, and his joy at the birth of a new republic, and I rejoiced that I had known the king who thus addressed his people as "My fellow citizens," for he was none other than King Albert of Belgium. [Loud applause.] He stands tonight in the trenches on the banks of the River Yser; a king in name only, some say, because most of his country has been torn from him, but as real and as true and as great a king as ever lived.

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[Applause.] A grandson of Leopold, who was a Mason, and yet ruled a country which was nine-tenths Catholic; he has today attained to the highest character of a man and a Mason; he stands today higher than he ever did, the king who has kept his word, the king who has preserved his honor and that of his country. He stands, as I have said, on the banks of the Yser, where Cæsar halted his cohorts. Cæsar had ravaged all the country to the south and east, but Cæsar never crossed the Yser. Napoleon never crossed the Yser. And tonight that stream flows on, blood red with the heart blood of millions of men, wounded, and mangled, and the strongest hearted of them all stands there tonight, Albert of Belgium.

And when this awful war is over I can see him returning to that little country of Belgium, with its homes devastated, its households rent asunder, its families scattered to the four winds of heaven; I can see him as he looks over the scene, and somehow I can hear the words which he spoke at the tomb of that great Mason, George Washington, "Let me be the Father of my country, and I will hand back the sceptre and the crown and become a citizen of my country with my fellows."

I believe that out of this war will be born the Republic of Belgium, and that events in quick succession will bring about a Europe Federated. Germany as it is at present, the autocratic rule of an Emperor, must fall. And this result will be hastened, this cause will be helped on by the influence of a man who for a short time, at least, sat at the

feet of William McKinley and was there touched by the inspiration of democracy,—this tall, blue-eyed prince who so appreciated the birth of a new republic in 1898.

In that consummation, in my vision, we shall find the true fruition of the influence of America,—the Union created by Washington and made possible by John Marshall when he taught them the way, when they were wandering in the early mists of our Republic, and saved and preserved by that towering figure in history, that figure that looms up wherever the name of democracy is uttered, Abraham Lincoln.

So runs my vision.

[Brother Chapple then entertained the Brethren with an account of the manner in which he attended the Coronation of King Edward VII at Westminster Abbey, and other matters.]

THE GRAND MASTER: Brethren, the hour is late and I will not make any extended introduction of the last speaker.

It is considerable of a job, as I know, to run seventy thousand Masons, but I had a great deal rather do that than try to run eleven hundred girls, which is the job of the man I now introduce to you,—Brother Marion L. Burton, President of Smith College. [Applause.]

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ADDRESS OF BROTHER MARION L. BURTON.

Brother Burton:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND FELLOW MASONS:

I understand now why in Boston you are still considering the improvement of your terminal facilities. [Laughter.] I remember a few years ago that I was in a court-room in Brooklyn, New York. I was neither there as a witness nor as a lawyer, nor as a prisoner, nor as a judge; but I was simply there as a visitor to see Judge Dike. Finally a case came on and two lawyers got into a little squabble, and after a short time the judge said, "I must ask you to conform to the rules of the court." They continued their discussion, and finally the Judge said to one of them, "Sir, I fine you ten dollars for contempt of court." Whereupon I saw a rather respectable-looking gentleman rise in the back of the court and make his way toward the clerk's desk with some money in his hand. .The judge said, "Sir, I did not fine you." He said, "I want you to understand that I have just as much contempt for this court as anybody." [Laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, I want you to understand that I have just as much contempt as anybody for the man who would make a long address at this hour.

I am going to say something about a subject which I hope you will discover. If you do not, no harm has been done; if you do, I will give you credit for unusual keenness and perspicacity.

It seemed to me this evening that I was facing an unusual group of men. I gather from those about me here that all of us represent a great variety of professions and callings and activities. I suppose we are engaged in a great many different kinds of work, and I venture this assertion, that there is one thing that concerns every man in this room tonight, viz., for lack of a better title, the Art of Living. That is not what I am going to talk about, but that will make a good point of departure.

Let me begin by saying this, that whatever you and I are doing, whatever the lines of our activities, whatever it is that we propose to do, there are always two distinct ways of doing it. One man drifts, and another carefully plans his life and then goes forward to the realization of the plan.

The thing I am about to say tonight applies not only to us as individuals, but it applies to us also in our corporate capacity, it applies to organizations such as this fraternity of which we are members. It applies to our civic organizations, and to our community life; it applies to our life as a nation; in fact, I think we could apply it to practically all the world, as a whole.

One person drifts; another person carefully plans his life, and then goes forward to do that thing which he has planned. You know the two types of men. You know the man who is doing the thing that he planned to do, and is going forward steadily, doing it efficiently and with all his might; and you know the other man, the other type, who has had no plans, in whose life there is no unity or continuity. On the other hand you know the man as well

as I who, in the finest and best sense of the word, seems to be different from the rest in that you recognize that there is something about him that is more attractive, more magnetic, more sympathetic than you find in most other men. He is a man who has what we call personality. Everything he touches instantly springs to success.

You say that is a trite distinction—drifting and planning. I think I can say that it is the most fundamental and the most vital distinction in human thought and action. I should like to write it in capital letters, as Plato would say, to have you see it not only in the light of individual lives, but in the light of the lives of nations.

Have you ever asked yourself why the great Chinese people, with their millions upon millions of souls, with their art antedating our modern art by many centuries,—why it is that that great people has contributed practically nothing to the civilization of the world as a whole? Why is it? I believe that if you and I had known the average citizen of Peking a quarter of a century ago we would have known a person whose chief thought was in the past. His chief concern was with that which was behind him; he was worshiping his ancestors.

On the other hand, have you ever asked yourself why it is that a little city with a population of less than thirty thousand people produced more great men in one generation than all the rest of the world has ever produced in any other generation? When I stood upon the Acropolis in Athens, I asked myself, Why was it that this little city could produce such astonishing results? If we had known

the cultured Athenian of the days of Pericles we would have known a person who wished that the product of his toil should be beautiful.

Now, I am not contending for the content of the Greek ideal. I am simply saying that the Athenian had a plan, some ideal, some real aim; and wherever you find intelligent, cultivated people today, you will find a civilization to which Athens has contributed in large measure.

No doubt you think that this nation of ours amounts to something because we have marvelous physical resources, because we have built universities and cathedrals. No. The thing which makes this nation great are the principles upon which it was founded, and the elevated plans and hopes that we have for the future.

In other words, if you search the pages of history you will find that the nations which have been controlled by ideals, the nations which have had a plan, the nations which have held up something before them as a definite high aim,—you will discover that they are the nations which have made a contribution to the life of the world.

You see I meant it when I said at the beginning that I hoped you would discover some time what I was talking about. I am not confused because I see in the world around me a great variety of plans. There are plans of all sorts all about us; there are all kinds of ideals surrounding us. Here is one who says, "I want to do right; I want to be happy, or I want to be cultured." Is there any plan or plans by which a man can shape and mould his life, by which an organization can be dominated, by which a city or

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a state or a nation can be controlled? I think there is. I do not care what you call it; I do not care what you give as the name of this plan. If you discover what it is, I shall be satisfied; if not, there is no harm done.

But whatever you call it, whatever name you give to it, there is one thing that we must recognize and take into careful account: Is it going to be something that you can do, or something that you cannot do? Are you going to take for your ideal something that you are perfectly certain you never can do, or something you are sure you can accomplish?

And now, in saying what I am just about to say, I know that you may at first sight think of it as absurd and ridiculous, but on second thought you will see that it is not: I am going to say that there is not any plan or any goal that is worthy of an organization or a man unless it is one of which they know, when they start, that it can never be done.

Do you suppose that President Wilson is inspired by the necessity of appointing fourth-class postmasters to office? Are you men inspired by doing the things which you know you can do? Certainly not. Any man that is alive insists upon having something to do which no other person in his job could possibly do.

In other words, sooner or later we come to despise the thing which we can do.

Did you ever see a man who was rich? I never did. I don't believe there is a man in the world that is rich. I have had a good deal of experience with the men whom

some of us consider the rich men of this country, and I know from experience that Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie do not consider themselves rich. They feel cramped because they haven't money enough to do what they want to do. In other words, it is absolutely impossible for a man to get rich.

Let us bring it a little closer. Did you ever see anyone who was famous? I never did. When a man starts out early in life he wants to go to the legislature, then he wants to be a police commissioner, and then he wants to be assistant secretary of the navy, and then he wants to be governor of the state, and then he wants to be president, and after he has been president, then he wants a third term and a third party. [Laughter and applause.] But he is not a famous man! It is an utter impossibility for anybody to become famous!!

Or, let me bring it straight to everyone in this room, Did you ever see anybody who was educated? Let me tell you a secret about the educated man,—if he thought he was, he wasn't. I never knew so much as the day I graduated from high school; I thought I knew a great deal then. I went on to college, and thought I was getting the thing and doing the thing I wanted; and then I did four years more of graduate study, and then I realized that all of us are insignificant dabblers in the stream of knowledge.

The only job which is worth doing is the job you can never do. The only plan of any organization that is going to perpetuate itself through the centuries is the plan which that organization can never fully accomplish. No state 1915]

that is going to make its contribution to civilization can do so unless it has a plan that it can never fully realize.

But now, let us see. Are we not confusing ourselves? It seems to me that you may be saying, "I have seen people that are rich." I am sure that the Brother who has just spoken before me is perfectly certain that he has seen famous people. It seems to me that he might very well say, "I have known famous people, I have seen rich men. You can read about them every day."

Of course, it is possible to be a little richer and a little more famous than you are today; but here is the secret of the whole thing,—and if you forget everything else that I have tried to say, remember this,—that we only live by escaping the death of attainment. The man who sits down and says, "Now I have done it," is dead, but does not know it. In other words, the only way a man can find real life is to find a task which he can never fully accomplish, and then go on and do it; and when he has done it, he will then have to find another task beyond his powers, and go on toward the accomplishment of that. And while he is doing it he will have before him opportunities of growth and development and expansion which he never could have in any other way.

Whatever your plan as an individual, as an organization, as a city or as a state is it must be that sort of a thing; it must be a plan which one never expects fully to accomplish. Now, is there such a plan? Yes. That is what I am talking about.

What was it that made these men at Liége in August, 1914, stand and resist as they did the overwhelming force

of the invader? There was something in them different from other men.

Or what was it in the men who defended our American flag in our various wars that made them different from their fellows?

Our Brother who has spoken here tonight has been at the Houses of Parliament in London. When you go to see those buildings you go from the House of Lords through a corridor to the House of Commons. In that corridor is an oil painting depicting a scene in English history. Back in 1642, when Charles I was king of England, he made up his mind that he would arrest certain members of the House of Commons, and he sent a message to the Speaker of the House that he wished him to arrest and send certain men to him. And in that year, 1642, the Speaker refused to obey his sovereign. The consequence was that the next day the king was there with his troops behind him, and he said to the Speaker, "Do you espy these men in this room?" The Speaker knew that the men were present, and what could he do? What he did do was to fall down on his knees, and he said, "Your Majesty, I am Speaker of this House, and being such, I have neither eves to see nor tongue to speak save as this House shall command, and I humbly beg your Majesty's pardon if this is the only answer I can give you."

Now, men, that was loyalty,—loyalty to what he conceived to be his duty; unqualified, absolute integrity in the performance of his task.

It is something like that that we have got to get into our individual living, into our organizations, into our politics, into our business, if we are going to make American Democracy fulfil its promises to the nations at the close of the great European war.

"Loyalty," as Professor Royce has said, "is the willing and thorough-going and practical devotion of a person to a cause." That is the thing that you and I have got to get into whatever we do as individuals or as representatives of this fraternity.

In closing, let me quote a sentence from Carlyle. He said, "The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers upon a single object, may accomplish something: the strongest, by dispersing his over many may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continually falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock, the hasty torrent rushes on with hideous uproar and leaves no trace behind."

Men, here is the precise question for each of us tonight: Is your life such that, by continually falling, it is boring its way through the hardest difficulties and obstacles of life, or is it like so much of American existence, simply a hasty torrent rushing on with hideous uproar and leaving no trace behind save that of waste and dissipation.

What is it: Are we drifting or are we planning? Have we learned the secret of being loyal, absolutely, unqualifiedly loyal, to the principles of our organization, to the best that is in ourselves, and to the demands which American Patriotism and American Democracy are making on our lives today?

- "Keep striving, the winners are those who have striven And theirs is the prize that no idler has won. To the steadfast alone the victory is given, And before it is gained there is work to be done.
- "Keep climbing; remember that brave souls have scaled the heights
 Where the pathways were rough to the feet;
 While the fainthearted faltered and faltering failed
 And sank by the wayside in hopeless defeat.
- "Keep hoping; the clouds hide the sun for a time, But sooner or later they scatter and flee And the path glows like gold to the toilers who climb To the heights where men look over landscape and sea.
- "Keep onward, right on, till that goal is attained, Front the future with courage and obstacles fall, By those and those only the victory is gained Who keep faith in themselves and the God over all."

[Great applause.]

The assemblage then sang "Auld Lang Syne" and the Grand Master called the Craft from refreshment to labor, and then declared this Stated Communication of the Grand Lodge closed in AMPLE FORM.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

BY

R.W. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, LL.D.

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BY

FREDERICK W. HAMILTON.

(Being the substance of two lectures delivered in the Masonic Lecture Course of 1914.)

Circumstances have conspired to single out the Order of the Temple from the other orders of Soldier-Monks of the twelfth century for the particular notice of succeeding generations. Preëminent for their valor and their accomplishments during the days of their magnificent success, the bitter injustice and cruel suffering attendant upon the suppression of the Order has thrown around their name a dark shadow of tragedy. Not only so, but the added horror of the accusations made against them, the whispers of still more dreadful things circulated by envious, fearful, or malignant tongues, the unusual end of the proceedings against the Order, and the conviction of many members before the ecclesiastical courts have lent an air of mystery to the whole sad story.

The very mention of the word Templar brings to many minds the suggestion of romance and of mystery coupled with a vague sense of hidden crime and lurking horror. As a matter of fact there is really very little mystery about the fate of the Templars and it is perfectly possible to find out of what they were accused and to make a fair estimate of their probable guilt or innocence. This is of particular interest to Masons, because large numbers of Masons in other than symbolic degrees have taken the name of the old Order, endeavoring to practise its principles and emulate its virtues and holding in everlasting remembrance the name of the last Grand Master.

Before proceeding to tell in detail the story of the fall of the Order, let us stop to review briefly the story of its growth.

In 1118, two Knights, Hugues de Payens, a Burgundian, and Godeffroi de St. Omer, a Frenchman, associated with themselves six other Knights for the service of the Holy Sepulcher, the protection of pilgrims, and the welfare of the church.

These men took a step beyond that taken by the ordinary crusader, in that they undertook to give their whole lives to the service of the church militant and to found an order of men likewise devoted to the same service. These eight men took an oath to the Patriarch of Jerusalem by which they swore to fight for Christ under the three-fold vow of poverty, chastity, and obedience. It will be understood, of course, that the vow of poverty, while it debarred the Knight from having any personal possessions whatever, did not apply to the accumulation of riches by the Order or to the Knight's enjoyment of those riches, while the vow of

obedience had reference only to his relations with his superiors in the Order.

King Baldwin I of Jerusalem gave them for a residence a part of his palace next to the Mosque of Aksa, the so-called Temple of Solomon, from which they took the name of Knights of the Temple. At first they had no particular regulations or "rule," as it is commonly called, and no distinguishing dress. Their first idea appears to have been to make the Order a means of reformation by opening its ranks to men whose past was one of sin and failure and giving them an opportunity to redeem their souls through offering to Christ a service of constant danger. They, therefore, admitted to their number excommunicated knights, after they had obtained absolution from a bishop, and other men of darkened past who desired an opportunity to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. This missionary idea was soon abandoned and the Knights chosen from candidates who showed themselves worthy. It was unfortunate, however, in that it immediately laid the Order under suspicion of both the clergy and laity because of doubts of the sincerity of such repentance.

In 1127 Hugues de Payens, who had been chosen Grand Master, went to Europe with the purpose of finding support for the Order. He was fortunate enough to enlist the interest and obtain the active patronage of St. Bernard. Bernard of Clairvaux, more commonly known as St. Bernard, was the greatest and most influential churchman of his time and one of the greatest of all times. Under his

patronage the Order quickly obtained favor and support and grew in members and power.

St. Bernard drew up the "rule" or series of regulations governing the organization of the Order and the lives of its members. The original "rule" of St. Bernard was written in French. Unfortunately there are no early copies of it known to be in existence. There are, however, later copies together with the translation into Latin known as the "Latin Rule" and additional statutes which were adopted from time to time.

It was vehemently asserted by the enemies of the Order, in later years, that there was a secret "rule" quite different from this which entirely changed the character of the Order, colored it with heresy, and stained it with sin. There is no evidence whatever that any such "secret rule" ever existed. Stories about it may be safely dismissed as idle gossip.

The French "rule" provided for the officers of the organization and defined their duties. It also carefully regulated the daily conduct of the Knights and provided for the support which they should receive from the common funds of the Order. It is interesting to observe that the "rule" provided that each Knight should have three horses and one squire. By favor of his commander, or prior, he might have four horses and two squires.

This effectually disposes of the legend that the great seal of the Order, representing two Knights mounted on one horse, was intended to indicate that in early days the Order was so poor that the Knights went to battle mounted thus in pairs. The second rider in the device is probably intended to represent either a wounded Knight who is being rescued by his brother-in-arms or a pilgrim being protected by a Knight of the Temple.

The Knights were not priests. That is to say, although under the three vows they were not in holy orders. Each priory or house of the Knights was provided with one or more chaplains. These chaplains were members of the Order of the Temple and were always in holy orders. The chaplains were exempt from ordinary ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Spiritually they were accountable only to the Pope; temporally only to the Grand Master. They were the sole confessors of the Knights, who were not permitted to accept the ministrations of religion from any but their own chaplains unless it was impossible to secure a chaplain's services.

The monastic custom of having the Bible read at meals was prescribed by the "rule" for the Knights, but in consideration of the fact that they were laymen, and consequently uneducated, the Bible was read in the vernacular and not in the Latin which was customary in religious services. There is in existence an old French Bible of the Templars which shows evidences of the critical spirit on the part of the translator.

With this brief survey let us pass on to the opening years of the fourteenth century. The little band of eight Knights sworn to the service of the Holy Sepulcher and the protection of pilgrims had grown to be one of the great powers of the world. If its purpose and policy had been other than they were it might have shaken the power of any monarch in Christendom. It consisted of many thousand Knights besides the lay brothers and feudal servants of the Order. It possessed wealth far greater than that of any state in Christendom. This wealth was the result of the great stream of gifts which for two centuries had flowed steadily into the coffers of the Order, supplemented by the spoils of war, and husbanded with great financial ability. Kings, princes, and nobles throughout Europe had vied with each other in their great donations to the Order of the Temple. It owned literally thousands of estates all over Europe and wherever in the east the crusades had been successful.

The crusades being over and their immense expenditures having ceased, the enormous revenues of the Order were accumulating in its hands, and those were not idle hands, for the Templars were not content to let their gold pieces lie idly in their treasury. This was before the age of modern banking and the Templars, with their great wealth, their many establishments, and their connection with the Orient, made themselves the great international financiers of the age. Kings and merchants alike borrowed on good security and at ample interest the unused treasure of the Order. Oriental exchange, especially, was almost absolutely in their hands so that they acted as the great financial clearing-house between Europe and Asia. establishment, commonly known as the Temple, at Paris was the centre of the world's money market.

It is said that when De Molay came from the east, lured by the treacherous call to consult about the crusade, he brought with him 150,000 florins in gold and ten horse-loads of silver. With due allowance for the difference in the purchasing power of money, the gold was probably the equivalent of three million dollars today. I have no way to guess the value of the silver, but it must have been very great. This, it will be remembered, was the ready money upon which De Molay could lay his hands at short notice.

The power of the Order matched its wealth. The Grand Master was a sovereign prince, recognized as a full peer of any monarch in Europe. The Knights, save those too old for warfare, were all soldiers trained to arms and owning no allegiance to any power but the Grand Master and the Pope. During the stormy years of the crusades, they, with the Knights of the companion Orders, formed the fighting edge of the Christian army. Combined with their lay brothers and the feudal array of their tenants they formed an army far superior to any other in existence.

That an Order possessed of such wealth and power should have been regarded with suspicion, and even fear, is only natural. It is entirely clear, however, from their entire history, and especially from their fate, that the Order had no policy in the political affairs of Europe either for its own advantage or that of any others. The Knights adhered strictly to the original policy of the Order. They had no enemies in Christendom and no friends outside of it. Their sole military and political purpose was the service of the church and the reconquest of the Holy Land. It must

be remembered that while we know that the crusades were over in 1300 the men of that day did not know it. They fully expected that the crusades would be resumed, and the Knights of the Temple were maintaining their numbers and diligently increasing their wealth in order to be able to strike more effectively than ever before when the banner of the Cross should once more take the field against the Crescent.

In addition to all their wealth and power the Order had great privileges of two classes, lay and clerical. As lay nobles they held and exercised all the usual feudal rights in and over estates which had been given to them, with certain extremely important additions. The Order, being a corporation in the first rank of the feudal hierarchy, exercised in all its fiefs what was known in those days as high, middle, and low justices, that is, complete jurisdiction extending even to the infliction of the death penalty. Owning allegiance only to the head of their Order, the estates of the Knights were not liable for military service except to the Order itself. The estates of the Order were the permanent possessions of the corporation.

The greater part of the revenue of the kings of that age was derived from certain rights of taxation which were exercised on special occasions; for example, the passage of an estate by death or marriage from one holder to another involved certain payments to the king or over-lord which amounted practically to an inheritance tax. The marriage of children, the knighting of the noble's sons, or other events in the family of the noble were occasions for gifts to

the king which were practically taxes. Other forms of taxation were laid from time to time on the feudal estates. But corporations do not die, do not marry, and do not have children, consequently the estates of the Templars were free from every kind of taxation, except for the benefit of the Temple itself.

This exemption from military service and from financial burdens struck at the very roots of the royal power as the state was organized in the Middle Ages. The Templars enjoyed all the benefits of the feudal system but bore none of its burdens. When an estate in France or England, for some reason, passed into the hands of the Templars, it was to all intents and purposes taken out of the kingdom as effectively as if it had been swallowed up by the sea.

As an Order of military monks, the Knights enjoyed clerical privileges equally great.

That their spiritual affairs were in the hands of their chaplains, has already been pointed out. In addition to this, the Grand Master and others of the high officers possessed the power of disciplinary confession, but not of sacramental confession, a point important to be remembered in connection with later developments. The Order as a whole and its members individually were entirely free from the jurisdiction of bishops and other ecclesiastical authorities. They were accountable only to the pope in person. They were not affected by general censures or decrees of the pope unless they were especially mentioned. Their churches, of which there were great numbers on their various estates besides those attached to their houses, were

not affected by ordinary excommunication and interdicts. No matter what ecclesiastical censures might hang over the people of the nation the activities of the churches of the Temple went on undisturbed. Excommunicated persons might be buried in consecrated ground belonging to the Templars, and this was not infrequently done. They possessed, by papal decree, the right to have churches not their own which were under interdict opened twice a year and services held for the purpose of presenting their cause and taking collections for the support of the Holy War. They collected the usual tithes from the churches on their estates, but they did not pay any tithes, even for those churches, into the coffers of the church.

The natural result of this condition was envy and hatred on the part of both civil and religious authorities. Civil authorities looked on with dismay while the broad lands of noble after noble passed by gift or bequest into the control of the Templars and ceased to contribute to the maintenance of the state, while the individual noble was filled with envy as he saw the Knights of the Temple enjoying privileges and powers so much greater than his own, and the law officers of the crown indignantly found their authority everywhere terminating at the boundary line of one of the Temple estates.

On the other hand the religious authorities, accustomed to control the lives and actions even of kings, were enraged beyond measure to find themselves utterly powerless before the Knights of the Temple. Entrenched behind the many privileges granted by a long line of popes the Templar

could and did snap his fingers in the face of the most arrogant archbishop or cardinal and the angry churchman had to swallow his wrath and digest it as best he could, while he had not even the poor consolation of collecting revenues from the parishes in his jurisdiction which had passed into the hands of the Order. This sort of thing had raised tides of envy and hatred against the Order of which it seemed to be strangely unconscious.

Claims that the Knights abused their power and privileges were common. The picture of the Templar in Scott's Ivanhoe undoubtedly represents the widespread conception of the character and conduct of the members of the Order. That there were men like Scott's Templar could hardly be denied, but there is no reason to believe that they were typical of the Order generally.

One feature of the Order gave the opportunity for proceedings against it and the excuse for its undoing. The Order of the Temple was always a secret Order. Its conclaves for business and for the reception of candidates were always closely guarded. It was as impossible for one not a member of the Order to get into a meeting of the Knights of that day as it would be for a like person to get into a meeting of one of our modern gatherings of Knights Templars.

This secrecy, as is inevitable, in all ages and especially in times of ignorance and superstition, like the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, bred all manner of suspicion. Men, and especially ignorant men, are ready to believe that evil things are done in places where they are not admitted and unfortunately there were too many who envied and hated the Templars and were ready to spread these whispered accusations. It was asserted that under cover of this secrecy the Knights not only lapsed into heresy and consorted with Saracens and other misbelievers but that they practised idolatory and necromancy, that they performed the most blasphemous travesties of religion, and that they were given over to licentiousness and practised every conceivable crime, natural and unnatural.

We have now set the stage for the tragedy. Let us consider a little the persons and antecedents of the three principal actors.

They were the Grand Master of the Templars, the King of France, and Pope.

The Grand Master of the Templars, who had been in office since 1295, was Jacques de Molay. He was a simple, unlettered Knight, personally brave, confiding and unsuspicious, incapable of intrigue or treachery, not very clear-headed or resourceful in the face of other than physical peril. His intentions were always good; his conduct under the severe trials to which he was subjected was sometimes weak. He was a man who could be easily deceived and could be worked upon through his reverence for the Pope, his respect for the King, and his honest desire to protect the interest of the Order and the welfare of his brother Knights.

The Knights generally were fighters and some of them were men of affairs, but they were not thinkers and they were not intriguers. It has been said that they were too

stupid to be heretics, but this is probably an extreme statement. They were rather simple-minded, single-hearted gentlemen, thoroughly loyal to the cause to which they had dedicated their lives and for which they were ready to die.

The King of France was Philip IV, commonly known as Philippe Le Bel or Philip the Fair, a name, by the way, which would better be translated, Philip the Handsome. Born in 1268 he ascended the throne in 1285. As his name indicates, he was a man of singular beauty, being said to be the handsomest man of his time. He was cold, self-contained, far-sighted, crafty, and unscrupulous. He possessed great ability and was absolutely remorseless in the choice of means and in the pursuit of his ends. It is said that he was never known to smile and those whom he crushed in the cold persistency with which he executed his purposes said that he was not a man at all, but that his beautiful body was inhabited by a demon instead of a human soul.

It must be admitted that from the point of view of the interests and prosperity of the kingdom he was a good king. In his day France was well governed and strongly consolidated and he left it on the whole in a much better condition than he found it. He had one supreme end in life and that was to make the royal government supreme in France. He was determined that the government should be independent of priest or noble and the king should have a free hand, not limited in the exercise of his authority by any powers within or without the confines of the kingdom.

To accomplish this he believed that two things were necessary. One was that the shackles imposed by the

papacy upon the king of France, in common with the other monarchs of Europe, should be broken, and the crown of France relieved from the domination of the Vatican. The other was that the feudal nobles should be brought into subjection to the crown and especially that the independent power of the Order of the Temple should be broken, their wealth plundered for the filling of the royal treasury, their great estates restored to the usual condition of feudal dependency, and their resources of men and money made available for the purposes of the kingdom.

The Pope was Clement V. In order to understand the conduct of Pope Clement, it is necessary to go back a little. At a comparatively early period in the reign of Philip, Boniface VIII ascended the throne, in 1294. The predecessor of Boniface was Celestine V, one of the most singular popes who ever occupied the chair of St. Peter.

Deeply imbued with mysticism, he was a dreamer of dreams and a writer of strange books. The sanctity of his life and the strangeness of his somewhat unintelligible writings placed him on the narrow edge between condemnation as a heretic on one side and canonization as a saint on the other. Whether saint or heretic, he was utterly unfit for the difficult administrative duties of the papacy. He never wanted to be pope and after a short and troubled reign he was induced to resign, and sought seclusion, which was really imprisonment, in a monastery, where he died in a very short time.

Boniface was certainly the leader in the movement which brought about the resignation of Celestine and was charged with being the author of the unfortunate old man's misfortunes. At any rate, he succeeded him on the papal throne. There was quite a good deal of doubt in the minds of canon lawyers as to whether a pope could resign, and therefore a cloud rested on the title of Boniface, a cloud which was only partially dispelled by the death of Celestine. The enemies of Boniface, and he had many, declared that the death of his predecessor was not a natural one and that Boniface himself was responsible for it.

Boniface was proud, arrogant, and rash. He declared himself over-lord of all the monarchs of the world, and set the high-water mark of papal pretension. On one memorable occasion, when there was a vacancy in the office of emperor, the Pope appeared in public, brandishing his sword and declaring that he was emperor as well as pope. He claimed, and attempted to exercise, power to set up and pull down kings and even emperors.

Naturally, Philip the Fair and Boniface very soon found themselves engaged in a deadly conflict. Boniface laid France under an interdict and excommunicated King Philip and his family. The King, supported by a host of the clergy as well as the laity of France, appealed to a future council of the church. It is worthy of mention that this appeal was signed by the Order of the Temple. The appeal struck Boniface in his most sensitive spot. The question of whether or not a council was superior to a pope had not yet been settled and the assumption that it was his superior was unspeakably exasperating to the overbearing, tyrannical Boniface.

King Philip was far too aggressive to content himself with this appeal. Seizing an occasion when the Pope was absent from Rome on a visit to Anagni, his native town, and comparatively undefended, the king sent his chancellor, William de Nogaret, and Sciarra Colonna, a great Italian noble who was on bad terms with the Pope, to arrest Boniface. By whom Philip expected that the Pope would or could be tried is not clear. The charges preferred were intrusion, that is to say, forcing himself into the papal chair without proper title, gross immorality, tyranny and heresy.

Boniface was in fact arrested and treated with great indignity. Some authorities say that he was actually struck in the face by Colonna. The people of Anagni rose and overpowered the guard and released Boniface, but the shock of his arrest with the attendant humiliation and indignation caused his death within a few days.

He was succeeded by a somewhat colorless pope, Benedict II, who ruled only from October 27, 1303 to the seventh of the following July. He released France from the interdict and Philip and his family from excommunication, but his reign was otherwise unimportant.

Now came the question of the election of a new pope, in which Philip proposed to play an important part. His attention fell upon Bertrand de Got (Gouth). De Got came from a Gascon family and was an Aquitainian, that is to say, an English subject, for it must be remembered that at this time about half of what is now France belonged to the dominions of the English kings, either by descent from

the dukes of Normandy, or by virtue of the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry III.

De Got was Archbishop of Bordeaux. He had been an early friend of Philip, who knew the man thoroughly, but in the quarrel between Philip and the Pope, he had sided with Boniface. Election to the papacy was not then limited to the cardinals and the Archbishop of Bordeaux might well aspire to the tiara. He was extremely ambitious, hungering with all his soul for wealth, honor, and power. Philip knew his man and believed that as pope he might be controlled, especially if he was made to feel that the owed his election to the king.

Philip did not see the Archbishop personally, as has been claimed by many writers, but he did unquestionably have an understanding with him through intermediaries before using his influence to secure his election. Two questions were raised by King Philip. One was the question of the suppression of the Order of the Temple, for the interest of both church and state through the abolition of the power and privileges which made the Templars so objectionable to both. The other was the question of the heresy of Boniface VIII. King Philip threatened to bring pressure to bear which would make it necessary to call a general council before which he would impeach the late pope of heresy. In view of the great unpopularity of Boniface and of certain things said and done by him, there appeared to be great danger that the charge could be pushed home and the memory of the late pope attainted of heresy to the great scandal of the church and disgrace of the papacy.

De Got was unscrupulous enough to agree to almost anything in order to be made pope and he therefore agreed to cooperate in the suppression of the Order of the Temple if the King would agree not to press the charge of heresy against his predecessor. With this understanding King Philip supported his candidacy and he was elected pope and took the title of Clement V.

As might be expected it very soon appeared that Bertrand De Got who wanted to be pope and Clement V who was pope, were not quite the same person. Like many another successful politician before and since the Pope had no intention of fulfilling preëlection promises if he could get out of it.

His first movement was to propose the consolidation of the Order of the Temple with the Order of the Hospitallers. This would then enable him to reorganize both bodies and amend their charters. This project was proposed in 1306, but was abandoned on account of the vigorous opposition of the Grand Masters of both the Orders. The Pope then proposed to reform the Order of the Temple, but moved slowly in carrying out the project.

King Philip was very impatient at the Pope's delay and continually pressed him to fulfill his promises of suppression under threat of a general council and condemnation of Boniface VIII for heresy. He was not content, however, with insistence and threats. Through his agents he found two broken Knights of worthless character, Esquiau (Squin) De Florian, a Frenchman, and Noffo Dei (Deghi), a Florentine. These men claimed to have been members of

the Order of the Temple and offered pretended confessions in which they charged the Order with heresy and various abominable practices. For all this they were well paid.

On the basis of this manufactured evidence Philip submitted formal charges to the Pope. The Pope received them, but continued to delay action. Philip's determination, however, was more than a match for the Pope's procrastination. He found means to force the Pope's hand through the intervention of William of Paris, Grand Inquisitor of France. The Grand Inquisitor had been King Philip's confessor and was entirely ready to lend himself to the King's desires. By virtue of his office he had power to take summary action in all cases of heresy within the kingdom and to take such measures as he saw fit to deal with them.

Philip submitted his evidence to the Grand Inquisitor who forthwith demanded of the civil authorities the arrest of all the Templars in France. Obviously this was a very serious matter. If the Templars had taken concerted action to resist such an arrest it would probably have been impossible. Assembled in their strong houses they might have stood siege until aid could have reached them from other countries and it would have been a very serious question whether Philip could have retained his throne. Plans were therefore laid for their capture by surprise and arrangements were made for the simultaneous arrest of all the Knights throughout the kingdom on the night of October 13, 1307.

The blow came like lightening from a clear sky. It was true that the Templars had been aware of the circulation of unpleasant reports. They knew that there were whispers of evil and De Molay had gone as far as to ask, in 1306, that an investigation be made into the conduct of the Order, but investigation was the last thing the king desired and no attention was paid to the request.

The apprehensions of the Templars were set at rest and their confidence was further deliberately strengthened by the treacherous conduct of the king. In 1306 King Philip had been assailed by a mob in the streets of Paris and saved himself from great personal danger by taking refuge in the house of the Templars which happened to be not far from the scene of the disturbance. This obligation, however, rested lightly on his conscience. The Templars were accustomed to have a public reception of Knights in addition to the private initiation and King Philip attended such a public reception in the spring of 1307. On October 12, the very day before that fixed for the arrest, De Molay was present, by invitation, at the funeral of King Philip's sisterin-law and was assigned a place of honor among the participants in the ceremonies. It is not to be wondered at that the blow of October 13 was an entire surprise and was entirely successful. De Molay and all the Knights in the kingdom were arrested, their goods were seized, and their houses taken possession of without the slightest attempt at resistance so far as we have any record.

The events which ensued are somewhat complicated and consist of two distinct sets of proceedings, first, personal

proceedings against the individual Knights and second, proceedings against the Order as a whole and in all its branches.

Proceedings against the Knights were the first in time. They were begun with great vigor by the Grand Inquisitor of France, but there was some question about the Grand Inquisitor's jurisdiction. Particular rights and immunities of the Templars which have already been noted might be considered as placing them beyond the reach of proceedings not instigated by the Pope, or at least approved by him. The Grand Inquisitor, however, would not allow himself to be troubled by questions of this sort and immediately proceeded to examine the arrested Knights under torture.

We must not forget that this was not an unusual proceeding. The examination of accused persons, and even of witnesses, under torture was the ordinary method of judicial procedure at that time. It was not a method confined to the Inquisition but was commonly practised by the civil courts. It would have been very unusual if it had been omitted in this case. Horrible as it appears to us and useless as a method of ascertaining the truth, it was an everyday occurrence in the fourteenth century and was absolutely relied upon as a method of getting at facts.

Torture was not confined to physical torment. The accused were promised elemency if they freely confessed the acts with which they were charged and named their accomplices. In the case of the Templars such promises were conveyed in letters under the royal seal. These letters were decoys pure and simple. They were either forgeries

or deliberately written with intent to deceive and without the slightest intention of keeping the promises which they contained.

The accused were told that if they retracted these confessions they would suffer the pains of death in this world and of hell in the world to come. It was realized that men under physical torture will often say almost anything which may be suggested to them as a means of securing relief from their sufferings and these means were taken to prevent a retraction of these forced confessions.

Moreover the law of evidence in use in those days contained one provision which seems to us a peculiarly ghastly mockery. The confessions which were wrung from the lips of the tortured victims were taken down as uttered. Depositions thus obtained were taken to the victim after he had recovered from the first effects of the torture and he was asked to sign them. If he did thus sign them, aware that a refusal to do so would mean renewal of the tortures together with the before-mentioned threats of death and damnation, confessions thus signed were held to be voluntary and not legally made under torture.

Naturally many of the Knights confessed. De Molay himself made a partial confession. Most of these confessions were afterwards retracted, but for the time being they stood.

The charges will be examined further on, but the principal things confessed should be noted here. They were:

Denial of Christ.

Defiling the Cross by spitting upon it and by other methods too indecent to describe.

Indecent kisses which it was claimed the initiates were compelled to give the receiving officer on various parts of his body.

Sodomy. This, by the way, was a vice much more common in the thirteenth century than now and was ordinarily a part of any serious accusations made against either individuals or groups of individuals; it was one of the charges against Boniface VIII when he was arrested by De Nogaret and Colonna.

Idolatry. This was based on the alleged worship of an idol, of which we shall hear more, and on the accusation that the cord which was part of the habit of every Templar was consecrated by this idol by being touched to it before the Templars put it on. Other abominations were vaguely referred to, but these were the main points of the accusation.

De Molay confessed only to spitting on the cross, denying the other allegations. He seems to have been led to this partial confession, which in a way was an evidence of weakness, by several considerations. One was fear of torture. Although De Molay appears to have been a man of personal courage in the battlefield and was capable of dying a painful death with heroic resignation, as we shall see later, he seems to have shrunk from the threat of torture. He was also promised elemency if he would confess and he appears to have believed that a partial confession would open the door to freedom and enable him not only to save himself,

but the other Knights. We must remember that De Molay throughout was conscious of his responsibility as Grand Master, and in all his actions he appears to have felt that he must consider not only himself but the brethren of the Order who were under his command. He also feared a definite charge of sodomy aimed against himself. no reason to believe that there was the slightest proof for such a charge but De Molay's enemies were active, ingenious, and unscrupulous. They had manufactured a case against him and they had witnesses ready to sustain the charge by perjured testimony. In those days escape was difficult if the tribunal desired to convict and there is little doubt that if De Molay had been tried upon this charge he would have been convicted. No matter how unjust such a conviction, it would have meant death and dishonor. It is no wonder that De Molay was not willing to face this. Under these circumstances he made his confession, but he declared that he would offer satisfactory explanation if only he could be allowed to submit it in person to the King or the Pope. What this explanation probably was we shall see later. It is needless to say, however, that De Molay was not permitted to make it, and his confession was held by his enemies for all it was worth and more.

When Pope Clement heard of these proceedings he was extremely angry. He immediately issued an edict suspending the Grand Inquisitor, and sent a committee of cardinals to investigate and report. Unfortunately, however, the case had gone too far to be stopped, as the King perfectly well knew. Individuals might be punished, but in some

way or another proceedings would have to go on. Philip was not in the least daunted by the Pope's anger or disturbed by his interference. He arranged for a conference between himself and Clement which was held in June, 1308. The King, who throughout these proceedings shows himself to have been much the stronger personality of the two, took the aggressive by demanding of the Pope five extremely unpalatable things.

- 1. Canonization of Celestine V.
- 2. Condemnation of Boniface VIII for heresy.
- 3. A general council to take into comprehensive consideration of the affairs of the church.
 - 4. Papal absolution for De Nogaret.
 - 5. Removal of the papacy from Rome to Avignon.

Clement yielded with regard to the canonization of Celestine, the absolution of De Nogaret, and the removal of the papacy. This was the beginning of the long residence of the popes at Avignon which is known in history as the "Babylonish Captivity." The condemnation of Boniface and the general council were two things to which he was entirely unwilling to consent. In return for the relinquishment of these points he did exactly what Philip had foreseen and desired: he abandoned the defence of the Templars.

After considerable negotiation a bargain was struck between the Pope and the King. Two sets of terms were agreed upon, one to be made public but not to bind either the Pope or the King, the other to be kept secret but to be regarded as binding. According to the first, which was a tissue of treacherous falsehoods, the Templars were to be

taken from the French authorities and placed in the hands of the Pope as representing the church. The property of the Order was to be held in trust by the church and the proceeds were to be used for carrying on the crusade; that is to say for the purpose for which it was originally intended. The suspension of the Grand Inquisitor and others who had been involved with him was to be removed. terms of the private agreement were far different. church, on the plea that it had no facilities for the care of so large a number of prisoners, was to leave the persons of the Templars in the hands of the King. The property, instead of being held and administered by the church, in trust, was to be held by Philip on behalf of the church and was to be administered by a Board of Administrators. half of whom were to be appointed by the Pope and the other half secretly appointed by King Philip. In other words, the Templars and their goods were handed over to the tender mercies of the King. Such was the price in humiliation and dishonor which Clement paid for the title of Successor of St. Peter.

The next act in this tragedy was the summoning of a council to try the Order as a whole. Henceforth there were two processes simultaneously going on, one against the Knights as individuals and one against the Order as a corporation. This gave opportunity for more treachery.

As we have seen the king had played the game with loaded dice from the beginning and now the dice were loaded even more heavily than ever, if such a thing were possible. A net was spread from which it was well nigh

impossible for anyone to escape, while the proceedings were extended to other countries. It is not necessary to go into the details of the story of the proceedings outside France. In a general way, so far as the individual Knights were concerned, they were similar to the French proceedings although conducted with varying degrees of severity according to the temper of the several monarchs who were concerned in the matter. Actions against the Order as a whole were covered by the proceedings which we are about to trace.

Knights were summoned from far and near to come to the defence of the Order in its hour of trial. They were asked by the papal authorities to come and speak in its defence and they naturally understood that this implied personal immunity. They soon found, however, that nothing of the sort was intended. When each Knight appeared he was asked if he desired to defend the Order. If he said that he did he was immediately made a defendant, not only in the process against the Order but in the personal process against the Knights. If he took alarm and said that he did not wish to defend the Order, he was held as a witness, liable to examination under torture.

Many Knights, trusting to their immunity as witnesses, withdrew their former confessions which, as will be remembered, were obtained under torture. They withdrew these confessions because they were false and because they desired to defend the Order as a whole against the charges to which they had personally pleaded guilty under compulsion. Considerable numbers of those who withdrew their confessions

in this way were immediately burned as relapsed heretics. This, by the way, was the ordinary procedure in those days in the case of dealing with heresy. As a rule there was very little chance for the accused to escape. If he refused to confess he was convicted and burned on the testimony of others. If he confessed and withdrew his confession he was burned as a relapsed heretic. If he confessed and did not withdraw the confession, he was burned as a confessed heretic. About the only difference was that in the last case he received absolution, which was supposed to save his soul, and was sometimes able to save his property for his family. Moreover, not content with the ordinary partiality of judicial proceedings in those days, the two sets of proceedings were made to play into each other and evidence obtained in either trial was used indiscriminately against the defendants in both.

Interest centres largely around the tragic figure of De Molay. As we have already seen, he had been examined by the Grand Inquisitor in 1306 and had made a partial confession. He was kept in close confinement although he demanded an opportunity to appear before the Pope who, it will be remembered, was the only person in Christendom to whom he owed allegiance, and submit to him an explanation of the acts with which he was charged.

In 1308 he was visited by three cardinals sent by the Pope. He was solemnly assured that he was now in the hands of the church, from whose elemency and aversion to cruelty and bloodshed everything favorable could be expected. He was promised mercy by both the Pope and the

King on the strength of a full and free confession. He renewed his confession, although he did not extend its scope, and threw himself on the mercy of the church. He was given absolution by the cardinals, was restored to the communion of the church, and was actually given the sacrament by the cardinals. This was distinctly stated by the cardinals in a report which they made to the Pope.

In spite of all these facts, however, he was not set at liberty, though he vigorously demanded it and urged the fulfilment of the promises which had been made to him.

In November, 1309, De Molay was brought before the council which was trying the Order. Being asked if he would defend the Order he refused to plead. He appealed to the Pope, pleading the rights of the Order and demanding to be heard by the Pope in person. In response to the charge of idolatry he made solemn affirmation of orthodoxy. Being charged by De Nogaret with having dealings with the Saracens contrary to his vows and to the interests of Christendom, he said that the alleged dealings consisted only of truces and treaties made with them as incidents of warfare and for the sake of saving the Christians in the Orient from disaster. The charge of sodomy was brought up, but was not pressed with much vigor and the prosecution failed to establish it by even plausible testimony. De Molay then demanded to be set at liberty, claiming the failure of the accusations and the promises of both the Pope and the King. The request, however, was denied and he was sent back to his dungeon.

The tedious proceedings against the Order dragged on for three years. Every effort was made to suppress the defense and to discourage or destroy the defendants of the Order. Again and again the chosen representatives of groups of Knights were either executed or silenced. Executions continually took place as the result of the other set of proceedings and care was taken that these executions should be as damaging as possible to the defense of the Order.

The proceedings lasted until May 6, 1312 when the Pope, by a summary exercise of his authority, dissolved the Order. It is important to note that the Order was never condemned. The proceedings against the Order were never finished. While they were still going on the Pope intervened and put a stop to the proceedings and to the Order at the same time. Examination of the evidence shows that the charges were not substantiated, at least in any way which would appear to satisfy modern ideas. It is quite probable, however, that had the proceedings been allowed to come to their natural end the Order would have been condemned. It is difficult to see how the Pope and King could have permitted the proceedings to come to any other conclusion.

The intervention of the Pope was for the particular purpose of saving the immense properties of the Order for the church. By the law of that day the property of a condemned heretic passed not to the church but to the state. If the Order of the Temple had been condemned for heresy its immense possessions would have passed to the rulers of the countries in which they were located and the church

would not have touched a penny. Dissolution of the Order, however, without condemnation threw its numerous properties, scattered over Europe and the east, into the hands of the church. Pope Clement was not so sincere a defender of orthodoxy that he had the slightest intention of taking all his trouble for the purpose of enriching Philip of France and the other kings of Europe. He preferred to let the Order go uncondemned, to leave the Knights to the tender mercies of kings and inquisitors, and to save the money for the church.

In this, however, he was only partially successful. It will be remembered that in France, at least, the king was the custodian of the property of the Templars and he succeeded in keeping a very large part of it. The same thing happened to a greater or less extent in the other countries. The Pope, however, succeeded in getting a portion of the wealth into his possession and a considerable part of this finally found its way into the hands of the Hospitallers. It is not to be understood that the Hospitallers were participants in the proceedings against the Templars. The Order of the Hospitallers was the greatest militant Order of Knights in existence except the Templars and the natural administrator of property given in trust for the crusades.

De Molay remained in prison until December, 1313, when he was brought before three French cardinals. The old, vague promises of mercy were made and De Molay once more renewed the old confession, again without extending its scope. He was taken back to his dungeon and told that at a certain time the cardinals would make their final decision



in the case. Trusting to the repeated promises which had been made, De Molay came before them on March 10, 1314 expecting liberation, probably accompanied by heavy penance and possibly other penalties. To his amazement he was sentenced to life imprisonment. De Molay, it will be remembered, had been in prison for seven years. Whether he had been actually tortured or not is not quite certain, but imprisonment itself was torture in those days and De Molay was not willing to face the prospect of a further imprisonment which could terminate only in his death. He was shocked, angry, and broken-hearted at the treachery which he had met at the hands of both state and church. As soon as the sentence was announced. De Molay arose in his place and retracted his confession, declaring that it was not true, that he had confessed only out of willingness to please the King and the Pope and a desire to help his brethren, and that he now wished to withdraw his confession, proclaim its untruth, and take the consequences. The cardinals, in confusion, adjourned their court until the next day. This was something entirely unexpected and they desired time to think it over.

King Philip, however, had no intention of allowing his prey to escape him or of giving the cardinals the desired opportunity for meditation. That very night De Molay was taken from his prison by a detachment of the King's guards and burned at the stake on a little island in the Seine. In spite of the highhandedness of these proceedings, involving the invasion of the rights of the church by taking its

prisoner from its hands and putting him to death, the cardinals did not dare to raise a word of protest, so great was the ascendancy which the King had obtained over the Pope. It is stated by tradition that when De Molay went to the stake, he solemnly summoned the Pope and the King to meet him before the bar of eternal justice within one year. Whether or not this legend is true, it is true that within the year Clement and Philip were both in their graves.

Whether for good or evil the Order of the Temple was suppressed forever. No other body of men ever enjoyed such wealth, such power, such privileges, and such immunities as had been enjoyed by the Templars. Whether they had used them wisely or not, it is not always easy to say. That they were in a very real sense injurious to both state and church, we shall probably all agree. That the Templars did not deserve so cruel a fate as that which overtook them seems clearly established. In order to make this point clear let us make a brief examination of the indictment drawn against the Order and the probable truth, or lack of it, in the charges.

The indictment against the Order contained one hundred and seventeen articles or counts as we should style them. This great number of counts was partly the result of technical repetitions. In many cases the same accusations were repeated in different forms, the first charging that a specified offence was committed by all of the Knights, the second that it was committed by most of them, and the third that it was committed by some of them.

Stripped of verbiage and repetition the charges came down to the following:

Denial of Christ.

Defiling the Cross.

Requiring indecent kisses from the candidates.

Denial of the sacrament of the altar.

Omission of the most significant words from the mass.

Granting of absolution for sins, even when not confessed, by the Grand Master.

Exacting an oath never to leave the Order.

Holding secret conclaves.

Permission to the members to practise sodomy.

Actual practice of sodomy.

Worship of idols.

Adoration of a cat.

Use of cords which had been touched to an idol.

Murder of candidates for refusing to take the oath of secrecy.

Murder of members for revealing the secrets of the Order.

Confession only within the limits of the Order and not to outside priests.

Failure to correct or reveal the evils which the members of the Order knew to exist.

Failure to discharge the duties of hospitality which were incumbent upon the Order.

Covetousness and rapacity in obtaining possession of the property of others.

The indictment closed by alleging the confessions, which we have already considered, as proof of the truth of the charges.

It would be tedious, perhaps, to examine the charges in detail but, a few of them should have careful consideration.

We know that the conclaves of the Order were held in secret and that outsiders were admitted to their ceremonies. That was not a crime, but it was a cause of suspicion.

We have no sufficient evidence either that candidates were murdered for refusing to take the oath or that members were murdered for revealing the secrets. In this respect, as in some others, the agitation reminds us of the anti-Masonic charges of a later time and especially of those connected with the name of Morgan. Fundamentally the same human characteristics are involved.

Charges of immorality are certainly not substantiated by the evidence. That there were immoral individuals in the Order could hardly be denied. It would be impossible that so large a body of men should be free from unworthy members. It would be rash to deny that there were individual cases of sodomy. The crime was common in the middle ages and has always been the curse of celibate communities. That it was particularly common among the Templars or sufficiently common to blacken the fame of the whole Order is absolutely without proof. Indeed there is very little evidence in the trial bearing at all upon this point.

The charge that the practice was permitted finds absolutely its only shadow of foundation in the fact that a section of the "rule" provides that when there were not

sufficient accommodations for each Knight to have a separate bed, two might occupy the same bed rather than that one should lie upon the floor.

The charge of covetousness and rapacity is natural. When a rich noble died and left all his property to the Order his heirs, naturally enough, were not particularly pleased. They doubtless had a good deal to say about undue influence and other things which we hear about to-day. That the action of the Order was particularly objectionable in this respect does not appear from the evidence.

The charge of parsimony and lack of hospitality was abundantly refuted.

The charge of heresy or the holding of forbidden beliefs was not proved and was always denied by the Knights.

The omission of significant words from the mass or any other form of blasphemy was not only unproved but was vigorously denied by practically all of the witnesses. The charges relating to heresy are denied not only by the testimony of the witnesses but by the entire history of the Order. It is extremely probable that the cosmopolitan character of the Order and the contact of its members with men of many nationalities and of different faiths had the inevitable result of broadening their views and giving them a certain toleration and largeness of personal outlook. It is very difficult for a man who comes constantly in contact with all sorts and conditions of men and with a great number of national and racial types to continue a fanatic. During the whole course of their existence, however, the Knights were the foremost to shed their blood and spend

their lives for the Christian faith, that is to say for orthodox catholicism. They were the cutting edge of the crusading armies, rivaled in this regard only by the Hospitallers. Again and again detachments of the Knights were cut down to the last man fighting for the cross and refusing to surrender to the infidel or even to flee from him. Men do not show such determination as this for a faith in which they do not believe.

As for the matter of confession and absolution. We know that the rule of the Order especially provided that the members should have their own chaplains, to whom they should make their confessions when it was possible to This rule was drawn up by St. Bernard and approved by the Pope. Obedience to it on the part of the Knights could hardly be considered a crime. It was abundantly proved that the Grand Master did not give ecclesiastical absolution. He did have the right to receive disciplinary confessions, to condone offenses against the Order. or to inflict disciplinary penance. This was a purely administrative matter and had nothing to do with cierical absolution. No Grand Master ever presumed to give clerical absolution.

The charge of idolatry arose from a curious misapprehension. It was alleged that the Templars worshiped a brazen head. This head, it was said, had a white beard and rested upon a tall tripod. To this head the Templars were said to pray, and it was charged that the cords which they were as a part of their habits were consecrated to it by being touched to it. The great church of the Templars in Paris possessed a very sacred relic. It was said to be the head of one of the eleven thousand virgins who were martyred with St. Ursula at Cologne. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the legend of the eleven thousand virgins rests upon a misreading of an old Roman inscription. The inscription tells of "XI M Virgines." M was read as an abbreviation for "mille" but it was really the abbreviation for "martyres" and instead of being read eleven thousand virgins it should have been read eleven virgin martyrs. However, the head in question was believed to be the head of one of the virgins, whether there were eleven or eleven thousand. This head was covered with a white linen cloth and was covered again by a gold or bronze case in the shape of a head. When the case was slipped over the head the linen cloth showed at the base of it. The relic was displayed on special occasions before the high altar of the church, mounted on a tripod. This was the bearded, brazen head which the Templars were said to There were probably reproductions of this worship. reliquary in other Temple churches. It is probable that the Templars were glad to consecrate their cords by touching them to this sacred relic as was a common practice in those days.

The charge that indecent kisses were required is probably true, though not as a universal practice. This appears from a considerable number of depositions. This was done probably from one or both of two reasons. It may have been required as a test of obedience. It will be remembered that the Knight swore the three great vows of poverty,

chastity, and obedience. Obedience was held to be absolute. Once the Knight had sworn he was under this bond and was bound to do without question anything that he was told to do by his knightly superior. His obedience was immediately tested by this requirement. The second reason is almost unimaginable today but is perfectly intelligible to anyone who is familiar with the life and habits of the Middle Ages. It was a rough joke, and it was the kind of thing that the mediæval mind considered funny. Wit and humor as we know them were very rare in the Middle Ages. Their places were taken by unspeakable coarseness. Anyone who is familiar with the art, literature, and drama of the Middle Ages is only too familiar with this fact. The more filthy and indecent the story or incident the more it appealed to the rough humor of the time and the louder the laugh which it excited. Contrasts of rough buffoonery with the most solemn incidents appealed to the minds of the people of that age. It was only in accord with the habits of the time that after the solemn ceremonies of the initiation the candidates should be subjected to a bit of foolish buffoonery.

There remains the charge of denial of Christ and defiling the cross. That there was any denial beyond the alleged defilement of the cross does not appear. That the candidates were sometimes, not always, commanded to spit upon the cross or otherwise defile it was confessed by De Molay and seems to be clearly established by other testimony. It will be remembered, however, that De Molay insisted that he could explain the fact, and the explanation appears in the testimony of some of the witnesses. Witnesses usually testified that they did not spit upon the cross but upon the ground near the cross, and some of them testified that when commanded to do so they refused. Those who refused were congratulated upon their courage and told that they would certainly be good soldiers of the cross. words the command to defile the cross was a test. The candidate having sworn obedience and having sworn to serve as a defender of the cross was immediately put to the most difficult and trying of all tests, a test which involved conflict of obligations. He was called upon to choose whether he would fulfill his vow of obedience at the expense of his vow of loyalty to the cross, or whether he would carry his loyalty to the cross so far as to break his oath of obedience. It must be remembered that this was an age in which obedience was a virtue and that the efficiency of the Order, or any similar body, depended upon the absolute obedience of its members to the orders which they received. As has already been pointed out, the loyalty of the Order to the cross is written in blood on every page of its history, whatever may have occurred at the initiation. Undoubtedly the explanation De Molay would have made. if he had been given opportunity to do it, was the one just indicated, that this ceremonial requirement was a test and entirely void of any deeper significance.

A survey of the charges and the evidence seems to show that the condemnation of the Templars was an act of great injustice and that the suppression of the Order was certainly not warranted by the charges which were brought .

against it. That the privileges and immunities of the Order worked to the weakening of the state, the impairment of the king's power and authority, the injury of the church, and the lessening of the authority of the bishops, must be clear to anyone. That both Pope and King breathed easier after the Order had ceased to exist is entirely probable, but that its crimes were such as to deserve the treatment it received certainly does not appear from any facts in our possession or brought out at the trial.

One question will at once arise in the minds of every Mason, "Did the Order survive its suppression and is there any direct connection between the ancient Templars and modern Templar Freemasonry?"

So far as we have any evidence this question must be ananswered in the negative. Legend states that De Molay appointed a successor and a line of Grand Masters is named connecting the ancient and modern Orders. De Molay had no right to appoint a successor. The election of Grand Master is carefully provided for in the rule of the Order and no provision is made for any other form of procedure under any circumstances. There is no evidence whatever for the authenticity of the list which is sometimes given.

Some of the Templars who survived joined other orders and some of them passed their remaining days in obscurity or imprisonment. There is no traceable connection between the ancient Knights of the Temple and any modern order. The most we can say is that it is possible that the traditions and even the secrets of the Order were cherished by its surviving members after the Order was dissolved. Men do not

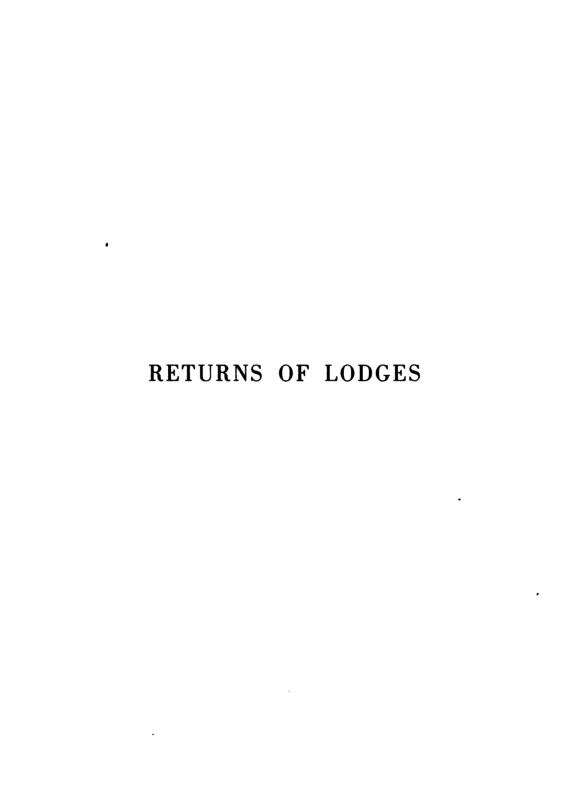
easily forget things which have been very dear to them, for which they have suffered, and for which they have seen their companions die. That there was any esoteric rule or belief among the Templars, we have no evidence. there was a certain freedom of thought and breadth of view would be the inevitable result of that cosmopolitanism and contact with the outside world of which we have taken account. It may be that the survivors of the Order, hoping against hope that it might some day revive, may have communicated their hopes, their aspirations, their ritual, their views, and their secrets, if such there were, to their chosen friends and in this way the soul of the Order may have survived until it reappeared in other forms, and its ideas and ideals may have been influential some centuries later in the development of those movements which resulted in the transformation of Masonry from its old operative into its modern speculative form. But all this lies in the field of conjecture. As far as the sober historian can see the Order of the Temple ceased with the edict of May 6, 1312 which absolved the Order, and the tragedy of March 10, 1314 which ended the life of De Molay.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES, LODGES IN MASONIC DISTRICTS, ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LODGES, THEIR LOCATIONS, MASTERS, WARDENS AND SECRETARIES, ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LODGES BY LOCATION, PAST OFFICERS AND PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, AND ORGANIZATION FOR 1916.





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No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.	-	-	0	0	0	-	H	Н	-	0	9	
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	18	-	19	17	6	10	4	9	10	83	122	Nacto
Present No. of Members.	762	23	478	489	327	318	118	275	414	139	3,343	D T. Montager District Domits Count Marter
No. Reinstated.	-	0	63	0	0	0	0		0	•	4	, 700%
No. Members Admitted.	02	0	21	20	10	14	7	9	12	88	138	Dietric
No. Deceased.	12	0	4	15	2	7	01	∞	10	0	65	
No. Demitted.	20	0	લ	0	-	Н	63	Q	-	0	14	Move
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	E
No. Discharged from Membership.	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	-	0	္က	
No. Buspended . Vi . Gidendenden . Vi . Gidenden . Vi . Gidenden . Vi . V	7	0	4	0	0	ro	0	0	Ø	0	18	` ' 8 8
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	ေ	0	4	Н	-	0	0	0	0	10	19	Lodg
No. Reised.	81	-	19	17	6	2	4	9	10	88	122	above
No. Passed.	22	1	19	17	œ	13	4	9	10	62	132	of the
No. of Initiates.	27	-	20	17	90	13	01	9	13	88	135	eturns Attest
NAME OF LODGE.	Saint John's	he Lodge of Saint Andrew	he Massachusetts	olumbian	Mount Lebanon	Germania	Winslow Lewis	Revere	oseph Warren	hawmut	TOTAL	A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

WALTER F. W. TABER, CHARLES THOMANN,

WILLIAM W. BROOKS, WELLINGTON WELLS,

JOSEPH J. LOVEJOY, FRANCIS M. RYDER.

SECOND MASONIC DISTRICT.

No. Past Masters'. Diplomas Issued.	-1	7	-	_	-	0	-	0	0	9
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	24	45	13	£3	က	10	81	26	31	170
Present No. of Members.	415	367	228	361	94	305	362	428	490	3,050
No. Reinstated.	0	c	C	-	0	0	0	က	0	4
No. Members. Admitted.	24	- 23	14	23	e:	10	18	30	32	176
No. Deceased.	6	4	9	က	က	က	4	-	6	42
No. Demitted.	-	4	Н		က	Ø	က	Н	63	22
No. Expelled from Massoniy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Discharged from Membership.	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	ന	-
No. Snapended No. Snapended from Membership.	1	G	5	က	0	9	0	0	0	24
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	63	0	0	Н	0	-	0	-	က	•
No. Raised.	24	18	13	22	က	10	18	22	30	163
No. Passed.	22	18	a	21	က	10	77	56	30	163
No. of Initiates.	21	8	œ	22	-	10	22	87	32	167
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Ö		•	H)live	lge			•	Web	٠.
NAME OF LODGE	Amicable	18m	rdon	nt (Ş	and	18 0	ity	рþ	Total
Z	Ami	Putnam	Abeı	Mou	The	Zetl	Mizt	Jhai	Jose	H

EDMUND S. YOUNG, District Deputy Grand Master. A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges. Attest:

JAMES A. STEWART, HOWAED P. FARWELL,

WILLIAM H. WALKER, IBVING C. LANGLEY,

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

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WILLIAM J. J. GARRITY, HERBERT M. CHASE.

DISTRICT. MABONIC THIRD

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.	00000	63
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	21 9 13 11 11 15	125
Present No. of Members.	453 322 322 368 294 413 215 210	3,017
No. Reinstated.	1 0 0 1 1 1 1	11
No. Members Admitted.	23 10 12 14 9 15 17	141
No. Deceased.	E	\$
No. Demitted.	84084 8087	31
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0000000	0
No. Discharged. from Membership.	000000000	67
No. Sarapended of the Sarapend	000481000	33
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	1000181888	15
No. Raised.	21 9 13 13 11 17 17	124
No. Passed.	23 9 13 14 15 15 15	133
No. of Initiates.	27 111 128 128 252 252 252	156
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[DG]	g	•
3] lebe	•
0 6	Bethl Tabor Yabor Price Att Lash	•
NAME OF LODGE	a. To make a 9	Total
z	Star of Mount Baalbee Henry Hamma Robert Faith Femple	Ţ
	A H H H H H K K K	

A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: FRANCIS G. HANSON.

CHARLES G. BIRD, District Deputy Grand Master.

JAMES S. HARROWER,

FOURTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

Yo. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.		-	_	Н	0	9	0	-	-	0	•	9	3
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	18	14	17	19	21	œ	97	27	14	88	01	197	d Mast
Present No. of Members.	813	603	341	424	457	588	381	408	316	155	85	4,269	FRANK T. TAYLOR, District Deputy Grand Master.
No. Reinstated.	0	0	0	-	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	ಳು	Depu
No. Members Admitted.	18	14	17	8	23	9	27	53	17	53	21	210	istrict
No. Decessed.	7	19	14	0	7	00	4	9	က	0	63	42	LOR, D
No. Demitted.	ro.	0	က	07	11	07	ro	ıC	0	03	က	38	TAY.
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	T MN
No. Discharged from Membership.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	FR.
No. Suspended from Membership.	63	က	0	9	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	21	ø.
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	4	01	-	01	П	0	01	Н	Н	-	0	15	Lodge
No. Raised.	22	14	17	18	21	9	56	27	14	88	2	203	above
No. Passed.,	22	9	17	17	17	7	62	27	19	83	11	199	of the
No. of Initiates.	25	14	17	18	18	က	23	စ္တ	19	%	11	204	teturns of Attest:
G.E.	•	:	•		•	•			•	•	:	:	true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.
LODGE		•	•	Templ	•	•	•	•	•	•	:	:	tract
NAME OF	Washington	Union	Paul's	Gate of the	afayette	Adelphi .	iot	Rabboni .	acedonian	orchester	Algonquin	TOTAL ,	A true abs

CHARLES W. HUTCHINSON, EDWARD F. W. BARTOL. NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: THEODORE L. KELLY, JAMES L. BELSER, FRED V. MURTFELDT, OHARLES S. WINNE,

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NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Reised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended from Membership	No. Discharged from Membership	No. Expelled from Masonry.	No. Demitted.	No. Deceased.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Reinstated.	Present No. of Members,	Mo. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issue	No. Past Masters's
Bethesda	21	21	17	67	2	-	•	4	6	19	67	359	17	
onitor	. S	8	51	က	4	0	-	6 3	ıc	33	0	422	2	-
equossette	37	34	36	ന	က	0	0	4	9	9	m	457	38	_
alhousie	40	39	39	01	0	0	0	7	9	56	0	732	88	_
3elmont	- 4	- 11	15	7	0	0	0	က	ಬ	16	0	260	15	_
saac Parker	10	10	∞	03	z,	0	0	က	က	о О	0	348	2	_
Seth-horon	. 16	16	10	ຕ	0	0	0	ro	က	98	П	306	16	_
orfolk	. 14	12	~	က	0	0	- 0	'n	01	14	0	237	7	0
raternity	. 54	77	g	H	0	0	0	03	63	- 82	0	138	24	-
alleeley	6. -	.	6	0	0	0	•	0	-	11	•	107	6	_
TOTAL	198	196	174	82	14	0	0	35	33	242	8	3,366	194	7

WINTHROP N. CROCKER, WILLIAM S. OSBORNE, HARRY C. EDMANDS, FRED B. RICHARDSON. NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

FREDERIOK S. FAIRCHILD, FREDERIO S. PRY,

Wk. O. Hunr, District Deputy Grand Master.

PAUL S. BURNS, District Deputy Grand Master.

SIXTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

for Degree No. Suspen from Memb	No. Expelled from Mesonry No. Demitted.	No. Deceased.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Reinstated.	Present No. of Members.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued	No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issue
ļ	-	ļ	20	0	373	17	0
			56	0	317	21	-
			35	0	491	31	_
			6	0	261	œ	-
			34	0	762	31	0
		_	33	0	323	17	-
			15	0	202	13	-
	.	_	88	0	682	5 7	0
			m	_	157	iC)	-
		_	92	0	218	23	-
			6	•	129	œ	•
5	0 45	20	238	-	3,915	198	7
		_					
86 No. Suspen of from Memb	84M mort 000000000000000000000000000000000000		Possessed ON Pro40001100011	No. Members	nedmeM .oV Strong www.m.scr.scr.scr.scr.scr.scr.scr.scr.scr.scr	medme. o.V	23

WILBUR SARGENT LOCKE ALFREDDA R. HERSAM. NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: WILLIAM P. DAVIS, JR. CLIFFORD M. BREWER, JOHN ALLEN, CHARLES A. THOMAS, CHARLES H. MILES,

SEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Isaned.	HH00HH00	ئ. ب
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	31 22 36 36 14 11	171 d Mast
Present No. of Members.	542 632 632 341 530 530 171	0 0 22 51 192 1 3,551 171 (СНАВLES B. BURLEIGH, District Deputy Grand Master.
No. Reinstated.	00000000	1 Depu
No. Members Admitted.	38 26 16 10 11 11 11	192 Distric
No. Deceased.	10 10 11 10 11	51 EIGH, I
No. Demitted.	さすさまますのの	22 BURLI
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0000000	O ES B.
No. Discharged from Membership.	0000000	Онаві
No. Buspended from Membership.	848000110	12 8.
No. of Rejections.	810880181	17 Lodg
No. Releed.	31 36 36 11 20 11	171 above
No. Passed.	32 11 12 12 12 13 11	163 of the
No. of Initiates.	28 119 29 14 10	166 Returns Attest:
NAME OF LODGE.	Wyoming	Toral

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: HORACE E. CHILD, WM. S. BADGER, ARTHUR P. HARDY.

MASONIC DISTRICT. EIGHTH

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issned.	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	3
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	80	13	67	11	14	34	23	က	135
Present No. of Members.	266	334	601	294	395	740	236	7.7	2,943
No. Reinstated.	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	63
No. Members Admitted.	∞	14	50	12	18	36	23	رن 	145
No. Decessed.	က	ೞ	11	2	6.	13	H	63	47
No. Demitted.	-	ທ	0	က	က	က	0	0	15
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Discharged from Membership.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Suspended from Membership.	0	4	0	_	0		0	0	- co
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	63	0	7	-	-	6	ເດ	က	28
No. Raised.	∞	13	30	11	14	34	23	က	136
No. Passed.	10	13	53	13	16	38	56	က	148
No. of Initiates.	13	15	27	12	15	35	24	4	145
	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	:	
GB.									
OF LODGE		•	:					:	
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	thro		Car	•	King	olden Fleed	ens	rers	AL
NAME	ilan	ssex	fount	ordan	arr]	lden	amasens	ayfarers	Тотаг

A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.

Attest:

George B. Farrington, District Deputy Grand Master.

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED. ELMER B. DYER. ALONZO W. TYLER,

FRANK E. SWAIN,

MASONIC DISTRICT. HININ

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.		10
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	26 26 7 16 10 11	88
Present No. of Members.	303 470 218 270 152 269	1,866
No. Reinstated.	00000%0	63
No. Members Admitted.	313	96
No. Decessed.	6 4646 4	40
No. Demitted.	0010001	∞
No. Expelled from Masonry.	000000	0
No. Discherged from Membership.	000000	0
No. Suspended from Membership.	1100020	17
No. of Rejections for Degrees.		19
No. Raised.	26 26 10 10 10 11	98
No. Passed.	118 2 6 7 8 8 18	91
No. of Initiates.	13 7 7 18 14 14 14	26
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NAME OF LODGE		•
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A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.

Attest:

WILLIAM PARSONS 3D, District Deputy Grand Master.

CHARLES H. INGALLS, NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: HABLAN E. CATE, CHARLES H. CLEAVES, GEORGE E. HODGKINS,

WALTER O. KING.

MASONIC DISTRICT. TENTH

No. Past Master's Diplomas Issued.	4 4	
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issned.	19 27 4 111 286 7 104	
Present No. of Members.	303 522 214 287 361 120 120	
No. Reinstated.	-00HH00 K	
No. Members. Admitted.	10 10 10 11 11 11	
No. Decensed.	27 9 8 8 6 1 27	
No. Demitted.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
No. Expelled from Masonry.	000000	
No. Discharged from Membership.	000000	
No. Suspended from Membership.	00000	
Mo. of Rejections for Degrees.	25 00 312 1 65 3	Lodge
No. Reised.	119 26 4 4 11 11 10 10 10	above
No. Passed.	26 26 11 10 10 10 10	of the
No. of Initiates.	110 111 111 1100	eturns (
NAME OF LODGE.	St. John's Merrimack St. Mark's Warren Sagkahew Charles C. Dame Bethany	A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

HERBERT F. CHASE, HOMER L. CONNER, OSCAR H. NELSON,

Attest:

MATTHEW J. GRAY.

HARRY E. PERKINS, District Deputy Grand Master.

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No. Past Magters' Diplomas Isaued.	HH0000 81	
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	21 8 15 4	
Present No. of Members.	258 510 323 270 392 162 1,915	
No. Reinstated.	001010	
No. Members Admitted.	8 40 30 30 17 17	-
No. Deceased.	401 44439 08	_
No. Demitted.	8081816	
No. Expelled from Masonry.	000000	
No. Discharged from Membership.	000000	
No. Suspended from Membership.	00000	
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	
No. Raised.	37 21 8 15 4	
No. Passed.	36 26 7 15 4	
No. of Initiates.	35. 255. 36 39 89	
NAME OF LADIGE.	St. Matthew's	

A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN DRANTED: CHARLES A. STONE.

DEAN K. WEBSTER, District Deputy Grand Master.

GORDON R. CANNON,

DISTRICT. MASONIC TWELFTH

Хо. Past Masters' Diplomas Isaued.	HH0000	4
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	25 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	114
Present No. of Members.	131 188 572 572 381 273 281 531 201	2,558
No. Reinstated.	00010000	က
No. Members Admitted,	4 1 1 2 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	126
No. Deceased.	Ø # 0 4 10 0 F 4	43
No. Demitted.	0-000-00-	10
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0000000	0
No. Discharged from Membership.	00004400	2
No. Suspended from Membership.	00%00000	23
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	80410180	11
No. Raised.	28 16 14 12 12 10	114
Wo. Passed.	29 29 21 12 12 12 10	121
No. of Initiates.	25 25 2 4 1 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	105
NAME OF LODGE.	Saint Paul Corinthian Pentucket Ancient York Caleb Butler Kilwinning William North	TOTAL

A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.

Attest:

JOHN G. WATSON,

JACOB G. WILLEY,

WILLIAM R. FOSTER,

BENJAMIN W. CLEMENTS, District Deputy Grand Master.

PHILIP B. ANDREW. NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

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NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Initiates.	No. Pessed.	No. Reised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended from Membership.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Expelled from Masonry.	No. Demitted.	Ио. Deceased.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Reinstated.	Present No. of Members.	No. Grand Lodge Densal asmolgid	No. Pest Masters' Diplomas Issued.
Artigon	ĸ	•	•	ء ا	•	_	٥	-	cr	6	6	108	•	¦
Hope	~	- -	00	0	0	0	•	• •	· m	900	•	202	0 0	.
Aurora	12	13	13	4	က	0	0	-	10	13	0	526	13	-
Wilder	10	0.	9	-	4	0	0	-	4	ဗ	-	234	9	
Athol	4	67	က	ന	-	0	0	-	က	ıo	0	174	m	_
Star	14	17	14	03	7	0	0	မှ	10	18	-	321	14	-
Orange	œ	00	2	4	0	0	0	က	7	6	0	316	2	0
Charles W. Moore	12	71	15	07	0	0	0	က	10	15	0	284	41	٦.
TOTAL	75	74	2	18	12	0	0	16	45	98	63	2,258	69	1

ARCHIE MORGAN, NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: ELBERT J. BRIGHAM. FREDERICK A. WATSON, DWIGHT W. COBURN, CHARLES A. BROWN, NAPOLEON F. PERRON, WILLIAM A. MORLOGE,

HERMAN D. Horton, District Deputy Grand Master.

Attest:

MASONIO DISTRICT. FOURTEENTH

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Isaned.		9
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	25 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	74
Present No. of Members.	450 128 173 145 190 190	1,358
No. Reinstated.	000000	0
No. Members Admitted,	35 7 7 7 9 9 10	86
No. Deceased.	∞ m m 01 01 m m	22
No. Demitted.	9088810	16
No. Expelled from Masonry.	000000	0
No. Discharged from Membership.	000000	0
No. Suspended of the following.	4000000	10
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	KH000H8	11
No. Raised.	25 5 6 7 7 18 10	79
No. Passed.	24 6 8 17 17 18	77
No. of Initiates.	24 6 7 7 10 10 11 10	92
NAME OF LODGE.	Republican Harmony Mountain Morning Sun Bay State Mechanics' Mount Sugar Loaf	Total

G. Harry Kaulbach, District Deputy Grand Muster. A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

NORMAN P. WOOD, CHRSTER D. STILES,

LURY E. BILLINGS, LRWIS H. JOHNSON,

EDGAR JONES, D. ROLLIN ALVORD.

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NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended from Membership.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Expelled from Mesonry.	No. Demitted.	No. Deceased.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Reinstated.	Present No. of Members.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.
afavette	10	00	90	70	0	0	0	•	83	∞	-	252	œ	_
Berkshire	6.	12	14	က	ro	0	0		63	15	0	171	14	
	8	83	63	0	0	0	0		-	03	03	28	67	0
Williams	က	4	4	-	က	0		4	63	0	0	153	4	
Greylock	3	o o	12	61	0	0	0	4	က	13	0	260	12	-
TOTAL	33	34	40	=	00	0	0	œ	10	37	e	855	40	_ 4
A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges. Attest:	Seturns c	of the	вроте	Lodge			avac	B. B.	7 2 2	Dietric	1 20 1	Engene R. Rowen. District Demits Grand Master	d Wast	1

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: JOHN A. LOWE, JAMES K. PERGUSON, TIBBETTS M. NORTHUP,

JAMES O'HALLORAN.

JAY P. BARNES, District Deputy Grand Master.

SIXTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Taitiates.	No. Passed.	No. Reised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended from Membership.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Expelled from Masonry.	No. Demitted.	No. Decessed.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Reinstated.	Present No. of Members.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issue	No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued
Evening Star Sincimatus Wisdom Wystic Globe Occidental Drescent Unity	13 22 22 3 5 17	12 22 23 55 1	1 10 3 22 22 22 23 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	44040001	∞ n 4 0 0 01 H n	0000000	0000000	00000000	801010	111 122 77 23 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8080C80H	174 237 74 498 59 87 433	18 19 19 19 19	
TOTAL	77	92	8	16	27	0	0	Ħ	24	91	8	1,696	81	-

GRORGE D. LAPHAM, NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: LAWBENCE A. HOWARTH. JOSEPH L. HOVER, OLIVER L. BARTLETT, GRORGE M. CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM CAMERON, JOHN B. MCMASTER,

MASONIC DISTRICT. SEVENTEENTH

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.		<u>.</u>
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	20 11 28 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	124 d Mas
Present No. of Members.	397 295 254 252 166 83	0 20 37 1.32 8 2,019 124 JANUS B. PAIGE, Dietrict Deputy Grand Master
No. Reinstated.	0011100	8 L Depu
No. Members Admitted.	23 21 23 20 23 33	132 Distric
No. Deceased.	17888312	37 AIGE, 1
No. Demitted.	& 72 4 81 H O 81	20 B. P.
No. Expelled from Masonry.	000000	0 7
No. Discharged from Membership.	000000	0
No. Suspended from Membership.	000000	15
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	8148CO	26 Lodge
No. Reised.	488888	117 above
No. Passed.	25 20 20 24 24	130 of the
No. of Initiates.	15 25 36 16 0 0	140 Returns
NAME OF LODGE.	ferusalem	Toral

GRORGE H. CHAPMAN, NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: DAVID GLABSFORD, FRANKLIN E. MAIN, DANIEL W. WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM A. WALKER,

EDGAB M. OSGOOD.

MASONIC DISTRICT. EIGHTEENTH

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.	ненено	20
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	26 15 17 19	86
Present No. of Members.	765 498 168 453 169	2,097
No. Reinstated.	001188	9
No. Members Admitted,	29 16 19 15	92
No. Decessed.	111 6 4 1 8	34
No. Demitted.	9 878 4 0	23
No. Expelled from Masonry.	00000	0
No. Discharged from Membership.	00000	0
No. Suspended from Membership.	œ1004CO	18
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	10 4 3 4 2	24
No. Raized.	26 15 6 15 15 8	82
No. Passed.	25 16 17 18 8	68
No. of Initiates.	28 16 19 19 8	94
NAME OF LODGE.	Hampden	TOTAL

A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.

Attest:

FRANK ORVILLE SCOTT,

CHARLES F. HUNT, WALTER B. CADY,

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

NELSON B. RICHARDSON,

LESTER E. HERRIOK, RICHARD H. COOK.

GURDON W. GORDON, District Deputy Grand Master.

NINETEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

TOTAL	257	3 3 0 0 0 0 2. 4 0 0 180 3 7 7 1 0 0 0 0 0 116 7	20	No. of Initiates. No. Passed. No. Rejections No. of Rejections No. of Rejections Trom Membership. No. Discharged Trom Membership. No. Expelled Trom Membership. No. Decessed. No. Decessed. No. Members
from the Retu		• •		. :
TOTAL	Day Spring Eden		Thomas Mount Zion Bethel	NAME OF LODGE

EUGENE R. COOKE, GEORGE B. JACKSON. NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: CHARLES W. FELTON, WILLIAM M. COCHRAN, GEORGE W. DUNHAM,

TWENTIETH MASONIC DISTRICT.

	i	
No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.		63
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	01 4 2 8 1 4	34
Present No. of Members.	211 134 238 108 148	914
No. Reinstated.	00000	0
No. Members Admitted.	55.55	42
No. Deceased.	407880	16
No. Demitted.	HHH00H	4
No. Expelled from Masonry.	00000	0
No. Discharged from Membership.	00000	0
No. Suspended from Membership.	m00000	က
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	30 10010	16
No. Raised.	01 4 21 8 1 4	34
No. Passed.	0 4 H 8 H 4	32
No. of Initiates.	64H 81.70	33
NAME OF LODGE.	Webster Dxford Juinebaug Hayden Spencer	TOTAL

Attest:

ARTHUR F. BUTTERWORTH, District Deputy Grand Master.

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: GRORGE H. BRADLEY,

WILLIAM G. REED.

177

No. Pest Masters' Diplomas Issued.

No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.

1			1
	Present No. of Members,	537 137 200 550 542 277 1111	2,427
	No. Reinstated.	0000000	0
Т.	No. Members Admitted.	25 26 27 26 27 27	182
RIC	No. Decessed.	13 4 17 0 0 0	51
DIST	No. Demitted.	81018811	=
IC D	No. Expelled from Mesonry.	0000000	0
BONI	No. Discharged from Membership.	00000н00	1
MAE	No. Suspended from Membership.	00032410	20
T 83	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	8000000000	15
·FIR	No. Raised.	26 25 25 4	175
NTY	No. Passed.	38 10 17 17 27 28 28 17	181
TWE	No. of Initiates.	38 15 37 30 27 20 20	181
	NAME OF LODGE.	Morning Star Olive Branch Franklin Montacute Athelstan Quinaigamond Boylston Rufus Putnam	TOTAL

JOSEPH H. TURNER, NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: CARROLL. OHARLES E. ARTHUR L. STONE, EDGAR BENJAMIN, EDWARD A. MASON, THOMAS EARLE BABB JR.

Austin A. Heath, District Deputy Grand Master.

A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges.

TWENTY-SECOND MASONIC DISTRICT.

No. Pest Masters' Diplomas Issued.	044044	
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	r 461 11 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
Present No. of Members.	118 206 119 91 245 116 895	
No. Reinstated,	001080 8	
redmeM.oV	840104	
No. Deceased.	408188	
No. Demitted.	100000 1	
No. Expelled from Masonry.	000000	
No. Discharged from Membership.	000000	
No. Suspended from Membership.	0080-0 8	
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	000000	
No. Raized.	7 4 2 1 1 8 8 1 2 5 £	
No. Passed.	01 22 17 10 04	
No. of Initiates.	6 4 6 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
NAME OF LODGE.	Solomon's Temple Granite Blackstone River Excelsior Charles River Charles River Total.	

Attest:

WILLIAM W. Ollendorff, District Deputy Grand Master.

ORGOOD THOMAS DRAN. NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: L. HAROLD PRIDLETON, WILLIAM C. HAY, ALBERT I. MERRILL,

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No. Past Masters' Diplomas Isaned.		7	£ .
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	10 10 10 10 10 10	72	i Mast
Present No. of Members.	355 369 244 81 122 182 98	1.541	GRANVILLE C. FISKE, District Deputy Grand Master.
No. Reinstated.	0044400	် က	Depu
No. Members Admitted.	13 10 11 27 27 5	62	istrict
No. Deceased.	F48464H	88	KE, D
No. Demitted.	0144H000	13	C. Fis
No. Expelled from Masonry.	000000	0	TILLE
No. Discharged from Membership.	000000	 	GRAN
No. Buspended from Membership.	004000		
No. of Rejections for Degrees	6010111	13	Lodge
No. Raised.	12 9 9 4 9 9 10 10 4	73	above
No. Passed.	26 H 4 61 0 4	, 69	f the
No. of Initiates.	21 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	711	eturns o Attest:
		•	a the R
DGE.		•	fron
91	• • • • • • •	•	ract
.io	eryrlis	•	pst
NAME OF LODGE	Montgomery Meridian . Siloam . North Star Alpha . Mount Holli	TOTAL	A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges. Attest:

HERBERT E. WARREN, NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: HARRY M. PIPER, FRANK L. WRIGHT,

CLAYTON T. JOSLYN. GEORGE R. COCLIDGE, ERROL W. FISEE, CLAYTO WILLIAM A. LAUGHTON,

MASONIC DISTRICT. TWENTY-FOURTH

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Saspended from Membership.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Expelled from Masonry.	No. Demitted.	No. Deceased.	No. Members Admitted,	No. Reinstated.	Present No. of Members.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.
Middlesex	۶	9		•	6		-	-	, c	7	6	163	2	-
Trinity	1	12	- 00	4	-	0	0	က	ı,	. 6	0	351	-	-
United Brethren	6	3	10	H	_	0	0	-	7	11	0	309	10	0
Doric	6	6	6	_	0	0	•	-	က	10	0	236	6	0
Saint Bernard's	2	20	2	0	œ	0	0	-	0	ro	0	69	22	-
Charles A. Welch	13	13	15	63	21	0	0	0	က	16	6	220	15	•
Toral	57	58	72	œ	31	0	0	7	20	58	Ξ	1,357	56	က
	5	8	5	٠.	70	>	>	-	3	8	-	1,001		3

Attest:

G. Otis Adams, District Deputy Grand Master.

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED. WILLIAM Y. STIVERS. WILLIAM S. DUNCAN, MARK B. FURBER,

NAME OF MASTER TO WHOM A PAST MASTER'S DIPLOMA HAS BEEN GRANTED: Esta L. Hubbard.

TWENTY-FIFTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.		-	0	0	0	0		į.
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	က	10	20	88	17	13	98	d Mas
Present No. of Members.	148	398	202	361	253	324	1,691	JOHN F. CARVES, District Deputy Grand Master.
No. Reinstated.	-	0	0	6 3	0	0	က	Depu
No. Members Admitted.	-	12	11	83	21	83	97	Ketrict
No. Decessed.	63	•	-	-	6	က	28	78, D
No. Demitted.	61	∞	0	က	4	63	19	. CAB
No. Expelled from Masonry.	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	DHN F
No. Discharged from Membership.	0	•	0	-	0	0	-	J
No. Guspended of the first of t	•	01	0	0	0	-	က	g.
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	•	9	0	-	01	က	12	Lodge
No. Reised.	က	2	10	83	17	18	86	вроче
No. Passed.	63	11	10	88	14	18	88	of the
No. of Initiates.	-	=	G	88	14	16	79	eturns Attest:
NAME OF LODGE.	Star	Drient	Blue Hill	Hyde Park	Constellation	Prospect	TOTAL	A true abstract from the Beturns of the above Lodges. Attest:

TWENTY-SIXTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.	1 10000
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	31 7 7 11 16 69
Present No. of Members.	397 155 210 240 240 316
No. Reinstated.	00000 0
No. Members Admitted.	37 5 8 23 36 109
No. Deceased.	F 03 F 03 4 63
No. Demitted,	13018 7
No. Expelled from Masonry.	00000
No. Discharged from Membership.	0 0 0
No. Snepended from Membership.	0 0 0 16 16
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
No. Raised.	31 7 111 16
No. Passed.	31 4 6 111 16 68
No. of Initiates.	31 6 11 15 17
NAME OF LODGE.	Rural

Attest:

GARDNER R. P. BARKER, District Deputy Grand Master.

NAME OF MASTER TO WHOM A PAST MASTER'S DIPLOMA HAS BEEN GRANTED:

CARROLL E. BATES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Relsed.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Buspended from Membership.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Expelled from Masonry.	No. Demitted.	No. Décessed.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Reinstated.	Present No. of Members.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued	No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued
		_			_			- -	-i- 	- -	-			 -i-
Corner-Stone	٠. دور	۲.	φ.	0	0	0	00	03 0	~	∞ -	0	119	₩,	-
Saturt	* -	# -	4 -	> 6	- N -	-	> 0	 -	_ ⊣ c	4 0	> 0	2 6	* -	> <
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d Colony	9 00	•	, æ	• 673	-	•	0	0	61	-	0	150	. &	-
Konohassett	4	· m	٠	0	-	•	0	0	က	•	•	119	ro.	•
Total	27	31	31	6	4	0	0	8	13	38	0	831	31	03

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

FRANK C. WOODWARD,

ALEXANDER W. RICH.

DARIUS W. GILBERT, District Deputy Grand Master.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

No. Past Masters'. Diplomas Issued.	-	-	_		0	-	-	0	9
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	7	13	က	'n	ന	10	11	14	99
Present No. of Members.	244	423	172	212	118	241	341	162	1,913
No. Reinstated.	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
No. Members Admitted.	7	14	4	ဗ	က	10	13	∞	1,58
No. Deceased.	œ	12	-	4	-	က	4	4	37
No. Demitted.	0	7	0	0	0	-	0	0	67
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Discharged from Membership.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Baspended of free free free free free free free f	0	6 3	01	0	0	0	0	_	ני
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	63	4	က	7	4	01	3	-	32
No. Raised.	2	14	æ	9	က	10	11	14	89
No. Раваеd.	~	13	က	9	01	01	6	10	99
No. of Initiates.	-	11	4	ന	-	∞	œ	∞	20
E OF LODGE.		David	lban's	ames	Baylies		Bates	H. Titus	:
NAME	Bristol .	King Da	⋖	Saint Ja	Alfred B	Ionic .	Ezekiel I	Charles]	TOTAL

FORREST BASSETT, HARRISON A. MORSE,

RALPH D. DRAN, ERNEST T. UPHAM,

EDWIN J. MAGER, George B. Clements.

HERBERT A. MORTON, District Deputy Grand Master.

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

MASONIC DISTRICT. TWENTY-NINTH

NAME OF I	Fellowship . Paul Revere John Cutler Maydlower . Paul Dean . Puritan Saint George	TOTAL
LODGE.		
. No. of Initiates.	23 23 20 20 20 20 20	67
No. Passed.	282 7 4 1 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8	67
No. Relead.	21.2 13.3 20.0 4	67
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	110 100 7 0 0 0	88
No. Suspended from Membership.	01100800	4
No. Discharged from Membership.	0000000	0.
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0000000	0
No. Demitted.	18100681	14
No. Deceased.		8
No. Members.	21 22 8 8 8	8
No. Reinstated.	01000000	က
Present No. of Members.	209 757 187 216 216 210 411	2,244
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	712 EE 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	67
No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.	11011100	, ro

MYRON L. KRITH, District Deputy Grand Master. A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges. Attest:

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: THEODORR N. WOOD, ALBERT C. MACGREGORY,

ROY F. BRADFORD.

WILLIAM E. GOWARD,

ARTHUR H. WILLIS,

DISTRICT. MASONIC THIRTIETH

No. Past Marters. Diplomas Issued.	ппопппп	4
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	193
Present No. of Members.	468 551 172 172 647 244 446	3,097
No. Reinstated.	000HHC00	10
No. Members Admitted.	28 28 28 28 28 28	197
No. Deceased.	116404848	46
No. Demitted.	0 8 1 0 4 1 1 0	10
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0000000	0
No. Discharged from Membership.	0000000	0
No. Buspended from Membership.	01018188	35
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	23 12 28 1 23 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	86
No. Raised.	28 28 28 28 28	193
No. Passed.	282 4 6 4 282 282 283 3 4 9 4 5 6 6 7	190
No. of Initiates.	31 6 31 12 27	174
NAME OF LODGE.	the East Hope hilip H. Taber hoke	
NAR	Star in the Mount Hop Eureka	TOTAL

NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

GRORGE B. LUTHER, District Deputy Grand Master.

FRANK B. SLOCUM, J. ARTHUR CHILDS, WILLIAM M. ALLEN,

WILLIAM JACKBON, CHARLES E. CLARKE. GRORGE H. PHILLIPS, ISAAC N. BABBITT,

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NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Ralsed.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Buspended from Membership.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Expelled from Masonry.	No. Demitted.	No. Deceased.	No. Members. Admitted.	No. Reinstated.	Present No. of Members.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.
Union Marine Social Harmony De Witt Clinton Martha's Vineyard Pythagorean Oriental	№ 60 4 81 90 0	10 4 0 4 01 00 C	4404686	800000	000000	000000	000000	0-080	4-1-01660	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000	143 144 135 140 108 97	4454888	
TOTAL	23	23	48	12	-	0	0	20	14	47	0	874	4	20
A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges	Returns (of the	above	Lodge										

GRORGE H. GREENE, NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED. GRORGE W. STARBUCK, LOUIS COPTIN, GEORGE P. MOREE,

THOMAS A. OGLESSY.

JOHN C. MAKEPEACE, District Deputy Grand Master.

Attest:

HENRY B. HART, District Deputy Grand Master.

THIRTY-SECOND MASONIC DISTRICT.

No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued,	пноннонн	9
No. Grand Lodge DeussI samolqid	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	38
Present No. of Members.	158 149 162 162 77 77 112	954
No. Reinstated.	00044000	61
aredmeM. oM Members.	12 1 22 29 22 38	43
No. Decessed.	70 10 4 20 11 11 20	19
No. Demitted.	0	7
No. Expelled from Masonry.	0000000	0
No. Discharged from Membership.	0000000	0
No. Suspended from Membership.	0000000	2
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	0000000	8
No. Raised.	1111288239	37
No. Passed.	13112396336	9
No. of Initiates.	12228837	44
NAME OF LODGE.	King Hiram's Fraternal Mount Horeb Pilgrin Adams Goward Mariners'	TOTAL

A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges. Attest: NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED:

EMMANUEL A. DEWAGER, CLARENCE M. OHASE,

EZRA F. GIFFORD, JOSIAH HARDY. STANLEY C. ROBBINS, CLARENCE J. BELL,

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	No. Past Masters' Diplomas Issued.		
	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	16 22 14 4 4 4 4 26 25 111	1 Mast
	Present No. of Members.	208 983 281 68 162 229 105	Dan J. Kimpton, District Deputy Grand Master.
	No. Reinstated.	000000	Depu
;	No. Members Admitted.	17 15 15 50 29 26 26	Distric
TOTALISIO	No. Decensed.	4 % 12 83 11 0	TON, I
101	No. Demitted.	8800040 4	Kurp
	No. Expelled from Mesonry.	000000	AN J.
ABOMEO	No. Discharged from Membership.	-	
1 T	No. Buspended from Membership.	000000	- -
7 1	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	27 63 0 4 6 L	Lodge
W T W T .	No. Raised.	16 22 14 4 4 4 25 25 111	above
-	No. Passed.	16 32 14 4 4 5 26 25 25	f the
1 11 11 1	No. of Initiates.	15 29 14 4 6 119 233	Returns o
	NAME OF LODGE.	Chicopee	A true abstract from the Returns of the above Lodges

WILLIAM E. TURNER, FRANCIS S. NELSON, MYBON L. BRUNER, CHARLES E. DAVIS, ARTHUR L. LANCKTON. NAMES OF MASTERS TO WHOM PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED: WILLIAM RITTER, JR., GRORGE OGILVIE,

DISTRICTS.

No. Pest Mesters' Densel samolqid	00	0	000	0	000	9
No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued.	40	22	440	18	ro 61 44	11
Present No. of Members.	295 99	394	93 51 62	206	118 44 71	233
No. Reinstated.	810	63	000	0	поо	1
No. Members bestimba.	58	107	16	22	5 12 12	19
No. Deceased.	00	0	800	83	211	4
No. Demitted.	1 22	97	877	5	00 m 90	17
No. Expelled from Masonry.	••	0	.000	0	000	0
No. Discharged trom Membership.	00	0	000	0	H00	1
No. Buspended from Membership.	100	22	000	0	10 01 m	10
No. of Rejections for Degrees.	18	22	81810	4	** 00	က
No. Raised.	4° 84	102	138	19	ro 01 4	11
No. Passed.	57	118	33	21	O1 10 O1	12
No. of Initiates.	86	130	23 3	22	4101	15
NAME OF LODGE.	CANAL ZONE DISTRICT. Sojourners Canal Zone	Total	CHINA DISTRICT. Ancient Landmark	Total	CHILE DISTRICT. Bethesda Huelen	Total

RECAPITULATION.

Present No. of Members. No. Grand Lodge Diplomas Issued. No. Past Master's No. Past Master's Diplomas Issued.		170	125	4,269 197 6	194	198	171		98	104	85	114	66	74		_		0000
No. Reinstated.	4	4	.11	3	9	-		03	_			_		_				100
No. Members Admitted.	138	176	141	210	242	238	192	145	95	111	108	126	08	86	37	6	132	000
No. Decessed.	92	42	25	79	33	ය	21	47	4	42	30	43	45	67	10	42	37	1
from Mesonry.	14	22	31	38	35	45	55	15	∞	œ	0	10	16	16	∞	Ξ	20	000
from Membership. Vo. Expelled from Mesonry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	က	-	63	_	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	ເດ	0	Ō	0	0	0	6
No. Suspended Mo. Membership.	18			21						_						27	15	0
No. of Rejections.	19	90	15	15	20	18	17	88	13	22	18	Ξ	16	Π	11	16	5 8	8
No. Relections No. of Rejections for Degrees.	122	163	124	203	194	196	171	136	86	103	85	114	70	48	40	8	117	100
No. Passed.	132	163	133	189	196	188	163	148	91	100	93	121	74	11	34	<u>9</u> 2	130	
No. of Initiates.	135	167	156	204	198	187	166	145	97	100	68	105	75	92	33	77	140	1
		•	•	•	•			•	•	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
DISTRICTS.	District No. 1					9 ,, ,,	7			,, 10	,, ,, ,, ,,	., ,, 12	,, ,, 13	,, ,, 14		,, ,, 16	17	7

RECAPITULATION. — Continued.

232 233 233 234 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235

TABLE OF MASONIC DISTRICTS FOR 1916

GIVING THE NAME OF EACH LODGE, DATE OF PRECEDENCE, LOCATION, AND THE MONTH OF ANNUAL ELECTION.

DISTRICT No. I.—BOSTON.

R.W. HOWARD M. NORTH, WABAN, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge. SAINT JOHN'S									
THE LODGE OF S	AI	Y T							
Andrew			1756		Boston				November
THE MASSACHUSETTS			1770		Boston				December
COLUMBIAN			1795		Boston				December
MOUNT LEBANON			1801		Boston				December
GERMANIA			1854		Boston				November
WINSLOW LEWIS			1855		Boston				November
REVERE			1856		Boston				December
JOSEPH WARREN			1856		Boston				December
SHAWMUT			1911		Boston			•	September

DISTRICT NO. II.-CAMBRIDGE.

R.W. ROBERT G. WILSON, BOSTON, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Precedence.	Location.	Election.
AMICABLE	1805	Cambridge	December
PUTNAM	1854	East Cambridge	November
ABERDOUR	1860	Boston	November
MOUNT OLIVET	1863	Cambridge	November
THE LODGE OF ELEUS	ıs . 18 6 5	Boston	December
ZETLAND	1867	Boston	December
MIZPAH	1867	Cambridge	December
CHARITY	1869	Cambridge	December
JOSEPH WEBB	1876	Boston	November

DISTRICT No. III.—EAST BOSTON.

R.W. WILLIAM G. BOWLER, BOSTON, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Precedence. Location.	Election.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM	1843 Chelsea	November
MOUNT TABOR :	1845 East Boston	November
BAALBEC	1852 East Boston	November
HENRY PRICE	1858 Charlestown	October
HAMMATT	1859 East Boston	October
ROBERT LASH	1867 Chelsea	November
FAITH	1868 Charlestown	December
TEMPLE	1870 East Boston	December
WINTHROP	1887 Winthrop	October

DISTRICT No. IV.—South Boston.

R.W. FRANK T. TAYLOR, BROOKLINE, D.D.G.M.

20. W. T. 1022111X	1. IIIIIOI, DIOOMIIIII, D.D.O.	EL.
Name of Lodge.	Precedence. Location.	Election.
WASHINGTON	1796 Roxbury	November
Union	1796 Dorchester	November
SAINT PAUL'S	1846 South Boston	December
GATE OF THE TEMPLE	1855 South Boston	November
LAFAYETTE	1865 Roxbury	November
ADELPHI	1865 South Boston	December
ELIOT	1866 Jamaica Plain	December
RABBONI	1869 Dorchester	December
MACEDONIAN	1892 Milton	January
DORCHESTER	1912 Dorchester	September
ALGONQUIN	1913 Dorchester	June

DISTRICT No. V.-WALTHAM.

R.W. HORACE A. CARTER, NEEDHAM, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Precedence. Location.	Election.
BETHESDA	1819 Brighton	. December
MONITOR	1820 Waltham	. November
PEQUOSSETTE	1856 Watertown	. December
DALHOUSIE	1860 Newtonville	. June
BELMONT	1864 Belmont	. December
ISAAC PARKER	1867 Waltham	. November
Beth-horon	1870 Brookline	. December
NORFOLK	1874 Needham	. May
FRATERNITY	1875 Newtonville	. November
	1912 Wellesley	

DISTRICT No. VI.—SOMERVILLE.

R.W. PAUL S. BURNS, SOMERVILLE, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.			
KING SOLOMON'S	1783 Son	merville	October
HIRAM	1797 Ar	lington	November
MOUNT HERMON	1854 Me	edford	. December
MOUNT HOREB	1855 We	oburn	. December
JOHN ABBOT	1857 Soi	merville	September
WILLIAM PARKMAN .	1864 Wi	inchester	. December
SIMON W. ROBINSON	1870 Le	xington	November
SOLEY		-	
FRIENDSHIP			
SOMERVILLE	1912 Sor	merville	November
SAGAMORE	1914 We	est Medford	December

DISTRICT No. VII .- MALDEN.

R.W. CHARLES B. BURLEIGH, MALDEN, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.			τ	,,,	a rabaa	_	Logation					Election
WYOMING												
MOUNT VERNON					1857		Malden					November
WILLIAM SUTTON					1866		Saugus					November
PALESTINE					1868		Everett					November
GOOD SAMARITAN					1870		Reading				٠.	December
KING CYRUS					1875		Stonehan	a				October
CONVERSE					1887		Malden		•			December
GOLDEN RULE .					1888		Wakefield	1				December
THE LODGE OF STIE	lLI	N	3		1910		Malden					November

DISTRICT No. VIII .- LYNN.

R.W. GEORGE B. FARRINGTON, SALEM, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	F	re	cedence.	Location.			Election.
PHILANTHROPIC			1760 .	Marblehead .			October
Essex			1791 .	Salem			October
MOUNT CARMEL			1805 .	Lynn			November
JORDAN			1808 .	Peabody			September
STARR KING			1864 .	Salem			October
GOLDEN FLEECE .			1865 .	Lynn			December
DAMASCUS			1906 .	Lynn			November
WAYFARERS			1914 .	Swampscott			December

DISTRICT No. IX.—GLOUCESTER.

R.W. WILLIAM PARSONS 3D, GLOUCESTER, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Precedence.	Location. Elect	ion.
TYRIAN	1770	Gloucester Nove	mber
LIBERTY	1824	Beverly Octol	ber
ASHLER	1851	Rockport Dece	mber
Амітч	1863	Danvers Nove	mber
JOHN T. HEARD	1864	Ipswich Octol	ber
ACACIA	1865	Gloucester Nove	mber
MOSAIC	1870	Danvers Nove	mber

DISTRICT No. X .- NEWBURYPORT.

R.W. BENJAMIN B. GILMAN, HAVERHILL, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Pr	ecedence.	Location.	Election.
SAINT JOHN'S		1766	Newburyport	March
MERRIMACK		1802	Haverhill	November
SAINT MARK'S		1803	Newburyport	December
WARREN		1822	Amesbury	November
SAGGAHEW		1864	Haverhill	December
CHARLES C. DAME		1867	Georgetown	January
BETHANY		1868	Merrimac	September

DISTRICT No. XI.—LAWRENCE.

R.W. FRED S. SMITH, N. ANDOVER, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	I	Pre	cedenc	e.	Location.			Election.
SAINT MATTHEW'S								
GRECIAN			1825		Lawrence			October
JOHN HANCOCK .			18 6 0		Methuen			September
TUSCAN			1862		Lawrence			December
PHOENICIAN			1870		Lawrence			December
COCHICHEWICK			1874		North An	dover		November

DISTRICT NO. XII.-LOWELL.

R.W. BENJAMIN W. CLEMENTS, LOWELL, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge. SAINT PAUL .									
COBINTHIAN									
PENTUCKET			1807		Lowell				October
ANCIENT YORK			1852		Lowell				October
CALEB BUTLER .			1859		Ayer .				December
Kilwinning .			1866		Lowell				November
WILLIAM NORTH			1867		Lowell				October
THOMAS TALBOT			1889		Billerica				October

DISTRICT No. XIII .- FITCHBURG.

R.W. HERMAN D. HORTON, FITCHBURG, D.D.G.M.

Name o	f	Lo	lge				P	re	cedenc	e.	Location.			Election.
AURORA									1801		Fitchburg			October
WILDER									1859		Leominster			September
Orange									1859		Orange			November
HOPE .									1864		Gardner .			October
STAR .									1864		Athol			November
ARTISAN									1865		Winchendon			September
CHARLES	7	V.	M	io(RI	:			1865		Fitchburg			September
ATHOL									1872		Athol			October

DISTRICT No. XIV .- GREENFIELD.

R.W. G. HARRY KAULBACH, GREENFIELD, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.		1	Pre	cedeno	e.	Location. Election.
_						Greenfield November
HARMONY				1796		Northfield November
MOUNTAIN				1806		Shelburne Falls October
MORNING SUN .				1869		Conway November
						Montague October
						Turner's Falls November
						South Deerfield November

DISTRICT NO. XV .-- NORTH ADAMS.

R.W. EUGENE B. BOWEN, CHESHIRE, D.D.G.M.

Name of I	Lo	dge			1	Pre	ece den c	e.	Location.		Election.
LAFAYETTE	;			•			1847		North Adams		December
BERKSHIRE							1857		Adams		October
UPTON .							1869		Cheshire		November
WILLIAMS							1871		Williamstown		November
GREYLOCK							1871		North Adams		December

DISTRICT No. XVI.—PITTSFIELD.

R.W. JAY P. BARNES, PITTSFIELD, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	P	recedence.	Location.	Election.
EVENING STAR .		. 1795	Lee	September
CINCINNATUS .		. 1795	Great Barrington .	December
Wisdom		. 1803	West Stockbridge .	December
MYSTIC		. 1810	Pittsfield	October
GLOBE		. 1869	Hinsdale	October
OCCIDENTAL		. 1870	Stockbridge	December
CRESCENT		. 1873	Pittsfield	September
Unity		. 1896	Dalton	November

DISTRICT No. XVII.-HOLYOKE.

R.W. JAMES B. PAIGE, AMHERST, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Precedence.	Location.	Election.
JERUSALEM	1797	Northampton	November
PACIFIC	1801	Amherst	November
MOUNT TOM	1850	Holyoke	November
IONIC	1867	Easthampton	November
MOUNT HOLYOKE	1869	South Hadley Falls	November
HAMPSHIRE	1871	Haydenville	November
WILLIAM WHITING .	1909	Holyoke	September

DISTRICT No. XVIII.—SPRINGFIELD.

R.W. GURDON W. GORDON, SPRINGFIELD, D.D.G.M.

				Location. Electio	
HAMPDEN		1817		Springfield Novem	ber
MOUNT MORIAH .		1856		Westfield Septem	ber
HUNTINGTON		1866		Huntington Octobe	r
Springfield		1894		Springfield Novem	ber
MT. ORTHODOX		1912		W. Springfield Januar	ry
FEDERAL		1913		Chester Decem	ber

DISTRICT No. XIX.-PALMER.

R.W. JOHN H. SCHOONMAKER, WARE, D.D.G.M.

		Election. November
		September
Bethel	1825 Warren	ı November
QUABOAG	1858 Enfield	November
DAY SPRING	1862 Monson	a November
EDEN	1863 Ware	November
VERNON	1869 Belcher	rtown December

DISTRICT No. XX.—SOUTHBRIDGE.

R.W. ARTHUR F. BUTTERWORTH, BROOKFIELD, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge. WEBSTER		Location Webster	Election. December
		Oxford	
QUINEBAUG	1859	Southbridge	 September
HAYDEN	1863	Brookfield	 November
SPENCER	1871	Spencer	 October
MERIDIAN SUN	1893	North Brookfield	 November

DISTRICT No. XXI.—WORCESTER.

R.W. CHARLES W. DELANO, WORCESTER, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.		1	Pre	cedenc	в.	Location.		Election.
MORNING STAR .				1793		Worcester .		November
OLIVE BRANCH .				1797		Millbury		October
FRANKLIN				1851		Grafton		November
MONTACUTE				1858		Worcester		November
ATHELSTAN				1865		Worcester		November
QUINSIGAMOND .				1870		Worcester .		October
BOYLSTON				1876		West Boylston		October
RUFUS PUTNAM .				1911		Rutland		October

DISTRICT No. XXII.—BLACKSTONE.

R.W. ARTIE W. MEADER, WHITINSVILLE, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Precedence.	Location.	Election.
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE	1818	Uxbridge	October
BLACKSTONE RIVER .	1855	Blackstone	November
EXCELSIOR	1866	Franklin	October
CHARLES RIVER	1870	Medway	October
MUMFORD RIVER	1877	Douglas	October
GRANITE	1880	Northbridge	October

DISTRICT No. XXIII .- MILFORD.

R.W. WILBUR A. WOOD, WOODVILLE, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge								
Montgomery			1797		Milford .			October
MERIDIAN			1797		Natick			October
JOHN WARREN			1860		Hopkinton			October
NORTH STAR .			1864		Ashland .			November
MOUNT HOLLIS			1865		Holliston .			December
SILOAM			1866		Westboro .			October
Агрна			1875		Framingham			September

DISTRICT No. XXIV .- MARLBORO.

R.W. G. OTIS ADAMS, MARLBORO, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Precedence.	Location.	Election.
MIDDLESEX	. 1795	Framingham Center	November
TRINITY	. 1858	Clinton	September
United Brethren .	. 1859	Marlboro	September
DORIC	. 18 6 3	Hudson	September
SAINT BERNARD'S .	. 1867	Southboro	September
CHARLES A. WELCH	. 1872	Maynard	October

DISTRICT No. XXV .-- HYDR PARK.

R.W. JOHN F. CARVER, ROSLINDALE, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge		P	re	cedenc	٥.	Location.			Election.
RISING STAR .				1799		Stoughton			November
ORIENT				1861		Norwood .			November
BLUE HILL .				186 3		Canton			September
HYDE PARK .									
CONSTELLATION									
PROSPECT									

DISTRICT No. XXVI.—QUINCY.

R.W. CHARLES G. JORDAN, EAST BRAINTREE, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.		1	Pre	cedenc	e.	Location.			Election.
RURAL				1801		Quincy .			November
Norrolk Union				1819		Randolph			November
ORPHAN'S HOPE				1825		Weymouth			November
DELTA				1868		Braintree			December
WOLLASTON				1899		Quincy .			December

DISTRICT No. XXVII.-PLYMOUTH.

R.W. CHARLES W. PEARE, EGYPT, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge. OLD COLONY .								
CORNER-STONE					_			
PLYMOUTH .			1825		Plymouth			December
Konohassett			1865		Cohasset			November
PHOENIX			1873		Hanover			October
SATUIT			1875		Scituate			November

DISTRICT No. XXVIII .- TAUNTON.

R.W. HERBERT A. MORTON, TAUNTON, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Precedence.	Location.	Election.
Bristol	1797 .	. North Attleboro	December
KING DAVID	1798 .	. Taunton	November
SAINT ALBAN'S	1818 .	. Foxboro	. November
SAINT JAMES	1864 .	. Mansfield	December
ALFRED BAYLIES	1866 .	. Taunton	October
IONIC	1867 .	. Taunton	November
EZEKIEL BATES	1870 .	. Attleboro	October
CHARLES H. TITUS .	1872 .	. Taunton	October

DISTRICT No. XXIX.—BROCKTON.

R.W. MYRON L. KEITH, CAMPELLO, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.		1	?re	cedenc	е.	Location.	Election.
•						Bridgewater	
PAUL REVERE				1856		Brockton	December
JOHN CUTLER				1859		Abington	December
MAY FLOWER				1864		Middleboro	November
PAUL DEAN .				1867		North Easton	November
PURITAN				1869		Whitman	January
SAINT GEORGE				1877		Brockton	December
SATUCKET				1881		East Bridgewater	November

DISTRICT NO. XXX.-FALL RIVER.

R.W. GEORGE B. LUTHER, FAIRHAVEN, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.		Pre	cedence	.	Location.		Election.
STAR IN THE EAST			1823		New Bedford .		November
MOUNT HOPE			1824		Fall River		November
EUREKA			1857		New Bedford		December
PIONEER			1863		Somerset		November
KING PHILIP			1866		Fall River		November
GEORGE H. TABER			1872		Fairhaven		December
NARRAGANSETT			1875		Fall River		November
Noquochoke			1878		Westport		January
ABRAHAM H. HOY	WLA	ND,			-		•
Jr. (U.D.)			1915		New Bedford		
MASSASOIT (U.D.)			1915		Fall River		

DISTRICT NO. XXXI.-NANTUCKET.

R.W. WILLIAM A. ANDREW, MARION, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	:	Pr	ecedenc	e.	Location.			Election.
Union			1771		Nantucket			November
MARINE			1798		Falmouth			November
SOCIAL HARMONY .			1823		Wareham			December
DE WITT CLINTON .			1855		Sandwich	٠.		November
MARTHA'S VINEYARD			1859		Tisbury .			December
Pythagorean			1861		Marion .			November
ORIENTAL			1866		Edgartown			December

DISTRICT No. XXXII.—PROVINCETOWN.

R.W. EVERETT I. NYE, WELLFLEET, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Pred	redence.	Location.	Election.
			Provincetown	
FRATERNAL		1801	Barnstable	January
MOUNT HOREB		1854	Harwich	December
PILGRIM		1859	Harwich	December
ADAMS		1865	Wellfleet	January
Howard		1869	South Yarmouth	December
MARINERS'		1870	Cotuit	January
SAINT MARTIN'S .		1872	Chatham	December

DISTRICT No. XXXIII .- SPRINGFIELD.

R.W. HERBERT C. HILL, CHICOPEE, D.D.G.M.

			Location.	
CHICOPEE	 	1848	Chicopee	14 Over Del
ROSWELL LEE .	 	1864	Springfield	November
BELCHER	 	1870	Chicopee Falls	October
NEWTON	 	1870	Wilbraham	November
Brigham	 	1891	Ludlow	November
ESOTERIC	 	1909	Springfield	November
Indian Orchard	 	1911	Springfield	November

CANAL ZONE DISTRICT.

Name of Lodge.	Precedence.	Location.	Election.
SOJOURNERS	1912	Christobal	November
CANAL ZONE	1912	Ancon	December
ARMY, U.D	1915	Empire	

CHILE DISTRICT.

R.W. DAVID URQUHART, VALPARAISO, D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	:	Precedence.	Location.	Election.
BETHESDA		. 1853	Valparaiso	. August
HUELEN		. 1876	Santiago	. August
SAINT JOHN'S .		. 1884	Concepcion	. August

CHINA DISTRICT.

R.W. STACY A. RANSOM, SHANGHAI, D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	1	?re	ece de nc	e.	Location.				Election.
ANCIENT LANDMARK			1864		Shanghai				October
Shanghai			1903		Shanghai				September
Sinim			1903		Shanghai				October
INTERNATIONAL (U.D.)		1915		Peking .				

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LODGES,

THEIR LOCATIONS, MASTERS, WARDENS AND SECRETARIES FOR 1916.

- THE SECRETARY'S ADDRESS IE GIVEN WHENEVER IT DIFFERS FROM THE LOCATION OF THE LODGE, OR SHOULD BE ADDED TO IT.
- ABERDOUR, Boston. District No. 2. Robert A. Lewis, M.; William Sears, s.w.; William H. Hodgkin, J.w.; Henry M. Nourse, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election November. Secretary's address, 66 Pinckney Street.
- ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND JR., U.D., New Bedford. District No. 30.
- Acacia, Gloucester, East. District No. 9. John J. Lowrie, M.; Frederick F. Wonson, s.w.; Lendal W. Harding, J.w.; George D. Morey, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 23 Granite Street, Gloucester.
- ADAMS, Wellfleet. District No. 32. Clarence J. Bell, M.; Elmer C. Rich, s.w.; Henry A. Snow, J.w.; Oliver H. Linnell, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, January.
- ADELPHI, South Boston. District No. 4. John W. Johnson, M.; George W. Boland, s.w.; Harry B. Osborn, J.w.; Edwin E. Wallingford, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, December. Secretary's address, 7A Harvard Street, Dorchester.
- ALFRED BAYLIES, Taunton. District No. 28. H. Stanley Wood, M.; Chester A. Reid, s.w.; T. Waldo Peirce, J.w.; Henry H. Francis, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday after full moon; election, October. Secretary's address, 207 High Street.
- ALGONQUIN, Boston. District No. 4. Bertram J. Watson, M.; Herbert F. Sawyer, s.w.; Arthur A. Lincoln, J.w.; Frank F. Derby, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, June. Secretary's address, 12 Peacedale Road, Dorchester Center.
- Alpha, Framingham. District No. 23. George R. Coolidge, M.; George W. Cokell, s.w.; Frederick A. West, J.w.; Ralph H. Parker, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Monday; election, September. Secretary's address, 8 Oliver Street.

- AMIGABLE, Cambridge. District No. 2. William H. Walker, M.;
 Albert W. Pratt, s.w.; Charles L. Hille, J.w.; Elbridge G.
 Stevens, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, December. Secretary's address, 20 Davenport Street.
- AMITY, Danvers. District No. 9. James Herbert Perry, M.; Amos L. Perkins Jr. s.w.; Porter D. Brown, J.W.; A. Preston Chase, s. Monthly meeting, third Friday; election, November.
- ANCIENT LANDMARK, Shanghai. China District. George W. Merrison, M.; George S. Burgess, s.w.; Paul Kohn, J.w.; A. G. Sharpley, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, October. Secretary's address, c/o Standard Oil Co.
- ANCIENT YORK, Lowell. District No. 12. Charles H. Clogston, M.; Henry A. Smith, s.w.; Alvah Sturgess, J.w.; Newell F. Putnam, s. Monthly meeting, second Thursday; election, October. Secretary's address, 36 Marlborough Street.
- ARMY U.D. Canal Zone District. Empire, Canal Zone. John M. Hyatt, s.
- ARTISAN, Winchendon. District No. 13. Orrin D. Burt, M.; John P. Brigham, s.w.; Clement G. Perry, J.w.; Charles A. Smith, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 182.
- ASHLER, Rockport. District No. 9. Charles H. Cleaves, M.; Herbert F. Knowlton, s.w.; Edward M. Law, J.w.; John E. Knowlton, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December.
- ATHELSTAN, Worcester. District No. 21. William C. Mellish, M.; William C. Howe, s.w.; Herbert M. Sawyer, J.w.; Fred Knight, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 377 Main Street.
- ATHOL, Athol. District No. 13. Napoleon F. Perron, M.; Andrew J. Wall, s.w.; Ludwig S. Knecktel, J.w.; Waldo E. Fay, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Thursday; election, October. Secretary's address, 64 Pleasant Street.
- Aurora, Fitchburg. District No. 13. George E. Haven, M.; Archie E. Perkins, s.w.; Albert E. Persons, J.w.; William H. Bennett, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, October. Secretary's address, 39 Hartwell Street.
- BAALBEC, East Boston. District No. 3. Edward E. Lyon, M.; Albert R. Steadfast, s.w.; Edward C. R. Bagley, J.w.; John Marno, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, December. Secretary's address, 145 Meridian Street.

- BAY STATE, Montague. District No. 14. Luey E. Billings, M.; Richard H. Bartlett, s.w.; Anthony J. Stremble, J.w.; Arthur D. Smith, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, October. Secretary's address, Miller's Falls.
- Belcher, Chicopee Falls. District No. 33. John W. Valler, Jr., M.; James Shaw, s.w.; Henry L. Burnett, J.w.; Edwin L. Davis, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, October. Secretary's address, Masonic Temple.
- Belmont, Belmont. District No. 5. Clarence A. Russell, M.; J. Frank Edgar, s.w.; Thomas L. Taylor, J.w.; Charles H. Houlahan, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, December. Secretary's address, Waverley.
- BERKSHIRE, Adams. District No. 15. Clifford E. Wilbur, M.; Felix H. Scharmann, s.w.; Perley W. Aldrich, J.w.; Guy Crosier, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, October.
- BETHANY, Merrimac. District No. 10. Albert P. Wadleigh, M.; I. Allen Williams, s.w.; William H. Franklin, Jr., J.w.; Frank F. Philbrick, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, September.
- BETHEL, Enfield. District No. 19. Herbert Coolbeth, M.; George Hall, s.w.; Edward B. Downing, J.w.; Edwin H. Howe, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November.
- BETHESDA, Brighton. District No. 5. George E. Brock, M.; Walter V. Batson, s.w.; Frank J. Perry, J.W.; Wm. M. Cotton, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, December. Secretary's address, 106 Warren Street.
- BETHESDA. Valparaiso. Chile District. William B. Reid, M.; William O. Fyfe, s.w.; Percy E. Woolvett, J.w.; Thomas F. Hughes, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, August. Secretary's address, Casilla 630.
- BETH-HORON, Brookline. District No. 5. Fred B. Richardson, M.; Fred M. Goodwin, s.w.; Frederick A. Leavitt, J.w.; Charles A. Bowditch, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, December.

- BLACKSTONE RIVER, Blackstone. District No. 22. Harry S. Nelson, M.; Nelson Slater, s.w.; William Carville, J.W.; Wm. R. Booth, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 63 Rhodes avenue, Woonsocket, R. I.
- Blue Hill, Cauton. District No. 25. Walter R. Merriam, M.; Freddy Mosley, s.w.; Ernest T. Johnson, J.W.; Francis D. Dunbar, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, September.
- BOYLSTON, West Boylston. District No. 21. Stephen P. Streeter, M.; Harry W. Trask, s.w.; Thomas Kingdon, J.w.; George L. Wright, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, October. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 4, Boylston.
- BRIGHAM, Ludlow. District No. 33. William H. Mason, M.; George Mackintosh, Sr., s.w.; Frank Birse, J.w.; William H. McNiven, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 490.
- Bristol, North Attleboro. District No. 28. Fred I. Gorton, M.; Harlie E. Thompson, s.w.; George E. Osgood, J.w.; George E. Hawes, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.
- CALEB BUTLER, Ayer. District No. 12. Harrison E. Evans, M.; Charles E. Perrin, s.w.; Ellis B. Harlow, J.w.; Elson H. Bigelow, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, December.
- CANAL ZONE, Ancon. Canal Zone. John B. Fields, M.; Gerald D. Bliss, s.w.; Wooster B. Stewart, J.w.; Edward B. McCormick, s. Monthly meeting, second Saturday; election, December. Secretary's address, Balboa Heights, C. Z.
- CHARITY, North Cambridge. District No. 2. George R. Libby, M.; Walter H. Lerned, Jr., s.w.; George B. Colesworthy, J.w.; George M. McCallar, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 2326 Massachusetts Avenue.
- CHARLES A. WELCH, Maynard. District No. 24. Samuel R. Garland, M.; Charles E. Greenhalgh, s.w.; William Naylor, J.w.; Lucius H. Maynard, s. Monthly meeting, Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.
- CHARLES C. DAME, Georgetown. District No. 10. William H. Poole, M.; Sidney E. Johnson, s.w.; Prescott W. Eaton, J.w.; Edward B. Luce, s. Monthly meeting, Monday nearest full moon; election, January.

- CHARLES H. TITUS, Taunton. District No. 28. Carlos D. Freeman, M.; Edgar L. Crossman, s.w.; Albert G. Foster, J.w.; Gad Robinson, s. Monthly meeting, second Friday; election, October. Secretary's address, 15 Shores Street.
- CHARLES RIVER, W. Medway. District No. 22. Osgood T. Dean, M.; William P. Bickley, s.w.; Warren I. Kelsey, J.w.; Chester H. Richards, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. Secretary's address, No. Bellingham.
- CHARLES W. MOORE, Fitchburg. District No. 13. Levi E. Ferson, M.; Carl B. Joel, s.w.; John F. Widlund, J.w.; James H. Tebbets, s. Monthly meeting, third Friday; election, September. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 323.
- CHICOPEE, Chicopee. District No. 33. James L. Gridley, M.; John J. Lorimer, s.w.; Frank P. Johnson, J.W.; Charles A. Buckley, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, November.
- CINCINNATUS, Great Barrington. District No. 16. George M. Chamberlain, M.; Fred A. Van Alstyne, s.w.; Clarence I. Sweet, J.w.; Walter B. Sanford, s. Monthly meeting, Friday on or before full moon; election, December.
- COCHICHEWICK, North Andover. District No. 11. Stephen DeM. Gage, M.; Herbert E. McQuesten, s.w.; Frank E. Wallwork, J.w.; Albert Brainerd, s. Monthly meeting, second Friday; election, November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 33, Lawrence. Mass.
- COLUMBIAN, Boston. District No. 1. Franklin C. Jillson, M.; Elmer C. Read, s.w.; H. LaRue Brown, J.w.; Fred A. Fernald, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, December. Secretary's address, 40 Court Street.
- CONSTRLIATION, Dedham. District No. 25. John W. Withington, M.; John E. Eaton, s.w.; Charles A. Day, J.w.; Henry D. Humphrey, s. Monthly meeting, second Wednesday; election, December.
- CONVERSE, Malden. District No. 7. Arthur P. Hardy, M.; Charles M. Proctor, s.w.; Alton W. Eldredge, J.W.; Edmund S. Wellington, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 53 James Street.

- CORINTHIAN, Concord. District No. 12. Nathaniel P. How, M.; Robert J. Stevenson, s.w.; Edward B. Caiger, J.w.; Harry A. Douglas, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, October. Secretary's address, Concord Junction.
- CORNER-STONE, Duxbury. District No. 27. Frank C. Woodward, M.; Willard Baker, s.w.; Edgar A. Baker, J.w.; Ernest Wadsworth, s. Monthly meeting, Saturday on or before full moon; election, November. Secretary's address, South Duxbury.
- CRESCENT, Pittsfield. District No. 16. Howard P. Brown, M.; Charles S. Shaw, s.w.; Frank P. Simpson, J.w.; Leopold M. Cone, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Monday; election, September.
- DALHOUSIE, Newtonville. District No. 5. Allen D. Cady, M.; Arthur S. Kimball, s.w.; Henry C. French, J.W.; J. Frank Dunleary, A.s. Monthly meeting, second Wednesday; election, June. Secretary's address, 113 Purchase Street, Boston.
- Damascus, Lynn. District No. 8. Frank E. Swain, M.; Holder M. Jameson, s.w.; William A. Childs, J.w.; Benjamin F. Arrington, s. Monthly meeting, third Wednesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 9 Ireson Avenue.
- DAY SPRING, Monson. District No. 19. Robert E. Shaw, M.; Andrew B. Brown, s.w.; Frank G. Maguire, J.w.; Nelson A. Bugbee, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November.
- Delta, Braintree. District No. 26. Atherton N. Hunt, M.; Henry D. Higgins, s.w.; Harry J. Beck, J.w.; Edwin F. Sterling, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Tuesday; election, December. Secretary's address, 23 Webb Street, Weymouth.
- DE WITT CLINTON, Sandwich. District No. 31. George W. Starbuck, M.; Lewis J. Whitney, s.w.; Ralph L. Small, J.w.; Carl L. Bearse, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, November. Secretary's address, Sagamore.
- DORCHESTER, Boston. District No. 4. Charles A. Leavitt, M.; Fred A. Wright, s.w.; Charles W. Stiles, J.w.; Charles H. Holmes, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, September. Secretary's address, 7 Orchardale Street, Dorchester Center.

- Doric, Hudson. District No. 24. J. Arthur Wood, M.; Phares D. Frozel, s.w.; G. Woodbury Parker, J.w.; Fred F. Trull, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, September.
- EDEN, Ware. District No. 19. Bernard W. Southworth, M.; Willie A. Green, s.w.; Charles M. Lindsey, J.w.; Thomas P. Studd, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, second Monday in November. Secretary's address, 48 Park Street.
- ELEUSIS, THE LODGE OF, Boston. District No. 2. Corril E. Bridges, M.; Frank L. Burt, s.w.; Curtis H. Burt, J.w.; John R. Nichols, s. Monthly meeting, third Thursday; election, December. Secretary's address, 54 Ashford Street, Allston.
- ELIOT, Jamaica Plain. District No. 4. Frederick G. Bauer, M.; Lawson W. Oakes, s.w.; Herbert S. Locke, J.w.; Albert H. Clark, s. Monthly meeting, third Wednesday; election, first Thursday preceding the meeting in December. Secretary's address, 100 Bradford Street, Needham.
- ESOTERIC, Springfield. District No. 33. James P. Smith, M.; Ralph L. Hartwell, s.w.; John W. Holton, J.w.; Thomas C. Hawks, s. Monthly meeting, second Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, 76 Byers Street.
- Essex, Salem. District No. 8. Harry P. Gifford, M.; Adelbert Dennett, s.w.; Frank T. Goodell, J.w.; Frederick E. Warner, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, October. Secretary's address, 209 Essex Street.
- EUREKA, New Bedford. District No. 30. John A. Stitt, M.; Daniel W. Baker, s.w.; John A. Lee, J.w.; Daniel W. Cory, s. Monthly meeting, first Friday; election, December. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 151.
- EVENING STAR, Lee. District No. 16. Thomas M. Kerr, M.; Charles A. Markham, s.w.; Manton R. Sedgwick, J.w.; William Bower, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.
- EXCELSIOR, Franklin. District No. 22. Oliver J. Goodspeed, M.; David F. Mann, s.w.; William F. Tanner, J.w.; Albert H. Martin, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, October.

- EZEKIEL BATES, Attleboro. District No. 28. Harvey E. Clap, M.; Howard E. White, s.w.; William W. Josselyn, J.w.; Benj. P. King, s. Monthly meeting, third Wednesday; election, October. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 56.
- FAITH, Charlestown. District No. 3. Francis G. Hanson, M.; Theodore H. Tufts, s.w.; Ralph C. Small, J.w.; Walter A. Ladd, s. Monthly meeting, first Friday; election, December. Secretary's address, 754 Old South Building, Boston.
- FEDERAL LODGE, Chester. District No. 18. Frank Fay, M.; Harry E. Wilcutt, s.w.; William H. Sanderson, J.W.; Livingston N. Smith, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, December.
- FELLOWSHIP, Bridgewater. District No. 29. Arthur H. Willis, M.; Brenelle Hunt, s.w.; Albert T. Churbuck, J.w.; Herbert E. Reed, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, January.
- FRANKLIN, Grafton. District No. 21. Walter W. True, M.; Ernest I. Webster, s.w.; Lewis A. Hastings, J.w.; Charles L. Seabury, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 3.
- FRATERNAL, Hyannis. District No. 32. C. Milton Chase, M.; F. Howard Hinckley, Jr., s.w.; Charles E. Smith, J.w.; Edward C. Hinckley, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, January.
- FRATERNITY, Newtonville. District No. 5. Edward M. Hall, M.;
 Dwight L. Woodberry, s.w.; Frank F. Lamson, J.w.; Charles
 H. Florance, s. Monthly meeting, third Friday; election, November. Secretary's address, 378 Cherry Street, West Newton.
- FRIENDSHIP, Wilmington. District No. 6. John Allen, M.; Thomas T. Sidelinker, s.w.; Harry R. Deming, J.w.; George C. Hill, s. Monthly meeting, third Wednesday; election, December. Secretary's address, 210 Powder House Boulevard, West Somerville.
- GATE OF THE TEMPLE, South Boston. District No. 4. Harry H. Ham, M.; Edward M. Hagarty, s.w.; Guy A. Ham, J.w.; Henry J. D. Small, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Tuesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 138 O Street, South Boston.

- GEORGE H. TABÉR, Fairhaven. District No. 30. George F. Braley, M.; Charles E. P. Thompson, s.w.; George A. Hayward, J.w.; Frederic A. Keith, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, December.
- GERMANIA, Boston. District No. 1. Charles Thomann, M.; Leopold Robinson, s.w.; Julius Kreidel, J.w.; Louis Ernst, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Monday; election, November. Secretary's address, 189 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury.
- GLOBE, Hinsdale. District No. 16. John B. McMaster, M.; William E. Morgan, s.w.; Harry E. Parker, J.w.; Lewis H. Brague, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, October.
- GOLDEN FLEECE, Lynn. District No. 8. Elmer B. Dyer, M.; Fred A. Trafton, s.w.; Arthur E. Harriman, J.w.; G. Sidney Macfarlane, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 324 Union Street.
- GOLDEN RULE, Wakefield. District No. 7. William O. Abbott, M.; Forrest A. Seavey, s.w.; Elmer C. Richardson, J.W.; Wm. H. Atwell, s. Monthly meeting, second Thursday; election, December.
- Good Samaritan, Reading. District No. 7. William S. Badger, M.; Henry H. Kinsley, s.w.; Robert S. Burgess, J.w.; Walter M. Scott, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, December.
- Geanite, Northbridge. District No. 22. Albert L. Merrill, M.; Robert G. McKaig, s.w.; Robert L. Metcalf, J.w.; John Farrand, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. Secretary's address, 25 Maple Street, Whitinsville.
- Grecian, Lawrence. District No. 11. Charles A. Stone, M.; Gustav A. Stackelhaus, s.w.; Frank S. De Bertram, J.w.; Charles H. Littlefield, s. Monthly meeting, last Friday; election, October. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 584.
- GREYLOCK, North Adams. District No. 15. Harry H. Tower, M.; Howard M. Rice, s.w.; Alvin G. Davis, J.w.; Joseph L. Malcolm, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, December.
- HAMMATT, East Boston. District No. 3. Edgar L. Parsons, M.; William S. Barker, s.w.; Justin A. Duncan, J.w.; Henry D. Stone, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Tuesday; election, October. Secretary's address, 25 Monmouth Street, East Boston.

- HAMPDEN, Springfield. District No. 18. John A. Webster, M.;
 Ellis G. Knox, s.w.; William L. Buchan, J.w.; Eugene Draper,
 s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 36 Oak Street.
- Hampshire, Haydenville. District No. 17. Franklin E. Main, M.; Walter H. Thayer, s.w.; Leon D. Drake, J.w.; Emil H. Miller, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, Williamsburg.
- HARMONY, Northfield. District No. 14. Norman P. Wood, M.; Henry H. Mason, s.w.; Leon R. Alexander, J.w.; C. C. Stearns, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.
- HAYDEN, Brookfield. District No. 20. William W. MacLaurin, M.; John MacLaurin, s.w.; Charles A. Allen, J.w.; Elmer A. Churchill, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.
- HENRY PRICE, Charlestown. District No. 3. Walter H. Cox, M.; H. Stanley Urquhart, s.w.; Fred A. Ray, J.w.; James G. Hinckley, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Wednesday; election, first Wednesday in October. Secretary's address, 254 School Street, Somerville.
- HIRAM, Arlington. District No. 6. Charles A. Thomas, M.; Edward N. Lacey, s.w.; William H. Ilsley, J.w.; Ernest Hesseltine, s. Monthly meeting, Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. Secretary's address, 38 Russell Street.
- HOPE, Gardner. District No. 13. Seth Heywood, M.; Harrison Greenwood, s.w.; Stanford H. Hartshorn, J.w.; Frank B. Edgell, s. Monthly meeting, third Tuesday; election, second Tuesday in September. Secretary's address, 49 Elm Street.
- HOWARD, South Yarmouth. District No. 32. Samuel D. Kelley, M.; Ray M. Hallett, s.w.; Gorham Pulsifer, J.w.; Lester E. Crowell, s. Monthly meeting, first Saturday; election, December.
- HUELEN, Santiago. Chile District. Alfred J. Leeson, M.; James S. Mac-Fadzean, s.w.; John C. Reid, J.w.; William J. Harris, s. Monthly meeting, second Friday; election, August. Secretary's address, Casilla 107 D.

- HUNTINGTON, Huntington. District No. 18. Walter B. Cady, M.; Irving L. Pomeroy, s.w.; Dexter C. Mitchell, J.w.; Joseph G. Oliver, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.
- Hyde Park, Hyde Park. District No. 25. Edward K. Ellis, M.; Horace E. Ayres, s.w.; Charles B. House, J.w.; Frank T. Brackett, s. Monthly meeting, third Thursday; election, December. Secretary's address, 1048 River Street.
- Indian Orchard, Springfield. District No. 33. Charles Bromage, M.; Valentine B. Morse, s.w.; Llewellyn D. Carey, J.w.; Edward G. Norton, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, November. Secretary's address, Indian Orchard.
- INTERNATIONAL, U.D., Peking, China.
- IONIC, Easthampton. District No. 17. William A. Walker, M.; Traugott W. Vetterling, s.w.; Charles W. Bust, J.w.; Oren C. Burt, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, November.
- IONIC, Taunton. District No. 28. Edwin J. Mager, M.; Russell A. Peck, S.W.; Arthur R. Leonard, J.W.; F. Arthur Walker, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 106 Cohannet Street.
- ISAAC PARKER, Waltham. District No. 5. Winthrop N. Crocker, M.; Hiram E. Tuttle, s.w.; Leo A. Wells, J.w.; George Hopkins, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, third Tuesday in November. Secretary's address, 210 Arch Street.
- JERUSALEM, Northampton. District No. 17. George E. Douglass, M.; George A. Ely, s.w.; William A. Brownell, J.w.; David C. Crafts, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday before full moon; election, November. Secretary's address, 3 Pomeroy Terrace.
- JOHN ABBOT, Somerville. District No. 6. Joseph S. Pike, M.; Eben F. Hersey, s.w.; Harry H. Ashton, J.w.; Eli T. Dillon, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, September. Secretary's address, 150 Walnut Street, Winter Hill.
- JOHN CUTLER, Abington. District No. 29. John A. Radcliffe, M.; Jesse V. Poole, s.w.; Fred L. Blake, J.w.; Alfred H. Nash, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December.

- JOHN HANCOCK, Methuen. District No. 11. John M. Ingraham, M.; Joseph Sherlock, s.w.; Silas Thomas, J.w.; John Ostler, s. Monthly meeting, last Friday; election, September. Secretary's address, 19 Summer Street.
- JOHN T. HEARD, Ipswich. District No. 9. George E. Hodgkins, M.; Daniel E. Measures, s.w.; James S. Robinson, J.W.; Jesse H. Wade, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. Secretary's address, 84 County Road.
- JOHN WARREN, Hopkinton. District No. 23. Herbert E. Warren, M.; Herbert L. Gerry, s.w.; Walter M. Hilliard, J.w.; Leroy L. Woolson, s. Monthly meeting, second Wednesday; election, October.
- JORDAN, Peabody. District No. 8. Alonzo W. Tyler, M.; Howard W. Trask, s.w.; Arthur A. Osborne, J.w.; Frederick Forness, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. Secretary's address, 6 State Street.
- JOSEPH WARREN, Boston. District No. 1. Rinaldo B. Richardson, M.; Joseph P. Arnold, s.w.; Arthur Watson, J.w.; John A. Hunneman, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Tuesday; election, second Thursday in December. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 46, Wellesley Hills.
- JOSEPH WEBB, Boston. District No. 2. William F. Pinkham, M.; Guy H. Holliday, s.w.; Elmer A. Graves, J.w.; Charles C. Littlefield, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, second Thursday in November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 2177.
- KILWINNING, Lowell. District No. 12. Harry A. Thompson, M.; Charles E. Cooke, s.w.; Harry L. Parkhurst, J.W.; Wallace P. Butterfield, s. Monthly meeting, third Friday; election, November. Secretary's address, 18 Shattuck Street.
- KING CYRUS, Stoneham. District No. 7. Walter G. Barton, M.; John L. Gilson, s.w.; William S. Lister, J.w.; Isaac W. Hanson, s. Monthly meeting, third Tuesday; election, October.
- KING DAVID, Taunton. District No. 28. Edward W. Burt, M.; Clifford H. Macomber, s.w.; Stephen W. Pollard, J.w.; Albert C. Francis, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. Secretary's address, 84 Short Street.

- King Hiram's, Provincetown. District No. 32. Emmanuel A. DeWager, M.; Fred H. Dearborn, s.w.; Charles N. Rogers, J.w.; Isaiah A. Small, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, November.
- KING PHILIP, Fall River. District No. 30. William B. Howard, M.; James H. Wood, s.w.; John V. Thorpe, J.W.; William H. B. Kendall, s. Monthly meeting, last Tuesday; election, November.
- KING SOLOMON'S, Somerville. District No. 6. Edgar W. Evans, M.; William P. Jones, s.w.; Arthur W. Vaughan, J.w.; Heinn F. Tomfohrde, s. Monthly meeting, second Friday; election, first Friday in October. Secretary's address, 57 Rogers Avenue, West Somerville.
- KONOHASSETT, Cohasset. District No. 27. Peter W. Sharp, M.; Anselm L. Beal, S.W.; Irving F. Sylvester, J.W.; Edward L. Stevens, s. Monthly meeting, Friday on or before full moon; election, first Friday in November.
- LAFAYETTE, North Adams. District No. 15. John R. Button, M.; Fred A. Windover, s.w.; Robert H. Harris, J.w.; Alexander W. Fulton, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 115 Eagle Street.
- LAFAYETTE, Roxbury. District No. 4. Louis A. Anderson, M.; Daniel R. Knight, s.w.; Frank Salter, J.w.; James W. Blaisdell, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, November. Secretary's address, 129 Arlington Street, Newton.
- LIBERTY, Beverly. District No. 9. Harland E. Cate, M.; Howard K. Preston, s.w.; Hollis L. Cameron, J.w.; Hervey Lunt, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, October. Secretary's address, 5 Lowell Street.
- MACEDONIAN, Milton. District No. 4. Edward F. W. Bartol, M.; W. Newton Harlow, s.w.; Charles F. Spargo, J.w.; Arthur W. Jenkins, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Tuesday; election, second Monday in January. Secretary's address, 10 East Milton Road, Brookline.
- MARINE, Falmouth. District No. 31. George H. Greene, M.; Howard L. Pierce, s.w.; Austin F. Lawrence, J.w.; Rawson C. Jenkins, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, November.

- MARINERS', Cotuit. District No. 32. Ernest O. Dottridge, M.;
 Joseph B. Folger, s.w.; Bertram F. Ryder, J.w.; Lorenzo T.
 Gifford, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election,
 January.
- MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Tisbury. District No. 31. Lester H. Bumpus, M.; Dana C. Swift, s.w.; Alton C. Tuckerman, J.w.; Roy W. Norton, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, December. Secretary's address, Vineyard Haven.
- MASSACHUSETTS, THE, Boston. District No. 1. Arthur N. Dodge, M.; Frank A. Rice, s.w.; William A. Syer, J.w.; James C. Bates, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 228 Belmont Street, Wollaston.
- MASSASOIT, U.D., Fall River. District No. 30.
- MAY FLOWER, Middleboro. District No. 29. Theodore N. Wood, M.; William W. Brackett, s.w.; John G. Paun, J.w.; Charles N. Warren, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, second Tuesday in November. Secretary's address, 87 Pearl Street.
- MECHANICS', Turner's Falls. District No. 14. Walter H. Ray, Jr., M.; Arthur H. Porter, s.w.; Walter J. Rust, J.w.; J. Martin Schneider, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, November.
- MERIDIAN, Natick. District No. 23. William A. Laughton, M.; Francis S. Cutting, s.w.; Ernest C. Bragdon, J.w.; Raymond W. Perry, s. Monthly meeting, third Wednesday; election, October. Secretary's address, Wellesley.
- MERIDIAN SUN, North Brookfield. District No. 20. Ethan A. Harwood, M.; Herbert E. Cummings, s.w.; W. Parmelee Ward, J.W.; Allen B. Ward, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, November. Secretary's address, Box 384.
- MERRIMACK, Haverhill. District No. 10. Homer L. Conner, M.; Edmund C. Wentworth, s.w.; Daniel C. Hunt, J.w.; Evelynn L. Durkee, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, November.
- MIDDLESEX, Framingham. District No. 24. Mark B. Furber, M.; Samuel T. Faulkner, s.w.; Myron W. Grant, J.w.; Howard M. Taylor, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November.

- MIZPAH, Cambridge. District No. 2. Herbert M. Chase, M.; Frank H. Hilton, s.w.; Frederick W. Turner, J.w.; Charles W. B. Duroy, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 2 Clinton Street.
- MONITOR, Waltham. District No. 5. Fred C. Tebbets, M.; Frederick W. Sawyer, s.w.; Charles F. Bliss, J.w.; Frank O. Locke, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, fourth Monday in November. Secretary's address, 19 Lord Street.
- MONTAGUTE, Worcester. District No. 21. Frank W. Ward, M.; Clarence R. Goddard, s.w.; Burt W. Greenwood, J.w.; Ephraim H. H. Wilson, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, fourth Monday in November. Secretary's address, 128 Chandler Street.
- MONTGOMERY, Milford. District No. 23. Frank L. Wright, M.; Gilbert C. Eastman, s.w.; Bret N. Williams, J.w.; Clarence A. Sumner, s. Monthly meeting, Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. Secretary's address, Lock Box 4.
- MORNING STAR, Worcester. District No. 21. Arthur S. Houghton, M.; Frederick W. Vermille, s.w.; Walter S. Young, J.w.; Will Allen Gray, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 524.
- MORNING Sun, Conway. District No. 14. George D. Allis, M.; William G. Strippe, s.w.; William R. Bailey, J.w.; Edwin T. Cook, s. Monthly meeting, Monday nearest full moon; election, November.
- Mosaic, Danvers. District No. 9. Vinal W. Smith, M.; George W. Towne, s.w.; Percy L. Burnes, J.w.; Wendall P. Patch, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, November.
- MOUNT CARMEL, Lynn. District No. 8. Henry L. Wood, M.; Walter H. Macomber, s.w.; Harlan S. Cummings, J.w.; Fred H. Nichols, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, November. Secretary's address, 16 Prospect Street.
- MOUNT HERMON, Medford. District No. 6. Clifford M. Brewer, M.; Kenneth Hutchins, s.w.; Burton G. Ellis, J.w.; George W. Green, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, December. Secretary's address, 65 Powder House Road.

- MOUNT HOLLIS, Holliston. District No. 23. Arthur L. Pond, M.; Edgar W. Reemie, s.w.; James Inches, J.w.; Josiah B. Parkin, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December.
- MOUNT HOLYOKE, South Hadley Falls. District No. 17. William H. Downs, M.; Marine Cooper, s.w.; Ralph N. Batchelor, J.w.; Robert Hall, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, 18 Taylor Street.
- MOUNT HOPE, Fall River. District No. 30. James Harrison, M.; Joseph L. Presbrey, s.w.; Clarence W. Stansfield, J.w.; Samuel Smith, s. Monthly meeting, first Friday; election, November. Secretary's address, 424 Linden Street.
- MOUNT HOREB, Harwich. District No. 32. C. Vansant Bitter, M.; Charles A. Davis, s.w.; Eldon W. Jenkins, J.w.; Sylvanus A. Hayward, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, December. Secretary's address, West Harwich.
- MOUNT HOREB, Woburn. District No. 6. William F. Davis, Jr., M.; John H. Sweetser, s.w.; George J. Whithed, J.w.; Charles H. Harrington, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, December. Secretary's address, 1 Hammond Park.
- MOUNT LEBANON, Boston. District No. 1. Everett W. Crawford, M.; Frank A. North, s.w.; Andrew P. Cornwall, J.w.; Warren B. Ellis, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, Masonic Temple.
- MOUNT MORIAH, Westfield. District No. 18. Clarence A. Brodeur, M.; George J. Tucker, s.w.; Raymond H. Cowing, J.w.; Carl E. W. Welcome, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, September. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 435.
- MOUNT OLIVET, Cambridge. District No. 2. Howard P. Farwell, M.; Irving R. Heath, s.w.; Frederick R. Foster, J.w.; John L. Jones, s. Monthly meeting, first Friday; election, November. Secretary's address, 409 Green Street.
- MOUNT ORTHODOX, West Springfield. District No. 18. Herman F. Foerster, M.; Frederick E. Fairbanks, s.w.; Frank O. D. Scott, J.w.; William R. Armstrong, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, January. Secretary's address, 232 Main Street.

- MOUNT SUGAR LOAF, South Deerfield. District No. 14. Henry A. Suitor, M.; Philip H. Ball, s.w.; Hiram J. Wood, J.W.; Linwood J. Taplin, s. Monthly meeting, Friday nearest full moon; election, November.
- MOUNT TABOR, East Boston. District No. 3. Henry E. W. Bean, M.; John R. Oldreive, s.w.; Richard O. Hughes, J.w.; William H. Beeching, s. Monthly meeting, third Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, 102 Pleasant Street, Winthrop.
- MOUNT TOM, Holyoke. District No. 17. Raymond W. Gero, M.; Herbert G. Rose, s.w.; Andrew Purces, J.w.; Alexander A. Ellis, s. Monthly meeting, first Friday; election, November. Secretary's address, 297 Linden Street.
- MOUNT VERNON, Malden. District No. 7. Edward B. Wentworth, M.; George A. Chisholm, s.w.; Harrison R. Medding, J.w.; Wallace M. Corbin, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, 18 Horace Street.
- MOUNT ZION, Barre. District No. 19. William M. Cochran, M.; Cameron E. Wood, s.w.; John L. Smith, J.W.; Harding Jenkins, s. Monthly meeting, second Wednesday; election, September.
- MOUNTAIN, Shelburne Falls. District No. 14. Lewis H. Johnson, M.; Carl P. Mitchell, s.w.; John F. Manning, J.w.; George D. Eldridge, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.
- MUMFORD RIVER, Douglas. District No. 22. Gilbert W. Rowley, M.; Charles E. Wilson, s.w.; Paul F. Ela, J.w.; William H. Cook, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, October.
- Mystic, Pittsfield. District No. 16. Albert Sheppard, M.; McClellan Miller, s.w.; Charles E. Hutchinson, J.w.; Irving J. Barnfather, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, October. Secretary's address, 20 Bank Row.
- NARRAGANSETT, Fall River. District No. 30. George H. Hicks, M.; William S. Ashton, s.w.; George Slinn, J.w.; Arthur F. Fish, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, 319 Grove Street.

- NEWTON, Wilbraham. District No. 33. Myron L. Bruner, M.; Ernest L. Thompson, s.w.; William H. Dickinson, J.w.; Frank A. Gurney, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, November.
- NOQUOCHOKE, Westport. District No. 30. Frank R. Slocum, M.; George P. Brownell, s.w.; Richard J. Shorrock, J.w.; Nason R. Macomber, s. Monthly meeting, Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. Secretary's address, Central Village.
- NORFOLK, Needham. District No. 5. Clifford M. Locke, M.; Harley E. Crisp, s.w.; Joseph L. Richardson, J.w.; Edgar H. Bowers, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, May.
- NORFOLK UNION, Randolph. District No. 26. George E. White, M.; Walter L. Clark, s.w.; Frank W. Nye, J.W.; John H. Field, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.
- NORTH STAR, Ashland. District No. 23. Errol W. Fiske, M.; Arthur H. Hogan, s.w.; Ralph D. Harriman, J.w.; Alden C. Fiske, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, November.
- Occidental, Stockbridge. District No. 16. Stephen C. Burghardt, M.; F. George Foulsham, s.w.; S. Albert Noble, J.w.; Arthur W. Searing, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, December.
- OLD COLONY, Hingham. District No. 27. Alexander W. Rich, M.; Winthrop J. Cushing, s.w.; Thomas M. Ware, Jr., J.w.; George S. Marsh, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, last Tuesday in October.
- OLIVE BRANCH, Millbury. District No. 21. S. Edgar Benjamin, M.; Edward F. Rice, s.w.; Louis T. Clemontson, J.w.; Rufus R. Crane, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, October.
- ORANGE, Orange. District No. 13. Perley J. Wheeler, M.; Leon H. Rogers, s.w.; Allen E. Hastings, J.w.; Percy J. King, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election. November.
- ORIENT, Norwood. District No. 25. Ezra L. Hubbard, M.; George F. Sumner, s.w.; Martin J. Blasenak, J.w.; Edgar W. Metcalf, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, November. Secretary's address, 27 Wheelock Avenue.

- ORIENTAL, Edgartown. District No. 31. Herbert C. Pease, M.; Manuel Swartz, s.w.; Horace H. Vincent, J.w.; Fred C. Rodgers, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December.
- ORPHAN'S HOPE, Weymouth. District No. 26. Stanley T. Torrey, M.; Charles H. Chubbuck, Jr., s.w.; Henry P. Tilden, J.w.; T. John Evans, s. Monthly meeting, second Thursday; election, third Wednesday in November. Secretary's address, Barristers Hall, Brockton.
- Oxford, Oxford. District No. 20. Roy H. Newton, M.; Walter R. Nye, s.w.; Warren S. Illingworth, J.w.; Henry A. Moffitt, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, September.
- Pacific, Amherst. District No. 17. Burton N. Gates, M.; Frank B. Jager, s.w.; Frederick W. Dance, J.w.; Robert S. Morgan, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday next preceding full moon; election, November.
- PALESTINE, Everett. District No. 7. John R. Dexter, M.; Everett F. Hinckley, s.w.; Philip E. Ham, J.w.; Edward B. Noyes, s. Monthly meeting, second Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, 443 Broadway.
- PAUL DEAN, North Easton. District No. 29. William E. Goward, M.; John M. Smith, s.w.; William H. Clements, J.w.; Richard H. Coggon, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election. November.
- PAUL REVERE, Brockton. District No. 29. Albert C. MacGregory, M.; John M. Mosher, s.w.; George N. Hall, J.W.; George W. Smith, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, December. Secretary's address, 17 North Main Street.
- Pentucket, Lowell. District No. 12. William R. Foster, M.; Edson K. Humphrey, s.w.; Robert A. Kennedy, J.w.; Lucius A. Derby, s. Monthly meeting, third Thursday; election, October. Secretary's address, 64 Middle Street.
- Pequossette, Watertown. District No. 5. Wesley E. Monk, M.;
 Charles W. Henderson, s.w.; Willie M. Norcross, J.w.; S.
 Eugene Proctor, s. Monthly meeting, second Thursday;
 election, December.

- Philanthropic, Marblehead. District No. 8. Harrie K. Nutting, M.; Richard T. Cole, s.w.; Amos H. Humphrey, J.w.; Horace B. Gardner, s. Monthly meeting, third Tuesday; election, October.
- Phoenician, Lawrence. District No. 11. Thomas W. Murphy, M.;
 Perley R. Leck, s.w.; Herbert M. Abbott, J.w.; Willoughby
 W. Lathrop, s. Monthly meeting, third Wednesday; election,
 first Wednesday in December. Secretary's address, 159 Prospect Street.
- PHOENIX, Hanover. District No. 27. Joseph F. Merritt, M.; Edward H. Tindale, s.w.; Harold P. Bailey, J.w.; R. Willard Crane, s. Monthly meeting, Thursday nearest full moon; election, October.
- PILGRIM, Harwich. District No. 32. Stanley C. Robbins, M.; Mervin C. Hall, s.w.; Henry K. Bearse, J.w.; Nathan C. Underwood, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, December.
- PIONEER, Somerset. District No. 30. Fred I. Walker, M.; James Taylor, s.w.; Frederick G. Bogle, J.w.; Clarence C. Andrews, s. Monthly meeting, Monday before full moon; election, November. Secretary's address, North Dighton.
- PLYMOUTH, Plymouth. District No. 27. Milo C. Dodge, M.; Frank H. Carver, s.w.; Edward C. Holmes, J.W.; Albert A. Saunders, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, December. Secretary's address, 63 Somerset Street.
- PROSPECT, Roslindale. District No. 25. Stephen A. Cummings, M.; John A. Johnson, s.w.; Walter G. Richardson, J.w.; J. Henry Smith, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, third Monday in December. Secretary's address, 67 Hewlett Street, Roslindale.
- Puritan, Whitman. District No. 29. Roy F. Bradford, M.; Frank O. Goodwin, Jr., s.w.; Frederick H. Black, J.w.; Arthur T. Cole, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, first Wednesday in January. Secretary's address, Station A.
- Putnam, Cambridge. District No. 2. Irving C. Langley, M.; Enoch B. Robertson, s.w.; George M. Patterson, J.w.; Alvah F. Dole, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, November. Secretary's address, 86 Avon Street, Somerville.

- PYTHAGOREAN, Marion. District No. 31. Chester A. Vose, M.; Bismarck Laduer, s.w.; Francis Whitworth, J.w.; George I. Luce, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, November.
- QUABOAG, Warren. District No. 19. Edwin Price, M.; William E. Nichols, s.w.; Frank M. Gilbert, J.w.; Charles D. Perkins, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, November.
- QUINEBAUG, Southbridge. District No. 20. Edward L. Chapin, M.;
 A. Marcy Bartholomew, s.w.; Franklin C. Monroe, J.w.;
 Wesley D. Richards, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, September. Secretary's address,
 65 Coombs Street, Southbridge.
- QUINSIGAMOND, Worcester. District No. 21. Edward A. Mason, M.; Eugene C. L. Morse, s.w.; Harry W. Marsh, J.w.; Clarence D. Mixter, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Friday; election, October. Secretary's address, 210 Austin Street.
- RABBONI, Dorchester. District No. 4. Andrew E. Sherburne, M.; J. Rudolph Bartelt, s.w.; Owen A. Jackson, J.w.; Arthur W. Hunt, s. Monthly meeting, third Thursday; election, December. Secretary's address, 67 Minot Street.
- REPUBLICAN, Greenfield. District No. 14. Arthur L. Staples, M.; Charles W. Merriam, s.w.; George K. Pond, J.w.; Dana W. Parkhurst, s. Monthly meeting, Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. Secretary's address, 101 Franklin Street.
- REVERE, Boston. District No. 1. William W. Brooks, M.; Jay B. 'Crawford, s.w.; Winfield C. Towne, J.w.; Francis J. Whilton, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, December. Secretary's address, 1352 Beacon Street, Brookline.
- RISING STAR, Stoughton. District No. 25. Edgar A. Marden, M.; Paul S. Jones, s.w.; Ralph S. Blake, J.w.; Albert E. Standish, s. Monthly meeting, second Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, 220 Pleasant Street.
- ROBERT LASH, Chelsea. District No. 3. James S. Harrower, M.; Clarence A. Warren, s.w.; Alton B. Atwood, J.w.; Otis Merriam, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Wednesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 268 Washington Avenue.
- Roswell Lee, Springfield. District No. 33. Lewis S. Nash, M.; Dwight H. Keyes, s.w.; Fred R. Linke, J.w.; A. Frederick M. Lander, s. Monthly meeting, first Saturday; election, November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 1045.

- RUFUS PUTNAM, Rutland. District No. 21. Frederick W. Moody, M.; Maurice Menger, s.w.; J. Warren Moulton, J.w.; Charles S. Chadbourn, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, October.
- RURAL, Quincy. District No. 26. Frederick E. Tupper, M.; Henry P. Hayward, s.w.; Edward B. Marsh, J.w.; Walter E. Simmons, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, 34 So. Central Avenue, Wollaston.
- SAGAMORE, West Medford. District No. 6. Frank D. Wilkins, M.; Harry Wright, s.w.; Charles F. K. Bean, J.w.; George W. Hook, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 58 Holden Street.
- SAGGAHEW, Haverhill. District No. 10. Matthew J. Gray, M,; Ralph N. Davis, s.w.; Urban W. Leavitt, J.w.; George N. Whiting, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 22 Essex Street.
- SAINT ALBAN'S, Foxboro. District No. 28. 'Forrest Bassett, M.; Harry B. Lewis, s.w.; Francis M. Perry, J.w.; George R. Ellis, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, November.
- SAINT ANDREW, THE LODGE OF, Boston. District No. 1. Wellington Wells, M.; Herbert Austin, s.w.; Charles H. Parker, J.w.; Winthrop Wetherbee, s. Monthly meeting, second Thursday; election, November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 3493.
- Saint Bernard's, Southboro. District No. 24. Edwin A. Simpson, M.; Charles A. Knight, s.w.; Harry A. McMaster, J.w.; Wallace B. Buck, s. Monthly meeting, second Wednesday; election, September. Secretary's address, 2 Highland Street, Framingham.
- SAINT GEORGE, Brockton. District No. 29. H. Clinton Atwood, M.;
 Edward A. Keith, s.w.; Irving L. Bumpus, J.w.; Alfred W.
 Lawson, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, December.
 Secretary's address, 30 Tremont Street, Campello.
- SAINT JAMES, Mansfield. District No. 28. Harrison A. Morse, M.; William B. Murray, s.w.; Kenneth C. Sherman, J.w.; Elvin L. Smith, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.

- SAINT JOHN'S, Boston. District No. 1. Walter F. W. Taber, M.; Chester C. Whitney, s.w.; Guy C. Willis, J.w.; Frank M. Copeland, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 60 Congress Street.
- SAINT JOHN'S, Concepcion. Chile District. Charles H. Gee, M.; William H. Cearns, s.w.; Charles F. Brown, J.w.; William E. F. Jones, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, August. Secretary's address, c/o Duncan, Fox & Co.
- SAINT JOHN'S, Newburyport. District No. 10. Oscar H. Nelson, M.; Harry W. Bayley, s.w.; Frank Semple, J.w.; William C. Coffin, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, March.
- Saint Mark's, Newburyport. District No. 10. Charles W. Perry, Jr., M.; William H. Colby, s.w.; Frank O. Fowle, J.w.; Norman K. Tilton, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, December.
- SAINT MARTIN'S, Chatham. District No. 32. Josiah Hardy, M.; James N. Jerauld, S.W.; Ralph E. Cahoon, J.W.; Erastus T. Bearse, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December.
- SAINT MATTHEW'S, Andover. District No. 11. Gordon R. Cannon, M.; Malcolm B. McTernen, s.w.; Harold F. Saunders, J.w.; James Anderson, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, last Monday in November.
- SAINT PAUL, Ayer. District No. 12. Albert H. Gilbert, M.; Walter H. Drury, s.w.; Albert F. Parker, J.w.; Daniel C. Parsons, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, September.
- SAINT PAUL'S, South Boston. District No. 4. William G. Irwin, M.; Frank E. Howard, s.w.; Frederick G. Hartwell, J.w.; Clement G. Lewis, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, third Thursday in December. Secretary's address, 38 Tonawanda Street, Dorchester.
- Satucket, East Bridgewater. District No. 29. Thomas Adam, M.; Carl C. Poole, s.w.; Benjamin E. Ward, J.w.; Edward S. Whitmarsh, s. Monthly meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon; election, second Tuesday in November.

- SATUIT, Scituate. District No. 27. Chester R. Sherman, M.; Arthur H. Lane, s.w.; Archie W. Torrey, J.w.; Edward I. Wilson, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.
- SHANGHAI, Shanghai. China District. Charles Houghton. M.; George A. Neild, s.w.; Charles Powell, J.W.; Frederick J. W. Melville, s. Monthly meeting, first Friday; election, November.
- Shawmut, Boston. District No. 1. Alexander M. Berger, M.; Joseph Schmidt, s.w.; Louis Papp, J.w.; Albert H. Lamson, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Thursday; election, September. Secretary's address, 948 Old South Building.
- SILOAM, Westboro. District No. 23. William E. Johnson, M.; Josiah C. Kent, s.w.; Frederick E. Thompson, J.W.; Thomas J. Hastie, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, October.
- SIMON W. ROBINSON, Lexington. District No. 6. Charles H. Miles, M.; Clifford W. Pierce, s.w.; Albert H. Burnham, J.w.; Byron C. Earle, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, November.
- SINIM, Shanghai. China District. S. R. Sheldon, M.; P. Rosenberg, s.w.; N. G. Harris, J.w.; W. N. C. Allen, s. Monthly meeting, third Tuesday; election, October. Secretary's address, 7 Kiangsee Road.
- SOCIAL HARMONY, Wareham. District No. 31. Benjamin P. Waters, M.; George W. Sutcliffe, s.w.; H. Fred Proctor, J.w.; Nelson P. Hanley, s. Monthly meeting, second Friday; election, December.
- SOJOURNERS, Christobal, Canal Zone. Ralph Osborn, M.; Thomas M. Jordan, s.w.; Travis L. Powell, J.w.; Clinton G. Carty, s. Monthly meeting, first Saturday; election, November.
- Soley, Somerville. District No. 6. John A. Avery, M.; Frank E. Porter, s.w.; Fred L. Moses, J.w.; Mark Mecham, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, September. Secretary's address, 14 Oxford Street, Boston.
- SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, Uxbridge. District No. 22. Merton L. Griswold, M.; Charles E. W. Matthews, s.w.; Theodore A. Southwick, J.w.; William F. Waterhouse, s. Monthly meeting, Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.

- SOMERVILLE, Somerville. District No. 6. Alfredda R. Hersam, M.; Clifford F. Crosby, s.w.; Arthur E. Keating, J.w.; Charles W. Hodge, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Monday; election, second Monday in November. Secretary's address, 26 Billingham Street.
- Spencer, Spencer. District No. 20. Frederick B. Traill, M.; George H. Burkill, s.w.; Elton F. Prouty, J.w.; Charles S. Ross, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, October.
- SPRINGFIELD, Springfield. District No. 18. Alonzo L. Bausman, M.; Ralph N. Fowler, s.w.; Edward G. Marshman, J.w.; Albert A. Chamberlain, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 223.
- STAR, Athol. District No. 13. Dwight W. Coburn, M.; Ernest C. Thatcher, s.w.; Percy F. Spencer, J.W.; Louis H. Perley, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, November.
- STAR IN THE EAST, New Bedford. District No. 30. Philip H. Crandon, Jr., M.; Clarence E. Sayles, s.w.; Frank E. Habicht, J.w.; Walter P. Morton, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 540.
- STAR OF BETHLEHEM, Chelsea. District No. 3. Frank E. DeLano, M.; Allison W. Stone, s.w.; Peter C. Noble, J.W.; Allen H. Legg, s. Monthly meeting, third Wednesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 267 Washington Avenue, Chelsea.
- STARR KING, Salem. District No. 8. George W. Blinn, M.; Harry W. Kimball, s.w.; Walter B. Edgell, J.w.; Lewis F. Allen, s. Monthly meeting, second Monday; election, October. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 434.
- STIRLING THE LODGE OF, Malden. District No. 7. S. Hale Baker, M.; Irving N. Chase, s.w.; Philip S. Deane, J.w.; Willis I. Foss, s. Monthly meeting, second Wednesday; election, November.
- TEMPLE, East Boston. District No. 3. John K. Jones, M.; Robert C. Beard, s.w.; Henry A. Macdonald, J.w.; James H. Powell, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, December. Secretary's address, 7 Cedar Street, W. Somerville.

- THOMAS, Palmer. District No. 19. Harrie M. Howe, M.; Ernest E. Hobson, s.w.; Rexford R. Paine, J.w.; James T. Campbell, s. Monthly meeting, Monday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in November. Secretary's address, P. O. Box 247, Thorndike.
- THOMAS TALBOT, Billerica. District No. 12. Albert H. Richardson, M.; Immanuel Pfeiffer, Jr., s.w.; Louis Pfeiffer, J.w.; Arthur S. Cook, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, October.
- TRINITY, Clinton. District No. 24. Frank S. Dougans, M.; Edward O. Burton, s.w.; Frank E. Parker, J.w.; Frank P. Breed, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, September.
- Tuscan, Lawrence. District No. 11. Robert K. Disney, M.; Neal
 W. Webster, s.w.; Walter I. Churchill, J.w.; William Fisher,
 s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 115 Newbury Street.
- Tyrian, Gloucester. District No. 9. Edson H. Ricker, M., William J. MacInnis, s.w.; George H. Bibber, J.w.; Prescott A. Leavitt, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, November.
- UNION, Dorchester. District No. 4. Fred V. Murtfeldt, M.; James N. Littleton, s.w.; Charles C. DeLappe, J.w.; John H. Rogers, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, November. Secretary's address, 60 State Street, Boston.
- Union, Nantucket, District No. 31. Reuben G. Coffin, M.; Cyril S. Carriveau, s.w.; Robert H. Chisholm, J.w.; Maurice W. Boyer, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, November.
- UNITED BRETHREN, Marlboro. District No. 24. Leroy M. Craig, M.; Eugene Closson, s.w.; William H. Trull, J.w.; Clifton F. Whitney, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, September. Secretary's address, 85 Shawmut Avenue.
- UNITY, Dalton. District No. 16. Leroy E. Shaw, M.; George Schneider, Jr., s.w.; George A. Smith, J.w.; Albert H. Foster, s. Monthly meeting, third Monday; election, November.
- Upton, Cheshire. District No. 15. George L. Haskins, M.; Frank J. Jenks, s.w.; Daniel B. Lockwood, Jr., J.w.; R. V. B. Wood, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, November.

- VERNON, Belchertown. District No. 19. George B. Jackson, M.; James L. Collard, s.w.; Elisha A. R. Fairchild, J.w.; Harry A. Hopkins, s. Monthly meeting, Wednesday on or before full moon; election, second Tuesday in November.
- WARREN, Amesbury. District No. 10. James W. Clark, M.; John Pow, s.w.; Roy L. Merrill, J.w.; Charles N. Currier, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, first Monday in November.
- WASHINGTON, Roxbury. District No. 4. H. Raymond Chubbuck, M.; Lloyd K. Allen, s.w.; Henry S. Wolkins, J.w.; Gustavus F. Alden, s. Monthly meeting, second Thursday; election, first Thursday in November. Secretary's address, 2326 Washington Street.
- WAYFARERS, Swampscott. District No. 8. Clarence E. Cahill, M.; Herbert A. Woofter, s.w.; Clarence B. Humphrey, J.w.; Wilbur L. Woodbury, s. Monthly meeting, first Thursday; election, December. Secretary's address, 1 Ellis Terrace.
- Webster, Webster. District No. 20. John A. Mathews, M.; James A. Lobben, s.w.; Homer L. Lee, J.w.; William Dick, s. Monthly meeting, first Monday; election, December. Secretary's address, 76 School Street.
- Wellesley, Wellesley. District No. 5. Henry P. Smith, M.; Frank
 E. Babcock, s.w.; William J. Osgood, J.W.; Orrin E. Stevens,
 s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, December.
- WILDER, Leominster. District No. 13. John C. Hull, M.; John H. Gay, s.w.; Frank D. Polley, J.w.; George G. Lawrence, s.
 Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, September. Secretary's address, 4 Main Street.
- WILLIAM NORTH, Lowell. District No. 12. Harwood L. Wright,
 M.; Harold H. Parker, s.w.; Herbert L. Trull, J.w.; Charles
 F. Flemings, s. Monthly meeting, second Wednesday; election, October. Secretary's address, 122 Parkview Avenue.
- WILLIAM PARKMAN, Winchester. District No. 6. Jay B. Benton, M.; George B. Hayward, s.w.; William M. Little, J.w.; George S. Littlefield, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, December.

- WILLIAM SUTTON, Saugus. District No. 7. John Hustler, Jr., M.;
 H. Everett Ferris, s.w.; J. Walter Newhall, J.w.; Herbert
 M. Forristall, s. Monthly meeting, third Thursday; election,
 November. Secretary's address, 38 Jackson Street, Clifton-dale.
- WILLIAM WHITING, Holyoke. District No. 17. William D. Fortune, M.; Arthur G. Wylie, s.w.; Ernest S. W. Bishop, J.w.; Charles H. Wolfe, s. Monthly meeting, first Wednesday; election, September. Secretary's address, 440 Appleton Street.
- WILLIAMS, Williamstown. District No. 15. Ralston Doughty, M.; Carl W. Johnson, s.w.; Harold A. Stacey, J.W.; Elmer C. Walden, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, November.
- WINSLOW LEWIS, Boston. District No. 1. Joseph Lovejoy, M.; Arthur Longley, s.w.; Thomas O. Paige, J.w.; Philip T. Nickerson, s. Monthly meeting, second Friday; election, fourth Friday in November. Secretary's address, 902 Masonic Temple, Boston.
- WINTHROP, Winthrop. District No. 3. George L. H. Stevenson, M.; Frank F. Cook, s.w.; Albert S. Smith, J.w.; James C. Nelson, s. Monthly meeting, second Tuesday; election, October. Secretary's address, 206 Lincoln Street.
- WISDOM, West Stockbridge. District No. 16. Joseph L. Hover, M.; George R. Root, s.w.; Albert H. Blake, J.w.; William L. DuBois, s. Thursday on or before full moon; election, December.
- Wollaston, (Wollaston) Quincy. District No. 26. Carroll E. Bates, M.; John Morgan, s.w.; George A. Smith, J.w.; Alfred H. Richards, s. Monthly meeting, first Tuesday; election, December.
- WYOMING, Melrose. District No. 7. Horace E. Child, M.; Claude L. Allen, s.w.; Sanford Crandon, Jr., J.w.; Willis O. Chapman, s. Monthly meeting, fourth Wednesday; election, September. Secretary's address, 12 Garden Street.
- ZETLAND, Boston. District No. 2. William C. Crane, M.; John W. Johnson, s.w.; Elwood T. Easton, J.w.; Arthur W. Coolidge, s. Monthly meeting, second Wednesday; election, December. Secretary's address, 89 State Street.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LOCATIONS OF LODGES.

Address.	189 Walnut Ave., Roxbury	902 Masonic Temple, Boston .	1352 Beacon St., Brookline	P.O. Box 46, Wellesley Hills	66 Pinckney St.	54 Ashford St., Allston	89 State St., Boston	P.O. Box 2177, Boston	948 Old South Bldg., Boston	12 Peacedale Rd., Dor. Cen.	23 Webb St., Weymouth	Bridgewater	106 Warren St., Brighton	17 North Main St., Brockton	Campello	Brookfield	Brookline	20 Davenport St., Cambridge	86 Avon St., Somerville	409 Green St., Cambridge	2 Clinton St., Cambridge	2326 Mass. Ave., No. Cambridge	Canton	254 School St., Somerville	754 Old South Bldg., Boston
SECRETARY.	Louis Ernst	Philip T. Nickerson	Francis J. Whilton	John A. Hunneman	Henry M. Nourse	John R. Nichols	Arthur W. Coolidge	Charles C. Littlefield	Albert H. Lamson	Frank F. Derby	Edwin F. Sterling	Herbert E. Reed	William M. Cotton	George W. Smith	Alfred W. Lawson	Elmer A. Churchill	Charles A. Bowditch	Elbridge G. Stevens	Alvah F. Dole	John L. Jones	Charles W. B. Duroy	George M. McCallar	Francis D. Dunbar	James G. Hinckley	Walter A. Ladd
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LODGE.	GERMANIA	WINSLOW LEWIS	REVERE	JOSEPH WARREN	ABERDOUR	LODGE OF ELEUSIS .	ZETLAND	JOSEPH WEBB	SHAWMUT	ALGONQUIN	DELTA	FELLOWSHIP	BETHESDA	PAUL REVERE	SAINT GEORGE	HAYDEN	BETH-HORON	AMICABLE	PUTNAM	Mount Oliver	Мігран	CHARITY	BLUE HILL	HENRY PRICE	Гаттн

ADDRESS.	Chatham	267 Washington Ave., Chelsea	268 Washington Ave., Chelsea	Cheshire	Chester	Chicopee	Masonic Temple, Chicopee Falls	Cristobal, Canal Zone	Clinton	Cohasset	c/o Duncan, Fox & Co.	Concord Junction	Conway	Cotuit	Dalton	Danvers	Danvers	Dedham	60 State St., Boston	67 Minot St., Dorchester	7 Orchardale St., Dor. Cen.	Douglas	South Duxbury	102 Pleasant St., Winthrop	145 Meridian St., East Boston
. SECRETARY.	Erastus T. Bearse	Allen H. Legg	Otis Merriam	R. V. B. Wood	Livingston N. Smith	Charles A. Buckley	Edwin L. Davis	Clinton S. Carty	Frank P. Breed	Edward L. Stevens	Wm. E. F. Jones	Harry A. Douglas	Edwin T. Cook	Lorenzo T. Gifford	Albert H. Foster	A. Preston Chase	Wendall P. Patch	Henry D. Humphrey	John H. Rogers	Arthur W. Hunt	Charles H. Holmes	William H. Cook	Ernest Wadsworth	William H. Beeching	John Marno
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LODGE.	SAINT MARTIN'S	STAR OF BETHLEHEM	ROBERT LASH	NOTAL	FEDERAL	CHICOPEE	Belcher	Christobal, Canal Zone Sojourners	TRINITY	KONOHABBETT	SAINT JOHN'S	CORINTHIAN	MORNING BUN	MARINERS'	Омиту	Аміту	Mosaic	CONSTILLATION	UNION	RABBONI	DORCHESTER	MUMPORD RIVER .	COUNER-STONE	MOUNT TABOR	BAALBEC

ADDRESS.	25 Monmouth St., East Boston	7 Cedar St., W. Somerville	East Bridgewater	Easthampton	Edgartown	Empire	Enfield	443 Broadway, Everett	Fairhaven	424 Linden St., Fall River	Fall River	319 Grove St., Fall River		Falmouth	William H. Bennett, M.D.39 Hartwell St., Fitchburg	P.O. Box 323, Fitchburg	Foxboro	8 Oliver St., Framingham	Framingham Center	Franklin	· 49 Elm St., Gardner	Georgetown	Gloucester	23 Granite St., Gloucester	Grafton
SECRETARY.	Henry D. Stone	James H. Powell	Edward S. Whitmarsh	Oren C. Burt	Fred C. Rogers	Chas. W. Hyatt	Edwin H. Howe	Edward B. Noyes	Frederic A. Keith	Samuel Smith	William H. B. Kendall	Arthur F. Fish		Rawson C. Jenkins	William H. Bennett, M.1	James H. Tebbetts	George R. Ellis	Ralph H. Parker	Howard M. Taylor	Albert H. Martin	Frank B. Edgell	Edward B. Luce	Prescott A. Leavitt	George D. Morey	Charles L. Seabury
DISTRICT.	က	က	58	17	31	C.Z.	19	7	30	30	30	30	30	31	13	13	58	23	24	22	13	10	6	6	21
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LODGE.	HAMMATT	TEMPLE	SATUCKET	JONIC	ORIENTAL	ARMY, U.D	Bethel	PALESTINE	GEORGE H. TABER	Mount Hope	KING PHILIP	NARRAGANSETT	MASSASOIT (U.D.)	MARINE	AURORA	CHARLES W. MOORE .	SAINT ALBAN'S	ALPHA	MIDDLESEX	EXCELSIOR	Норк	CHARLES C. DAME	TYBIAN	ACACIA	FRANKLIN

ADDRESS.	Great Barrington	101 Franklin St., Greenfield	Hanover	l West Harwich	d Harwich	Haverbill	22 Essex St., Haverhill	Williamsburg	Hingham	Hinsdale	Holliston	297 Linden St., Holyoke	440 Appleton St., Holyoke	Hopkinton	Hudson	Huntington	Hyannis	1048 River St., Hyde Park	84 County Road, Ipswich			115 Newbury St., Lawrence			4 Main St., Leominster
JT. SECRETARY.	Walter B. Sanford	Dana W. Parkhurst	R. Willard Crane	Sylvanus A. Hayward	Nathan C. Underwood	Evelynn L. Durkee	George N. Whiting	Emil H. Miller	George S. Marsh	Lewis H. Brague	Josiah B. Parkin	Alexander A. Ellis	Charles H. Wolfe	Leroy L. Woolson	Fred F. Trull	Joseph G. Oliver	Edward C. Hinckley	Frank T. Brackett	Jesse H. Wade	Albert H. Clark	Charles H. Littleffeld	William Fisher	Willoughby W. Lathrop	William Bower	George G. Lawrence
DISTRICT.	16	14	27	32	32	10	10	17	27	16	83	17	17	83	24	18	35	22	G	4	11	11	11	16	13
Lober.	CINCINNATUS	REPUBLICAN	PHOENIX	MOUNT HOREB	PILGRIM	MERRIMACK	SAGGAREW	HAMPSHIRE	OLD COLONY	GLOBE	Mount Hollis	MOUNT TOM	WILLIAM WHITING	JOHN WARREN	DORIC	HUNTINGTON	FRATERNAL	HYDE PARK	JOHN T. HEARD	Ellor	GRECIAN	TUSCAN	PHOENICIAN	EVENING STAR	Wilder
LOCATION.	Great Barrington	Greenfield	Hanover	Harwich	Harwich	Haverhill	Haverhill	Haydenville	Hingham	Hinsdale	Holliston	Holyoke	Holyoke	Hopkinton	Hudson	Huntington	Hyannis	Hyde Park	Ipswich	Jamaica Plain	Lawrence	Lawrence	Lawrence	Lee	Leominster

Address.	Lexington	64 Middle St., Lowell	36 Marlborough St., Lowell	122 Parkview Ave., Lowell	18 Shattuck St., Lowell	P.O. Box 490, Ludlow	16 Prospect St., Lynn	324 Union St., Lynn	9 Ireson Ave., Lynn	18 Horace St., Malden	53 James St., Malden	Malden	Mansfield	Marblehead	Marion	85 Shawmut Ave., Marlboro	Maynard	65 Powder House Road, Medford	58 Holden St., West Medford	12 Garden St., Melrose	Merrimac	19 Summer St., Methuen	87 Pearl St., Middleboro	Lock Box 4, Milford	Millbury .
T. SECRETARY.	Byron C. Earle	Lucius A. Derby	Newell F. Putnam	Charles F. Flemings	Wallace P. Butterfield	William H. McNiven	Fred H. Nichols	George S. Macfarlane	Benjamin F. Arrington	Wallace M. Corbin	Edmund S. Wellington	Willis I. Foss	Elvin L. Smith	Horace B. Gardner	George I. Luce	Clifton F. Whitney	Lucius H. Maynard	George W. Green	George W. Hook	Willis O. Chapman	Frank F. Philbrick	John Ostler	Charles N. Warren	Clarence A. Sumner	Rufus R. Crane
DISTRICT.	9	12	12	12	12	33	∞	∞	œ	7	2	-	88	∞	31	5 4	%	9	9	-	10	11	83	23	21
LODGE.	SIMON W. ROBINSON .	PENTUCKET	ANCIENT YORK	WILLIAM NORTH	KILWINNING	Ввіднам	MOUNT CARMEL	GOLDEN FLEECE	DAMASCUS	MOUNT. VERNON	CONVERSE	LODGE OF STIRLING	SAINT JAMES	PHILANTHROPIC	PYTHAGOREAN	UNITED BRETHERN	CHARLES A. WELCH .	MOUNT HERMON	SAGAMORE	WYOMING	BETHANY	JOHN HANCOCK	MAY FLOWER	Montgomery	Millbury OLIVE BRANCE
LOCATION.	Lexington	Lowell	Lowell	Lowell	Lowell	Ludlow	Lynn	Lynn	Lynn	Malden	Malden	Malden	Mansfield	Marblehead	Marion	Marlboro	Maynard	Medford	Medford, West	Melrose	Merrimac	Methuen	Middleboro	Milford	lbury

LOCATION.	LODGE	DISTRICT.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Milton	MACEDONIAN	4	Arthur W. Jenkins	10 East Milton Road, Brookline
Monson	DAY SPRING	18	Nelson A. Bugbee	Monson
Montague	BAY STATE	14	Arthur D. Smith	Miller's Falls
Nantucket	UNION	31	Maurice W. Boyer	Nantucket
Natick	MERIDIAN	83	Raymond W. Perry	Wellesley
Needham	NORFOLK	2	Edgar H. Bowers	Needham
New Bedford	STAR IN THE EAST.	30	Walter P. Morton	P.O. Box 540, New Bedford
New Bedford	EUREKA	30	Daniel W. Cory	P.O. Box 151, New Bedford
New Bedford	ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND		•	
	JR., U.D	30	Channing Wilde	New Bedford
Newburyport	SAINT JOHN'S	10	William C. Coffin	Newburyport
Newburyport	SAINT MARK'S	10	Norman K. Tilton	Newburyport
Newtonville	DALHOUSIE	10	Edward E. Morgan	Auburndale
Newtonville	FRATERNITY	10	Charles H. Florence	378 Cherry St., West Newton
North Adams	LAPAYETTE	15	Alexander W. Fulton	115 Eagle St., North Adams
North Adams	GREYLOCK	15	Joseph L. Malcolm	North Adams
North Andover	COCHICHEWICK	11	Albert Brainerd	P.O. Box 33, Lawrence
North Attheboro	BRISTOL	83	George E. Hawes	North Attleboro
North Brookfield	MERIDIAN SUN	ଛ	Allen B. Ward	Box 384, North Brookfield
North Easton	PAUL DEAN	83	Richard H. Coggon	North Easton
Northampton	JERUSALEM	17	David C. Crafts	3 Pomeroy Terrace, Northampton
Northfield	HARMONY	14	C. C. Stearns	Northfield
Norwood	ORIENT	22	Edgar W. Metcalf	27 Wheelock Ave., Norwood
Orange	OBANGE	13	Percy J. King	Orange
	OXPORD	80	Henry A. Moffitt	Oxford

LOCATION.	LODGE.	DISTRICT.	. SECRETARY.	ADDRESS
Palmer	. THOMAS	19	James T. Campbell	P.O. Box 247, Thorndike
Peabody	JORDAN	∞	Frederick Forness	6 State St., Peabody
Peking, China	. INTERNATIONAL (U.D.)	China	H. D. Summers	Peking
Pittsfield	. MYSTIC	16	Irving J. Barnfather	20 Bank Row, Pittsfield
Pittsfield	CRESCENT	16	Leopold M. Cone	Pittsfield
Plymouth	PLYMOUTH	22	Albert A. Saunders	63 Samoset St., Plymouth
Provincetown	. KING HIBAM'S	32	Isaiah A. Small	Provincetown
Quincy	. RUBAL	5 6	Walter E. Simmons	34 So. Central Ave., Wollaston
Quincy	WOLLASTON	5 8	Alfred H. Richards	Wollaston
Randolph	. NORFOLK UNION	5 8	John H. Field	Randolph
Reading	GOOD SAMARITAN	7	Walter M. Scott	Reading
Rockport	. ASHLER	6	John E. Knowlton	Rockport
Roslindale	PROSPECT	22	J. Henry Smith	67 Hewlett St., Roslindale
Roxbury	. WASHINGTON	4	Gustavus F. Alden	2326 Washington St., Boston
Roxbury	. LAFAYETTE	4	James W. Blaisdell	129 Arlington St., Newton
Rutland	. RUFUS PUTNAM	21	Charles S. Chadbourn	Rutland
Salem	BSSEX	œ	Frederick E. Warner	209 Essex St., Salem
Salem	. STARR KING	œ	Lewis F. Allen	P.O. Box 434, Salem
Sandwich	. DE WITT CLINTON	31	Carl L. Bearse	Sagamore
Santiago, Chile	HUELEN	Chile	William J. Harris	Casilla 107 D
Saugus	. WILLIAM SUTTON	7	Herbert M. Forristall	38 Jackson St., Cliftondale
Scituate	. SATUIT	27	Edward I. Wilson	Scituate
Shanghai, China	. ANCIENT LANDMARK .	China	A. G. Sharpley	c/o Standard Oil Co., Shangha
Shanghai, China	SHANGHAI	China	Frederick J. Melville	Shanghai, China
Shanghai, China	SINIM	China	William H. C. Allen	7 Kiangsee Road, Shanghai

ADDRESS.	Shelburne Falls	North Dighton	57 Rogers Ave., West Somerville	150 Walnut St., Winter Hill	14 Oxford St., Boston	26 Billingham St., Somerville	38 Tonawanda St., Dorchester	138 O St., South Boston	7A Harvard St., Dorchester	2 High St., Framingham	25 Coombs St., Southbridge	South Deerfield	18 Taylor St., South Hadley Falls	South Yarmouth	Spencer	36 Oak St., Springfield	P. O. Box 1045, Springfield	P.O. Box 223, Springfield	76 Byers St., Springfield	Indian Orchard	Stockbridge	· Stoneham	220 Pleasant St., Stoughton	1 Ellis Terrace, Swampscott	84 Short St., Taunton
SECRETARY.	George D. Eldridge	Clarence C. Andrews	Heinn F. Tomfohrde	Eli T. Dillon	Mark Mecham	Charles W. Hodge	Clement G. Lewis	Henry J. D. Small	Edwin E. Wallingford	Wallace B. Buck	Wesley D. Richards	Linwood J. Taplin	Robert Hall	Lester E. Crowell	Charles S. Ross	Eugene Draper	A. Fred M. Lander	Albert A. Chamberlain	Thomas C. Hawks	Edward G. Norton	Arthur W. Searing	Isaac W. Hanson	Albert E. Standish	Wilbur L. Woodbury	Albert C. Francis
DISTRICT.	14	30	9	9	9	9	4	4	4	24	8	14	17	32	8	18	33	18	83	83	16	7	22	∞	88
LODGE.	MOUNTAIN	PIONEER	King's Solomon's	JOHN ARBOT	SOLEY	SOMERVILLE	SAINT PAUL'S	GATE OF THE TEMPLE.	ADELPHI	SAINT BERNARD'S	QUINEBAUG	MT. SUGAR LOAF	Mount Holyoke	HOWARD	SPENCER	HAMPDEN	ROSWELL LEE	SPRINGFIELD	Esorerio	INDIAN ORCHARD	OCCIDENTAL	KING CYRUS	RISING STAR	WAYFARERS	KING DAVID
	:	:	•	•	:	:	•	•	•	:	:	•	South Hadley Falls	•	•	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	•	:

ADDRESS.	207 High St., Taunton .	106 Cohannet St., Taunton	15 Shores St., Taunton	Vineyard Haven	Turner's Falls	Uxbridge	Casilla 630, Valparaiso	Wakefield	19 Lord St., Waltham	210 Arch St., Waltham	48 Park St., Ware	Wareham	Warren	Watertown	76 School St., Webster	Wellesley	Wellfleet	Westboro	P.O. Box 4, Boylston	P.O. Box 435, Westfield	58 Holten St., West Medford	Central Village	North Bellingham	26 Billingham St., Somerville	232 Main St., West Springfield
P. SECRETARY.	Henry H. Francis	F. Arthur Walker	Gad Robinson	Roy W. Norton	J. Martin Schneider	Wm. F. Waterhouse	Thomas F. Hughes	William H. Atwell	Frank O. Locke	George Hopkins	Thomas P. Studd	Nelson P. Hanley	Charles D. Perkins	S. Eugene Proctor	William Dick	Orrin E. Stevens	Oliver H. Linnell	Thomas J. Hastie	George L. Wright	Carl E. W. Welcome	George W. Hook	Nason R. Macomber	Chester H. Richards	Charles W. Hodge	William B. Armstrong
DISTRICT.	87	82	88	31	14	22	Chile	7	20	2	18	31	19	33	20	2	35	23	21	18	9	30	22	9	18
LODGE.	ALFRED BAYLIES	Ionic	CHARLES H. TITUS	MARTHA'S VINEYARD .	MECHANICS'	SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.	BETHESDA	GOLDEN RULE	Monitor	ISAAC PARKER	EDEN	SOCIAL HARMONY	QUABOAG	PEQUOSSETTE	Webster	Wellesley	ADAMS	SILOAM	BOYLSTON	MOUNT MORIAH	SAGAMORE	Noquochoke	CHARLES RIVER	SOMERVILLE	Mount Orthodox
LOCATION.	Taunton	Taunton	Taunton	Tisbury	Turner's Falls	Uxbridge	Valparaiso, Chile	Wakefield	Waltham	Waltham	Ware	Wareham	Warren	Watertown	Webster	Wellesley	Wellfleet	Westboro	West Boylston	Westfield	West Medford	Westport	West Medway	West Somerville	West Springfield

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ADDRESS.	West Stockbridge	Barristers Hall, Brockton	Station A, Whitman	Wilbraham	Williamstown	210 Powder Ho. Boule'd, W. Somerville	P.O. Box 182, Winchendon	Winchester	206 Lincoln St., Winthrop	1 Hammond Park, Woburn	P.O. Box 524, Worcester	128 Chandler St., Worcester	377 Main St., Worcester	210 Austin St Worcester
. SECRETARY.	William L. DuBois	T. John Evans	Arthur T. Cole	Frank A. Gurney	Elmer C. Walden	George C. Hill	Charles A. Smith	George S. Littlefield	James C. Nelson	Charles H. Harrington	Will Allon Gray	E. H. H. Wilson	Fred Knight	Clarence D. Mixter
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LODGE.	W18DOM	Weymouth ORPHAN'S HOPE	PUBITAN	Wilbraham Newron	Williamstown WILLIAMS	Wilmington FRIENDSHIP	Winchendon ARTISAN	Winchester WILLIAM PARKMAN .	WINTEROP	Woburn Mount Hores	Worcester Morning Star	Worcester Montacutz	Worcester ATHELSTAN	Worcester Quinsigamond 21
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707	West Stockbridge	Weymouth	Whitman	Wilbraham	Williamsto	Wilmingtor	Winchendo	Winchester	Winthrop	Woburn .	Worcester	Worcester	Worcester	Worcester

PAST OFFICERS

SAINT JOHN'S GRAND LODGE,

1733-1792.

Grand Masters.

Henry Price, 1733-36, 1754-55, 1767-68.

Robert Tomlinson, 1737-43.

Thomas Oxnard, 1743-54. Jeremy Gridley, 1755-67. John Rowe, 1768-87.

Deputy Grand Masters.

Andrew Belcher, 1733-35.

James Gordon, 1736, 1738.

Robert Tomlinson, 1737.

Hugh McDaniel, 1737, 1743-52.

Thomas Oxnard, 1740-43.

Alexander Lord Colvill, 1752.

Benjamin Hallowell, 1753-56. James Forbes, 1756. Robert Jenkins, 1757-63. John Rowe, 1763-68. Richard Gridley, 1768-

The following Brethren are known to have had regular appointment or election to the offices named:

Senior Grand Wardens.

Thomas Kennelly, Thomas Kilby, Benjamin Hallowell, Rev. Charles Brockwell, James Forbes, Robert Jenkins, John Rowe, William Coffin, Richard Gridley, Charles Pelham, John Box, Robert Williams, Andrew Oliver, Joseph Gardner, Archibald McNeill, John Cutler, Abraham Savage, Samuel Fitch, Samuel Barrett and Richard Salter.

Junior Grand Wardens.

John Quann, John Box, James Forbes, Robert Jenkins, John Rowe, William Coffin, Richard Gridley, Charles Pelham, Robert Williams, Andrew Oliver, Joseph Gardner, Archibald McNeill, John Cutler, Abraham Savage, Samuel Fitch, John Joy, Samuel Dunn, Mungo Mackay, Job Prince and Thomas Dennie.

Grand Treasurers.

John Rowe, William Coffin, Bleth Byard, James Forbes, Joseph Gardner, Mungo Mackay.

Grand Secretaries.

Peter Pelham, Charles Pelham, John Leverett, Edmund Quincy, Abraham Savage, Thomas Brown and Samuel Parkman.

PAST OFFICERS

MASSACHUSETTS GRAND LODGE,

1769-1777.

Grand Master.

Joseph Warren, 1769-1775.

Deputy Grand Masters.

William Burbeck, 1771.

Joseph Webb, 1771-1777.

Senior Grand Wardens.

Jeremiah French, Joseph Webb, Moses Deshon, Exra Collins, Samuel Barrett.

Junior Grand Wardens.

Ponsonby Molesworth, Moses Deshon, Ezra Collins, Samuel Barrett, Paul Revere.

Grand Treasurers.

Thomas Crafts, Samuel Barrett, Joseph Tyler, John Lowell.

· Grand Secretaries.

William Palfrey, William Hoskins, Nathaniel Pierce.

PAST OFFICERS

ANT

PERMANENT MEMBERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS

SINCE ITS INDEPENDENCE, MARCH 8, 1777.

Note .- The years of actual official service are given.

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

- *Joseph Webb, 1777-83, 1784-86.
- *John Warren, 1783, 84, 87
- *Moses M. Hays, 1788-92.
- *John Cutler, 1792-94.
- *Paul Revere, 1795-97.
- *Josiah Bartlett, 1798, 99, 1810.
- *Samuel Dunn, 1800-02.
- *Isaiah Thomas, 1803-05, 1809.
- *Timothy Bigelow, 1806-08, 1811-1813.
- *Benjamin Russell, 1814-16.
- *Francis J. Oliver, 1817-19.
- *Samuel P. P. Fay, 1820.
- *John Dixwell, 1821-23.
- *John Abbot, 1824-26, 34.
- *John Soley, 1827-29.
- *Joseph Jenkins, 1830-32.
- *Elijah Crane, 1833.
- *Joshua B. Flint, 1835-37.
- *Rev. Paul Dean, 1838-40.
- *Caleb Butler, 1841, 42.
- *Augustus Peabody, 1843-45.
- *Simon W. Robinson, 1846-48.
- *Edward A. Raymond, 1849-51.
- *Rt. Rev. George M. Randall, D.D., 1852-54.

- *Winslow Lewis, 1855, 56, 60.
- *John T. Heard, 1857-59.
- *William D. Coolidge, 1861, 62.
- *William Parkman, 1863-65.
- *Charles C. Dame, 1866-68.
- *William S. Gardner, 1869-71.
- *Sereno D. Nickerson, 1872-74.
- *Percival L. Everett, 1875-77.
- *Charles A. Welch, 1878-80.
- *Samuel C. Lawrence, 1881-83.
- *Abraham H. Howland, Jr., 1884-86.
- *Henry Endicott, 1887-89.
- *Samuel Wells, 1890-92.
- †Richard Briggs, 1893.
- *Otis E. Weld, 1894.
- Edwin B. Holmes, 1895-96.
- *Charles C. Hutchinson, 1897-99. Charles T. Gallagher, 1900-02.
- *Baalis Sanford, 1903-05.
- John Albert Blake, 1906-08.
- Dana J. Flanders, 1909-11.
- Everett C. Benton, 1912-13.
- Melvin M. Johnson, 1914-

*Charles W. Moore, elected Honorary Past Grand Master, Dec. 10, 1873.

PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

*Moses Deshon, 1777-79. *Samuel Barrett, 1780-83. *Paul Revere, 1784-85, 91, 92. tJohn Lowell, 1786-88, 92, 93, *Perez Morton, 1789, 90. *Josiah Bartlett, 1794. *William Scollay, 1795, 96. *Samuel Dunn, 1797-99. *Joseph Laughton, 1800-02. *Simon Eliot, 1803-08. *John Boyle, 1809, 1810. *Samuel Bradford, 1811. *Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D., 1812. *Francis J. Oliver, 1813-16. *John Dixwell, 1817, 18. *Samuel P. P. Fay, 1819. *Rev. Asa Eaton, D.D., 1820. *John Abbot, 1821-23. *Caleb Butler, 1824-26. *Rev. John Bartlett, 1827-29. *Elijah Morse, 1830. *William Hilliard, 1831. *David Wilder, 1832. *Abraham A. Dame, 1833, 34. *Rev. Paul Dean, 1835-37. *George G. Smith, 1838-40. *Simon W. Robinson, 1841-43. *John B. Hammatt, 1844. *Rev. E. M. P. Wells, D.D., 1845. *Winslow Lewis, Jr., 1846, 47. *Ferdinand E. White, 1848. *Rt. Rev. George M. Randall, D.D., 1849-51. *Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., 1852-54. *Abraham T. Lowe, 1855, 56. †Rev. William Flint, 1857-59. *Charles R. Train, 1859 (June). *Jerome V. C. Smith, 1860. *G. Washington Warren, 1861.

*Marshall P. Wilder, 1862.

*Sereno D. Nickerson, 1866. *Newell A. Thompson, 1867. *Charles W. Moore, 1868. *Chas. Levi Woodbury, 1869-71. *Percival L. Everett, 1872-74. *Charles A. Welch, 1875-77. *Abraham H. Howland. 1878-80. *Edwin Wright, 1881-83. Frederick D. Ely, 1884, 85. *George P. Sanger, 1886. *Richard M. Field, 1887. *Samuel Wells, 1888, 89. *Beni. A. Gould, 1890, 91. *Frank T. Dwinell, 1892. Harvey N. Shepard, 1893. Edwin B. Holmes, 1894. *S. Lothrop Thorndike, 1895. *Henry A. Belcher, 1896. Arthur G. Pollard, 1897. Albert L. Harwood, 1898. Charles T. Gallagher, 1899. *Walworth O. Barbour, 1900. *Albert A. Folsom, 1901. Charles M. Green, 1902. J. Gilman Waite, 1903. William H. Emerson, 1904. Louis C. Southard, 1905. Everett C. Benton, 1906. *Arthur T. Way, 1907. William H. L. Odell, 1908. William D. T. Trefry, 1909. Rev. William H. Rider, D.D., 1910. Edwin A. Blodgett, 1911. Albert F. Dow. 1912. Herbert E. Fletcher, 1913. Emery B. Gibbs, 1914. Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, D.D., 1915 (December 1914) Roscoe Pound, 1915 (March).

*Charles C. Dame, 1863-65.

^{*}George Oliver, D.D., elected Honorary Past Deputy Grand Master, Dec. 27, 1845.

PAST SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.

*Samuel Barrett, 1777-79.

*Paul Revere, 1780-83.

*Perez Morton, 1784, 85.

*John Juteau, 1786, 90.

*Josiah Bartlett, 1787, 89, 92, 93.

*Timothy Whiting, 1788.

*Thomas Edwards, 1791.

*Mungo Mackay, 1794.

*Isaiah Thomas, 1795-97.

*Joseph Laughton, 1798, 99.

*John Boyle, 1800-02.

*Isaac Hurd, 1803.

*Timothy Bigelow, 1804, 1805.

*John Soley, 1806, 1807.

*Shubael Bell, 1808.

*Henry Fowle, 1809.

*Francis J. Oliver, 1810-12.

*Benjamin Russell, 1813.

*John Abbot, 1814.

*John B. Hammatt, 1815, 16.

*Augustus Peabody, 1817.

*Caleb Butler, 1818, 19.

Andrew Sigourney, 1820.

*Thomas Cole, 1821, 22.

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*Elijah Crane, 1823.

*Samuel Thaxter, 1824-26.

*John Keyes, 1827, 28.

*Seth Sprague, Jr., 1829.

*Abraham A. Dame, 1830-32.

*William J. Whipple, 1833.

*Elias Haskell, 1834-36.

*Benjamin B. Appleton, 1837.

*Simon W. Robinson, 1838-40.

*Thomas Tolman, 1841-43.

*Robert Lash, 1844.

*Robert Keith, 1845.

*Edward A. Raymond, 1846-48.

*John J. Loring, 1849.

*Thomas M. Vinson, 1850, 51.

*William Ferson, 1852.

*Daniel Harwood, 1853.

*Richard S. Spofford, 1854.

*William C. Plunkett, 1855.

*John T. Heard, 1856.

*Bradford L. Wales, M.D., 1857.

*Henry Goddard, 1858.

*Lorenzo H. Gamwell, 1859.

*Joel Spalding, M.D., 1860.

*William North, 1861.

*Henry Chickering, 1862.

†William C. Martin, 1863.

*William W. Baker, 1863 (June).

*William S. Gardner, 1864.

*Wendell T. Davis, 1865.

*William Sutton, 1866.

*Samuel P. Oliver, 1867.

*William F. Salmon, 1868.

*Ithamar F. Conkey, 1869.

*Samuel C. Lawrence, 1870.

*David W. Crafts, 1871.

*Charles Kimball, 1872.

*Henry Endicott, 1873.

*William T. Grammer, 1874.

*William J. Sawin, 1875.

*Abraham H. Howland, Jr., 1876.

Daniel W. Lawrence, 1877.

*William H. Chessman, 1878.

Solon W. Stevens, 1879.

*Charles W. Moody, 1880.

*F. Lyman Winship, 1881.

William Babson, 1882.

*Charles M. Avery, 1883.

*Russell Matthews, 1884.

*Charles H. McClellan, 1885.

*William T. R. Marvin, 1886.

*Baalis Sanford, 1887.

James M. Gleason, 1888.

*Andrew C. Stone, 1889.

- *Charles H. Norris, 1890.
- *Hiram O. Smith, 1891.
 - Charles I. Litchfield, 1892.
- *James Taylor, 1893.
 - George W. Bishop, 1894.
- *George F. Walker, 1895.
- Edward P. Chapin, 1896.
- *Edward F. Smith, 1897.
- Frank W. Kaan, 1898.
- Henry K. Dunton, 1899.
- *Elias P. Morton, 1900.
- *John Carr, 1901.
- *Daniel W. Taft, 1902.

John A. McKim, 1903.

*Forrest E. Barker, 1904.

William F. Davis, 1905.

Frank W. Mead, 1906.

Edward G. Graves, 1907.

William M. Belcher, 1908.

Melvin M. Johnson, 1909.

Clarence A. Brodeur, 1910.

Samuel Hauser, 1911.

Harry P. Ballard, 1912.

Leon M. Abbot, 1913.

Chauncey E. Peck, 1914. George C. Thacher, 1915.

*Robert Thomas Crucefix, elected Honorary Past Senior Grand Warden, Dec. 27, 1845.

PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

- *Paul Revere, 1777-79.
- *Thomas Crafts, 1780.
- *James Jackson, 1781.
- *Edward Proctor, 1782.
- *James Carter, 1783.
- *John Juteau, 1784, 85.
- *Moses M. Hays, 1786.
- *Thomas Edwards, 1787, 88.
- *Elisha Porter, 1789.
- *Aaron Dexter, 1790-92.
- *Mungo Mackay, 1793.
- *Samuel Parkman, 1794.
- *Richard Salter, 1795.
- *Joseph Laughton, 1796, 97.
- *William Little, 1798.
- *John Boyle, 1799.
- *Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D., 1800.
- *Isaac Hurd, 1801, 1802.
- *Timothy Bigelow, 1803.
- *John Soley, 1804, 1805.
- *Shubael Bell, 1806, 1807.
- *Henry Fowle, 1808.

- *Francis J. Oliver, 1809.
- *Oliver Prescott, 1810.
- *Benjamin Russell, 1811, 12.
- *John Abbot, 1813.
- *John B. Hammatt, 1814.
- *Joseph Baker, 1815.
- *Ralph H. French, 1816, 17.
- *James C. King, 1818.
- *Joseph Jenkins, 1819.
- *Thomas Cole, 1820.
- *Elijah Crane, 1821, 22.
- *Samuel Thaxter, 1823.
- *John Keyes, 1824-26.
- *John Mills, 1827.
- *Henry Purkitt, 1828.
- *Abraham A. Dame, 1829.
- *William J. Whipple, 1830-32.
- *James A. Dickson, 1833.
- *Benjamin B. Appleton, 1834-36.
- *Simon W. Robinson, 1837.
- *C. Gayton Pickman, 1838-40.
- *Winslow Lewis, Sen., 1841-43.

*Thomas Power, 1844. *John Hews, 1845. *John R. Bradford, 1846-48. *Thomas M. Vinson, 1849. †Asa T. Newhall, 1850. *William Eaton, 1851 (March). *John Flint, 1852. *Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, 1853. *Jonas A. Marshall, M.D., 1854. *Samuel K. Hutchinson, 1855. *Charles R. Train, 1856. *John H. Sheppard, 1857. *Isaac H. Wright, 1858. *Charles Robbins, 1859. *William D. Coolidge, 1860. *Jesse P. Pattee, 1861. *Peter C. Jones, 1862. *Daniel Reynolds, 1863. *Benjamin Dean, 1864. *Solon Thornton, 1865. *Wyzeman Marshall, 1866. *Henry Mulliken, 1867. *George H. Taber, 1868. *Ivory H. Pope, 1869. *Richard Briggs, 1870. *E. Waters Burr, 1871. *Tracy P. Cheever, 1872. *Joseph K. Baker, 1873. *Charles G. Reed, 1874. *Lucius W. Lovell, 1875. *Daniel Upton, 1876. †Charles J. Danforth, 1877. *Edward Avery, 1877 (June). *Irving B. Sayles, 1878. *Henry G. Fay, 1879.

*Otis E. Weld, 1880.

Charles C. Spellman, 1882. *Thomas W. Davis, 1883. William H. H. Soule, 1884. *Albert H. Sweetser, 1885. *George W. Storer, 1886. *Charles Harris, 1887. Dana J. Flanders, 1888. *Henry G. Wood, 1889. George H. Rhodes, 1890. *Samuel B. Spooner, 1891. J. Albert Blake, 1892. Henry G. Jordan, 1893. Charles S. Robertson, 1894. Henry J. Mills, 1895. Charles E. Phipps, 1896. *Joseph H. Gleason, 1897. Henry S. Rowe, 1898. *James E. McCreery, 1899. Eugene C. Upton, 1900. David T. Remington, 1901. William B. Lawrence, 1902. Edmund P. Kendrick, 1903. Albro A. Osgood, 1904. *Horace E. Marion, 1905. *Franklin E. Snow, 1906. Frank E. Peirson, 1907. Oliver A. Roberts, 1908. Allen T. Treadway, 1909. Walter F. Medding, 1910. *James L. Sherman, 1911. Herbert F. French, 1912. Charles W. Schuler, 1913. Charles S. Proctor, 1914. Thomas T. Booth, 1915.

*Nathan S. Kimball, 1881.

GRAND TREASURERS.

(Not Permanent Members of officio.)

- *John Lowell, 1777-84.
- *William Scollay, 1785-87.
- *Aaron Dexter, 1788, 89.
- *William Little, 1790-92, 95-97.
- *Samuel Parkman, 1793, 94.
- *Thomas Dennie, 1798.
- *Allen Crocker, 1799-1809.
- *Andrew Sigourney, 1810-19.

- *Elijah Morse, 1820-26.
- *John J. Loring, 1827-48.
- *Thomas Tolman, 1849-61.
- †John McClellan, 1862-78.
- *Samuel Wells, 1879-87.
- *John Carr, 1888-1900.
- Charles H. Ramsay, 1901-

RECORDING GRAND SECRETARIES.

(Not Permanent Members ex officio.)

- *Nathaniel Pierce, 1777.
- *William Hoskins, 1778-81.
- *Benjamin Coolidge, 1782-85.
- *John Welch, Jr., 1786.
- *George Richards, 1786-87.
- *Gabriel Helme, 1787.
- *John Jackson, 1787-90.
- *Joseph Laughton, 1790-92.
- *Thomas Farrington, 1793.
- *Samuel Colesworthy, Jr., 1794.
- *Daniel Oliver, 1795-1801.
- *John Proctor, 1801-11.

- *John Soley, 1812-19.
- *Thomas Power, 1820-33.
- *Charles W. Moore, 1834-67.
- *Solon Thornton, 1868-71.
- †Rev. Charles H. Titus, 1871-78.
- †Tracy P. Cheever, 1878-81.
- *Sereno D. Nickerson, 1882-1908.
- †Thomas W. Davis, 1908-1914. Frank Vogel, p.t.; December,
 - 1914.
- Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, D.D., 1915 (March).

^{*} Deceased.

[†] Deceased while in office.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
FOR THE YEAR 1916.

ELECTED OFFICERS

M.W. MELVIN M. JOHNSON, Cambridge, Grand Master.

R.W. D. EDWARD MILLER, Springfield, Senior Grand Warden.

- ROSCOE E. LEARNED, Boston, Junior Grand Warden.
- " CHARLES H. RAMSAY, Weymouth, Grand Treasurer.
- FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, Boston, Grand Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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 - " CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, Boston.
- " DANA J. FLANDERS, Malden.
- R.W. MATTHEW J. WHITTALL, Worcester.
- M.W. JOHN ALBERT BLAKE, Malden.
- R.W. ARTHUR G. POLLARD, Lowell.
- M.W. EVERETT C. BENTON, Belmont.
- R.W. LEON M. ABBOTT, Brookline.

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W. GEORGE H. GRAVES, Malden.

W. WILLIAM J. HOBBS, Malden

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R.W. WILLIAM H. EMERSON, Brockton.

" ARTHUR G. POLLARD, Lowell.

M.W. EDWIN B. HOLMES, Brookline.

APPOINTED OFFICERS

R.W. FRANK VOGEL. Boston, Deputy Grand Master.

- " DAVID URQUHART, Valparaiso, District Grand Master for Chile.
- " STACY A. RANSOM, Shanghai, District Grand Master for China.
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- " ROBERT G. WILSON, Boston, D.D.G. Master, District No. 2.
- " WILLIAM G. BOWLER, Boston, D.D.G. Master, District No. 3.
- "FRANK T. TAYLOR, Brookline, D.D.G. Master, District No. 4.
- " HORACE A. CARTER, Needham, D.D.G. Master, District No. 5.
- " PAUL S. BURNS, Somerville, D.D.G. Master, District No. 6.
- " CHARLES B. BURLEIGH, Malden, D.D.G. Master, District No. 7.
- "GEORGE B. FARRINGTON, Salem, D.D.G. Master, District No. 8.
- " WILLIAM PARSONS 3d. Gloucester, D.D.G. Master, District No. 9.
- "BENJAMIN B. GILMAN, Haverhill, D.D.G. Master, District No. 10.
- "FRED STEVENS SMITH, N. Andover, D.D.G. Master, District No. 11.
- 44 Benjamin W. Clements, Lowell, D.D.G. Master, District No. 12.
- " HERMAN D. HORTON, Fitchburg, D.D.G. Master, District No. 13.
- "G. HARRY KAULBACH, Greenfield, D.D.G. Master, District No. 14.
- " EUGENE B. BOWEN, Cheshire, D.D.G. Master, District No. 15.
- JAY P. BARNES, Pittsfield, D.D.G. Master, District No. 16.
- JAMES B. PAIGE. Amherst. D.D.G. Master, District No. 17.
- "GURDON W. GORDON, Springfield, D.D.G. Master, District No. 18.
- "JOHN H. SCHOONMAKER, Ware, D.D.G. Master, District No. 19.
- " ARTHUR F. BUTTERWORTH, Brookfield, D.D.G.M., District No. 20.
- " CHARLES W. DELANO, Worcester, D.D.G. Master, District No. 21.
- " ARTIE M. MEADER, Whitinsville, D.D.G. Master, District No. 22.
- "WILBUR A. WOOD, Woodville, D.D.G. Master, District No. 23.
- "G. OTIS ADAMS, Marlboro, D.D.G. Master, District No. 24.
- " JOHN F. CARVER, Roslindale, D.D.G. Master, District No. 25.
- CHARLES G. JORDAN, East Braintree, D.D.G.M., District No. 26.
- " CHARLES W. PEARE, Egypt, D.D.G. Master, District No. 27.
- " HERBERT A. MORTON, Taunton, D.D.G. Master, District No. 28.
- " Myron L. Keith, Campello, D.D.G. Master, District No. 29.
- "GEORGE B. LUTHER, Fairhaven, D.D.G. Master, District No. 30.
- "WILLIAM A. ANDREW, Marion, D.D.G. Master, District No. 31.
- " EVERETT I. NYE, Wellfleet, D.D.G. Master, District No. 32.
- "HERBERT C. HILL, Chicopee, D.D.G. Master, District No. 33.
- W. REV. EDWARD A. HORTON, Boston,
- REV. R. PERRY BUSH, D.D., Chelsea,
- RT. REV. JOHN W. HAMILTON, D.D., LL.D., Boston,
- " REV. H. STILES BRADLEY, D.D., Worcester,

Grand Chaplains.

- W. WILLIAM M. FARRINGTON, Allston, Grand Marshal.
- " Frederic L. Putnam, Melrose, Grand Lecturers.
- " EDWIN L. DAVIS, Chicopee Falls,
- "GEORGE H. DALE, Watertown, Senior Grand Deacon.
- " CHARLES T. COTTRELL, Roxbury, Junior Grand Deacon.
- " CHARLES J. SHEPHERD, Waltham, Senior Grand Steward.
- " CLARENCE A. RUSSELL, Arlington.
- '' CHARLES H. MARBLE, Hingham, Junior Grand Stewards.
- " ARTHUR A. SONDHEIM, Brookline,
- " WILLIS W. STOVER, Everett, Grand Sword Bearer.
- "THEODORE L. KELLEY, Boston, Grand Standard Bearer.
- " H. EVERETT CRANE, Quincy,
- LEWIS M. WITHERELL. Taunton.
- " WILLIAM H. GERRISH, Ashland, Grand Organist.
- "GEORGE W. CHESTER, Boston, Grand Tyler.

COMMISSIONERS OF TRIALS:

R.W. ALBERT L. HARWOOD, President.

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W. LEONARD G. ROBERTS,

" LOUIS C. SOUTHARD. W. DANA MALONE.

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W. CHARLES E. HATFIELD.

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R.W. OLIVER A. ROBERTS, R.W. HENRY J. MILLS, W. HARLAN H. BALLARD.

BOARD OF MASONIC RELIEF

ACTIVE MEMBERS:

M.W. MELVIN M. JOHNSON, Cambridge, ex officio.

FOR ONE YEAR FROM DECEMBER 28, 1915:

M.W. JOHN ALBERT BLAKE, Malden (Belief Commissioner).

R.W. ARTHUR G. POLLARD, Lowell.

R.W. HERBERT F. FRENCH, Randolph.

R.W. D. EDWARD MILLER, Springfield.

FOR TWO YEARS FROM DECEMBER 28, 1915:

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M.W. EVERETT C. BENTON, Belmont.

R.W. HOMER S. JOSLIN, Oxford.

W. GEORGE M. RICE, Worcester.

FOR THREE YEARS FROM DECEMBER 28, 1915:

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R.W. WILLIAM H. L. ODELL, Dorchester.

R.W. ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Stockbridge.

B.W. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, Cambridge.

R.W. EDMUND S. Young, Boston, Clerk.

The Board of Masonic Relief is the Charity Committee of the Grand Lodge.

Relief Commissioner's Office:

Room 207, Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.

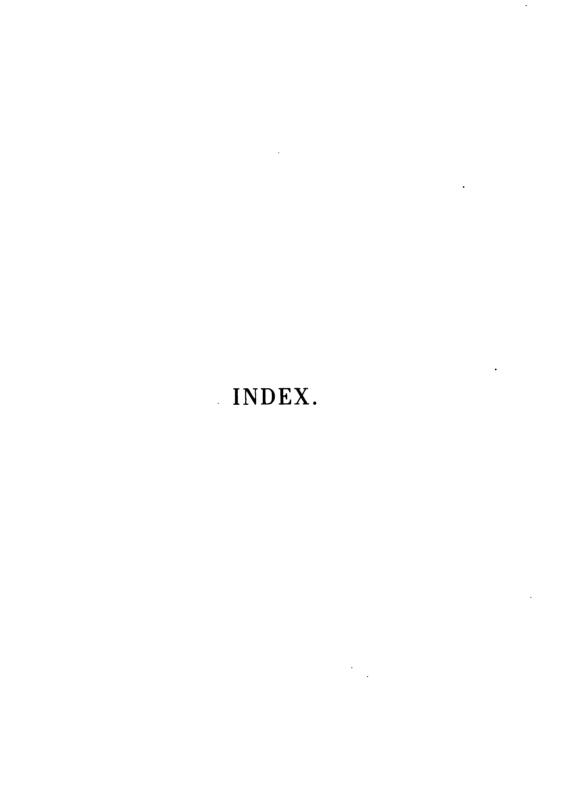
Grand Master's Address:

MELVIN M. JOHNSON, Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.

Grand Secretary's Address:

FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.





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