

1872
PROCEEDINGS
of the
GRAND
CHAPTER
of
Royal Arch Masons
of
ALABAMA



A.D. 1872 / A.I. 2402

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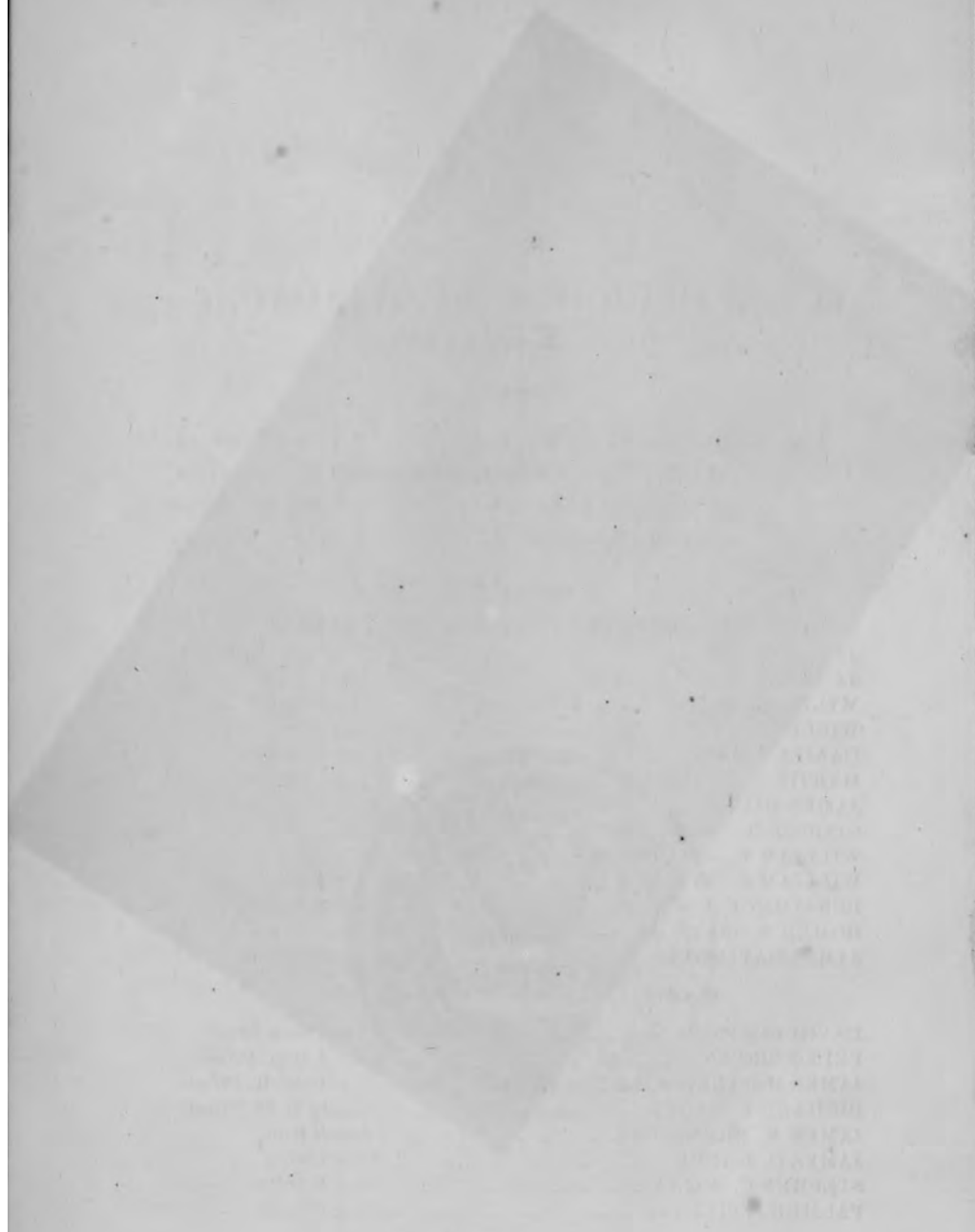
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A.D.2017, A.L.6017

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Grand Chapter of Alabama,
AT THE
ANNUAL CONVOCATION
HELD IN THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
1872.



MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
BARRETT & BROWN, STEAM PRINTERS AND BOOK BINDERS.
1873.



PROCEEDINGS.

The M. Ex. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Alabama held its Forty-sixth Annual Grand Convocation at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Montgomery, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1872, A. L. 5872, Anno Inv. 2402.

PRESENT:

HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG.....	Grand High Priest.
JAMES B. LUCKIE.....	Deputy G. H. Priest.
JAMES M. DEDMAN.....	Grand King.
MYLES J. GREENE.....	Grand Scribe.
WILLIAM H. DINGLEY.....	Grand Treasurer.
DANIEL SAYRE.....	Grand Secretary.
MARTIN G. SLAUGHTER.....	Grand Chaplain.
JAMES MILTON <i>as</i>	Grand C. of the H.
GEORGE W. TAYLOR <i>as</i>	Grand P. Sojourner.
WILLIAM W. McCOLLUM.....	Grand R. A. Captain.
WILLIAM E. BEAIRD.....	Grand M. 3 Veil.
BENJAMIN F. POPE.....	Grand M. 2 Veil.
HOMER N. SNEED <i>as</i>	Grand M. 1 Veil.
JAMES DAVIDSON.....	Grand Sentinel.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

DAVID CLOPTON.....	Grand High Priest.
PELEG BROWN.....	Grand High Priest
JAMES McCaleb WILEY.....	Deputy G. H. Priest.
RICHARD F. KNOTT.....	Deputy G. H. Priest.
JAMES M. BRUNDIDGE.....	Grand King.
JAMES H. JOINER.....	Grand King.
STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS.....	Grand Scribe.
PALMER J. PILLANS.....	Grand Scribe.

And High Priests, Kings, Scribes, and Proxies, from Subordinate Chapters, as follows:

No.	1	Tuscaloosa.....	John M. Martin.....	H. P.
"	5	Ennomia.....	Stephen H. Murphy.....	"
"	6	Cyrus.....	Henry W. Sample.....	"
"	9	Clinton.....	Augustus F. Evans.....	"
"	10	Tuscumbia.....	Brice M. Townsend.....	K.
"	12	Marion.....	Myer Goldsmith*.....	S.
"	17	Wetumpka.....	John C. Goodloe*.....	H. P.
"	19	Mount Moriah.....	John A. Steel*.....	K.
"	20	Livingston.....	George P. L. Reid.....	H. P.
"	21	Mobile.....	James O. Bailey.....	K.
"	22	Montgomery.....	Edward S. Ready*.....	S.
"	23	Talladega.....	John W. Hardy.....	H. P.
"	24	Eufaula.....	Robert D. Webb.....	"
"	26	Union.....	William S. Foster.....	"
"	27	Dayton.....	Oliver Caldwell.....	K.
"	28	Saint John's.....	Walter C. Jackson.....	H. P.
"	32	Fulton.....	James Davidson.....	K.
"	37	Concord.....	Meyer Uhlfelder.....	S.
"	40	Camden.....	Joseph H. Johnson.....	H. P.
"	43	Tuskegee.....	Henry H. Hamill*.....	K.
"	54	Tyrian.....	James H. Joiner*.....	S.
"	62	Rockford.....	James Milton.....	H. P.
"	63	Clayton.....	Zadoc J. Daniel*.....	K.
"	64	Central.....	George A. Roberts.....	S.
"	66	Alabama.....	Robert Christian.....	H. P.
"	67	Farriorville.....	Charles C. Garrett*.....	"
"	70	Choctaw Corner.....	James M. Dedman.....	"
"	71	Landmark.....	Winslow P. Becker.....	S.
"	77	Smedley.....	William E. Beaird.....	H. P.
"	79	Hillabee.....	William T. Brown*.....	"
"	80	Loachapoka.....	Luckie W. Jenkins.....	"
"			Robert H. Ervin*.....	K.
"			Joseph H. Bonner.....	S.
"			James E. Cobb.....	H. P.
"			John R. Goldthwaite*.....	"
"			Joel D. Murphree*.....	K.
"			John A. Sears.....	H. P.
"			John A. Suttle.....	K.
"			Philip W. Johnson*.....	H. P.
"			William M. McMath*.....	"
"			Peleg Brown.....	"
"			John McCreless.....	"
"			Horatio C. Grayson.....	K.
"			James M. Bridges.....	H. P.
"			John H. Weed.....	K.
"			Zachariah H. Williams.....	H. P.
"			Martin G. Slaughter.....	"
"			Myles J. Greene.....	"
"			Wiley W. Bloodworth*.....	K.

*Proxies

" 83	Bell.....	John W. Garrison.....	H. P.
" 84	Carrollton.....	Lewis M. Stone.....	K.
" 85	Gaston.....	Simeon Walton.....	"
" 86	Coosa.....	Rodolphus O. Randall*	H. P.
		Benjamin F. Pope*	K.
		Joseph H. Francis*	S.
" 87	Moulton.....	Thomas Masterson*	H. P.
" 88	Roslin.....	Terry G. Tarrant*	"
" 89	Somerville.....	John F. Turney*	"
" 92	Notasulga.....	Henry Clay Armstrong.....	"
" 94	Cowikee.....	Oscar H. Starke*	"
" 96	Daniel Pratt.....	James K. Hazen.....	"
" 98	Oxford.....	Stephen C. Williams.....	"
		Toliver P. Gwin.....	K.
		William F. Higgins*	S.
" 99	Thomas M. Bragg.....	William A. Hunter.....	H. P.
" 100	Rock Mills.....	George W. Taylor.....	"
		William E. White*	K.
" 101	Mineral City.....	Samuel H. Day.....	H. P.
		John A. Milner.....	K.

*Proxies.

The M. Ex. Grand Royal Arch Chapter was opened in Ample Form.

Prayer by the R. Ex. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, Companion Martin G. Slaughter.

The M. Ex. Grand High Priest delivered his Annual Address, and on motion of Companion Benjamin F. Pope it was referred to a special committee, consisting of Companions Benjamin F. Pope, Henry H. Hamill, and Winslow P. Becker,

Grand High Priest's Annual Address.

Companions of the Grand Chapter :

Life, with its checkered scenes, presents to me few occasions of sincerer pleasure than to meet you in Annual Convocation. Thus to meet within these consecrated walls, our individual life-burdens laid aside—the cares and perplexities, the doubts, and fears, and anxieties which we are accustomed to know in our daily experience, put away for a time, and full exercise given to the higher sensations of our nature, is, indeed, an event to be hailed from afar with expectant thrill, and seized at its coming with a full sense of the realization of joy which will leave an enduring impress upon the soul.

Surely we can feel, whilst here at least, that “the lines are fallen unto us in pleasant places,” and that, in this delightful reunion, we are not without compensation for what of trouble may have been ours in the past year.

Assembled, with united hearts, around our holy altar, we will give thanks to Him whose watchful eye has been over us, and whose guiding hand has conducted us to this hour.

In recognition of this protecting care, we raise our voices in thanksgiving and praise ; let us, as well, invoke his continued blessing, that our counsels may be conducted in wisdom and harmony, and tend to the advancement of a cause whose aim is only good to the children of men.

No matter of difficulty has been submitted to me during the past masonic year. My official correspondence has been limited, and confined to questions already settled in this jurisdiction ; hence I deem it unnecessary to give an abstract of my rulings.

Nor has it been in my power to make extensive visitation. To the

Chapters with which it was my privilege to meet, my thanks are due for courtesies received.

Harmony and peace reign throughout our borders ; and whilst we congratulate ourselves, let us have care that our harmony does not degenerate into indifference, nor our peace into apathy.

This warning springs from my appreciation of the dignity and importance of our profession, rather than from any intimation offered to me that the evils deprecated are afflicting us.

Our mission is high and holy—one well worthy of ceaseless vigilance and energy. The years of our history that are gone are illustrated by names and deeds well calculated to excite emulation, and a field for the exercise of masonic virtue and influence is presented to us as extensive and inviting as ever appeared to the eyes of our illustrious predecessors.

The times demand regenerating moral power, which the principles of our order, when exemplified in the lives of its members, eminently afford.

There is work for us all, Companions. May we so address ourselves to it that each one may secure to himself the “well-done” plaudit of an approving conscience, and the happy reflection, in the end, that he has not lived in vain !

At your last Convocation a plan was proposed and adopted looking to a general dissemination of the work. I fear that the result contemplated has not been attained to the extent that is desirable. And yet, it seems to me questionable whether such modification or change as will more surely meet the end in view, can, at this time, be made. Deeming this a matter of prime importance, I have given it much thought, and must confess my inability to solve the difficulties surrounding it. I again submit it to your wisdom, refraining from recommendation.

And now, Companions, the time will soon arrive, by constitutional limitation, when you must choose another to exercise the powers and meet the responsibilities of the office which you have been pleased to confer upon me for three successive terms.

You have honored me beyond my deserts, and I am not without grateful appreciation of the repeated evidences of your confidence.

My efforts have been directed by the single and sincere purpose to

serve you to the extent of my ability. Whatever dereliction you may have observed, you will judge, I trust, with that charity which endureth long and is kind.

I lay aside my official robes, but not my purpose to work in the vocation wherein we are called.

Your people shall be my people, your God my God, through the years that remain to me on earth.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand High Priest.

The Grand Secretary made his Annual Report, and it was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Grand Secretary's Annual Report.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, December 3, 1872.

To the M. Ex. Grand High Priest, Officers, and Members of the Grand Chapter :

COMPANIONS—Herewith I beg to submit my annual report, together with the accounts and vouchers. The residue of the money has been paid over to the Grand Treasurer, and his receipt will be found attached to the account.

The money for the Chapter Codes which have been sold has been paid over to the Grand Treasurer, and there are now left in my hands three hundred and fifty-eight copies.

Fraternally,

DANIEL SAYRE,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND CHAPTER OF ALABAMA,

In account with DANIEL SAYRE,
Grand Secretary.

CR.

1871.

Dec. 5.	By Grand Chapter dues.....	\$1,435 25
" 26.	" Contingent Fund.....	700 00

DISPENSATIONS.

" 7.	" Shelby No. 97.....	\$ 90 00
" 8.	" Oxford No. 98.....	90 00
1872.		
Jan. 22.	" Thomas M. Bragg No. 99.....	90 00
May 2.	" Rock Mills No. 100.....	90 00
June 27.	" Mineral City No. 101.....	90 00— 450 00

CODES.

" 11 copies sold.....	11 00
	\$2,596 25

DR.

1871.			
Dec. 26.	To paid Grand Treasurer.....	\$1,435 25	
1872.			
	" for postage stamps.....	25 00	
	" Barrett & Brown.....	358 00	
	" Rent.....	150 00	
Nov. 28.	" Grand Treasurer.....	628 00	
		\$2,596 25	\$2,596 25

DANIEL SAYRE,
Grand Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 3, 1872.

The Grand Treasurer made his Annual Report, and it was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Grand Treasurer's Annual Report.

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WILLIAM H. DINGLEY, GRAND TREASURER,

In account with the M. Ec. Grand Chapter of Alabama.

1871

DR.

December	To balance on hand.....	\$ 178 90
December 26,	" received from Grand Secretary...	\$1,435 25
1872		
November 28.	" received from Grand Secretary...	628 00 2,063 25
		\$2,242 15

1871

CR.

December 6.	By P. J. Pillans, Committee on Correspondence.....	\$100 00
December 9.	" J. H. Johnson, Com. on Work....	60 00
December 9.	" M. J. Greene, "	25 50
December 9.	" L. W. Jenkins, "	43 00
December 9.	" James Davidson, Grand Sentinel..	15 00
December 9.	" " " aprons.....	46 75
December 26.	" Mrs. Glasscock, rent.....	300 00
December 26.	" Grand Secretary's salary.....	400 00
December 26.	" Grand Secretary, Contingent Fund.	400 00
December 26.	" Grand Treasurer.....	100 00
1870		
August 5.	" repairing Hall.....	50 00 \$1,540 25
1872		
December 3.	" balance.....	701 90
		\$2,242 15

WILLIAM H. DINGLEY,

Grand Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, December 3, 1872.

Companion Palmer J. Pillans, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented his report, and it was received, and ordered to be spread upon the min-

utes, and printed with the proceedings, and the resolution accompanying it was adopted. (See Appendix.)

Companion James B. Luckie, Deputy Grand High Priest, offered the following resolution, and it was adopted :

SMEDLEY CHAPTER NO. 77.

Resolved, That Smedley Chapter No. 77 be allowed sixty days in which to make its returns and pay dues, and that Companion Zachariah H. Williams, High Priest of said Chapter, be allowed a seat in this Grand Chapter as Representative of said Smedley Chapter No. 77.

Brother Richard F. Knott, P. D. G. H. Priest, offered the following resolution, and it was adopted :

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM H. SADLER.

WHEREAS, The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence has feelingly, appropriately, and fraternally noticed the death of Companion William H. Sadler, P. M. Mobile Lodge No. 40, P. H. P. of Mobile Chapter No. 21, P. T. Ill. of Mobile Council No. 12, and P. E. C. of Mobile Commandery No. 2 ; therefore,

Resolved, That a memorial tablet be appropriately inscribed to his memory, and given a suitable place in the printed proceedings of the present Grand Chapter.

Companion Myles J. Greene, Grand Scribe, offered the following resolution, and it was adopted :

TO REINSTATE CONCORD CHAPTER NO. 37.

Resolved, That Concord Chapter No. 37, the charter of which has been forfeited for failure to pay the annual dues to the Grand Chapter, be and the same is hereby reinstated on payment of all dues up to the date of such suspension.

Resolved, That the Companions of said Chapter be authorized to hold an election for officers at their earliest convenience, and report the result to the Grand Secretary.

Companion Myles J. Greene, chairman of the Committee on Work, made report on the Mark Master's degree, and the report was received and concurred in.

The M. Ex. Grand High Priest announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON CHARTERED CHAPTERS No. 1.—Luckie W. Jenkins, Philip W. Johnson, Terry G. Tarrant.

ON CHARTERED CHAPTERS No. 2.—John W. Garrison, John H. Weed, Joseph H. Bonner.

ON CHARTERED CHAPTERS No. 3.—Wiley W. Bloodworth, William M. McMath, Charles C. Garrett.

ON DISPENSATIONS.—William E. Beaird, James Milton, Augustus F. Evans.

ON FINANCE.—John R. Goldthwaite, John W. Hardy, Stephen W. Murphy.

ON BY-LAWS, SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS, AND APPEALS.—Benjamin F. Pope, George P. L. Reid, James O. Bailey.

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.—James E. Cobb, James M. Dedman, Robert D. Webb.

And then, after prayer by the R. Ex. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, Companion Martin G. Slaughter, the Grand Chapter was called from labor to refreshment until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

In Grand Chapter.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 4, 1872.

The Grand Chapter was called from refreshment to labor at 9 o'clock, the M. Ex. Grand High Priest, H. Clay Armstrong, presiding; the other Grand Officers at their several stations.

Prayer by the R. Ex. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, Companion Martin G. Slaughter.

The minutes were read and approved.

Companion Myles J. Greene, chairman of the Committee on Work, made report on the Past Master's degree, and the report was received and concurred in.

REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA.

Companion Richard F. Knott, P. D. G. H. Priest, presented his credentials as the Representative of the Grand Chapters of New York and California; and was received and welcomed accordingly.

Companion Benjamin F. Pope, chairman of the Committee on the Grand High Priest's Address, made the following report, and the report was received and concurred in.

REPORT ON GRAND HIGH PRIEST'S ADDRESS.

To the M. Ex. Grand Chapter of Alabama:

The Committee to whom was referred the able, learned, and highly interesting address of the M. Ex. Grand High Priest, after a careful perusal of said address, ask leave to report, that the conferring of the office

of Grand High Priest upon our M. Ex. Companion for three successive terms has not, as he insists in his address, "honored him beyond his deserts."

The address clearly shows that our M. Ex. Grand High Priest has labored assiduously for the good of Capitular Masonry since the last Grand Convocation of the Grand Chapter, and your Committee join with him in congratulating the Grand Chapter on the reign of harmony and peace throughout our borders.

Your Committee can recommend no better plan for the dissemination of the Work, than that proposed and adopted at the last Convocation, and alluded to in the address of the M. Ex. Grand High Priest.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN F. POPE,

Chairman.

Companion Palmer J. Pillans, Past Grand Scribe, offered the following preamble and resolutions; and the former was concurred in and the latter adopted:

SUBSTITUTES ALLOWED.

WHEREAS, An edict prohibiting the use of substitutes was promulgated by the M. Ex. Grand Chapter of the State of Alabama in 1853, to be found on page 49 of Chapter Code of Alabama; and,

Whereas, A closer scrutiny and more careful research have found that in the oldest chapters on this continent they have been in use from their inception to the present time; and,

Whereas, At an assemblage of the most prominent and learned Royal Arch Masons, held during the past year, known as the General Grand Chapter of the United States, it was declared that the use of substitutes is neither unlawful nor a violation of the O. B. of a R. A. Mason; therefore,

Resolved, That the edict above referred to be repealed.

Resolved, That the use of more than one substitute at a time is forbidden by this Grand Chapter, unless a dispensation shall first have been obtained from the M. Ex. Grand High Priest.

Companion Palmer J. Pillans, P. G. Scribe, offered the following preamble and resolution, and they were laid over until the next Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter:

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

WHEREAS, The reasons which induced the M. Ex. Grand Chapter of

MINERAL CITY No. 101.—Initials only given for names of members.

HILLABEE No. 79.—Blanks not properly filled.

ROSLIN No. 88.—Blanks not properly filled.

SHELBY No. 97.—No name of representative.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILEY W. BLOODWORTH,

Chairman.

Companion William E. Beaird, chairman of the Committee on Dispensations, made the following report, and the report was received and concurred in :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISPENSATIONS.

To the M. Ex. Grand Chapter of Alabama :

Your Committee on Dispensations have carefully examined the proceedings of the following named Chapters working under Dispensation, and find them regular in their work and business generally, except that a little more particularity should be observed in opening and closing in the different degrees, and in the form and neatness in keeping their records.

With this recommendation, and hoping that by a strict adherence to, and observance of, the constitution and edicts of the Grand Chapter, they will bring up much square, true, and good work, that will stand the test of the Master Overseer's square, we recommend that Charters be granted to the following :

Shelby.....	No. 97	Rock Mills.....	No. 100
Oxford.....	" 98	Mineral City.....	" 101
Thomas M. Bragg.....	" 99		

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

W. E. BEAIRD,

Chairman.

Companion John R. Goldthwaite, chairman of the Committee on Finance, made the following report, and the report was received and concurred in :

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

To the M. Ex. Grand Chapter of Alabama :

Your Committee on Finance have carefully examined the reports and vouchers of the R. Ex. Grand Treasurer and the R. Ex. Grand Secretary, and beg leave respectfully to report that they find the same correct.

The balance in the treasury of the Grand Chapter on the 3d day of December, 1872, is \$ 701 90
 Estimated amount of dues from subordinate Chapters..... 1,400 00

Total.....\$2,101 90

Your Committee recommend the following appropriations to meet the necessary annual expenses of the Grand Chapter, to-wit :

To Companion William H. Dingley, for salary as R. Ex. Grand Treasurer for past masonic year	\$ 100 00
To Companion Daniel Sayre, as R. Ex. Grand Secretary for same period	400 00
To Companion Palmer J. Pillans, for services and expenses as Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence	150 00
As a Contingent Fund in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for incidental expenses, including printing, &c.....	600 00
	\$1,250 00

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

JOHN R. GOLDTHWAITE,
 Chairman.

Companion Benjamin F. Pope, chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, Suspensions, Expulsions, and Appeals, made the following report, and the report was received and concurred in :

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

To the M. Ex. Grand Chapter of Alabama :

The Committee on By-Laws, Suspensions, Expulsions, and Appeals, have examined the by-laws submitted to them, and beg leave to report as follows :

Your committee find the following by-laws correct, and in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Chapter of Alabama, viz :
 Oxford.....No. 98 | Thomas M. Bragg.....No. 99

Your committee recommend corrections in the various by-laws as hereinafter mentioned :

ROCK MILLS No. 100.—Strike out the word "Guard" in first line of Art. I, section 7, and insert in lieu thereof the word "Sentinel." Strike out all of section 3, Art. II, and insert in lieu the following, viz : "The fees for the degrees shall be thirty dollars, which must in all cases accompany the petition."

MINERAL CITY No. 101.—Art. III, section 1: Strike out all after the word "year." Art. VIII, section 2: Strike out the entire section. Art. VIII, section 4: Strike out all of said section after the words "presiding officer" in the 8th line. Strike out the words "presiding officer" wherever they occur in said by-laws, and insert instead thereof the words "Excellent High Priest."

Respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN F. POPE,
Chairman.

Companion James K. Hazen offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

ORDER FOR JEWELS AND COLLARS.

Resolved, That the R. Ex. Grand Secretary be instructed to procure a set of jewels and collars for the use of the officers of the Grand Chapter; and that a sufficient amount be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of the same.

The Grand Chapter proceeded with the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic year, Companions George W. Taylor and James E. Cobb acting as tellers, and the election resulted as follows:

ELECTED GRAND OFFICERS.

MYLES J. GREENE.....	Loachapoka.....	Grand High Priest.
JAMES M. DEDMAN.....	Selma.....	Deputy G. H. Priest.
JAMES MILTON	Eufaula	Grand King.
JAMES E. COBB.....	Tuskegee.....	Grand Scribe.
WILLIAM H. DINGLEY.....	Montgomery.....	Grand Treasurer.
DANIEL SAYRE	Montgomery.....	Grand Secretary.
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN.....	Prattville.. ..	Grand Chaplain.
WILLIAM V. CHARDEVOYNE.....	Courtland.....	Grand C. of H.

Companion John W. Garrison, chairman of the Committee on Chartered Chapters No. 2, made the following report, and the report was received and concurred in:

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON CHARTERED CHAPTERS NO. 2.

To the M. Ex. Grand Chapter of Alabama:

Your Committee No. 2 on Chartered Chapters, have examined the returns submitted to them, and beg leave to make the following report:

CORRECT.

Chandler.....	No. 40	Rockford.....	No. 62
Tuskegee.....	" 43	Clayton.....	" 63
Choctaw.....	" 44	Central.....	" 64
Tyrian.....	" 54	Farriorville.....	" 67
Lebanon.....	" 57	Choctaw Corner.....	" 70

INCORRECT.

FULTON No. 32.—Dues not added.

JAMES L. DANIEL No. 35.—No delegate named on back of returns.

ALABAMA No. 66.—Gives names of three Most Excellent Masters, with no dates of advancing or presiding. Number of members not in recapitulation.

All of which is fraternally subnitted.

JOHN W. GARRISON,
Chairman.

The Grand High Priest *elect* announced the following

APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

WILEY W. BLOODWORTH.....	Loachapoka.....	Grand P. Sojourner.
WINSLOW P. BECKER.....	Selma.....	Grand R. A. C.
PHILIP W. JOHNSON.....	Clayton.....	Grand M. 3 V.
WILLIAM F. HIGGINS.....	Oxford.....	Grand M. 2 V.
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.....	Rock Mills.....	Grand M. 1 V.
JAMES DAVIDSON.....	Montgomery.....	Grand Sentinel.

Companion Luckie W. Jenkins, chairman of the Committee on Chartered Chapters No. 1, made the following report, and the report was received and concurred in :

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON CHARTERED CHAPTERS NO. 1

To the M. Ex. Grand Chapter of Alabama :

Your Committee No. 1 on Chartered Chapters beg leave to submit the following report;

CORRECT.

Eunomia.....	No. 5	Talladega.....	No. 23
Wetumpka.....	" 17	Enfaula.....	" 24

INCORRECT.

TUSKALOOSA No. 1,—Blank for annual dues not filled.

CYRUS No. 6.—Blank under deaths not filled.

CLINTON No. 9.—Seal crank-sided ; annual dues to the chapter \$23 25, a mistake, we suppose.

TUSCUMBIA No. 10.—Word “proxy” written on back of returns instead of a * ; blanks not filled with the word “none.”

MARION No. 12.—Blanks not filled ; masonic grade not given. The H. P. in signing his name gives wrong number of chapter.

MONTGOMERY No. 22.—The initials only of one name given ; blanks under “remarks” and “dimitted” not filled ; blank for chapter dues not filled.

MOUNT MORIAH No. 19.—Masonic grade under R. A. M. not given ; seal indicates Clinton as place of meeting instead of Eutaw, as given in returns ; seal badly executed on wax ; committee recommend new seal ; abbreviations and initials used.

DAYTON No. 27.—Seal totally illegible.

ST. JOHN'S No. 28.—Recapitulation incorrect.

L. W. JENKINS,

Chairman,

Companion William E. Beaird offered the following preamble and resolution, and the former was concurred in, and the latter adopted :

ROBES AND JEWELS OF HARTWELL NO. 58.

WHEREAS, Hartwell Chapter No. 58 has forfeited its charter, and as it is not likely that application for its restoration will be made soon ; and as many of the former members of said Chapter are now members of Fulton Chapter No. 32 ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the robes, jewels, and other property belonging to said Chapter, be loaned to Fulton Chapter No. 32, until application be made for a restoration of Hartwell Chapter.

Companion Isaiah A. Wilson offered the following preamble and resolutions, and the preamble was concurred in, and the resolutions adopted :

PINE LEVEL NO. 75 TO BE REINSTATED.

WHEREAS, Pine Level Chapter No. 75 has forfeited its charter for not having been represented for two years ; and whereas, some of its members desire that it shall be reinstated ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That if said Chapter shall, within ninety days, meet and elect officers, and report the result of said election to the Grand Secretary, and pay its dues, its charter privileges shall be fully restored.

Resolved, That Companion Lee W. Battle is hereby duly authorized and empowered to summon the membership to attend at the Masonic Hall, in Pine Level, at such time as he may elect, for this purpose.

INSTALLATION.

The retiring Grand High Priest installed in Ample Form the officers *elected* and *appointed*; P. G. King, James H. Joiner, acting as Marshal.

Companion Joseph H. Johnson offered the following preamble and resolution; and the preamble was concurred in, and the resolution adopted:

DUES REFUNDED TO SELMA NO. 28.

WHEREAS, Selma Chapter No. 28 lost by fire, a few months ago, its hall, furniture, and other property; and whereas, said Chapter is anxious to assist in rebuilding a Lodge Hall, and to replace its lost furniture; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the dues of said Selma Chapter No. 28 for the present year be remitted.

Companion Isaiah A. Wilson offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

AS TO HERMON CHAPTER NO. 34.

Resolved, That Hermon Chapter No. 34 have ninety days in which to make returns and pay dues.

Companion James E. Cobb, Grand Scribe, offered the following resolutions, and they were adopted:

JEWELS ORDERED TO PAST GRAND HIGH PRIESTS.

Resolved, That the R. Ex. Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby, instructed to procure, by the next annual convocation of this Grand Chapter, a suitable jewel to be presented to Past M. Ex. Grand High Priest H. Clay Armstrong; and that a sufficient sum, not to exceed one hundred dollars, be appropriated to pay for the same out of any funds on hand.

Resolved, That the jewel heretofore voted to Past M. Ex. Grand High Priest Peleg Brown, be procured by the R. Ex. Grand Secretary by the next annual convocation of this Grand Chapter.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Grand Chapter :

ON WORK.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG.....	Notasulga.
JOSEPH H. JOHNSON.....	Talladega.
LUCKIE W. JENKINS.....	Camden.

CUSTODIAN OF THE WORK.

MYLES J. GREENE, <i>virtute officii</i>	Loachapoka.
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ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

JAMES E. COBB.....	Tuskegee.
JAMES M. DEDMAN.....	Selma.
ROBERT D. WEBB.....	Livingston.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PALMER J. PILLANS.....	Mobile.
ROBERT CHRISTIAN.....	Uniontown.
JAMES H. JOINER.....	Talladega.
JOHN W. GARRISON.....	Lineville.
JAMES M. BRIDGES.....	Ozark.

And there being no further business to be brought before the Grand Chapter, the minutes were read and approved.

And then, after solemn prayer to the Throne of Grace by the R. Ex. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, Companion James K. Hazen, the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Alabama was closed in Ample Form.

DANIEL SAYRE,
Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

To the Most Excellent Grand High Priest and Officers and Members of the Most Excellent Grand Chapter of the State of Alabama :

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence beg leave to report, through their chairman, that they have examined the proceedings of the following Grand Chapters, and have endeavored to cull therefrom whatever they thought might prove either interesting or instructive to the Craft; and the chairman begs leave to state that when the proceedings of this Most Excellent Grand Chapter were published he was surprised to find himself still the reporter for this Grand Body, but laying aside all sloth, he girded himself for the task, and has endeavored to meet the expectations of his companions and of the M. Ex. Grand High Priest.

The proceedings that have come to hand are those of

Arkansas.....	1871	Maryland.....	1871
California.....	1871-72	New York.....	1872
Canada.....	1871	Nova Scotia.....	1871
Connecticut.....	1871	New Hampshire.....	1871
Delaware.....	1872	North Carolina.....	1871-72
Georgia.....	1871-72	Nebraska.....	1871
Indiana.....	1871	Ohio.....	1871
Iowa.....	1871	Oregon.....	1871
Illinois.....	1871	Pennsylvania.....	1871
Kansas.....	1871	South Carolina.....	1872
Kentucky.....	1871	Texas.....	1871
Louisiana.....	1872	Tennessee.....	1871
Maine.....	1872	Virginia.....	1872
Massachusetts.....	1871-2	West Virginia.....	1872
Michigan.....	1872	Vermont.....	1871
Missouri.....	1871	Wisconsin.....	1872
Mississippi.....	1872		

Making thirty-seven pamphlets.

ARKANSAS.

The Most Excellent Grand High Priest, E. H. English, opened this Grand Chapter in ample form on 2d November, 1871, with the representatives of twenty-four subordinates.

The Most Excellent Grand High Priest, in his address, utters thoughts of love only for his adopted State, and is able to thank God that though there may be but few monuments of civilization to be found there, there are also to be found fewer vices and less crime than in those communities boasting of their advancement and progress; and he points with pride "to one monument which, though incomplete, every mason, as well as all lovers of learning, will be proud of, and that is our MASONIC COLLEGE."

Dispensations for the organization of four new chapters were granted.

Whole number of chapters 61; whole number of affiliated R. A. masons 1561.

Companion G. A. Donnelly was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, Companion L. E. Barber being retained as Grand Secretary.

There was no report on Correspondence, nor do we see the appointment of a committee.

CALIFORNIA.

The Most Excellent Grand High Priest, G. T. Grimes, opened this Grand Chapter in ample form on 11th April, 1871, with the representatives of twenty-nine chartered chapters and delegates from three under dispensation present.

The Most Excellent Grand High Priest promptly arrested the dispensation of a chapter because it violated the edicts of the Grand Chapter, and also suspended one of the officers of the Grand Chapter, the Grand Lecturer, for counseling this violation, both of which acts met the approval of the Grand Chapter.

Dispensations for four new chapters were granted.

Companion L. C. Owen again presented the report on Correspondence, reviewing no less than 46 pamphlets, among which we find that of Alabama for 1869. From this Companion Owen has extracted all that might prove profitable to the craft. We must here be allowed to express our regrets that Companion O. will not prepare the next report. We have been roughly handled sometimes by him, but never without having learned some important lesson therefrom. But we see that another fills the Secretary's desk, and another name appears as chairman of this committee. Peace be to him, and honor for the work he has so faithfully performed.

He thinks this Grand Chapter erred in declaring that suspension by a lodge for non-payment of dues should not operate a suspension in the chapter.

In this jurisdiction are 1,769 R. A. masons and 42 Chapters.

Companion J. L. English was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion C. Lewis Wiggin, of San Francisco, Right Excellent Grand Secretary.

We also have the proceedings of this Grand Chapter for 1872, when it was opened in ample form by Most Excellent J. L. English, Grand High Priest, with representatives of thirty-five chartered chapters and delegate from one U. D. present.

Upon perusing the address of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest, we were covered—yea, overwhelmed with shame and mortification, that the

gifted and trusted Grand Secretary should have been found unworthy, and been shown to be a defaulter in a very large sum. Let us hope that there may have been some controlling reason for this, and that his merited expulsion from all the rights and privileges of masonry may fit him for that better world "where the weary will find rest and the wicked cease from troubling."

It appears that in accordance with the recommendation of the General Grand Chapter, a resolution was passed allowing the use of substitutes, but prohibiting the use of more than one at a time without the permission of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest.

The report on Correspondence is from the pen of the Right Excellent Grand Secretary, Charles Louis Wiggin, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-two Grand Chapters, including those from Alabama, dealing kindly and courteously with us, and displaying true masonic feeling in his general comments.

Among other documents, in the proceedings from Georgia he quotes from the address of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and comments as follows:

"Founded on eternal truth, as our Order is, no genuine devotee of masonry can, during these convulsions, lose sight of the unchangeable principles that govern the institution.

"In his hours of affliction masonry is a constant solace—in his rounds of pleasure the teachings of the Order restrict his passion and increase his joys. And in that solemn hour, when the soul hovers midway between two worlds—when the veil of earthly vision grows transparent with the dawning light of eternity—it must be a source of comfort to know that he possesses the Signet of Truth, by which he may gain admission within the white veil of the sanctuary, while his earthly remains will be honored with sepulture and his orphan children and destitute widow will be protected. What institution can do more?"

"We always regret to see any attempt made to substitute masonry for religion. While each labors in its appropriate sphere to elevate and purify mankind, they are separate and distinct in their natures. 'Masonry is a beautiful system of morality'; its teachings are pure and noble, and naturally lead us to that point where religion takes us by the hand and guides us into the presence of Him through whose pardoning grace alone we may obtain salvation. By a strict adhesion to the principles and teachings of masonry, a man may lead a pure and blameless life; but 'in that solemn hour, when the soul hovers midway between the two worlds, when the veil of earthly vision grows transparent with the dawning light of eternity,' the 'devotee of masonry' will find that something more is needed to sustain the drooping spirit and cheer it with the hope of a blessed immortality."

With all of which we do most heartily concur.

Companion Jacob Hart New was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion Charles Louis Wiggin, Right Excellent Grand Secretary.

Forty-one chapters made returns, showing 2,013 R. A. masons and 223 exaltations, one chapter having failed to make returns.

CANADA.

The Fourteenth Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter was held on the 9th day of August, 1871, when Most Excellent Companion T. Douglas Harrington, Grand Z., presided, with representatives from thirty-six chartered chapters, and three under dispensation were present.

We learn from the address of the Most Excellent Grand Lecturer that—

“Our Royal Arch affairs have been moving on so smoothly and harmoniously that it is really difficult to prepare an address worthy your consideration.”

Dispensations were granted for the formation of three new chapters, and applications had been made for two others; and applications for four others were made to this Grand Convocation.

On the roll of this Grand Chapter are found 44 chapters, with a membership of 1,814, and 352 exaltations during the year.

Companion Robertson makes report on Correspondence, and among others we find the proceedings from Alabama for 1870.

As we do not get the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Scotland, we are always delighted to hear of it through this committee. We therefore transfer the whole of Companion Robertson's synopsis to our report:

“SCOTLAND.

“During the year ending March 13, 1871, five charters have been granted to new chapters, namely—at Perth, New South Wales, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, and Bombay. Two warrants have also been issued to Mark Master Lodges, at Barrow-on-Furness and Llanduduo. A Provisional Grand Superintendent was appointed in Bombay, and representatives exchanged with the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia.

“*Statistics.*—138 chapters on the roll. Of these; 2 are in arrears, 25 considered dormant, and 6 have returned their charters; leaving 105 as the actual number. Among the “charters returned,” we notice “St. John's No. 75, Toronto.” There are also twelve Mark Lodges, six of which make no returns for that year. The membership, or the work for the year, is not given in any case. Receipts, £420, 2, 5; balance on hand, £1,526, 7, 7.

“At the meeting of the Supreme Committee, on April 7, 1870, permission was granted to Union Chapter, of Dundee, to open and exalt on one occasion in Perth, which action was soon after followed by the establishment of a new chapter in the latter place.

“On June 15, R. E. Companion James Kirkpatrick Kerr was appointed representative at the Grand Chapter of Canada—an honor worthily bestowed.

“In August it was brought to the notice of the Committee that certain officers of the Rising Sun Chapter, at Shanghai, had applied for a charter for a new chapter, to be held under the American Constitution, and proposed holding office in both chapters. The Committee were of opinion that the holding office by any companion in two chapters, holding of different governing bodies, was entirely contrary to the principles of the constitution of the order.

They believed that those named would retire from one of such chapters; but if not, steps would be taken to prevent the continuance of so anomalous a state of affairs.

"An address of condolence was sent to the Dowager Countess of Haddington, on the death of her husband, the Earl of Haddington, Past Grand Second Principal.

"Josiah Chapter, at St. Andrew's, not having had a deputation from the Grand Chapter for fifty years, four members were appointed to visit that chapter, as requested. Our friends in Scotland do not seem to appreciate the inestimable blessings (?) of "uniformity of work," or the utility of a 'Grand Lecturer.'

"December 22, 1870.—The Proceedings of Canada were received, and thanks voted therefor.

"On the subject of the Mark Degree, and the Grand Mark Lodge, we make the following extracts, as worthy of notice. The results attained by the proposed conference will be interesting to us all. It is to be hoped that they will be such as to remove this degree from the awkward position it at present occupies in the mother country, and place it in the same position in each of the three kingdoms :

"21st September, 1870—(*Quarterly Meeting.*)—The Supreme Chapter then took into consideration communications from Brother Frederick Binckes, of London, and Brother the Rev. G. R. Portal, on the subject of the proposed conference with the body which the brethren represented, with a view to the recognition of that body by the Supreme Chapter; also the copy letters therein referred to, from the Grand Lodge of England, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, and the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the report of the committee there anent. After a long discussion, it was ultimately unanimously resolved to adopt the recommendation of the committee, and to agree to appoint delegates, with a view to a conference, provided delegates were also appointed by the Grand Lodge and Chapter of England, the Grand Lodge and Chapter of Ireland, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In coming to this decision, the Supreme Chapter did not overlook the documents laid before them by Brothers Portal and Binckes, nor underrate their important bearing upon the question now under discussion, more particularly in so far as they disclosed the sentiments of individual members of the Grand Lodge of England as such; but keeping in view (1.) The decided expression of the mind of the Grand Lodge and Chapter of England, as contained in the resolutions of these Grand Bodies, dated respectively 7th June and 2d August, 1865, not to recognize 'the body styling itself the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England, Wales, and the Colonies and Possessions of the British Crown;' and (2d.) The serious complications which might arise were the Grand Lodge of England at any future time to adopt the same view, with reference to the Mark degree, as has been adopted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, viz: that it is not a separate degree at all, but a part and portion of the Fellow-Craft degree, and to assume the management of it; while, on the other hand, were recognition accorded to a body such as the one now craving it, which exists in no country except England, and were it insisting on abiding

by the recognition so given, the Supreme Chapter did not feel disposed to undertake the responsibility of entering into any negotiations, unless the Grand Lodges and Chapters of England, Ireland, and Scotland were parties to them.

"22d December, 1870—(*Quarterly Meeting.*)—Having resumed consideration of the proposed conference on the subject of the Mark Master's degree, with the minutes of the Supreme Chapter of date 21st September, 1870, and of the committee, of date 14th October, 1870, it was unanimously resolved to modify the resolutions of the former of these minutes to the effect recommended in the latter; and in event of the Grand Lodge and Chapter of England being formally invited to attend the conference, that the presence of a delegate or delegates from either, or both of these bodies, should not be deemed indispensable. And a letter having been read from Brother F. Binckes, agreeing on the part of the body he represented that such formal invitation should be given, the Supreme Chapter unanimously agreed to send delegates to the proposed conference, and remitted to the committee, with full powers to name the delegates and make all the necessary arrangements. The Supreme Chapter indicated an opinion that the delegates should be the Grand Scribes E. and N., and Companion William Hay.

"14th February, 1871—(*Committee Meeting.*)—It was resolved to delay appointing delegates to the proposed conference, until the Grand Chapter of Ireland had returned an answer.

"1st March, 1871—(*Quarterly Meeting.*)—The Supreme Chapter thereafter resumed consideration of the subject of the proposed conference in London, as to the position of the Mark degree in England. The Grand Scribe E. read a letter from Brother F. Binckes, intimating that delegates would appear from Ireland, and that office-bearers of the Grand Lodge and Chapter of England would also attend, although not officially. He also read a letter from Brother Entwistle, Provincial Grand Superintendent, under the Scotch constitution, Lancashire. Companion Alexander Hay, Grand Recorder, then intimated that, in his opinion, Brother Entwistle ought to be present at this conference. After some discussion as to the mode of carrying out this suggestion of Companion Hay, of which the Supreme Chapter approved, it was unanimously resolved so far to modify the resolution of last Quarterly Communication, as to the three delegates to be appointed, and to direct that Brother Entwistle should be one of them; and the Supreme Chapter remitted to the committee to appoint three delegates, in terms of the resolution contained in the minute of date 21st December last, Brother Entwistle to be one of them.

"6th March, 1871—(*Committee Meeting.*)—In terms of the remit from the Supreme Chapter, Companions Thomas Entwistle, Provincial Grand Mark Superintendent, Lancashire; Lindsay Mackersy, Grand Scribe E.; and William Mann, Grand Scribe N., were unanimously appointed delegates to the conference, to be held in London, on the subject of the Mark degree in England.

"M. E. Companion the Right Honorable the Earl of Rosslyn is First Grand Principal; and R. E. Companion Lindsay Mackersy, Grand Scribe E."

We are glad to find that we have another coadjutor in the position taken by

us sometime since, that the term "suspension" is improper, when it is a punishment inflicted by operation of constitution or by-law, as for non-payment of dues. Our Companion, commenting on Georgia, says :

"Subordinate chapters were allowed to "drop from the roll" members in arrear for dues, in place of suspension,—which, we think, is the proper course, and we would like to see the practice of suspending for non-payment of dues abrogated in this jurisdiction."

Most Excellent Companion T. Douglas Harrington was again elected Grand Z., and Right Excellent T. Bird Harris, G. Scribe E.

CONNECTICUT.

The Semi-Annual Convocation was held on the 1st of November, 1871, over which the Most Excellent Grand High Priest, Charles W. Stearns, presided, and at which were the representatives of twenty six of the subordinate chapters ; five sending no representatives. The Grand Chapter ordered them to report the cause of their delinquency, or be subjected to punishment.

With the aid of a subordinate, the Grand Chapter being called to refreshment, the several degrees were conferred, and the lectures given in full.

The 74th annual convocation was held on the 7th of May, 1872, over which the aforementioned Most Excellent Grand High Priest presided ; and in this were represented thirty chartered chapters and one U. D.

The address of the Most Excellent commences as follows :

"*Excellent Companions*—'Agreeable to an ancient masonic custom,' we are again assembled in our official capacity as Royal Arch Masons ; again assembled around our common altar to counsel with each other for the good of this branch of our beloved order.

"In thus assembling, we are forcibly reminded that the swift finger of time has marked the passage of another year. Thus the sands of life run, thus we reach these mile-stones in our journey to the presence of our Grand High Priest above—pausing to offer oblations of gratitude for the manifold favors which have contributed, in so great a measure, to render our experience of the past a pleasure rather than a burden.

"With hand joined to hand, and heart linked to heart, have we bowed ourselves in the presence of Him who sitteth between the cherubim ; returned our grateful thanks for the life that has been spared us, for the health we have enjoyed, and for the many comforts with which we have been surrounded since last we met and exchanged our fraternal greetings.

"With a full knowledge of our own weakness, have we sought assistance, counsel and guidance in the business upon which we are about to enter.

"I am happy indeed to welcome so many, who, having performed their pilgrimage to this sacred temple, are prepared, I trust, to faithfully perform the duties which may be imposed upon them, adhering with fidelity to the landmarks of our fathers ; and while we mingle together in this fraternal manner, may the same spirit of brotherly love animate each heart, and prevail in all

our counsels. If any action be required at our hands, let it be attended with due deliberation and prudence ; if we review the past, let it be done with candor ; if we draw designs upon the trestle-board for our future guidance, let them be such as will bear the closest scrutiny and the test of the 'Overseer's square.'

"Hoping that this happy gathering may prove a blessing to one and all, and that something may be accomplished for the honor and prosperity of the craft, I extend to you a cordial and fraternal greeting."

A dispensation was granted for one new chapter, which, together with two others, was chartered at this convocation.

The committee on Correspondence for the next year was Companion John N. Lewis, of New York city.(?)

There are in this jurisdiction 35 chapters, including 1 U. D., with a membership of 4,091.

From this pamphlet we take a table showing the strength of Capitular Masonry in the United States.

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF THE GRAND CHAPTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.
 Prepared for Publication with the Proceedings of the General Grand Chapter.
 BY M. E. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, G. G. H. P.

GRAND CHAPTERS.	No. of Subordinates...	Members.	Exaltations	Admissions and Resignations.	Dimissions.....	Expulsions.....	Suspensions..... for Non-payment of Dues....	Suspensions for Non-payment of Dues....	Deaths.....	Rejections.....
Alabama.....	53	2,184	147	82	121	2	7	129	50	7
Arkansas.....	35	1,307	240	28	90	1	..	21	20	..
California.....	40	1,769	244	35	115	3	1	33	26	21
Connecticut.....	30	3,835	248	11	36	1	..	..	36	..
Delaware.....	4	187	25	1	3	..	..	..	1	..
District of Columbia.....	7	836	116	23	27	2	..	42	10	5
Florida.....	13	496	68	10	25	1	4	..	9	..
Georgia.....	44	2,061	187	30	59	1	27	..	26	..
Illinois.....	146	3,405	1,028	73	241	10	89	..	81	..
Indiana.....	74	3,548	497	54	105	9	37	..	35	..
Iowa.....	60	2,556	427	45	113	3	..	15	16	..
Kansas.....	17	610	91	21	17	..	3	..	3	10
Kentucky.....	98	3,397	379	59	134	..	..	111	44	18
Louisiana.....	26	1,577	133	23	53	..	4	24	51	..
Maine.....	35	3,069	381	336	46	..	..	8	23	30
Maryland.....	10	935	84	14	13	..	2	19	11	3
Massachusetts.....	50	6,129	664	..	77	..	5	52	60	..
Michigan.....	75	5,560	504	64	150	7	13	..	62	114
Minnesota.....	19	968	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi.....	79	2,583	167	132	132	1	2	169	50	..
Missouri.....	66	3,009	478	85	160	3	2	20	30	38
Nebraska.....	5	264	58	13	4	1	..	..	2	..
New Hampshire.....	17	1,804	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey.....	22	2,233	287	2	39	3	3	15	15	..
New York.....	179	15,733	1,927	146	289	13	7	367	170	223
North Carolina.....	14	608	13	13	7	1	..	8	8	1
Ohio.....	120	6,604	679	134	301	10	4	150	71	..
Oregon.....	5	176	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	75	6,898	884	62	238	..	236	..	..	39
Rhode Island.....	10	1,381	177	2	28	..	..	..	7	32
South Carolina.....	37	894	70	5	15	1	2	12	10	1
Tennessee.....	87	4,161	368	55	180	9	..	30	63	..
Texas.....	95	3,220	341	124	180	14	..	230	68	..
Vermont.....	24	1,562	135	3	22	..	5	..	16	..
Virginia.....	46	1,690	..	..	72	1	..	32	36	..
Wisconsin.....	40	2,466	182	38	124	2	..	49	24	28
Totals.....	1,777	104,715	11,486	1,723	3,215	96	457	1,536	1,114	570

The report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Companion Luke A. Lockwood, and in it he reviews the proceedings of twenty-eight Grand Chapters, among which we find those from Alabama courteously noticed.

In his review of *Michigan*, he very properly, commenting on the decision of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest that a companion objecting to the advancement of a brother from one degree to another, must prefer charges, or his objection be overruled, says as follows :

"All which we cannot approve, holding strictly to the ancient law, that no candidate can receive a degree without the unanimous consent of all the brethren present."

We clip from this report his account of the dissertation on the G. O. W., and thank him for the opportunity. All this was in the General Grand Chapter.

"The meeting was altogether pleasant, and in many respects profitable. The learned and most unexpected lecture by Most Excellent Companion Albert Pike, on *Divinity, Demonology and Geography*, was listened to with profound respect. From it we learned the utter unworthiness of credence of Dr. Oliver, Mackey, and other lights heretofore regarded as authority upon subjects of masonic research. The final result was, the General Grand Chapter decided unanimously what there never was any dispute about, to-wit, the correct G. O. W. Yet the lecture was aimed to destroy the received G. B. A. W. of York masonry, together with its most impressive, consistent and beautiful symbolism. The question, 'What will he do with it?' remains yet unanswered. It was not '*expunged*'—that is, the modern word—but was to be used, but for what purpose is left a mystery. We say boldly, that the precipitation of this discussion upon the General Grand Chapter without notice, involving, as it did and does, the very life of the Royal Art, was *unfair*; and the attempted ridicule was unworthy of the occasion, the subject and the memory of our worthy ancestors who transmitted it. For the information of the Royal Craft who were not present to listen to the attempted *assassination* of the Royal Arch, of the York Rite (we use the word advisedly), we would say that, upon investigation, we find that M. E. Companion Pike's statement is not sustained by any authority we can find; on the contrary, is opposed by all.

"The *devil* seemed to possess the mind of many of the craft, and they wanted to exorcise him; but companions should remember that Baal, Bael or Bel never meant the devil, except in connection with the word *Zebud*, which means *flies*. They being the greatest pests of the East, they inferred that Baal, Bael or Bel (meaning *Master* or *King*) of these pests must be the greatest foe of man. Vide any commentary on the scriptures, or marginal reading, and consult any bible dictionary or encyclopedia.

Again, we desire to call the attention of the craft to the fact that Osiris and Isis were the Egyptian deities. Osiris (the sun) and Isis (the moon). That the Egyptian word for the sun was On. That the city in Egypt, called by the Greeks Heliopolis (the city of the sun), was by the Egyptians called On—of the same meaning. The sun, as a source of light and heat, the luminary, was called On; and as a Divinity, Osiris.

"The *Wise Hebrews*, despising idolatry or sun worship, very properly claimed that the Egyptians worshiped On, the material sun, and that this was their Divinity. Reference is again made to any of the encyclopedias under heads On and Heliopolis, Osiris and Isis.

"We will also suggest the peculiar *etymology* of the word vowel—*vox, voice, breath-spirit*; that consonants are the mere *stops* on the voice and *unpronounceable* without vowels, representing the *material*, while vowels represent

the *spiritual* ; and that if from the body of man you remove his breath, he is dead, so if you remove from the body of the Royal Art its *spirit*, it is a useless mass of rubbish.

"The General Grand Chapter, out of detestation of the *devil* and the distinguished city of Egypt, under misapprehension, came very near repeating the inconsiderate action of the craftsmen who, in their foolish wisdom, not understanding how anything but an *oblong* or *square* could be of service in the erection of the temple, hastily concluded to throw over among the rubbish, as useless, that without which the temple could not be completed."

Most Excellent Companion Wm. W. Lee was elected Grand High Priest, and Companion Joseph K. Wheeler was re-elected Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE.

On the 17th of January, 1872, was held the Fourth Annual Grand Convocation of this Grand Chapter, there being present representatives from four subordinates, presided over by Most Excellent Companion A. V. Lesley, Grand High Priest.

The Most Excellent Grand High Priest says :

"Once more, Companions, we have assembled in council at the appointed hour, to examine the work of the past year ; to correct errors, if any there have been : to recognize weaknesses, that we may guard against them in future, to strengthen each other's hands in every good work ; to instruct each other ; to provide for the maintenance, growth and increased proficiency of our order. I congratulate you thus early in the new year, on this our own masonic new year, that our number is unbroken, our harmony perfect, our working efficient. We have no loss to mourn, no division of sentiment to regret, and we meet, I trust, with purposes full of zeal for the advancement of the order, the good and healthy growth of which should be our chief care and delight, as it is our duty.

"And to the younger Companions this duty, it seems to me, especially is committed. In them are to be found the requisite ardor, freshness and strength ; time and opportunity are more fully in their hands, and while those who have borne the heat and burden of the morning and the noon, may not withhold their experience and counsel, they may with propriety yield to their younger brethren the position and the honors of the working of the fraternity."

There are in this jurisdiction four chapters, with a membership of 227.

Companion D. C. Godwin makes report on Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of 25 Grand Chapters, not including, however, those from Alabama. This, we hope, however, will not again occur, nor ought it while we have such mail facilities.

The report is an excellent *resume* of the acts and doings of the Royal Craft.

Companion J. R. McFee was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion J. P. Allmond, Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA.

We have before us the proceedings of this Grand Chapter for two years, '71 and '72. The first was held on April 1st, 1871, Companion Moses E. Kellogg, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and representatives from forty chapters present.

The Grand High Priest says :

*“ Companions—*Another year with its freight of labors and cares—its garlands of joys and pleasures—its cypress wreaths of affliction and mourning—has come and gone since last we met in fraternal convocation around this consecrated altar.

“ Which heart now before us has not borne its own full burden of sorrows, and been blessed with rich gifts of heavenly joys? To repeat the mournful tale of each one's troubles would draw a sympathetic tear from the eye of every mason present, and to recount the scenes of happiness would, doubtless, excite the liveliest appreciation in every companion; but it is not my province, on this occasion, to list to the one or provoke the recital of the other, since each heart knows best its own sorrows, and can best appreciate its own blessings.

“ Institutions, like individuals, are subject to sudden variations of fortune. Now, the skies are all serene, and the bright rays of noontide splendor charm and invigorate. Anon, thunder-clouds obscure the horizon, and portentous darkness settles down upon all things, but to the mason these changes come and go like the ebbing and flowing of old ocean's restless tide.

“ How thoroughly impressed should we become of the frailty of all human efforts to perpetuate our glory by the erection of fane, temple, or tower, when we remember that the magnificent structure of King Solomon stood less than the number of years allotted to the present generation! Better meet beneath the shade of some friendly oak—in the depths of some secret ravine—or on the summit of some unprotected hill, with hearts of true masons and the means of relieving the wants of the destitute—than assemble in the lofty halls of some frescoed temple without means of charity and with hearts of stone.”

Resolutions repealing the seceding resolution, and confessing penitence for the past unfilial conduct of the Grand Chapter of Georgia towards the General Grand Chapter, were offered, but they were eventually laid over to the next annual Grand Convocation.

Companion M. E. Kellogg was again made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and J. Emmett Blackshear was re-elected Grand Secretary.

Companion Blackshear again reviewed the acts and doings of twenty-five Grand Chapters, Alabama being among them, which he reviews most courteously.

We regret that there is no report from him in the proceedings for 1872. This convocation was held on 24th April, with 40 chapters represented.

The Most Excellent Grand High Priest himself gives us a summary of proceedings in the different jurisdictions, and gives his reason for not naming a Committee on Correspondence :

"As no Committee on Foreign Correspondence was appointed at the last annual convocation, the Grand Secretary recently addressed me a note, inquiring whether or not I would have a report prepared and presented at this convocation.

"It is well known to some of you that, three years ago, the treasury of the Grand Chapter was found to be bankrupt—that, two years ago, it became necessary to issue *scrip* for one-half the mileage of the members—that, one year ago, all *new* representatives were honored with an issue of the same currency—that some of these bondholders are still unable to very clearly see the beauty or utility of this cabalistic promise of the Grand Chapter '*to pay when in funds*'—that soon after the last annual convocation the Grand Secretary informed me that there was not sufficient means in the treasury to pay for printing your last Proceedings, and, if printed, he must resort to credit. These facts, taken in connection with a *unanimous* resolution of this Grand Body in 1861, abolishing the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, induced me to reply in the negative. If you disapprove my action, you can order a committee to be raised with instructions to prepare a report in time to appear with your Proceedings."

Which gives a gloomy picture of the finances of our sister. With a continuation of this care, however, she will soon emerge from her trouble, and the bondholders may soon be able "clearly to see" the beauty of their scrip.

We copy his reply to Companion Corson's comments on his previous address:

"If the Companion supposed that I meant that becoming a member of a masonic body would, *per se*, without practicing its divine principles, entitle an initiate to claim the right to the Signet of Truth, then he has grossly misapprehended the general tenor of my addresses of 1870 and 1871. In the one of 1870 I attempted to show that in the wide-spread demoralization of society, masonry, being founded on the immutable principles of eternal Truth, had been able to withstand all the rude shocks of revolution that have shattered kingdoms, empires and republics—to peacefully minister at the altars of divine Truth, Science and Art, numbering amongst its votaries some of the purest, most learned and pious of all ages—the consecrated instrument of God to preserve intact the Holy Book of the Law, at a crisis when all human institutions were unworthy of being entrusted with the sacred treasure—to withstand all the fierce upheavals of human passions, standing to-day a monument of inspired wisdom. In my last address I sought to supplement the former by illustrating the *necessity* of every mason living up to the high and holy standard of being *without spot or blemish* ere he could reasonably claim to be invested with the Signet of Truth. If such an offering be unacceptable unto Deity, then I have read in vain. It was the death of such a mason, and only such, that I was holding up to view when I used the language quoted and condemned in such strong terms. I had supposed that the fact of a man having received all the degrees of masonry does not, *per se*, make him a mason, to be too bold a truth to require repetition. Does the Doctor claim that the church, *per se*, can save a single soul? If so, it must follow as a logical se-

quence that it should save all who become members. And yet we read that on a certain time 'many shall cry, Lord! Lord! in thy name have we done many mighty works.' The response is too familiar to require repetition. Mere professions, like *metallic* Signets of Truth, will fail to secure admission on that day—naught but Truth will pass current. This, and this only, is what was meant when I claimed for freemasonry 'the resplendent light of divine inspiration with which God has invested it.'"

At this convocation we find the following resolutions adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the communication of the General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States to this Grand Chapter, inviting a return to that body, has been received and read with much pleasure by this Grand Chapter.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Chapter deems it inexpedient, at present, to comply with the request of the General Grand High Priest, and that the subject be postponed for future consideration."

Georgia has 61 chapters on the roll, but so many made no returns that it is impossible to approximate to the number of membership.

Companion George W. Adams was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, the Secretary remaining the same.

INDIANA.

This Grand Chapter was held on 18th October, 1871, there being present representatives of sixty-two subordinate chartered chapters, with those of five U. D., presided over by Most Excellent Rees J. Chesnutwood, Grand High Priest. From his address we extract as follows :

"I trust we each feel truly grateful to the great I AM for his unbounded goodness and mercy, vouchsafed to us in conducting us thus far safely over the rough paths of life, and permitting us weary sojourners thus to meet once more in annual communication around our mystic altar. May our fraternal greetings be truly sincere, and may we here, whilst surveying the past, learn how to select our designs for the future, that all we do may be in accordance with the Divine command, and pass the scrutiny of the Grand Overseer's square.

* * * * *

"I have read with pleasure and satisfaction the proceedings of the following Grand Chapters :

"Alabama, at Montgomery, December 6, 1870. They elected Henry Clay Armstrong, Grand High Priest, and Daniel Sayre, Grand Secretary."

And a long list of others. Then—

"This being all the Grand Chapters with which we are in correspondence, I believe, except New Hampshire, Vermont and Texas, which, for some cause, have failed to forward their proceedings. Many of the above Grand Chapters speak in flattering terms of this Grand Body, but it is not expected, in the time allotted me, that I review their acts. This would occupy more time and

space than I have at present, even had I the ability to do the subject justice. They all with one accord agree that Capitular Masonry in their several jurisdictions is on the increase, as it must, and will be, wherever true light and information is dispensed.

"Companions, we are living in a time when it may be well to sound a note of alarm. The calm which we are now experiencing may be but the precursor to the storm, for it is a well known fact that there are at present in our land men, occupying positions of social and moral importance, who are trying to sap the foundations of our great moral edifice. From this, I apprehend, we have but little to fear. Our only cause for alarm is within ourselves. A growing desire is manifest in our chapters to increase their number, without (I fear, in some instances,) a proper regard to the quality of the material used. Permit me, then, to urge upon all subordinates the importance of guarding well the portals of the sanctuary, and suffer none to enter but the worthy. Our strength does not consist in the quantity, but the quality of the material."

Our companions of Indiana came up nobly to the relief of our distressed and destitute brethren in Chicago, Manistee and Poshtigo, and while the whole world rung with the notes of sympathy for those of Chicago, they were not unmindful of the destitution of those other localities.

Number of chapters on roll 85; number of members reported to this convocation 3,757.

Most Excellent Companion Chesnutwood was again elected Grand High Priest, and Companion John M. Bramwell, Right Excellent Grand Secretary,

IOWA.

The Grand Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter was held on the 15th of October, 1871, Right Excellent D. Baugh, Deputy Grand High Priest, presiding, with representatives from 44 chartered chapters and five U. D.

The Most Excellent Grand High Priest, Z. C. Luse, was deterred from attendance in consequence of wounds of a painful and serious nature, inflicted by a "bull of a breed noted for gentleness and good temper," but sent his address, which was read by the Right Excellent Grand Secretary, and we copy:

Companions—In the kind providence of God we are again brought to another mile-post in our masonic pilgrimage. To few of us has the past year been one of unalloyed pleasure: to many its pathway has been indeed checkered with good and ill—to some the dark spots have seemed at times to cover almost the whole, while occasionally the sunlight breaking through the clouds has brightened them until even the saddest have seemed almost to smile. To me, they have come as to others, some bright and some dark, and now from the stillness of my room where for almost four months I have been confined, and where I am now lying with a broken limb, I send you these few words of greeting, praying your indulgence for my absence and the imperfection which must mark this communication. That I have escaped with my life is to me a

source of profound satisfaction and thankfulness to Heaven, though my regret is deep that I cannot be with you."

The Grand Secretary, in his report, is pretty severe on chapters not obeying the edicts of the Grand Chapter, and from this report we learn that his "barn-loft" had heretofore been the Grand Secretary's office.

At this convocation was adopted the following :

"WHEREAS, It is of importance to Royal Arch Masonry that its rites and ceremonies should be uniform the world over, and that Royal Arch Masons should be in accord wherever dispersed ; and, whereas, the dissemination of the degrees of our system is greatly to be desired ; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the establishment of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, of which that distinguished masonic scholar, Companion William James Hughan, of Truro, England, is Provincial Grand Secretary, and extend to it our cordial recognition, praying for it great success until such time as the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England shall recognize and disseminate the degrees in practice among us.

"*Resolved*, That the action had at the Grand Annual Convocation of 1863, requiring English mark master masons to be 'healed,' be rescinded, they being hereby declared to be recognized as regular mark master masons, and receivable into chapters in this jurisdiction, when open in the degree of mark master, on the same footing as those of our own obedience.

"*Resolved*, That the interchange of Representatives with the Grand Mark Lodge of England is hereby authorized and invited."

It was also resolved, as a general regulation, that—

"No companion shall be elected to the office of Grand High Priest, or Grand Treasurer, for more than one successive term."

Which means, we suppose that he shall not be eligible to more than two terms, or one term succeeding another, or one term successive to another.

Among other votes of thanks, we find one to "the proprietors of the Pacific House for reducing the *per diem*," &c. We wonder when so good an example will be followed by the proprietors of houses in Montgomery?

Sixty-five chapters are borne on the roll, having a membership of 2,772.

Companion E. A. Guilbert was made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion W. B. Langridge, Grand Secretary.

Companion U. D. Taylor again made the report on Correspondence, in his usual forcible and fluent style, giving Alabama among those reviewed.

After quoting the words of our Grand High Priest reminding the High Priests of chapters of the edict of the Grand Chapter in reference to the examination of candidates before advancement, he says :

"What is the use of holding schools of instruction, of the Grand High Priest's annual visit to almost every subordinate chapter to disseminate the work, while we still go on grinding out Royal Arch Masons who, when shoved out upon the masonic world as such, do not know the first rudiments of our art—in fact, know only, as one recently told me he, "had been shoved through the Royal Arch?"

"Man is prone to laziness—especially intellectual laziness—more especially

the masonic man—(N. B. This is not to be put down as one of the seven wise sayings of Boston, nevertheless, our experience has proved it true,)—and only by *compelling* said man to learn the lectures, will said lectures be learned; and until this course is pursued in Iowa, few and far between will bright, well educated Royal Arch masons be. No mason ever became a mason in deed and in truth, unless he began at the beginning—which is the ritual.

“(2d N. B. The above comes much nearer than N. B. No. 1.)”

And right well did he enjoy the *vigilance* of our committee on Chartered Chapters. Hear him:

“One thing we see in the report from the committee on Chartered Chapters, which we cannot resist noticing—it speaks so very well for Alabama. The committee find fault with one of the chapter returns because—oh, Hawk-eyes, especially ye who have served on such committees, guess what?—because “the seal was wrong side up”! Happy, happy, thrice happy Alabama.”

As another phase in the history of the General Grand Chapter, and for the more complete information of our companions, we copy the following from the pen of Companion Langridge:

“We believe that the true history of the organization of the General Grand Chapter has never yet been written, nor the principles which influenced it fully considered. Let us glance at it for a moment—want of time will prevent more than a mere glance.

“Previous to 1798, the Royal Arch degree in the United States was a very different matter from what it is now. Up to that time it had been the completion of the Master's degree—that is to say, Dermott invented (or found and appropriated, which practically amounted to the same thing,) a certain ceremony, doubtless very brief and imperfect at first, which he considered necessary to the completion of the teachings of that degree, (itself a comparatively new invention, and imperfectly developed,) and which was, in all probability, totally unknown to English masons previous to his exhibition of it. The innovation “took,” and, in process of time, came to be comparatively quite widely worked—worked, however, as a kind of “side degree,” an honorarium allowable only to Past Masters. Its success soon led its “promoters” to desire for it a more extended scope and greater strength than it could have while confined to the few who had actually passed the chair, especially among brethren so slow as were the English masons of one hundred and fifty years ago to change the chairman of their “club;” so a kind of sub-side-degree was gotten up to avoid the original pretended landmark, and also save the consistency of Grand Hierophant Dermott; those taking the so-called Past Master's degree, however, being called on to pay a fee for the privilege of the short cut.

“In due time this system came to America. Webb, Fowle, Gleason & Co., were, just then, or shortly afterward, flourishing in New England, and, like true Yankees, as soon as they laid eyes on a new invention, (new to them, however old elsewhere,) they went to work to “improve” it. While one of them added a “tail-piece” to the lecture of the third degree, another got

hold (probably *via* New Orleans and Baltimore, through the medium of the same Scottish Rite masons who introduced the Council degrees,) of that form of the Mark and Royal Arch degrees in use among the French masons of the West Indies and Louisiana, and probably another made a Most Excellent Master's degree out of whole cloth, while still another member of the firm manufactured another brand new "Order of High Priesthood," and these they jointly arranged into a system topped out with an improved Templar Order to follow after the degrees.

"They had the shrewdness to see that this system would hardly win a foothold unless some special means were made use of to propagate it, nor did they, more than others, foresee the rapid advance of our national, material, and masonic growth; so they proposed a revolution, namely, to make all chapters in New England independent of lodges, and to join them into a copartnership for propagating the system.

"In 1806 this had worked so well that the "promoters" of the enterprise were sufficiently encouraged to extend their revolution over the whole United States, and to claim as their own the right of eminent domain in all vacant territory. In this they struck a chord of popular feeling, as is shown by the fact that this right has been, by silence, at least, on the part of all masons, even those in Pennsylvania and Virginia, allowed, and now, after almost seventy years of undisputed yielding, with all the Grand Chapters but two "illegitimately begotten," according to Companion Hyneman, but begotten by a party who went into the "patriarchal" (or *matriarchal*—the General Grand Chapter being epicene, the sex question is a little mixed,) relation, for the express purpose of raising the stalwart family now existing in some thirty or forty States of the Union, we submit that it is now a little late in the day to begin to find fault and ask for marriage certificates.

"We are willing to admit, that although Pennsylvania may be lawfully wedded, and, like Sarah, proud, and rather than spoil the comparison, a little spiteful and a good deal jealous, while the General Grand Chapter, like Hagar, can only claim the honors of maternity with scarce the blessing of a hedge-priest on her union, yet, taking success as the criterion of the blessing of heaven on her honest endeavor to propagate the species, we can but think that she compares well with even pure, proud, virtuous, but childless Pennsylvania.

"In other words, and plain English without comparison, time and general consent have healed the illegitimacy. But even if they had not, still obligations taken to the General Grand Chapter being a matter of individual conscience, and masons being lovers of "truth in the inward parts," Bro. Hyneman's argument of illegitimacy avails nothing. If it did, it would avail too much, being a two-edged sword which could be used by every disaffected mason, as it has always been by anti-masons, to justify the loosening of all obligation and the breaking of every solemn vow.

"But a great deal of stress is laid on the "illegal formation of the General Grand Chapter" in 1798 and 1806, for the action at these two meetings was part of the formative stage of the central body. We cannot see wherein there was anything so unlawful, or even very irregular. The delegates of the

various chapters in New England met, and did for their section what was attempted in Pennsylvania, but only from State pride and jealousy of foreign interference prevented, namely, formed a Grand Chapter. Whether there had been any agreement not to do any such thing, or any obligation assumed to support the various Grand Lodges as the only ruling head in masonry, can not, of course, be known, but taking what we know of such matters by written evidences which have come down to us, we do not think any such vows were assumed. If not, where was the wrong done in forming a new Grand Body outside of the Grand Lodge to take charge of degrees above the third, especially by those members of Grand Lodges in possession of those degrees over which no member of Grand Lodge, not in possession of chapter degrees, could have any control? To denounce that is akin to that other folly of denouncing the taking of side degrees, a thing which every man has the right to do, and which no more impairs masonic obligation than putting in a breast-pin destroys the texture of a man's shirt.

"These representatives of certain New England chapters, then, formed a Grand Chapter, and the other chapters in New England, which were not represented at the formation, went in afterwards. A few years later, and the body claimed to be formed for the whole United States. Gradually, the one or two chapters existing in the States, or the Grand Chapters in them, excepting Pennsylvania and Virginia, joined the organization. Royal Arch masons forming the first chapters in States took their organization, by a kind of common consent, from this general body, and obtained its permission to form State Grand Bodies; not from any necessity, but because there is in all men a kind of hero-worship, which makes a strong central body, or one even claiming to be such, a good thing to be connected with, and because, in times before reports on foreign correspondence came into vogue, the uncertain claims of the General Grand Chapter loomed up through the mists of ignorance much larger than they do now. So the same power that should establish all governments—the consent of the governed—legitimized any irregularity that might have attached to the origin of the central body, if any did.

"But, as Companion Hyneman says, we shall rejoice to see the General Grand Chapter pass quietly out of existence by its own act, and we do not know but that a *sine die* adjournment would be as good a way of accomplishing it as any. We wish for this because it is a useless and expensive, and may become, a dangerous body, because it is inefficient for good, and its history is only remarkable for attempted aggressions on the rights of subordinates; because its day of usefulness is past; and, in a word, it is out of date—superannuated. For this reason, and because masonic obligation is a reality, and therefore no power but itself can loosen the bonds holding the large majority of Royal Arch masons to its obedience, we desire to see all who are of its family fully represented at its meetings until the almost universally expressed desire for its disbandment shall take the form of definite affirmative action to that end."

"Now what yer got to say, eh?"

"We have given so much space to this matter we cannot copy any of the good things in this report, as we would like to do.

"G. W. Merrill was elected Grand High Priest; Grand Secretary re-elected.
"Number of chapters 19; members 968."

As we have no proceedings from New Jersey on our table, we will copy from Companion Taylor's report a beautiful poem by Companion Corson.

"Were we not Taylor, we would try to be Corson, rather than one of his detractors. N. B.—The writer of the above never saw Companion Corson, nor has Companion C. ever said or written one word, good or bad, of us, to our knowledge; but we love truth, and justice, and downright, outspoken honesty, and who ever saw a glum man honest from principle? Or who ever saw a jolly, rotund corpus leading a mob? No, no; go look on the rostrum of any anti-masonic convention, one look at the cadaverous specimens of humanity—he's and she's—is enough to make any good man bilious for a month. This class of people have been called, in Arabian metaphor, the scourge of the *dessert*; always waiting, knife in hand, ready at any moment to assault the best after-dinner joke or pun; in the words of Milton,

"—— they instead of fruit,
Chewed bitter ashes, which the offended taste,
With spatt'ring noise rejected."

But why waste our time railing at them in defense? He who is impervious to the point of a good pun, is past the point of punishment. Out upon these wit-whippers, these pun pun-ies, who would rejoice to see the whole pun-kin "baked in a pie," that they might cut them up; such men, like the consequences of small-pox, are *to be pilled*, for what they call a nuisance is in truth a *new sense* to our language.

"So much has been said of Companion Corson's 'doggerel,' we must give room for the following beautiful poem with which he closes his report:

"The way is dark my Father! Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly o'er my head, and loud
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered. Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child!

"The day goes fast, my Father! and the night
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight
Sees ghostly visions. Fears, a spectral band,
Encompass me. O Father! take my hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child!

"The way is long, my Father! and my soul
Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal;
While yet I journey through this weary land,

Keep me from wandering. Father, take my hand
Quickly, and straight
Lead to heaven's gate
Thy child!

"The path is rough, my Father! Many a thorn
Has pierced me; and my weary feet, all torn
And bleeding, mark the way. Yet thy command
Bids me press forward. Father, take my hand,
Then, safe and blest,
Lead up to rest
Thy child!

"The throng is great, my Father! Many a doubt
And fear and danger compass me about;
And foes oppress me sore. I cannot stand
Or go alone. O Father! take my hand,
And through the throng
Lead safe along
Thy child!

"The cross is heavy, Father! I have borne
It long, and still do bear it. Let my worn
And fainting spirit rise to that blest land
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand,
And, reaching down,
Lead to the crown
Thy child!

"If I do my duty, Father! if I strive
To live like Thee; may I not drive
All doubts and fears away? May I
Not hope to join Thee, when I lie
Me down to rest,
Upon thy breast
Thy child!

"But if we manfully do our duty—if we live in accordance with our professions—if we place our firm reliance upon the Lord of the tribe of Judah, all doubts will vanish, all fears will be dissipated, and our souls will be cheered, our hearts gladdened, and our spirits invigorated by the gracious answer to our earnest prayer:

"The way is dark, my child! but leads to light.
I would not always have thee walk by sight.
My dealings now thou canst not understand.
I meant it so; but I will take thy hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
My child!"

ILLINOIS.

The Twenty-second Annual Convocation was held on 6th October, 1871, Most Excellent Companion Augustus A. Murray, Grand High Priest, in the east, with representatives from 125 subordinates.

The Grand High Priest, in his address, says :

"We stand before the world in an important aspect. Intelligent, well-meaning men recognize in us and our noble fraternity no second-rate moral power, and while croakers and fogies are content to live within the limits of their own sordid and selfish aims and deeds, and to condemn whatever might help mankind to rise to better and nobler views of human life and destiny, the benedictions of the truly wise and good rest on our noble and glorious work.

"And why should they not? Our banner floats on every breeze, bearing on its ample folds an influence sufficient to convince the wondering world that our motive is progress, growth, improvement, and that the welfare of an undivided and indivisible humanity is our noble inspiration.

"Under Him who presides in the Grand East, we feel encouraged to go on to even grander achievements than those recorded in the past history of our order.

"With the most fertile soil in the world, the broadest prairies, the grandest commercial interests, the best schools, and the indomitable spirit of American people, who are always rushing to the accomplishment of impossibilities, and solving problems before which the old world stands in dumb amazement, who can conceive of the glorious future that awaits us?"

A number of companions petitioned for a dispensation, stating that they had applied for the necessary recommendation from neighboring chapters, which was granted, and immediately reconsidered and postponed. The M. E., after inquiry, becoming satisfied that a dispensation ought not to be issued, declined it, and ordered the high priest of the chapter having the recommendation under consideration to stop all further action, and to "expunge from the records so much as related to the petition for recommendation," etc.

That he was right in not granting a dispensation, for that is confided to his discretion, but to order any portion of the records of a chapter to be destroyed is beyond his prerogative. Maybe we don't know what is expunging, and we don't believe we do.

Within this jurisdiction are 145 chapters, with a membership of 8,840. There are also 6 U. D., with 160 members, making, in all, 9,000 Royal Arch masons.

Companion J. H. Miles makes report on Correspondence, making very judicious selections from the proceedings of no less than 38 Grand Chapters, including ours.

From his closing we copy :

"And now, Companions, our task is ended. Imperfect as it seems to us, we leave it with you, trusting it will receive from you that charity its merits or demerits may demand.

"In culling from the pages of the many and voluminous proceedings before us, we have endeavored to select that which would best interest the Royal Craft and advance the interests of Capitular Masonry in our jurisdiction, and if we have at all succeeded it is well, and our reward is ample."

To this same Companion as Grand Secretary our thanks are due for the beautiful style of the pamphlet.

Companion James A. Hawley was made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion James H. Miles, Grand Secretary.

KANSAS.

The Seventh Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter was held on 17th October, 1871, the Most Excellent Deputy Grand High Priest, E. D. Hillyer, presiding, at which there were present representatives from 14 chapters. The Most Excellent Grand High Priest was absent, but his address was read by the Deputy Grand High Priest. In this we find he says:

"To our own grand jurisdiction the past year brought nothing of special interest; ordinary prosperity has followed our masonic labors, and we have been exempt from those three great scourges of the human family—war, pestilence and famine. Although we have not had the visible presence of the GREAT I AM with us, as He manifested himself to the Israelites when the Shekinah rested above the mercy-seat, yet we have no more doubt that He has been with us, watched over and protected us; although we have not heard His voice as did the priests in the ancient temple within the most holy place, when the Bathkol, from between the Cherubim, announced the Divine pleasure, yet we have heard that unfailing mentor which speaks so plainly to our consciences, and informs us of His will, and thereby have we been directed to perform the obligations enjoined on us to keep inviolably the mysteries unfolded to us, and invariably to practice all those duties demanded of us."

He ruled that a brother having taken the M. M., P. M. and M. E. M. degrees in one jurisdiction, and having moved into and resided in another for a period of twelve months, then petitioning for the R. A. degree, presenting at the same time the consent of the chapter where he had been initiated, and being elected to receive, and receiving the R. A. degree, is a member of the chapter first acting on him. But the Committee on Jurisprudence differ with him, and declare that "upon being duly exalted and complying with the by-laws, gains membership in the chapter," which was declared to be and made "a standing regulation of this Grand Chapter." We think this is the opinion entertained here.

Our Royal Craft seems to be in a prosperous condition in this jurisdiction, and exercising their powers for the encouragement of the right. This Grand Chapter suspended Companion F. A. Bettes, high priest of one of the subordinates, from membership in his chapter.

There are within this jurisdiction twenty-seven chapters, with a membership of 650.

Companion E. D. Hillyer was made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion E. T. Carr re-elected Grand Secretary.

Companion E. T. Carr makes the report on Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings from thirty-six Grand Chapters, among which we find ours.

We like what he says below, and therefore copy it, and also because it is the expression of our own sentiments. Referring to the recommendation of the Grand High Priest of Maine that the Grand Council be allowed to retain their clothing during their term, that when making official visits they might be properly clothed, provided they gave bond for their safe return, he says :

"He suggests that it might be well to make some provision which would enable the members of the Grand Council to retain possession of the insignia of their office in order that they might appear appropriately clothed in their official visits to subordinate chapters, and to that end proposes that they give a *bond* in a sufficient sum for the safe restoration of the clothing at the expiration of their term of office. Good joke on the Grand Council. Will our Companion give us the probable value of such a bond, or cite us to a case where a brother or companion, having become surety in such cases, was held personally liable by the failing of the party to comply with his bond? If we had no confidence in the party, we should not place him where a bond would be necessary. If we do, and he fails to comply with his contract, are we to ask a companion to make good our loss by the companion's failure? This may do in the commercial transactions of the world, but it is not masonry."

The report is exceedingly interesting throughout, but we have not time for further extracts.

KENTUCKY.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter was held on 16th October, 1871, Most Excellent Grand High Priest Henry Bostwick, presiding. Representatives from 74 chartered chapters and 5 U. D. were present, but on the following day those from 7 others were admitted.

The Most Excellent Grand High Priest, in his address, says :

"On the subject of Uniformity of 'Work,' I would say, that while I am fully satisfied that the chapters are endeavoring to do 'good work' and true, I find great want of uniformity, and the difficulty seems to be, that no one knows which is the correct work (this Grand Chapter never having adopted any system of work) ; and my firm conviction is, that it will be impossible to have anything like uniformity in the work of our chapters until this Grand Chapter adopts a system of work, and then employs one or more lecturers to visit the Chapters and exemplify the same."

At this convocation it was

"*Resolved*, That a select committee of three be appointed, to report at the next annual convocation of this Grand Chapter, the best mode of having a uniformity of work in the chapters under this jurisdiction ; and to report a system of work."

Companion J. P. Rascoe was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion Philip Swigert re-elected to his forty-eighth term as Grand Secretary.

There are 110 chartered chapters, with 8 U. D., having reported 3,469 members.

The Correspondence report was made by Companion Henderson, Grand Chaplain, reviewing the proceedings of 31 Grand Chapters in a very discriminating and courteous manner, including those from Alabama.

From it we take the following :

"We have noticed that nearly every professional lecturer upon masonry introduces into the work some legendary, dramatic, or rhetorical conceit of his own. The temptation is to appear to know something that the craft in general do not know—to make a sensation by the introduction of something considered very beautiful or startling. We, therefore, have been opposed to the system of Grand Lectureship, believing, as we do, that it is the fruitful cause of interpolations, and that it introduces more errors, in the shape of modernisms, into the work than it eradicates."

He discourses well on the preservation of the language of the ritual, and believes that in conveying the essence we should do it by the letter of masonry. But we will let him speak for himself :

"As every masonic idea has its own proper sign that expresses it better than any other can, we should seek to preserve uniformity of language as well as spirit. We are to teach masonry as we received it, and not as we have forgotten and substituted some words of our own. An interpolated word here and there, by one and another lecturer, would, in the course of time, entirely destroy the original text of masonic instruction.

"In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, we once heard Dr. Breckinridge oppose a revised edition of the Scriptures, issued by the American Bible Society, in which had been eliminated some obsolete words, on the ground that the Bible is the anchorage ground of the English language, which ought to be preserved, as far as possible, from eclecticism, in its native Anglo-Saxon simplicity.

"This view, with others, prevailed, and the Bible Society had to abandon its action and cease publishing this edition, or lose the patronage of the Presbyterian Church.

"Masonry is one of the agencies to preserve the purity of the English tongue, and the moment we begin to admit words of modern coinage, or of philological construction from foreign tongues, that moment we weigh anchor and set sail on uncertain seas, where a malstrom may wait to engulf us.

"The normal language of masonry is simple, and pure men of correct tastes will admire the sublime simplicity of our ritual much more than when clothed in the meretricious rhetoric of every lecturer who thinks he can beautify it by his own expurgations and substitutions. No license to change should be allowed any one, or we will be at last confounded in a Babel of tongues. We heard of an artist who once took a pure white lily and sought to improve it by penciling on its petals the parti-colored fancies he had mixed

on his pallet. He committed floral sacrilege, and violated the first principles of art, which is strict conformity to nature. Paint is good in its place, but not to *improve* flowers. 'Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.' Moral truths are grandest when clothed in severe attire. The adornments of art cannot add to the charms of truth. Let us continue masonry in that uncorrupted form in which our fathers taught it—free from the garish decorations of the modern drama, and the high-sounding periods of bombastic oratory and poetry. We want no Johnsonianism in masonry, and naught of the spectacular style."

One more extract, and we have finished. Some years since we recommended to our Grand Chapter to adopt the plan then proposed in Wisconsin of requiring the report on Correspondence to be printed and distributed among the members of the Grand Chapter, and have repeated the recommendation, but to no purpose. Some of the Grand Chapters have followed Wisconsin, and our Companion gives strong reasons why this should be so; hear him:

"It is quite the custom in Grand Chapters to receive the report on Foreign Correspondence by its title, and to dispense with its reading. We have in a previous report expressed our dissent from this practice. We hardly would treat a friend's letter with such incivility, and our Foreign Correspondents certainly ought not to be dismissed so unceremoniously. The object of this report is to inform us of the views obtaining, and the decisions upon, questions of jurisprudence rendered, that we may learn wisdom and profit thereby. If read in Grand Chapter, it would be fruitful of suggestions, and certainly would be as much a matter of interest as other reports."

LOUISIANA.

This Grand Chapter was opened in ample form, in Annual Convocation, on the 13th day of February 1872, by Most Excellent Michel Elot Girard, Grand High Priest. There appear to have been nine chapters present, who resolved that others in certain circumstances be allowed representation, which raised the number of chartered chapters represented to sixteen, with three U. D., when the Most Excellent Grand High Priest proceeded to deliver his address, from which we make copious extracts. We are induced to do this because the same subject has at times given us trouble, doubting, as we do, which course would be the proper one to pursue whenever the question should arise. Yet we are inclined to agree with the M. E. in his opinion.

"I have been called upon to decide but few questions, among them one arising from the interpretation of a portion of section 4, Article V, of the Constitution: Whether the recommendation required by that section to authorize a chapter to receive the application for capitular degrees from an applicant who had been rejected by another chapter, should be granted upon a unanimous vote, or simply a majority vote of the chapter; and, secondly, in what time after a refusal to grant the recommendation, the applicant could renew his application for it; whether the six months prohibitory clause had any application to this case.

"These questions arose evidently from the want of explicitness in that section, leaving these points open to a difference of opinion and inviting discussion. It affords us a practical illustration of the necessity of so framing our constitutional rules as to leave nothing to intendment.

"I held that the recommendation should only issue upon the unanimous consent of the chapter, and that the application for the recommendation could be renewed at any time and before the expiration of six months."

"In some jurisdictions unanimity is required, and in others a majority is declared sufficient. As a general rule, it may be said that when a unanimity is not expressly required, it is understood that the majority should rule. But I conceived that on this particular subject such a construction might lead to evil consequences. Bearing in mind the stringency of the landmark requiring unanimity to gain admission into a chapter, and, as a consequence, into the order, and impressed with the importance of maintaining that law in all its force and effect, I was induced to hold that the recommendation should be granted only upon the same vote that is required in cases of application for degrees or affiliation. Were it otherwise, the law of one negative ballot might be avoided and a bare majority substituted in its place by the rejected candidate applying to another chapter, where he would not be so well known, perhaps, and not likely to meet with any opposition, and upon a recommendation issued from the rejecting chapter, notwithstanding the opposition of a number of the members thereof, he would be accepted in that other chapter, where he would receive the degrees and become a member of the order. The law of the ballot might thus be virtually, and, perhaps, purposely set aside, and material declared unworthy by one chapter be accepted and worked up by another, through, perhaps, a reprehensible evasion of a salutary law.

"Besides, what is the import of a recommendation? Doubtless, that the applicant is worthy, and as such entitled to favorable consideration. If it be so, how could a chapter issue such recommendation when the applicant stands upon their record legally declared unworthy, and whilst some of the members consider him as such.

"A single objection is sufficient to arrest a candidate even after a favorable ballot, and another ballot may be ordered, for it is the spirit and intention of our law that unworthy material be kept out, and it could not have been the intention of the framers of our constitution, or of the Grand Chapter in adopting that constitution, to afford refused material opportunities of being taken in somewhere.

For these reasons, as the constitution was not explicit in this particular, and having no doubt that the order could not be injured by such a construction on my part, that would impede, rather than facilitate, the reception of material declared unworthy, I did not hesitate to say that the safest course would be to require for a recommendation the same unanimity as in cases of application for degrees or affiliation.

"If you think that it ought to be otherwise, then it should be clearly expressed in the law.

"The refusal to recommend should not be considered a rejection, however much it may partake of that character; for one can only be said to have been

rejected when he has applied for degrees and been denied his request. Although a chapter should refuse to recommend a rejected applicant to the favorable consideration of another chapter, still he may re-apply at once to the same chapter for the degrees, if the six months delay has elapsed since his rejection, and he can certainly apply again and at any time for the recommendation."

We again give his views on a subject which agitated our Grand Lodge, and recommends a course almost identical with its action, but which was found impracticable, and subsequently abandoned. We, however, copy as follows:

"Your Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws will present their report, which should be carefully considered. There is a portion of our constitutional rules which, in my opinion, should be prepared with care, and I would call your attention to it specially: First, the subject of dismissal, and the non-affiliation consequent therefrom. It certainly is the spirit of our laws that there should be no drones in our midst, and still I fear the different bodies are too willing to allow companions to discontinue their membership. Often the applicant for a dimit does not intend to affiliate with any other chapter, and he only applies for a dimit to withdraw, as he thinks, perhaps, not dishonorably, from the order. That is eminently wrong. It is not in accordance with the spirit of the ancient charge. 'Every brother ought to belong to one lodge and be subject to its by-laws and general regulations,' (and I think every companion ought to belong to one chapter, and be subject to its by-laws and general regulations.) Sometimes, too, after having been dimitted, his application for affiliation is refused, and thus he may be unwittingly made to remain a non-affiliate.

"Whilst we have legislated against non-affiliation and endeavored to recall in to membership those who were out, we should have directed our efforts to retain those who are members by not allowing any companion to lose his membership in his chapter until he has been accepted a member in another. By enacting a by-law that a dimit will not have the effect of dissolving membership until the dimitted companion has been accepted a member by some other chapter, or that one dimitted, who has not applied for membership in some regular chapter for twelve months, should be considered as suspended, and reported as such, non-affiliation would be stopped at once, and it is only by arresting the evil that we may hope to ever see the last of craftsmen lounging about without asking or receiving wages. It were much better for the craft that those who have failed to appreciate the sublimity of the teachings of our order, and have become desirous of being relieved of the noble duties of a mason, should be also deprived of the rights of one. They should be cut off as dead branches and stand as suspended, and thus deprived of all rights, even masonic communication. Without some penalty affixed to continued non-affiliation, it must increase and become a sore evil, not to be easily cured.

"If these views are correct, the practice of striking from the roll for non-payment of dues must be wrong in principle. It may and does afford the chapter some relief, as it has no contribution to make to the Grand Chapter or the delinquent member; but it also has the bad effect of increasing the

number of loungers, without any adequate good result. The member stricken from the roll remains in good standing, since he is not suspended, he may not even have been reprimanded, and is, therefore, still entitled to all the rights of a Royal Arch mason, without having to bear any of the burdens. There is another subject which deserves some attention. A Royal Arch mason, who is suspended or expelled by the lodge of which he is a member, is thereby considered as suspended or expelled from the chapter, and there should be some mode provided for notifying the several chapters of that suspension or expulsion by the lodge. Some official notice of it should be given to the chapter by a certificate issued by the secretary of the lodge, and the information could then be transmitted by the secretary of the chapter to the Grand Secretary, who would report it in his monthly reports to the constituent chapters, and thus the Royal Arch Craft generally would be advised of it."

The officers of the Grand Chapter were all re-elected.

Thirty-seven chapters in the jurisdiction, having membership of 1,576.

The report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Companion Horner, and in his usual racy style he reviews the proceedings of 34 Grand Chapters. We are surprised that among these we do not find ours. This astonishes us, as we are so near, and communication is so ready and easy.

In his review of *Florida* we think he strikes right boldly and properly at one of the fancies of Companion Caruth, as follows :

"The views expressed in the report are generally sound, but we must dissent from the proposition that masonic or any other kind of temperance means total abstinence; the terms are by no means synonymous, and none of the masonic sages of either ancient or modern times, from Solomon down, ever taught such a lesson, and to preach such a doctrine is casting a slur upon more than a majority of our best and ablest brethren; neither can we find any precedent for the position assumed that the business of selling spirituous liquors is unmasonic and inhuman. Masonry has her mission, and that mission does not include the prosecution of a fanatical crusade in the cause of total abstinence, and an attempt to draw masonry from her own path of usefulness must necessarily always have a detrimental result. Let our Florida companions prescribe, each for himself, his course of conduct, and walk uprightly in his proper station before God and man, and bear ever in mind that great commandment, "mind thy own business," and they will find that the fraternity is not injured by refraining from dictating to its votaries what and how much they shall eat, drink, and sell. "Our duty to ourselves" requires that "no man or body of men" shall interfere with our private matters, so that they offend no one, and we have no notion of having the "Blue Laws" revived in our Masonic Temple. Nor can we be frightened from our position by the Companion calling this "an apology for the rum-seller," as he stigmatizes some of the dissenting opinions of other reporters, but it is a protest against the prostitution of masonry to purposes foreign to its objects; against the uncharitable, erroneous and false interpretation of one of our great masonic virtues; and against the would-be fanatical, uncalled for, and almost impertinent interference with the private affairs of individuals, which is reprobated by all our teachings."

We would like to clip more, but fear to flatter our friend at the expense of your patience.

MAINE.

The Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter was held on May 7th, 1872, Most Excellent Stephen J. Young, Grand High Priest, presiding, and representatives from *every* chapter within the jurisdiction—35. What an admirable example!

The address of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest is strictly confined to business, and from it we make the following extract:

"I have made but one decision which is new to masonic law in this jurisdiction, and I herewith submit it for the consideration of the Grand Chapter.

"An officer is legally elected and presents himself for installation, when a companion objects to his installation on account of his bad moral character. Can he be installed?

"*Ans.* He cannot be installed until the charges are investigated and refuted. The objection of one companion, if found valid, is sufficient to prevent the installation of any officer of a chapter."

And we also, in this place, copy the report of the committee to whom this portion of the address was referred, which was adopted:

"The committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the decision of the Grand High Priest in relation to objections to the installation of an officer, ask leave to report, that the same is undoubtedly correct, and should be approved.

"As the question is a new one in this jurisdiction, the committee deem it proper to make a more detailed statement of the law bearing upon it.

"When objections are made by a member of a chapter to the installation of an officer, elect or appointed in such chapter, the installing officer should at once require the reasons for such objection. If the reasons are not given, or are deemed by him insufficient, if sustained, he should proceed with the installation. If the reasons given are deemed sufficient, the installing officer should fix a time and place for a hearing, and notify the parties and hear them. If, upon such hearing, the objections are sustained in his opinion, he should so notify the parties, forbidding the installation, and a new election should be ordered. This ends the matter, unless an appeal is taken. If the installing officer is not the Grand High Priest, either party may appeal to him, and his decision is final.

"If the Grand High Priest investigates the matter and sustains the objections, whether originally or on appeal, his order in the premises should be entered of record in the chapter, and that vacates the election, and it is no longer of any more force than if it had never taken place, and his decision is final, and from it there is no appeal. If the objections are not sustained by him, the officer should of course be installed.

TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
DAVID CARGILL,
Committee."

The Correspondence is from the pen of one of our ablest reporters, who has closely studied masonic history and jurisprudence, and whose judgment is as sound as his knowledge is extensive. In it he reviews the proceedings of the General Grand Chapter and 38 Grand Chapters. Alabama is of the number, and to your reporter he devotes a considerable space, or rather to the question of the position occupied by Alabama in relation to the General Grand Chapter. We do not intend to enter into any controversy on this subject. We gave the reasons that actuated us previously, but we are frank to state that those which controlled our judgment then do not exist now, and that the objections to the General Grand Body which were to us then paramount, have almost entirely been removed. If Companion Drummond will recollect, our great objection to entering the family was because of the evident want of harmony among its members. This appears to have been dispelled, and steps taken to render many of the previously entertained apprehensions for the future groundless. We now give our companion's whole article:

"Companion P. J. Pillans presented the report on Correspondence (55 pages). In his review of Arkansas, while admitting that suspension for unmasonic conduct in the lodge suspends in the chapter, he doubts whether restoration by the lodge restores to membership in the chapter.

"He discusses the General Grand Chapter, but does not reply to our questions of last year. He starts by asking, "But whence did the General Grand Chapter derive its powers?" and answers it as follows: "From those certainly who constituted it—the State Grand Chapters." He founds his remaining argument upon this. It is evident that he is entirely in error, and we ask him to examine the Compendium of the Proceedings of the General Grand Chapter. He will find that, as we have been telling him, he reverses the facts. The General Grand Chapter was not created by State Grand Chapters, but it antedates every one of them which are its constituents, and every one of them was created by its authority and under its constitution.

"Let us examine its history briefly. Delegates from the subordinate chapters of several States met January 24, 1798, and formed a Grand Chapter for the Northern States. It was provided in its constitution that there should be in each of the States within its jurisdiction, a *Deputy* Grand Chapter, consisting of a Deputy Grand High Priest, King, Scribe, &c., who should be the representatives of their Deputy Grand Chapter in the Grand Chapter. Accordingly, "agreeably to the sixth article of the constitution of the Grand Chapter of the Northern States of America," the representatives of the chapters in New York met March 14, 1798, and organized the Deputy Grand Chapter of New York. In the same manner, on the twelfth of June, 1798, the Deputy Grand Chapter of Massachusetts was organized; the same thing was done in Rhode Island in March, 1797, and in Connecticut May 17, 1798. There were no other Grand Chapters in the country, save one in Pennsylvania appended to, and under the control of the Grand Lodge. It has, however, recently been discovered that one had been formed in Maryland, but how, it is not known, as none of the records have been found.

"On January 9, 1799, the Grand Chapter of the Northern States met, having under it the four Deputy Grand Chapters above named, being all there then

were in the country. It then amended its constitution, taking the name of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter for the Northern States, and provided that the Deputy Grand Chapters should in future be styled "State Grand Chapters." And they were granted power to issue warrants for new chapters in their several jurisdictions, except that (until Grand Chapters should be formed therein,) Vermont was placed under the jurisdiction of New York, and New Hampshire under that of Massachusetts. Subordinate chapters when constituted were required to conform, "in all their doings, to the constitution of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter." In 1804 the Grand Chapter of Vermont was formed under this authority.

In 1806 the General Grand Chapter met again, all the Grand Chapters then existing (excepting the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, which had not then become independent, but was still governed by the Grand Lodge,) being represented, and amended its constitution by changing its name to the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and giving to State Grand Chapters the power to issue warrants for new chapters in their several jurisdictions, and reserving to itself the sole power to issue them for chapters in any State in which there was not a Grand Chapter. It also provided that when three chapters had been formed in any State under that constitution, a Grand Chapter might be formed therein with the approbation of one of the first four General Grand officers, in one year after the establishment of the junior chapter in the State. Two dispensations (one for South Carolina and one for Georgia,) having been issued by the General Grand officers, they were confirmed by the General Grand Chapter.

'It was further provided that every officer on his installation, and every candidate on his admission, should take the following obligation: 'I, A. B., do promise and swear, that I will support and maintain the General Grand Royal Arch Constitution'

"It next met in 1816. The Grand Chapter of Maryland had then been reorganized and was admitted under the authority of the General Grand Chapter; the Grand Chapter of Virginia had been formed by chapters appendant to lodges, and has remained independent ever since; and the Grand Chapter of South Carolina had been formed under its authority by chapters chartered by it.

"It next met in 1819. The Grand Chapters of Kentucky, Ohio and New Hampshire had then been formed under its authority and were admitted to representation.

"It next met in 1826. The Grand Chapters of Maine, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, New Jersey and the District of Columbia had been formed in accordance with its constitution and under its authority, and, most of them, by chapters chartered directly by it. No other Grand Chapter was formed, except as hereinafter stated, till 1845; and in the meantime the Grand Chapters of Vermont, New Jersey, District of Columbia, North Carolina and Georgia had succumbed to the anti-masonic storm, and only one (Georgia in 1841) had been reorganized. But the General Grand Chapter had held its regular convocations.

"Now, Companion Pillans, does not this history completely dispose of your

argument that the State Grand Chapters are the *parents* of the General Grand Chapter?

"But we are not yet done with you. We have given the general history, and we now propose to make an application to Alabama in particular. We have stated that the Grand Chapter of Alabama was formed in 1823. An attempt was made to do so. Four chapters had been chartered by the *General Grand High Priest*. A meeting was called for May 19, 1823, but there was a disagreement as to the time and place, and only two chapters were represented; on the 21st, no delegate from the other two had arrived, but a constitution was adopted, and on the next day a Grand Chapter was organized; whether more than two chapters were then represented does not appear, but as the junior chapter was not a year old, the General Grand Chapter, in 1826, decided that the action was void, and the Grand Chapter could not be recognized.

"It, however, confirmed the charters which had been issued by that Grand Chapter, authorized and recommended the four chapters created by itself to form a Grand Chapter at an early day. Accordingly the delegates from those four chapters met June 2, 1827, and formed a Grand Chapter, which met regularly till 1830, but then suspended. On Dec. 8, 1837, the representatives of the chapters then working in Alabama met and adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the representatives of the several chapters, now present, proceed to form a Grand Royal Arch Chapter according to the provisions of the *General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States*, the former Grand Chapter of this State having failed to hold its constitutional meetings for the last seven years."

"And in accordance therewith organized the Grand Chapter.

"For more than thirty years every officer at his installation, and every candidate at his admission, in Alabama, took a solemn obligation to support and maintain the constitution of the General Grand Chapter as the supreme governing body in the United States: the constitution of the Grand Chapter declared that it was under the jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter, and adopted the constitution of the latter as a part of itself. In December, 1860, a revised constitution containing the same provisions was reported, received, and in accordance with the requirements in amending the constitution, entered on the minutes, published with the Proceedings, and laid over to the next Convocation for action, when it purports to have been unanimously adopted. But at that same Convocation (1861) the following resolution was adopted with but one dissenting vote:

"*Resolved*, That the connection subsisting between the Grand Chapter of Alabama and the General Grand Chapter of the United States be and the same is hereby dissolved."

"This seems to be an attempt to amend the constitution by simple resolution; but it may be that the revised constitution was amended accordingly and unanimously adopted, *without lying over one year, as the constitution itself required*. If we look to the validity of the proceedings, either horn of the dilemma would seem to be fatal to them. But we do not mention this to make

a point of it. We desire to ask Companion Pillans if this action was consistent with the obligations which he and his associates have many times taken in relation to the General Grand Chapter. It was taken in dark and troublous times, but now it can be examined in the light of history and in the absence of the terrible excitement attending its adoption. Can it be sustained? If not, we know our Alabama companions too well to argue that if it cannot be on the score of duty, considerations of policy and usefulness do not have a feather's weight.

"We call upon our Companion to point out, if he can, a single error in our historical statement; and if he cannot, to answer the question squarely, whether the General Grand Chapter is not the parent of the Grand Chapters; and if it is, whether the jurisdiction it has over them can be thrown off by them without its consent; and whether we can thus be absolved from the obligations we have voluntarily taken to support it.

"We have devoted this space to this question to dispose of it once for all, and because Companion Pillans invited this discussion by taking issue with us in a former report, and maintaining that the State Grand Chapters constituted the General Grand Chapter, as he does in the report now under review."

We sincerely regret to see the attack made by Companion Mason, D. C., on Companion Drummond, but still more the exhibition of ill temper by the latter, and the announcement that the former had been making statements of him which are "*not true.*" 'Twere better to have passed the matter in silence.

On the subject of dispensations he says :

"The granting of dispensations for new lodges is comparatively a modern practice. Formerly charters were granted by the Grand Master. The charters of Portland Lodge, granted, one in 1762 (under which no organization was effected), and one in 1769, were granted by the Provincial Grand Masters, and they confer all the powers of modern charters. In fact, Portland Lodge is still working under the 1769 charter. Webb makes no mention of lodges U. D. in his editions of 1797 or 1802. In them he states that a new lodge can be formed only under a charter granted upon application to the Grand Lodge. In his edition of 1805, he says :

"If the petition meets the approbation of the Grand Lodge, they generally order a dispensation to be issued, which is signed by the Grand or Deputy Grand Master, and authorizes the petitioners to assemble, as a *legal* lodge, for a certain specified term of time.

"In some jurisdictions the Grand and Deputy Grand Masters, respectively, are invested with authority to grant dispensations at pleasure during the recess of the Grand Lodge; in others, they are never issued without the special direction of the Grand Lodge."

"We have looked into the early proceedings of some of the older of the Grand Lodges, but have not been able to discover the origin of dispensations. In New Jersey, lodges were invariably created by charter till long after 1805, but we find in the constitution of 1790 the following :

"It is the prerogative of the Grand Lodge, and the Right Worshipful Grand

Master has full power and authority, when the Grand Lodge is duly assembled, to make, or cause to be made in his Worship's presence, masons at sight, and such making is good ; but they cannot be made out of his presence without his written dispensation for that purpose ; nor is any warranted lodge obliged to receive any of the persons so made as members, except by vote and with the full consent of the body of such lodge. But the Right Worshi'ful Grand Master, with the authority of the Grand Lodge, may grant them a warrant and form them into a new lodge.'

"We find no *express* authority in the early constitutions of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, but it is declared in 1803 that no lodge can be holden in that State without first having obtained a warrant or dispensation from the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

"The constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as late as 1811, give no authority, unless it is contained in the declaration, that the Grand Master has all the powers and prerogatives conferred by the ancient constitutions and the usages and landmarks of the craft.

"In the Massachusetts 'Book of Constitutions,' published in 1792, in the forms of constituting a new lodge, it is stated that on the presentation of a petition for a new lodge, the Grand Master 'grants a dispensation authorizing the brethren specified in the petition to assemble as masons for forty days, or until such time as a constitution can be granted by command of the Grand Lodge, or that authority be recalled.' It is further said that the transactions are 'equally valid for the time being with those of a regular constituted lodge, *provided they are afterwards approved by the brethren at the time of constitution.*'

"In the edition of the Constitutions published in 1798, all allusions to lodges U. D. are omitted, and the only method given for forming a new lodge is by petition to the Grand Lodge.

"The power to issue dispensations to form new lodges was not expressly given in the constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Maine till since 1844.

"The constitution of the General Grand Chapter gave the power to issue warrants up to 1829, when the language was changed to 'dispensations and charters'; this continued till 1844, when their power was limited to the issue of dispensations."

"The form of dispensations authorizes upon its face the conferring of the degrees ; hence, inasmuch as they are of recent origin, they confer no further powers. That it is in the power of any Grand Body to vary their form and give greater powers, seems questionable. We believe that they *should* be empowered to do for the time being all that a regularly chartered body may do, except such things as are necessarily incident to constitution under a charter."

In consequence of some remarks which we copied in relation to a difficulty between the Grand Chapter of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters in England, we extract from Companion Drummond's report the following :

"GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS OF ENGLAND.

"We have already referred to this body ; but as the matter will require the

action of our Grand Chapter at an early day, we give a fuller statement of its origin and organization.

"From time immemorial the Mark degree has been worked in England. At the union of the two craft Grand Lodges in 1813, the Mark degree was excluded from the system then adopted. But it continued to be worked extensively, the lodges being held under immemorial constitution derived from the old Athol York Grand Lodge. But there was no governing body in the country. The Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter ignored it. It was a necessary qualification to the Royal Arch in America. Much confusion naturally arose. An effort was made in 1855 to obtain its recognition, as a separate degree from the Grand Lodge of England, but it failed.

"Thereupon certain brethren applied to the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland for charters, under the authority of which they founded lodges in England. The "time immemorial" lodges in England did not approve of this, and in June, 1856, three of them united and formed a Grand Mark Lodge for England. This movement caused the warm expression of a desire for a general union of all the Mark Masters in England under one head, and a meeting, was held May 30, 1857, of representatives from all existing Mark Lodges in England, wherever they could be found. In 1858 the lodges holding under the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland gave in their adhesion. Ten "time immemorial" lodges and seven Scottish lodges acknowledge the supremacy of the new Grand Lodge.

"It is understood that now every lodge or body conferring the degree of Mark Master in England holds under its authority. It has been recognized by the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, which had granted their charters to seven of its constituents.

"Whether the original organization of this Grand Lodge by only three lodges, when there were at least five times that number in existence in England, was masonically regular, so that its exclusive authority in that country would have been sustained, has now become of no consequence, inasmuch as all the lodges have voluntarily given in their adhesion to it. We are clearly of opinion that it is the legitimate supreme masonic authority over the Mark degree in England, and that all Mark Master Masons made in England under its authority, or recognized by it as regular, are entitled to recognition as such everywhere.

"Some Grand Chapters have exchanged representatives with it, but we are not prepared to advise this Grand Chapter to do so. Recognition does not necessarily imply exchange of representatives. This Grand Chapter recognizes the Grand Lodge of Maine as the supreme masonic authority over craft masonry in this jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodges of the other States as supreme in the same manner in their respective jurisdictions; but an exchange of representatives would be universally deemed absurd. This case is not absolutely parallel, it is true, because the Grand Lodges do not recognize the Grand Chapters; but the difference in grade seems to us a sufficient reason for not exchanging representatives. However, if, upon further consideration, it is deemed proper to exchange representatives, it may be done, there being no necessity for finally deciding that question at the present time."

Companion Drummond having been made General Grand High Priest, (and none is worthier to receive this high honor,) retires from the position so ably filled by him for eight years; and we confess to sorrow, for to him have we looked for knowledge and advice. May he, however, enjoy the elevated position to which he has been called, and if possible heal the bruises of this General Grand Body.

Companion John W. Ballou was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion Ira Berry again Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The proceedings for 1871 are before us, containing an account of the Quarterly Convocations, and the Annual Convocation held on the 13th December, 1870. At the several Quarterly Convocations nothing of general interest transpired, save the granting dispensations for new chapters. The Most Excellent Grand High Priest, Henry Chickering, however, in his address to the Annual Convocation, says:

"The past year has been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity throughout our jurisdiction, and we have the most abundant cause for thankfulness for the harmony that has prevailed, and for the steady growth and progress of our order in every part of the State."

And again, what is equally true of other jurisdictions as of his own:

"It is unquestionably true that in some localities, in years past, the chapter has been used as a sort of stepping stone to other degrees and orders. Many, I fear, have taken the chapter degrees for the mere purpose of complying with the legal requirement for advancement, while the internal requirements and proficiency have been lost sight of; and such having never felt any real interest in the chapter work, ritual, and lectures, have neglected, and almost or quite deserted our meetings. I fear that in some cases, at least, this idea of the chapter as a stepping-stone has been too common, and that out of it has grown a somewhat careless execution of the chapter work and ritual; and that the beauties and moral teachings of these sublime degrees have not been sufficiently studied and understood. In my visits to the chapters, I have tried to impress on the minds of their members, as I would on each of yours to-night, the importance of studying these degrees till we each understand and feel their meaning, and see their beauty and force; and then shall we impress them upon the candidates. Work, to be impressive and effective, must be *felt* by those performing it, and though a careful adherence to the ritual is important, an impressive rendering of it is certainly no less so. The chapters are beginning to feel this as they never felt it before, and have made vast improvement; but it cannot be too often or too deeply impressed on all our minds. And not only must it be felt and understood by the officers, but the most effective and impressive work,—and in fact, any that we ought to be satisfied with,—will be in those chapters whose members, each and all, have studied and comprehended its meaning and its teachings. When they do, instead of for instance—a senseless shuffling of feet, on certain occasions, there will be

an appropriate conversation, full of meaning to all, and conveying to the mind of the candidate an intelligence which will do much to make him understand and comprehend the ceremonies through which he is passing."

He alludes to a custom prevailing in that jurisdiction, which does not prevail here, of doing business in any degree, and recommends that it be ordered that in the R. A. degree alone shall business be transacted. This, however, the Grand Chapter refused to indorse.

Companion Chickering was unanimously elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion Alfred F. Chapman was elected Grand Secretary, *vice* Companion Thomas Waterman.

Companion John W. Dadmun made the report on Correspondence, reviewing forty-five volumes of proceedings, among which we find those of Alabama for 1869. Of course we come in for a good share of notice, because of our aversion heretofore to the General Grand Chapter. But as we have had our say, we are done, and having a pretty thick hide, can stand any quantity of pounding. We don't like it to be said that what we wrote was unmasonic, but we can't control the sentiments of others, and don't intend to try to.

We give below his views on a subject which has been written about a great deal, though the other view is generally given:

"Without attempting a defense of Companion Corson—for we think he is "big enough" to take care of himself—we would respectfully ask if an applicant for the degrees in *Chapter* Masonry is an "outsider"? When this question is properly settled, it will settle many others that have been raised in the discussion of this subject. All candidates for the chapter degrees belong to the brotherhood of masons, and not to the profane. They have taken the first three degrees which are the foundation, *aye*, the *chief corner stone* of all the degrees in freemasonry. They have claims on every master mason, which he is bound to respect while they are in good standing in the fraternity. In a word, this is a *family* matter,—we are brethren. Now, when a brother applies to the chapter for the degrees, he expects that all the members will exercise their rights under the secret ballot. He is balloted for, and admitted. He is informed of that fact, and notified to appear and receive the first degree. A member of the chapter comes forward and objects. That objection is not a *secret* ballot, it is an *open, negative ballot*, and the objector should be required to see the applicant and try to have the grounds of the objection removed, or make them known to the chapter, that they might judge between their brethren. Masonic obligations set too lightly on a great many of our brethren at the present day. We talk about "unseating" a member in the chapter. If a companion cannot sit with a brother in the chapter, how can he sit with him in the lodge?"

There are many other good things in this report, but there are others, and we must reserve some space for them.

After writing the foregoing, the proceedings for 1872 were placed on our desk, and we will look into Companion Dadmun's good face before taking a peep at the Grand Body itself. While taking a glance from his traveling carriage at Alabama, he quotes our resignation of the reportorial office, and

greet us fraternally, nay warmly. But he finds us still in harness, still seeking for work fit to pass the square, still bringing up for the inspection of our companions such specimens as from their beauty may interest us, or from their utility may prove acceptable to the craft. Nor will we weary in well doing.

On the subject of representatives appointed at and to the several Grand Chapters, he says, with great pertinency:

"We will say just here, that Massachusetts also 'has failed to see that any possible good can result from the system of representation' as adopted by some of the Grand Bodies. One fact is very significant, namely, that nothing is ever heard from these representatives except that their credentials were presented, and that they were received with appropriate honors.

"This system is unlike every other system of representation. Instead of the Grand Chapter appointing one of their own members to represent them in another Grand Chapter, they appoint a representative *in* the body where they wish to be represented. And what does he know about the foreign body he represents? No more, and perhaps not so much as the other members of the chapter from which he has been selected. Suppose Massachusetts should appoint Companion Corson to represent her in the Grand Chapter of New Jersey—than whom a better representative could not be found outside of our own jurisdiction—what does he know of Massachusetts more than a score of companions in that Grand Chapter? and what could he do for her more than he is already bound to do as a mason, or as the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence? He could not be expected to go against his own chapter in any question that might arise affecting the two jurisdictions. He could do this—'present his credentials and be received with appropriate honors,' and then—'look wise.'"

Throughout this whole report sentiments of kindness and courtesy shine out as the guides and beacons for others, and by them we know "that we should like to cross palms with" Companion Dadmun.

At the several quarterly convocations of this Grand Chapter but little business was transacted, and none but of purely local interest.

There were also several special convocations for constituting and consecrating new chapters.

At one of the quarterly convocations a testimonial was presented to both the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer for long continued faithful service. In each instance it consisted of a fine watch and chain.

At the annual convocation Companion Alfred F. Chapman was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Z. H. Thomas Jr., Grand Secretary.

Within this jurisdiction are 57 chapters, with a membership of 6,853.

MICHIGAN.

The Twenty-third Annual Convocation was held January 3d, 1872, Hugh McCurdy, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, presiding. We give below the opening paragraph of his address:

“Officers and Companions—Coming as you do from the subordinate tribunals and working chapters of our jurisdiction, and knowing each throb and pulsation of the great heart of masonry, you meet again upon the threshold of a new convocation, to survey its progress and unite your counsels for its future welfare. The cycle which brings you again in general consultation proclaims that another year has been harvested to eternity: but whether the stores garnered by you in the field of our Companionship, during its revolution, have been for weal or woe, is now to be considered by you as stewards of a great and exalted charity. In the olden theocratic governments it was wisely taught that man's necessities required not alone fixed periods for rest, but also fixed times for reflection. Animated, then, by the spirit of love and fraternity, and forsaking for a time the cares of daily avocation and the comforts of home, you come up here in a spirit fragrant with the blossoms of love and the flowers of obedience, to give such direction to united labors as will continue to strengthen the bonds and increase the usefulness of our beloved order. Not in the spirit of the old Egyptian do you come up to this temple to bow down to the idols of Isis, nor yet like the haughty Roman whose love it was to worship the sceptre of the Cæsars; for you have come imbued with ‘Faith in God, Hope in Immortality, and Charity to all Mankind,’ that you may legislate for our common brotherhood, to the end that additional strength and vitality may be given to an institution which has accomplished for man more true glory than was ever reflected from Egyptian altar-fires or the halo that sparkled from the jewels of Cæsar's crown. Into your hands, companion legislators, is entrusted the continued welfare of our order. We have built a gorgeous temple whose foundation, if well guarded, must endure until ‘the last syllable of recorded time.’ Upon its golden altars let the ruder and darker shades of humanity be mellowed into light, and around the pillars which sustain the edifice let there be engraved, in letters of living fire—This our mission, and this our work—to refine society and cultivate man's moral power—to strengthen our faith in the great law of compensation, giving divinity to hope and eternity to time. For these splendid results, which the instrumentality of man has brought about, and upon which we may look with such admiring affection, it becomes us always to lay the tribute of our fervent gratitude at the foot of that throne, whose Almighty occupant has nourished our weakness into strength, and rendered harmless the darts of detraction; and let us, with these thank-offerings, send up earnest petitions to our good Father, gushing warm from the heart, that His protecting arm may never be withdrawn, but that in His all-wise counsels it may be ordained that our beloved order shall still advance in its hallowed mission of Faith, Hope and Charity.”

And also his answer to the question—What is to be done where one has been elected, taken one or more degrees, and is objected to?

“Answer—By our constitution, when a chapter elects a brother to receive the degrees, he is entitled to all the degrees without further ballot. An edict of this Grand Chapter provides “that when a candidate shall have been duly elected, but before he receives a degree, *if objection shall be made to his ad-*

vancement by a companion who was not present at the election, such objection shall operate as a rejection of the candidate, and his money shall be refunded.'

"This edict treats the question how a candidate shall be disposed of *after election, and before he is made a brother*. When he crosses the threshold, and receives one or more degrees, he has the right to sit in the lodge in which he has received masonic light, whatever that may be—he now stands as a *brother*—not as a candidate. If he applies for advancement and is refused, he has a masonic right to know what is the cause of the *confusion among the craft*, that he may have a chance to meet the accuser face to face—meet the accusation, and have the judgment of his peers. I must, therefore, decide that when a companion objects verbally to a brother receiving the Past Master's Degree, being acknowledged a Most Excellent Master, or being exalted to the Holy Royal Arch, the high priest shall request the objector to file charges and specifications against the brother; and in case of his neglect or refusal so to do, the high priest may proceed to confer the degrees."

The Committee on Jurisprudence agree with this decision, and the Grand Chapter adopted the following resolution, after full discussion:

"*Resolved*, That whenever a candidate shall have been duly elected to take the chapter degrees, and shall have received either the degree of Mark Master, Past Master, or Most Excellent Master, if objection be made by a companion to his further advancement, it shall be the duty of the high priest to require the objector to file charges and specifications against the brother, and in case he neglects or refuses to do so, the high priest may proceed to confer the remaining degrees upon the candidate."

The most of the work done by the Grand Chapter seems to have been in making amendments to their constitution. This is not a very favorable token, and indicates a restless spirit, which, if not rebuked, will eventuate in evil.

There are 82 chartered chapters in this jurisdiction, with one U. D., having an aggregate membership of 5,927.

We are glad to see that the lectures of the several degrees were at this convocation "rehearsed" and the work "illustrated," and not "read" and "deposited," as heretofore. We have some hope yet for our companions "over thar."

Companion J. Eastman Johnson again made the report on Correspondence, in his usual thorough, complete and masonic manner, noticing our proceedings for 1870.

Companion Leonard H. Randall was made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion J. Eastman Johnson continued as Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI.

An Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter was held on 5th October, 1870, Companion John F. Houston, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, presiding, with representatives from forty-three chapters.

From the address of the Most Excellent, we copy:

"On the 16th day of the present month, nearly twenty-five years ago, the representatives of four chartered chapters met in Masonic Hall, in the then small city of St. Louis, and constituted the Grand Royal Arch Chapter for the State of Missouri. Our present venerable and much loved Grand Treasurer was a member of that convention, and has contributed greatly toward making the Grand Chapter what we claim for her to-day. Within the sacred precincts of fifty-four chartered and thirteen U. D. chapters scarcely a sound is heard save the busy hum of harmonious labor, and, in many portions of our Grand Jurisdiction, zealous companions are asking for authority to erect 'temporary tabernacles' to serve as 'coverings' for the portion of that mighty wave of population pressing in upon us from the eastern and northern portions of our continent, who are able to prove themselves 'lineal descendants,' in possession of the necessary information to pass the veils of the same.

"But a few years have elapsed, my companions, since our fathers made their appearance in this beautiful valley, the richest, and, by nature, the most beautiful on the face of the globe. Then it was the abode of the prowling beast of the forest and the wild, untutored Indian. What now do we see? The advance of science, the increase of intelligence, and the spread of knowledge have congregated here over three hundred and twelve thousand souls, and thousands are coming who have but as yesterday heard of our delightful abode, of the peaceful homes and pleasant vineyards of our adopted Judah, beside the flow of that mighty river whose waters, fifty years ago, had only been disturbed by the floating barge or the Indian canoe."

And again, what we most heartily endorse, and would that the sentiment would strike so deep into the hearts of our companions as to give a hue and color to every action:

"If, then, our institution was founded for the purpose of spreading the blessings of morality and science, of exhibiting a stupendous fabric erected on the broad basis of universal brotherhood, unfolding its massive gates to receive without prejudice or discrimination the worthy of every religion, and the good and true of every country, clime, and tongue, much more could be accomplished by impressing upon the mind of the recipients of the several degrees the absolute necessity of conforming their practice out of the chapter to the great moral lessons taught in it, than by laboring so assiduously to acquire the exact language of another, to be used in imparting the ritualistic and traditional forms of the several degrees. If men, with all their differences of intellect, and habits of thought, and with all the diversity of man's nature, are to be brought to a full comprehension and realization of the moral ethics of Royal Arch Masonry, and only to that point, uniformity must be in the principle, and the application of the principle must be in the spirit, and not in the letter. Again, when we reflect that the work and lectures of Royal Arch Masonry are oral, and can only be recorded in the book of man's memory, we may well wonder and rejoice to find our lecturers succeeding so well."

On the subjects of intemperance and profanity, two growing evils, he says:

"There is also another subject which should claim our most earnest atten-

tion, and that is intemperance in the use of ardent spirits and profanity. Can nothing be done to check the one and prohibit the other? Intemperance has swayed the fortunes of men long enough. Its high pretensions in soothing the sorrows and blunting the afflictions of our race are no longer accredited amongst men. Instead of its acting as a balm and a cordial in mitigating the woes that fester the human heart, and thereby release the broken and wounded spirit, it but adds to the tortures of our pilgrimage on earth and leaves the soul exposed to the terrors of the future in unmitigable despair. With this fact kept steadily in view, and with a grateful recognition of that good Providence who smiles upon our order, let us at once address ourselves with masonic unselfishness to the duty of beseeching and imploring our companions to cease from self-immolation; to cease the indulgence of a practice that will, like the blasting and blighting Sirocco of the desert, wither and parch the most lovely and exalted name that ever wore human form, and dry up the holiest and noblest fountain that ever gushed forth from the heart or bosom of man."

It was ordered that no subordinate should meet during the annual session of the Grand Chapter, and also that the use of substitutes is "allowable."

Companion Gouley again gives the report on Correspondence, reviewing thirty-two pamphlets of proceedings, including ours for 1869. He devotes much space to the insubordination of Mobile Chapter No. 21, and makes very just and discriminating remarks, but if he has read our report for 1871 (*Florida*) he will see that the high priest of the chapter nor the chapter were guilty of any offense, but only a single companion. This last was one of the truly good stones of the building, and he has now gone to present his work to the Grand Overseer to be tried by the test of His unerring square. May we all live and die no worse than he. Companion W. H. Sadler was no ordinary man. Gifted with a clear understanding, imbued with an unswerving determination to walk uprightly and act conscientiously, no earthly power could bend him from the course he thought was right. He held that he, and he alone, was the keeper of his own conscience, and that in becoming a companion he had not placed the control of his conscience in the keeping either of a high priest or a Grand Chapter. By us who knew him he was elevated to the presiding position in all the bodies of masonry, and not one among all this large community can be found who will not agree that he was "the noblest work of God"—an honest man.

The report has much that is of deep interest, but most of it has been touched on heretofore. We copy, however, from his conclusion what we heartily indorse:

"A few years more of energetic action upon the part of the proper authorities must result in placing Royal Arch Masonry, in the United States, upon an enviable pedestal. When freemasons learn that freemasonry is a sublime science, to implant wise and serious truths upon immortal minds; that it is a philosophy, teaching principles which bear a close affinity to the Eternal Godhead, and that each candidate is a neophyte seeking the light which shall guide him through the doctrinal labyrinth of the world to the open haven of individual action and responsibility, then they will realize the solemnity of a

masonic degree, and will assist in conferring it with that spirit which the occasion demands. We are glad to know and see that this idea permeates the institution to-day, and it is only necessary to implant it upon the human heart and it will become eternal."

MISSISSIPPI.

Next come "tidings from the South," from which we learn that the Grand Chapter of this State held the Twenty-fourth Annual Convocation on 18th January, 1872, Companion Charles T. Bond, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion J. L. Power, Grand Secretary. Chapters represented, fifty-six.

From the address of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest we copy :

"Companions, it is our duty to protect Royal Arch Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction. Let us see that all candidates for our institution are in character and standing what a man should be. We should be very careful to admit none among us but those who will fully appreciate the sublime teachings and principles of the institution. Merit and qualification should be the only test. Better that we have a small, united, true band of faithful companions, disposed to study masonry and carry into practice its lessons of philanthropy, than to have a large number ignorant of its work or lectures, or indifferent to its teachings. Let us sacredly guard the important trust committed for a brief period to our charge, and when our labors in these earthly chapters are over—as they soon will be, with many of us—may it be found that our work has been such as to meet the approval of the Supreme High Priest above."

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that the finances of the Grand Chapter are in a very embarrassed condition. But the Grand Secretary makes the proper recommendations. If one has not the means of living as his neighbors, it is his first duty to live as his means may warrant. The mileage and *per diem* should be scaled so as to put the Grand Chapter in a healthy condition, and we have no doubt our companions over the line will do what is right.

We more regret this want of funds, as thereby we are deprived of the report on Correspondence, by Companion Patton.

Companion H. C. Robinson was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion J. L. Power, Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND.

Most Excellent Grand High Priest Charles H. Orr opened in ample form this Grand Chapter on 13th November, 1871. In his address he says :

"During the past year peace has prevailed in our borders and prosperity within our walls; no sound of discord has arisen, and our chapters have with zeal and fidelity been successfully engaged in building up the walls of our sacred Temple, the ashlar which have been added to its walls have passed the inspection of the overseers, and been received as good and true. Peace, har-

mony and prosperity prevail within our borders, and let us with grateful hearts to Him whose omnific fiat brought light out of darkness, steadily persevere in the practice of every commendable virtue."

Within this jurisdiction are nine chartered chapters and two U. D., having a membership of 1,100, which gives a very large average membership per chapter.

Companion George L. McCahan was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion W. A. Wentz was re-elected Grand Secretary.

Companion Hermon L. Emmons Jr. submitted the report on Correspondence, reviewing and making judicious extracts from the proceedings of 36 Grand Chapters.

From these proceedings we take the following table of statistics, thanking Companion Wentz for furnishing it;

NEW YORK.

The Seventy-fifth Convocation was held on 6th February, 1872, Most Excellent Reese G. Williams, Grand High Priest, presiding, with representatives from one hundred and seventy-five chapters.

In the High Priest's address we find :

"During the heat of summer, however, when the chapters generally suspend work, leave of absence for six weeks was granted to the Grand Lecturer to visit London, England, with authority to exemplify the Capitular Degrees before the Royal Craft of that city, and also to confer the Most Excellent Master's Degree upon Royal Arch Masons who had petitioned for the same. This was done by the assistance of four companions from this jurisdiction, and at the Free Masons' Tavern. The opportunity of witnessing the exemplification of the degrees was highly appreciated, and the companions of London expressed themselves as delighted and even surprised at the perfectness of the work in all its detail ; and the manifestation of their gratitude was earnest and heartfelt at being placed in possession of one of the most beautiful degrees in masonry."

And the Committee on Jurisprudence says :

"With respect to the authority given by the Grand High Priest to confer the Most Excellent Master's degree upon companions in London, the committee entertain very serious doubts, but are inclined to give the most favorable construction to its exercise in this particular. The companions in London asked for a warrant for a Council in London to confer that degree. The Grand High Priest did not accede to that request ; but did authorize the Grand Lecturer to confer that degree upon properly qualified candidates, and to exemplify the capitular degrees.

"Now, as a matter of instruction merely, the Grand Lecturer did not need such authority, if he conceived he had a right to communicate it ; and the authority thus given had no force or power beyond the limits of this jurisdiction, and the giving it did not put the companions receiving it in lawful possession of the degree in question. We believe that it can only be properly conferred by a chapter within our limits, upon proper application. But we are confident that the officers in question intended nothing improper or unlawful, but only meant an act of kindness and courtesy, and above all no intention or wish to invade or intrude upon the jurisdiction of our Royal Arch companions in England ; an act which would meet with the most unqualified disapprobation of this Grand Chapter ; and so believing, we pass the matter over, hoping that an experiment so doubtful and dangerous may not be repeated. If our companions in England desire to possess this degree, an application upon the part of the Grand Body to the proper officers of the General Grand Chapter, would meet with the most prompt and respectful attention."

The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence receives two hundred and fifty dollars.

The Grand Secretary reports a membership of 16,812.

Companion Joseph White presented the report on Correspondence, reviewing 36 pamphlets, and that of the General Grand Chapter. When on Louisiana Companion White says :

"Companion Hornor quotes freely from the several reports, and criticises the action of New York for adopting the Order of High Priesthood as preliminary to installation and entering upon the duties of presiding over a chapter. He says, "The Order of High Priesthood has no connection with Capitular Masonry, or its legislative or executive functions. It is no qualification for the chair." Yet Most Excellent Companion Mackey says, (see Masonic Lexicon,) "This degree is to the office of High Priest, what that of Past Master is to the office of Worshipful Master of a Symbolic Lodge." Whatever may be individual opinions, one thing is certain : that most, if not all, of the Grand Chapters are adopting, in some form, the High Priesthood in connection with their proceedings. The Order of High Priesthood as conferred in New York, in former times, by Ebenezer Wadsworth, Joseph Enos, Benjamin Enos, Sylvester Gilbert, Achille J. Rousseau, who were among the early members of our Grand Chapter, but who have gone to their rest, Ezra S. Barnum, yet with us—and God long preserve him here—with a host of white-headed companions, who could testify to the direct application of the Order of High Priesthood, as conferred in this jurisdiction, to the duties of the head of the chapter.

"Our respected correspondent wishes to know "whether the degree of *Past Grand Master* is conferred in Grand Lodge?" We reply, that certain instructions are given a Grand Master elect in this (New York) jurisdiction, by Past Grand Masters, before he assumes the gavel as Grand Master. How is it in Louisiana, companion?"

In reference to the instruction to the Grand Masters elect, we have none here in Alabama, other than is contained in the installation ceremony.

We copy a part of Companion White's *Conclusion*, because we so entirely agree with the sentiments expressed :

"Uniformity of ritual is still a subject of remark. What makes a man a mason ? It would not be very difficult to obtain absolute uniformity in regard to that question. The ceremonies are illustrations, which may be, and are exhibited with more or less formality without injury to the vital points. The uniformity of laws, rules and regulations throughout the several grand jurisdictions, appears to your committee to be of as much, if not more importance to the well being of the fraternity, than a *verbatim* uniformity of ritual. With this view we append a resolution with regard thereto :

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to collate the rules, regulations, decisions, &c., of each of the Grand Chapters of our country, and submit them to the General Grand Chapter at its next session for comparison and revision, if necessary to secure uniformity of action with each other grand jurisdiction.

"A man once a member of the masonic fraternity, is through life a member, unless such membership is forfeited by a wilful neglect of masonic duties, or unmasonic conduct whereof he is duly convicted. With these views, we hold

that a brother or companion removing from one jurisdiction to another, having paid his dues and taken his dimit in good standing, ought not when seeking admission to membership in his new residence, to be charged with adjoining fees, beyond the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter registry fees, to preserve his identity. He paid for his membership when initiated, and ought not to be chargeable a second time for it. We think all such charges are a violation of equitable masonic principles; therefore,

"Resolved, That no adjoining fee shall be demanded of any companion when applying for membership, beyond the Grand Chapter registry fees; which registry is necessary to trace his identity.

"The returns of the several Grand Lodges in the United States and Territories, and the British Provinces in America, show an aggregate of 7,595 subordinate lodges, 5,411 of which made returns of membership, &c.: reporting 40,649 initiations, 4,944 deaths, and 445,245 members. About one-fourth of the lodges made no returns, and allowing said lodges to be less numerous in membership than those returned, we may yet safely add one-seventh to the number, which would give an aggregate of 508,851 master masons in good standing."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Two emergent Conventions of this Grand Chapter were held on the 4th and 11th of April, 1871, because "no motion for the repeal or alteration of any existing law, or for the introduction of a new one, shall be made, without notice being given in a previous Grand Chapter." This latter was a wise provision, intended to prevent hasty legislation in relation to the fundamental law, that none of these changes might be made in heat. But the very object of this provision is defeated when an *emergent* convocation is called, and seven days after another *emergent* convocation considers and adopts the amendments proposed at the first. And we confess to our inability to discover any emergency in the matter. None of the amendments were of such a character as might not have been made in due course, although a year would intervene, without serious detriment to the craft.

The second Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter was held on the 6th of June, 1871, Most Excellent Companion S. R. Sircorn, Grand King, acting Grand High Priest.

We did not receive the proceedings of their first convocation, and are greatly pleased to find these on our table.

From the address of the Grand King, we learn that the Most Excellent Grand High Priest was absent because of disease in his eyes, for the cure of which he was then in the United States. And we also learn that the Grand Chapter is financially in good condition. There is no doubt that capitular masonry will rapidly enlarge its influence under the supervising care of a local general governing body. Already do we see the formation of a new chapter.

The report on Correspondence is required to be placed in the hands of the Committee of General Purposes, and afterwards published, "if approved of."

An effort was made to make "open nominations" for officers, but this unusual method was overruled, and the election was "by written ballot," when

Most Excellent Companion S. R. Sircom was elected Grand High Priest, and Companion James Gossip, Grand Secretary.

Companion J. Conway Brown reviews thirty pamphlets of proceedings, among which we find those of Alabama for 1870. Companion Brown gives us a very fraternal notice, but we beg to correct a misapprehension into which he has fallen as to our sentiments on the subject of preserving the work and ritual. We do not approve of what we understood as the Illinois method, though that certainly rendered it impossible for High Priests to make mistakes; that was all. A "published work," "in the hands of all the High Priests!" *O tempora! O mores!*

We have enjoyed the reading of Companion Brown's report, and vote him a right good fellow. He, we know, will excuse us for copying his historical narrative of the M. M. M. in the earlier lodges of the "ancient province."

We shall know him no more on earth! A few pages farther, and we read, "Since the foregoing proceedings were prepared, this Grand Chapter has met with a loss they find it difficult to realize, but which is a melancholy reality—Companion JOSEPH CONWAY BROWN is dead."

"Last year we expressed the hope that the masonic records of this ancient Province might afford some interesting and useful information to the craft at large. Through the kindness of Companion J. D. Nash, Past High Priest of Royal Union Chapter, who has always taken a deep interest in the preservation of information in connection with the early history of the craft in this province, we have obtained the original minute book of the first Mark Lodge on this continent.

"Upon examining these old documents, they are found to range from November 16th, 1784, to April 25th, 1825, and refer to the Mark degree in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 155, (now No. 1, R. N. S.), Artillery Lodge No. 2. (now Virgin No. 3, R. N. S.), and a Lodge No. 210, whose record has passed from the memory of all here.

"The charter to St. Andrew's is a peculiarly interesting document, if only from bearing in three places the signature of Laurence Dermott. We make no apology for giving it in full:

"No. 4, Halifax.

T. L. P. MATHEW, Grand Master.

"L. Dermott, for the S. G. W., Wm. Dickey, D. G. M., L. Dermott, for the J. G. W.

No. 155 transferred. } Now 188. } No. 137 }	To whom it may concern: We, the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable of Free and Accepted Masons, (according to the old Constitu- tions granted by His Royal Highness Prince Edwin, at York, Anno Domini Nine hundred twenty and -ix, and in the year of Masonry, Four thousand nine hundred twenty and six) in ample form assembled, viz: The Right Worship- ful and Honorable Thomas Matthew, of Thomas Town, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Esquire, now residing in that part of Great Britain called England,
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Grand Master of Masons! The Worshipful Mr. William Dickey, Deputy Grand Master. The Worshipful Edmund Butler, Esq., Senior Grand Warden, and the Worshipful Henry Allen, Esq., Junior Grand Warden, (with the approbation and consent of the Warranted Lodges held within the cities and suburbs of London and Westminster,) do hereby authorize and empower our trusty and well-beloved brethren, viz: Mr. John Cody, one of our Master Masons, Mr. Thomas McLemon, his Senior Warden, and Mr. John Woodin, his Junior Warden, to form and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons aforesaid at the } ^{house of} } General Amherst, in the town of Halifax and Province of Nova Scotia, North America, upon the first Tuesday of every Kalendar month and on all reasonable times and lawful occasions; and in said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Free Masons, according to the Most Ancient and Honorable Custom of the Royal Craft in all ages and nations throughout the known world. And we do hereby further authorize and empower our said trusty and well-beloved brethren, Messrs. John Cody, Thomas McLemon, and John Woodin (with the consent of the members of their Lodge) to nominate, chuse, and install their successors, to whom they shall deliver this Warrant, and invest them with their Powers and dignities as Free Masons, &c. And such successors shall in like manner nominate, chuse, and install their successors, &c., &c., &c. Such Installation to be upon (or near) every St. John's Day during the continuance of this Lodge forever. Providing the above-named brethren and all their successors always pay due Respect to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, otherwise this Warrant to be of no Force, nor Virtue.

“Given under our hands and the seal of our Grand Lodge, in London, this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred sixty and eight, and in the year of Masonry, Five thousand seven hundred sixty and eight.

(Signed)

L. A. V. DERMOTT,
Grand Secretary.”

“NOTE.—This Warrant is registered in the Grand Lodge, Vol. 6, Letter F.

“NOTE.—The seal attached consists of a Square and Compass, both points hidden, and underneath is a dagger. The whole inscribed in a circle, around which is written, “Grand Lodge, London.”

“Owing to the age of the charter and the quality of paper upon which it is printed, many words are hard to decipher. It is uncertain whether to read “at the *house* of General Amherst,” or “at the *sign* of the General Amherst.”

“It is known that most of the British officers then stationed here were masons, and that, at a subsequent period, H. R. H. the Duke of Kent donated to the craft a most valuable block in the heart of the city—alas! for its present size. Our “ancient brethren” must have called too often to refreshment, and thereby consumed their patrimony. These and other facts lead some of our brethren to place the first reading on the words, whereas others, in view of the prevalent English custom of holding lodges in taverns, are inclined to adopt the second.

"We now give from the original minute book the first record of the Mark degree known to exist on this continent, but must first explain that Virgin Lodge, R. E., was originally established at Halifax, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1782, under a dispensation granted by the R. W. John George Pyke, Grand Master of Nova Scotia, under the title of Artillery Lodge No. 2, on the Registry of Nova Scotia, under which warrant the lodge continued working until the 22d of September, A. D. 1800, when the body, by the permission of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, resumed its original name of Virgin Lodge.

"Up to 1784 the records of this lodge show the singular fact of two W. Ms. in each year, and Brother Adam Fife was the second master in that year, and it may be presumed that in November he was acting as such.

"HALIFAX, 16th Novr., 1784.

"Upon application to the Worshipful Brother Fife, he was pleased to open a Master Mark Masons Lodge.

"Worsh. Bro. Fife, Master, formerly of 213, a Square.

Bro. Hall.....S. W.

"Allen.....J. W. of L. No. 155.

"Lewis.....Tyler, " " 210.

"The following brethren received the degree of Master Mark Masons, and made choice of the following marks, viz :

Wm. Matthews, of Lodge No. 155.....	Mark—A Bible.
Hugh McBean, " " 2 Artillery.....	" —Level.
Jno. Wigton, " " ".....	" —Compass.
And. Gray, " " ".....	" —Keys.
Edwd. Byrn, " " ".....	" —5 Points.
Jas. Johnston, " " ".....	" —Plumb Rule.

"These brethren having justly paid the demands for such Marks, hath received the same with proper instructions. The business of the night being finished, the Lodge was closed in due form.

(No signature.)

"HALIFAX, Decr. 9th, 1785.

"A Master Mark Masons Lodge opened at the house of Bro. Andw. Gray, under the Artillery Warrant No. 2.

Worship. Bro. Fife, Master.

"Allen, S. W.

"Matthews, J. W.

"McBean, S. D.

"Gray, J. D.

"Byrn, Tyler.

When the following Brethren upon application were found worthy and initiated, and paid for their Marks as usual :

William Hogg, of Lodge No. 155.....	Mark—Triangle.
Robt. Geddes, " ".....	" —Urika.
Robt. Bucan, " ".....	" —Oblong.

David Darling,	"	Artillery No. 2.....	"	—Dove.
Robt. Logan,	"	" " " ".....	"	—Hour Glass.
Alex. McIntosh,	"	" " " ".....	"	—Sword, (former mark.)

"Bro. Darling proposed by the Worshipful Master as Secretary, and unanimously chosen. Lodge closed at 9 o'clock in order and harmony.

(No signature.)

"The descriptions of the Marks are copied *verbatim*, but in the original book there is a rough sketch of them. No. 432 Broome street, New York, did not then exist in its present shape.

"The following shews how the degree was handed from one lodge to another:

"HALIFAX, 14th Janry., 5786.

"Worship. Bro. Fife:

In behalf of the Brethren of Lodge No. 155, who received the Mark under the sanction of your Worshipful Lodge, beg leave to inform you, we have come to a resolution of having the above degree established under the sanction of our warrant.

"I further beg you will, in order to enable us to carry our design into execution, transmit to us a list of the members of our Lodge who received the above degree, together with their Marks; your compliance will be conferring additional obligations on us, particularly on

Your very humble servant,

And affectionate Bro.,

(Signed)

JNO. ALLEN,
No. 155.

"HALIFAX, 10th February, 5786.

"A Master Mark Masons Lodge opened at the Pontac, under Artillery Warrant No. 2, (now Virgin 3, R. N. S.,) Nova Scotia.

Wl. Bro. Fife in the Chair.

" Wigton, S. W.

" McBean, J. W.

" Darling, Secty.

" McIntosh, S. D.

" Gray, J. D.

" King, Tyler.

"The Worshipful Master read the following letter, received from Bro. Allen, when it was unanimously resolved that their request should be granted.

"Bro. McIntosh informing the Body that he was formerly a Mark Mason, but had forgot the Landmarks, and that upon recollection found the Sword to be his former Mark, and that the Lodge would indulge him to keep the same, which was unanimously agreed to.

"Business being over, the Lodge was closed in Love and Harmony, at seven o'clock.

(No signature.)

““ HALIFAX, 10th Feby., 5786.

““ *Worshipl. Brethren :*

I have laid your letter to me, dated the 14th Janry., 5786, before the Mark Lodge, held under sanction of Warrant No. 2, Registry of Nova Scotia, and we have considered your request respecting those Brethren that belongs to your Body that are members of our Mark Lodge. I have the pleasure to inform you, that it was unanimously resolved, that your request be granted.

““ I accordingly transmit you a list of your members, together with their marks, hereby transferred from our Warrant to yours.

Bro. William Hogg.....Mark—Triangle.

“ William Hogg..... “ —A Bible.

“ Robt. Geddes..... “ —Urica.

“ Robt. Bucan..... “ —Oblong Square.

Worshipful Brother,

I remain,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

ADAM FIFE.

““ HALIFAX, 21 Feby., 5786.

““ A Master Mark Masons Lodge opened in due form at the Pontac.

Worshd. Bro. Fife in the Chair.

“ McBean, S. W.

“ Wigton, J. W.

“ Darling, Secty.

“ McIntosh, S. D.

“ Gray, J. D.

‘ King, Tyler.

When the following, upon application, were ballotted, found worthy, received the degree of M. M. M., with proper instructions, and paid for their Marks as usual, their *choise* of which are as follows, viz :

Worshpl. Bro. Duncan Clarke.....Mark—Urica.

“ Charles Goddes..... “ —Ladder.

“ Wm. Millett..... “ —Sun.

“ Geo. Thomas..... “ —Hand in Hand.

“ Robt. Western..... “ —Hammer.

“ Jno. Tyson..... “ —Triangle.

““ Upon a request of W. Bro. Clarke, in behalf of the Brethren of Lodge No. 210, who received their Marks under Artillery Warrant No. 2, that their Marks, &c., should be transferred from this Warrant to their own, was unanimously Rsolved, that the said request should be granted and that the Master should transmit the same upon written application.

““ The business of the night being over, the Lodge was closed in Love, Harmony and due form, at nine o'clock.

““ What were the “just demands” is as yet a mystery, as no cash account appears.

"As yet we can find no trace of the first Records of Royal Union Chapter, but ere long may do so."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter was opened in ample form by Companion John A. Harris, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, on the 16th of May, 1871, with representatives from 13 chapters.

We find in the address of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest :

"*Companions of the Grand Chapter* : In addressing you at this your fifty-third Annual Convocation, it gives me pleasure to say that the utmost harmony continues to prevail throughout this jurisdiction. No notes of discord are heard. No words of complaint have reached me during the year.

"So carefully were the foundations of the Royal Arch Bodies of New Hampshire laid at their origin, so cautious and discreet has been the course of the several chapters, that during the long period of sixty-four years, the time which has elapsed since chapters were first organized in this State, dissensions have been unknown.

"We have cause for gratitude to the Supreme Ruler that this Grand Chapter has been able to preserve, amid the vicissitudes of time, an unbroken existence for more than half a century ; that so many illustrious masons, distinguished for their knowledge of the Royal Art, and for their practice of the pure and sublime teachings of masonry, have been connected with this Grand Body."

The report on Correspondence is from the pen of Companion Joseph W. Fellows, who reviews the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Chapters, including those from Alabama for 1870. These receive a very kind notice.

We have nothing in the proceedings which gives the slightest clue to ascertaining the condition of the craft, neither the number of chapters being given, nor the membership, exaltations, &c.

Officers re-elected.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Twenty-fourth Convocation was held on 3d June, 1872, Companion John Nichols, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion Thomas B. Carr, Grand Secretary.

In his address the Most Excellent Grand High Priest says, very beautifully :

"If the uninitiated ask why we thus assemble, or question us in regard to what constitutes masonry, we can answer in the language of a distinguished companion of our State : 'Masonry avoids strife and controversy. If there are neighborhood disputes, she is neutral ; in the arena of politics, she is of no party ; in theology, she is of no sect ; in war, she goes not to battle, except as an angel of mercy ; when reviled, she reviles not again ; she invites no one into her councils, and turns none away who comes of his own free will and accord, and is worthy ; she has nothing to ask as a favor and nothing to

fear as a harm—a blameless life of centuries is her safety, and the mountains are not higher nor the sea broader than her fame.’”

He urges the repeal of the resolution severing connection with the General Grand Chapter; deplors the lukewarmness of many chapters, and wishes some plan devised for inducing more general attendance on Grand Chapters.

He then talks well of our duty as masons—the great business of masonry—that of subduing our passions and learning charity—not alone that charity which relieves the distressed—which turns a listening ear to the moan of the widow and the cry of the orphan—but that charity which causes us to look with pity and even kindness on an erring brother—which leads us to reflect that we are all imperfect; that we all have our foibles and frailties—that charity which shows us some good in every human character—a charity which would prompt us to withhold condemnation of a brother until we have enquired into all the facts, and learned the motives, and if we then find him in the wrong to “whisper good counsel” in his ear, and endeavor to aid a reformation.

An evil word, or a word of harsh condemnation, often alienates masons and destroys that cordiality which should ever exist among brethren of the mystic tie.

“The gavel is the instrument used by operative masons to break off the corners of rough stones, the better to fit them for the builder’s use. It is to us an emblem of enlightened reason ‘which curbs ambition, depresses envy, moderates anger and encourages good dispositions.’ What profit will it be to us if we listen to this great lesson of ‘divesting the heart and conscience of the vices and superfluities of life, and thus fitting our minds as living stones for the spiritual temple,’ and do not apply the lesson to our own hearts? What profit will it be to us if we hear the lesson of the *plumb*, admonishing us to walk uprightly, and we heed it not? What profit will it be to us, if we attend the lodge or chapter regularly, pay particular attention to the conferring of the degrees, and never apply the lessons there taught to our own hearts?

“Has it ever occurred to you, companions, that if the Grand Overseer should call for our blocks to be tried by his unerring square, how rough they would appear? How unfit for the Temple? How little squared, how much of the dirt of the quarry—envy, discord, malice, and hypocrisy, would be found clinging to them, and how these things would mar the symmetry and beauty of the building?

“We may hear the lessons of masonry for a life-time, but if we do not reduce the theories to practice they will avail us nothing. Practice is everything. ‘We may talk of religion, its doctrines, its precepts and its privileges; we may talk of philosophy, with all its train of human perfections and human acquirements; we may become masons, boast of its secrecy, its science and its morals; put on all its gaudy trappings and ornaments, and decorate ourselves with its richest external jewels, but if our religion is destitute of love to God and of charity towards our fellow-creatures, if our philosophy is destitute of philanthropy, or if our masonry is destitute of the activity of doing good—away with religious profession, it is but an empty

name; away with philosophical sentiment, it is but as sounding brass; away with masonic pretensions, they are as tinkling cymbals.'"

The Grand Chapter re-established its connection with the General Grand Chapter.

It also declares that, although it is desirable that every Royal Arch mason shall also be an affiliated master mason, yet it is not necessary that he shall be such, and thinks that all efforts tending to compulsory membership "will strike a blow that may be more disastrous to our order than anything that has yet befallen it."

No report on Correspondence.

Officers re-elected.

NEBRASKA.

The Fifth Annual Convocation was held on 20th June, 1871, Companion E. A. Allen, Most Excellent Grand High Priest.

We give below the ruling of the M. E. on a point of masonic law, and his reasons in full:

"A master mason in this jurisdiction applies for the degrees in Keystone Chapter, and is rejected, afterward he removed out of our jurisdiction, and sends his petition for our recommendation to — Chapter for the degrees. Question:

"1st. Will this petition for recommendation have to lay over the usual thirty days, or may we pass upon it instantan?

"2d. Must the ballot be by a three-fourths vote, or entirely in the affirmative?

"In the absence of a by-law, or legislation by the Grand Chapter of this State, I am at a loss to know what to do in the premises. Your answer will be anxiously looked for by our chapter."

"The following were my decisions thereupon and some of the reasons therefor:

"1st. The petition must lie over the usual thirty days, or one lunar month.

"2d. The ballot must be unanimous in his favor in order to recommend him.

"The petition should lie over from one stated meeting to another to give such as had previously voted to reject the applicant, as well as all other members, due notice, and an opportunity to be present when action is taken thereon.

"The ballot should be unanimous, else you might be placed in the peculiar position of having rejected a candidate as unfit to belong to your chapter, but recommending him as good enough for the chapter to which he is now applying.

"These are questions of importance, and worthy of your consideration. I therefore recommend that, when fully advised in the premises, you adopt such a regulation in connection therewith as in your judgment may be most expedient and requisite to govern like cases in the future, should any arise."

Which was sustained by the report of Committee on Jurisprudence, and ratified by resolution of the Grand Chapter.

From the table of returns we derive the information that there are in this jurisdiction six chapters, with a total membership of 359.

There is a very hasty yet creditable report, without a name, from the Committee on Correspondence, courteously reviewing Alabama for 1870.

Companion E. A. Allen was re-elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion R. W. Furnas, Grand Secretary.

We now turn to the proceedings of the Fifty-Fifth Annual Convocation of

OHIO,

Which was held on 26th September, 1871, Most Excellent Charles C. Keifer, Grand High Priest.

The Grand High Priest delivered an interesting lecture on the duties of masons, and the uncertainty of life, paying glowing tributes to the memory of three of the past and present Grand officers.

The Grand Chapter of Ohio thinks that one who has lost an arm or a leg may properly be made a Royal Arch mason, provided the companions of any chapter think so.

Companion J. Kelly O'Neal read the Correspondence report, giving Alabama proper notice.

Commenting on the position of the M. E. of Connecticut that he had been "led to fear that the black ball is made use of from personal motives," he says that had the black ball been more freely used there in Connecticut, the same address would not have contained "utterances" "on the subject of profanity and intemperance."

The whole report is judiciously and frankly made.

Officers re-elected.

OREGON.

This Grand Chapter was convened on the 16th of June, 1871. We had to look on the back for the year, the proceeding bearing no date. Most Excellent James K. Bayley, Grand High Priest, who in his address says:

"I congratulate you upon the favorable circumstances under which we assemble. Continued prosperity has attended us, and so far as I am advised, not a single note of discord has been heard among the workers in our mystic temple."

We repeat of this address what we said of an address of the same M. E. Companion in our report in 1870, "that the Grand High Priest's address is wonderfully short." The wonder was that he had not "followed in the footsteps of illustrious predecessors" and spun it out as long as possible, but we much prefer the *mutum in parvo*, and so, we think, do all reporters.

The Correspondence report is by Companion F. McF. Patton, and a very readable one it is, too. We rather like the way he hints it's a "git-out-of-me-

hooose-or-I'll-kick-ye" style. He ought not to blame us for what the types do, the more particularly in regard to names. If he will look at the proceedings of Ohio, he will there see that we could hardly recognize our name without sounding it.

On *Arkansas*, he says :

"The candidates were tendered by Companion English, H. P. of Union Chapter No. 2, and the work performed by the officers of that chapter, at the request of Grand Chapter. We admire the pluck shown by our companions in this jurisdiction on this question. While some condemn and censure them for so doing, they continue to pursue the even tenor of their way, as if no objections whatever were made. Perseverance will tell."

Too fast, Companion Patton, for the other time the brethren had not been elected by any chapter, but were taken by Grand Chapter and made without having been subjected to the constitutional tests as to fitness. Here the case is very different—quite *au regle*.

We like this :

"We don't go much on titles, but it seems to us that 'Brother Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain' is overhonored with them in this instance. Fenian raids and Royal Arch masonry, like oil and water, don't mix well; would greatly prefer to take ours in separate doses."

This is a most excellent report, characterized by good judgment, not unmingled with humor. It needs no apology, but, as he makes one, we give it to the craft :

"Companions, our task is now complete. We accepted the duty imposed with many misgivings as to our fitness for the position, and our ability to prepare a report with any degree of satisfaction to ourselves, much less to our companions whom we represent

"It is a new business to us; not being professional reporters, doctors, lawyers, or editors. We have performed the labor without experience, and we think by the time we read the reviews of our several correspondents on this report, we will have a more comprehensive view of the situation. If we get elected by the 'Mutual Admirationists'—we do not expect to make the rattle with the ease and elegance which characterized the admission of Companion Isaacs, of Virginia—we expect not only a black eye, but a bruised head; and in anticipation of this have secured the professional services of Companion Corson as chief of our medical staff, who, with his tonics, plasters, and poetry, will soon restore us to health and happiness.

Fraternally submitted,

T. McF. PATTON,
For Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At the Quarterly "Communication" of February 2d, 1871, we find that the Committee on Appeals recommended a resolution, which was adopted, which lays down what we believe is received in this jurisdiction as law—that objection made by any member of the chapter after ballot, and before the candi-

date has been advanced, shall be esteemed and received as a rejection of the candidate.

At that of August 3d, 1871, there was adopted, in response to the invitation of the General Grand Chapter to unite with it, the following:

"WHEREAS, The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania has received from the General Grand Chapter of the United States a request to send delegates to the Triennial Convocation, to be held in Baltimore, in September next, as a Committee of Conference to arrange terms of union, if practicable, with the General Grand Chapter; and

"Whereas, This Grand Chapter cannot see the advantages to be derived from any such union, but, on the contrary, many disadvantages; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania most fraternally declines to send such delegates as are requested."

At the quarterly "communication" of November 2, 1871, Companion Charles E. Meyer was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion John Thomson, Grand Secretary. There was also adopted a resolution confirming the sentence of expulsion of — — by a subordinate, which is certainly dealing very mildly with Mr. — —, and leaves us at a distance liable to be imposed upon by — —.

At this "communication," also, there was adopted a revised "Constitution, Rules and Regulations." And at these several quarterly "communications" warrants for new chapters were granted.

The annual "communication" was held on the 27th of December, 1871, Most Excellent Companion Michael Nisbit Grand High Priest, who rendered an account of his stewardship before laying aside the mitre. Afterwards he installed the officers elected previously, when the new Grand High Priest delivered an address to the companions. In this he gives the result of a correspondence with Companion W. J. Hughan, of Truro, Cornwall, England, an untiring investigator of masonic history, which we take the liberty of copying in full. This was preceded by a short history of the Chapter in Pennsylvania, which we also lay before our readers for their information:

"The early history of Royal Arch Masonry in Pennsylvania is no doubt intimately connected with a chapter or chapters worked by officers of the British army, stationed in Philadelphia, about the middle of the last century. It will be found by reference to the reprint of the proceedings of the Grand Chapter, that Lodge No. 3 claims the honor of having, as far as known, the oldest records of the Royal Arch degree in this country, its records dating as far back as 1767. In 1795 the great innovator, Thomas Smith Webb, and a few others from the New England States, made strenuous efforts to form a Grand Chapter in Pennsylvania; owing, however, to the influence of many members of the Grand Lodge, they were not successful, and the very object they tried to accomplish was carried out by the Royal Arch Masons of Pennsylvania in forming a Grand Chapter, subordinate, however, to the Grand Lodge.

"A few years after this, in 1797, a Grand Chapter of the Northern States of America was formed by Webb and his coadjutors. The present General Grand

Chapter of the United States was not formed until 1806, at which time, if we are not mistaken, they first claimed jurisdiction over the Past Master's so-called degree.

"In 1820, the members of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania endeavored to make the Grand Chapter an independent body, not subordinate to or under any control of the Grand Lodge. This movement was strenuously opposed by many distinguished masons, led by Brother Josiah Randall, more particularly on account of the intended incorporation of the degree of Most Excellent Master. To the Mark Master's degree there appears to have been not so much objection, as Brother Randall and others had previously received it, but how or where we have not been able to learn.

"After a series of motions, pro and con, on the 17th day of December, 1824, the Grand Chapter became independent, and from that time Royal Arch masonry has prospered in this jurisdiction.

"At the November Grand Communication, the Grand Chapter unanimously recognized the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales as a legitimate Grand Body, and it gives me great pleasure at this time to extend a hearty welcome and to express the wishes of this Grand Chapter for its future prosperity. The Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales was established in June, 1856, and now numbers over one hundred and thirty lodges. It is prosperous and harmonious, and, when the question of jurisdiction is settled between it and the Grand Chapter of Scotland, will increase wonderfully.

"During the past year, in order that I might be able to lay before the Grand Chapter as much information as possible on the subject of Capitular Masonry in Great Britain and Ireland, I entered into correspondence with that distinguished masonic historian, Companion William James Hughan, of Truro, Cornwall, England, who has kindly furnished me with answers to the following questions, together with a short history of the Mark degree in the countries above named:

"MARK MASTER MASON.

Ques. Is the Mark degree, as worked in England, the Mark Man or the Mark Master Mason?

Ans. The *Mark Man* and *Mark Master* are both worked in general; the first as preparatory to the latter, but, generally speaking, only the Mark Master's. The "Ark," "Mark and Link or Wrestle," are now obsolete. The Mark Man or Mason was given to *Fellow Crafts* on January 7, 1778, at Banff, Scotland; but the Mark Master at the same time was at the same meeting restricted to *Master Masons*. This is important, as the latter has been restricted to master masons in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Ques. Is it recognized by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter of England?

Ans. The Mark is not recognized by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter of England. It is, however, by the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Scotland,* and by the Grand Chapter of Ireland. The Mark in England is under

* The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland says: "All lodges holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are strictly prohibited and discharged

a separate jurisdiction, called the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, numbering over one hundred lodges, established in June, 1856. It is prosperous. A few lodges are granted for England by the Grand Chapter of Scotland, *pro tempore*. The Grand Lodge of Mark Masters is recognized by the Grand Chapter of Ireland and the Grand Chapter of Canada.

Ques. What are the requirements of an applicant? Must he be a Fellow Craft or Master Mason, and must he "pass the chair," or be an "installed Master" before applying?

Ans. The requirement is simply to be a master mason; no matter how short a time.

Ques. How many candidates can be Marked at one and the same time, or is there no limit as to number?

Ans. Any number can be advanced at one time.

Ques. Who are its officers?

Ans. The officers are, Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, three Overseers, Treasurer, Chaplain, Secretary, two Deacons, Director of Ceremonies, Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Registrar of Marks, Inner Guard or Time Keeper, Stewards, and Tyler. The Worshipful Master and Wardens, with the Overseers, are members officially of Provincial Grand Lodge and Grand Lodge. The Worshipful Master must have been Worshipful Master of a craft lodge (actually), and been a warden of a Mark lodge for twelve months.

Ques. Is the Mark degree as worked in England the same as that worked in Ireland and Scotland?

Ans. The Mark degree is virtually the same in the three countries.

Ques. Are lodges of Mark Masters separately constituted and consecrated, and what degree is it numerically?

Ans. Mark lodges are generally consecrated or constituted. No regular ceremony is generally worked, and none is authorized. Numerically, in Scotland, it is the fourth degree, and so in Ireland. In England there is no actual numeration whatever. It is, however, considered to be numerically as intermediate to third degree and Royal Arch.

PAST MASTER.

Ques. Is the "Past Master," or ceremonial of "Passing to the Chair," or "installed Master," recognized by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter of England?

Ans. In England, the Past Master means one who has served twelve months as worshipful master of a lodge, (actually). No honorary degree is allowed at all for such rank, and it is under Grand Lodge only, although it is not termed a separate degree. In Scotland, it is the fifth in rank under Grand Chapter, and is preparatory to the Arch, as is also the Mark, (fourth,) and Most Excellent. (sixth.)

from holding any other meeting than those of the three Orders, viz, Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, denominated 'St. John's Masonry,' the Mark forming part of the second degree, though only to be conferred on master masons.'

'Brother Laurence Dermott, Grand Secretary of the "Ancients," (and subsequently Deputy Grand Master,) was installed Master of No. 26, Dublin, Ireland, 24th of June, 1746. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, 1723, speaks of the installation of the Master as "certain significant ceremonies and ancient usages." The ceremony, however, was observed in the *presence of even the Apprentices*.

'Dr. Dassigny, of A. D. 1744, mentions brethren as "having passed the chair." I think the Installed Master was originated about 1738, when the Royal Arch was instituted, and by the "Ancients."

'I notice in an edition of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, A. D. 1738, the forty-seventh problem of Euclid is inserted, without note or comment, at the end of the work.

'MOST EXCELLENT MASTER MASON.

'*Ques.* Have you such a degree? If so, where and by what and whose authority is it conferred? If conferred, is it recognized by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter? Have they such a degree in Ireland and Scotland?

'*Ans.* Worked in England in connection with the Mark Grand Lodge. In Scotland, sixth degree, as above mentioned.

'ROYAL ARCH MASON.

'*Ques.* Under what and whose authority is the Royal Arch conferred?

'*Ans.* By Grand Chapters in England, *recognized* by Grand Lodge; in Scotland, *not* recognized by Grand Lodge; in Ireland, *virtually* recognized by Grand Lodge. In Scotland, Grand Lodge only recognizes the three craft degrees and the *Mark*.

'*Ques.* Is the Grand Chapter a separate organization, (that is, independent,) and are subordinate chapters distinct organizations, and do they work under chapter warrants?

'*Ans.* Grand Chapters are separate organizations.

'*Ques.* What are the qualifications of candidates for the degree?

'*Ans.* In England, twelve months a master mason, unless by dispensation. Any number, even one, may be exalted the same evening. We never have or have had any rule requiring three candidates, proxy or otherwise, in this country.

'*Ques.* Who are its officers?

'*Ans.* (Z.,) Zerubbabel or First Principal, (H.,) Haggai or Second Principal, (J.,) Jeshua or Third Principal, Chaplain, Treasurer, Scribe E., (Ezra,) Scribe N., (Nehemiah,) Principal Sojourner, Assistant Senior and Junior Sojourners,*

"* The three Sojourners are mentioned in the Constitution of Royal Arch, 1778 and 1782, and so in all since under the "Moderns," so called, but really the "Ancients."

"From *Laws for Society of Royal Arch Masons*, 1778 and 1782, (London,) "Moderns," I have made the annexed extracts:

"1. 'That, according to ancient custom, a complete Chapter of the Supreme Degree of Masonry consists of three Principals, who, when in chapter assem-

Director of Ceremonies, Sword Bearer, Stewards, Banner Bearer, and Janitor. All are elected by members but Assistant Sojourners, who are chosen by the Principal Sojourner. The three Principals must be actual past masters of craft lodges, and they must be taken *serialim* annually.

'Ques. Have you such a degree or order as High Priesthood?

'Ans. High Priesthood not recognized. Separate ceremonies, however, at installation of each of the Principals, and at opening only Past or Present Principals are present.

'Ques. To whom are your chapters dedicated?

'Ans. Dedication mainly as craft dedication.

'Ques. Does suspension or expulsion in blue or craft lodges work suspension or expulsion in the chapter?

'Ans. Yes, in England and Ireland.

'Ques. Is there any difference in the work of England from that of Ireland, Scotland, and the United States? and have any changes been made within a few years?

'Ans. None of much importance, excepting in Ireland, where the officers are more after the American style. No change made of late years.

'Ques. Is the degree as worked now in England that of the Ancients or Moderns—Anderson or Dermott?

'Ans. A union of both in 1817.

'Ques. Do you use the words "Holy Royal Arch"?

'Ans. "Holy Royal Arch" never occurs in our Regulations, and is never used by Grand Chapter. The degree is often so called in our chapters, and so designated in our summons. The term arose with the Ancients, but in their constitution for 1756 it is called "Royal Arch." In 1807 it is styled the "Holy Royal Arch" by the same body.

'Ques. Have you a separate installation ceremony for each of the Principals in the chapter? and who are present at the installation?

'Ans. We have a separate installation ceremony for all the Principals, viz Zerubbabel, Haggai, and Jeshua. It is rather an elaborate affair. In England and Scotland you must serve as Jeshua before Haggai, and Haggai before Zerubbabel; and in England either Principal must be a past master before installation, unless by dispensation. None but possessors of the Principal's degree to be installed can witness the ceremony.

'Ques. What is the Royal Ark Mariner's degree?

'Ans. The Royal Ark Mariner's degree is a side degree. It is worked under the Grand Chapter of Scotland, and given only to Royal Arch Masons. It has been worked off and on for a century. In England it is given to Mark Masons, and has a governing body. Excepting as a curiosity, it is useless."

bled, are to be considered conjointly as the Master and each severally as a Master; two Scribes, three Sojourners, (the edition of 1778 has for Scribes three Sojourners), and seventy-two others, as council; and that no regular chapter of this exalted degree can consist of more; but that any number may be exalted and received as companions, though not to hold the staff of office or be considered as councillors when more than that number are present.'

And we give his opinion of parliamentary rules in Grand Bodies. We do this, because Companion Hazlerigg, of Indiana, thinks *all* of these rules are applicable to our legislative Grand Body, which we noticed last year, and because the sixth rule for the regulation of our Grand Chapter allows, nay provides, for the motion to "lay on the table:"

"Within a few years a custom has grown up in subordinate chapters and Mark lodges, and even in the Grand Chapter, of introducing what is termed 'parliamentary usage' in the government of the chapter. Such motions as to 'lay upon the table,' 'indefinitely postpone,' 'the previous question,' &c., when offered for the sole purpose of stopping debate and killing the subject matter under consideration, are, most undoubtedly, unmasonic, and should not be tolerated.

"The high priest has discretionary powers vested in him to decide when the debate is to cease and the question to be taken. He is bound to govern his chapter with justice, equity, and prudence, allowing the youngest member the fullest privilege of the oldest, ever remembering that the peace and harmony of the chapter has been confided to his hands. No question should be taken until the fullest and freest debate has been allowed."

The report on Correspondence is by Companion Griscom, from whom we have heard so agreeably before. We know he will excuse us if we only thank him for his courteous mention of our proceedings, as we have already occupied much space in extracts from the Grand High Priest's address on a matter so universally interesting and instructive. We have not been more agreeably entertained by the perusal of any of the proceedings, and even with the fear of being esteemed prolix, we will give the letter of Companion Hughan. Those who may read this report, and we fear they will be few, will thank us for it:

APPENDIX "A."

Capitular Freemasonry in Great Britain and Ireland.

BY COMPANION WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

"In response to the invitation of my esteemed friend, M. E. Companion C. E. Meyer, I will endeavor, as time permits, to afford the companions in Pennsylvania a glimpse of British Capitular Freemasonry.

"To commence the series according to custom, the Mark degree should of course *first* receive notice.

"In Ireland Mark masonry is comparatively quiet at present.

"Chapters are *not* compelled to give the degree as preparatory to the Royal Arch, and although it is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter, but little attention is paid to its peculiar and impressive ceremonies. A distinctive mark *may* (not *must*) be adopted, and *separate certificates are issued, if required*. Six mark masters are required to be present at the opening, who must be duly qualified to fill the offices of master, wardens and overseers. Members are accepted as mark masters under that constitution without any

intention of being *exalted*, just as with brethren who join the mark lodges in Philadelphia and in England, &c.—being, of course, master masons.

"Some of the foregoing remarks having been made by me, and questioned, I submitted the points in dispute to the Assistant Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and that most obliging companion confirmed my statements in full. In a letter dated 1 July, 1871, he observes: 'It is quite optional with brethren taking the Royal Arch to take the Mark degree, *i. e.*, as far as Grand Chapter is concerned; but very many chapters, by their by-laws, make it a prerequisite. Hence it is clear that, *in Ireland*,

"(a) The mark degree *is not* a prerequisite for Royal Arch masonry, according to the laws of the Grand Chapter.

"(b) That some chapters do not work the degree.

"(c) That lodges work under the chapter warrants.

"(d) That mark masonry has not the prominence as in other countries.

"In Scotland the mark degree is in a *unique* position. The *Grand Lodge* recognizes it, and so does the Grand Chapter. Any craft lodge, under its constitution, has a right to work the degree, in Scotland, as a *craft lodge*, and many exercise that privilege; and, in fact, *all can*. It is considered by some authorities to belong to the second degree, but no evidence in support of this position has been adduced. The earliest minute known which alludes to the degree is dated A. D. 1778, of which we have a copy, and unequivocally connects the mark master's degree with the master mason.

"The 'mark' is a prerequisite for Royal Arch masonry under the Grand Chapter, and candidates for exaltation who have been 'advanced' in a craft lodge, are accepted as members of the *fourth degree*.

"The Grand Chapter has granted warrants to form mark lodges in England from A. D. 1856, but never many at any time have been working. Some of these, however, have been most successful, particularly one now working at Manchester. Some brethren, like the writer, belong to both jurisdictions, and hope soon to see all undue rivalry at an end. The warrants contain a proviso that in the event of any governing body being recognized for the degree in England, they should *ipso facto* be canceled. It is believed by many that the time has come for these warrants to be recalled, as a properly constituted governing body exists in England for the present time, with more than one hundred mark lodges on its roll and some thousands of members.

"Unfortunately *one* of the lodges that took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters (only *one* out of several) for England and Wales, A. D. 1856, viz, the 'Bon Accord Mark Lodge,' held in London, met by virtue of a warrant from the Bon Accord Chapter, in Aberdeen, Scotland, which was *illegally granted*.

Chapters, at that time, had power to issue warrants to work the mark degree in Scotland, *but not in England*, which of course was masonically beyond the jurisdiction of Scottish chapters. This misfortune has contributed, I fear, to induce the Grand Chapter of Scotland to continue the mark warrants in England, although of course the mistake of some Scottish brethren cannot invalidate the position of the several mark lodges which united to form the Grand Lodge in question, *some of which have worked the degree for many years before even the Grand Chapter of Scotland was instituted.*

"We anticipate ere long that the good understanding and fellowship always subsisting between the members of both organizations will be indissolubly cemented by the withdrawal of the warrants for Scottish mark lodges in England.

"Companions in the United States can feelingly sympathize with those who are suffering from 'invasion of jurisdiction,' and although we in England as mark masters are content to wait patiently for free and full recognition of our claims by the Grand Chapter of Scotland, we nevertheless shall be glad of a prompt response.

"In Scotland, then, the mark degree

"(a) Is recognized by the Grand Lodge and Chapter.

"(b) It is a prerequisite for Royal Arch masonry.

"(c) It can be given in a craft lodge, mark lodge, or as preparatory for the chapter.

"(d) The Grand Chapter has lodges in England.

"(e) Joining companions not 'marked' must be before the affiliation is complete.

"In England the only degrees recognized by the Grand Lodge are the *three* first, the past master (viz, an *installed master of a lodge only*, who has been duly elected, and formerly served as warden) and the *Royal Arch*.

"The '*articles of union*' of 1813, which bound the two rival Grand Lodges to *certain* degrees, and no more, omitted any mention of mark masonry; and although the Grand Chapter of Scotland and mark masters in England have endeavored to secure the recognition of the degree by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter of England, they have signally failed. *We say unhesitatingly, unless the Grand Lodge breaks its pledge, mark masonry cannot be recognized in England.*"

"The solemn promise made in 1813 effectually shuts out the mark degree,* and it is of no service to inquire whether the members were wise in so promising, as the pledge was given, and therefore must be honored by all who value treaties among masons.

"This being so, the members of mark lodges were averse to remain as a body without a head, and, naturally objecting to any foreign rule, formed a Grand Lodge, A. D. 1856, with many lodges under its jurisdiction. The degree has rapidly spread, and the Grand Lodge has prospered exceedingly—so much so that now the lodges muster more than one hundred. Lord Leigh, the first Grand Master, is an esteemed Provincial Grand Master in the craft. The next Grand Master was the Earl of Caernarvon, who is a Provincial Grand Master, and the present Deputy Grand Master of England (*i. e.*, the next in authority to the Marquis of Ripon). The *third* Grand Master was Viscount Holmesdale, also a Provincial Grand Master; and the Grand Master at the present time is a deservedly esteemed and respected well known craft mason

"* It equally excludes from recognition the 'Grand Conclave of the Knights Templar,' (a most powerful and influential body,) the 'Ancient and Accepted Rite,' and the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine. *These three great organizations all recognize the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters.*

and estimable clergyman.† Many well known noblemen and brethren under the banner of English freemasonry are proud to acknowledge their membership of this Grand Lodge, many of whom are Past Grand Wardens of the Craft Grand Lodge. Some of the lodges are of 'time immemorial' age, and have worked the degree no one knows how long, but certainly during the last century. Without such a Grand Lodge having been formed, the degree would have been little known in England, and although it is certainly a novel feature to have a Grand Lodge for the mark degree, *it is justifiable under the circumstances.* The same novelty as a governing body was instituted for Royal Arch masons about the middle of the last century. *Before then there was not a Grand Chapter anywhere over the globe, and never had been.* The Royal Arch Chapters had no governing body before A. D. 1750, and, in response to the wants of the companions, the 'Ancients' formed a Grand Chapter, and the 'Moderns' followed about A. D. 1766—*new bodies entirely, as much as the Mark Grand Lodge in 1856, but, like it, much wanted.*

"The Grand Lodge of Mark Masters has the pleasure of knowing all its certificates are recognized by the Grand Chapters of Ireland and Canada, and we feel sure that, whenever the ardent and enthusiastic companions in the United States are asked to greet English Mark Masters with a friendly grasp, they will do so. Indeed, already we rejoice to know the Grand Chapters of Pennsylvania and Iowa have decided to do so.

"WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

"TRURO, ENGLAND, November 24, 1871."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of this State convened on 13th November, 1871, Most Excellent James A. Hoyt, Grand High Priest, in the east, with representatives from 27 subordinates.

From the address of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest, we learn of complete harmony, and the proceedings show that zeal is being awakened, and that some of the chapters which had not met since the war are yet not without life, and are struggling into warmth and life. The finances of the Grand Chapter are in a depressed condition, but our companions seem to be looking the matter squarely in the face, and preparing to escape from their embarrassment by "retrenchment" and by "contribution."

There are returns from 27 chapters, showing 807 members.

Companion Hoyt was again made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion Augustine T. Smythe, Grand Secretary.

This latter made the report on Correspondence, reviewing 34 proceedings, Alabama being of the number.

† His Deputy Grand Master is Earl Percy. The Order, however, has been careless of appointing brethren to office from mere *social position only*. Hence, although many noblemen grace its ranks, and are on the roll of officers, there are also to be found in its highest posts the hardworking members of the fraternity.

And while we thank him for the lengthy and courteous notice of us, we refer him to our remarks under the caption *Maine* for our answer to the attacks on General Grand Chapter views. From his review of ourselves we learn that in the jurisdiction of South Carolina "the rule is general, both with lodge and chapter, that no one suspended for non-payment of dues can be again admitted a member except by payment, petition, and unanimous ballot, as with any other *unaffiliated* mason." The italics are ours. Does Companion Smythe intend to imply that a brother suspended for non-payment of dues stands toward the fraternity in the position of an unaffiliated mason? Can any masonic intercourse be held with him? We would prefer that Grand Bodies should make the rule imperative that one in default should be cited by the lodge or chapter and put upon trial for unmasonic conduct, and the punishment awarded by vote of the body, then he stands fully suspended from all rights and privileges, and no one could then doubt the position. On the other hand, can any brother be suspended as intended and understood in the O. B., except after he shall have been accused and tried?

On a much mooted question as to the effect of objection by a member after ballot, he says:

"There are certain requirements laid down for admission into a chapter, which are publicly made known, to-wit: that a petition setting forth certain facts, and duly recommended, must be presented and read at one convocation, referred to a committee, and, upon their favorable report, be submitted to the suffrages of the chapter, not earlier than the next convocation, when an unanimous ballot is required. Now what is the reason for this, but to notify members of the chapter as publicly as possible, who are the candidates, and give ample opportunity for any one having objections to reject an unworthy applicant. It is the duty of every member of the chapter to be present, and if not on hand at each convocation, he can be thoroughly posted by attending alternately. If not there, he loses the privilege accorded to him, and is not true in his duty to the craft. But is the candidate at fault? He has fulfilled all that has been required of him; and is not Companion Corson correct in holding that he can claim that the chapter also fulfill its promise? Were the contrary rule adopted, the candidate would be obliged not to stand one ballot, but an indefinite ballot, dependent upon the time when he may chance to obtain his degrees, and the pleasure and convenience of the member to attend. And if it be considered as one of the rights of a member of a chapter to have his wishes as to candidates considered at any time, should not the committee be instructed to call on or communicate with each companion, and ascertain whether he desires to object before any degree is given? No, the rule and manner of admission is well known, and if a candidate does all we claim of him he is entitled to his degrees, unless the objection be accompanied with reasons sufficient to authorize the chapter's refusing him. A companion so derelict as to know not the proceedings of his own chapter, deserves no favor from the craft; and while as anxious as anyone to preserve the purity of the order, we must stand up for fair play and justice."

No more courteously written report appears before us, nor one bearing such unmistakable masonic spirit.

TEXAS.

Grand Chapter convened on 12th June, 1871, Companion S. S. Munger, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and representatives from forty-four subordinates.

The Most Excellent draws a nice distinction between affiliated and non-affiliated Royal Arch masons, when he decides that the regulation which reads, "This petition must be signed by nine Royal Arch masons, accompanied with their certificate of dimit and recommendation of nearest chapter, means that those who are members of a chapter shall so state in the petition, and non-affiliated masons only shall file their dimit. Otherwise, his rulings seem to be in accordance with the practice in this jurisdiction.

One of the Grand Visitors reports that one of the Chapters which he had visited had had the misfortune "to lose the broom, in consequence of which the room appeared to great disadvantage." Won't somebody send that chapter a broom?

This Grand Chapter's head seems to be "level" on the subject of affiliation fees. See:

"*Resolved*, That chapters under the jurisdiction of this Grand Chapter be, and they are hereby, instructed to abandon the practice of charging fees for affiliation."

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

Chapters—91 chartered, 3 U. D. ; members 3,268.

Companion J. B. Jones was made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion Robert Brewster, Excellent Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE.

This Grand Chapter held its Annual Convocation on 8th November, 1871, Most Excellent Wm. H. Armstrong, Grand High Priest, with representatives from seventy-four chartered chapters and six U. D.

The address of the Most Excellent, as well as the general business of the Grand Chapter, are indicative of prosperity, and business capacity.

Eighty-seven chapters have a membership of 4,161.

The report on Correspondence is by Companion Blackie. In his introduction, he says :

"We have endeavored to be brief, to say as little of our own as possible, and to put before you a fair statement of what our companions in other jurisdictions have been doing. We hope our efforts will give satisfaction.

"We are glad to say that Royal Arch Masonry has never been so prosperous, contented and happy. Long may it continue so. Recent events in the Northwest have in a terrible manner demonstrated our liability to the vicissitudes and changes of fortune, and that the noblest and most prosperous can-

not claim exemption from the common ills of life. Charity is now called for—charity to those who, once our political foes, are still our companions, and we have all had the opportunity to test our masonry by practical actions rather than by lofty expressions. Let each of us help to bear our companions' burdens, and endeavor to lighten the burthen of their care. The night cometh when no man can work, but the present is ours, and can be woven by kindly words and generous deeds into a pleasingly remembered past. The knowledge that we have striven to do our best for the comfort of our fellow-creatures will not only make us happy now, but in that awful time when the soul is about to leave this earthly mansion, our thoughts will not be haunted by visions of forgotten vows, opportunities wasted, and paramount duties neglected. Let us, then, prove the value of our lessons by caring for the unfortunate, the widow and the orphan, and providing raiment, shelter and provisions for those who have suffered from the vicissitudes of God."

We take the liberty of copying his entire history of a "Masonic Conference" between delegates from the Grand Lodge of Scotland and other Grand Bodies mentioned, which contains much valuable information :

"MASONIC CONFERENCE.

"A conference of delegates from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Chapter of Scotland, the Grand Chapter of Ireland, and the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England on the subject of the position of the Mark Degree in England, was held in the Freemasons' Hall, London, on the 3d of April, 1871. Brother Earl Percy M. P. and Deputy Grand Master of England, was in the chair. Scotland was represented by Brothers Hay and Kerr, of the Grand Lodge, and Companions Mann, Mackersy and Entwisle, of the Supreme Chapter, and the Grand Mark Lodge by Brothers Portal and Binckes. The Grand Lodge of Ireland was not at first represented, but afterwards Brother Burdett appeared though not as a delegate. Brother Binckes stated the object of the conference to be the bringing about an understanding with the Grand Bodies of Scotland and Ireland by which the Grand Mark Lodge should be recognized as the conservator of the mark degree in England, but the Grand Master of England had declined to send any representative, on the plea that the mark degree is not recognized by the Grand Lodge or Chapter of England, and all he could do was to wish them well as master masons. The Grand Master of Ireland stated that in Ireland the mark degree is worked under the exclusive control of the Grand Chapter, and all the degrees in Ireland, from the 1st to the 33d, work harmoniously together and in unison, and he could see no reason why the mark degree should not be worked as in Ireland, and thought the proper step to be taken was to get the Grand Lodge of England to recognize the governing bodies other than the Grand Chapter. He had asked Brother Burdett to be present, but not in any way to commit the Grand Chapter. Brother Mackersy, of Scotland, opened the debate. Some of his statements are of great interest. In England, the R. A. degree follows immediately the M. M., but in Ireland, America, Canada and Scotland, the rite is very similar. As a consequence, when companions of Ireland, Canada, or America visit Scotland, they can be present during all the

ceremonies, but English companions must be excluded during a great part of them disagreeable to the hospitable Scotch, but more so, we should think, to English. He deemed it of importance that, at least, the British Islands should have uniform work, and hoped this conference might lead to such a happy result. It seems that in the year 1856, a subordinate chapter of Scotland, Bon-Accord, in Aberdeen, had taken of itself the right to grant a charter to a number of English brethren, who had been in Scotland and were much struck with the beauty of the mark degree, and that they had with this authority opened and worked a mark lodge in London. The natural result of this was, of course, the death of Bon-accord Chapter, and the suspension of its officers. But the mischief was done, and the Grand Chapter could not get back the illegal charter. It was worked nuder in England, and at last the Grand Chapter allowed itself to be led into the doubtful position of yielding to the entreaties of the English brethren and granting them a legal charter. In consequence of the first action, other warrants were granted in the territory, and this went on for a year or two, but then the English brethren started a Grand Mark Lodge of their own, and the mark degree came to have two growing heads in England. There seems some little mystery as to how this Grand Mark Lodge was formed, but Brother Mackersy called attention to a curious fragment of history in this connection. For a long time certain old operative lodges in Scotland had been in the practice of working the mark degree, but in the speculative lodges the degree had never been worked. So little was generally known of the existence of the mark as a craft degree, that in Glasgow an operative lodge, in the year 1860, had conferred it under St. John's charter, and this coming to the knowledge of the Provincial Grand Lodge, was regarded as an irregularity, and the St. John's Lodge was suspended. They made a bold appeal to the Grand Lodge, admitting they had worked the degree, and said: 'We have worked nothing more than we were entitled to do, as a part of ancient masonry, and have not introduced a new degree, because the mark degree is not a new degree; it is the completing part of the second degree.' This came before the Grand Lodge, the lodge produced all its evidence, and the result was that the Grand Lodge was compelled to admit that the mark degree, as practiced by them, was, in point of fact, a part of the fellow-craft degree, and was not a separate degree at all. Thus it became apparent that two jurisdictions in Scotland claimed to superintend this degree, and it became necessary for an agreement to be made between the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter on the subject. The result of this was that they stated that the mark degree was wrought by operative St. John's masons before the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; that since then it had been almost entirely abandoned by the lodges, and the Grand Chapter had assumed its management. But that now they enacted and declared that all lodges holding of Scotland had the right to work the mark under their present charters; but that to prevent confusion, this degree, although held by the Grand Lodge to be a second part of the fellow-craft degree, should only be conferred on master masons, and only in presence of those who had received the degree in a lodge or chapter; that the same ritual should be used in both bodies; that any candidate for the R. A. who was already a mark mas-

ter of a St. John's lodge, should not be required to take the degree again in the chapter; that in the chapter it should be reckoned as the fourth degree in masonry, and that these rules should not interfere with the superintendence the Grand Chapter held over mark masonry out of Scotland, or with lodges holding of it in England. This agreement made Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter one on the subject. When the Grand Mark Lodge was organized in England, the Scotch had no hostility to it, and indeed would have preferred to have the degree of M. M. M. recognized by the Grand Lodge and Chapter of England, in which event they would have withdrawn all their warrants, and ceased from granting more to mark lodges in that country. But until this was done, they would not take the initiative in recognizing the Mark Masters Grand Lodge. This was in 1864. The reply of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1865, was substantially that they recognized but four masonic degrees, and did not acknowledge the mark as pure masonry, nor the pretensions of the body calling itself the Grand Mark Lodge, etc. The Grand Chapter of England said the same thing, *nominis mutandis*. In consequence the Grand Chapter of Scotland declined to recognize the Grand Mark Master's Lodge. The matter came up again in 1870, and was decided as we have told in our notice of the Grand Chapter of Scotland, in this report. He believed the proper course was to lay before the Grand Lodge and Chapter of England the reasons which induced the Grand Lodge of Scotland to admit that the mark is a part and portion of the F. C. degree, and lay a report of all their proceedings before the Grand Lodge and Chapter of Ireland. If these Grand Bodies take the same view that was taken in Scotland, all difficulties are forever removed, because if this degree is taken up by St. John's masonry, then the Grand Lodge and Chapter of Scotland will be in a position to make a proper arrangement. But should the Grand Bodies of England decide that they never would recognize the mark degree in all time coming, then he thought the day might not be far distant when Scotland and Ireland might recognize the Mark Grand Lodge. He wished first to try England, and if she recognized the mark degree, the work was done. If not, then Scotland was at liberty to co-operate with Ireland, and he thought there was no doubt what they would do. The discussion is then continued at great length. We cannot epitomize it all, but some points are of such interest that we are constrained to put them entire before the companions of Tennessee. At one time in this discussion Brother Kerr, the present historian of the Grand Lodge, says:

"It was stated that the Lodge of Glasgow, St. John, had conferred the degree of mark master, as a section of the second degree, in a regular working lodge. This was called in question and disposed of in the way which has been stated by Brother Mackersy, because it was in accordance with their ancient working, and the Supreme Chapter of Scotland arranged to have all the candidates for the Royal Arch degree initiated as mark masters before they took that degree. Previous to coming to a decision on the subject, the Grand Lodge of Scotland appointed a committee of investigation, who conferred with the lodge of St. John, which is No. 3 *bis* on roll of Grand Lodge. This lodge holds a charter from Malcolm Canmore, against which some objections have been stated; but they have another from William the Lion, which is in-

disputable, dated 1174. They also state that as representing the ancient builders of Glasgow Cathedral, they only now practice the traditional masonry received at that early period; and on consulting their oldest members, they found that the ritual which they were practicing in 1860, was stated to be exactly the same as those old men, seventy or eighty years ago, had practiced when young. This statement was confirmed by their books, which were brought forward. It was then shown from various sources that some of the old lodges in Scotland had existed from a very early period—for example, the Lodge of Edinburgh, No. 1, Mary's Chapel—went so far back in her history as to say that the lodge was originally brought to this country by David the First, and as a traveling lodge erected the Chapel Holyrood in 1128; also Melrose Abbey, and various other buildings, and came back and settled in Edinburgh. They were a lodge of operative masons, and continued so until the last century. From this body rose the Incorporation of Masons. They had greater powers by their charter of incorporation than as a lodge, none else being allowed to do masons' work within Burgh. It was also found that in the Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary Chapel, the members signed the books with their marks. "At a Conference or Grand Lodge held in Holyrood Palace in 1598," it was ordained: "That no master or fellow-craft be received or admitted without the number of six masters and two entered apprentices, the warden of that lodge being one of the said six, and that the day of the receiving of the said fellow-craft or master be orderly buikit (booked), and his name and mark inserted in the same book."

* * * * *

"From the unwillingness of members of the old lodges to commit anything to writing it is difficult to find direct evidence. However, under date 1559, on the sill of one of the windows of the choir of Glasgow Cathedral we find the square and compass engraved; the All-seeing Eye above; the ladder with three steps; the sun, moon and stars; and a finger pointing to the three steps. In those times when the secrets of the craft were very much looked to and preserved with jealous care, you cannot expect very much explanation of the system then practiced; but you can see by those symbols that at that time speculative masonry did exist. There are also lodges which state distinctly that they follow out those signs and symbols which had been transmitted to them from time immemorial. In the year 1707 a lodge of operative masons, styled the Edinburgh Journeymen Masons, to which I belong, separated from the parent stock Mary's Chapel. They had a dispute about a benevolent fund, and the matter came before the Supreme Courts. By that proceeding we have it recorded that the lodge made entered apprentices and fellow-crafts, but I believe no other degree of masonry except the mark master, who was master of the lodge. In the judgment which was given by the Supreme Courts they not only gave power for this Lodge Journeymen to exist, but to give the masonic word and receive dues therefor, but also to sue the Lodge St. Mary's Chapel for such further portion of masonry which they were not then possessed of. Twenty years after, it is recorded that the Lodge Journeymen received the third degree from the parent lodge.

"Brother Binckes: Then, you say the Overseer was the Chief officer?

“Bro. Kerr: Yes; because a large portion of the lodges are fellow-craft lodges.

* * * * *

“Bro. Portal: On whom was the master's degree conferred?

“Bro. Kerr: Upon men who designed and planned work for those employed under them to execute. These were men of intelligence, who instructed others through symbolical teaching and otherwise. The subordinate lodges were composed of workmen who were taught in the lodges. Yet masters may even be reduced from that position to a fellow-craft. In the Regulations referred to as having been adopted at the meeting in Holyrood Palace, in 1598, it is stated, ‘That all masters undertaking work be very careful to see their scaffolds and footgangs securely set and placed, to the effect that through their negligence and sloth no hurt or injury come to any person employed at the work, under the pain of discharging them thereafter to work as masters having charge of work; but shall ever be subject, all the rest of their days, to work under or with another principal master having charge of the work.’

* * * * *

“Bro. Kerr: These rules of 1598 were promulgated during the time the head of the Rosslyn family was Hereditary Grand Master Mason. Copies of the rules were sent to the lodge at Aitcheson's Haven, and they are now preserved there. I need not show further that the Grand Lodge of Scotland investigated this subject very fully. The greatest difficulty arose in getting written evidence; because from the strictness of the obligation, even in the old minute book there is very little information concerning masonry to be got. There is, indeed, very little in them beyond the names of those who were present at the meetings, and the amount of money received. As to marks being used at an early period, you have doubtless at the present day the traditional practice of operative masons of using them on implements, tools, chisels, and in many cases upon the stones they work. Some operative lodges took apprentices bound to the lodges up to about the year 1780, and these young lads while out with a F. C. or Journeyman, working along with him, used a mark, called a blind mark, frequently placed in connection with the regular mark of the fellow-craft. There was also the official mark or equilateral triangle. In Rosslyn Chapel upon four ruined altars that were dedicated to the four Evangelists, every stone was marked with an equilateral triangle. So far we show their early use from ancient customs, and the existing marks on buildings and the continuation of the practice both by operative masons and existing operative lodges. In many of the old minute books the name is not only signed, but the mark is put behind it, in some places before. In the ritual practiced, even in the oldest forms you have of it, it is stated that the stones were hewn at a distance, marked and numbered; but there is nothing whatever in the instruction now given that describes the manner of marking or anything else relating to it; but in the Mark ritual the whole is fully described, and it is shown that each individual has a mark, the apprentice and fellow-craft. Looking to the lodge, you have the junior warden telling you that his duty is to mark the time, in other words, he takes account of the time. The senior warden tells you that he has to pay all the wages; he is paymaster. This has reference to something that must have been done, some

work that has been performed. What are you to pay for? What amount are you to pay? Yet you are brought into a chamber to receive wages. You have an indication of something that is incomplete in the second degree. Whereas in the Mark ritual you are told that the overseer or foreman must examine the work done. He then records the amount of work that has been sent forward to the building, properly marked, which he states opposite the corresponding mark in his book. And when the workman comes forward to receive the wages, you have the treasurer called upon to pay the amount due as entered against those marks. I mention this to show that the reference made in the two first degrees is to something without which they are not complete, and that the section of the fellow-craft degree, now called the mark master degree, supplies what is required. It is not a separate degree, but a superior or closing section of the F. C. degree. It is to be remembered that a foreman is a F. C. He may be a foreman to-day. The master may say at the end of the day, I have no further employment for you in that capacity; but if you like to work for me as a F. C. for two or three days, I will gladly give you work until you find employment as a foreman or overseer. In a mark lodge the office bearers are only overseers, styled junior, senior, and master overseers—showing clearly that they are in charge for a superior authority. These overseers not only directed the workmen, but gave an account of the time employed, and received plans and instructions from the master, to be communicated to the workmen, whether relating to plain or more intricate portions of the work. Passing onward, we have the third degree in two parts. The first introductory, and the latter containing a legend, where a reference is made to a superior order of fellow-crafts who bore rule over the others, having conspired together. In the present course of instruction, there is only one order of fellow-craft recognized. Yet reference is distinctly made to a superior order, which can only be reconciled by referring to the teaching given in the Mark ritual. There is a very general idea, I am sorry to say, that the third degree is a very modern invention, while it is the best authenticated portion of the three degrees. It is simply an astronomical problem showing the state of the heavens at the time the foundation stone of the Temple of Solomon was laid. We have notes of it in Scotland. I recollect seeing it worked out upon two large terrestrial and celestial globes by an eminent astronomer. The globes were properly rectified and the state of the heavens minutely noted. The signs and words of the degree were obtained, and the reason of the implements being used in the legend of the third degree, also the name being thrice repeated—why the ear of corn and the waterfall are depicted, and the directions in which the procession moves. It has proved itself to be one of the best authenticated of the three degrees. The astronomer asked whether I would mind leaving the notes with him. I did so, and he afterwards informed me that he went over the whole with a very learned Professor, who expressed his opinion that it was evidently a very ancient system of some kind or other. He did not care whether it was masonry, or what it was; it appeared to be of undoubted antiquity.

“Bro. Mackersy: Were these gentlemen masons?

“Bro. Kerr: No; I may mention that what I have stated, as a short sum-

mary, occupied many long meetings of the Committee of Grand Lodge, when they were considering whether they would recognize the Mark degree as a part of the fellow-craft. They investigated the subject very fully. The then Deputy Grand Master, Brother Whyte Melville, also made inquiry and found the marks to have been used in the older lodges, as already stated. Afterwards the late Dr. Walker Arnott, who was very much opposed to Grand Lodge taking up the matter, made the same inquiry, and the evidence he collected was corroborative. He intimated to Grand Lodge that mark masonry must have been a portion of the old masonic system. That body then directed their Committee with the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter to prepare a ritual. The only difference being that the old lodges speak of a square stone, and the Royal Arch of a keystone.

"These points of interest are all that we feel at liberty to extract, as our space is limited. We would recommend the reading of the whole debate to the conference. On April 4th the conference met again, Col. Burdett, of the Grand Chapter of Ireland, occupying the chair. After a considerable amount of very interesting discussion, the following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, 1. That the delegates report the proceedings of this conference to their respective constituents.

2. That in event of all, or either of, the sister Grand Lodges and Chapters considering it advisable to bring the proceedings of this conference before the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England, and of the latter Grand Bodies declining to recognize the Mark degree, or, in event of its being considered unnecessary to approach the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England, the Grand Lodges and Grand Chapters of Scotland and Ireland be recommended to recognize a governing body in England over the Mark degree."

"This being disposed of, Brother Portal attempted to introduce the subject of other degrees, and asked "the representatives of the Grand Chapters of Ireland and Scotland if they would be prepared to concur with him in the creation of some body, either to be called 'The Council of Excellent Masters,' or any name that might be agreed upon, for working such degrees as the Excellent, Most Excellent, and Super-Excellent Master, and the Knights of the Sword, and of the East, and of the East and West, so that Royal Arch Masons leaving this country may be furnished with all those degrees under the Royal Arch system which the Royal Arch Chapter of England does not include.

"Bro. Mackersy, on behalf of the Grand Chapter of Scotland, sympathized with the remarks, but was not authorized to act in reference to any thing but the Mark degree. After some few remarks the conference closed in hearty friendship and good will. We expected to have heard more of this before present convocation of the Grand Chapter. A private letter from Companion Mackersy that the question and the report from which we have quoted were brought before the Supreme Chapter on the 22d of June, and was remitted to committee for the purpose of bringing up at the next quarterly convocation a full report on the subject embraced in the conference. A number of questions as to the working of the chapter degrees in Tennessee and other portions of the United States, were submitted to us, to which we made a full reply. But we have heard nothing of the result of the September convocation."

Companion A. J. Wheeler was made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion John Frizzell, Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA

Had a Convocation of its Grand Chapter on the 13th of December, 1871 ; Most Excellent John P. Little, Grand High Priest, and representatives from 32 subordinates.

The council degrees form a part of their chapter degrees, and in consequence, a visitor from this jurisdiction who has taken these degrees in a council, cannot sit in chapter conferring them, and one who has not taken these degrees, cannot be allowed to be present in the chapter conferring them. Can this not be remedied ?

Companion William B. Isaacs, from Correspondence, thus excuses himself, with a fraternal adieu to the other members of the—what you may call our society :

“He is again compelled, by force of circumstances, to throw himself on the indulgence of the Grand Chapter. His public duties and private engagements have been such constant and unceasing consumers of his time, by day and by night, as to prevent him from taking even a cursory glance over the proceedings with which he has been favored. As he advances in years, his engagements appear to increase *pari passu*, and he would respectfully request the Grand Council to relieve him, at least for the present, from further service in this branch of the Royal Art, from which he, personally, has derived so much instruction and pleasure, without, he fears, making a corresponding return, either to this Grand Chapter or to his companions of the “reportorial corps.” In asking thus to be relieved, he would beg to say to his fellow members of the “Mutual Admiration Society,” that he has lost none of his zeal in their cause. While their criticisms have, at times, been severe, doubtless they were deserved ; and he begs to return them, collectively and individually his thanks for the kindnesses and courtesies he has received at their hands.”

Forty chapters made returns ; members 1,841.

Companion Robert E. Withers was made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion John Dove, Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

We have the proceedings of sundry chapters in West Virginia, which, under permission of the Grand Chapter of Virginia, proceeded to organize a Grand Chapter for that State, by convention of delegates from five chapters, held on the 16th of November, 1871, when they elected officers, and the Grand High Priest of Virginia proceeded to “consecrate, constitute, and dedicate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of West Virginia in due and ancient form.”

Companion L. A. Luce was their first Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion A. S. Chambers their first Grand Secretary.

We wish them God speed in their mission of love and adoration.

VERMONT.

We have the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of this State, held on the 16th of June, 1871, over which presided Most Excellent E. A. Jewett, Grand High Priest. We greatly like the following sentiment, taken from the Grand High Priest's address:

"I have received during the recess of the Grand Chapter, two applications for permission to confer degrees, without the delay required by the General Regulations. Believing that such privileges should be used with great caution, I declined to give the desired permission. Another has well said, 'Masonry seeks no man, but quietly waits to be sought; and he who desires to enjoy the rights, privileges, and benefits of freemasonry, must abide masonry's own time to confer those rights, privileges, and benefits upon him.'"

The address contains a lengthy and strong argument for the Grand Chapter to reunite with the General Grand Chapter.

Companion Squire Marcy gives us the report on Correspondence, fraternally noticing our proceedings for 1870; and we sincerely regret that we will lose so courteous a reporter. But he says, "Our official relations with the capítular fraternity will cease with the present convocation. Age, infirm health, and a desire for repose, all conduce to this step."

The Grand Chapter determined to present to another aged companion, Past Grand Secretary, some memento of their esteem, the notice of the acceptance of which is as follows:

"Companion Hollenbeck accepted the cane, and in a voice choked by emotion, attempted to reply, but his feelings overpowering him after a few words of thanks, he was obliged to sit down. The Grand Chapter then saluted him with the private grand honors. It was an occasion that will long be remembered by every one present."

Chapters, 24; members, 1,562.

Most Excellent Grand High Priest, E. A. Jewett.

Excellent Grand Secretary, W. H. S. Whitcomb.

WISCONSIN.

We hail the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of this State, held on January, 17, 1872, with Most Excellent Joseph Yates, Grand High Priest, and Companion William T. Palmer, Grand Secretary, and representatives from forty chapters.

The Grand High Priest's address is purely devoted to matters of local interest, and is a straightforward document.

The Jurisprudence Committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved.* That voluntary non-affiliating in a lodge, of over one year's continuance, shall subject the companion to suspension from the chapter, and his status during the further continuance of such non-affiliation with a lodge,

shall be that of a companion suspended for non-payment of dues, and his restoration effected by again becoming affiliated."

And also recommended the adoption of the following, and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the examination of candidates for advancement, provided for in Art. 5, sec. 11 of the constitution of this Grand Chapter, shall be limited to the obligation of the degree and knowledge of means of recognition; and that the candidate shall be able not only to repeat the obligation, but to give evidence that he understands what it means, and has a proper conception of his masonic duties under, and by virtue thereof. This provision is not to be construed as an amendment to the constitution, but simply declaratory of its true intent and meaning, and as such, shall have the same force and effect as if particularly stated therein."

Companion J. P. C. Cottrill makes a most admirable report on Correspondence, and we copy his views dissenting from the decision of our Most Excellent Grand High Priest; but with this exception, he says, "the address is most excellent, and worthy of its honored author."

"We notice a decision of the Grand High Priest, which was approved by the Grand Chapter, to which we cannot assent. Certain master masons residing in Georgia, but nearer to an Alabama chapter than their own, desired to petition the Alabama chapter for the degrees. It was held that the Alabama chapter might take jurisdiction of these applicants upon consent of the Georgia chapter. The correspondence in the case was kind and fraternal, and exhibits a most commendable courtesy and brotherly consideration. Yet, we cannot agree to the proposition that a chapter in one grand jurisdiction may surrender its material to a chapter in another, or that the latter may take jurisdiction in such cases even on the former's consent. No masonic body should surrender its material to another body even in the same grand jurisdiction. A mason should be made at home, where he is known—where he *will* certainly receive justice, if worthy, and where he will most certainly get his deserts if unworthy. Of course, we admit that a prophet is not without honor except in his own country, but we are not speaking of prophets. We have seen so many cases where material has been rejected in the jurisdiction to which it belonged, and where weak men, strangely enough, had pluck enough to black-ball in their own body, but hadn't enough to refuse to let the candidate apply elsewhere, and thereby have so often seen strangers take in the men whom their own neighbors would not, that we have long ago become convinced that jurisdiction of a candidate ought in no case whatever to be relinquished. Especially should it not in favor of a body in a foreign State."

Well, Companion Cottrill, we can't say whether we, or the report, is an appendix. But we can truly say, that although we, perhaps, would not have read so much of masonic proceedings had it not been made our imperative duty, yet we would willingly again undergo the same labor, to receive the same pleasure and instruction. Yet we feel sure that only a few of the companions of our own jurisdiction, for whom we toil and write, ever read these reports. They are, as you suggest, "the main part of the proceedings," whether quantity or quality be considered." It is here that is found the com-

parison of diverse views, and these reports have done more to harmonize, and render uniform the general rulings, than anything else. It is from these that we learn the opinions prevalent in other jurisdictions, and it is here that these are debated, and the opinions derived by which many questions are settled; and when settled, in a manner producing harmony throughout the system.

Just listen to Companion Cottrill on non-payment of dues. We agree with him, but we hold that however *mean*, however debased a mason may be, the very essence of our institution requires that he shall be held and received as a brother until he has been charged with his meanness, had an opportunity given him of disproving the charge, and been punished by his brethren. We hold that it is contrary to the spirit of our institution to allow the dictum of a by-law, or the provision of a constitution, to say that he is not our equal, and cannot meet us on the square:

"Non-payment of dues may be, and probably is, a *small* offense; but as it grows to smallness, it intensifies in meanness; and as it becomes intensely mean it also becomes egregiously unmasonic. Of course we mean here those who can, and will not pay. Let the dead-beats be weeded out, in all departments and by all lawful means."

We are glad to see that Companion Cottrill will report again next year, *Deo volente*.

Companion C. F. G. Collins was made Most Excellent Grand High Priest, and Companion W. T. Palmer was continued Grand Secretary.

Thus, Companions, we have attempted faithfully to perform the duty assigned to us, and though at times we may seem to have been prolix, in every instance we have selected what we thought would be instructive as well as interesting. The greatest difficulty we have had to contend with is the ever-recurring conviction that our production will be read by only a few of our immediate family and the reporters.

The Grand Chapter ought to hear and be willing to listen to these reports for oftentimes they contain matter of great importance to the craft, and always more or less of masonic law, and we are satisfied that if they were more generally read, as well as the report of the Grand Lodge, our presiding officers of both lodge and chapter would less frequently annoy the Grand Officers with oft-repeated enquiries on the most absolutely established points of masonic law.

Below we present for your adoption a resolution in relation to the Grand Chapter of West Virginia, a new star in the Royal Arch firmament, and which we recommend for adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. PILLANS,
Chairman.

Resolved, That the Most Excellent Grand Chapter of Alabama most fraternally and warmly greets the advent of the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of West Virginia, and congratulating its Companions, this Grand Chapter extends to it the right hand of fellowship, expressing the hope that its career may not only be honorable but useful in exciting zeal and advancing purity.

MEMORANDA.

Representatives of Other Grand Chapters Near the Grand Chapter of Alabama.

RICHARD F. KNOTT.....	<i>Mobile</i>	Minnesota.
PELEG BROWN.....	<i>Mobile</i>	Indiana.
PALMER J. PILLANS.....	<i>Mobile</i>	Louisiana.
DAVID CLOPTON.....	<i>Montgomery</i>	Mississippi.
DANIEL SAYRE.....	<i>Montgomery</i>	Oregon.
RICHARD F. KNOTT.....	<i>Mobile</i>	New York.
RICHARD F. KNOTT.....	<i>Mobile</i>	California.

Representatives of the Grand Chapter of Alabama Near Other Grand Chapters.

GEORGE R. FEARN.....	<i>Canton</i>	Mississippi.
RICHARD P. EARHART.....	<i>Salem</i>	Oregon.
JOHN W. SIMONS.....	<i>New York</i>	New York.
HARVEY G. HAZELRIGG.....	<i>Indianapolis</i>	Indiana.
JONATHAN S. DAWSON.....	<i>Paris</i>	Tennessee.

Names and Numbers of Chapters,

With the number of members, amount of dues paid to the Grand Chapter, and the number of those advanced, presided, received and acknowledged, exalted, affiliated, rejected, and dimitted, since last return.

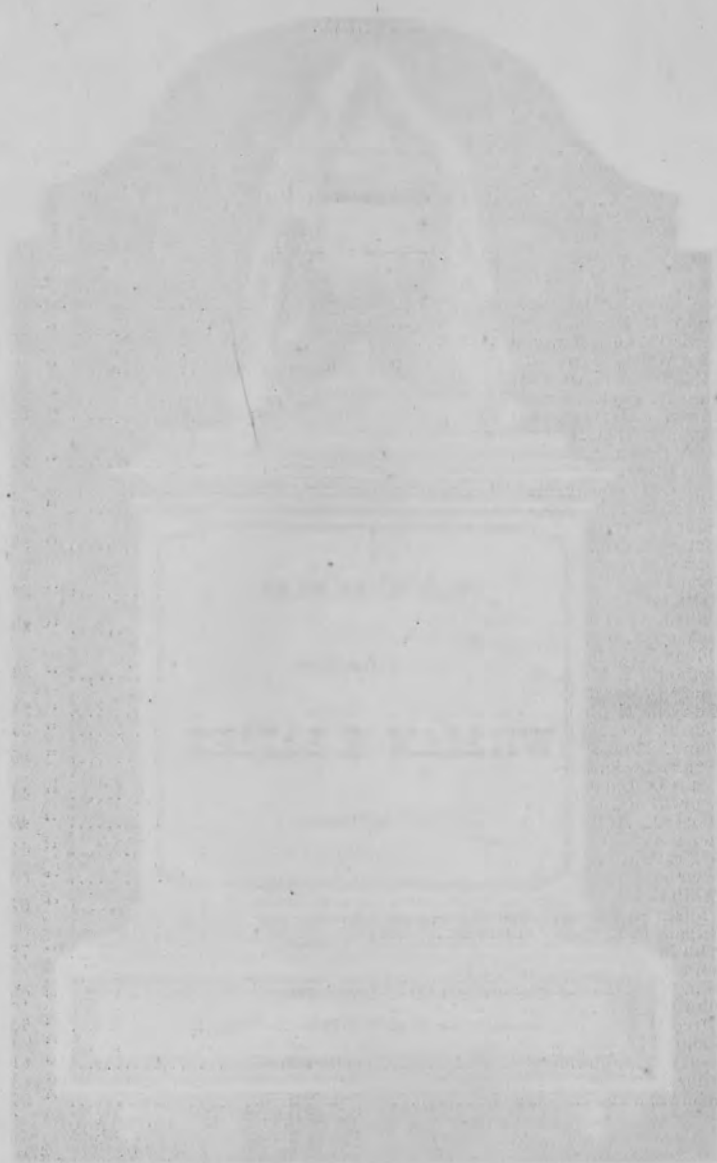
Number.....	NAMES OF CHAPTERS.	No. Members	Am't of Dues.	Advanced ...	Presided.....	Rec'd & Ack'd.	Exalted	Affiliated.....	Rejected.....	Dimitted.....
1	Tuscaloosa.....	41	30 75	5	5	5	3	..	..	1
5	Eunomia.....	54	40 50	3	3	3	3	..	..	2
6	Cyrus.....	46	34 50	6	6	9	9	..	..	..
9	Clinton.....	31	23 25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10	Tuscumbia.....	36	27 00	3	3	3	3	..	1	1
12	Marion.....	47	35 25	2	2	4	3	..	..	5
17	Wetumpka.....	21	18 00	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
19	Mount Moriah.....	37	27 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Livingston.....	32	24 00	3	3	3	6	..	..	4
21	Mobile.....	76	57 00	9	6	6	6	..	..	7
22	Montgomery.....	61	45 75	2	2	..	3	3	3	..
23	Talladega.....	48	36 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Eufaula.....	33	24 75	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
25	Courtland.....	59	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
26	Union.....	25	18 75	3	3	3	3	..	..	1
27	Dayton.....	24	18 00	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
28	Saint John's.....	83	62 25	7	7	7	7	4	..	1
30	James Penn.....	64	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
32	Fulton.....	19	14 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Hermon.....	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	James L. Daniel.....	22	16 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
36	Pickensville.....	22	16 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
37	Concord.....	34	17 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Camden.....	32	38 00	2	3	3	3	..	..	1
43	Tuskegee.....	19	14 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
44	Choctaw.....	34	36 50	8	8	6	6	1	..	3
54	Tyrian.....	38	28 50	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
57	Lebanon.....	44	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
62	Rockford.....	44	33 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
63	Clayton.....	55	32 50	6	6	6	6	..	..	1
64	Central.....	20	15 00	2	2	2	..	1	..	1
65	Russell.....	26	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
66	Alabama.....	48	36 00	6	6	9	6	..	..	6
67	Farriville.....	14	10 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
70	Choctaw Corner.....	17	12 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Landmark.....	38	58 50	1	1	..	..	4	..	4
72	Midway.....	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Elyton.....	75	..	12	12	12	12	..	..	7

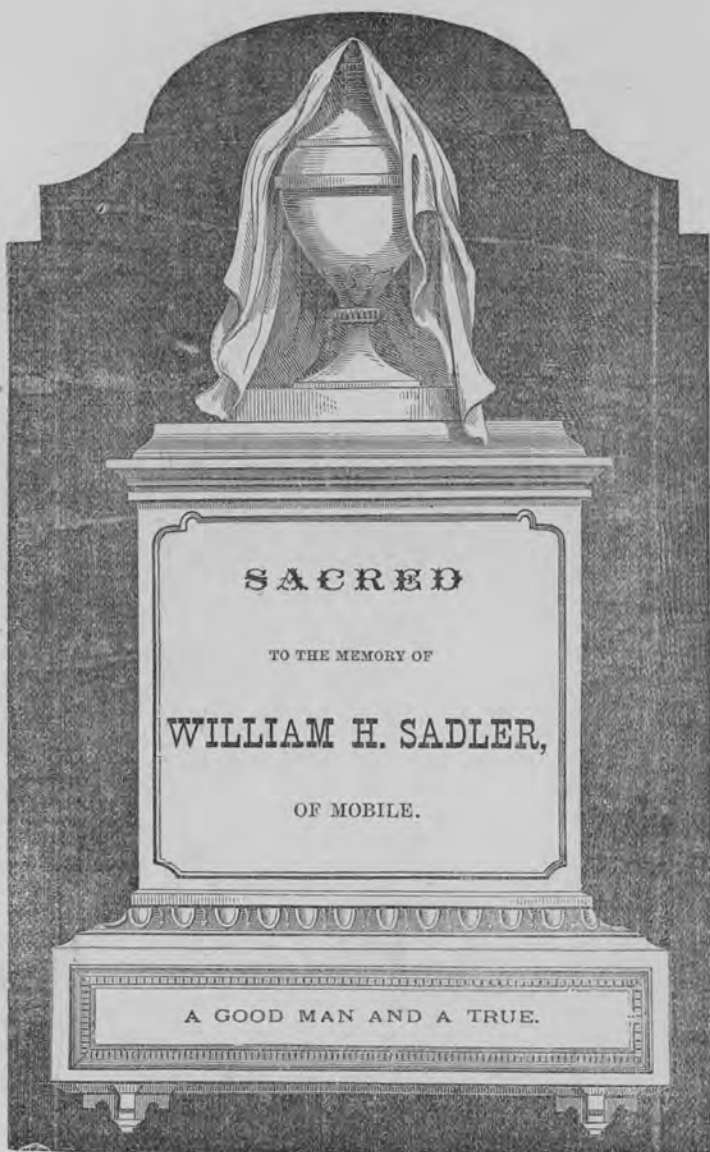
NAMES AND NUMBERS OF CHAPTERS—CONTINUED.

Number.....	NAMES OF CHAPTERS.	No. Members.	Am't of Dues.	Advanced	Presided	Rec'd & Ack'd.	Exalted	Affiliated.....	Rejected.....	Dinitied.....
78	Danville.....	28	21 00	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
79	Hillabee	12	9 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Loachapoka.....	24	18 00	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
81	Jefferson.....	41	30 75	6	6	6	6	..	..	3
83	Bell	22	16 50	3	3	3	6	..	..	..
84	Carrollton	24	18 00	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
85	Gaston.....	25	18 75	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
86	Coosa	40	30 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Moulton.....	21	15 75	4	3	3	..	..	..	..
88	Roslin.....	23	34 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
89	Somerville.....	21	35 00	6	6	6	3	..	3	4
91	George D. Norris.....	16	8 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Notasulga.....	17	12 75	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
94	Cowikee	16	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Daniel Pratt.....	20	15 00	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
97	Shelby.....	20	..	8	8	8	6	1	..	..
98	Oxford.....	16	..	2	2	3	3	2	..	..
99	Thomas M. Bragg.....	20	..	11	10	10	9	1	..	..
100	Rock Mills.....	12	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..
101	Mineral City.....	15	..	4	3	3	3	2	1	..

AT REST.

Benjamin N. Sawtelle, February 13....	Tuscumbia.....	No. 10
Peyton R. Mason, May 1	Marion.....	" 12
Lewis C. Tutt, September 11.....	Wetumpka.....	" 17
John Weiss, March 19	Livingston	" 20
William C. Penick, October 16	Montgomery.....	" 22
John W. Harris, March 2.....	Eufaula.....	" 24
Abram J. Walker, April 25	Courtland.....	" 25
Eliphalet Veal, December 23, 1871.....	Union.....	" 26
John Hartung, April 8.....	Saint John's	" 28
John Black, April 19	James Penn.....	" 30
John Gill Shorter, May 29.....	Fulton.....	" 32
George R. Taliaferro, March 31.....	Hermon.....	" 34
Peter O. Terrell, February 15.....	James L. Daniel.....	" 35
James W. Buck, April 13.....	Pickensville.....	" 36
John C. Avery, March	Camden.....	" 40
Robert Hatcher, May 25	Tuskegee	" 43
Matheson J. Williams, August 29.....	Choctaw.....	" 44
William A. Aikin, December 20, 1871..	Rockford.....	" 62
Jackson J. G. Whitesides, March 6....	Farriorville.....	" 67
William T. Bell	Land Mark.....	" 71
Benjamin E. Cobb, March 30.....	Midway	" 72
Henry C. Hatcher, October 5.....	Elyton.....	" 76
Henry C. Hooten, August 14.....	Loachapoka.....	" 80
John R. Peck, August 19	Jefferson.....	" 81
John C. Moorhead, March 26.....	Bell	" 83
Carl F. Yagle, July 27.....	Cowikee.....	" 94
James L. Linam, February —.....		
Henry Boltz, October 18		
Robert L. Mitchell, July 4.....		
Benjamin U. Glover, January 3		
G. Franklin Smith, February 16.....		
Peter E. Temple, July 25.....		
Philip R. Salter, April 2		
William M. Reeves, October 20.....		
William P. Bryant, January 25.....		
John N. Chancey, November 1, 1871..		
John T. Register, March 1871.....		
John W. Bledsoe, December 27, 1871..		
John L. Oliver, September 24.....		
Alfred H. Roebuck, January —.....		
Edmond Dismukes, January 28.....		
Basil Grant, March 30		
William P. Martin, February 22.....		
Goodwin Sreater, June 15		





Suspended for Non-Payment of Dues.

EUNOMIA No. 5.—A. L. Wilkerson, J. C. Logaman, Albert R. Erskine, T. H. Dale, B. F. Stines, William Lawler.

MARION No. 12.—Edwin H. Bernhard, Samuel R. Freeman, Algernon S. Hinton.

WETUMPKA No. 17.—William L. Cunningham, Robert S. Williams.

LIVINGSTON No. 20.—Byron B. Saunders, Daniel O. White.

MOBILE No. 21.—Thomas B. Lyons, Solomon Markstein, Francis L. E. Nordman, Starke H. Oliver, John M. Taylor, John B. Bacon, Jacob F. Holland, Algernon S. Carrington, Simon Weiss, William W. Wilcox, Garrett Van Antwerp.

MONTGOMERY No. 22.—Noah B. Cloud, Stephen B. Pleasants, Thomas M. Gilmer, Charles P. May, Samuel S. Harvey.

TALLADEGA No. 23.—Lewis E. Parsons, James Barker, James Embry, Jasper N. Haney, Thomas Hayden.

EUPAULA No. 24.—Sigmund Landower, Thomas S. Smart, Patrick O'Byrne, Eugene Moore, Frederick L. Robertson, Sion W. Smith, Patrick F. Towers, Ernest L. Catteville, J. M. B. Kelly.

CAMDEN No. 40.—Thomas Dunn, Joseph B. Holloman, Alexander B. Matheeson, John P. Marsh, Green F. Spurlin.

CHOCTAW No. 44.—Harrison Griffiths, Walter D. Campbell, Abel G. Campbell, William McLean, Green G. Miller, R. M. Harper, Francis M. Hill, John W. Henson.

TYRIAN No. 54.—James Thaddeus, Wiley Williams.

ROCKFORD No. 62.—John Smith, Meredith S. Bazemore, Thomas Smith, Allen Mooney, Alfred Massey, Joel W. McClendon.

CLAYTON No. 63.—William King, W. John Miller, James Lang, William A. Seales.

ALABAMA No. 66.—Augustus W. Cortright, Quincey A. Kellog.

LAND MARK No. 71.—David Chancey, John C. Dean, John F. McLendon, C. H. Kiser, Isaac N. Preston, James W. Pettis, James D. Slaughter, M. D. Schloss, T. H. R. Spivey, Moses Spivey, John W. Simmons, James Turlington.

MIDWAY No. 72.—James R. Stewart, Haywood Pipkin, Benjamin F. Coleman, William H. Thomas.

DANVILLE No. 78.—W. Rhodes, James L. Britton, Manoah V. Henry, John Dutton, Henry L. Cowan, Anderson G. Copeland.

LOACHAPOKA No. 80.—Mark S. Andrews, James J. Bedell.

BELL No. 83.—W. D. Hood, John Lucius, A. J. Ashcraft, John P. Shaffer.

CARROLLTON No. 84.—George M. Lyles.

GASTON No. 85.—J. Robert McElroy, J. Wesley Johnson, William Y. Peteet, Needham W. Canaday, James C. Morgan, John W. Taylor, Joseph C. Woodward, William H. Evrington.

REINSTATED.

EUNOMIA No. 5.—Robert C. Brickell.

MARION No. 12.—S. L. Washburn, Albert P. Hinton.

EUFAULA No. 24.—Theodore Spurlock, Henry Thomas.

PICKENSVILLE No. 36.—Carl F. Yagle, Henry W. Doss, Joseph S. Walker,
Sampson N. Ferguson.

CAMDEN No. 40.—Malcom McNeill.

CHOCTAW No. 44.—John A. Russell.

ROCKFORD No. 62.—John R. Steely, Isam L. Lee, John W. Bailey, John C.
Penton, R. Simeon Penton.

MIDWAY No. 72.—James McCormick.

DANVILLE No. 78.—W. B. Carter.

Suspended for Unmasonic Conduct.

John Purcell.....	Tuscaloosa	No. 1
William N. Hayes.....	Clinton.....	9

1872.

RECAPITULATION.



Chapters that were represented.....	45
Members reported at this Convocation.....	1,914
Dues received at this Convocation.....	\$1,229 50

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Advanced.....	138
Presided.....	181
Received and Acknowledged.....	132
Exalted.....	123
Affiliated.....	33
Rejected.....	9
* Dimitted.....	76
Died.....	44
Suspended for unmasonic conduct.....	2
Expelled.....	0
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	99
Reinstated.....	18

STATE OF THE CHAPTERS.

Chapters square upon the books.....	45
Chapters delinquent.....	18
Charters forfeited.....	38
Whole number at the end of the year.....	101

Notice to Subordinate Chapters.

Officers of Subordinate Chapters, and especially High Priests and Secretaries, are requested to take particular notice of the following :

"Any Chapter under the jurisdiction of this Grand Chapter failing to assemble once in any year, (at *least* once in any year, is the meaning,) or being represented in this Grand Chapter for three years successively, or fail for two successive years to make their returns, and pay the dues required by the third section of this article, the charter of such chapter shall be forfeited."—(See Section 2, Article III, of the By-Laws of the Grand Chapter.)

DELINQUENT CHAPTERS FOR 1872.

DELINQUENT IN REPRESENTATION ONE YEAR.

No. 35.....	James L. Daniel.
" 36.....	Pickensville.
" 44.....	Choctaw.
" 65.....	Russell.
" 78.....	Danville.
" 81.....	Jefferson.
" 91.....	George D. Norris.

DELINQUENT IN REPRESENTATION AND DUES ONE YEAR.

No. 11.....	Phenix.
" 25.....	Courtland.
" 30.....	James Penn.
" 34.....	Hermion.
" 53.....	Uchee.
" 55.....	Suggsville.
" 57.....	Lebanon.
" 69.....	Lower Peach Tree.
" 76.....	Elyton.
" 90.....	Greenville.
" 93.....	Columbus.

CHARTERS FORFEITED.

Numbers 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 29, 31, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 82, 90, 95.

Grand Secretaries and their Address.

0. Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
1. Arkansas.....	Luke E. Barber.....	Little Rock.
2. California.....	Charles L. Wiggins.....	San Francisco.
3. Canada.....	Thomas B. Harris.....	Hamilton, Ont.
4. Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
5. District of Columbia...	Charles W. Hancock.....	Washington.
6. Delaware.....	John P. Allmond.....	Wilmington.
7. Florida.....	William M. McIntosh.....	Tallahassee.
8. Georgia.....	James Emmett Blackshear...	Macon.
9. Illinois.....	James H. Miles.....	Chicago.
10. Indiana.....	John M. Bramwell.....	Indianapolis.
11. Iowa.....	William B. Langridge.....	Muscatine.
12. Kansas.....	Erasmus T. Carr.....	Leavenworth.
13. Kentucky.....	John M. S. McCorkle.....	Louisville.
14. Louisiana.....	James C. Batchelor. M. D....	New Orleans.
15. Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
16. Maryland.....	William A. Wentz.....	Baltimore.
17. Massachusetts.....	Zebulon H. Thomas, Jr.....	Boston.
18. Michigan.....	James Eastman Johnson.....	Centreville.
19. Minnesota.....	William S. Combs.....	Saint Paul.
20. Mississippi.....	John L. Power.....	Jackson.
21. Missouri.....	George Frank Gouley.....	Saint Louis.
22. Nebraska.....	Daniel H. Wheeler.....	Plattsmouth.
23. New Hampshire.....	Abel Hutchins.....	Concord.
24. New Jersey.....	John Woolverton.....	Trenton.
25. New York.....	Christopher G. Fox.....	Buffalo.
26. North Carolina.....	Thomas B. Carr.....	Wilmington.
27. Nova Scotia.....	James Gossip.....	Halifax.
28. Ohio.....	James Nesbitt.....	Troy.
29. Oregon.....	Richard P. Earhart.....	Salem.
30. Pennsylvania.....	John Thomson.....	Philadelphia.
31. Rhode Island.....	George H. Burnham.....	Providence.
32. South Carolina.....	Augustine T. Smythe.....	Charleston.
33. Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
34. Texas.....	Robert Brewster.....	Houston.
35. Vermont.....	William H. S. Whitcomb.....	Burlington.
36. Virginia.....	John Dove, M. D.....	Richmond.
37. West Virginia.....	Odell S. Long.....	Wheeling.
38. Wisconsin.....	William T. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.
39. United States.....	Christopher G. Fox.....	Buffalo.

REGISTER OF CHAPTERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF ALABAMA.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	HIGH PRIEST.	SECRETARY.	CONVOICATIONS.
1	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	John M. Martin.	Luther S. Skinner	2 Thursday
5	Eufaula	Huntsville	Madison	Huntsville	John J. Dement	Church G. Spillman	1 Tuesday
6	Cyrus	Florence	Lauderdale	Florence	Henry W. Sample	William Reggsdale	Wedly of or bf f m
9	Clinton	Athens	Limestone	Athens	Augustus F. Evans	Samuel Tanner Jr.	2 Monday
10	Tusculumbia	Tusculumbia	Colbert	Tusculumbia	Felix G. Norman	John N. Green	Mon at 2 Saturday
12	Marion	Marion	Perry	Marion	George P. L. Reid	Isaac A. Mooser	3 Tuesday
17	Wetumpka	Wetumpka	Greene	Wetumpka	Wm. T. McWilliams	William S. Penick	Saturday after f m
19	Mount Moriah	Entaw	Greene	Entaw	Thomas C. Clark	James T. Smith	3 Friday
20	Livingston	Livingston	Spauld	Livingston	George Wilson	Josiah L. Sorngs	3 Friday
21	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	William S. Foster	Jos. H. Hampshire	1 and 3 Thursday
22	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Walter C. Jackson	Calvin W. Sayre	2 Saturday
23	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Joseph H. Johnson	Henry H. Hamill	3 Friday
24	Eufaula	Eufaula	Barbour	Eufaula	James Milton	John C. Thomas	1 Saturday
25	Courtland	Courtland	Lawrence	Courtland	Joseph C. Baker	Alf. D. Simmons Jr.	Tuesday after f m
26	Union	Uniontown	Perry	Uniontown	Robert Christian	John M. Jeffries	1 Thursday
27	Dayton	Dayton	Marengo	Dayton	Levi W. Reeves	Mag's H. Rochotsh	2 Tuesday
28	Saint John's	Selma	Dallas	Selma	James M. Dedman	Adolph Jacobson	1 Monday
30	James Penn	Jacksonville	Calhoun	Jacksonville	William A. Driskill	Daniel P. Torney	Last Monday
32	Fulton	Orrville	Dallas	Orrville	William E. Beard	Benjamin F. Ellis	4 Saturday
34	Heron	Union Springs	Bullock	Union Springs	Lewis Sessions, K.	Thomas Pullum	1 and 3 Friday
35	James L. Daniel	Glennville	Russell	Glennville	Malchi W. Davis	Sowell C. Woolfolk	2 Saturday
36	Pickensville	Pickensville	Pickens	Pickensville	James J. Paschal	Henry C. Moorhead	2 Saturday
37	Concord	Lafayette	Chambers	Lafayette	William T. Brown	Jas. E. Scarbrough	1 Monday
40	Camden	Camden	Wilcox	Camden	Luckie W. Jenkins	Daniel W. Elch	Friday of or bf f m
43	Tuskegee	Tuskegee	Macon	Tuskegee	James E. Cobb	Sidney B. Fatue	1 Monday
44	Choctaw	Entler	Choctaw	Butler	Alison J. Gray	Oliver C. Ulmer	1 Monday
54	Tyrant	Troy	Pike	Troy	Joseph C. Avent	Joel D. Murphree	Friday bf 3 Sab
57	Lebanon	Lebanon	DeKalb	Lebanon	William J. Roberts	Joseph C. Bogle	3 Friday
62	Rockford	Rockford	Covasa	Rockford	John A. Sears	John E. Harmon	Friday bf 3 Sun
63	Clayton	Clayton	Barbour	Clayton	James S. Paulin	James L. Wion	Mon aft. 1 & 3 Sun
64	Central	Montevallo	Shelby	Montevallo	Edward G. Walker	Robert D. Harris	Sat of or bf f m
65	Russell	Stevenson	Shelby	Stevenson	Thomas T. Cochran	William M. Cowan	2 Friday
66	Alabama	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Felix Brown	William H. Eakins	2 Friday
67	Fairbairnville	Fairbairnville	Bullock	Mount Hilliard	John McDreless	Alex. Youngblood	1 and 3 Saturday

70	Choctaw Corner	Choctaw Corner	Clarke	John F. Pate	Stephen M. Gilmore	Saturday
71	Land Mark	Ozark	Dale	James M. Bridges	Mark A. Cooke	Saturday
72	Midway	Midway	Bullock	John W. L. Daniel	William C. Smith	Thursday
76	Elyton	Elyton	Jefferson	Sam Thompson	James M. Ware	Monday
78	Danville	Danville	Morgan	William B. Carter	John Y. Ferguson	Saturday
79	Hillabee	Pineknayville	Pallapoosa	Martin G. Slaughter	George M. Gamble	Sat bf 2 Sunday
80	Loachapoka	Loachapoka	Lee	Myles J. Greene	Wiley W. Bloodworth	Tuesday
81	Jefferson	Demopolis	Marengo	Edw'd H. C. Bailey	Edward A. Taylor	Wednesday
83	Bell	Lineville	Clay	John W. Garrison	James L. Williams	Saturday
84	Carrollton	Carrollton	Pickens	Martin L. Stansell	Wm. G. Robertson	Sat bf 2 Sunday
85	Gaston	Gaston	Sumter	William R. Horn	Edward H. Ward	Thursday
86	Coosa	Gadsden	Etowah	Dan'l C. Turrentine	Benjamin F. Pope	Tues after 1 Mon
87	Moulton	Moulton	Lawrence	DeWitt C. White	John L. Lattimore	Saturday
88	Roslin	Springville	Saint Clair	Little B. Clayton	Allen Reavis	Fri bf 1 Sunday
89	Somerville	Somerville	Morgan	John M. Simpson	H. Middleton Mason	Saturday
91	Geo. D. Norris	New Market	Madison	William B. Jones	Robert Whitman	Saturday
92	Notasulga	Notasulga	Macon	H. Clay Armstrong	Robert J. Plant	Saturday
94	Cowikee	Cowikee	Barbour	James M. Barr	J. Wallace Comer	Friday
96	Daniel Pratt	Spring Hill	Antauga	James K. Hazen	Edward H. Wingate	Monday after f m
97	Shelby	Prattville	Shelby	Rufus W. Cobb	James T. Leeper	Fri bf last Sat
98	Oxford	Columbiana	Cathoun	Stephen C. Williams	Joshua Draper	Monday
99	Thos. M. Bragg	Oxford	Crenshaw	William A. Hunter	Law'nce D. Brooks	Saturday
101	Rock Mills	Rutledge	Rock Mills	George W. Taylor	Francis M. Handley	Fri bf 2 Monday

Council of High Priests.

MONTGOMERY, December 6, 1872.

The Council of High Priests for the State of Alabama met at its Hall, in the city of Montgomery, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT.

COMP. NATHANIEL T. LUPTON.....	President.
COMP. RICHARD F. KNOTT.....	Vice President.
COMP. ANDREW J. BLAIR, <i>as</i>	Chaplain.
COMP. JAMES MILTON.....	Treasurer.
COMP. LEE W. BATTLE, <i>as</i>	Recorder.
COMP. MYLES J. GREENE.....	Master of C.
COMP. HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG, <i>as</i>	Conductor.
COMP. PELEG BROWN, <i>as</i>	Herald.
COMP. JAMES M. BRUNDIDGE, <i>as</i>	Steward.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Companions Augustus F. Evans, Benjamin Dowd, Isaiah B. Smaw, Palmer J. Pillans.

A Council of High Priests was opened in Ample Form, with solemn and appropriate ceremonies.

Petitions for the Order of High Priesthood, accompanied by the proper and necessary vouchers of having been elected and installed to preside over Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, and the requisite contribution, were presented by—

Companion James E. Cobb, of Tuskegee No. 43.
 Companion George W. Taylor, of Rock Mills No. 100.
 Companion William S. Foster, of Mobile No. 21.
 Companion Walter C. Jackson, of Montgomery No. 22.
 Companion Henry W. Baker, of Eufaula No. 24.
 Companion John N. Browder, of Montgomery No. 22.
 Companion Zadoc J. Daniel, of Eufaula No. 24.

And were referred to a committee of three companions, who recommended that they be admitted to the Order; and a ballot was accordingly had, and they were elected.

The applicants (except Companion Henry W. Baker, who was absent,) were then introduced, set apart, and consecrated to the Order of High Priesthood in solemn form.

The Council proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following companions were duly elected:

NATHANIEL T. LUPTON.....	President.
RICHARD F. KNOTT.....	Vice President.
JOHN N. BROWDER.....	Chaplain.
JAMES MILTON.....	Treasurer.
LEE W. BATTLE.....	Recorder.
JAMES E. COBB.....	Master of C.
ISAIAH B. SMAW.....	Conductor.
WILLIAM S. FOSTER.....	Herald.
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.....	Steward.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Council of High Priests was closed in Solemn Form until the next Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Alabama.

LEE W. BATTLE,
Recorder.