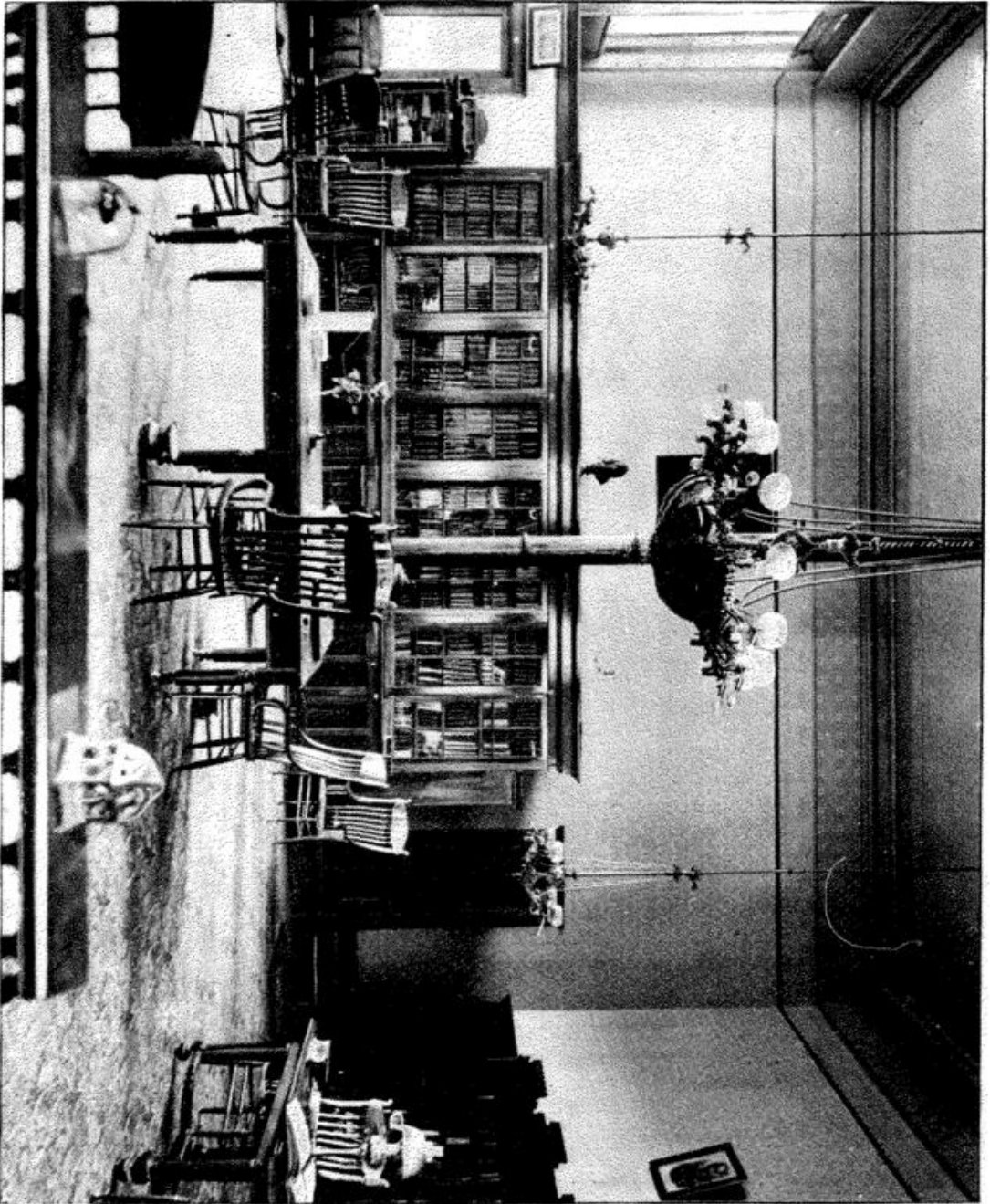
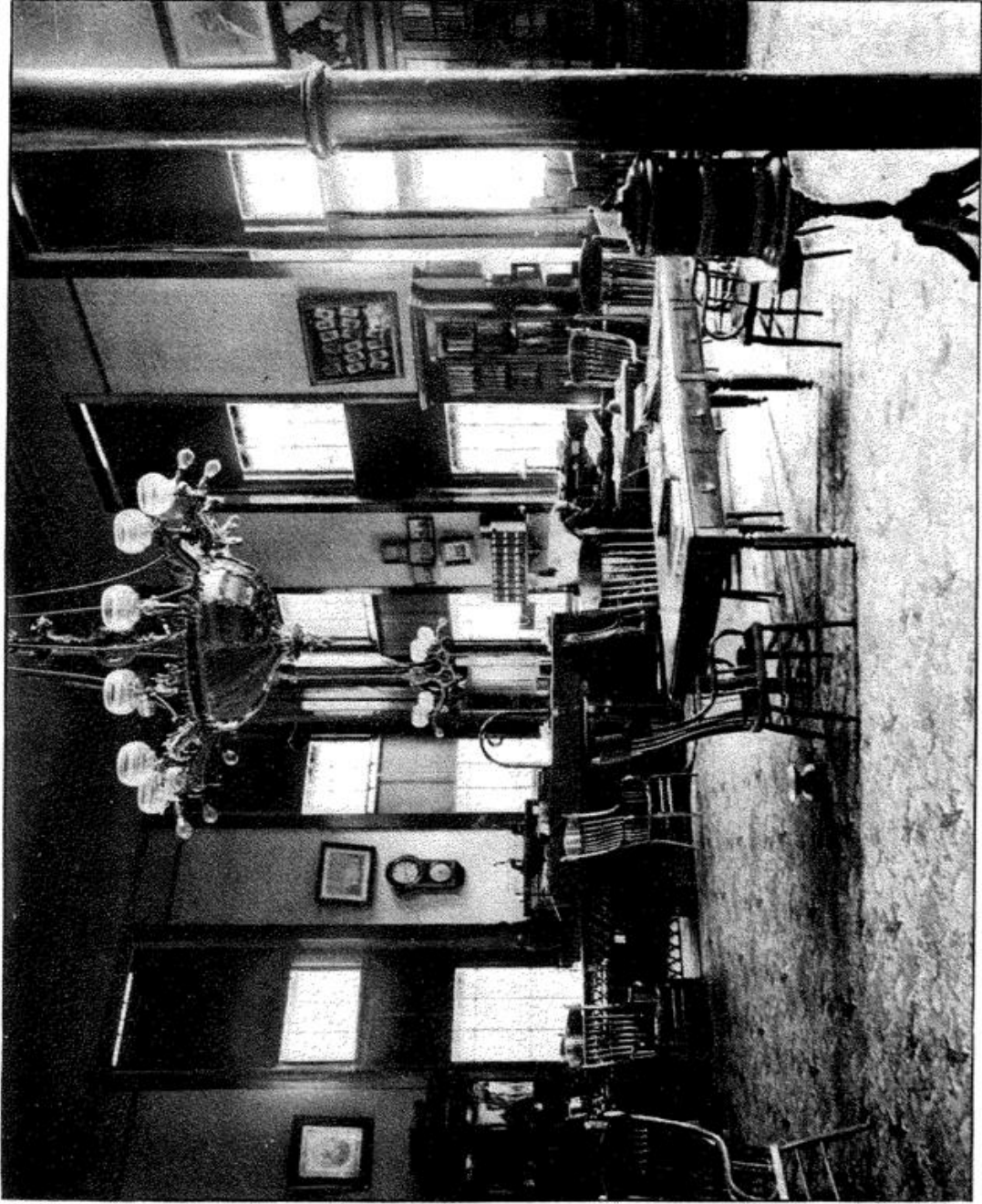


MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Northwest Corner of Fourth Avenue and Green Street. Showing eleven windows of Grand Secretary's Office, second floor.



Grand Secretary's Office, showing door of entrance.



Grand Secretary's Office and Desks—Room, 39 x 59 feet ; 22 ft. Ceiling.



Grand Secretary's Office, showing Grand Master's Room.

BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS,
CONTAINING THE
CONSTITUTION, REGULATIONS ^{AND} CODE FOR TRIALS

—** OF THE **—

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY,

F.: AND A.: M.:

—** ALSO **—

ACTS OF INCORPORATION OF THE GRAND LODGE, ANCIENT CHARGES, LISTS OF
LODGES, GRAND OFFICERS, FORMS, SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE PROB-
ABLE LANDMARKS OF FREEMASONRY, AND RULES OF
ORDER, WITH INDEXES, ETC.

Prepared by H. B. Grant, and Published by Authority.

THIRD EDITION—ENLARGED.



LOUISVILLE, KY.
Printed at the Masonic Home Book and Job Office,
1894.

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INDEX, ANALYTICAL.

FIRST EDITION.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY,

Office of the Grand Master.

LOUISA, KY., Feb. 26, 1880.

Be it Known, That the following re-arranged Constitution of this Grand Lodge, Digest of Decisions, Code, Rules and Forms for Masonic Trials and Lodge Minutes, prepared in conformity with resolutions of said Grand Lodge, have been carefully examined by me, and are hereby *approved* and promulgated as authority in this Grand Jurisdiction.

SEAL.

JAKE RICE, *Grand Master.*

Hiram Bassett. *Grand Secretary.*

SECOND EDITION.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY,

Office of the Grand Master.

BARBOURSVILLE, KY., Dec. 22, 1888:

This edition has been prepared in conformity with the resolution of the Grand Lodge. It contains the Constitution and all amendments thereto; the Digest of Decisions up to and including those approved at the last Grand Lodge, together with Code, Forms for Masonic Trials, Lodge Minutes, Landmarks and Ancient Charges. I have carefully examined it, and hereby *approve* and promulgate the same as authority in this Grand Jurisdiction.

SEAL.

JAMES D. BLACK, *Grand Master.*

H. B. Grant *Grand Secretary.*

THIRD EDITION.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY,

Office of the Grand Master,

BROOKSVILLE, KY., Nov. 22, 1893.

This edition of the Constitution, Digest of Decisions, etc., has been prepared in obedience to the action of the Grand Lodge, expressed at the last Annual Communication. It contains the Constitution and all amendments thereto; the Digest of Decisions up to and including those approved at the last Communication of the Grand Lodge, together with the Code, Forms for Masonic Trials, Lodge Minutes and Ancient Charges. I have examined it, and approve and promulgate it as authority in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. The suggestions as to probable Landmarks of Freemasonry, prepared by Brother Grant, are also published by order of Grand Lodge, to which he has added sundry tables and a manual for conducting business, with convenient indexes.

JAMES W. STATON, *Grand Master.*



H. B. Grant
Grand Secretary

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

The following pages were prepared in conformity with resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. (Proceedings 1879, p. 70.)

The Code and Forms for Trials are believed to conform to law and existing decisions, and will, it is hoped, materially aid in promoting uniformity of action upon sound principles of Masonic Jurisprudence.

The Constitution is re-arranged, as near as may be, according to subjects, without changing its tenor or verbiage, except in a few connecting words, necessitated by the re-arrangement.

The "Digest" embraces decisions approved by the Grand Lodge, and as nearly as possible in the exact words of the record.

HIRAM BASSETT,
H. B. GRANT,
ROB MORRIS, *Committee.*

NOTE.—The members of the committee, residing at different points, found that to assemble and remain in session long enough to discharge the tedious labor assigned them would not only be expensive, but would require a continuous neglect of other duties which neither could afford. In view of these difficulties Bro. H. B. GRANT, of the committee, very kindly consented to perform the arduous task of preparing the work, without assistance from or consultation with us, as he proceeded.

He has submitted the results of his labor to us for criticism and revision, and we deem it but simple justice to Bro. GRANT to say that his execution of the tedious and difficult task was so complete and satisfactory that it left but few suggestions for us to make; and that it is presented by the committee almost literally as it came from his hands.

HIRAM BASSETT,
ROB MORRIS.

SECOND EDITION.

This edition has been carefully prepared under authority of the Grand Lodge (Proceedings 1888, page 70), and has been approved by the M. W. Grand Master, with the addition of the Landmarks, etc., inserted by his direction. The running title at the top of pages has been arranged for more ready reference, and it is hoped that the effort to make it convenient and accurate will meet with the approbation of the Craft.

H. B. GRANT.

THIRD EDITION—ENLARGED.

This edition contains matter not embraced in former editions (1893, p. 15, 38). The old Masonic title, "BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS," so eminently appropriate, has been substituted for the former one, and other convenient rules, tables, and forms, are added by consent of the Grand Master.

H. B. GRANT.

ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has procured Preamble.
in the city of Lexington a lot of ground on which to erect a Grand Hall, for the purpose of holding its meetings, and to accommodate its subordinate lodges and other Masonic bodies in said city; and is also desirous to procure and hold such halls and their appurtenances in other parts of the State as may be conveyed to, or reverted to, said Grand Lodge from any subordinate lodge; and also wishes to establish an Asylum for the nurture and education of indigent orphans of both sexes, and the support of poor and indigent persons—therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

That Abner Cunningham, Grand Master; Wilkins Tannehill, Deputy Grand Master; Thomas J. Welby, Senior Grand Warden; Leander M. Cox, Junior Grand Warden; Philip Swigert, Grand Secretary, and Wm. Cardwell, Grand Treasurer, and their successors in office, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, to be known by the name of "THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY;" and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to change and alter the same at pleasure; and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded. Incorporated.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That said Grand Lodge thus incorporated may purchase, or receive by gift or otherwise, May hold property in Lexington.
the lot of ground in the city of Lexington, on which a Grand Hall is now being erected, and hold the same in *fee simple*, to be used only for Masonic and benevolent purposes.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That said Grand Lodge may receive conveyances for such real estate in other parts of the State as is now or may hereafter be occupied by subordinate lodges for Masonic purposes, whenever said subordinate lodges may convey, or cause to be conveyed, said tenements to said Grand Lodge; or whenever, by the dissolution of any of said subordinate lodges owning said tenements, the same shall properly vest in said Grand Lodge by reason of the rules or by-laws thereof, and may hold the same in *fee simple* for Masonic purposes. But should said property be and remain unused for Masonic or benevolent purposes for the space of five years, then said Grand Lodge shall be required, on pain of forfeiture to the State, to sell and dispose of the same. May receive conveyances of real estate, etc., of subordinate lodges.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That said Grand Lodge may receive by gift, devise or purchase any amount of real estate not exceeding the sum of \$20,000 in one or more parcels lying adjacent, upon which to establish an Asylum for indigent children of both sexes, for the purposes of nurture and education, to be founded upon such principles, and governed by such managers, as said Grand Lodge shall determine; and should said Grand Lodge, at any time after the receipt of said real estate and establishment of said Asylum, abandon the same, or cease the use thereof for said purposes for the space of five years, then, if said real estate shall have been given or devised to said Grand Lodge for said purpose, the same shall revert to said donor or his, her or their heirs, or the heirs of said testator; or in the event of there being no heirs capable of receiving the same, then the same shall be vested in such benevolent institutions as shall be designated by the act of the Legislature. And if said real estate shall have been purchased by said Grand Lodge, then said Grand Lodge shall, within five years after said abandonment or cessation of such use or occupation, sell or dispose of or convey said property, on pain of forfeiture thereof to the Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That said Grand Lodge be authorized to divert any portion, it may deem right, of the money which it is authorized by law to raise for the erection of its Grand Hall, to the purpose of purchasing the necessary site of said Asylum, and the putting the same into operation. And it is also rendered capable of receiving, by gift or devise, such sums of money or personal property as may be given for the above purposes, or the promotion of the general charitable purposes of the institution of Masonry. And there is hereby reserved to the Legislature the power to alter or repeal this act.

Approved January 29, 1841.

The following acts were also passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, but are not such as are deemed desirable to copy here, viz:

"An act for the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky." Approved January 27, 1815.

"An act supplemental to an act, entitled 'An act for the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.'" Approved November 27, 1820.

"An act for the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky." Approved February 7, 1834.

AN ALMANAC OF FULL MOONS, ETC.,

FROM 1883 TO 1899, INCLUSIVE.

Drawn from De Morgans "Book of Almanacs" (and probably in the main correct).

BY W. B. LANGRIDGE, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

(Prepared for and copied from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1883.)

YEAR.	JANUARY.....	FEBRUARY.....	MARCH.....	APRIL.....	MAY.....	JUNE.....	JULY.....	AUGUST.....	SEPTEMBER.....	OCTOBER.....	NOVEMBER.....	DECEMBER.....	GOOD FRIDAY.....	EASTER.....	ASCENSION.....
1883.	Tu. 23	W. 21	Fr. 23	S. 22	M. 21	W. 20	Th. 19	Sa. 18	S. 16	Tu. 16	W. 14	Tu. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	May 3
1884.	Sa. 12	M. 11	W. 12	Fr. 11	Sa. 10	M. 9	Tu. 8	Th. 7	Fr. 5	S. 5	M. 3	W. 3	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	May 22
1885.	Th F 1 30	Sa. 28	M. 30	Tu. 28	Th. 28	Sa. 27	S. 26	Tu. 25	W. 23	Th. 22	Sa. 21	M. 21	Apr. 3	Apr. 5	May 14
1886.	W. 20	Th. 18	Sa. 19	S. 18	M. 17	W. 16	Th. 15	Sa. 14	M. 13	Tu. 12	Th. 11	Fr. 10	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	June 3
1887.	S. 9	M. 7	W. 9	Th. 7	Sa. 7	S. 5	M. 4	W. 3	Fr. 2	Sa. S 1 30	Tu. 29	Th. 29	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	May 19
1888.	Sa. 28	S. 26	Tu. 27	W. 25	Fr. 25	Sa. 23	S. 22	Th. 21	W. 19	Fr. 19	S. 18	M. 17	Mar. 30	Apr. 1	May 10
1889.	W. 16	Fr. 15	Sa. 16	W. 17	Tu. 14	Th. 13	Fr. 12	Sa. 10	Sa. 9	Tu. 8	Th. 7	Fr. 6	Apr. 19	Apr. 21	May 30
1890.	S. 5	Tu. 4	W. 5	Fr. 4	S. 4	M. 3	W. 3	Fr. F 1 29	S. 28	M. 27	W. 26	Th. 25	Apr. 4	Apr. 6	May 15
1891.	Sa. 24	M. 23	Tu. 24	Th. 23	Sa. 23	S. 21	Tu. 21	W. 19	Th. 17	Sa. 17	S. 15	Tu. 15	Mar. 27	Mar. 29	May 7
1892.	W. 13	Th. 11	S. 13	M. 11	W. 11	Th. 9	Fr. 8	M. 8	Tu. 6	W. 5	Fr. 4	Sa. 3	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	May 26
1893.	Tu. 3	W. 1	Th. 2	Sa. S 1 30	Tu. 30	Th. 29	Fr. 28	S. 27	M. 25	W. 25	Fr. 24	Sa. 23	Mar. 31	Apr. 2	May 11
1894.	S. 21	Tu. 20	W. 21	Fr. 20	S. 20	Tu. 19	W. 18	Fr. 17	S. 16	Tu. 15	W. 14	Th. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	May 3
1895.	Fr. 11	Sa. 9	M. 11	W. 9	W. 8	Fr. 7	S. 7	M. 5	W. 4	Fr. 4	Sa. 2	M. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 14	May 3
1896.	WTh 1 30	Th. 27	S. 29	M. 27	Tu. 26	Th. 25	Fr. 24	S. 23	Tu. 22	W. 21	Fr. 20	S. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 5	May 14
1897.	M. 18	W. 17	Th. 18	Sa. 17	S. 16	M. 14	W. 14	Th. 12	Sa. 11	S. 10	Tu. 9	Th. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	May 27
1898.	Sa. 8	S. 6	Tu. 8	W. 6	Fr. 6	Fr. 4	S. 3	Tu. 2	Th. 1	S. Sa 1 29	M. 28	W. 28	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	May 19
1899.	Fr. 27	Sa. 25	M. 27	Tu. 25	Th. 25	Fr. 23	Sa. 22	M. 21	Tu. 19	W. 18	Fr. 17	S. 17	Mar. 31	Apr. 2	May 11

PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

Its infallible certainty in discovering remote dates or periods, as well as those which are near. (4) Its equal application to time past, as well as to time to come.

N. B.—Every Leap Year has two Dominical Letters; the latter only is designated in the table.

At the beginning of every Century, Leap Year is omitted, except every fourth Century—1600, 2000, etc., being Leap Years, and the intervening three Centuries exempt from the common rule.

This Calendar will be of value to Grand Bodies in fixing dates for Conclaves in the future.

ODD YEARS.		CENTURIES.							ODD YEARS.		
		2000 1600	2100 1700	2200 1800	2300 1900	2400 2000	2500 2100	2600 2200			
6	17 23 28 34	45	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	51 56 62	73 79 84 90
1	7 12 18	29 35 40 46	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	57 63 68 74	85 91 96
2	13 19 24 30	41 47	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	52 58	69 75 80 86
3	8 14	25 31 36 42	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	53 59 64 70	81 87 92 98
4	9 15 20 26	37 43 48	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	54	65 71 76 82
5	10 16 22	27 32 38	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	55 60 66	77 83 88 94
5	11 17 23	33 39 44 50	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	61 67 72 78	89 95

EXPLANATION.
 Look on the top for the Century; then to the right and left for the Odd Years of that Century. Directly in a line with that year of the Century, and under the Century, will be found the Dominical Letter for that year.
 Under the given Dominical Letter, in the lower part of the table, find the Day of the Week, and in a line with it, in the Calendar, you will find the day of the month.

Some of the advantages of this style of Calendar are: (1) Its convenient size and form. (2) Its simplicity. (3)

JANUARY 31. OCTOBER 31.		FEB. 28. MARCH 31. NOV. 30.		APRIL 30.		MAY 31.		DOMINICAL LETTERS.							JUNE 30.		JULY 31.		AUG. 31.		SEPT. 30. DEC. 31.																				
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30								

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

F.° AND A.°, M.°.

ARTICLE I.

AUTHORITY AND POWERS.

SEC. 1. It is the only true and legitimate source of Masonic authority subordinate lodges congregate under, by virtue of its dispensations and charters, and in it resides the power to enact laws and regulations for the government of the Craft; also to alter and repeal such laws and regulations, preserving the Ancient Landmarks. It has the inherent power to investigate and determine all Masonic matters relative to the Craft in general, to particular lodges or to individual brethren, either directly or by its delegated authority.

The source and extent of authority.

To determine matters as to lodges & brethren.

TITLE.

SEC. 2. The style of this Grand Lodge shall be "THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY."

Corporate name.

COMPOSITION.

SEC. 3. It shall be composed of the following officers and members—the officers to be titled and ranked as follows:

Title and rank of officers.

1. The Grand Master, titled Most Worshipful.
2. The Deputy Grand Master, titled Right Worshipful.
3. The Grand Senior Warden, titled Right Worshipful.

4. The Grand Junior Warden, titled Right Worshipful.
5. The Grand Treasurer, titled Right Worshipful.
6. The Grand Secretary, titled Right Worshipful.
7. The Grand Chaplain, titled Most Reverend.
8. The Assistant Grand Secretary, titled Worshipful.
9. The Grand Senior Deacon, titled Worshipful.
10. The Grand Junior Deacon, titled Worshipful.
11. The Grand Marshal, titled Worshipful.
12. The Grand Sword Bearer, titled Worshipful.
13. The Grand Pursuivant,* titled Worshipful.
14. The Grand Tyler, titled Worshipful.

Likewise all Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge† and all Past Masters—they being members of subordinate lodges, and the Master (or in his absence the Senior Warden, or in their absence the Junior Warden, or in the absence of the three a representative) of each lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge.

REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 4. The representative of a lodge must be a member thereof, and his appointment, on failure of the Master or a Warden to attend, shall be made by vote of the lodge, certified by its seal. He shall not take his seat in the Grand Lodge until he has received from the Grand Secretary a receipt in full for the payment of all dues owing by his lodge to the Grand Lodge;‡ and this rule shall equally apply to a Master or Warden representing the Lodge; *Providing*, That a quorum can in this manner be obtained; if not, the rules may be temporarily relaxed;§ but in such event the seats of representative not complying with the rules aforesaid shall be vacated as soon as the Grand Lodge can be formed without them.

SEC. 5. A representative, regularly taking his seat in the Grand Lodge, shall not afterwards forfeit his seat.

*Pronounced *Pur-swe-vant*. †See Sec. 6; and Art. iv, Secs. 3, 4. ‡See Art. xi, Sec. 13, ¶1-7. Art. iv, Sec. 11. §Art. ii, Sec. 2.

by the appearance of the Master or a Warden in whose stead he was elected by the lodge.

SEC. 6. Past Grand Masters, while representatives in that capacity in the Grand Lodge, shall receive no compensation as such unless they are members of a subordinate lodge.

Past Grand Masters as representatives.

ARTICLE II.

MEETINGS—QUORUM.

SEC. 1. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky shall hold a Grand Annual Communication at the Masonic Temple, in the city of Louisville, commencing on third Tuesday† in October.

Annual meeting.

SEC. 2. No communication of the Grand Lodge shall be opened unless one-third of the lodges under her jurisdiction are represented; but after the opening of the Grand Lodge one-fifth shall constitute a quorum to do business.‡ Should the constitutional quorum not be present on the first day of the Communication, the members present shall adjourn to 12 o'clock of the succeeding day; if then a quorum is not present, and seventy-five lodges of this jurisdiction are represented, or when that number is obtained, the Grand Lodge shall be duly opened and proceed to its business; and two-thirds of that number of lodges shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Quorum.

Minority may adjourn.

ARTICLE III.

BUSINESS—VOTES.

SEC. 1. The business of the Grand Lodge at its Grand Annual Communications shall be, to receive Appeals, redress Grievances, and remove all complaints of the subordinate lodges; to reprehend malconduct in any of the subordinate lodges or their members; to assess such economical contributions, from time to time, as shall appear proper for the good of the Craft; to correspond with every Grand Lodge of the globe, as it

Appeals.
Grievances.
Complaints.
Malconduct.

Assessments.

Correspond with all Grand Lodges.

*P. G. Ms. draw pay for three years only. See Article iv, Section 11.
†Amended 1889, p. 76; 1891, p. 120. ‡See Art. I, Sec. 4.

Prepare work for lodges. may deem right for the good of the Fraternity; to devise and design plans, problems and propositions for the subordinate lodges to execute.

Majority controls. Who may vote. Casting vote. SEC. 2. All business before the Grand Lodge shall be determined by a majority of votes—the Grand Master or presiding officer for the time being to have one vote; Deputy Grand Master, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and Grand Chaplain each one vote;* the Past Grand Masters one vote collectively; the Past Masters one vote collectively, and the representative of each lodge one vote; but no brother shall vote in a double capacity, except in case of a tie, when the Grand Master, or the officer presiding in his absence, shall have the casting vote.

ARTICLE IV.

GRAND OFFICERS.†

Grand Officers. SEC. 1. The officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows:

1. The Grand Master.
2. The Deputy Grand Master.
3. The Grand Senior Warden.
4. The Grand Junior Warden.
5. The Grand Treasurer.
6. The Grand Secretary.
7. The Grand Chaplain.
8. The Assistant Grand Secretary.‡
9. The Grand Senior Deacon.
10. The Grand Junior Deacon.
11. The Grand Marshal.
12. The Grand Sword Bearer.
13. The Grand Pursuivant. [Pronounced *Pur-swe-vant.*]
14. The Grand Tyler.

Each of these shall be chosen annually by the Grand

*Amended 1890, p. 53.

†The office of Grand Lecturer was established (1892, pp. 14, 24) but has not been made a constitutional office. ‡Established 1816, p. 27.

Lodge, except as herein provided. The Grand Deacons, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Sword Bearer and the Grand Pursuivant shall be appointed by the Grand Master. The Grand Secretary shall appoint the Assistant, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.*

Elected and appointed.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

SEC. 2. The elective officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected and installed, and those appointed until their successors are duly appointed and charged.

Term of office.

QUALIFICATIONS.

SEC. 3. None shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge save the members of subordinate lodges; and any Grand Officer demitting during his term of office forfeits his place as a Grand Officer unless he immediately connects himself with another lodge in this jurisdiction.

Eligibility of officers.

SEC. 4. No brother shall be appointed to office, or upon any committee of this Grand Lodge, unless he be a member† of the Grand Lodge.

Officers and committeemen must be members.

SEC. 5. No brother shall be elected to an office in the Grand Lodge higher than the corresponding position he has held in some subordinate lodge.

Corresponding rank necessary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 6. The election of Grand Officers shall take place at any time during the session of the Grand Lodge that a majority of the representatives may have previously determined on by resolution.

Election, when held.

SEC. 7. The ballots shall be collected by the Grand Deacons from the voters, according to rank and seniority, commencing with the Grand Master, and be delivered to the Grand Master to count.

Ballots, how and by whom collected.

SEC. 8. During the balloting the brethren shall keep their seats and preserve silence.

Order during balloting.

*See Art. v, Sec. 8, ¶4. †See Art. i, Sec. 3.

SEC. 9. The Grand Master shall order the Grand Proclamation Marshal to proclaim each officer as elected.

INSTALLATIONS.

Installation. SEC. 10. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary* and Grand Tyler shall be regularly installed before entering upon the duties of their respective offices. The Grand Master shall install his Deputy, but he may grant proxies to install the other officers of the Grand Lodge.

PAY OF OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Pay of Grand Officers & representatives. SEC. 11. The pay of the Grand Officers, Past Grand Masters for three years only after they have passed out of the office of Grand Master,† and the representatives from each subordinate lodge shall be three dollars per day for the time they are actually in attendance upon the Grand Lodge, and four cents per mile coming from and going to the location of their lodge—the distance to be measured by the nearest traveled route. But no brother shall be entitled to draw pay in a double capacity, and no representative shall receive pay‡ while his lodge is in arrears to the Grand Lodge, or whose dues have been loaned, donated or remitted by the Grand Lodge, or who shall vacate his seat during the session without permission from the Grand Lodge.§

Double pay prohibited; or when his lodge is in arrears.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Officers to have charge in vacation. SEC. 1. It is the duty of each Grand Officer, in proportion to his superiority, to have special care of the private lodges during the vacation of the Grand Lodge, directing all their plans, problems, designs, and the positions on which they work—to be executed accord-

*See Art. v, Sec. 8, ¶3. †Amended 1880, p. 50, and amendment embraced herein, as in all cases. See Art. 1, Sec. 6. ‡See Art. i, Sec. 4; Art. xi, Sec. 18, ¶7. §See Art i, Sec. 4.

ing to and within the extent of the Ancient Landmarks and Usages of Freemasonry.

THE GRAND MASTER.

SEC. 2. The Grand Master enjoys all the powers and prerogatives conferred by the Ancient Constitutions and the Usages and Landmarks of the Craft, subject to the provisions of this Constitution. He shall exercise a general superintendence over the lodges in his jurisdiction, inspect their proceedings, and require a strict compliance with the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge. He may preside in any lodge with the Master at his left hand, and shall do all other acts and deeds as are warranted and required of him by the Constitution, Customs and Usages of the Fraternity.

Powers of the Grand Master.

SEC. 3. The specific duties of the Grand Master are:

His duties.

¶1. To convene the Grand Lodge at any time when there shall appear to him an emergent occasion.

To convene the Grand Lodge;

¶2. To take command of the other officers, and call upon them at any time for advice and assistance on business relative to the Craft.

Command of officers;

¶3. To appoint all committees of the Grand Lodge, except as hereinafter stated.

Appoint committees;

¶4. To decide all questions of order.

Decide points of order;

¶5. To give the casting vote in Grand Lodge in the event of a tie.

Give casting vote.

¶6. To install the Deputy Grand Master.

Install Deputy.

¶7. To grant dispensations for the formation and establishment of new lodges during the recess of the Grand Lodge, at his discretion, not to extend beyond the close of the next Annual Communication.

Grant dispensations;

¶8. To appoint brethren to fill offices rendered vacant in the Grand Lodge by death, refusal, resignation or inability to serve.

Fill vacancies;

¶9. To subscribe, in presence of the Grand Lodge, the minutes of its proceedings, after they shall have been read to and approved by the Grand Lodge; said minutes to be by him delivered to the Grand Secretary, with directions to have them filed and preserved in his office.

Verify minutes when approved.

¶10. To act on the Standing Committee on Work
On Work and
 Jurisprudence. and Jurisprudence.

THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, GRAND WARDENS, ETC.

SEC. 4. In the event of the Grand Master's death,
Who serves as
 Grand Master
 in his absence. absence, refusal, or inability to serve, all his powers and
 prerogatives shall devolve upon other officers, according
 to the following grade:

¶1. The Deputy Grand Master.

¶2. The Grand Senior Warden.

¶3. The Grand Junior Warden.

¶4. The Past Grand Officers, according to rank and
 seniority.

¶5. The presiding Masters of subordinate lodges,
 according to their rank, commencing with the oldest
 [lodge].

THE GRAND TREASURER.

SEC. 5. It is the duty of the Grand Treasurer—
Grand Treas-
 urer's duty.

¶1. To account to the Grand Lodge for all moneys
How receive
 and pay money; received by him. He shall not pay out any money save
 by order of the Grand Master, except as hereinafter
 provided.

¶2. To prepare a statement of his accounts, and lay
Statement of
 accounts; the same before the Grand Lodge on the first day of its
 Grand Annual Communication.

¶3. To enter into bond, with satisfactory security, in
Bond; the penalty of ten thousand dollars, payable to the Grand
 Lodge of Kentucky, which bond shall be conditioned
 to receive and pay over all moneys which may belong
 to the Grand Lodge; and at all times to hand over the
Deliver prop-
 erty to succes-
 sor. whole, or any part of said money, or bonds, or notes,
 or other property in his hands belonging to the Grand
 Lodge, upon the requisition of the Grand Lodge, or its
 authorized agents, and in all respects to discharge the
Care of bond. duties imposed upon him by said Grand Lodge. The
 bond of the Grand Treasurer shall be filed with the

Grand Secretary, and he shall not enter upon the dis-
Can not act
 till so qualified. charge of his duties until it is so executed and filed.

SEC. 6. The Grand Treasurer shall be allowed a compensation of two per cent. on all moneys received and paid out by him. Compensation.

SEC. 7. He is authorized to pay the drafts of the Grand Secretary, made upon him in payment for the books and stationery needed for his office, for binding and printing and distributing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and for the rent of his office. Payments authorized.

THE GRAND SECRETARY.

SEC. 8. It is the duty of the Grand Secretary— His Duties—

¶1. To receive all moneys due the Grand Lodge, and promptly pay them over to the Grand Treasurer. Moneys;

¶2. To keep fair, true, and regular minutes of all proceedings of the Grand Lodge, proper to be written, and carefully preserve them in his office, when they have been approved by the Grand Lodge and signed by the Grand Master. Minutes;

¶3. His term of office shall begin on the first day of January following the meeting of the Grand Lodge at which he is elected. The Finance Committee shall, during the month of December of each year, examine the books, records and financial affairs of the office, and if they find all things correct they will give a quietus to the Grand Secretary for the year just closed. The Finance Committee shall then require of the Grand Secretary to execute a new bond with satisfactory security, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, payable to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which bond shall be conditioned to receive and pay over all moneys which may belong to the Grand Lodge, and at all times to hand over the whole or any part of said moneys, or notes, records, books, documents or other property in his hands belonging to the Grand Lodge, upon the requisition of the Grand Lodge or its authorized agents, and in all respects to discharge the duties imposed upon him by said Grand Lodge. The Finance Committee shall then report the result of their investigation to the Grand Master, and file the bond with him; and if Tenure;
Books examined;

Bond, etc.

- Installation. he is satisfied with the investigation, and approves the bond, he will proceed either in person or by proxy to install the Grand Secretary elect, after which he, the said Grand Secretary, shall enter upon the discharge of his duties as provided in the Constitution. These proceedings shall be taken, as above provided, every year, whether the Grand Secretary be re-elected or enter upon the discharge of his duties for the first time. If, from any cause, the foregoing is not complied with by the first day of January, then the Grand Master will appoint a Grand Secretary, who shall execute bond as above provided for, and discharge the duties of the office for the incoming year.*
- Failure to give bond. ¶4. To attend personally, or by his assistant, at every regular communication of the Grand Lodge, with all his books, vouchers and papers.
- To attend the Grand Lodge. ¶5. To procure all the books and stationery for the Grand Lodge, on the most reasonable terms, and draw on the Grand Treasurer for the amount thereof.
- Supplies for Grand Secretary's office. ¶6. To correspond with the subordinate lodges as he may be instructed by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.
- To correspond with subordinate lodges. ¶7. To keep a book of accounts with subordinate lodges, in which he shall state the amount due the Grand Lodge by each subordinate lodge, and give credit for all payments respectively.
- Keep accounts with lodges. ¶8. To examine carefully the returns of all the subordinate lodges, and note errors, if any, to the debit or credit of each lodge in its account with the Grand Lodge, and to transmit at least once a year, to every lodge in arrears, a statement of its account.
- Returns. Statements of accounts. ¶9. The Grand Secretary shall be allowed a compensation of twelve† hundred dollars per annum, and for copies of records made for parties employing him, ten cents per hundred words, and one dollar for affixing his seal of office to all transcripts, etc. But he shall not be entitled to any fee for affixing his official seal to documents ordered by the Grand Lodge for its own use.
- Compensation.

*Amended 1889, p. 76. †Amended 1891, p. 106, 112; 1892, p. 56.

¶10. At the close* of every Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge he shall cause ten† hundred copies of its proceedings, embracing the returns of subordinate lodges,‡ and a like number of the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, bound in the same cover, to be printed by the Masonic Home Printing Office (so long as it is under the management and sustained for the benefit of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, as at present), at the prices established by the "Printers, Lithographers and Binders Association of Louisville." He shall transmit by mail to the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Senior Warden, the Grand Junior Warden, and to the Past Grand Masters each one copy, to the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction one copy each, and to the several Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, each three copies, and a copy to each representative to and from other Grand Lodges, reserving a sufficient number of copies for the future use of the Grand Lodge. He shall also have a sufficient number of the daily proceedings printed for the use of the Grand Lodge, and forward a copy to each member of the Grand Lodge.§ He shall likewise have bound yearly all the proceedings of Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and preserve the same in his office.

Printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

Foreign Correspondence report.

How disposed of.

Daily proceedings.

Binding other Grand Lodge proceedings.

¶11. The Grand Secretary is hereby authorized to sell or otherwise dispose of the accumulated property of defunct lodges now or hereafter in his possession, the proceeds of such sales to be turned over to the Grand Treasurer.||

Old property.

THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

SEC. 9. It is the duty of the Grand Chaplain to open and close the sessions of the Grand Lodge with

Prayer.

*Proceedings 1887, p. 54, Grand Secretary was authorized to commence with the printing of the Foreign Correspondence report, returns, etc., before Grand Lodge convenes, and to have the daily proceedings printed. Paragraph 10 amended as above, 1879, p. 77; 1880, p. 32; 1885, p. 64. †Amended 1890, pp. 53, 54. ‡Art. xi, Sec. 18, ¶5. §Amended 1890, pp. 53, 54, meaning the last day's proceedings that are to be sent to delegates. See 1891, p. 89. ||Amended 1890, p. 53.

Sermons. prayer, and to prepare and preach suitable sermons upon the subject of Freemasonry when directed by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

THE ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY

Eligibility; **SEC. 10.** Shall be a member of a lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge. The compensation of such Assistant shall be fifty dollars per annum, payable by the Grand Lodge.*

Compensation.

THE GRAND DEACONS.

Duties. **SEC. 11.** It is the duty of the Grand Deacons to assist within the body of the Grand Lodge in the performance of such duties as by usage pertain to their office.

THE GRAND MARSHAL.

Proclamation. **SEC. 12.** It is the duty of the Grand Marshal to proclaim the Grand Officers elected; to introduce visiting
Visitors. brethren of distinction, and to conduct the processions
Processions. of the Grand Lodge. Also, to collect petitions and
Collect papers and deliver to Grand Secretary. communications in the Grand Lodge, from the members thereof, and place them in the hands of the Grand Secretary. His station is at the right in front of the Grand Master.

Station.

THE GRAND SWORD BEARER.

"The Sword." **SEC. 13.** It is the duty of the Grand Sword Bearer to carry the sword in procession of the Grand Lodge, and perform such other duties as by ancient usage pertain to his office. Also, to assist the Grand Marshal in collecting petitions and communications in the Grand Lodge, from the members thereof, and place them in the hands of the Grand Secretary. His station is at the left in front of the Grand Master.

Collect papers for Grand Secretary.

Station.

THE GRAND PURSUIVANT.†

Station and duty. **SEC. 14.** It is the duty of the Grand Pursuivant to guard the door of the Grand Lodge on the inside; to communicate with the Grand Tyler, and to announce

*See Art. iv, Sec. 1; Art. v, Sec. 8, ¶4. †Pronounced *Pur-swe-vant*.

to the proper officers all applicants for admission by their names, Masonic address and connection.

THE GRAND TYLER.

SEC. 15. It is the duty of the Grand Tyler to guard the door of the Grand Lodge on the outside; to report all persons claiming admission to the Grand Pursuivant, and see that none enter but such as may be duly authorized and properly clothed.

Station and duty.

ARTICLE VI.

COMMITTEES.*

(See also Article iv, Section 4.)

SEC. I. At each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master shall appoint seven Standing Committees, as follows:

Grand Master to appoint the Standing Committees.

¶1. *A Committee on Finance*†, to whom shall be referred all questions of a monetary character affecting the Grand Lodge, such as petitions for relief, for remission of dues, accounts, etc.; likewise the books and financial statements of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and shall discharge the duties as provided in Article v, Section 8, Paragraph 3.‡

Finance.

¶2. *A Committee on Appeals*,§ to whom shall be referred appeals from the decisions of subordinate lodges, or the Masters thereof, and all questions in controversy between lodge and lodge. The Committee on Appeals shall be appointed on the last day of each Annual Communication, and shall be required to meet in the city of Louisville on the Monday|| preceding the meeting of the Grand Lodge; and the members of said committee shall receive the same compensation as delegates to the Grand Lodge, whether they represent subordinate lodges or not.

Appeals.

When to be appointed and when to meet.

Compensation.

¶3. *A Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation*,

Lodges U. D.

*Must be members of Grand Lodge; See Art. iv, Sec. 4. †G. M. to appoint at close of session, and Finance Committee instructed to report in Gr. Secretary's office Monday before the opening of Grand Lodge, in discharge of its duty; 1884, p. 62; to examine books of Gr. Secretary in December. See Art. v, Sec. 8 ¶3. ‡Adopted 1889, p. 76. §Name changed from "Grievances" to "Appeals," 1892, p. 93. ||Amended 1889, p. 76.

to whom shall be referred the work, by-laws and records of lodges under dispensation.

Foreign Correspondence. ¶4. *A Committee on Foreign Correspondence*, who shall examine the communications received by the Grand Secretary from other Grand Lodges, etc., and present to the Grand Lodge an annual exhibit of the condition of Freemasonry around the globe.*

Visitors. ¶5. *A Committee on Visitors*, who shall examine all attendant and visiting brethren of the degree of Master Mason, and introduce them, if found worthy, to the Grand Lodge.

Credentials. ¶6. *A Committee on Credentials*, who shall examine the Credentials of delegates and representatives, and report thereon.

Jurisprudence. Amendments to Constitution. ¶7. *A Committee on Jurisprudence*,† to whom shall be referred all propositions to amend the Constitution and By-laws of the Grand Lodge; they shall, at the same meeting at which said propositions are offered, report whether, in their opinion, the same ought to be submitted for the future consideration of the Grand Lodge. If so reported, then said proposition shall lie over as hereinafter provided in Article xvii. All questions in Masonic Jurisprudence shall be referred to it for examination, and the committee shall report its opinion on such questions for the consideration of the Grand Lodge. They shall set forth in said opinion a sufficient statement of the case in controversy, so as to make the decisions of the Grand Lodge intelligible to the subordinate lodges. They shall examine the proceedings of the previous meeting of the Grand Lodge, and report the unfinished business thereof. They shall also examine and report upon all matters appertaining to education which may be submitted to the Grand Lodge.

Questions of law. Unfinished business. Education. ¶7. *A Committee on Jurisprudence*,† to whom shall be referred all propositions to amend the Constitution and By-laws of the Grand Lodge; they shall, at the same meeting at which said propositions are offered, report whether, in their opinion, the same ought to be submitted for the future consideration of the Grand Lodge. If so reported, then said proposition shall lie over as hereinafter provided in Article xvii. All questions in Masonic Jurisprudence shall be referred to it for examination, and the committee shall report its opinion on such questions for the consideration of the Grand Lodge. They shall set forth in said opinion a sufficient statement of the case in controversy, so as to make the decisions of the Grand Lodge intelligible to the subordinate lodges. They shall examine the proceedings of the previous meeting of the Grand Lodge, and report the unfinished business thereof. They shall also examine and report upon all matters appertaining to education which may be submitted to the Grand Lodge.

Number on each committee, and when to report. SEC. 2. Each of these Committees shall consist of three members, and shall report from day to day during the session of the Grand Lodge, as they are respectively called over by the Grand Master, except the

*See Art. vi, Sec. 2. †Grand Master acts on this committee. See Art. v, Sec. 2, ¶10.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which shall be allowed twelve months to make up a report, of which they shall have a sufficient number of copies printed and laid before the Grand Lodge.*

Foreign Correspondence report.

SEC. 3. There is hereby established a permanent Committee on Printing. Said Committee shall consist of the Grand Master, Grand Senior Warden and Grand Junior Warden. Their duties shall be to give a careful oversight of the printing done for the Grand Lodge, which is under the immediate supervision of the Grand Secretary, and see that the same is executed faithfully, speedily, and at fair and equitable prices, and awarded to the lowest and best bidder: *Provided*, The Masonic Home printing office be unable to perform the work under the provisions of Article v, Section 8, Paragraph 10.†

Printing committee.

Duties.

ARTICLE VII.

OF BROTHERS.

(See also Articles ix-xiv.)

SEC. 1. It is the duty of every Freemason to live in peace, harmony and love with all mankind; to despise hatred, malice and calumny; to practice universal charity and benevolence; to avoid, as much as possible, all law suits, and to submit all differences that may arise between brethren—except such as may relate to real or personal property—to be reconciled by the several lodges to which they belong or by the Grand Lodge.

Duties—how to live.

Differences, how settled.

SEC. 2. Every Freemason is enjoined to be cautious in his words and carriage, and not to address any person as a Mason except in private or in open lodge.

Words and demeanor.

SEC. 3. No brother shall be a member of more than one lodge at the same time; and any lodge admitting a brother to membership who is in arrears to any other lodge, becomes thereby responsible to said lodge for the amount of his arrearages.

Membership.

Responsibility for arrears.

SEC. 4. The removal of a member of the lodge into

Removals.

*While this was not formally amended, it is in effect modified by operation of Art. v, Sec. 8, ¶10—the last utterance of G. L. on the subject. †This amended 1885 as it now stands.

another jurisdiction does not forfeit his membership in his own lodge.

Before suspension—citation & an opportunity to be heard.

Unknown address.

SEC. 5. No brother shall be suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry for non-payment of dues until he shall have been regularly notified of the amount of his indebtedness and cited to appear before his lodge and make his defense, if any he may have, except when the brother's address is not known to any member of the lodge, in which case every reasonable means of complying with this regulation shall be exhausted before the lodge shall take action.

Suspension until payment of dues only.

SEC. 6.* Any brother suspended for non-payment of dues shall be suspended only until payment is made; and the payment of the amount charged against him, according to the by-laws of his lodge, shall restore him to full membership without any action on the part of the lodge.

Restoration.

SEC. 7. The vote to restore a suspended or expelled member shall be by ballot, and unanimous, except as provided in the preceding section.

Eligibility to be Master.

SEC. 8. No brother can be elected Master of a lodge who has not been previously elected and served as Warden of a lodge in this jurisdiction, or as Master of a lodge in another jurisdiction and presents a certificate setting forth that fact, except in extraordinary cases, or at the formation of a new lodge, when no Past Warden, who is willing and qualified to act as Master, is to be found among the members.

Notice of expulsions. Publications.

SEC. 9. Secretaries are required immediately to report to the Grand Secretary the names of Masons expelled by their respective lodges, but in no case shall publication be made of expulsion, etc., in the public press except by order of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF CANDIDATES.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 1. No application for initiation or membership shall be received by a lodge unless the petitioner lives

*Amended 1882, p. 75; again 1886, p. 70, as it now stands.

nearer that lodge than any other under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, or brings the unanimous recommendation from the lodge nearest his residence: *Provided*, That in towns where there are several lodges the petitioner may select the one to which he will present his petition.

Waiving.

Concurrent.

SEC. 2. No petition for initiation or membership shall be acted upon by a lodge until it has been regularly referred to a committee of investigation, and laid over from one monthly meeting to another for inquiry; nor shall any degree be conferred in less than one lunar month after the previous degree has been conferred on the same person.

Petitions.

Degrees.

SEC. 3. No petition for initiation or membership once presented to and received by the lodge, can be withdrawn but with the unanimous consent of the lodge, expressed through the ballot-box; nor shall any petition be withdrawn after the committee shall have reported unfavorably thereon.

Withdrawal of petition.

SEC. 4. A candidate for initiation must possess no deformity which would prevent him from being perfectly instructed in the art and mystery of Freemasonry, and in his turn instructing others according to the Ancient Landmarks.

Qualifications—physical.

SEC. 5. A candidate for initiation must be of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and a free-born white man.

Qualifications of candidate.

SEC. 6. Where there are several lodges in the same town, the Secretary of each lodge shall furnish to the others prompt notices of all petitions for initiation or membership, which may be received by his lodge, and no ballot shall be had upon such petitions until such notices are given. They shall also immediately notify each other of the rejection of any of said petitions, or the suspension or expulsion of a member, or of his reinstatement or restoration.

Notice—of petitions before a ballot;

Of rejections, suspensions, expulsions and restorations.

SEC. 7. No lodge shall confer the degree of Entered Apprentice for a less sum than ten dollars, nor the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason for a less sum

Fees for degrees.

than five dollars each, the amount to be paid to the Secretary before the degree is conferred. [See also Art. ix.]

SEC. 8. A lodge may confer the remaining degree or ^{Degrees by another lodge.} degrees on an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft who is a member of a lodge which is located in another jurisdiction, after having been requested to do so by the lodge of which he is a member, and after being satisfied that he has fulfilled all the necessary requirements qualifying him to be advanced.

ARTICLE IX.

OF THE BALLOT.

(Also Articles vii, Sec. 7; viii, Sec. 3.)

SEC. 1. The general rule governing the ballot is, ^{Ballot unanimous.} the admission either by initiation, advancement, or membership must be absolutely unanimous. It is therefore ^{Objections.} competent for any member of the lodge to prevent the admission of a candidate at any moment prior to his initiation or advancement.

SEC. 2. All balloting for membership shall be done ^{Where balloting done.} in a Master Mason's Lodge, but each lodge is authorized to regulate in its own by-laws the manner of voting upon petitions for initiation or advancement—the ballot for the first degree being spread in a Lodge of Entered Apprentices or Master Masons, and that of the second degree in a Lodge of Fellow Crafts or Master Masons, at the discretion of the lodge.

SEC. 3. No balloting for initiation, advancement or ^{No ballot at called meeting.} membership shall be done at a called meeting.*

SEC. 4. In balloting, if more than one negative ap- ^{Unfavorable ballots.} pear the balloting shall cease, and the candidate declared rejected, nor can his application be renewed for less than twelve months. But if, on the first ballot, one negative only appear a second ballot shall immediately take place; and if, on the second ballot, a negative still ^{Withdrawal.} appear no ballot shall be taken for one year, unless by the second stated meeting thereafter the member op-

*And no ballot at called meeting, Art. xi, Sec. 4.

posing shall voluntarily withdraw his objection in open lodge.

SEC. 5. In balloting for membership, in the event of a black ball upon the second ballot, the brother may present his petition to the same or any other lodge in three months thereafter. See Art. viii,
Sec. 1.

SEC. 6. The ballot upon advancing a brother to the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason must be equally unanimous as that upon a petition for initiation. The same rule as above last declared shall be adopted in balloting; and in the event of a black ball upon the second ballot no further ballot shall be taken in a less period than three months. Unanimity in
ballot.

SEC. 7. An application for initiation, advancement or membership, rejected by a lodge as above, can not be received in any other lodge only by similar restrictions. Rejections.

SEC. 8. The ballot in all cases shall be strictly secret; each brother shall be secured in his right to cast it privately and irresponsibly, as between himself and his own conscience. Absolute se-
crecy of ballot.

SEC. 9. No vote shall be taken or means used to ascertain, either directly or indirectly, the sense of the lodge in reference to a petition, save as above directed. Caucuses.

ARTICLE X.

OF LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

(See also Articles vii, viii, ix, xi.)

SEC. 1. All regulations applicable to chartered lodges shall be equally binding upon those under dispensation. Regulations
for chartered
lodges binding.

SEC. 2. For a dispensation to congregate and work as a lodge, not exceeding twelve months, the fee to the Grand Lodge shall be five dollars, and three dollars additional to the Grand Secretary. Fees for dis-
pensation.

SEC. 3. Every such dispensation shall expire on the last day of the Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge subsequent to its issuance, but the dispensation, together with the by-laws under which the Limitation.

Reports.

lodge has worked, and all its books, records, etc., shall be delivered to the Grand Secretary at the opening of the Grand Lodge; and such dispensation may be continued from time to time by the Grand Lodge.

Continuation. **Dispensation.** **Who may petition for a new lodge.** **Recommendation of the nearest lodge.** **Others consent.**

SEC. 4. No dispensation constituting a new lodge shall be granted by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge unless all the petitioners are non-affiliated Masons; and the demit of every signer of a petition for a dispensation to form a new lodge must accompany the petition. They shall likewise be recommended by the nearest lodge, which shall, after satisfactory examination in open lodge of the principal officers of the proposed new lodge, also certify that the proposed Master and Wardens are qualified to do the work of Masonry according to the Ancient Landmarks, and that the said new lodge is necessary; and no new lodge shall be formed without the consent of all lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected thereby.

Recommendations in cities.

SEC. 5. Should the proposed new lodge be located in any city or town where there are more than four lodges established, then the consent of a majority of said lodges shall likewise be required before a dispensation shall be granted for the formation of said new lodge.

Officers to be installed, and when.

SEC. 6. A lodge having worked under dispensation, and received a charter from the Grand Lodge, shall have its officers regularly installed before proceeding to work as a chartered lodge.

Fees for charter.

SEC. 7. The fee for a charter shall be thirty dollars to the Grand Lodge and six dollars to the Grand Secretary, all to be paid before the charter shall be issued.

ARTICLE XI.

OF CHARTERED LODGES.

(See also Articles vii, viii, ix.)

Lodge seal necessary. Impression to be sent Grand Secretary.

SEC. 1. Every subordinate chartered lodge shall have a Masonic seal, to be affixed to its certificates and other documents. An impression from such seal is to be sent to the Grand Secretary, to be preserved in his office;

and due notice is to be given him of any change in such seal, with an impression from the substitute.

SEC. 2. The lodges are forbidden to perform any Masonic work on Sunday save the burial of the dead. Work on Sunday.

SEC. 3. All business of the lodge, save balloting for initiation and advancement, and the work of the first and second degrees, shall be done in the Master Mason's Lodge. Business—where balloting done.

SEC. 4. Lodges at called meetings are not bound by regulation to open in any degree save that for which the call was made; but no business shall be performed at a called meeting save that which was specified in the summons (or notice); and no ballot shall be taken at a called meeting. Called meetings.

SEC. 5. The annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and *all documents* forwarded by the Grand Lodge, shall be publicly read in each of the subordinate lodges as soon as possible after their reception. Grand Lodge proceedings and papers read in lodge.

SEC. 6. It is the duty of each lodge to communicate to the Grand Secretary, from time to time, all matters occurring therein, of a general character. Communicate with the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 7. Lodges will use their own discretion in the granting of demits, having reference to the character of a brother, and his account on the books. Demits.

SEC. 8. Every lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge the following assessments, viz: Grand Lodge dues.

For each member of the lodge, one dollar, except on ministers of the gospel created free members of the lodge, by its vote, and who are exempt from the annual payment of dues to said lodge (and except as in Sec. 9). Free members.

SEC. 9. No subordinate lodge shall hereafter be required to pay dues to the Grand Lodge on such of its members, if any, who, for a period of fifty years, have been affiliated Master Masons of some subordinate lodge, regularly during all this time, paying dues as such. A Mason for fifty years exempt.

SEC. 10. No subordinate lodge shall be discharged Final discharge

*See also Art. ix, Sec. 3.

from a demand against it until the receipt of the Grand Secretary shall have been obtained therefor.

SEC. 11. Lodges in arrears to the Grand Lodge for more than twelve months, and lodges unrepresented in the Grand Lodge for three successive years, shall be cited to show cause why their charters shall not be arrested.

SEC. 12. Each lodge shall elect its officers annually, on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, December 27th, except when the day falls on Sunday, in which event the election shall be held the day before or the day after, at the choice of the lodge. And in that event it shall be proper for the lodge to set the election for December 26th, or December 28th, at the previous stated meeting. *Provided*, That where two or more lodges meet in the same room, in which case they may elect officers at the last regular meeting preceeding December 27th.

SEC. 13. Elections shall be held in the third degree of Masonry, and every officer of a lodge must be a Master Mason.

SEC. 14. The rules for elections in subordinate lodges shall be similar to those adopted in the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 15. No officer shall serve in any station until he is duly installed.

SEC. 16. The Master of every lodge, *immediately* after each election of officers, shall cause the Secretary to report to the Grand Secretary the names of the officers so elected and appointed.

SEC. 17. Whenever a charter is declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge, or surrendered by action of the lodge itself, all the property, books, accounts, etc., shall be the property of the Grand Lodge, and subject to its absolute disposal. When a lodge is dissolved, it is the duty of the last Master, Treasurer and Secretary, within three months after its dissolution, to surrender to the Grand Secretary the charter, books, papers, jewels, furniture and funds of said lodge; and the last pre-

siding officer shall transmit to the Grand Secretary an inventory thereof, and be responsible for the execution of this regulation. No member of such lodge shall be admitted into any other lodge, nor entitled to the benefits of Masonry, until he has paid all arrears due from him to such lodge to the Grand Secretary, or has had the same remitted by the Grand Lodge. But no charter shall be surrendered by the lodge so long as there are seven or more of the paying members willing to maintain and work under it.

Arrears of members.

Surrender of charter.

SEC. 18. ¶1. The fiscal year shall commence with September 1 and close with August 31 of each year, both days included.

Fiscal year.

¶2. Each lodge shall make a return every year to the Grand Lodge, and on the blanks furnished by the Grand Secretary, according to the instructions thereon.

Returns.

How made.

¶3. Returns shall include a list of officers, an alphabetical list of Past Masters, Master Masons, Fellow Crafts and Entered Apprentices, and all work done during the fiscal year, with the changes in membership.

¶4. Returns shall be made in duplicate and in ink, one copy retained and preserved by the lodge Secretary and the other forwarded to the Grand Secretary between August 31 and September 3.

When sent to Gr. Sec.

¶5. The Grand Secretary shall cause to be printed in the annual proceedings only such returns as are made with reasonable accuracy and are legibly written.

Printing of.

¶6. Each lodge shall also forward to the Grand Secretary the dues or other indebtedness to the Grand Lodge as soon as practicable after August 31, and not later than October 1.

Dues, when payable.

¶7. The representative of any lodge failing to make return and payment, as herein provided, shall not be entitled to mileage and per diem for that year.

Penalty for failure.

SEC. 19. ¶1. Two or more lodges having contiguous jurisdiction may consolidate into one by observing the following methods, viz:

Consolidation of lodges.

¶2. At a stated meeting of each lodge a resolution, duly made and seconded, shall be introduced to the

Steps to be taken.

- Charter. effect that said lodge will consolidate with the other by the surrender of its charter. The proposition lies over until the next stated meeting. The Secretary, within
- Notices. five days, shall notify each member of his lodge by written communication to the effect that the full sense of the lodge be had upon the proposition.
- Vote neces- ¶3. When the proposition comes up for consideration, sary. if a majority of those present vote for it the proposition is adopted: *Provided*, That if seven or more votes are in the negative the proposition is considered lost.
- Notices sent. ¶4. If the proposition is carried the Secretary of each lodge shall promptly notify the other of the action taken, giving a list of brethren present, and the character of each vote—whether aye or no.
- Time, place, and name. ¶5. If the lodges are in harmony of action, as above, the Grand Master shall be notified that he may set the time and place of meeting of the consolidated lodge, and direct what name shall be given to it. The registered number shall be that of the elder lodge.
- Who presides. ¶6. At such meeting, as above, the officers of the elder lodge shall preside so far as to open the lodge, Consolidations. whereupon an election of officers of the consolidated lodge shall be immediately had, and all the details of finance, etc., be established and a set of by-laws adopted.
- Reports to Gr. Master and Gr. Secretary. ¶7. The Secretary of the consolidated lodge shall immediately report to the Grand Master the action above indicated, and shall forward to the Grand Secretary a full transcript of the proceedings had in the two lodges relative to consolidation.
- No further action of Grand Master necessary. ¶8. No further action of the Grand Master will be considered necessary to legalize the proceedings, and the consolidated lodge will set out upon its career with all Properties. the moneys, properties and privileges heretofore enjoyed Charters. by the original lodges, except that the old charters of the lodges shall be filed with the Grand Secretary, and a new charter shall be issued covering the fact of consolidation.
- Who to pre- SEC. 20. When the Master and Senior and Junior sary. Wardens are absent from the lodge at any stated meet-

ing, the lodge can be opened and the business transacted by the Junior Past Master of said lodge present.*

ARTICLE XII.

TRIALS.

(See also Articles vii, xiii, xiv.)

SEC. 1. A brother of any degree, being charged with unmasonic conduct, shall be tried by the lodge of which he is a member; or if he is not a member of any lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge† he shall be tried by any lodge within whose jurisdiction the offense was committed. When a Mason, who is affiliated in any lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of this State, shall remove his citizenship or residence from this to another State, or establishes permanent business relations in such other State, the lodge nearest such residence or place of business may, at its option, take and have penal jurisdiction over him, and may reprimand, suspend or expel him, after due trial, according to its own by-laws and the Constitution of the Grand Lodge under which it is holden. But this amendment shall only apply to such jurisdictions as shall accord to us the same rights and like privileges over such members as shall come from their jurisdiction to our own.‡

By whom to be tried in Ky.

Tried in other States.

Provisos.

SEC. 2. When a lodge shall proceed against a brother for unmasonic conduct, written charges with specifications, shall be made against him, and a committee of not less than three members be appointed to take the testimony against as well as for him. The Secretary shall furnish a copy of these charges and specifications to the accused, and also a notice which shall set the period for taking evidence to sustain them. The accused shall be permitted, at the same time and place, to offer evidence exculpating himself from the charges. The accused shall likewise have permission to take evidence in his own behalf, at such other time and place as he

Charges.

Committee to take evidence.

Service of the charges.

The accused.

*Adopted 1892, p. 56. †That is, if non-affiliated. Regulation—"Jurisdiction." ‡Amended as it stands, 1881, p. 46.

may select, upon giving reasonable notice to the Master of the lodge,

Evidence written & preserved. SEC. 3. In all cases the whole of the testimony, so far as it is proper to be written, must be reduced to writing, and carefully preserved in the archives of the lodge.

Absconding. SEC. 4. Any Mason guilty of unmasonic conduct, who shall abscond so that due notice of charges and specifications can not be served upon him, shall be proceeded against as though present, allowing him three months' time to make his appearance. In such event a plea of *not guilty* shall be entered in his name upon the record,* and a brother appointed to defend him, to whom **Plea, counsel.** notice of the time and place of taking testimony shall be given, and who shall be allowed to adduce testimony in behalf of the accused. **Notice to take evidence.**

Trial where. SEC. 5. All trials shall be had in the lodge opened in the highest degree to which the accused has attained, and the verdict and the penalty shall be given only in that degree.

ARTICLE XIII.

PENALTIES.

Penalties. SEC. 1. The only penalties known to Masonry are reprimand, suspension for a definite period, and expulsion.

Effect of expulsion from a chapter, etc. SEC. 2. Suspension or expulsion from a chapter, council, commandery, or consistory, shall not affect the affiliation of a Mason in his lodge.

Termination of suspension, effect of. SEC. 3. A brother suspended for a definite period regains his membership at the termination of that period, without any action of the lodge. If suspended for non-payment of dues, the payment of the amount charged up against him restores him to his former standing, without any action of the lodge. **Non-payment of dues, effect of payment.**

ARTICLE XIV.

APPEALS.

Valid appeals. SEC. 1. No appeal shall be considered by the Grand Lodge unless the same is received by the Grand Secre-

*Record of committee appointed to take evidence. See Code.

tary on or before the Saturday preceding the meeting of the Grand Lodge. When made.

SEC. 2. The accused, or any other brother being a member of the same lodge and declaring himself aggrieved by the decision of the lodge, may appeal to the Grand Lodge at its next Grand Annual Communication;* and this body shall finally adjudicate the affair. Right of appeal.
When made.
 To secure the right of appeal, a notice to the lodge in writing by the appellant shall be deemed sufficient; and Notice to the lodge.
 it shall then be the duty of the Secretary to forward, as soon as possible, to the Grand Secretary a complete transcript of the charges and specifications, the evidence adduced for and against the accused, and the whole record of the trial and sentence. Transcript to be sent to Grand Secretary.

SEC. 3. Should the Grand Lodge declare a trial irregular (on appeal), and the sentence therefore illegal, the accused shall be replaced on his former footing in all respects and be subject to a new trial upon the former or new charges. But should the Grand Lodge pronounce a restoration from a sentence of suspension or expulsion, the brother thus restored is not replaced in his former membership in his lodge—that can only be done by unanimous vote of the lodge which sentenced him. Effect of irregular trial.
Effect of restoration.

SEC. 4. When any lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall feel aggrieved at any action of another lodge, and desire the matter to be laid before the Grand Lodge for its action thereon, said lodge shall file its complaint against said sister lodge with the Grand Secretary, at least sixty days before the next succeeding Annual Communication thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, within five days thereafter, to forward by mail to the accused lodge, a copy of the complaint, and to summon it to file its answer to the charges at least twenty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and immediately after the accused lodge, shall file with the Grand Secretary its answer, said Grand Secretary shall forward to the accusing lodge a Complaints between lodges—
When filed with Grand Secretary.
How disposed of.

*See Gen. Reg. 1721, xiii, xviii.

certified copy thereof, with notice of the time of its filing with him. Each lodge shall give notice of the time and place of taking proof and give the opposite party an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses introduced, and each lodge shall appoint its own committee to take its own evidence.

Notice of taking proof.

ARTICLE XV.

ELECTIONEERING.

SEC. 1. Electioneering in any way for office in the Grand Lodge is positively prohibited, and any member guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office, and, if an officer, forfeit the office held by him; and the same rule shall apply to subordinate lodges.

Prohibited.
Penalty.

ARTICLE XVI.

LEGITIMATE BODIES.

SEC. 1. This Grand Lodge acknowledges no degree of Masonry or order of Knighthood to be legitimate and genuine except those conferred by or under the authority of the following Masonic bodies of the United States of America and those of corresponding rank in foreign countries, recognized by or in fraternal correspondence with this Grand Lodge, to-wit: The Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the several States and Territories; the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and the Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons of the States and Territories; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States and the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the States and Territories; the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States and the Grand Commanderies of the States and Territories; the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, of which *Albert Pike is now Grand Commander, and the Su-

Degrees acknowledged:

Lodges,

Chapters,

Councils,

Commanderies,

A. A. S. R.,

*Died April 2, 1891.

preme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, of which Henry L. Palmer is now Grand Commander; and any Mason who shall hereafter take or receive, or communicate, or confer, or sell, or be present at or assist in communicating, or conferring, or selling, or solicit any one to take or apply for any alleged Masonic degree or Order of Knighthood, in any assemblage of men, no matter by what name soever it may be called, except it be held under the authority of one of the bodies hereinbefore acknowledged to be legitimate and genuine, shall be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. Provided, however, that before the privileges thus guaranteed to the several bodies enumerated, their respective Grand Councils, Encampments, etc., shall first amend their several Constitutions, viz: Requiring that each member of their subordinate bodies shall henceforth be in active affiliation with some subordinate Blue Lodge.

Penalties,

Proviso.

ARTICLE XVII.

AMENDMENTS.†

SEC. 1. No clause of this Constitution shall be altered or done away, or any new one adopted, until the proposed alteration, amendment, nullification, etc., shall have been handed in and read to the Grand Lodge, regularly seconded, and remain one whole vacation for the consideration of subordinate lodges.

How Constitution may be amended.

SEC. 2. The "By-laws and Rules of Order" may be amended at any time by a majority vote of the lodges represented in Grand Lodge.

Rules and by-laws amended.

SEC. 3. All regulations, By-laws, Rules of Order, etc., heretofore in force and governing this Grand Lodge, except as herein stated and set forth, are hereby declared abrogated and of no effect.

Repealing former laws, etc.

*This entire section was adopted in 1889. See Proceedings, p. 77, but was erroneously numbered. †See also Art. vi, Sec. 1, ¶7.

BY-LAWS
AND
RULES OF ORDER

FOR THE

**GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY, AND
ITS SUBORDINATE LODGES WHEN APPLICABLE.**

Opening. **RULE 1.** The Grand Lodge shall meet at the hour of each day on which it shall have been previously called or adjourned to, and after being opened the register of its proceedings on the preceding day shall be read.

Reading the minutes.

Petitions. **RULE 2.** After the register of the proceedings are read, petitions shall be called for by the Grand Master; **Reports from Committees.** next, reports from standing committees; and lastly, reports from select committees.

Appeals from the Chair. **RULE 3.** The Grand Master shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Grand Lodge.

Who appoints committees. **RULE 4.** The Grand Master shall appoint all committees.

Silence when the Grand Master speaks. **RULE 5.** Whilst the Grand Master is addressing the Grand Lodge, or putting a question, or a brother is speaking, no brother shall entertain any private discourse, nor pass between the speaker and the Chair.

When a motion is debatable **RULE 6.** When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the Grand Master, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Grand Secretary before being debated.

Motion reduced to writing. **RULE 7.** Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the Grand Master or any other brother desires it.

When in possession; **RULE 8.** After a motion is stated by the Grand Master, or read by the Grand Secretary, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Grand Lodge, but it may be withdrawn by consent at any time before decision or amendment.

May be withdrawn.

RULE 9. The Past Grand Officers, Past Masters and Representatives of subordinate lodges shall each have seats assigned them by the Grand Master according to rank and seniority. Seats according to rank.

RULE 10. When the Grand Lodge adjourns all the officers and members shall seat themselves in their respective places until the Grand Master shall go forth, and then they may follow. Adjournment.

RULE 11. When a brother rises to speak he shall respectfully address himself to the ["Most Worshipful] Grand Master," and shall* [before he makes any motion or remarks] first announce his name and the name, number and location of his lodge. If he transgresses the rules of the Grand Lodge in speaking or otherwise, the Grand Master shall call him to order, when he shall immediately sit down unless permitted to explain. How to address the Gr. Master. May be called to order.

RULE 12. No brother shall speak more than twice to any question, without leave, nor more than once until every other brother wishing to speak has spoken. And when two or more rise at the same time to speak the Grand Master shall name the brother who shall speak first. To speak only once. When two or more arise at same time.

RULE 13. No brother shall vote on any question where he is particularly and personally interested, nor where he is not present when the question is first put. Nor shall there be any debate after the question is put by the Grand Master. Not to vote if interested, etc. Debate ceases.

RULE 14. Every brother having a right to vote, who is present when the question is put, shall vote, unless for special reasons he be excused. All must vote.

RULE 15. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received unless to amend it, to commit it, to postpone it, for the previous question or to adjourn. Privileged questions.

RULE 16. The previous question being moved and seconded, the question shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail the main question shall not then be put. The previous question.

*If not recognized by the Grand Master *by name*. See Representative.

RULE 17. The ordering of the previous question shall only be to cut off debate and subsequent amendments; and the question shall be on amendments pending, beginning with the last and successively back to the original proposition.

Effect of the previous question.

RULE 18. The previous question shall be decided without debate.

How decided.

RULE 19. A motion for adjournment to a time not longer than one day shall always be in order, and to be decided without debate, but all other motions for adjournment may be decided as in other cases.

Motions for adjournment.

RULE 20. Any member may call for the division of a question, where the sense will admit of it.

Question may be divided.

RULE 21. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

Commitment.

RULE 22. A motion for amendment, until decided, shall preclude all other amendments of the main question.

Amendments.

RULE 23. No new motion, which totally changes the subject matter on which the original motion was intended to operate, shall be admitted under color of amendment as a substitute for the motion under debate.

Admissible amendments.

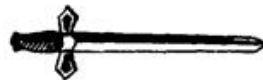
Substitutes.

RULE 24. No member, except one of the majority who decided a question, shall be permitted to move for a reconsideration of such question.

Reconsideration.

RULE 25. The call of lodges shall be had upon the demand of any thirty (30) representatives of this Grand Lodge.

Call of lodges.



REGULATIONS

OR

DIGEST OF DECISIONS.

Also, Consult Analytical Index.

NOTE.—This part of the Book of Constitutions, heretofore called *Digest*, because it contained an abridgment of decisions collated and arranged under proper heads will, in Masonic parlance, be known as *Regulations*, that being an older Masonic designation of rules for the direction and government of the Craft.

References to the Constitution give the article in numerals with the section and paragraph following in figures, thus: "xiv, 18, 7." Reference to paragraphs in this division, thus: "Reg. 57:" Year and page of proceedings thus: "1891, 17," and so on.

ACCUSED.

1. The accused must have a fair trial.—1871, 17. Fair trial.
2. The accused must be served with a copy of the charges and specifications filed against him; or, being absent, the charges must lie over three months, a plea of *not guilty* entered, and a counsel appointed to defend him.—1872, 72. Charges served.
Absence of accused.

ACQUITTAL.

3. Any member may move for a new trial whether the accused is adjudged innocent or guilty.*—1884, 11. New trial after.

ADVANCEMENT.

4. The Constitution does not require a petition for advancement, nor need the application be referred to a committee.—1891, 53. Petition not necessary.
5. A renewal of the application may be made as often as rejection occurs [three months having elapsed]. Members should have some notice of the renewal of the application, which must be the voluntary act of the party rejected. The lapse of three months after rejection does Application after rejection.

*This I presume means, in case there were legal defects or errors in the first trial, or good cause shown.

not renew the application or authorize any action or ballot by the lodge, except by request of the rejected himself.—1891, 53, 54; also Reg. 47, 48, 57.

AGENT.

6. The Grand Secretary is the particular agent recognized by the Constitution to wind up the affairs of defunct lodges.—1883, 9; 1885, 64; xi, 17.

7. He may sell jewels of defunct lodges. [See Grand Secretary.]

8. The Grand Master is authorized to employ legal counsel in settling up the affairs of defunct lodges or investigating their rights to real estate.—1888, 64. On suggestion of the Fiscal Agent.—1888, 27.

AID, ASSIST.

9. The obligation to aid and assist extends only to “*worthy* brothers, their widows and orphans,” etc. A worthy brother is certainly such only as are in *good standing*. If he is suspended, it matters not from what

cause, our obligations toward him cease until such time as he shall regain his good standing; and if he die without having done so, that is the misfortune of himself and his family, and not the fault of the Fraternity. The ancient charges say, “Do good unto all, but remember it more especially unto the household of the faithful.”

Who faithful. Who are faithful? Such only as are in good standing.—1874, 47.

10. We would not intimate that a lodge has no *right* to extend charity to the family of a suspended Mason, but we only mean to say we are not *bound* to do so.—1874, 47.

11. All begging circulars for aid, either written or printed, not addressed to the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or to members thereof, that does not bear the approval of the Grand Master, are discountenanced.

Penalty. A lodge violating this rule subjects itself to forfeiture of its charter, and a member doing so shall be suspended or expelled by his lodge.—1893, 45.

AMENDMENTS.—See By-laws.

AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

12. It is a well established doctrine in Freemasonry that territorial jurisdiction once legally acquired is exclusive. It is not difficult to see wherein that doctrine is sustained by reason and sanctioned by every idea of genuine teaching. Evolved from the best thought of the past its wisdom is confirmed by time and experience. And when jurisdiction is so acquired there is no way by which the possessor can be evicted without its consent, for territory once legally taken is not susceptible of re-entry by another, unless the first proprietor has lost its right to hold by non-user or voluntary abandonment. Were it otherwise, and rivalry among Masonic bodies over territory already taken was allowed, then indeed there would be an end to Masonic peace. No Masonic body can admit a rival upon its own territory, and the organization that commits encroachment upon territory previously appropriated and already held by another does, by so doing, invite repudiation, and places itself under the ban of Masonic interdiction. It is a trespasser, and its acts are acts of usurpation, and that, too, although its operations elsewhere may be legitimate.—1889, 24.

Jurisdiction acquired is held.

Alienated only by consent.

Reasons.

Territorial rivals not permitted.

Being trespassers, acts unlawful.

13. There is no Masonic Grand body in the world which has announced more clearly, or held more tenaciously the American doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction—the Monroe doctrine of Masonry—than the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. “It is a doctrine,” this Grand Lodge has uttered to the world, “rendered necessary by the progress of Masonry, to prevent difficulties, heart-burnings, strife and confusion. Its assertion is sanctioned by the very necessities that have arisen for its promulgation, in the well-being and orderly government of the Craft in each jurisdiction, and to prevent confusion among the workmen.”—1888, 66.

Doctrine firmly held.

Monroe doctrine deemed essential.

ANCIENT, ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

14. There are in the United States, which is divided between them, two legitimate Grand Bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, . . . viz: The Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, holding its seat at Boston, in Massachusetts, and the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, holding its seat at Charleston, in South Carolina.—1869, 81-3; 1888, 66.

Supreme Councils recognized.

Masonically legitimate;

And recognized

Undisputed jurisdiction.

American doctrine.

15. So far as such an organization could claim legitimacy at all, it had established its claim in this State. So far as it could be considered Masonic it had been recognized, and had perfected its territorial jurisdiction. It was in possession, and its claim was undisputed. The "American Doctrine" of State rights, and exclusive jurisdiction in Masonic matters, protected it.—1888, 10, 11; see Constitution, xvi; Reg. 934.

Gr. Const'y of Kentucky,

Recognized.

16. For thirty-seven years it [Grand Consistory of Kentucky, Southern Jurisdiction] has continuously held possession [in Kentucky], and since then its existence was recognized and its legitimacy announced by this Grand Lodge. And never . . . has anything arisen to disrupt the harmonious enjoyment of the respective immunities belonging to it or this Grand Lodge . . .—1889, 25.

Clandestine bodies.

17. Any bodies invading the territory of the Supreme Councils recognized by this Grand Lodge are clandestine and fraudulent.—1888, 16.

Grand Lodge may say who may build on Symbolic Masonry.—Reg. 416-418.

G. L. authority.

APPEAL.

18. No appeal lies to the Grand Lodge in favor of the applicant for affiliation with a lodge because of his rejection.—1891, 62.

Who may not. Rejected can't.

19. A profane can not appeal from the action of a lodge rejecting him.—1868, 75.

Profanes can't.

20. Appeals can only be taken by the accused or a member of the lodge trying him.—1872, 71.

Accused or a member.

21. Any member of the lodge has the right of appeal.—1884, 11.

22. The accuser, as well as the accused, in a lodge trial, or any member of a lodge feeling aggrieved at the decision of his lodge, may appeal from such decision to the Grand Lodge.—1872.

Accuser or aggrieved may.

To whom app'l.

23. An appeal from the subordinate lodge must be to the next session of the Grand Lodge subsequent to the decision.—1871, 17.

Made to next Grand Lodge.

24. An appeal must be made within one year of the time when the act of expulsion was passed.—1871, 59.

Within one yr.

25. Appeals can not be considered unless received by Grand Secretary on or before the Saturday preceding the next meeting of the Grand Lodge subsequent to the decision.—1891, 101.

Filed when.

26. A brother can take an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge; but pending the time intervening the hearing of this appeal the mandate of the Grand Master must be obeyed. If this were not so there would be no propriety in asking his opinion.—1873, 59.

From Gr. Mas.

Pending appeal

27. Copies of proceedings of a lodge and evidence in a case of appeal must be under seal of the lodge.—1866, 49. Also, in all cases where an appeal is brought to this Grand Lodge from a subordinate lodge, a full and complete transcript of the proceedings, written in ink, in legible handwriting, on paper the sheets of which are fastened together and paged, and the whole certified by the Secretary and authenticated by the lodge seal, should accompany the appeal. The person appealing is entitled to this as a matter of right, because otherwise neither the Committee on Grievances [now Appeals] nor the Grand Lodge can intelligently act without great and unnecessary labor; and papers materially affecting the case might be lost or mislaid or others inserted. This matter is of the highest right.—1883, 31.

Record under seal.

Full, in ink, plain.

How made up.

Authenticated.

Rights of appellant.

28. Appeals are defective when, 1. There is nothing to show who prayed the appeal. 2. Nor *for* what, nor

Defective appeals.

- from* what said appeal was taken. 3. Where there is no certificate of the Secretary of the lodge upon the record. 4. When there is no transcript of the action of the lodge upon the charges or evidence, and nothing to show what punishment, if any, was inflicted. 5. When record, or pretended record, consists of what purports to be a copy of charges, the evidence, report of committee on same, and a copy of the notice served on the accused to take proof [without being properly authenticated, etc., as in Reg. 27]. This exhibits a degree of carelessness that should not be overlooked by the Grand Lodge.—1879, 51.
- Carelessness.
29. A suspended Mason, whose sentence is reversed upon appeal to the Grand Lodge, is restored only to fellowship of the Craft at large. He stands in the light of a demitted Mason until the expiration of the sentence inflicted by the subordinate lodge, unless restored by the lodge.—1877, 14.
- Reversal of sentence restores. Status of accused.
30. When the Grand Lodge on appeal declares a trial *irregular* it is equivalent to remanding the case for a new trial, and the status of accused is as a member under charges, not entitled to demit until the case is disposed of.—1884, 11.
- Irregular trial. Status of accused.
31. When a reprimand is inflicted the remedy is in appeal.—1884, 11.
- Reprimand.

ASSESSMENT.

32. Action of the Grand Lodge in assessing a tax for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Home was within the constitutional authority pertaining to this body.—1877, 55; 1880, 41.
- Constitutional.
33. When the treasury is inadequate, and the lodge fails to provide for the Home assessment, the Master should order the Secretary to charge on the dues-book an amount against each member which will enable the lodge to pay the assessment; and failure to pay will subject the recusant to suspension.—1877, 15.
- Payment enforced. Charged as dues.
- Non-payment.
34. A lodge has the right to remit dues but shall not by such remission relieve itself from liability to pay as-
- Remission of.

assessment for the benefit of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home. This fund is inalienable.—1892, 54. Inalienable.

35. A member can be suspended for failing or refusing to pay the [Home] assessment, the same as for dues.—1878. Refusal to pay.

36. When the assessment was made for the benefit of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home it was specially provided that ministers should not be exempt.—1880, 41. Ministers pay.

37. There is nothing in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge to prevent a subordinate lodge from providing for the suspension of a minister who refuses to pay the assessment for the benefit of the Home.—1887, 15. Ministers must pay. Refusal to pay.

38. Proctor Lodge is required to pay [assessment] for Bro. Thomas [a minister], and she had a perfect right to compel Bro. Thomas to contribute his part. If the views contended for by Bro. Thomas were correct, then Proctor Lodge would be compelled to contribute one dollar annually for the privilege of having Bro. Thomas a member. This is not in accord with the spirit of our institution—"Each fellow should bear his due proportion of the burden."—1880, 41. An example. Each bears his part.

39. A member can only vote upon the assessment proposition in the lodge of which he is a member.—1882, 20. Vote on, where.

40. An assessment of one dollar [a year] for each member, including ministers, is levied upon the membership of this jurisdiction for support of the beneficiaries of the Home, provided that any surplus shall be added to the Endowment Fund; the assessment shall be collected from the members of subordinate lodges as other dues are collected, and the amount paid over to the Grand Secretary in the same manner and at the same time that the dues of subordinate lodges are paid, and by him paid over to the Secretary of the Home; but no commission shall be allowed for collecting or paying over the assessment, and each affiliated Mason in Kentucky shall receive the Home Journal without cost.—1881, 65; 1891, 110, 120; 1892, 21, 23, 35. Amount of, \$1. Includes ministers. To support the Home. The surplus. How collected. To whom paid. No commission. Home Journal.

41. A by-law of a subordinate lodge, imposing an assessment of fifty cents, as a charity fund, upon each brother, at the death of a member, does not conflict with our Constitution.—1888, 16.

42. The remission of dues does not carry with it a remission of assessment.—1880, 46, 47. Non-affiliated not liable for. See Reg. 34, 690.

ASSIST—See Aid.

ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY.

43. The Assistant Grand Secretary is an officer designated by the Constitution. He has responsible duties to perform, and has much to do with taking and recording the minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. In the temporary absence of the Grand Secretary he would discharge his duties. This he should do under an official obligation. In other jurisdictions a special charge has been prepared and laid down in installation ceremonies for this official. He should be held to responsibility by the Grand Lodge, and should be in fact, as well as in name, an officer of that body. So important is this office that the incumbent can not act unless approved by the Grand Lodge, and he is the only appointive officer to whom the Grand Lodge reserves the right to object.—1891, 71.

ATTORNEY—See Agent.

BALLOT.

44. The acceptance or rejection of a candidate must be a personal act. One member can not cast a black [or white] ball for another.—1876, 20.

45. Balloting for the First and Second degrees may be done in those degrees if the by-laws so specify. [Con. ix, 2.] And if so done every member entitled to sit is entitled to vote.—1888, 17.

46. Balloting must be at a regular meeting. [Con. ix, 3.]—1888, 16, 17.

*Established 1816, 27, re-established 1857, 97.

47. No balloting for initiation, advancement or membership shall be done at a called meeting (Con. ix, 3), [nor for any purpose, Constitution, Article xi., Section 4], hence it was irregular for an Entered Apprentice to be balloted on for advancement at a called meeting, being positively forbidden.—1891, 55, 100. None at called meeting.

48. The election of a candidate to the E. A. degree does not elect him to the F. C. or Master's degree. The ballot for advancement is both upon the proficiency in the preceding degree and general worthiness of the candidate for further honors from the Craft, but should be determined by separate ballot.—1893, 6, also Reg. 5. For each deg.
And proficie'cy.
By Separate ballots.

49. Should any brother disclose the vote given by him upon the initiation, passing or raising of an applicant, or on a petition for membership, except as provided for in the Constitution,* or institute inquiry as to how any other brother may have voted, the brother so offending shall be cited to appear before the lodge for trial upon charges; and if convicted, shall be suspended or expelled, as the lodge may determine.†—1868, 68. Disclosing a ballot,
Or inquiry, an offense.
Penalty.

50. No inquiry can be made as to how a member of a lodge voted. It rests with the conscience of the individual Mason. The secrecy of the ballot is inviolable.—1892, 9. Reg. 49. Inquiry into ballot.
Secrecy of.

51. However maliciously a black ball may be supposed to have been cast, the offending brother can not be arraigned. Although a brother can not be arraigned for *casting* a black ball, yet he may be for confessing that he *did* cast it,‡ because that would violate the essential secrecy of the ballot-box; and should his confession show the motive that prompted the black ball, he stands in the worst position before the lodge.—1877, 64. Malicious vote.
Disclos'g ballot

52. The black ball does not affect the Masonic standing of a demitted Mason who applies for membership.—1877, 15. Black's effect on standing.

53. When a brother petitions for membership, and a black ball appears on the second ballot, he may present his petition to that or any other lodge in three months Rejected's repetition.

*Con., Art. ix. †Reg. 62, 140. ‡Or *white* one. See Reg. 49.

Takes regular course. thereafter [Con. ix, 5], and the petition, when presented, must take its regular course.—1888, 15.

Black balling a profane. Withdrawal of ball. 54. If a profane is black balled, nothing can be done in aid of the party unless the black ball is withdrawn in proper form and in proper time, according to the Constitution, by the brother who cast it.—1865, 58.

55. The law (Con., Art ix, 4), authorizing withdrawal of negative ballot on petition for initiation avails only in case of *one* such ballot. It does not apply when there are more than one rejecting ballot.—1889, 19.

One black ball, When withdr'n. 56. In case one black ball appears the second time, on a petition for initiation, and it is not withdrawn by the second stated meeting thereafter, the candidate can not again petition for one year.—1878; Reg. 784.

No exceptions. 57. The member opposing a petition for initiation can not withdraw his ballot later than the second stated meeting after he cast it (Con. ix, 4). A mistake as to the identity of the petitioner can not change the force of this plain legal restriction.—1889, 19.

Withdrawal by letter. 58. Can a negative ballot on a petition for initiation, there being but one, be withdrawn by letter? The Constitution requires the ballot to be withdrawn *in open lodge*,* and, except in rare instances, when great injustice would otherwise be done, the member who cast the ballot should, in person, withdraw it. If, however, the Master, to the exclusion of a reasonable doubt, believes the letter to be genuine, and if the right to withdraw it would otherwise lapse, and wrong and injustice be thereby done a worthy and deserving candidate, may, in the exercise of sound discretion, permit the negative ballot to be withdrawn by letter; but the letter must invariably be read in open lodge.—1890, 15.

When ballot taken. When degree conferred. 59. A candidate for advancement, on a satisfactory examination, may be balloted for within the lunar month, but can not receive the degrees until the full time prescribed by the Constitution has elapsed.—1870, 82.

*It is difficult to see how a plain provision of the Constitution can be violated with impunity, and the hazard in doing so suggests extreme caution if attempted at all.

60. Remarks to a limited extent, in proper terms, *before* balloting on a candidate, are admissible, but unmasonic after the ballot is announced.—1871, 17.

Remarks before, none after ballot.

61. The record must show that the action of the lodge, in case of suspension, was in accordance with Masonic usage, and taken by ballot.—1874, 56.

What record shows.

62. The ballot can alone determine whether the applicant shall or shall not be admitted to membership in the lodge. The Grand Lodge laws forbid the motive or reason for a ballot to be investigated.—1891, 62. Reg. 49.

Vote must be ballot.

Motives secret.

No penalty without a ballot.—Reg. 768.

Penalty.

63. The action of a lodge electing an applicant to take the E. A. degree can be rescinded* at any time before the conference of the degree by a vote of the lodge, upon the discovery of evidence showing the applicant to be unworthy.—1892, 9. Reg. 64.

Rescinding ballot.

64. To reconsider* a ballot is irregular, and a lodge has no such power. The object to arrest the initiation of a petitioner can be obtained by any objecting brother at any time before initiation.—1864, 59.

Reconsidering ballot.

65. Suspension must be by ballot.—1874, 56.

Depriving of any right is by ballot.—Reg. 768, 968.

Suspend or dep've of rights is by ballot.

BANKRUPT LAW.—See Reg. 723.

BENEFITS.

66. The incorporation of a benefit system in Masonic by-laws is antagonistic to the principles and spirit of Masonry.—1877.

Benefit system unmasonic.

67. The so-called "benefit system" forms an essential feature in various societies more or less imitating Freemasonry. That a sick brother be paid *so much a week* during his disability, whether he needs it or not; and that a funeral fee shall be paid to the family of a departed brother, whether the family need it or not, may

*To rescind is to cut off; to abrogate; to annul; and is entirely different from reconsider, which is to again consider the matter. To reconsider, one must have voted with the majority (By-law 24, p. 40), which would disclose his vote—Reg. 49; hence violate law and subject to penalty.

all be good law for life and health assurance societies, but is certainly not Masonic law, and is disapproved by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.—1877, 15, 63.

M. confers
and exacts.

68. Masonry confers benefits and ought to exact obligations.—1892, 9.

How transm'td. 69. In order to transmit the benefits of the Home to wife and child, the individual must faithfully discharge

Faithful to
death.

all his Masonic obligations even unto death.—1892, 11; see also Reg. 653.

BLASPHEMY.—Reg. 714.

BONDS, OFFICIAL.

Grand Lodge
officers.

70. It shall be the duty of the Grand Master, upon assuming the duties of his office, to require of the bonded officers of the Grand Lodge a new bond, which shall be filed with the bonds taken for the preceding years.—1886, 67.

Lodge Treas-
urer's.

71. Whether a Master may require a Treasurer of his lodge to give bond or not depends upon the by-laws of that lodge.—1887, 14.

How required.

72. A lodge whose by-laws do not require execution of bond by its Treasurer can not, by resolution, demand such bond. For failure to execute a bond, so ordered, the lodge can not declare the office vacant, and select or appoint another Treasurer. A lodge may, during the Treasurer's office, so amend the by-laws as to require a bond from the Treasurer, and it would then be his duty to execute the bond.—1891, 61.

BOOKS.

Improper books
prohibited.

73. The use of improper and unauthorized books is pernicious in its influence; and the purity of Masonry can only be maintained by a strict adherence to the ancient teachings of the Order. The use of such books by lodges within this jurisdiction will be regarded a high offense; and any lodge or member thereof so offending will be proceeded against by this Grand Lodge, and

Penalty for
using.

have its charter arrested or the brother expelled for so doing.—1865, 73. See Reg. 892.

BROTHER—See Aid, Inquiry, Member.

BROTHERLY LOVE—See Masonry.

BURIAL.

74. The burial service of the dead is a part of the labor of the lodge; therefore it is improper to call from “labor to refreshment” when the lodge leaves its hall to follow the remains of a deceased brother to their last resting place.—1876, 19. Part of lodge labor.

75. The burial of the dead is Masonic work, to be attended to while the lodge is open, but it is never claimed that in order to Masonically inter a brother it is necessary to carry the lodge charter from the place of assembling to the grave.—1891, 60. Charter not present.

76. A Masonic burial is not a distinct ceremony, and disconnected from other ceremonies of the Order; on the contrary, it is the completion of the Third degree. It is the type of which the lodge ceremonial is the ante-type. The procession, the hymn, the prayer, the position at the grave, the casting in of evergreen, the grand honors—all these, though seemingly *esoteric*, can be understood, as to their essential nature, by Master Masons alone.—1877, 65. Not distinct ceremony,
But a type.
Esoteric part.

77. Masonic dead are to be buried Masonically. When our lines are formed about the grave none can be admitted within them save the fraternity, the clergy and the mourners.—1877, 16; 1878, 47. Right to burial.
Who admitted.

78. In all interments with the formalities of Masonry the *whole* ceremonies should be under the general direction of the Master of the lodge, and not under that of an officer of any “higher degree” in Masonry.—1873, 53; Reg. 80. Wholly under Master's control.

79. The Masonic burial service is not completed until the grave is filled up; they should therefore be the last performed.—1888, 18, 19. When completed

80. The burial service is concluded when the grave is filled. After the burial of the body it is too late to call upon the Masons to perform any burial service.—1891, 56.

81. Masons, because of the antiquity and dignity of the Order, should claim precedence over other societies when they participate in the funeral ceremonies. In such cases it is best to have some amicable understanding. If that can not be had the family of the deceased should be requested to select between the orders; and if the preference is for some other order then the brethren should attend only as friends, not as Masons. They ought not to abridge their ceremonies or yield precedence in any way.—1888, 18, 19. Reg. 77.

82. When other Orders, not Masonic, have exclusive charge of the body, and are to perform the funeral ceremonies in the burial of a Master Mason, who was also a member of such other Orders, Master Masons should not attend the burial except as citizens and friends. But when such other Order or Orders have not the exclusive charge the Masons, as an Order, may also officiate, provided they have precedence by occupying the post of honor in the rear.—1873, 53.

83. Masonic law recognizes but one right to demand Masonic burial, and that is, that the Mason should be in good standing in his lodge; and if he is in good standing at the time of his death, there is no power to prevent him from receiving the honors of Masonic burial.—1876, 64.

84. An unaffiliated Master Mason in good standing may have Masonic sepulture, provided a lodge within whose jurisdiction he dies, or may be buried, is willing to perform the solemn rites over his remains.—1873, 53.

85. A non-affiliated Mason is not entitled to Masonic burial. There is no law against a lodge performing the service for the dead over such a brother if it so elects.—1876.

86. Masonic burial of non-affiliates can not be de-

manded as a right, but may be accorded as a favor.—
1877, 15.

87. A lodge has the right to bury a non-affiliated Mason if it elects to do so.—1878.

88. The Master is correct in ruling out a resolution declaring it the duty of a lodge to bury non-affiliates, and inviting non-affiliates to assist in the service.—
1891, 100.

Not duty to bury unaffiliated, etc.

89. Where there has been a regular suspension of a brother for non-payment of dues, after he has been duly notified of the amount of his indebtedness and cited to appear before his lodge, and given an opportunity to make his defense, he is not entitled to Masonic burial should he die whilst laboring under sentence of suspension.—1873, 64.

Lawfully suspended n. p. d.

90. A brother who stands suspended for the non-payment of dues at the time of his death is not entitled to Masonic burial.—1876.

Payment after death confers no right.

91. The friends of a brother who died under suspension for non-payment of dues can not, by paying his dues, entitle him to Masonic burial.—1877. Reg. 328.

E. A.'s and F. C.'s not entitled to.—Reg. 388.

E. A. and F. C. not entitled to.

BURIAL LOT.—See Masonic Burial Lot.

92. Committee authorized to put up head-stones to mark the graves of those now buried there, and for those who may hereafter be interred in the Grand Lodge burial lot in Cave Hill Cemetery.—1888, 54.

Grave stones.

Inmates of the Home may be buried in Grand Lodge lot.—Reg. 588.

BY-LAWS.

93. It is not necessary for a lodge to have its by-laws printed to make them binding.—1878.

Printing unnecessary.

94. New by-laws, when lawfully adopted by a subordinate lodge, may go into effect immediately.—
1871, 17.

Take effect at once.

95. No subordinate lodge can make by-laws which do not accord with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.—1877, 14.
Must conform to Constitution.

96. An amendment to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of itself annuls any contravening by-laws of a subordinate lodge.—1877, 14.
Annulled by the Constitution.

97. A Master of a lodge can not declare a by-law or set of by-laws null and void, unless they are in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge or Landmarks of Masonry.—1878.
When declared void.

98. Illegally adopted by-laws should be declared void. [See Master.]—1887, 14.
Illegal declared void.

99. When the by-laws fix a time for appointing the Finance Committee, the Master can not set aside said by-law, and appoint the committee at a time other than that fixed by the by-laws.—1878.
M. can't set aside.

100. No amendment can be adopted which directly or indirectly tends to deprive members of their privileges of life membership which were completely vested in them prior to the adoption of such an amendment.—1881, 60.
Vested rights in life membership

101. A lodge may at any time amend its by-laws, so that it does not infringe upon the Constitution.—1880, 41, 51.
Lodge may amend,

102. The by-laws of a lodge (in the absence of any provision to the contrary on the subject) may be changed by a majority vote.—1889, 17.
By a majority vote; when.

103. A by-law of subordinate lodge, allowing the Master or Finance Committee to appropriate certain moneys while at "Refreshment," is improper and misleading. The authority should be given to appropriate the money at any time and report to next meeting of lodge.—1888, 18.
Moneys used, Reported to the lodge.

104. Any by-law making a limit to the number of years a Master of a lodge may serve is unconstitutional.—1876, 20.
Can't limit tenure.

105. All lodges in this jurisdiction having by-laws making the non-payment of dues previous to suspension a disability for holding office or voting, are required
Can not limit right to vote or hold office.

to adjust their by-laws so as to harmonize with the Constitution and this report.—1873, 59. To harmonize with Constit'n.

106. Each subordinate lodge should, by its by-laws, specify the time for holding its stated meetings, by designating the day and week of the month, so that the members and others may know when the meetings are to be held; and time specified as “every other Saturday” for holding the meeting is too indefinite.—1857, 56. Stated meeting, time, Definitely fixed.

107. A lodge can amend its by-laws changing date of meeting; it is not necessary to ask permission of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.—1878. Change of time of meeting.

108. Where an amendment to the by-laws has been before the lodge for one month, an amendment to the amendment then proposed *need not* take the course of the original, and be carried over for another month. If every “amendment to an amendment” carries the question forward a month before it can be acted on, it will open the way to endless procrastination, and defeat every effort of a lodge to amend its by-laws, however vicious.—1877, 14, 64. Amendment to amendment.

109. When the by-laws are silent upon a point, a majority may suspend or expel.—1877. Majority suspend or expel.

CALLED MEETING.

110. No ballot at a called meeting.—Reg. 46. No ballot at a called meeting.

111. Not emergency to call to prefer charges.—Reg. 155. Charges at.

112. Degrees may be conferred at a called meeting.—1888, 17. Degrees at.

CALLED OFF.

113. A lodge can not “call off” from one day to another, but must be closed on the same day of its opening.—1867, 58. From day to day Close day op'nd

114. No lodge has a right to “call of” from one day to another; but one meeting of a lodge can be held in one day.—1879, 26. Can't to another day. One meeting a day.

115. A lodge may "call of" and permit the wives and daughters of Masons to witness the installation of officers elect, and partake of banquet prepared.—1879, 26.

116. A lodge duly opened on any degree can call from labor to refreshment, and open in any other degree, but the lodge must be closed in each degree in which it opens, regardless of what is done while at refreshment.—1893, 6.

CANDIDATE.†

117. It is better his arm should be out of fix than his heart.—189. 92.

118. A candidate for Masonry must be sound in body and mind. He must possess no deformity which would interfere with his giving all Masonic signs and steps in ancient form. Nor can a brother who has been initiated and passed, but since that time has lost a limb, or become maimed by any accident, be advanced. He must be physically qualified to receive the mysteries of the Order according to the ancient form, and in his turn instruct others.—1876.

119. A candidate must be physically able to give all the signs, due-guards, etc., with his natural limbs.—1877, 14.

120. The Constitution says: "A candidate for initiation must possess no deformity which would prevent him from being perfectly instructed in the art and mystery of Freemasonry, and in his turn instructing others, according to the ancient landmarks." That is, he must not only be able to be partially instructed, but fully and perfectly so; and, in addition, he must be able perfectly to instruct others. In other words, a mere maim or partial defect in body shall not incapacitate a candidate. The mutilation must render him wholly incapable of receiving and imparting all the instruction

*I take it that this is not technically to "call off," but merely dispensing with regular tying so that profanes may be present, because the lodge is at work, fully clothed, with the officers in their stations, more so, if possible, than when at a funeral.—Reg. 74, 75. †Con., Art. viii.

requisite. Hence, one that has lost an arm, a leg, a foot, a hand, or the fingers or thumb of the right hand, or who is totally blind, deaf or dumb, or who has been wholly deprived of the faculty of feeling, can not be initiated.—1865, 71.

121. If a candidate for initiation is afflicted with such deformity or impaired sense “which would prevent him from being perfectly instructed in the art and mystery of Freemasonry, and, in his turn, instructing others, according to the ancient landmarks” (Con. viii, 4), he should not be initiated. But, whether or not such defect exists, the lodge is the sole judge. —1889, 20.

Deformities.

Lodge the sole judge.

122. A candidate for initiation must be twenty-one years of age at the time when he is initiated, not necessarily at the time of signing the petition, but should state in the petition the date at which he will reach his majority.—1893, 6.

Age when initiated.

When petitioning. Stated in petition.

123. While it is necessary that a petition should state the age of the petitioner, if for initiation, there is no law requiring him to be twenty-one years old. He must, of course, have reached that age before being initiated, and if under that age it might be well for the petition to allege that he will have reached his legal majority before the meeting at which he is to be initiated, else the report of the committee should show that fact.—1890, 12.

Twenty-one before initiated.

124. Old age is not a bar to Masonry. A man is eligible to lodge membership as long as he is in possession of his physical and intellectual faculties, of which the lodge must be the judge.—1892, 10. Reg. 127.

Old age no bar.

Lodge the judge

125. The Entered Apprentice degree can not be conferred on one who wears a metal truss, unless he can temporarily dispense with it. The lodge determines whether he is duly and truly prepared.—1891, 52.

Metal truss.

Preparation.

126. While a candidate must be physically able to give all the signs, due-guards, etc., yet it is the internal and *not* the external qualifications of a man that Masonry regards. Held, near-sightedness does not exclude from membership.—1879, 27.

The internal not external.

Short-sighted.

Deformities. 127. The lodge must be the judge as to whether the candidate is afflicted with such (viii, 4) deformity or not. If he is he can not be initiated.—1879, 75. Reg. 124.

Belief in God essential. 128. Belief in the existence of God is a fundamental tenet in Freemasonry. It is an indispensable pre-requisite to eligibility to take the degrees. If the candidate practiced false pretense in obtaining admission to the lodge by deceptiously announcing such faith, or, if subsequent to his initiation, his mind, for any cause, has undergone a change of religious belief to the extent of repudiating and renouncing faith in God, he ought to be expelled. Denying the main essential to a genuine Masonic life he should be denied Masonic privileges.—1889, 20.

False pretense, by renouncing such faith,

Change of belief, etc., an offense.

Denying essentials.

Master confers deg. at pleasure 129. The Master of a lodge should not confer any degree upon a candidate elected to receive the same until such time as he thinks proper.—1876, 20.

Lapse of time. 130. Having been regularly elected, a candidate failed to appear and be initiated. After ten years he asks to have the degree conferred on him. Held—Let the applicant present a new petition, and, if he is elected, give him the E. A. degree without repaying the fee.—1892, 8.

Master may refuse degree. 131. The Master has a right to refuse to confer the degrees upon a candidate, even after he has been elected to receive them, for reasons by him deemed sufficient.—1878, 6.

Examination in lodge; 132. A candidate [for passing or raising] must be examined in open lodge [as to his proficiency in the preceding degree].—1866, 41; 1867, 58.

At called meeting, ballot at a stated meeting. 133. A candidate for passing or raising may be examined at a called meeting, but can only be balloted for at a stated meeting of the lodge.—1888, 15. Reg. 45.

Examined and ballot. 134. A candidate for advancement may be examined and balloted for [on his proficiency and on advancement, (two ballots),—Reg. 48,] before, but can not receive the degree until the expiration of the lunar month.—1870, 84.

A month between degrees.

135. A candidate for advancement or membership, who is rejected on the second ballot by one black ball, can not petition again in a less time than three months, unless the objecting member voluntarily withdraws his objection, in open lodge, by the second meeting thereafter.—1878.

Effect of re-
jection.

136. A candidate for initiation, black-balled on two ballots, must wait a year before his petition can be again presented, “unless, by the second stated meeting thereafter, the member opposing shall voluntarily withdraw his objection *in open lodge*.” [Con. ix, 4.] If the petition be again presented it must take its regular course.—1888, 16, 17. Reg. 58.

Withdrawal
of objection.

137. A candidate has the right to refuse to proceed with the work and withdraw, but he has no right to dictate the manner in which the work shall be done, or the verbiage of any part thereof.—1878, 6.

Refus'l to pro-
ceed.

No dictation.

138. One subordinate lodge may confer the degrees upon the member of another lodge in the same jurisdiction by request of the latter lodge. The candidate must, however, be balloted for in the lodge to which he belongs, and his qualifications certified to under seal of the lodge.—1873, 12. (For subsequent amendment, see Con. viii, 8.)

Degrees by
another lodge,

But ballot'd for.

Certified to.

139. Although a candidate may have been duly elected by ballot [for initiation, passing or raising], yet, when objection is made, it prevents his admission, and he has no right to demand an investigation of the grounds of objection.—1871, 84.

Effect of ob-
jection.

No inquiry into.

140. A candidate for the Second or Third degree can not require charges to be preferred against him in case of rejection, and force the objecting brother to give reasons for so objecting.* The ballot in each succeeding degree is as sacred as in the first, and no one has a right to question the motives of any brother in casting his ballot. The candidate [for passing or raising] so rejected has the right to demit, if clear of the books, and no charges stand against him.—1878, 6.

Rejection no
ground for
charge.

Ballots sacred.

Rejected may
demit.

*Reg. 51.

141. The rule concerning the number of candidates that might be initiated or advanced at one time was repealed, and "the provisions of the Ancient Constitutions [must] be observed governing this matter."*—1869, 103.

Number at a time.

142. No more than five candidates can receive a degree at the same meeting by the Ancient Constitution.*—1888, 17. Reg. 491.

CERNEAU RITE.†

143. The "Cerneau" bodies are "irregular, illegal and unmasonic, and ought not to be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under the obedience of this Grand Lodge."—1888, 12.

Irregular, illegal, unmasonic.

144. The Grand Lodge has declared the Cerneau Rite of Scottish Masonry illegitimate, irregular and clandestine. The Grand Lodge has thus settled the question as to the status of that rite. The body so declared by the Grand Lodge to be clandestine is clandestine, whenever and wherever found.—1891, 62. It is *res adjudicata*.‡—1891, 112.

Clandestine.

Question settled.

Grand Lodge may declare who and what are legitimate.—Reg. 418.

Power of Gr. L.

CHAPTER.

145. Secretary of lodge is required to give notice of suspension, etc.—Reg. 916.

Notice of suspension.

146. The Secretary of a lodge, on request of a chapter, should furnish the latter from the records of the lodge a certificate, under seal of the lodge, showing the *date* and *fact* of reinstatement of a brother who had been suspended for non-payment of dues. This he can do without being ordered by the lodge, and

Under seal; also reinstatement.

Without lodge action.

*What may be considered as the "Ancient Constitutions" referred to are: The Revised Code of England, 1827: "No lodge shall, on any pretense, make more than *five new brothers* in one day unless by dispensation. Nor shall a lodge be permitted to give more than one degree to a brother on the same day. Nor shall a higher degree in Masonry be conferred on any brother at less interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, nor until he shall have passed an examination in open lodge in that degree." So the limit of five refers to initiation not advancement. †Less than three years ago the Cerneau bodies came into our State and began to establish its consistories.—1889, 25. ‡Substantially a thing already settled.

although the suspension and reinstatement occurred before he went into office.—1889, 20.

CHARGES.

147. Charges for unmasonic conduct, or violation of Masonic law, must, in every case, be in writing.—1890, 14. Must be writt'n.

148. There must be *charges* as well as *specifications*, copies of which must be served on the accused.—1871, 42. Code 14. with specifications, served.

149. Some brother or Mason must prefer charges duly signed, giving in the specification time, place, etc., with sufficient certainty to enable the accused to know the nature of the offense charged against him and to make his defense.—1873, 47. Code 17. Duly signed. Specifications defined.

150. Charges must cover an offense against Masonry.—1872, 73. See "Offense." Code 16. Cover offense.

151. There is no limit to the time when charges would be barred, or when charges could not be preferred against a Mason, who has, at any time, committed an offense against Masonry.—1876. No time limit.

152. It is not only the right but the duty of an affiliated Mason to prefer charges if he knows of the wrong doing of a brother.—1877, 14. Who prefers. Duty of memb'r.

153. Any Master Mason in good standing can prefer charges against an offender, whether he be a member of the same lodge or not.—1878, 5. Any M.M. may,

154. It is not necessary that the accuser should be a member of the lodge before which the charges are presented. Any affiliated Mason may prefer charges against any brother in the jurisdiction of any lodge, in writing, through the Junior Warden.—1877, 64. though not a member. Must be affiliated. Against other lodge member.

155. It is not an "emergency" for a Master to convene his lodge for the purpose of preferring charges against an offending brother.—1877. Not at called meeting.

156. Vote must be put to lodge whether charges [are such as] shall be presented against a brother or not.—1879, 28; also Reg. 157. Vote on charge.

157. The Junior Warden should act upon his own opinion, or the Master's, in determining whether a case is grave enough so demand charges. Should he present charges the lodge must determine whether they should be investigated.—1877, 16.

J. W. acts independently.
Lodge determines action.

158. Charges properly preferred by Junior Warden* must be disposed of by the lodge itself.—1879, 27.

Must be disposed of.

159. Accused must be served with a copy of the charges and notice of the time and place of taking proof and time of trial.—1880, 42; 1882, 60.

Copy of charge, notice of trial.

160. When [proper] charges are preferred the Constitution requires that an Investigating Committee shall be appointed to take testimony for and against the accused, and that the case shall be tried.—1878, 43.

Evidence, is For and against

161. Charges should be presented to the lodge, a committee appointed to take proof, and a copy of the charges served upon the accused.—1880, 43.

Submitted to lodge, served, proof.

162. The one preferring charges should be present at the trial, and interrogate the witness, in connection with the Junior Warden; but his failure to do so does not invalidate the trial.—1877, 14.

Complainant's duty.
Failure no bar.

163. After trial and suspension it is not proper to amend the charges, because of alleged omission to present them before trial took place.—1871, 17.

Amending the charges.

164. Members voting on charges against a brother Mason need not possess the qualifications of jurors in courts of law.—1877, 16.

Voters' qualifications.

CHARITY.—See Aid, Assessment, Impostors, Masonry.

CHARTER.

165. The Grand Master has authority to issue charters only in case of the consolidation of lodges.—1890,

When Gr. Master issues.

11.

166. Last charter granted by the Grand Lodge is the legal charter. If lost charter be found it is null and

Last ch't'r legal.

*Or other brother. If a brother may prefer charges, it follows that the lodge must dispose of them in a proper way.

void, the last one granted superseding all others.
1879, 26.

167. All work done in the absence of the charter is illegal.—1879, 26; Reg. 169. Exception.—Reg. 75. Absence of ch'r.

168. If the charter is in the Tyler's, preparation or ante-room, in the same building, it would be present for all practical purposes.—1891, 60; Reg. 170. Practical presence.

169. The Master of a Masonic lodge is the custodian of its charter. Upon him is laid the responsibility of its care, and to him the Grand Lodge looks for its preservation. As a lodge can not be opened in the absence of its charter, it is the duty of its Master to always have that instrument in the lodge-room at all meetings of his lodge; and for failure to perform this duty he would be most blameworthy, and should be reported to the proper authority.—1890, 14. Custodian, his responsibility.

170. A lodge can not work without a charter. If the charter should be lost or destroyed the regular business of the lodge must stop until the loss shall be supplied, but the Master must not necessarily have the charter in his pocket, nor must it hang in any particular place in the lodge-room, nor must it be actually present in the lodge-room itself in order to authorize the lodge to work or transact any regular business. It must be so far present as that the Master may know that it exists, and where it is, and be able to *at once* produce it if legally called for, or required to sustain the regularity, and power to work, of the lodge.—1891, 60; Reg. 168. No lodge without. Master's duty.

171. The Grand Master has the power to [temporarily. Reg. 173.] arrest the charter of any subordinate lodge in his jurisdiction when he is convinced that the good of Masonry demands it.—1878. Of defunct lodges —1885, 64. No work without. Lost, stops business.

172. A charter can only be revoked by the Grand Lodge granting it.—1878, 5. Where kept.

173. A subordinate lodge can only be deprived of its charter after being cited by the Grand Lodge to "show Arrest of ch't'r.

Trial before conviction. cause why it should not be done;" nor can a Master Mason be deprived of his rights as such except by due trial and conviction.—1879, 27. Also Reg. 182.

Effects in view of losing chart'r 174. A subordinate lodge has no right to sell or otherwise dispose of its effects when it has in view the surrender of its charter, or believes that its charter will be arrested.—1878, 5.

Remission restores. 175. The charter of a lodge was arrested by Grand Lodge for non-payment of dues; subsequently, and at the same session, the dues were remitted. Held, that thereby the Grand Lodge overruled its former action and restored the charter.—1890, 12.

Forfeiture destroys. 176. The charter of a lodge was forfeited in 1867; a new charter was granted in 1868. The forfeiture of the charter in 1867 terminated the existence of the lodge.

New, does not restore old. The existence was not restored by the charter granted in 1868, but a new and different lodge was thereby con-

Defunct lodge demits, stituted. The new lodge has no right to grant a demit to a member of the defunct lodge under the forfeited charter. But the Grand Secretary is the only person authorized to grant the demit.—1889, 18.

Who grants. 177. A charter destroyed by fire, but never surrendered or revoked, though the lodge be working U. D., is a chartered lodge.—1885, 17. [See Lodges.]

Dispensation in lieu of charter burned. 178. The charter of a lodge was destroyed by fire and a new one granted naming the officers then governing the lodge. The lodge under the new charter was, to all intents and purposes, the same as under the old. It had not ceased to exist, only the convenient, tangible evidence of its authority to work was, for a time, wanting. This authority the new charter restored and no other formality is required. The officers need not be reinstalled.—1889, 20. See Reg. 739.

New, in lieu of burned charter. 179. When two or more lodges are consolidated they are required to change their charter for a new one. No fee is payable to the Grand Lodge for a new charter, but the Grand Secretary is entitled to his fee as in other cases, since he renders the same service.—1887, 10.

Officers hold over.

Consolidated lodges' charter. Fees.

CITE.

180. "Cite" means authoritative notice and is synonym- Synonym.
mous with "Summons."—1877, 15.

181. A brother must be cited to appear before the Cite to suspend.
lodge and afforded an opportunity to show why he
should not be suspended [for non-payment of dues], to
which he is certainly entitled as a right.—1867, 58.

182. Failure to cite a lodge to show cause why its Failure to cite
fatal.
charter should not be arrested is a fatal defect in the
proceedings, and renders the act void.—1890, 15. Also
Reg. 173.

CLANDESTINE MASONS.—Reg. 143, '4, 938.

CLOSING.

183. A lodge opened and at work in the Third de- Each degree
closed.
gree may call off and open in the Second degree. But
can not call off the Fellow Craft Lodge and close both
Second and third degrees in a Master's Lodge.—1889, 20. But not in Third
degree.

CLOTHING.—Sec Reg. 845.

CODE.—See Digest.

[The Code is that part of this volume which treats
of laws of evidence and forms for Masonic trials.]

COMMITTEES.

184. Non-affiliates are not eligible to office or ap- Unaffiliate in-
eligible.
pointment on committees.—'892, 11; Con. iv, 4.

185. Committees are appointed for a special purpose, Duties.
namely, to examine carefully into all matters referred
to them, and after this careful scrutiny to report them,
with their conclusions, for action.—1886, 38.

186. A brother who has prejudged the case should Prejudice dis-
qualifies.
not be on the committee [to take evidence]. 1871, 17.

187. The committee should be appointed at the time When appoint,
in trial.
the charges are filed; but if the Mason against whom
the charges are preferred has absconded, so that notice Accused ab-
sconding stops
action
of the charges and specifications can not be served

- upon him, no proof should be taken until after the expiration of three months, when he is then constructively served with notice of the charges and specifications.—1871, 73.
- For 3 months.** Takes evidence for and against accused—Reg. 160, '61.
- Evidence taken.** 188. If reports prejudicial to the character of a brother are in circulation, it is the duty of his lodge to investigate them whether the brother requests an investigation or not. A petition of a brother to have charges injurious to his character investigated by lodge should most certainly be granted, and the committee should, in justice to him, make a thorough investigation and report to the lodge.—1866, 31, 32.
- In rumor cases:** 189. When a committee of investigation reports upon the worthiness or unworthiness of a candidate, the lodge has no right to compel it to say in what way it came to its conclusion. The report is simply the opinion of the committee.—1877, 16.
- Rights of brothers,**
- Duty of com'tee**
- Report on petition.**
- Recommenders not on com'tee.** 190. Recommenders on petitions should not be put upon the committee of investigation.—1866, 44.
- Agreeing, who reports.** 191. If a committee [on investigation] has had a meeting and agreed upon a report, the member present may make the report in the absence of the other two.
- Vacancies filled** If it has taken no action, and at a meeting two months after their appointment two of the members are absent, the Master may treat their places as vacant and appoint others. The same result may be reached by a motion, but it is held that the Master may appoint without a motion.—1887, 10.
- Motion unnecessary.**
- Investigate before report.** 192. But the new committee, when appointed under such circumstances as here mentioned [Reg. 191], should not be permitted to report at the same meeting, but should be required to investigate and report at the next monthly meeting just as the original committee should have done.—1887, 51.
- Majority is the committee.** 193. The report of a majority of a committee may be described not inaccurately as the report of the committee, but if there is a minority report the fact that it was

made should, in all cases, appear upon the record.—
1887, 10.

194. Committee on Charity (or Secretary) to notify Charity com'tee
Grand Secretary concerning impostors.—See Reg.
486.

195. A committee to whom a petition for affiliation Scope of duty
on petition.
is referred should take into consideration not only the
moral character and fitness of the applicant, but also
the authenticity of his demit; or, in its absence, the
cause thereof.—1885, 17.

COMMITTEE ON TRIAL.—Reg. 992.

COMMITTEES OF GRAND LODGE.

196. The Grand Lodge has a right to pay members Right to pay.
who serve on its committees and who receive no pay in
any other capacity, such compensation as it may deem
just. This is not technically “mileage and per diem,” Mileage and per
diem.
but as the intention is clear to pay a sum equal to the
mileage and per diem of representatives, the grant is
not vitiated by the slight inaccuracy of its terms.—
1887, 9; iv, 11.

197. Under the Constitution of this Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, on
Appeals.
(vi, 1, par. 2) the jurisdiction of this (the Grievance,
now Appeals) committee is limited to “appeals from
the decisions of subordinate lodges, or the Masters
thereof, and all questions in controversy between lodge
and lodge.”—1884, 35.

198. The Grand Master is authorized to appoint the Finance, when
appointed.
Finance Committee at the close of each session of the
Grand Lodge, and that said Finance Committee is in-
structed to report in the Grand Secretary's office on the Meeting of.
Monday preceding the opening of the Grand Lodge
in the discharge of the duties that may be brought be-
fore it. — 1884, 62.

199. The Grand Secretary and Assistant are a per- On compiling
amendments
manent committee to compile and suitably arrange all
the additions and amendments made to the Code by To Code.
Grand Lodge since its publication; and that they be

Rep't published published every year in the proceedings of Grand Lodge.—1885, 62.

On Library; 200. That a committee of three be appointed, to be
Duty. known as the Library Committee of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, whose duty shall be to examine and arrange such matters as may be found in the archives of the Grand Lodge, and by exchange, purchase or donation, add thereto from time to time, as we may be able to spare the means, and take such other steps as may be required or necessary to collect a library worthy of the oldest Grand Lodge in the Mississippi Valley, and the first Grand Lodge organized in the Nineteenth Century.—1882, 62.

Annual reports. 201. That the Library Committee be required to make an annual statement of the finances connected with the library, and the condition of the said library.—1882, 62.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—See Weapons.

CONSTITUTION.

Fundamental 202. The Constitution has been adopted as the fun-
law to study and obey. damental law, and as such should be studied, fully understood and strictly obeyed.—1870, 22.

Amendment 203. The fact that an amendment to the Constitu-
proposed tion was offered can not prevent the Grand Lodge from declaring that “the same be the law for the government of the Grand Lodge and its subordinates until it is adopted as part of the fundamental law,” therefore said amendment *is law*; not, however, *as an amendment to the Constitution*, but as an Edict or Regulation, and by it we are bound until it shall be repealed or abrogated by the law-making power.—1889, 26.

May be law un-
til annulled.

CORNER-STONE.

Power to lay. 204. A subordinate lodge should not accept an invi-
Halls dedicated tation to lay a corner-stone. The power to lay corner-stones and dedicate halls rests in the Grand Master, as executive officer of the Grand Lodge, and can only be

exercised by him in person or through his proxy.—
1888, 18.

205. If the corner-stone of a church is to be laid by
Masons, those having the matter in hand should request
the Grand Master to lay it. Unless the corner-stone be
laid with Masonic ceremonies a Masonic lodge should
not attend as a Masonic body or in Masonic clothing.—
1891, 62.

Church.

Invite Gr. M.

Lodge attend'ce

CORRESPONDENCE.

206. Secretaries should read all official communica-
tions from the Grand Secretary in open lodge, promptly
responding thereto, always giving name, number [and
postoffice] of their lodge.—1891, 89.

Read in lodge.

Prompt reply.

207. Letters to Grand Master (and Grand Secretary)
under lodge seal, giving name of lodge, postoffice,
county; for what purpose money is sent, etc., Grand
Secretary's letters should be promptly answered.—Reg.
230, 450, 464, 539.

Under seal.

Necessary con-
tents.

Reply.

COUNSEL. - See Accused, Agent.

208. Has a lodge the right, as a lodge, to employ
counsel to prosecute in the courts a man for killing one
of its members? It has not. Each member, in his
individual capacity, has the right to assist by his means,
or otherwise, in the prosecution, but no right to vote
the lodge funds for such a purpose and involve the lodge
in complications with the law.—1893, 7.

Employment
vs. brother.

COURT. See Law Suit.

There is no higher court in Masonry than the Grand
Lodge.—Reg. 609.

The highest.

209. It has never been the disposition of this Grand
Lodge to permit civil actions to disturb the harmony of
its subordinates unless intent to defraud was clearly
proven.—1893, 56.

Effect of civil
trial.

210. The action of the civil courts has, and can have
no effect on the standing of a Mason in his lodge. If
a brother is charged with being guilty of conduct un-

On standing.

Lodge's duty, disregarding civil action. becoming a Mason, it is the duty of his lodge to arraign him, disregarding the action of the civil authorities. — 1890, 13.

Acquittal or conviction, no bar. 211. The trial of a Mason by the courts, and his acquittal of the charge, does not bar the lodge from trial, nor does conviction require trial by lodge unless the good of the Craft demands it.—1893, 6, 7.

When resort to courts. The lodge is the court to pass judgment.—Reg. 509. Recourse to civil courts when.—Reg. 616, 619. Collecting money by suit.—Reg. 942.

CRAFT

Meaning of the word. 212. The term "Craft" as used in Article i, Section 1, of the Constitution, refers alone to those who have taken the Blue Lodge degrees.—1889, 27.

CREED.—Reg. 405; Landmarks 8, 9.

CUSTODIANS OF THE WORK.—See Grand Lecturer. Work and Lectures.

Who compose the College. 213. That the present commission [John Aug. Williams, Jas. W. Hopper, J. Soule Smith, E. B. Jones and H. B. Grant], and their successors, shall be known as "The College of Custodians of the Work," provided that in 1893 the personnel of the college may be changed at the discretion of the Grand Lodge; but, to insure uniformity, after that the members shall hold their positions during good behavior. A College of Custodians, changeable at short intervals, would be nearly worthless.—1892, 14, 42.

Changes. 214. Vacancies in the College of Custodians shall be filled by nomination of the Grand Master and election by the College.—1892, 14, 42.

Vacancies. 215. The College of Custodians shall adopt rules and by-laws, and keep a record of its proceedings and acts, which shall be open to the inspection of the Grand Master or any committee appointed by the Grand Lodge for that purpose.—1892, 14, 42.

Duties, rules, records. Meetings. 216. The College shall meet annually after the Grand

Lodge closes, and ought to meet near the festivals of the Saints John.—1892, 14, 42.

217. The College of Custodians may appoint lecturers to lecture individual brethren and lodges when requested, with or without compensation, as may be agreed upon between the parties.—1892, 15, 42.

Appointees.

Lecturers.

DEACONS.

218. The Senior Deacon has charge of the door of the preparation room.—1878, 5.

Charge of door.

219. It is not lawful to appoint the Deacons on any other than the day fixed by the Grand Lodge for elections.—1885, 17. Exceptions: Reg. 221, 502.

When appointed.

220. The Master, after his installation,* should appoint the Deacons; and after the installation of all the other officers elected the Deacons should be charged.* All this should be done on the day fixed for the election.—1885, 17.

By whom.

When charged.

221. The provisions of the Code† [appointment of Deacons on the day of election] are not mandatory but directory; that the word "should" has the meaning of "ought," and the idea to be conveyed is that, when practicable, the election and installation of the officers of a subordinate lodge should occur at the same meeting and on December 27th.—1890, 17.

Time to appoint

222. When installed one of the Master's functions is to appoint the Deacons.—1890, 18.

Mast'r appoints

223. The Master only has power to appoint the Deacons. The Senior Warden can only appoint the Junior Deacon by consent of the Master.—1888, 18.

S. W. does not.

DEAD.— See Burial.

224. Masons should either be silent about the dead or tell the truth. If a deceased brother has left nothing which we can praise let us put our hands upon our mouths and consign him silently to the dust.—1877, 66.

Speak truth or be silent.

*Observe: Elected officers are "installed;" appointed officers are "charged."
†This evidently refers to Regulations 219, 220. Nothing in "Code" about it.

DEBTS.

225. Simple inability to pay debts owing to Masons
 Not an offense. is not an offense; but a failure to pay when the debtor
 Exceptions. could do so without detriment to himself or family,
 would be presumed to be with intent to defraud, and
 therefore an offense.—1872, 72.

DECISIONS.—See Digest, Grand Master, Letters.

226. The decisions of this body (the Grand Lodge)
 Binding on all. are binding upon all subordinate lodges and officers in
 this jurisdiction.—1884, 36.

Condensed. 227. Decisions codified may be condensed with safety.
 —1891, 46.

228. The Grand Master should only decide Masonic
 Only on real questions that actually arise in the subordinate lodges—
 cases. nothing upon mere hypothesis.—1892, 8.

Letters asking. 229. Letters asking Grand Master's decisions should
 be under seal.—Reg. 450.

Over seal. 230. The Grand Master's decision should not be asked
 Why. in writing except over the seal of the lodge, or with
 some certificate, with the seal attached, proving the
 questioner to be a Mason.—1888, 16.

Committee on. 231. Grand Secretary and Assistant a committee to
 compile.—Reg. 199. [Which refer only to the *Code!*]

DEDICATE.

Rented halls. 232. It is not right or advisable to dedicate a rented
 hall to Masonic purposes.—1878. Also Reg. 204 '5.

DEFUNCT LODGES.—See Lodges Defunct.

DEGREES.

233. There must be one lunar month between degrees,
 One month be- and the Grand Master is not authorized to dispense with
 tween. that plain, positive requirement of the Constitution.—
 1871, 17.

None out of 234. The Constitution forbids conferring degrees out
 time. of time, and the Grand Master has promised to abide

by its provisions. He can not grant a dispensation for this purpose.—1886, 21; 1889, 18.

235. The Grand Master has no power to grant dispensations for the conferring of degrees out of time. One lunar month must in all cases intervene between degrees.—1876, 20.

No power to ab. idge time.

236. Our Constitution (viii, 2) provides: "Nor shall any degree be conferred in less than one lunar month after the previous degree has been conferred on the same person." The Grand Master has plighted adherence to that instrument, and will not grant a dispensation to confer any degree in contravention thereof. — 1889, 18.

The law,

Gr. M. to obey it

237. Conferring the Third degree at any time prior to the expiration of twenty-eight days next after conferring the Fellow Craft degree would be irregular and unconstitutional. — 1891, 54.

Irregular work.

238. Should any subordinate lodge confer any of the degrees of Masonry out of time, and in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the charter of said lodge shall be arrested by the Grand Master.—1868, 68.

Out of time,

Penalty.

239. Grand Lodge authorized certain sections of certain degrees to be conferred on more than one candidate at a time. This was amended.—Reg. 141, 142.

Number of candidates.

240. Degrees pronounced legitimate, illegitimate and spurious.—See Reg. 14, 15, 143, 144; xvi.

Legitimate, spurious.

Degrees unrecognized or pronounced spurious.—Reg. 143, 144, 398, 934.

Spurious.

241. A West Virginia lodge understood that in granting the request for permission to confer the degrees the brother lost membership in their lodge, and practically received a demit. Held—That a Kentucky lodge could receive the petition and elect him to membership.—1886, 24, 25.

In another State

242. The degrees may be conferred at a called meeting.—1888, 17.

At called meet'g

243. A degree conferred by a suspended Past Master was illegal, and the brother receiving it must be "healed" by his lodge. Charges of unmasonic conduct should also be preferred in the lodge to which he had belonged

By suspended Past Master.

Penalty.

against the suspended Mason. He was guilty of gross unmasonic conduct in entering a lodge and conferring a degree if he knew he was suspended at the time.—1888, 19.

In another l'dge A member on receiving degree in another lodge.—
Reg. 663.

DELEGATE.—See Representative.

DEMIT,* DEMITTED.

244. It is the action of the lodge which makes a brother a demitted Mason. The demit is but the written statement of what the lodge has done.—1886, 26;
 What constitutes a demit. 1890, 15; 1889, 19. Releases the brother from membership.—1888, 16; Reg. 258.
 Its effect.

245. A demit severs the relation between the lodge and the demitted member absolutely. To become a member of the same lodge again he must petition and file his demit, the same as if he applied to any other lodge.—1891, 50.
 Re-affiliation.

246. Application for demit should be in writing, signed by the applicant, or made by the brother in open lodge; in either case noted of record.—1891, 50.
 Application for demit.

247. While every member, who is square on the books and free from charges, is entitled to a demit, the lodge has the right to prescribe the way in which the application must be made.—1877.
 Conditions.

248. If issued contrary to the wishes of him the disruption of whose lodge affiliation it purports to evidence, the act is voidable; otherwise, that which is held to be right is converted into a wrong, and is made a vehicle of punishment. Subsequent acquiescence on the part of him to whom the certificate was issued will amount to a ratification of the act; wherefore, should it
 Irregular granting.
 Consent cures defect.

*Every brother ought to be a member of some lodge, nor is it proper that any number should withdraw or separate themselves from the lodge in which they were made or were afterwards admitted members without a sufficient cause. Although the right is an inherent one, and can never be restrained by any power whatever, still such separation would be improper unless the lodge became too numerous for working, in which case a sufficient number may withdraw, with the approbation of their lodge, in order to form a new one.—Masonic Const. adopted by Grand Lodge of Kentucky, second ed., p. 47, 1818. See Landmark 45.

be his intention to avoid it, it will be his duty, without unnecessary delay, and before the commission of any act amounting to or implying a ratification, to disavow an intention of demitting, whereupon it will be the duty of the Master to make an order annulling the act and cancelling the certificate.—1890, 15.

Unless disavowed.

Annulling.

249. No ballot is required upon an application for a demit. The vote is taken *viva voce*.—1877; or as in Reg. 261.

Vote on.

250. A by-law requiring a unanimous vote for the demitting of a member is unconstitutional and unmasonic.—1872, 18.

251. A demit granted severs membership. The lodge has no authority to grant another demit, and, if it were to do so, the action would be irregular and illegal [except as in 252].—1889, 18.

Severs membership. Can't grant another.

252. Since granting demit and issuing a certificate thereof the records of the lodge have been destroyed by fire, and the certificate lost, so that there is no *record* of the facts. In such case, the lodge may hear evidence in writing, *showing the aforesaid action* and loss of certificate, and may issue—under its seal—a duplicate certificate of demission.—1889, 19; Reg. 251.

Burned record.

Proof of act'n and loss.

Duplicate.

253. The loss of demit may be established by evidence.—1890, 13.

Loss proven.

By Grand Lodge proceedings.—Reg. 286, 876.

254. "Lodges will use their own discretion in the granting of demits, having reference to the character of a brother, and his account on the books." No other section of the Constitution bears upon the question, and upon the construction of this regulation, as the law, it depends. The "discretion" referred to must be a *reasonable* discretion; and whenever a brother pays his dues and asks a demit it is the *duty* of the *lodge* to grant it, unless he is an officer of the lodge, or charges are pending against him, or about to be preferred.—1874, 46. See Reg. 263-265, 276.

Discretion in granting.

Conditions met, the lodge must grant.

255. The right to demit pertains to Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts equally with Master Masons.—
E. A. and F. C.'s may.

1877.

256. An Entered Apprentice, who has been black-balled on his application for advancement, has the right to demit if no charges are pending or about to be preferred against him, provided, of course, that he has paid up his dues in full.—1888, 16.

257. The Grand Lodge of Wyoming seems to recognize the right of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft to demit. If that be a true construction, an Entered Apprentice residing there, but a member of a lodge in this State, should take his demit and become a member of the lodge there. The lodge here ought not to ask the lodge there to confer the degrees for them as a courtesy and retain the brother on the rolls here.—
When non-resident E. A. should demit to get degree.
 1888, 17.

258. A lodge can not grant a demit conditionally. After a demit has been granted to a brother the withholding of the certificate, or written evidence of the lodge's action, does not make the demitted brother any the less a non-affiliated Mason. It is the action of the lodge upon the application, and not the written evidence, that regulates his standing.—1876; Reg. 277.
Conditional, illegal. Withholding certificate.
What constitutes Applicati'n to be made.

259. If clear of the books, no charges preferred and lodge grants a demit, it is the duty of the Master to see that the order of the lodge is carried out, and not aid in withholding it, by reason of personal ill-will.—
Withholding.
 1879, 26.

260. The right to demit is an inherent right possessed by every Mason, restricted only by refusal to meet pecuniary obligations to his lodge and pendency of charges for unmasonic conduct, and being such can, of course, be exercised only by him who possesses it.—
Right inherent, But restrict'd.
 1890, 15.

261. The right to demit from his lodge is said to be an inherent right belonging to any Mason; the petitioner being clear of the books and no charges against
Yet inherent.

him, and *no objections are interposed*, the Master should instruct the Secretary to make the record and to issue the certificate.*—1876; Reg. 254, 275, 276.

Objection.*
Master's duty.

262. If clear of the books, and no charges against a brother, the *lodge* is compelled to grant a demit, although unbecoming language be used; but the proper thing to do would be to prefer charges against the brother and try him.—1881, 21.

Lodge's duty.
Improper words.

263. No lodge has a right to refuse a member a demit, in the exercise of its "discretion," where the member is clear of the books, unless charges are pending against him, or there is a probability that charges may be preferred against him in a reasonable length of time. 1872, 18; Reg. 254, 280-282.

Can't refuse.
Exceptions.

264. Subordinate lodges are not privileged to grant a demit to a brother of bad character, or who is charged with unmasonic conduct, or who has not paid his dues to date; with those exceptions the matter is at the discretion of the subordinate lodges.—1871, 17.

Bad characters.
Undercharg's.
Delinquents.

265. The lodge erred in granting a demit to a brother against whom the lodge has reason to believe that charges would soon be preferred. No lodge has the right to refuse a member a demit (in the exercise of its *discretion*) when the member is clear of the books, *unless* charges are pending against him, or there is a probability that charges may be preferred in a reasonable length of time.—1874, 62.

Prospective charges.

266. A demit should not be granted to a brother under charges, or about to be charged with Masonic offense—1879, 27.

267. When Grand Lodge, on appeal, declares a trial *irregular* the case is remanded for a new trial, and accused can not demit until the case is disposed of.—1884, 11; Reg. 687.

Pending trial or new one ordered.

268. The right to demit is an inherent right and can not be denied, but the lodge also has rights, one of which is to close its doors to those who would avail

Inherent, but l'dge has rights.

*This is "a matter of course" (see Rules in Appendix), and does not conflict with law or usage, as an *objection* subjects the matter to regular motion and vote.

- Dimitted Ma- themselves of the privileges of the Order while bear-
sons. ing none of its burdens, viz: dimitted Masons.—
1893, 6.
269. A subordinate lodge can not grant a demit to
Elective officer any elective officer during the term of his said office.—
can't demit. 1873, 12.
270. None of the elective officers of a lodge can de-
mit.—1877.
271. No lodge has a right to grant a demit to its offi-
Or any officer.* cers during the term for which he was elected or ap-
Void if grant'd. pointed, and any attempt to grant him a demit is not
only irregular but void. The very charge and obliga-
tion of an officer of a Masonic lodge at the ceremony
Resignation.* of installation preclude the idea of any resignation or
dismissal during his term of office.—1883, 43.
272. When the lodge grants a demit to an elective
officer the act is null and void, and it is the duty of the
Master to so declare it.—1872, 18.
273. An officer of a lodge can not demit or resign.*
No officer can He obligates himself to perform certain duties for a
demit or resign. certain time, consequently a resignation or demit would
Reasons why. be a violation of his free and voluntary obligation.—
1878; Reg. 254, 730-734.
274. The fact that a lodge owes a debt evidenced by
Debt no bar. a note does not abridge the right of a brother to demit.
The debt is against the lodge and not the individual
brethren.—1889, 17.
- Lodge grants. 275. The lodge alone has the power to grant a demit.
—1886, 21.
276. The Master can not, at his "discretion," defer
Not the Mas- action on an application for a demit. This question
ter. At stated must be decided by the lodge alone, or a majority of
meeting. the members present at a stated meeting.—1872, 18.
See also Reg. 261.
277. In case a member in good standing and clear of
Failure to re- the books is granted a demit, and the Secretary fails to
cord. make a record of said action, the brother is as clearly a

*"...If the Master goes abroad on business, resigns, demits, or is de-
posed, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill his place till the next stated time
of election."—Const. or Ill. of M., adopted by Gr. I. Ky., 2d ed., 1818, 53.

demitted Mason as if it was fully recorded and he in possession of his certificate of demit. He can not be held responsible for a neglect of duty of the Secretary.—1878.

278. If charges are “pending or probable” before the certificate of his demit is issued that should be withheld, and he should be given the benefit of a speedy trial. The lodge should not vote a demit when charges are about to be preferred; and if it has been done so in ignorance of the fact its action should be at once reconsidered.—1888, 16.

Charges pending or probable.

Speedy trial.

Reconsider'g.

279. A lodge can not require a brother to give his reasons for applying for a demit.—1891, 51.

Reasons for.

280. When unworthy motives for applying for a demit are publicly avowed, disciplinary measures may be taken.—1877.

Motives.

281. A demit does not shield a brother from punishment for offenses committed before the demit was granted.—1877.

Demit is no shield.

282. A lodge does not lose its penal jurisdiction over a brother by granting him a demit, so long as he remains in its geographical jurisdiction.—1878.

Jurisdiction over.

283. A lodge has the constitutional right to restore to membership, remit the dues of a suspended member, and grant a demit to him.—1865, 73; 1878.

Lodge may remit dues and restore.

284. Brother A. was Senior Warden of B. Lodge, which resolved to surrender the charter, and the Secretary was instructed to grant demits to all the brethren who were square with the books; that under this he received a demit and joined C. Lodge, of which he was elected Junior Warden; the first lodge concluded afterward not to surrender; which lodge is he a member and officer of? *Answer.*—He is Junior Warden of C. Lodge. 1878; Reg. 245.

In view of surrender of charter.

285. Admitting to membership without a demit members of another lodge, the lodge so acting becomes responsible to the other for all dues they owe it.—1865, 73. See Reg. 296, 777.

Penalty for admitting without.

286. A brother expelled by his lodge but restored by the Grand Lodge to the privileges of Masonry may use the proceedings, as reported in his case, as a demit to accompany his petition, and shall be regarded by the lodge petitioned as non-affiliated.—1865, 58.

287. The rejection of an applicant for membership does not affect the Masonic standing of the applicant. His certificate of demit is his property, and should be restored to him, if rejected.—1878.

288. It is not necessary for the Master to sign a demit. If it is properly made out, signed by the Secretary, and bears the seal of the lodge, it is good.—1886, 22.

289. Demits should be issued under the seal of the lodge, by the Secretary thereof.—1887, 16.

290. A brother Fellow Craft having demitted, and being resident of a jurisdiction where such demits are not recognized, may resume his membership in the lodge which demitted him, and it may then request some lodge where he resides to confer the Master's degree upon him.*—1888, 15.

291. The Grand Master having decided that "a Mason is subject to discipline if he willfully uses his power in the lodge to prevent the fellowship of a demitted brother, on the simple grounds of nationality," the Grand Lodge made this criticism: "It is regarded as impolitic, if not erroneous, and has awakened an apprehension that it might prove more productive of discord than tending to harmony; and such matters of discipline should be left to the discretion of subordinate lodges without the intervention of any such decision, which might have the effect to increase rather than lessen the number of such occasional troubles."

DEMIT—FROM DEFUNCT LODGES.—See Reg. 176.

292. Granting demit to members of defunct lodges without cost is ill-advised.—1891, 55.

*If it does not violate the law of the jurisdiction where he resides, of course.

293. It is incumbent upon an officer [or member] of a defunct lodge to pay three dollars, or show that he owes a less amount, before he can obtain a demit from Grand Secretary.—1891, 55; Reg. 301.

Fee in absence of proof.

Grand Sec'y grants.

294. The Grand Secretary has authority to issue demits to members of defunct lodges without regard to the time such lodges became defunct, upon the conditions named in the regulation of 1887.—1890, 11.

To whom.

295. The Grand Secretary is the only person authorized to issue demits to members of a lodge whose charter has been surrendered or forfeited, and then only upon the payment of three dollars or the amount owing by him to whom the demit is granted.—1889, 18, decisions 10 and 13; Reg. 393.

Grand Sec. alone grants, to whom, when.

296. A member of a lodge whose charter has been forfeited or surrendered must receive his demit from the Grand Secretary before he can petition for membership in another lodge.*—1888, 15. See also Reg. 285.

Necessary to petition.

297. A lodge admitting to membership a member of a defunct lodge without a demit from the Grand Secretary, becomes thereby liable to the Grand Lodge for the amount of dues owing by said member to said lodge at its dissolution.

Penalty for admitting without.

298. The Grand Secretary may issue a demit to a member who has been suspended by his lodge for non-payment of dues, and whose lodge, since said suspension and before his restoration, has ceased to exist, upon payment by him of the amount he owed at the time of suspension: Provided no other charge is pending against him and his application conforms to and is accompanied by recommendation as required by law in the case of members of defunct lodges.—1889, 17; Reg. 299.

Gr. Sec. issues to suspended, when.

299. In the case of lodges that have been dissolved the Grand Secretary is the only person who can issue a demit, and he only when the records in his office, or proof filed with him, show that the person to whom it was granted has paid [\$3 or] all arrears due from him

Demit by Gr. Secretary

On paym't or

Remission of dues.

*Demits by Grand Secretary to members of defunct lodges for \$4.50 (1885, 84) was superseded by Reg. 301.

- to the lodge of which he was a member, or has had them remitted by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary should issue such demit under the seal of the Grand Lodge.—1887, 16; Reg. 295.
- Under seal.** 300. Many brethren who were members of dormant or defunct lodges desire to affiliate with some live lodge, yet are unable to do so because the last Master and Secretary failed to send the books to the Grand Secretary as required by law, and brethren are thus forced to swell the ranks of the non-affiliated; therefore (xi, 17),
- Defunct or dormant lodge members' demits.** Lodge books. 301. The Grand Secretary is authorized to issue demits to the members of lodges now defunct or practically dormant on the payment of three dollars, or the amount of their indebtedness, upon their filing with him a recommendation by a lodge near their residence, and under its seal, showing that such recommendation was made by a unanimous ballot taken at a stated meeting of said lodge; *provided*, that the applicant for the demit avows his intention to immediately become affiliated with a live lodge of Masons, and that the demit is wanted to enable him to do so. One-half of the amount so received shall go the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home.—1887, 50, 51.
- Demits by Gr. Secretary.** Dormant lodge fee. Recommendation, Declaration. Disposal of money. 302. In case the records of a defunct lodge—now in possession of the Grand Lodge—*affirmatively* show that before dissolution said defunct lodge granted a demit to one of its members, the Grand Secretary may issue to the brother under seal of the Grand Lodge, a certificate showing the facts. And said certificate will possess all the validity belonging to the original.—1889, 19.
- Dead lodge demit, lost.**

DEPOSITIONS.—See Evidence.

DIGEST AND CODE.

Name Changed; See Bottom of Page 4.

- First one.** 303. The first authority given for it in 1879, 70.
- Second, for whom.** 304. Digest to be republished and sent to lodges, for use of its members.—1888, 27, 70.

305. Time and use has demonstrated the practicable benefit arising from the Digest prepared by R.: W.: Bro. H. B. Grant. We could hardly do without it. It is important that it should be revised so as to include the changes in the Constitution and Regulations to date. Bro. Grant having originated the idea and successfully prepared both editions, it is proper that he should have charge of the third edition. There shall be 1,000 copies printed, to contain matter given in the table of contents of the second edition, forms for petitions, demits, etc.; numerical and alphabetical lists of lodges; list of lodges by counties; list of Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens and Grand Secretaries.—1893, 15, 38.
306. The Digest and Code, issued by authority of the Grand Lodge, contains the laws and decisions of the Grand Lodge up to its last session, and are binding upon Grand Masters and all Masons in Kentucky.—1881, 21, 45. Sets forth all the constitutional provisions and decisions on the subject of prerogatives.—1881, 51.
307. We can not too strongly urge upon the lodges in this jurisdiction attention to the valuable suggestions and forms for Masonic trials provided in the Code and Digest furnished by this Grand Lodge—the most convenient and complete, perhaps, known to Masonic jurisprudence. With such guides errors in transcripts are wholly inexcusable, and should receive the unqualified rebuke and condemnation of this Grand Body.—1887, 32.

Important.

Third edition.

No. copies.

Contents.

Laws, etc., binding.

Contains what.

Lodges urged to study it.

Errors inexcusable.

DIPLOMA.

[It is obviously improper and the present Grand Master has given a decision that diplomas can not be granted to non-affiliates, and ought not to be granted to any one without consent of the lodge.—H. B. G.]

308. A lodge, before granting a diploma, should possess clear and satisfactory evidence of the brother's good standing as a man and Mason.—1873, 13.

Conditions.

DISCIPLINE.—See Penalty.

DISCORD.—See Lodge.

DISFRANCHISEMENT.—See Penalty.

DISMISSION.—See Demit.

DISPENSATION.—See Degrees, Lodges U. D.,
Meeting Place.

309. By dispensation from the Grand Master a lodge may open and close and attend, as a lodge, the dedication of a memorial window in the chapel of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home on Sunday but it should open in the Entered Apprentice degree, and transact no business.—1888, 16.

Dedication of
Home Chapel
window.

Elections.
Degrees.

Grand Master can not grant dispensation to elect officers.—Reg. 345. Nor confer degrees on one physically disqualified.—Reg. 446.

DISPUTES.—See Reg. 425.

DISTINCTIONS.

310. There are no distinctions among Masons. All must petition alike and alike be subject to the ballot.—1865, 12.

In petition or
ballot.

DONATION.

311. There is no law prohibiting a lodge making a donation to one not a Mason.—1890, 14.

Penalty for donating on appeal for aid without approval of Grand Master.—Reg. 11.

To non-Mason.

Consent to ask.

DRUNKENNESS.

312. Drunkenness is a Masonic offense, and our lodges should be more rigid in their discipline on this subject.—1878.

313. The action of a lodge expelling a brother for repeated drunkenness is approved by Grand Lodge by "fully commending the action of the lodge ridding itself of a drunken brother."—1866, 31.

An offense.

Expulsion for.

DUES.

314. In this jurisdiction Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, equally with Masters, are liable for dues, and subject to discipline for non-payment.—1877, 15.

All grades liable for.

315. A lodge can not expel for non-payment of dues.—1881.

Expulsion for, illegal.

316. No dues are charged by the Grand Lodge on Ministers of the Gospel, but they are required to pay the [Home] assessment.—1878.

Ministers.

317. Dues go on until action is taken, as specified in vii, 5; Reg. 15, now of the Grand Lodge Constitution.—1877, 14.

Cease when.

318. A suspended Mason is only chargeable with dues up to the time of his suspension, and not during suspension.—1871, 42, 45.

During suspension, not charged.

319. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues was charged dues during the time he was suspended, which he paid and was reinstated. The lodge refused to refund to him the amount of dues paid by him for the time during which he stood suspended. On appeal the lodge was directed to refund the amount.—1874, 56.

Refund if paid.

320. Where there is ability to pay [dues] and it is refused, the transgressor is wholly unworthy of Masonic respect or companionship, and in flagrant instances justifies social non-intercourse.—1871, 14.

Ability and neglect to pay.

321. A by-law prohibiting a Master Mason from voting at an annual election of officers, or from holding office, for being in arrears for dues, is unconstitutional. No brother can be deprived of such rights on account of his failure to pay dues, until he has been regularly suspended.—1876.

Arrears do not forfeit rights

Before suspension.

322. No money penalty can be imposed upon a member, otherwise eligible, to prevent him standing for office, nor prevent the lodge from voting for him.—1875, 13.

No money penalty bars.

323. A lodge notified a brother to come forward at the next regular meeting and show cause why he should not be suspended, under the action of the by-laws, for non-payment of dues. This is legal, and a brother re-

Notice before suspension.

ceiving this notice and failing to appear may lawfully be suspended.—1887, 67.

Notify or cite before suspending. 324. Each brother must have due summons [or notice, Reg. 323, 326] before he can be lawfully suspended for non-payment of dues, or any other offense.—1879, 27.

Is essential. 325. Notice of proceedings must precede suspension for non-payment.—1880, 48.

Disobedience of summons. 326. A member notified of indebtedness, cited to appear* and make defense, may be suspended. If [summoned and] he fails to appear he may be suspended without further ceremony, and upon his failure [to answer] without sufficient cause he may be summoned and expelled [for disobedience of the first summons].—1882, 76, 77; Reg. 323 (and footnote†).

Remission to restore after death, 327. The lodge can not remit the dues of a suspended brother after his death and make him appear in good standing at the time of his decease.—1876.

328. The lodge itself can not remit the dues of a suspended brother after death, and make him appear in good standing at the time of his death.—1892, 10; Reg. 974.

Can not be done. 329. A lodge can not remit the dues (or receive the same from the family or friends) of a dead brother, who died under suspension for non-payment of dues, and bury him with Masonic honors.—1878.

Remit or give time if unable to pay. 330. If a member cited to show cause why he shall not be suspended for non-payment, appears and pleads inability, the lodge may remit or grant time.—1882, 21; Reg. 971.

Right to remit. Propriety of it. 331. A lodge has the right to remit dues, except assessment. It is of doubtful propriety for a lodge to remit the dues of a member, except in cases of great destitution. Masonry confers benefits and it ought to exact obligations.—1892, 54.

Benefits of Masonry.

*Notices of amount due, and of time action will be taken, two separate processes is not meant. See Code 50.

†The words notice, cite, and summons are apparently used synonymously, from which the conclusion is irresistible that the object is to make sure that the brother has "due and timely notice," and an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. (vii, 5; Code 50.) If he has, that is sufficient in law and in justice.

332. A lodge can remit the dues of one of its suspended members, and reinstate him.—1878; Reg. 283. A lodge may remit,

333. The Grand Master can not remit the dues from subordinate lodges to Grand Lodge.—1888, 19. Gr. M. can't.

334. The Grand Lodge can not donate dues or grant time (so that Representatives can draw mileage) without violating the Constitution.—iv, 11; xi, 18, par. 7; 1881, 18. When Gr. L. can not remit.

Grand Lodge can not violate its own laws, concerning dues, etc.—Reg. 413, 414.

Grand Lodge may assess dues in lodges.—Reg. 422, 423. Gr. L'ge may assess.

335. Unless dues, etc., are paid as required by the Constitution, lodges are liable to citation and charges of unmasonic conduct.—Reg. 817. Lodges liable for non-paym't.

336. Grand Secretary can not keep his books open to enter payments of dues made after October 1 as of that date.—Reg. 888. Gr. Sec. can't extend time.

EASTERN STAR.

337. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has never recognized the degree known as "Eastern Star," nor established any chapter to confer it.—1889, 18. Unrecognized.

338. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky does not favor these side degrees, and distinctly legislated as to such bodies as were recognized and would be legitimate. The Eastern Star is not one of the bodies so recognized. xvi, 1; 1891, 49. Not favored.

EDICT.

339. An edict, decree or resolution of the Grand Lodge takes effect, and is binding upon the subordinate lodges, from its passage.—1892, 9. Binding at once

ELECTIONS.

340. The election of officers in a subordinate lodge shall take place on December 27th. If that day happens upon Sunday the election will be held on the Saturday before or the Monday after, as the lodge may Time to hold.

direct [except if two lodges meet in same room, at
 Failure to hold. stated meeting preceding—xi, 12]. If the lodge fails to
 hold its election on that day, the officers hold over until
 the next annual election. The Grand Master has no
 authority to grant a dispensation for a special election.
 —1876, 20, 65; 1879, 27.

Gr. Master no
 control.

341. An election of lodge officers held on any other
 day or in any other way than that defined by the Con-
 When void. stitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, is of no
 effect. The old officers hold over.—1892, 9.

Officers hold
 over.

342. A lodge elected its officers on December 27th,
 as required (xi, 12). All were installed except the
 Secretary-elect, who declined to serve. At the succeed-
 ing meeting in January the lodge held another election
 for Secretary. That election was illegal. Each officer
 holds his position until his successor is duly elected and
 installed. In this case the former Secretary holds over.
 —1889, 18.

343. A by-law providing that the hour for election
 should be fixed by the lodge at the previous meeting,
 the Master could not call a meeting for the election at
 a different hour than that fixed for the stated meeting,
 in case the lodge failed to fix it.—1882, 20, 23.

By-law fix hour.

344. A by-law requiring elections and appointments
 of officers to be on December 27th of each year, is in-
 valid. It should conform to the Constitution (xi, 2, 12).
 —1888, 18.

Must conform
 to Constitution.

345. The Grand Master has no power to grant a dis-
 pensation to hold an election for officers of a lodge when
 it failed to hold it at the time prescribed by the Consti-
 tution. The same rule prevails if an election is held
 informally, or should be illegal; in such cases the old
 officers hold over.—1873, 12; 1879, 27.

Gr. Mas. can't
 change time.
 Failing to elect.
 Informal elect'n

346. Election of officers must be in a lodge of Master
 Masons.—1871, 17.

Held in 3d deg.

347. A Past Master, and Secretary who has never served as Warden, being in nomination* for the office of Master, the election of the latter would be void, and the old officers would hold over.—1882, 20.

Qualification for election as Master.

348. A lodge has the right to elect as its Master a member who is not a Past Master or Warden, provided there be no Past Master or Warden qualified or capable of being Master.—1892, 9.

When no Past Mas. or Warden qualified.

349. The Tyler having been given an opportunity to vote, the election is not void because he refused to vote. [In a case where he was inadvertently overlooked, and his vote would not have changed the result, the election was held to be valid.]—1891, 51.

Tyler's vote.

350. The Constitution provides that officers of the Grand Lodge shall be elected by ballot, and that the rules for election in subordinate lodges shall be similar to those adopted in Grand Lodge. It is not lawful to elect officers in a lodge in any other way than by ballot. An election *viva voce* would not be valid.—1886, 21; also see Reg. 741.

Grand Lodge elect by ballot,

So must lodges.

Viva voce election.

351. By-laws denying to members in good standing, but in arrears for dues, the right to vote, or to be voted for at elections, have repeatedly been declared contrary to the Constitution. In such a case the election was declared invalid, and the former officers held over until their successors were elected.—1887, 15.

Arrears for dues no bar.

Master not to set aside election.—Reg. 1042.

Master's power.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

352. The charge in the subordinate lodge was gross unmasonic conduct—in defrauding a brother Master Mason out of certain moneys alleged to have been collected and secretly appropriated to his own use. Hav-

An offense.

*“The present Wardens (where they regular are) shall be put up among the candidates for the chair... While every free member (viz: all who have paid up their dues, or have been excused payment according to law) gives his vote... Every free member hath one vote...” The Master elect shall then nominate one for the Senior Warden's chair, and the present Master and brethren shall nominate one in opposition... “In like manner shall the lodge proceed in the choice of all inferior officers; great care being taken that none be put in nomination for favor or affection, birth or fortune, exclusive of the consideration of real merit and ability, to fill his office for the honor and advancement of Masonry.” Con. or Ill. M. compiled by order of and adopted by the Gr. I. of Ky., 2d ed. 1818, p. 59.

ing acted without bias or prejudice, and the proceedings being regular, the action is approved.—1886, 53.

ENTERED APPRENTICE.

353. It is not lawful, even by unanimous consent, to pass an Entered Apprentice before he has learned the lecture of that degree. "Suitable proficiency" means a knowledge of the lecture, and the ability to repeat it.—1877.

Proficient, to pass.

354. Unless demitted, an Entered Apprentice who has taken the degree in a foreign jurisdiction can be "passed" in Kentucky, only by consent of the lodge which initiated him.—1877.

Made in other jurisdictions.

355. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are not permitted to engage in Masonic burials.—1877.

Can't attend burial.

356. An Entered Apprentice can only be tried and convicted in a lodge of Entered Apprentices.—1890, 38.

Where tried.

Rights to benefits of the Home.—Reg. 593.

Benefit of Home

ENVY.—See Lodge.

EVIDENCE.

357. The subordinate lodge is the proper tribunal to judge of the weight and effect of evidence, credulity of witnesses, and fix the degree of punishment.—1879, 50, 51.

Lodge judges evidence & penalty.

358. "The records [in case before Grand Lodge] showed that the proof of the charge alleged was vague and indefinite, and the action of the lodge against accused was taken twelve years after the offense is supposed to have been committed;" therefore the action was set aside, and the brother "restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry." In another case, where the evidence was vague, the action of the lodge was "set aside and the case remanded back for a new trial."—1874, 56; Reg. 369.

Defective records.

359. Testimony of "common fame" is not admissible.—Reg. 997.

Common fame.

360. "Hearsay evidence should not be admitted" as

Hearsay.

proof, and trial in law courts does not depense with proof as required by the Constitution.—1871, 17. Evidence in courts,

361. A lodge can not rely upon evidence given in court against a member, for such testimony is not positive evidence of his guilt.—1872, 18. Unreliable,

362. Evidence taken in court can not be accepted in Masonic trial. It is taken before a committee duly appointed, as set forth in Article iv [now xii] of Constitution.—1879, 28. Can't be accepted.
Taken by committee.

363. Testimony of witnesses [profanes] should be under oath.—1871, 74. Profanes.

364. Profanes in giving evidence [in a Masonic trial] must be sworn.—1873, 46.

365. Profanes can not be compelled to give evidence.—Reg. 996.

366. The deposition of a profane, taken after due notice, is admissible (subject to credibility) either to contradict a member or attack his general moral character.—1871, 18. Depositions, admissible but assailable.

367. The testimony of negroes may be taken for or against a Mason under charges, and is entitled to such weight as the character of the witness and his manner of testifying shall justify, the lodge being the judge.—1872, 18. Negroes.

368. A lodge should have notice of the complaint, and of the time and place of taking evidence by another lodge making complaint against it. Notice of complaint, time and place.

369. The evidence must be shown in the record sent up in appealed cases.—1872, 72. Shown on appeal.

370. In taking proof it is error to introduce evidence as to other acts than those named in the specification.—1884, 38. Confined to allegations.

371. The evidence of the wife may be taken against the husband in certain cases.—Reg. 1049. Wife vs. husband.

EXAMINATION.

372. There is no provision of the Constitution, or rule adopted by the Grand Lodge, to prevent a brother, desirous of advancing, from being examined in open When, where.

lodge, in regard to his proficiency, within the lunar month.—1870, 82.

Candidate examined in lodge as to proficiency.—Reg. 132, 134.

EXPEL, EXPULSION.

Majority rules, if law is silent. 373. Unless the by-laws of subordinate lodge declare to the contrary, a majority vote is sufficient to suspend or expel.—1871, 17.

374. When the by-laws are silent upon a point, a majority may suspend or expel.—1877.

Vote by ballot. 375. A vote to expel a brother may be determined by a majority vote, but must be by ballot.—1876, 21. This is a matter especially to be controlled by the respective lodges; and if they make a by-law requiring that it shall take a two-thirds vote to expel, then the by-law must govern; but in the absence of any by-law upon the subject a majority vote is sufficient.—1876, 65.

By-law controls 376. A vote to expel must be by secret ballot, the lodge being composed of not less than seven members [present].—1880, 43.

Can't expel n. p. d. 377. A lodge can not expel for non-payment of dues.—Reg. 315.

Status of expelled, if restored by Grand Lodge. 378. The action of a lodge in expelling a member severs his connection with that lodge. If the Grand Lodge reinstates him he stands as a demitted Mason in good standing; and to become a member again in any lodge he must petition regularly and abide his time.—1878.

When proceedings a demit. 379. A brother expelled and restored by Grand Lodge may use the proceedings as a demit.—1865, 58. See Reg. 286.

Suspended can be expelled. 380. A Mason under suspension can be tried and expelled.—1881, 47.

Restoration. 381. After the expulsion of a member he must come back, if at all, by petition and an unanimous ballot.—1887, 13.

EXTINCT LODGES.—See Lodges Defunct.

FAIR.—See Festival, Gambling, Lodges.

FAITHFUL.

382. Who are the faithful? Such only as are in good standing.—1874, 47. Who are?

FALSEHOOD.

383. Fraud and falsehood are not to be countenanced by Masonry.—1879, 62. Condemned.

FEEES.

384. The fee accompanying a petition for initiation should in all cases be promptly returned where the applicant is rejected.—1876. With petition.

385. No fee is payable to Grand Lodge for charter of consolidated lodges, but Grand Secretary is entitled to his fee as in other cases.—1887, 10. Consolidated lodges.

FELLOW CRAFT.

386. "More Honorable" is *not* a proper prefix to the Fellow Craft degree.—1867, 57. Prefix.

387. A Fellow Craft who commits offense of immoral character, contrary to the teachings of Masonry, may be tried and punished. — 1866, 32. May be tried.

388. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are not permitted to engage in Masonic burials.—1877. Not at burials.

FESTIVAL.

389. Funds raised for a lodge by festivals, suppers, etc., are the property of the lodge, and should be paid over to the Treasurer by the committee having the festival in charge.—1888, 16. Funds for.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—See By-laws, Committee.

FINANCE.

390. A subordinate lodge has a right to manage its own [financial] affairs in its own way.—1873, 45. Lodge manages

391. On all questions involving finances the matter should be referred to a committee, which committee should call upon the Grand Secretary for information on behalf of the Grand Lodge before making any recommendation.—1891, 109, 110.

Gr. Sec. consulted by Grand Lodge com'tees.

FINDING.

392. After the evidence is heard, the question should be whether the charges [and specifications] should be sustained; to be determined by secret ballot.—1871, 41; and by a majority vote.—Reg. 373; 1871, 42.

When determined.
By majority ballot

393. The vote on the guilt or innocence of the accused must be by ballot, and not by a "rising vote."—1872, 71.

394. Only actual members can vote upon the findings.—1872, 72.

Of members only.

395. Charges and specifications and all the proceedings of a lodge being perfectly regular, it is in the province of a lodge to fix the penalty; and, having done this, their finding should not be disturbed [by the Grand Lodge].—1879, 49.

Lodge determines. If regular, not changed.

396. The lodge is the proper tribunal to decide the question of fact and fix the degree of punishment.—1880, 41.

Lodge is the tribunal.

For effect of finding of guilty—Reg. 771.

Effect of guilt.

Entered Apprentices can be found guilty (or innocent) in an Entered Apprentice lodge.—Reg. 356.

E. A.'s trial.

FINES.

397. Fines in Masonry are not sanctioned in American lodges.—1877.

Disapproved.

FORGERY.—See Penalty.

*Fines were very common in early days. From a phototype of St. John's Lodge dues-book, Philadelphia, 1731, we find in Benjamin Franklin's account, under date of November 5, 1731, a charge for fine on account of absence 1s., and a number of such entries appear in his and other accounts. "Every member... shall pay quarterly... and the same sum on default of attendance..."—Ahi. Rez., Pa., 1783, p. 82. Fines are frequently prescribed in the old MSS.—See Reg., which, substantially, prescribes a fine—and with apparent justness.

FRANCE, GRAND ORIENT OF.

398. All Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France is dissolved, and lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and all Masons owing allegiance to it, are forbidden to receive as visitors or hold intercourse with any Mason owing allegiance to said Grand Orient of France, or any Masonic body under its jurisdiction.—1869; 1888, 66. Intercourse forbidden.

399. The Grand Orient of France has established lodges of colored Masons in American jurisdictions, and we have interdicted Masonic intercourse with those hailing from her. There are chapters and commanderies of colored Masons in this Commonwealth, established by authority from without our borders, and not recognized by us on that account.—1888, 11. Negro lodges.
Negro chapters, etc.

[For acts of Grand Orient of France in Louisiana, see 1872, 20]

FRAUD.—See Falsehood.

FREE MEMBERS.—See Assessment, Ministers.

[The present Grand Master has decided that brethren affiliated for fifty years* are exempt from Grand Lodge dues but not from assessment.] 50 year members pay assessment.

400. Grand Lodge dues must be paid on all members, except Ministers of the Gospel who come under the provisions of the Constitution [xi, 8] under certain contingencies as free members.—1865; 12. Ministers, conditionally.

401. A lodge may or may not, in its discretion, make Ministers of the Gospel free members and charge them no dues; then [if made free by lodge.—Reg. 402] nothing is paid on such Ministers to the Grand Lodge, but this is a matter wholly within the discretion of the subordinate lodges.—1880, 40. Creating, vests in lodge,

402. Section 8, Article xi, of the Constitution, does not of itself make Ministers of the Gospel free members of subordinate lodges. That is permitted, but must be done by vote of the subordinate lodge.—1888, 16. Not by Constitution.
Made by vote.

*See Sec. 8, 9 of Art. xi, Con., concerning "50 year members."

FUNERAL.—See Burial.

403. A brother having demitted and removed to another State, the lodge here is not bound to reimburse a lodge in the foreign jurisdiction for the expenses borne by them in his funeral.—1888, 15.

Expenses, for demitted.

GAMBLING.

404. Any violation of the laws of God or of the State is a violation of Masonic law. Raffling is gambling; gambling is a violation of the moral law and of the laws of the State.—1886, 21.

**Violation of law, divine and State.
Raffling.**

GOD.

405. The name of God must be always spoken with reverence.—1870, 17, 62.

Rever'ce name.

GRAND CHAPTER.

406. We respectfully recommend that the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, as a courtesy, be tendered the free use of the Grand Secretary's office.—1893, 41.

Grand Secretary's office.

GRAND LECTURERS.—See Custodians, Work and Lectures.

407. There shall be a Grand Lecturer, and as many Deputy Grand Lecturers and Lecturers as may be deemed expedient; all of whom shall be Master Masons, members of some subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and before entering upon the duties of their offices shall submit to an examination by the College of Custodians under its rules as to their fitness and qualifications. If found to be proficient, or sufficiently informed in the work and lectures, and otherwise suitable, they shall be given a certificate which shall expire by limitation in one year from its date; and unless such certificate be renewed (after a re-examination) the brother to whom it was given shall cease to be either Grand Lecturer, Deputy

**Office created.
Other Lecturers;
Qualifications.
Examinations.
Certificate, tenure.**

Grand Lecturer or Lecturer, as the case may be.—1892, 14, 42.

408. The Grand Lecturer shall be appointed by the Grand Master, and report fully to the Grand Lodge at its annual communications, and *ad interim*, to the Grand Master when required; and shall receive the sum of \$100.00 per month from the Grand Treasurer. In addition thereto he shall be paid (by the lodges visited) his actual traveling expenses to reach such lodges, and if away from home, be furnished board while instructing them.—1892, 14, 42; 1893, 41.

Appointment.
Reports.
Salary.
Expenses.

409. The Grand Lecturer shall, after consulting with the Masters of lodges, when practicable, give notice through the Masonic Home Journal where and when he will hold lodges of instruction; and shall hold such a lodge for at least six consecutive days (omitting Sundays) in every judicial district of the State annually.—1892, 14, 42. Reg. 410.

Notice of visits.
Lodges of instruction.

410. The Grand Lecturer is hereby instructed hereafter to hold conventions as far as practicable by counties, instead of by judicial districts, as heretofore.—1893, 53.

In counties.

411. The Grand Lecturer, by advice and consent of the Grand Master, may appoint Deputy Grand Lecturers, who may hold lodges of instruction under the warrants of some regular lodge, under direction of the Grand Lecturer, and receive such compensation, if any, from the parties interested as may be agreed upon by them.—1893, 14, 42.

Dep'ty Grand Lecturers:
Duties,
Compensation.

[Custodians appoint Lecturers.—Reg. 217.]

Lecturers.

GRAND LODGE.

412. There is no higher court in Freemasonry [than the Grand Lodge].—1877, 66.

The highest court.

[Edict, decree or resolution takes effect from its passage.—Reg. 339.]

Edicts.

413. The Grand Lodge has no power to violate its own laws.—1872, 19.

Can't violate laws.

414. The Grand Lodge has no authority to violate

its legislative enactments or its fundamental law.
1890, 45.

415. Were it admitted that the Grand Lodge has the right to control these [E. A., F. C. and M. M.] degrees only, still they constitute the foundation upon which the "contending independent rites" referred to confessedly build. [A. A. S. R.—Reg. 14, 16.] The Grand Lodge, to the extent of its territorial jurisdiction, is the absolute, exclusive and indisputable owner and controller of the whole system of creed and symbolism of the three degrees named, "preserving the ancient landmarks." From this proprietor all authority possessed by subordinate lodges, or individuals, to assemble in the capacity of Masons, in the name of Masonry, is directly derived. Subordinate lodges—and not the Grand Lodge—confer the degrees, but they do so under authority delegated to them in charters and dispensations granted by the Grand Lodge, or its executive head.—1889, 26.

Controls lodge degrees,
The foundation of all.

Owner, & controls whole system.

Authority emanates from Gr. Lodge.

Lodges confer degrees.

By delegated authority.

416. Unlike our civil governmental polity, which is the creature of the people, and performs secondary or delegated functions, the Grand Lodge is the creature of the subordinate lodges, and the repository of Masonic authority. Whatever superstructure is erected upon Symbolic Masonry in Kentucky stands upon the foundation—the groundwork—laid by the Grand Lodge. Have we not then the right to say to what uses our beautiful system and symbolisms shall be directed, or who may build upon them? Have we not the right to control our own? If not, then we are without either the right or power of self-preservation.—1889, 27. Reg. 415.

Creature of lodges.

Building on symbolic Masonry is by consent or sufferance.

Control, a right as self-preservation.

417. The moment an "independent rite" begins to operate in the name of Masonry, and avowedly build upon the system of degrees referred to, the Grand Lodge has the right to pronounce judgment upon its legitimacy or illegitimacy, to the extent at least of interdicting Masonic intercourse therewith. That right exists *ex necessitate*. It is found in the very nature of the case. It

A rite operating as "Masonic,"

Gr. Lodge may judge,

And determine legitimacy,

certainly will not do to say that, as we have not received the degrees belonging to these "contending independent rites," we are not competent to pass upon their legitimacy. That would be begging the question. And equally logical it would be to say that, because we have not been possessed of land we are not competent to pass upon the right of another to possession, or because we have not stolen something we would not be competent jurors to set in judgment upon him who had.—1889, 27.

Without taking degrees.

418. The Grand Lodge can make laws without first incorporating them as part of the Constitution. The Grand Lodge has the right to declare by ordinary enactment what bodies in this jurisdiction, acting in the name of Masonry, are legitimate and what are not.—1889, 27.

Power to make laws,

Say what is legitimate.

419. The power is alone in the Grand Lodge to restrict the Masonic conduct of its membership, even independently of written Constitution or statute.—1889, 28.

And restrict conduct, etc.

Outside of Constitution.

420. The Grand Lodge is a judicial as well as a legislative body, and has the right to determine the meaning of its own constitutional provisions.—1891, 50.

Gr. L. judicial, legislative. Construes law.

421. The Grand Lodge heirs what is left by a subordinate lodge when the demise takes place.—1879, 27.

Heirs lodge property.

422. There is but one way by which the Grand Lodge or subordinate lodges can force money from their members, and that is by the assessment of dues.—1875, 57.

Dues and assessment only compulsory payments.

423. The Grand Lodge has the right to levy a tax on subordinate lodges.—1878, 5, 30.

Right to tax.

424. It would be at least unwise for the Grand Lodge to do for its subordinate lodges that which they have the full power to perform for themselves.—1865, 73.

When not to act for lodge.

425. It is not the province of the Grand Lodge, although it has the right to do so, to settle disputes in regard to money matters between subordinate lodges and their members when no moral principle is involved and no flagrant injustice has been done.—1885, 44.

May, but sh'd not settle money disputes.

Exceptions.

GRAND LODGE SOVEREIGNTY.

426. This Grand Lodge reiterates its firm adherence to the doctrine of unequivocal, undivided Grand Lodge sovereignty, and that none other can be tolerated by sovereign Grand Lodges without endangering the peace of the Masonic powers of the world.—1885, 71.

427. Any invasion of the jurisdictional rights of one of the Grand Lodges of the United States menaces the stability of other Grand Lodges.—1872, 65.

428. This Grand Lodge will cordially unite with other Grand Lodges, home and foreign, in restoring amicable relations between the Grand Lodges, and recommend to the contending parties the *law of exclusive jurisdiction*, so long established among American Grand Lodges, and with such harmonious results. This Grand Lodge peremptorily declares that she will never submit to have her own territory invaded by other Masonic powers, and she can not justify the course of any who lose sight of the Golden Rule.—1879, 73.

429. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky concedes to the lodges in Tennessee the right of receiving petitions from, and making Masons of citizens of this State residing on our borders, whose residence shall be nearer such lodge than to any lodge in Kentucky. [This in exchange for like courtesies by Tennessee.]—1871, 59, 60.

GRAND MASTER.

430. The office of Grand Master being established by the Constitution, the incumbent possesses no legitimate authority but such as he derives from that instrument, which is the creative power.—1862, 9.

431. The executive head of Grand Lodge—[1889, 26], whose duty is to enforce the laws.—Reg. 535.

432. The Grand Master is simply the creature of the Grand Lodge, deriving all his authority from that body, and not invested with any “prerogative” which might annul her edicts or contravene her avowed policy.—1868, 17.

How addressed. How addressed when in the chair.—Rule 11, p. 39.

433. It has not been the opinion of this Grand Lodge that the actions and opinions of the Grand Master are not subjects of inquiry, or that his decisions are final, or that his rule is *prerogative* and absolute.—1863, 10.

Acts subject to inquiry.

Decisions.

434. The prerogatives exercised by the Grand Master must conform to and not violate the provisions of the Constitution. It is not in the power of the Grand Master to disregard a provision of the Constitution; but in every instance the Constitution, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge, should be observed.—1878, 37, 38.

Must obey the Constitution.

435. The Grand Master can not substitute his will or consent in place of the Constitution, the Ancient Landmarks and the time-honored usages of the Craft.—1872, 19.

Not to substitute his will for law.

436. The Grand Master is *not* the Grand Lodge during vacation, but his decisions must be obeyed *ad interim*. While the Grand Master is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge while it is sitting in executive* session, the Grand Lodge is *his* master when sitting as a court of appeals.—1873, 59.

Not Gr. Lodge.

Decisions binding.

437. The Grand Master must, in the interim of his Grand Lodge, be the Grand Lodge† in all matters pertaining to Masonic discipline, the correction of errors, the communication of proper instruction in the rituals, reconcilements of contending lodges and brethren, planting corner-stones and dedicating public edifices. Far better for the Grand Lodge, once a year, to correct a few errors of their Grand Master, caused by his excess of zeal, than to chain his hands so as to prevent him from doing any good.—1877, 66.

Power in vacation.

Discipline.

Ritual.

Reconcilement.

Corner-stones, dedication.

438. A general decision of a Grand Master, though approved by the Grand Lodge, is subordinate to a decision of the Grand Lodge upon a special case.‡—1877.

Special laws have precedence.

*An executive is one who carries laws into effect; hence, I presume, the Grand Master decides and carries into effect the rules, etc., while he occupies the chair—subject to appeal.—Rule 3, p. 38.

†Subject to appeal of course, which is a constitutional right, and one generally accepted by law and usage, and made evident in the next sentence of this regulation. The meaning is, simply, that he executes the law; he can not make law.

‡In other words, a special law or rule is superior to and takes precedence over a general law.

439. The Grand Master, by himself or proxy, has power to arrest the charter of a subordinate lodge, for cause, and his orders in the case should be obeyed.—1874, 56; decision 1, 1878; Reg. 171, 173.

May arrest charter for cause.

440. Has discretionary power to arrest charters of defunct lodges.*—1885, 64.

441. The Grand Master has the right to suspend the Master of a subordinate lodge for cause, notwithstanding the opinion of the members of the lodge may be to the contrary.—1872, 74.

May suspend a Master.

442. The Grand Master has no power to fill vacancies in office in subordinate lodges. It is the right of the Master of the lodge.—1879, 27. May in Grand Lodge.—Reg. 740.

Can't fill vacancy in lodge, May in G. L.

443. The Grand Master has no power to remit Grand Lodge dues, or make assessment for any purpose whatever.—1879, 26. Nor remit penalties.—Reg. 769.

Can't remit dues, penalties or assessment,

444. The Grand Master can not determine whether proceedings in a trial were or not regular, or reverse the action of a lodge, or interfere with the result.—1891, 49. See Reg. 823.

Nor pass on or reverse acts in trials.

445. It is the duty of each successive Grand Master, as soon after his installation as practicable, to furnish the Grand Secretary with his portrait, to be kept framed among the archives of the Grand Lodge.—1891, 89.

Portraits for archives.

446. The Grand Master has no authority to grant dispensations to confer degrees on one deemed by the lodge physically disqualified.—1891, 52.

Qualifications of candidates.

447. It is the duty of the Grand Master and Grand Wardens, who are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors of the Home, to attend at least one meeting annually of said Board, and they are requested to report the same to this Grand Lodge.—1884, 68.

Members of Home direct'ry. Should attend and report.

Publish decisions.

To publish his decisions in Masonic Home Journal.—Reg. 590.

Decision on Chapters' affairs.

448. It would be improper for the Grand Master to decide points of Capitular Masonry.—1888, 15.

449. The Grand Master will not give any decision

*That is, take possession of.

officially which is to be “kept secret from the lodge,” or suppressed from his report to Grand Lodge.—1888, 15. Secret decisions.

450. The Grand Master’s decision should not be asked in writing, except over the lodge seal or some certificate and seal proving the questioner a Mason.—1888, 16. How ask decisions.

451. Letters addressed to Grand Master should give name and number of lodge and under seal.—Reg. 539, 540. Letters to.

Grand Master decides actual questions; nothing upon mere hypothesis.—Reg. 228. Hypothetical questions.

Grand Master can not grant dispensations to elect officers.—Reg. 345. Elections in lodge.

Grand Master’s prospective decision should not be asked.—Reg. 801. Prospective decisions.

GRAND MASTER’S OFFICE AND SECRETARY.

452. The offer of the Directory is accepted for room at the Home to be designated as the office of the Grand Master of Kentucky, provided with desk and appropriate furniture; one of the boys or girls of the Home to be annually designated as Private Secretary of the Grand Master, and instructed in stenography and typewriting. This distinction to be a reward of merit, conferred on the one who shall manifest the highest excellence in scholarship and deportment. A suitable compensation for this service shall be provided by the Home Directors, and the details of appointment under rules they may deem best.—1892, 18, 19, 62. Office at the Home.
Secretary from the Home.
Instruction.
A reward of merit.
Compensat’n.
Appointment.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.—See France.

GRAND PURSUIVANT.*

453. The Grand Lodge should pay those who labor a just and fair equivalent for their work; [The committee whose report was concurred in—1870, 66, 67] fail No pay.

*Pronounced *pur-swe-vant*. A pursuivant is a state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

to see why an appropriation should be made to the Grand Pursuivant.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Object. 454. The object in exchanging representatives with other jurisdictions, as enunciated in the commissions issued from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, being "that the ties of brotherly affection may be strengthened," it **Unacceptable,** is apparent that whenever a Grand Representative falls into disfavor, and from any cause is not acceptable to the brethren of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited, his continuance as such representative would endanger the fraternal relations between the Grand Lodges, and it would be incumbent upon the Grand Master to remove him.—1892, 17, 49.

Should be removed.

Rank. 455. All persons duly recognized by this Grand Lodge as representatives near other Grand Lodges shall be ranked in our proceedings as Honorary Past Grand **Privileges.** Wardens, and entitled as such to seats in Grand Lodge, when present, provided that the right to vote is not included in honorary membership.—1879, 160.

Non-attendance, Treat as resignation. 456. The absence for two consecutive years of a Grand Representative from the sessions of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited shall be considered as a resignation, and the place filled by the Grand Master as any other vacancy.—1880, 58, and page 160 of Foreign Correspondence report.

Or forfeiture. 457. Absence from two consecutive Communications of the Grand Lodge to which they are accredited or failure to report their attendance thereat, should work a forfeiture of commission.—1890, 6.

GRAND SECRETARY.

Qualifications. 458. Peculiar qualifications must be possessed in order to render a party efficient to fill the important, perhaps the most important office (of Grand Secretary), in the Grand Lodge. He must not only know the records and accounts in his office, but he must be a Masonic student, and authority upon Masonic law and

jurisprudence, for upon him much depends the usefulness or otherwise of your Grand Master. Were I compelled to choose between a competent Grand Master and an incompetent Grand Secretary, or a mediocre Grand Master and an efficient, well-informed Grand Secretary, I would select the latter as the best equipped Grand Body, and the one likely to make the best record in the opinion of Masonic writers, critics and correspondents.—1891, 71. Importance of.

459. Reports concerning impostors and Grand Secretary's duties in relation thereto.—Reg. 486. Report impostors.

460. The Grand Secretary is authorized to dispose of jewels which subordinate lodges have surrendered to the Grand Lodge, to such lodges as may wish to purchase them.—1883, 45. Sells jewels.

461. Grand Secretary is the only person who can issue demits to members of defunct lodges.—1887, 16. See Demit.—1889, 137. Issues demits.

462. A committee to compile amendments to Code, to be printed with the proceedings.—Reg. 199. Compiles Code changes.

463. Grand Secretary authorized to commence printing reports, etc., before Grand Lodge convenes, and to publish daily proceedings.—1887, 54. Printing reports. Daily proceedings.

464. Letters to Grand Secretary should have the name and number of the writer's lodge.—1888, 18. Letters to.

465. Grand Secretary's instructions must be strictly complied with.—1881, 18. Instructions of.

466. There is nothing in the law authorizing Grand Secretary to hold his books open after October 1st to enable lodges to pay dues, etc., as of that date. Though made with the best of motives it is a stretch of authority which can not be countenanced.—1886, 36, 37. See Reg. 888. To close books.

467. The Grand Secretary is to rigidly enforce the law now existing as to the promptness necessary to be used by Secretaries of lodges in forwarding their returns.—1889, 74. Enforce law in re returns.

468. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to

- Report delinquents. report lodges failing to comply with the law in relation to making returns.—Reg. 889.
- Settle with lodges. 469. It is proper and lawful for the Grand Secretary, in settling with lodges, so as to give them a receipt in full, to be governed by the equities of each case, charging for dues erroneously omitted previously, and crediting the lodge with dues erroneously charged, subject to appeal of course.—1891, 59.
- Adjust errors. 470. That the action of the Grand Secretary, in referring papers coming into his hands prior to the assembling of Grand Lodge, to the regular committees as reported, be approved, and that this course be made his duty in the future.—1889, 54.
- Rents office. 471. The Grand Secretary, by and with the advice and consent of the Grand Master, is authorized and empowered to rent an office for his use, and to provide such furniture and make such repairs as may be necessary from time to time.—1888, 70; 1889, 91.
- Procure furniture. 472. The Grand Secretary is hereby authorized to sell or otherwise dispose of the accumulated property of defunct lodges in his possession, the proceeds of such sales to be turned over to the Grand Treasurer.—1889, 91.
- Sell old property. Use of office tendered to Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter.—Reg. 406.
- Gr. Chapter Secretary. Has the custody of the sword of Jos. Hamilton Daviess.—Reg. 476.
- Daviess' sword.

GRAND TREASURER.

473. The Grand Treasurer is responsible on his bond, and can be forced to refund the amounts paid in violation of constitutional provisions.—1881, 18.
- Responsibility for erroneous payments. 474. The Grand Treasurer will require the receipts *in full*, of the Grand Secretary, to be *exhibited* to him by every Representative before paying him.—1881, 17, 18.
- Full receipt before paying delegate. 475. The Grand Treasurer can not refuse payment in full to a Representative on the ground that when the dispensation was first granted it was upon the condition
- Pays delegates.

that the lodge should never receive more from the Grand Lodge than it paid in.—1887, 9. Reg. 858.

GRAND TYLER.

476. That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler, when on duty, to use, as the special "instrument of his office," the sword of Past Grand Master Bro. Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess,* who fell at the battle of the River Raisin, while gallantly defending his country, and which was presented to this Grand Lodge in 1858 by the Grand Lodge of Indiana; and when not in use said sword shall be deposited in the vault at the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home for safe-keeping, and be in custody of the Grand Secretary. But few are now aware that the Grand Lodge is in possession of so cherished a relic, and it may, in course of time, if it remains in seclusion, fade entirely from memory.—1884, 41.

Uses Daviess' sword.

Whence it came.

Sword kept where.

Cherished relic.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.—See Committees.

HALL.—See Dedicate, Lodge-room.

HEAL.

477. To heal is to cure. The obligation makes the Mason. Healing is re-obligating a brother to cure or correct what has been omitted or done in error in making him a Mason, or in passing or raising him.—1893, 6.

Definition.

478. The Master, in open lodge, has the power to heal so far as to correct irregularities done therein. In cases where a lodge may act it may request another lodge to perform that duty—1893, 6.

Power to heal.

479. The Grand Lodge, or Grand Master during vacation, may direct how and what healing shall be done, and appoint a brother to do it.—1893, 6.

Who orders it.

*When Col. Daviess fell he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which then embraced Indiana as well.—See history in proceedings 1858, p. 108, and Morris' History of Freemasonry in Kentucky, p. 435.

- Who may not.** 480. Another body of Masons (chapter, etc.) can not heal lodge irregularities.—1893, 6.
- When impotent.** 481. Neither the lodge, Grand Master or Grand Lodge can make legitimate, by any process of healing, degrees conferred in a clandestine lodge.—1893, 6.

HOME.—See Masonic W. & O. Home, Assessment.

HOME JOURNAL.—See Masonic Home Journal.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- How chosen.** 482. The election by the lodge of an honorary member is the act of the lodge upon its own responsibility, and without petition or request from the brother or member.—1891, 54.
- Jurisdiction over.** 483. The election of a member of one lodge as an honorary member, by another lodge, does not give the latter penal jurisdiction over the honorary member.—1891, 54.

IGNORANCE.

- No excuse.** 484. Ignorance of law is not a valid excuse.—1886, 37.
- Reading.** 485. Our brethren do not read enough.—1889, 17.

IMPOSTORS.

- Gr. Secretary notified.** 486. It is made the duty of the Secretaries of all subordinate lodges, or the Committee of Charity of the same, on donations being made to any one representing himself to be a brother, to report the fact to the Grand Secretary *immediately*, giving his name and the name of the lodge to which he reports himself as belonging, and such other remarks as may be necessary to identify him. And should the Grand Secretary become satisfied that such person is an impostor, it shall be his duty to notify all the lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge of the fact.—1869, 103.
- Notice to lo'ges.**

INCORPORATION.

487. The incorporation of a subordinate lodge by the Legislature does not affect the relation existing between the Grand Lodge and said subordinate.—1878. Does not
change relat'ns.

INFIDEL.

488. An Entered Apprentice found to be an infidel should be tried according to the forms laid down in the Code.—1891, 53. Should be tried.

INFORMALITY.

489. May be waived by action of the accused, and the presumption follows that all the necessary steps were taken.—1880, 43. Waived.

INITIATE, INITIATION.

490. The welfare and future usefulness of the initiate may be dependent upon the manner in which our infinite truths are made known.—1890, 17. Impression on.

491. Not more than five Masons can be made at a meeting. This is a part of the common law of Masonry, and, of course, refers to the initiation of candidates into the Entered Apprentice degree.—1890, 12; Reg. 142. Number at a
time.

INQUIRY.

492. A brother has the right to ask that a committee be appointed to inquire into rumors, etc., affecting his character.—See Reg. 188. Into character.

INSANE.

493. A brother who is adjudged insane is not amenable to Masonic process, and can not be suspended for non-payment of dues.—1884, 11. Not amenable.

INSTALLATION.

494. The installation ceremony is part of the "labor" of the lodge; it is therefore improper to perform same while the lodge is called from "labor to refreshment."—1889, 18. Is lodge labor.

After each election. 495. Elective officers should be re-installed after each election.—1891, 51.

Who may confer P. M. deg. 496. Any Mason possessed of the Past Master's degree, and who can be present at the conference of that degree, can act when requested so to do by the Master, and the officers so installed would be entitled to fill their offices in the lodge.—1891, 57; Reg. 757.

Applies to lodges U. D., 497. The installation of the officers is a regulation applicable to a chartered lodge. The same regulation must [under x, 1, 6; xi, 15] apply to a lodge under dispensation. The officers of a lodge under dispensation must be *regularly* installed. The Past Master's degree must be conferred as a part of regular installation of a Master. It follows, that without the conference of this degree upon the Master of any lodge, whether under charter or under dispensation, he could not be installed.—1891, 58.

All Masters install'd, wh'ther of lodge U. D. 498. The Master selected by the Grand Lodge [or Grand Master] and acting in his name as fully as one elected by the lodge, possesses all the qualifications and should be intrusted with all the ceremonies appertaining to the proper and complete discharge of the duties demanded at his hands. If the lodge should receive a charter it would be necessary that, before the same person could act as Master, he should be installed. To hold that he need not be installed as Master under a dispensation, is to hold that a Master may be Master for a year or longer, and confer the Master's degree upon candidates, and invest them with all the rights and privileges of Master Masons, and then, when called to the Master's station by vote of the lodge, or by designation of the Grand Lodge, to declare that he has not been a Master at all, never having been properly installed as such, or invested with that portion of the installation ceremonies known as the P. M. degree.—1891, 57, 58.

Or under charter. 499. When an officer is installed he must assume the duties of his office, and his predecessor is no longer an officeholder.—1891, 52.

When official duty assumed. 500. The right to install his successor is as much a

prerogative* of a Master as is the right to perform any other of the functions of his office.—1890, 11. Who installs master.

501. The act of a lodge in the elections of officers is an inchoate† act; it confers no authority, but it does vest a right; when, therefore, he who is clothed with the right shall exercise that right, the act which the law requires to be done on a certain day is consummated, and the authority, the right to claim which was conferred by election, is, by installation, fully bestowed.—1890, 18. Election vests right;
When fully bestowed;

502. It is not to be understood that the right to installation subsists indefinitely; on the contrary, except when unavoidably deferred longer, it will abate at the next regular meeting unless a particular day has been appointed for the installation, in which event, subject to the exception just mentioned, it will lapse on that day. Nor must the inability from its nature be continuous; the right is one which must be presently exercised, else, by non-user, it will be lost, and that for the reason that it was coupled the duty of using it; and for the further reason that the Grand Secretary should be informed, and the lodge has the right to know, who are or will be its officers as well as the right to their service.—1890, 19; also Reg. 221. Subsists how long.
Right how lost.
Gr. Secretary notified.

503. The Master-elect is not the Master until he is installed; after his installation he should appoint the Deacons, and after the installation of all the other officers elected, the Deacons should be charged. All this should be done on the day fixed for elections, in order that the Constitution (xi, 16) may be literally and promptly complied with.—1885, 17; 1888, 18; Reg. 502. Not Master till installed.
Appoints Deacons,
On day fixed.

504. A Master elect, against whom charges are pending, should not be installed until they are disposed of; but he is entitled to a speedy trial. If charges are about to be preferred notice should at once be given, and they Stopped by charges preferred or prospective.
When tried.

*It is "prerogative" because he is Master, and no one can take his place without his consent until his successor is fully inducted into the office of Master. †An act recently begun or incomplete.

should be preferred not later than the next regular meeting.—1888, 19, 20.

In public. 505. The officers of a lodge may be installed in public, by consent of the Grand Master, except the Master, who must receive the Past Master's degree, as "a necessary part of the installation ceremonies," in private. The lodge may then adjourn* for the public installation of the others, having first obligated them in the lodge, and meet again to close after the officers have taken their stations [in tyled lodge].—1888, 15.

Proxy or unwilling, void. 506. It is obviously improper to install a man by proxy, and against his will, but the difficulty presents itself that if so installed into an office that he had previously filled, though the installation would be void, the brother would hold over until his successor was elected and installed.—1893, 38.

Rights of Warden elect. 507. A brother, having been duly elected Junior Warden, and proclamation made to that effect, is entitled to the office if he presents himself within a reasonable time for installation.—1888, 15.

New lodge elects officers. 508. The installing officer appointed to set a lodge to work shall preside and order a ballot by the brethren present for the officers other than the Master, Wardens and Deacons, and that the brethren so chosen be installed.—1892, 63.

Gr. lodge officers. Grand Lodge officers are installed.—Reg. 742.

INVESTIGATION.—See Committees.

Candidate can not demand.—Reg. 139, 140.

JEALOUSY.—See Lodge.

JUDGMENT.—See Finding.

Lodge best court. 509. The lodge is the best court to pass judgment on the facts.—1873, 43.

JUNIOR WARDEN.—See Wardens.

*This does not mean call-off, or close, as an installation is "work" which can not be done except in a lodge.—Reg. 74, 494.

JURISDICTION.

510. The jurisdiction of a lodge over a candidate extends to a point half way between it and the nearest lodge, such point to be ascertained on an *air* line from lodge to lodge.—1876, 20; Reg. 512.

Over candidates.

511. Application for membership or initiation must be to the nearest lodge, unless that lodge gives unanimous consent, distance to be computed by the usual traveled route. Subordinate lodges who violate are accountable for fees and dues to the lodge possessing the proper jurisdiction.—1871, 18. Reg. 785.

Over applicants.

Penalty for violating.

512. The territorial jurisdiction of lodges extends to a point equidistant between them. A lodge (except in towns where there are several lodges) receiving petition and conferring the degrees upon a person living nearer another, without the unanimous recommendation of the lodge whose jurisdiction is invaded, is liable to the latter for the fees. Neither natural obstructions, such as a river, nor personal preference of the petitioner, can change the constitutional provisions on the subject.—1889, 17.

Territorial.

In towns.]

Penalty for violating.

Obstructions nor preference change it.

513. The jurisdiction depends on the distance from the candidate's place of residence to the lodge-room [1881, 46], and not to the corporate limits of an incorporated town, except in cities where there are more than one lodge.—1881, 63.

Residence, to lodge—not town limits.

Exceptions.

514. The jurisdiction of the Louisville lodges is concurrent. If one of them gives unanimous consent by ballot, properly certified, a lodge in another place can act upon the petition of one residing in Louisville.—1891, 51.

In Louisville.

515. Residence, not citizenship, determines the jurisdiction of lodges. The lodge has the right to receive a petition for initiation from a party *bona fide* a resident within the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge. County lines are not regarded in determining jurisdictions of lodges. A mere temporary sojourner in a lodge jurisdiction is not a *bona fide* resident therein.—1891, 56.

Residence, not citizenship,

Nor county lines.

Sojourner.

516. It is a doctrine rendered necessary by the progress of Masonry, to prevent difficulties, heart-burnings, strife and confusion. Its assertion is sanctioned by the very necessities that have arisen for its promulgation in the well-being and orderly government of the Craft in each jurisdiction, and to prevent confusion among the workmen.—1888, 66.

517. A lodge in Kentucky having jurisdiction of a petitioner, elected him to take the Entered Apprentice degree. The petitioner afterwards being absent in Missouri on temporary business, the Kentucky lodge may request a lodge in Missouri to confer the degree. The request should bear seal of the lodge, and be accompanied by a certificate under seal showing his election to take the degree.—1889, 19. The identity being fully established.—1889, 75.

518. Our Constitution does not prescribe as to how long a petitioner shall reside within the jurisdiction of a lodge before he can petition that lodge. A lodge can receive a petition from any resident within its jurisdiction without regard to the length of such residence.—1886, 24; Reg. 515.

519. A Kentucky lodge having rejected a petitioner loses jurisdiction over him upon his removal to another State, and in his efforts to become a Mason he must be governed by the laws governing that jurisdiction.—1886, 24.

520. The doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" is not held in Kentucky over rejected material.—1892, 11, 15, 55.

521. A lodge having jurisdiction to confer the Entered Apprentice degree, and having conferred it, retains that jurisdiction until it shall waive it in a legal manner.* And this, too, notwithstanding the person, after initiation, may have removed into the territorial jurisdiction of another lodge. And the same principle will be adhered to as between a lodge in Kentucky and one in another jurisdiction. It follows, therefore, that

*Plainly because, in Kentucky, he thereby became a member.

a lodge in Mississippi, having had jurisdiction to confer said degree and having conferred it, retains jurisdiction to the extent of conferring the other degrees until it shall waive it by issuing demit, or giving consent to the Kentucky lodge to confer them.—1889, 21. Demit or waiver

522. The law of lodge jurisdiction applies to non-affiliates desiring membership as fully as to applicants for initiation. Unless such lodge waives its jurisdiction a petition for membership must be addressed to the nearest lodge.—1877, 14. Over unaffiliated.
Waiver,

523. A simple waiver of jurisdiction of a lodge over a petitioner for initiation or membership, living within its jurisdiction, is not valid. The unanimous consent, under the seal of the lodge, must be given.—1876, 20. Unanimous,
under seal.

524. A lodge subject to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky having waived its jurisdiction for that purpose, a candidate may petition for initiation, or a Mason for affiliation, in a lodge of another jurisdiction.—1890, 13. Effect of waiver

525. The consent of the neighboring lodges, whose jurisdiction would be affected by the creation of the new lodge, could not be dispensed with; that when a lodge forfeited or surrendered its charter its jurisdiction lapsed, not to the Grand Lodge, but to the lodges nearest to it, and that they control the territory precisely as if the extinct lodge had never existed.—1886, 61. Given to new
lodge.
Defunct lodge,
lapses.

526. This Grand Lodge claims and maintains for its subordinate lodges inalienable and exclusive jurisdiction over its members.—1879, 73. Over members.

527. There is a connection existing between a lodge and its members which no other lodge has the power to annul.—1879, 73. No lodge can
annul.

528. A lodge does not lose its penal jurisdiction over a brother by granting a demit, so long as he remains in its geographical jurisdiction.—1878, 6. Penal, over
demitted,

529. The lodge having issued a demit to a brother, and he having moved beyond the jurisdiction of the lodge, it has no right to try him for an offense committed after the date of his demit. This responsibility rests After leaving
jurisdiction;
Who has it.

alone upon the lodge within whose jurisdiction he now resides, and this lodge alone can try him.—1886, 23.

Over Masons of Kentucky. 530. Laws of this Grand Lodge, as to Masonic offenses committed by any Mason under its jurisdiction, apply and must be enforced, whether the offense be committed in this State or elsewhere. A Mason under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky can not escape the punishment prescribed for his offense, by commission of the offense outside of this jurisdiction.—1891, 62.

Trial without jurisdiction. 531. The action of any tribunal in a case of which it has no jurisdiction is null.—1887, 13.

Law suit. 532. The members of a lodge had a law-suit in regard to a contested right of way, and, after decision by court, the controversy was brought up in lodge for Masonic trial. Held—The lodge had no jurisdiction of the case whatever. A law-suit is not a Masonic offense.

Not Masonic offense. A Masonic lodge has no more jurisdiction over land tenures and easements than it has over the probate of wills, or the granting of divorces. Keep out of the courts if you can, but don't take your law-suits into your lodges.—1892, 8.

Land tenures, etc.

No law suits in lodge.

Ceded to Tenn. Ceded to Tennessee, etc.—Reg. 429.

JURISPRUDENCE.

McCorkle's. 533. McCorkle's Jurisprudence* has been approved by the Grand Lodge, yet do not regard such approval as absolutely binding upon the lodges and brethren. It is simply like Mackey's and other good works—a valuable guide. The advantage in McCorkle's work is that it was prepared with special reference to Kentucky "rule and practice."—1879, 79.

LABOR.—See Work.

LANGUAGE.

534. A candidate for the Second degree was rejected, and then called for a demit, but used so much unbecom-

*It is now obsolete as to Kentucky and out of print. Bro. McCorkle was Grand Secretary from 1854 to 1875, and died in office.

ing language that the lodge would not grant the request at the time. Held—That the right thing would have been to prefer charges and expel the brother; but if no charges were against him, and he was clear of the books, the lodge was compelled to grant him a demit.—1881, 21.

LAWS.

535. Laws are made for our government and ought to be observed. The evasion or breaking of a single statute, by a single person, often disarranges the best laid plans, throws the machinery of government out of gear, and causes friction and serious trouble that would be avoided if the law had been complied with. Our laws are not oppressive, but are reasonable; they have been tested by experience and use, have been made known in convenient shape and attention directed to them on sundry occasions, so that there is no excuse for ignorance, therefore they must be observed. It is also the duty of the Grand Master to enforce them.—1893, 16, 38.

To be obeyed.

Evading,
breaking.

Not oppressive,

Made known;

To be enforced.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

536. That leave of absence [at Grand Lodge meetings must] be given in writing on the blanks, and not be valid until countersigned [by Grand Secretary], which will insure a proper entry and credit.—1890, 33, 56.

Written and
countersigned.

LECTURE.—LECTURERS.

Custodians may appoint.—Reg. 213–217.

How appointed.

537. Subordinate lodges are directed to refuse to hear lectures or receive work from itinerant or traveling lecturers, and this Grand Lodge will hold them strictly to account in violating this resolution.—1870, 68.

Hearing itin-
erants.

Penalty.

538. Any subordinate lodge or Master in this jurisdiction furnishing credentials in favor of such traveling lecturers [to go into and lecture in another jurisdiction without permission from proper authorities therein, see Reg. 537 above], should be considered as violating the fundamental law of this jurisdiction, and thereby ren-

Recommending

Violates law.

dering themselves amenable to such punishment as Masonic usage and law requires.—1870, 68.

LETTERS.

To Gr. Mas. and Gr. Sec. 539. Letters addressed to the Grand Master or Grand Secretary should state name and number of the writer's lodge. Hours are often spent in looking up those matters where minutes would suffice to answer the questions propounded.—1888, 18.

For Gr. M.'s decision. 540. All letters to the Grand Master asking an official opinion or decision should be under the seal of the lodge.—1892, 8.

Essentials. 541. Always give name, number and postoffice of lodge (with county) in writing.—1881, 18.

Answered how. 542. Letters from the Grand Secretary concerning accounts with lodges or other business must be promptly answered.—1881, 18.

Containing money. 543. In sending money do not fail to write a letter showing from whom and for what purpose it was sent.—1881, 18.

Read in lodge. Official communications from Grand Secretary to be read in open lodge.—Reg. 206.

LIBERTY.

Personal, given up for common good. 544. It is not an uncontrolled or an uncontrollable liberty that the individual enjoys either in State or Masonic sovereignty. But each individual surrenders some of his personal rights for the protection and benefits, real or supposed, vouched to him by the combined authority. I am avouched the immunities of an American citizen, and in turn am held to obey the laws of my country. I am avouched the privileges of a Mason so long as I acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Kentucky as my sovereign in Masonic matters.—1889, 28.

LIBRARY.—See Committee, Reg. 200, 201.

LIFE MEMBERS.

545. A by-law of a lodge placing an assessment,* for any purpose, upon free members who have become such before it was passed, is invalid. Their life membership was a vested right which the lodge could not take away from them.—1888, 19. No amendment to a by-law can be adopted which tends to deprive life members of privileges which were completely vested in them prior to the adoption of such amendment.—1881, 60.

Ex post facto.

Vested rights.

By-law can not deprive of rights.

546. A clause in the by-laws making members *life members* on certain conditions, does not prevent the lodge from making a life member of some brother for special reasons.—1878, 5.

Made conditionally or specially.

LIMITATION.—See Charges, Offense, Petition.

LODGE.

Lodge may close its doors to non-affiliated.—Reg. 268.

Unaffiliated excluded.

547. It is not necessary to open a Master's lodge in order to open or close a lodge in a lower degree.—1877, 14.

Opening and closing.

548. After a lodge is closed it can not be called from labor to refreshment without opening it again.—1880, 18.

Closed, can't call off.

549. Every Master's lodge is closed until the next regular communication, unless sooner called together in case of emergency. Lodges of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Masons are closed without date.—1888, 18.

Closed till when

550. No lodge can be prosperous where discord, envy or jealousy is found, or where the officers and members are ignorant of the symbolism and jurisprudence of the Order, or where full investigation is not made into the moral character and fitness of every petitioner.—1870, 17.

Lack of prosperity.

*This does not refer to the Home assessment, over which lodge by-law can have no control, but to assessment for lodge purposes.

551. Should any subordinate lodge confer any of the
Degrees out of time. degrees of Masonry out of time and in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the charter of said lodge shall be arrested by the Grand Master.—1868, 68.

552. Admitting to membership, without a demit, mem-
Admit'g without demit, Responsible for dues. bers of another lodge, the lodge so acting becomes responsible to the other lodge for any and all dues they owe it.—1875, 73.

553. A subordinate lodge has a right to manage its
Manages its own affairs. own [financial] affairs in its own way.—1873, 45.

554. Where two or more lodges have consolidated, a
Consolidated lodges candidates. candidate for initiation elected in one of the lodges before consolidation, but not initiated, may be initiated in the consolidated lodge, if there is no objection.—1887, 15.

555. Lodges and brethren appealing for aid must
Appeals for aid. have consent of Grand Master. Reg. 11.

556. A lodge whose charter has been destroyed by
When charter is destroyed. fire, and is granted formal authority to continue work as a lodge (the dispensation reciting that charter has been burned), is not a lodge under dispensation, under the general acceptance as such, but is to all intents and purposes a chartered lodge, its charter never having been surrendered or revoked.—1885, 17.

557. A new charter was destroyed by fire, since
Last charter valid. which time the lodge has again come into possession of the charter which was mislaid. Held—That the lodge has a right to continue work under the charter recovered.—1887, 17.

558. It is not the province of this Grand Body, al-
Settling lodge disputes. though it has the right to do so, to settle disputes in regard to money matters between subordinate lodges and their members where no moral principle is involved and no flagrant injustice has been done.—1885, 44.

559. A lodge can hold a fair to raise money to pay
Fairs, raffles. incumbrance on its lodge-room, but a raffle should not be permitted in connection with any entertainment controlled by a Masonic lodge.—1886, 21.

560. A Masonic lodge shall not appear in public upon
In public, when. any frivolous or unmasonic occasion.—1892, 9.

561. A lodge can appear in public on the festival days and at the funeral of a Master Mason without dispensation.—1878, 7; see Reg. 816. Festal days and funerals.

562. Funds raised for a lodge by festivals, suppers, etc., are property of the lodge and should be paid over to the Treasurer by the committee having the festival in charge.—1888, 16. Festivals, suppers.

563. The Grand Master may grant permission to a lodge to change its place of meeting, but when the removal will affect the jurisdiction of another lodge, the consent of that lodge must first be obtained. The Grand Master has no authority to take territory from one lodge, without its consent, and bestow it upon another.—1887, 11. See Meeting Place. Change meeting place.

564. The incorporation of a lodge by the Legislature does not affect the relation between the Grand Lodge and said subordinate.—1878, 5. Incorporated.

565. A lodge not chartered under the laws of the State can not sue in the civil courts for unpaid dues. Its remedy is by suspending the derelict brother, and if he persists in leaving his dues unpaid, when financially able to pay them, he may be expelled.—1888, 16. Suit for dues.
Refusal to pay dues.

566. The lodge alone can fix the degree of punishment.—1887, 31. Punishment fixed.

Reduced below seven members a lodge becomes defunct. See Reg. 828. Reduced below seven.

LODGES DEFUNCT.

567. Inactive, dormant lodges are an injury not alone to their individual membership, but to the great body of Masonry as well.—1889, 12. Injures Craft.

568. When the charter of a lodge is under arrest members are upon the same footing as though a surrender had taken place; to all intents such persons are non-affiliates; other lodges, when so satisfied, need no dispensation to permit them to become members. [But they must obtain demits from Grand Secretary.—Reg. 296.]—1879, 26. Members' status.
Demits.

569. A member of a lodge, whose charter has been surrendered, stands in the light of a demitted Mason. He can affiliate only by regular petition and the lapse of one lunar month for inquiry.—1877, 13.
- Members' status.** Petitions. Grand Secretary agent to settle affairs. See Agent.
- Settlements.** Charter. Grand Master may arrest charter.—Reg. 439.

LODGE PROPERTY.

570. It is not the prerogative of the Grand Master to give away the property of the Grand Lodge, hence a request from a subordinate lodge that a set of jewels belonging to the Grand Lodge be presented to it was denied for want of authority.—1887, 10.
- Gr. M. can't give it.**

LODGE ROOM.—See Meeting Place.

571. If lodges can, without too heavily burdening themselves, possess their own altar and fireside, they should do it. But very many of our lodges can not attain to that desirable position, and the matter [whether their lodge room should be used for any other than Masonic purposes] must be left to the lodges themselves.—1877, 64.
- Use by others.**
572. Where other societies occupy the room used by a Masonic lodge, all Masonic paraphernalia should be removed after the lodge meeting is concluded.—1891, 49.
- Joint occupancy,**
573. Joint occupancy of rooms for lodge purposes is not forbidden by the Grand Lodge. It would not be improper or unlawful for a lodge to permit a Royal Arch Chapter to use the lodge rooms. The lodge is the proper judge of what use shall be made of rooms belonging to it or under its control.—1891, 58, 59.
- Not forbidden.** **Lodge controls.**
574. When two lodges meet in the hall of one, the question of how much rent shall be charged the one by the other, is a matter to be determined by contract, the laws of the land, and the equity of the case.—1873, 46.
- Rental.**

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

575. All regulations applicable to chartered lodges are equally binding upon lodges under dispensation [except it can not elect officers.—Reg. 580.]—1875, 58.

Governed as chartered lodge. Exceptions.

576. The nearest lodge must give consent to the establishment of a lodge U. D., else the Grand Master is powerless in the premises, according to our Constitution.—1879, 27. See Reg. 525.

Consent to establish.

577. No new lodge shall be formed without the consent of all lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected thereby.—1878; 1886, 61.

578. Petitions for lodges U. D. must show that the petitioners are non-affiliated Masons; it must be recommended by the nearest lodge.—1866, 44.

Petitioners. Recommendation.

579. Initiated or admitted members of lodges U. D. have the same rights and privileges as those named in the dispensation, upon all legitimate business before the lodge.—1871, 17.

Members' rights.

580. Lodges under dispensation can not elect officers on the 27th of December as chartered lodges do. Their principal officers are selected by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, on account of their ability to do the work of Masonry, and hold their positions until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, at which time the dispensation expires. A lodge U. D. can not elect offices "for the ensuing year, and until their successors are elected and installed," for its dispensation, unless renewed, will not remain in force so long.—1887, 11. See Reg. 739.

Can not elect officers.

Reasons.

581. Lodges under dispensation asking for charters should send their dispensation, with books containing copy of commission of Grand Master, and by-laws written in a legible hand, as the law directs.—1893, 47.

Books, etc., sent to Gr. L.,

582. Injustice might be done older lodges and to this Grand Lodge [if numbers of dead lodges were given to new ones]. It is better for all that the numbers follow in the order of institution of new lodge or the issuance of the charter.—1893, 32.

How numbered in charter.

MASON.

- An affix to E. A. and F. C.** 583. The word Mason may properly follow the words Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft.—1865, 72.
- Right to trial.** 584. A Master Mason can not be deprived of his rights excepts by due trial and conviction.*—1879, 27.
- To study, obey;** 585. Every Mason should strive, by earnest study and strict observance, to understand all the work, to know his whole duty, ready to exemplify forms and principles, and not permit the want thereof to prove a stumbling-block.—1870, 16.
- Exemplify principles.** 586. Intelligent Masons can only be created in the same way that professional or thoroughly scientific men are made—by reading, etc.—1870, 17.
- How qualified.** 587. There are no distinctions [i. e., favored class] among Masons.—1865, 12.
- No distinctions.**

MASONIC BURIAL LOT.

- May be used by the Home.** 588. The Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary may use the Grand Lodge lot in Cave Hill Cemetery for the purpose of sepulture of the remains of such of the inmates of said institution as may die there.—1871, 81.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL.

- Subscription urged.** 589. Subscriptions, and means to secure them, urged upon the brotherhood.—1883, 40, 52; 1884, 66, 67; 1888, 27, 61.
- Decisions published in.** 590. The Grand Master is requested to furnish official decisions, deemed proper to be published in the Masonic Home Journal, that the Craft may be informed concerning the construction of the law, etc., by which it must be governed; and all Masons requested to subscribe for it.—1883, 52.
- Official organ.** 591. The Masonic home Journal [is] the official organ of this Grand Lodge.—1885, 84.

*Except suspension for non-payment of dues, for which notice and opportunity to be heard is prescribed.—See Reg. 966.

MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' HOME.

592. The Home's resources were not devoted to embellish the chapel at the Home.—1885, 77. [A former beneficiary was introduced to Grand Lodge.—1885, 82.] Use of resources.

593. The Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home was erected and dedicated for the purpose of providing a home for the widows and orphan children of such of our needy deceased brethren as remained faithful to their Masonic obligations. In order to transmit the protection and benefits of the Home to wife and child, the individual must faithfully discharge, as far as lies in his power, all his Masonic obligations, even unto death. [i. e., continue member in good standing.]—1892, 11. Why erected.

594. Our Masonic Home is the best practical exemplification of genuine Freemasonry—the only visible, tangible landmark of the principles and policy of the order within the borders of our Commonwealth, and to whatever limit therefore its success can be extended it is in every possible expansion the proper subject of every Mason's rejoicing.—1888, 73. Practical,
Tangible Masonry.

How lodge may be opened to dedicate window.— Chapel window
Reg. 309.

595. It is the duty of the Grand Master and Grand Wardens to attend one meeting of the Home Directors annually, and report to the Grand Lodge.—1884, 68. Gr. Officers' duty.

596. Certificates of life membership* should be issued to this Grand Lodge—one for each \$100 thus paid—thereby entitling this Grand Lodge to fifty votes for the Board of Directors, and to cast which she should designate her own proxy.—1877, 53, 54. Gr. Lodge life membership.
Votes for directors,

597. The Grand Master and Grand Wardens are authorized proxy of the Grand Lodge to cast her vote in view of the aforesaid certificate of life membership.—1877, 54. By G. M. and Wardens.

598. The Grand Lodge elect annually a board of seven, who shall cast the vote of the Grand Lodge, in Or board as proxy.

*Issued October 19, 1880, and is in the Grand Secretary's office.

person or by proxy, for a Board of Directors, at the annual election thereof.†—1879, 63, 77.

Rules of admission:

599. Rules for admission of children approved by the Grand Lodge.—1885, 76–81.

Application by whom.
Statements.

a. Applications for admission to the Home shall be made by some Masonic Lodge or other Masonic body in Kentucky, stating the name, age and condition of the proposed beneficiary, accompanied by the recommendation of said lodge or Masonic body, signed by the Secretary thereof, and authenticated by its seal.

Authority for.

b. No child shall be received into the Home before a majority of the Board of Directors, or, in urgent cases, of the Executive Committee, shall decide upon the application.

Age limit.

c. No orphan shall be received into the Home under three years of age nor over thirteen; nor shall any be

Financial condition.

admitted who have adequate means of support, nor any half orphans whose living parent is able to support

On payment.

them, unless by special agreement, and upon the payment of a certain sum, which may be agreed upon with the Board of Directors.

Mind and body conditions.

d. Orphan children of unsound mind, deaf and dumb, or either, contaminated by any contagious disease at the time of application, shall not be admitted; and, if ad-

Misstatements.

mitted by misstatement or concealment of any of these facts, which, if known, would have made them inad-

Penalty.

missible, the same shall be discharged, and sent back by the Superintendent and Committee on Reception and Discharge.

Unaffiliated.

Non-affiliates family not entitled to admission.— See Reg. 691.

Recommendation should be truth;
Wherein not so!

600. More care and consideration should be observed by lodges in recommending applicants for admission into the Home. Orphan children of unsound mind, deaf and dumb, or either contaminated by any contagious disease at the time of application, shall not be admitted, yet, by the misstatements or concealment of some of these facts, unworthy applicants have been re-

†No such "board" has been chosen since 1879.

ceived. While the same regulation authorizes the return of all such to their lodges, such authority is seldom enforced, and thus serious detriment to the Home is incurred, and the rights of worthy applicants to the same extent virtually ignored. Such improper recommendations are not only violations of good faith, but are often productive of the worst of consequences, and can not be too severely condemned. The true interests of the Home would be better conserved by a rigid enforcement, in every instance, of the penalty.—1888, 73, 74.

Forfeits privileges,

Wrongs others,

Violates faith,

Rules should be enforced.

601. A physician's certificate as to the physical condition of the applicant is very properly required as a condition precedent to the admission of any beneficiary.—1888, 74. Should be so amended as to exclude the victims of the opium habit from the benefits of the Home.—1888, 74.

Physician's certificate.

Exclude whom.

602. Circumstances, such as sickness or bodily injury, that would prevent the candidate from advancement, and this without laches on his part, ought not to debar him from the privileges which he would otherwise have secured. Especially does it so appear in Kentucky, where Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts pay Grand Lodge dues and Home assessments. But the Home Directors ought to exercise its judgment in such unusual cases.—1893, 7.

Misfortunes no bar.

In re E. A.'s and F. C.'s.

Board settles it.

603. The Directors are requested to permit lodges of the State to take such number of children of the Home as each lodge can care for during the vacation months, the lodges applying to pay all expenses of transportation, board and clothing for the term—the lodges indicating at the election the number of children they will take, and report to the Home Superintendent.—1891, 119, 122.

Visits in vacation.

604. When discharged from the Home, return to the lodge is considered important so far as female wards are concerned; and any dereliction of duty on the part of the lodge, in providing the most favorable social sur-

Returned to lodges.

Neglects, criminal.

roundings for them, when thus trained and educated for useful positions in society, is criminal.—1888, 74.

605. Beneficiaries have been admitted into the Home who were not entirely destitute of the means of support. Good faith on the part of the lodge applying requires that the facts should be truthfully reported to the Directors, and if the applicant is then admitted said lodge should deposit with the Board whatever estate may belong to said ward or beneficiary, with the agreement that the principal shall remain intact as a fund, to be returned when such ward or beneficiary is discharged, the accruing interest alone appropriated toward their support. In all such negotiations, as well as in all applications for admission into the Home, perfect good faith should at all times be observed.—1888, 74, 75.

Beneficiaries having means. Good faith and truth in applications.

Not the principal,

But interest used.

Good faith, always.

606. Lodges of Kentucky are recommended to give one day of each festival for pecuniary aid to the Home.—1883, 40.

Festival day for the Home.

607. The recommendation of the Grand Master, concerning St. John's Day as a Home jubilee, is heartily concurred in. The Grand Lodge adopted a similar recommendation in 1873 at the suggestion of the Grand Master, and, so far as observed by the lodges, has been a profit to the Home and pleasure to the Craft.—1879, 63.

St. John's Day,

Observance profitable.

608. The Grand Lodge, with much unanimity, established the constitutionality of the assessment law in favor of the Masonic Home. Lodges which opposed the assessment law (as they had a perfect right to do) based their action upon the alleged unconstitutionality of the law. The Grand Lodge has been properly made by all parties the tribunal to decide the question. *There is no higher court in Freemasonry.* No lodge will be so recusant to the principles upon which she holds her charter and property, as to refuse to pay the assessment, but all will cheerfully acquiesce in the noblest act of charity ever undertaken by a Grand Lodge of Freemasons.—1877, 66.

Assessment constitutional.

Grand Lodge decided it.

No higher court

Refusal to pay.

609. It was mandatory upon every lodge in this juris-

diction to open a poll for the purpose of voting on the proposition for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Home.—1877. Assessment vote.

In 1877 a \$1.00 assessment went into effect.— (see proceedings 1876, 42; 1877, '58.) This was paid for five years, then a fifty cents per capita was made.— 1881, 65-69. Ordered to be voted on by lodges and by them confirmed.—1882, 33. Increased to \$1.00, which included payment for Masonic Home Journal.—1891, 110, 120; 1892, 21, 23, 35. The first assessment.
Second assessment.
Third assessment.

Assessment to the Home is inalienable.—Reg. 34. Inalienable.

Certain bonds of the Masonic Temple Company, amounting to \$78,500, donated to the Home.—1874, 26-28, 45; also 1879, 66. Temple Company stock given and transferred. Conditions.—1890, 57. Temple Company bonds.
Temple Company stock.

Thirty per cent. of dues donated 1870; repealed.—1874, 45. Thirty per ct. donation.

610. Commencing with the session of 1875, there is hereby appropriated and donated to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary the sum of \$3,720, to be paid annually to the Board of Directors of the Home by the Grand Treasurer out of any surplus funds in his hands.—1874, 45. To be paid to the Secretary of the Home, to be used by the Home for the support of the same.—1879, 66. \$3,720 donation,

611. The amount of that annual appropriation remaining unpaid is not an indebtedness against this Grand Lodge, still it ought yet to be paid, if that can be done without detriment. The Home is our greatest charity, and to increase by all laudable means its efficiency and power for good should be the earnest aim of this Grand Lodge and every Mason.—1889, 31. Not a claim,
But should be paid.

612. Instead of receiving \$3,720 from the Grand Lodge that amount was lost, making a difference to the Home of \$7,440, besides \$1,285 paid for legal expenses, aggregating \$8,525. The Grand Lodge was asked to repay the Home \$3,720 paid out as above, which is believed to be just. Ordered, That the sum of \$3,720 be paid back to the Home.—1884, 67, 68; 1885, 77. Lost to the Home,
Ordered re-paid

MASONRY.

Not sectarian, sectional or political. 613. Masonry is non-sectarian, non-sectional, non-political, and must remain so. A Mason must not use his lodge connection to further his political ambition.—1892, 10.

Must not be so used.

614. Masonry, fundamentally considered, consists of three degrees: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. These are so closely connected and interwoven, and present such intimate and direct gradation, as to form a complete system. This system should be considered in its entirety.—1889, 26.

Consists of 3 degrees.

Form a system.

615. The principles of Masonry are the very soul of honor. They are the salt of the earth; "but if the salt has lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted?"—1872, 27.

Principle is honor.

616. The avoidance of political subjects is a cardinal principle of Masonry. Obedience to the law and lawful government is inculcated by all Masonic teachings. The introduction of one into Masonic councils and the contempt by Masons of the other, are equally violative of Masonic principles and usage. Infidelity to either man or government is to be discountenanced by all Masons. If the general sentiment and moral opinion of Masons are ineffectual, then the only remedy is to be found in the civil law, which furnishes ample punishment for both.—1862, 33.

Non-political. Law abiding.

Observance required.

Unfaithful disapproved.

When resort to courts.

Religion.

Masonry does not conflict with religion.—Reg. 848.

Unity and love its principles.

Charity unlimited.

Religion of Mas'nry is faith in God.

617. We are taught among the first lessons in Masonry that it unites, upon the principles of brotherly love, men of every country, sect, and opinion. Our ancient brethren wisely determined that no political or religious distinctions should ever limit its charity. It is peculiar to no country, but common to all. It recognizes no religion but that unfaltering trust in the Omnipotent Being, who created the world and all things therein—the Grand Architect of the Universe—by whose unerring square the blocks we offer must at last be tried, and who will reward us according to our merits.—1862, 14.

618. Fraud and falsehood can not be countenanced by Masonry. It teaches honesty and truth.—1879, 26. Fraud, falsehood, honesty, truth.

619. It is not the province of Masonry to protect or punish her votaries who may be offenders against the State, but she leaves them where they belong—to the civil authorities.—1862, 13. State offenders left to the State.

MASTER.

It is not inappropriate to suggest that the name of the principal officer of a lodge is *Master*, not *Worshipful Master*. See *Ancient Charges, Constitution Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1818* (Art. x, Sec. 4; Sec 16, p. 30, this book.) The prefix "*Worshipful*" is a title of respect given him by others, and not the name of his office, hence it would be indelicate, as well as erroneous, for the Master to sign his name: "A—B—, *Worshipful Master*." It should be: "A—B—, *Master*."

620. No one is eligible to the office of Master who has not served as a Warden in some regularly constituted lodge of Masons.—1876, 19. Who eligible.

621. No lodge should elect any brother, either as Master or Warden, unless he manifests such care and zeal for Masonry as to induce the belief that he can and will qualify himself to preside according to the laws and ancient usages of Masonry.—1873, 48. Who not to be chosen.

622. If a brother wishes to prevent the installation of the Master elect he must do so at the proper time and in the proper place, which is in the lodge when the installing officer is about to install him; and his reasons for objecting must be in writing and be valid ones.—1873, 12. Objection to installation.

623. In the absence of objection or charges a brother elected Master (if otherwise eligible) is entitled to be installed. And when installed his authority to preside over the lodge is complete, and his acts, within the scope of that authority, are binding.—1889, 18. When installed authority is complete.

624. It is necessary that a Master elect should have the Past Master's degree before installation; but if he has received the degree in a chapter it is not necessary to confer it again or re-obligate him.—1877, 16; 1878, 5; 1888, 15. See also *Past Master*. P. M. degree essential.

625. The Master of a lodge under dispensation is entitled to the degree of Past Master.—1875, 58. Conferred in chapter.

626. A regularly elected and installed Master of a Tenure.

- lodge remains in office until his successor is duly elected and installed. The fact of his successor having been elected does not qualify him to preside as Master until he has been duly installed.—1876, 19.
- Mere election insufficient.**
627. A Master may serve as many terms as the members of the lodge may elect him.—1876, 20.
- Re-election.**
628. The Master of a lodge is Master until his successor is installed, and is guilty of Masonic offense if he willfully absents himself from the lodge.—1886, 22.
- Tenure.**
- Willful absence,**
629. A Master of a Masonic lodge can not habitually absent himself from the meetings of his lodge without violation of his oath of office, and by so doing he lays himself open to censure, and becomes liable to suspension by the Grand Master.—1890, 14.
- Violates oath.**
630. The Master, *immediately* after the election, shall cause the Secretary to report to Grand Secretary names of officers elected and appointed.—1890, 18.
- Election report.**
631. The Master can not declare a by-law void, unless unconstitutional, nor set them aside.—1878, 5.
- Can't annul a by-law, Or rules,**
- Order of business not subject to the Master's will.—Reg. 898.
- Error in decision,**
632. The Master erred in deciding an amendment [to the by-laws] adopted, at the former meeting, when it had not been laid over as required by the by-laws; and he did right to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of correcting an erroneous decision, by declaring the former action void.—1887, 12, 13.
- Should be corrected.**
633. The Master should require his lodge to obey the mandate of the Grand Master; and upon refusal of its officers to submit to his decisions until reversed by the action of the Grand Lodge, to regard it as revolutionary and take its charter into custody.—1873, 59.
- Requires lodge to obey Gr. M., when.**
- Penalty.**
634. It is the right of the Master of the lodge [to fill vacancies in office of his lodge].—1879, 27. *Pro-tem-po-re.*—Reg. 735.
- Fills vacancies.**
635. A Master has the right to congregate his lodge whenever he deems an emergency requires it, and of this he is the sole judge. Each member should be duly notified as far as possible.—1879, 62.
- Convenes lodge**
- Members notified.**

636. The Master must sign the minutes of his lodge [1867, 58] if “the Secretary has faithfully and truly recorded what was actually done.”—Reg. 669, 917. Sign minutes, when.

637. The Master, or presiding officer of a lodge, has the casting vote in case of a tie; but in *no* case has he two votes on any question that may come before his lodge.—1872, 18, 90; 1886, 21. Casting vote.
But one vote.

638. The Master is the only officer exempt from discipline by his lodge.—1877. Lodge can't try.

639. A lodge can try any of its officers, except the Master, for unmasonic conduct.—1878, 7. May try others.

640. Having raised him above his lodge and removed him from its penal jurisdiction, the law requires from a Master a full discharge of the duties of his high office.—1890, 14. Full duty required.

641. The Master can not be suspended during his term of office for non-payment of dues. Such action is illegal, and, if done, does not deprive the Master of his right to sit in Grand Lodge as representative of his lodge. If, however, he fails to attend Grand Lodge, the Senior Warden, or, in his absence, the Junior Warden, or, in the absence of both, a representative duly chosen may sit.—1888, 19. See Wardens. Can't suspend on n. p. d.
Right in Gr. L.
Absence of at Grand Lodge.

642. A Master of his lodge is exempt from trial during official term; but if interests of Masonry demand, Grand Master has a perfect right to suspend said Master, making him answerable to next Grand Lodge, and place Craft in charge of Senior Warden in the interim.—1879, 26. Grand Master may suspend,
And place under Sr. Warden.

643. The Grand Master has the right to suspend the Master of a subordinate lodge for cause, notwithstanding the opinion of the members of the lodge may be to the contrary.—1872, 74. For cause.
Though members object.

644. Should the Master of a lodge be guilty of any Masonic offense the Grand Master can suspend him from office, and upon the expiration of his term the lodge can then try him just as it would any other member.—1889, 75. Grand Master may suspend.
When lodge may try.

645. A Master suspended from office is merely de-

Suspended can't
preside. prived of the prerogatives as presiding officer. He is not amenable to trial by the lodge during the term for

Retains mem- which he was elected and installed. He is entitled to
ber's rights. all rights of a member.—1891, 52.

When absent,
who presides— 646. In the absence of the Master of a lodge the Senior Warden (and in his absence the Junior Warden) is invested with all the rights, privileges and prerogatives of the Master, and can perform all the duties of the Master as fully as the Master could do, were he
With full pow-
er.

Exceptions.* present.* He has precedence over any Past Master
If absent who present; and in the absence of the Master and both
acts. Wardens the lodge can not be legally opened.—1876, 21.
Unless a Past Master of that lodge be present.—xi, 20.

Office transfers
for cause. 647. The law provides that in the absence of the Master, or in his inability to serve, his duties devolve upon the Senior Warden, but gives to the Grand Master alone authority to transfer his office to another, and then only for cause.—1890, 14; Reg. 642.

Custodian of
charter. 648. He is the custodian of the charter, and can not delegate that duty to another.—1890, 14.

Requires Sec.
to pay money or
suspend him. 649. The Master must see that the Secretary promptly pays lodge funds to the Treasurer, and is justified in removing a Secretary who persistently uses money to which he has not the shadow of a right.—1877, 17.

Master pro
tem. 650. A Master *pro tem.* should *not* draw the warrant for moneys appropriated by the lodge unless it be done during the meeting. His power ceases when that meeting is closed.—1888, 15.

Officers sho'ld
know laws. 651. The Masters, Wardens and Secretaries should study the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and especially that part of the Constitution and Digest [now called Regulations] under the heads of Masters, Lodges, Secretary, Appeals, Records of Lodges and Forms of Documents.—1881, 18.

Appoints Dea-
cons. The Master appoints the Deacons. See Deacons.—Reg. 220-223.

*Except to install a Master, if he is not an *actual* Past Master—Reg. 761.

MASTER MASON.

652. A member of the Fraternity, to receive the full Receives full benefits. benefits of the Order, viz: The right to attend the lodge in all the degrees, to vote upon petitions, to vote for his officers, to hold office, to set in Grand Lodge, to receive Masonic burial, etc., must be a Master Mason.—1893, 7.

653. That his widow and orphans may receive the Family's right to Home. benefits of the Home he must be a Master Mason, in good standing at the time of his death. Only those who have assumed all the responsibilities and borne all the burdens are entitled to receive all the benefits of Freemasonry.—1893, 7; also Reg. 68, 69.

Officers must be Master Masons.—Reg. 738. Officer must be.

MASTER'S LODGE.—See Lodge, Meetings, Quorum.

MEETINGS.*

654. "At the time for the regular meeting of the lodge [subordinate], the Master or one of the Wardens being present with two other Master Masons, can a lodge of Master Masons be opened?" A lodge of Master Masons may be opened with this number.—1875, 56; Reg. 826. Quorum.

655. But one meeting† can be held in one day.—1879. One only a day.

656. When a lodge closes at its stated communication it can not be opened again [the same day] to transact business which belongs to that class that can only be transacted at a stated communication.—1878. Stated, closed till when.

657. At a stated communication the lodge was first opened on the Third degree, business transacted, and the lodge was closed, the Master stating that there was no further business to come before it. A lodge of Fellow Crafts was then opened, and after the transac-

*"Lodge hours . . . are, from March 25th to September 25th, between the hours of seven and ten; and from September 25th to March 25th, between the hours of six and nine."—Const., or Ill. of M., Gr. L. Ky., 1818, 66.

†Stated meeting is meant, because the Master may call a meeting [or "congregate the lodge"] at pleasure. See Reg. 656, 657.

If opened
same day is
"called."

Symbolic rea-
sons.

Second meet-
ing same day.

tion of business it was closed. After that a lodge of Master Masons was again opened, and an appropriation of money was made. Had the lodge the right to open the second time and transact any business except such as could be done at a called meeting? No. Our Institution was originally operative as well as speculative, and the ritual was made to govern operative Masons. The work was laid out by the Master, and the Craft having performed all the labor incumbent upon them for the day were discharged. Closing the lodge in speculative Masonry is emblematic of the closing of the day in operative, and the day's work having been completed, the Craft could not be required to perform extra work except in case of emergency, in which event the Master could call the Craft for that purpose. The second opening of the Master's lodge was virtually a called meeting, and they could only transact such business as could be done at a called meeting. The appropriation, not having been made at a stated meeting, is void.—1874, 47.*

MEETING PLACE.

May change,
when, how.

658. A lodge may designate and change its place of meeting at its own pleasure, from one place to another in the same neighborhood; but where a contemplated change would invade the territory of any other lodge, the consent of the Grand Lodge [or Grand Master] must be obtained before such change can be made.—1876, 21.

In a city.

659. It is not necessary to have a dispensation to move a lodge from one hall to another in a city or town, when the move does not change jurisdiction.—1878.

Dispensation
when unneces-
sary.

When mem-
bers notified.

660. A dispensation is not necessary to enable a subordinate lodge to change its place of meeting, if not interfering with other jurisdictions. It is a subject wholly within its own control, provided the members of said lodge be duly notified of the contemplated

*Unless regularly called for that purpose and members notified.

removal at least one lunar month before the vote on removal is taken, and that a majority thereof concur in such removal.—1879, 27, 62; Reg. 849.

661. There is no law prohibiting a lodge holding its meeting on the first floor. Where such is the case greater care is necessary than when the lodge-room is situated in the second or third story.—1890, 12. On first floor.

MEMBERS, MEMBERSHIP.

662. The individual lodge is the sole judge as to the qualification of its members.—1892, 8. Lodge the judge.

663. A brother can not sever his connection with a lodge unless, on proper application thereto, the same is granted. And if he removes into another jurisdiction, and receives the degrees in a regular manner from a regular lodge, and then returns to this jurisdiction, it is competent for his lodge to receive and acknowledge him in such degree as they have satisfactory proof has been conferred on him — subject to such discipline as the lodge should impose on him for his irregular proceeding. The lodge that conferred the degree had no right to work on the brother without consent of his lodge, and should be responsible for the fees.—1865, 72. Severed when, how.
Deg's in other lodge, without demit.
Punishable.
Penalty for offending lo'ge.

664. There is but one way for gaining membership in the subordinate lodge, to-wit: by petition and unanimous election through the ballot-box.—1875, 14. Obtained how.

MILEAGE.—See Representative.

MILITARY LODGES.

665. Kentucky does not claim jurisdiction over Masons residing in other States who were initiated in this State in traveling military lodges.—1871, 17. No claim over.

MINISTERS.

666. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge provides that no lodge shall confer the degree of Entered Apprentice for a less sum than ten dollars, nor the degrees Must pay fees.

*One was connected with the army in Mexico, under authority of the Grand Master.—1846, 6; continuance refused.—1846, 14.

of Fellow Craft or Master Mason for a less sum than five dollars each; therefore the by-laws of any lodge exempting Ministers of the Gospel from the payment of fees for degrees, are unconstitutional.—1876, 20.

A by-law exempting void.

667. A clause in the by-laws of a lodge, setting forth that Ministers shall receive the degrees free, is in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and is therefore null and void.—1878, 6.

Pay assessm't.

Not exempt from assessment. See Reg. 36-38.

Not free ex-officio.

Not free members by virtue of office. See Reg. 402.

MINUTES.

668. When a just and true minute of the proceedings of a lodge is recorded by the Secretary, no amendment or question or act can be entertained or allowed which tends to erase or conform it to a state of facts not existing.—1876, 21; Reg. 917.

True record must stand.

669. The only question to be decided upon motion to approve the minutes is, *has the Secretary faithfully and truly recorded what was actually done?* If he has, the minutes should be approved and signed by the Master.—1875, 57.

Question on approving.

670. When the minutes of a meeting are read, the only question is as to their correctness.—1879, 27.

Master signs when.

The Master must sign the minutes of his lodge [when pronounced correct].—Reg. 636, 669.

671. The best practice with reference to signing the minutes of the proceedings of a lodge is for the Master to sign them as soon as approved. The officer presiding at a meeting should sign the minutes of that meeting? but if his signature can not, for any reason, be obtained when minutes are "approved," the officer presiding may sign them.—1887, 11.

One presiding signs, when.

672. The minutes of a lodge should be read before closing, and signed by the Master or acting Master. This is not always practicable, and, unless the by-laws require otherwise, it may be deferred until the next meeting, which is the most convenient course. If left

When read.

until the next meeting, then the officer presiding at that meeting should sign the minutes.—1888, 19. When deferred, who signs.

673. The journal of proceedings of the Grand Lodge shall be properly indexed.—1879, 53. Gr. L. indexed. Printed when. Printing of reports, etc., may be commenced before Grand Lodge convenes.—Reg. 463.

MONTH.

674. It is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the month mentioned in Masonic law means a lunar month, and that a lunar month by usage and precedent is twenty-eight days.—1883, 43; 1891, 54. Masonic, is lunar, 28 days.

MORAL LAW.

675. The moral law* is a Freemason's great pattern, and the higher the standard, the purer the Masonry.—1879, 27. Masonic standard.

MOTION.—See Rules appended to this volume.

676. A motion requires a second; but an amendment to that motion *may* be entertained without receiving a second.†—1879, 27. Seconding.

677. A motion that does not receive a second is not properly before the lodge, and can not be put upon the minutes.—1893, 6.

678. The Master has the right to declare a motion out of order and decline to submit it to the lodge. From his decision there is no appeal except to the Grand Lodge.—1893, 6. Master may rule out. Appeal lies to Grand L.

NEGRO LODGES.—See France, Grand Orient of.

NEW TRIAL.

679. After regular trial and acquittal, a new trial can not be had because new testimony in the case has been discovered.—1866, 31. After acquittal.

*Moral law is the will of God as the supreme moral ruler concerning the character and conduct of responsible beings.

†Because the Master, being a member, in effect seconds it when he entertains it. This, however, is an exception which ought not to become a rule for general practice. A motion to amend is as certainly a motion as any other.

- Grounds for.** 680. The evidence not all being taken is sufficient reason for granting a new trial.—1878, 6.
 Informality, vague evidence, etc., is grounds for new trial.—Reg. 358.
- Authorized by Gr. L.** 681. New trial was authorized by Grand Lodge on discovery of new evidence material in the defense, although the action of the lodge has been approved by the Grand Lodge on appeal.—1880, 49.
- Petition for.** 682. A petition for a new trial should be addressed to the Master, Wardens and Brethren; but if only addressed to the Master it should not prejudice the rights of the petitioner.—1873, 12.
- Status on granting.** 683. When a new trial is granted, the *status* of the accused is the same as before conviction.—1879, 27.
- Lodge grants, when.** 684. It is true that the lodge has power to grant a new trial, if there has been no appeal; but the Code says this must be done at the next stated meeting of the lodge after action was had. The grant of a new trial at a later date is void.—1887, 13.
- Right to move, Guilty or innocent.** 685. Any member of the lodge has the right to appeal, and, therefore, the right to move for a new trial; and this whether the accused is adjudged innocent or guilty.—1884, 11.
- Remedy, if reprimanded.** 686. Where the penalty is reprimand, and it is inflicted, a motion for a new trial is not in order. The remedy is appeal to the Grand Lodge.—1884, 11.
- Effect of declaring trial irregular.** 687. Where the Grand Lodge on appeal declares a trial “irregular,” it is equivalent, under the provisions of the Constitution, to remanding the case for a new trial, and the status of the accused is that of a member under charges, and he is not entitled to a demit until they are disposed of.—1884, 11.
- Status of accused.**

NON-AFFILIATED.

- Not eligible to office or committee.** 688. A non-affiliated Mason is not eligible to election or appointment as an officer of the Grand Lodge, or to serve on its committees.—1892, 11.
689. The non-affiliated are to be tried in the lodge

in whose jurisdiction the offense was committed.— By whom tried.
1871, 71.

690. Subordinate lodges are not authorized to make assessments or require payments from non-affiliated Masons residing in their jurisdiction.—1871, 18. Not taxed by lodge.

691. A demitted Mason (or one who was a member of a defunct lodge, and has not joined another since his lodge became dormant) is not entitled to any “privileges of Masonry” of right, although he *may* be suffered to visit a lodge a few times, and, by courtesy, *may* be Masonically buried. His family have no claims, and can not hereafter be admitted to the Home, unless it shall appear that his demit, etc., is of *recent date*, and reasonable time for him to affiliate has not elapsed.—1886, 11. No right to privileges,
Visitation,
Burial, or
Admission to Home.

Lodge may close its doors to unaffiliated.—Reg. 268. Visitation.

692. Non-affiliation of long standing is a Masonic offense that is punishable by withholding the “rights and privileges” of the fraternity. It is cheating the lodge and the fraternity out of that which is fairly their due—in moral and financial support. It is wronging the fraternity, the lodge, needy brethren and their distressed widows and orphans out of the aid which could be given without material injury to the person so withholding it.—1886, 11. An offense.
Penalty.
Wherein an offense.

NON-PAYMENT.

693. It is not in accord with the spirit of Masonry, or principles of justice, that a brother should be cut off from the rights and privileges of our Order [for non-payment of dues], without an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, however manifest his guilt may be.—1867, 58. Right to be heard though guilty.

694. Suspension from the “rights and privileges of Masonry” for the non-payment of dues, is a sentence approved by Grand Lodge.—1866, 31. Penalty.

Non-payment of dues, without suspension, is not a disability.—1873, 59. See Reg. 105. Without suspension.

Can't expel for. 695. A lodge can not expel for non-payment of dues.—1881.

696. A member of a lodge granted time in which to pay his dues, his lodge can not exact payment before the expiration of that time; after its expiration, before it can suspend him, he must be summoned to show cause why he should not be suspended. The granting of time operates as a dismissal of the case.—1890, 13.

697. Where the offense is non-payment of dues, the proceedings are of a summary character, for which reason a lodge should rarely, if ever, resort to measures unnecessarily harsh.—1890, 12.

NOTICE.

698. Lawful service can be had by means of a registered letter, even to a man in prison.—1881, 57.

699. Whether or not the notice [in newspapers] where the daily papers are the ordinary medium for giving notices of meetings to members is adequate, must be determined by the circumstances of the particular case.—1887, 16.

700. Notice through the newspapers, for a meeting to change or amend the by-laws of a lodge, is not legal notice unless there is a by-law to that effect already in existence.—1893, 6.

701. It is improper to use postal cards for the purpose of citing members to show cause why they should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, but the notice is not void,* and a suspension following such notice will not be annulled for want of notice.—1887, 17.

Postal card notice improper.—Reg. 701.

When a summons. When a mere notice operates as a summons.—See Reg. 323, 949.

Accused must have. 702. Accused must be served with notice of the time and place of taking proof.—1880, 42; and time of trial.—1882, 60.

Reversal for want of. 703. Without notice a case may be reversed on appeal.—1880, 48.

*It may be a violation of the postal laws.

OBITUARY.—See Dead.

OBJECT, OBJECTION.

- Objection to installation of Master.—Reg. 622, 623. To installation.
704. The members of the lodge to which the petition is presented, alone have the right to determine who shall be received as members or receive degrees in that lodge. Who, to petition.
A brother objecting has discharged his full duty, and exhausted his powers in the case. The responsibility rests solely upon the lodge in which the ballot was spread. A party who has not the right to ballot can not by objection prevent admission into a lodge.—1891, 61. Non-member's duty. Lodge responsible. Who may.
705. A member of a lodge, for reasons satisfactory to himself, has the right to object to the admittance of a brother who is not a member of the same lodge; and it is the duty of the Master, upon the objection being made known to him, while the lodge is open and the objecting brother present, to refuse the party admittance.—1877, 16; see also' Reg. 1012. To visitors. Master's duty.
706. It is legitimate for any brother to object to conferring the Entered Apprentice degree on an applicant who, because of opposition of his wife to his becoming a Mason, declined to receive the degree at the meeting at which he was elected. Should he present himself for initiation within a reasonable time—not exceeding a year—and there should be no objection, it is within the discretion of the lodge to determine either to confer the degree or not to confer it.—1889, 17. To advancement. Time limit.
707. The word "objection" in decision [17] of Grand Master [1876], relative to a candidate's advancement, [that is, right to demand a trial if objected to], refers not to the ballot, but to *verbal* objections after a favorable ballot has been announced. *And even this is erroneous.*—1877, 13, 64. After trial
708. The assent of a member absent when the ballot is taken is presumed if he fails to object, but this presumption can not be indulged in when he does object.—1887, 14. Of absent member.

- Objections:** 709. The brother objecting is not obliged to give
Reason for. reasons for his objections, any more than he would
 have been for casting a black ballot had he been present.
Motives. The motives of a brother in matters of this kind
 can not be questioned, unless he voluntarily avows motives
 that are unmasonic.—1887, 14.

OBLIGATION.

- Moral.** 710. The moral law is a Freemason's great pattern,
 and the higher its standard the purer the Masonry.
Defect in. Simply a defect in the administration of the obligation
 is no justifiable plea to a specific charge of gross unmasonic
 conduct.—1879, 27.
- Benefits create.** Masonry confers benefits and exacts obligations.—
 Reg. 68.
- Mutual.** 711. Masonic obligations are mutual and reciprocal.
 The obligation of the individual Mason to his lodge is
 to pay his dues, and obey the Constitution and edicts of
 the Grand Lodge and the by-laws of the subordinate
To individual. lodge to which he belongs. The obligation of the
 Craft to the individual is to protect him in his Masonic
 rights; to extend the hand of charity to himself and
 his family when in need, etc.—1892, 10.

OFFENSE, OFFENSES.

- Time don't bar.** 712. Offenses against Masonry are not barred by
 time.—1872, 18.
- Laws of God.** 713. *Any* offense against the laws of God is a viola-
 tion of the laws of Masonry.—1877, 14.
- Infidelity.** Infidelity an offense.— See Reg. 488.
- Profanity.** 714. Taking the name of God in vain, or blasphemy,
 is a Masonic offense.—1878, 5.
- Drunkenness.** 715. Drunkenness is a Masonic offense, and our
 lodges should be rigid in their discipline on this subject.
 —1878, 6.
- Adultery.** 716. The violation of the chastity of a female is
 Masonic offense, and should be punished as such. An
Laws of God. offense against Masonry is a violation of the laws of

God or of the country, therefore we are not only bound to respect those within the pale but all.—1878.

717. Denying essentials to a genuine Masonic life, he should be denied Masonic privileges.—1889, 20. Denying essentials.

718. Refusal to take turns in care of sick is unmasonic conduct.—See Sick; Reg. 933. Care of sick.

719. The violation of an oath lawfully taken is a Masonic offense.—1888, 17. Breaking oath.

720. Held, that the abuse, battery or injury by a Mason of his wife, is an offense against Masonry, and if proven renders the guilty party amenable to Masonic discipline, limited only by the determination of the lodge.—1886, 55-57. Abuse of wife.

An absenting Master.—Reg. 628, 629. Absenting Master.

Non-affiliation an offense.—See Reg. 692. Non-affiliation.

721. When a Mason has committed a crime or an offense against the laws of Masonry, the Grand Lodge can compel the subordinate lodge having jurisdiction to inflict punishment, but we know of no law permitting the Grand Lodge to determine the *quantum* of that punishment.—1879, 49. Grand Lodge may compel trial,
Not degree of punishment.

722. Being a saloon-keeper does not in itself constitute a Masonic offense; *aliter** if the saloon is kept in violation of law.—1877, 13. Saloon-keeping.

723. To honestly take the benefit of the bankrupt law is not a Masonic offense.—1877, 15. Bankruptcy.

Inability to pay debts not an offense.—Reg. 225. Insolvency.

724. A law suit is not a Masonic offense.—1892, 8; Reg. 532. Law suit.

The use of improper books a high offense.—Reg. 73. Books.

725. It will not do to say that one who has undertaken to abide by an award to be made is, by reason of his refusal to perform the award when made, necessarily guilty of a Masonic offense, or is necessarily subject, by reason of such refusal, either to legal responsibility or moral censure. Surely such conclusion could not be arrived at without some knowledge as to the Stand to award.

*Meaning, otherwise.

nature and terms of the agreement of submission and the purport of the award.—1888, 144.

Gambling, raffling, etc.

Gambling, raffling, violation of laws of God or of the State.—Reg. 404.

OFFICE.

Vacancies. 726. Vacancies in office are filled [*pro tem.*, see footnote, page 110] by the Master.—1871, 17.

Physical qualifications.

727. The Landmark in regard to physical qualifications applies only to the *making* of Masons, and has no reference to a brother's fitness for office. One may sit in the East, though his physical infirmities would debar him as an applicant for initiation.—1877, 14.

Money penalty.

728. No money penalty can be imposed upon a member, otherwise eligible, to prevent him standing for office, nor to prevent the lodge voting for him.—1875, 13.

OFFICER, OFFICERS.

Right to hold.

729. It is one of the rights and privileges of a Master Mason to hold office, of which he can not be deprived by the operation of a by-law of a subordinate lodge. To debar him from office and from voting [without a trial or notice, see Dues, Reg. 321-323] as a penalty for non-payment of dues, antagonizes a fundamental principle of Masonic justice, and contravenes the provisions of the Constitution.—1873, 58.

Deprived only by trial.

Can't demit.

Officers of a lodge can not demit.—Reg. 269-272.

730. A lodge can not grant a demit to any one of its officers during the term for which he was elected or appointed, and any attempt to grant him a demit is not only irregular but void.—1882; 1877, 15.

Can't resign.

731. A regularly elected and installed officer of a lodge has not the right to resign.—1867, 53.

Tenure.

732. An officer can not resign during his term of office. He is the officer until his successor is elected and installed.—1865, 12.

733. The officers of a lodge are chosen to serve for one year, or from one festival of St. John the Evangelist to the succeeding one.—1885, 17.

734. No regularly elected officer, who has been elected by his lodge, can resign. He must serve out his term; if he dies, removes, is expelled or suspended, his place must be filled *pro tempore* by the Master's appointment. If the Master's place should become vacant in any of the above ways it is filled by the Senior Warden first, and so on.—1865, 59.

Vacancies.

Filled *pro tem.*

735. An officer can be appointed by the Master (to fill a vacancy) only *pro tempore*.—1891, 54. Reg. 634.

A lodge can try any of its officers, except the Master.—Reg. 639.

Trial of.

736. To make a lodge-room attractive the officers should be competent and the members appreciative.—1870, 16. Carelessness or want of knowledge in officers too often produces non-affiliation.—1870.

Competent.

Careless, ignorant.

737. The officers of every subordinate lodge should be living exemplifications of the principles and duties they enforce; the profane man can not successfully teach that the name of God must be always spoken with reverence; the mystic letter in the East loses all its solemn monitions if he who ministers at the altar is the first to violate the instruction he gives.—1870, 17, 62.

Examples.

738. Every officer of a lodge must be a Master Mason (xi, 13), therefore a Fellow Craft can not act as a Tyler of a Master's lodge.—1888, 18.

Must be Master Masons.

739. A lodge under dispensation can not elect officers.—1887, 11. This rule applies although the lodge has been under dispensation more than a year. But where the charter of an existent lodge has been burned or otherwise destroyed, and a dispensation granted to work until the next meeting of Grand Lodge by permission of the Grand Master, the lodge may elect its officers.—1888, 19.

U. D. can not elect,

Chartered lodge U. D. may.

740. The Master only has power to appoint Deacons as Grand Master has (iv, 1; xi, 14) in regard to Grand Officers. The Senior Warden can only appoint Junior Deacon by consent of the Master.—1888, 18.

Appointed.

741. The Grand Lodge provides that the rules for

Election rules.

- election in subordinate lodges shall be similar to those adopted in Grand Lodge. The Master of a subordinate lodge can not appoint the Tyler, he being an elective officer.—1885, 17.
- Tyler elective.**
- When elected, etc. Officers are elected, appointed, installed and charged on the day of election.—Reg. 503.
742. Held, that every officer selected or appointed by the Grand Lodge should take the vow of office, and be regularly inducted into the same.—1891, 71.
- Appointed, takes vow.**
743. The Master has authority to suspend an officer of his lodge from the performance of the duties of his office pending investigation, or, after charges have been preferred, pending trial, if the good of the Order or of his lodge should so require; but in no case should the investigation or trial be deferred or unnecessarily protracted.
- Master may suspend, when.**
- Prompt trial follows.

OFFICIAL.

- Ignorance.** Official ignorance.—Reg. 550.
744. An official letter is one that emanates from the Master of a lodge of his own accord, or is written by the Secretary or a committee by instruction of the lodge.—1877, 16.
- Official letter.**
745. Everything *done* in a lodge, or promulgated officially, should be placed on record.*—1879, 26.
- What is recorded.**
- Seal necessary. Official documents, letters, etc., have lodge seal.—Reg. 905.

OFFICIAL BOND.— See Bond.

OPENING.

- Each degree.** 746. A lodge must be formally opened in each degree.—1890, 13.
747. To open or close, the order goes from the W. M. to the S. W.; thence to the J. W., and thence to the Craft.—1877, 15.
- Methods.**
748. The Master should raise the lodge on opening and closing; the J. W. should raise it only in calling off lodge.
- Who raises lodge.**

*If proper to be written, of course.

and on. The lodge should be called up before the Master gives his order to the West.—1877, 15. When.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.*

749. "Order of Business" in a lodge should not be made in by-laws "subject to Master's will." It should be a permanent rule, to be only suspended as other rules are.—1888, 18. Not subject to Master's will.
How suspended.

PARTNERSHIP.

750. The Masonic lodge is not the place to settle partnerships, even between Masons, unless a crime against Masonry has been committed.—1873, 42. Not settled in lodge.
Exceptions.

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

751. The Grand Secretary is instructed to procure the portraits of Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge and have the same, and the Grand Masters' portraits, suitably framed, for archives.—1891, 89; Reg. 445. Portraits procured.

752. The Grand Treasurer is instructed to pay not exceeding \$15 each for portraits of such of our Past Grand Masters who are not able to pay for the same. Such portraits to be placed in the Memorial Hall.—1892, 52. By whom paid for,
Where placed.

PAST MASTERS.†

[Amendment offered to abolish.—1886, 79. Degree abolished.—1887, 53. Overruled.—1888, 14, 67. An amendment to dispense with it re-submitted.—1888, 67, and tabled 1889, 77.]—See Master, Wardens, Installation. Historical memoranda.

753. A Past Master of a lodge in another jurisdiction, but who is now affiliated with a lodge in Kentucky, is not a member of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky within the meaning of Section 3, Article i, Con- Who are recognized.

*See also Rules for Conducting Business, in Appendix.

†Chapter Past Masters are called "virtual Past Masters." Those made in a "convocation," on a Master elect, are called "actual Past Masters."
"Chapter Past Masters, who have never presided over a symbolic lodge, are not permitted to be present at this ceremony."—Ahiman Rezon.

stitution. He must be a Past Master of a Kentucky lodge.—1889, 20, 75. Corresponds with action 1818.

754. A Past Master just passing [passed] the chair
 May be tried. can be tried by his lodge for unmasonic actions while
 Master.—1878, 5.

Chapter P. M's. 755. A Chapter Past Master can not exercise in a
 No rights in symbolic lodge any function pertaining to the office and
 lodge. attributes of the Master, and can not, consequently, install a newly elected Master.—1876, 20.

756. A Chapter Past Master is not required, in this
 Virtual, not re-obligated, jurisdiction, to take the Past Master's degree in a con-
 Nor admitted vocation of actual Past Masters, on being installed as the
 in convocation. Master of a lodge; but a newly elected Master, who has
 Degree pre- never received the Past Master's degree, should have it
 requisite. conferred on him only by a convocation of Past Mas-
 Who present. ters, and on such occasions it is improper that any but
 actual Past Masters should be present.—1876, 20.

757. None but *actual* Past Masters can be present at
 Quorum. a convocation of Past Masters, and three is a quorum.
 —1881, 20; Reg. 496.

758. When the charter is issued, should a Master
 Master of lodge other than the one who has acted under the dispensation
 U. D. when P. be named by a Grand Lodge, the Master of the Lodge
 M. U. D. passes to the place of a Past Master and is thence-
 forward so noted upon the records of the lodge and re-
 Is actual P. M. ported to the Grand Lodge. He is reported and be-
 lieved to be an actual Past Master.—1891, 59.

759. The Master of a lodge U. D. is entitled to the
 Entitled to de- degree.
 degree. of Past Master.—1875, 58.

760. The officers of a lodge may be installed in pub-
 Public instal- lic, by consent of the Grand Master, except the Master,
 lation. who must receive the Past Master's degree, as "a nec-
 P. M. degree necessary. essary part of the installation ceremonies," in private.
 Programme. The lodge may then adjourn* [to the place] for the
 public installation of the others, having first obligated
 them in open lodge, and meet again to close the lodge
 after the officers have taken their stations.—1888, 15.

*This can not mean *close* nor *call off*, because installation is "work" and lodge must therefore be open.—See Burial.

761. The Past Master's degree is a part of the installation ceremony, and is necessary to the qualifications of a newly elected Master.—1877, 16; 1878, 5. Part of installation.

762. So long as the Past Master's degree remains a necessary part of the installation ceremony the Master elect is not installed until he receives it; and the former Master, who has been properly installed, continues to hold the office.—1888, 15. Not installed without, And old Master holds over,

763. The Master of a lodge should not be reported in the returns to the Grand Lodge as a Past Master unless he has actually taken the obligation of that degree, and been installed with its appropriate ceremonies.—1888, 16. Former is not reported. Unless O. B., etc., taken.

PENALTY.

764. The Constitution prescribes no mode of procedure where a Masonic penalty shall be inflicted, except under an arraignment for unmasonic conduct.—1867, 58. Arraignment before punishment.

765. No money penalty can be imposed upon a member, otherwise eligible, to prevent him standing for office, nor to prevent the lodge from voting for him.—1875, 13. Money penalty no bar to office.

766. The constitutional penalty for the non-payment of dues is by suspension, which must be preceded by citation to appear before the lodge and show cause why suspension should not be visited upon the delinquent.—1873, 58. For non-payment of dues; Steps.

767. The disfranchisement of members of a lodge, in consequence of non-payment of dues, when there has been no legally executed suspension, is unconstitutional.—1873, 58. Illegal, is void.

768. A brother can not be deprived of any Masonic right except by ballot.—1891, 52. Ballot necessary.

769. The Grand Master has no power to remit Masonic penalties.—1892, 9. Grand Master can't remit.

770. The law makes it the imperative duty of a lodge to impose and carry into execution some one of the penalties prescribed by the Constitution after it has voted a Lodge must inflict, when.

brother guilty of the charges preferred against him.—
1893, 55.

Tried, found guilty, Lodge must inflict some penalty;
771. When charges are preferred against a brother in a subordinate lodge for un-masonic conduct, and on trial thereof he is found guilty, it is the imperative duty of the lodge to impose and carry into execution some one of the penalties prescribed by the Constitution [xiii, 1], unless a reconsideration and a reversal of the decision be had in the lodge, or the decision, on appeal, is reversed by the Grand Lodge. And if such subordinate lodge refuses [fail] to inflict a penalty, on its decision of guilty, the facts should be reported to the Grand Master or to the Grand Lodge, in order that proper action may be taken against such subordinate lodge.—
1871, 73.

Failing, facts reported.

Why.

772. After a fair and regular trial the lodge is the best judge of the penalty which should be inflicted according to our law.—1878, 43.

Lodge judges quantum.

773. Whether he did so [sign the names of various persons to notes, without their authority, and obtained money thereon] with a criminal intent or not, was the peculiar province of his own lodge to determine, as well as to fix the degree of punishment; and where the trial is regular, and the specifications are sustained by the proof, it is not in the province of this Grand Lodge to alter the degree of punishment.—1879, 49.

Fact of guilt.

And fixes punishment.

Gr. L. does not.

774. A demit does not shield a brother from punishment for offenses committed before the demit was granted.—1877, 15.

Demit don't shield.

Nationality as a cause for "preventing the fellowship of a demitted brother" considered. See Reg. 291.

Nationality.

775. When reprimand is inflicted a motion for a new trial is not in order. The remedy is in appeal.—
1884, 11.

Reprimand.

For admitting without demit.—Reg. 285.

Admit without demit.

PETITION, PETITIONER.

776. Petition for membership should be accompanied by a demit.*—1871, 45. [Compare with 777.]

Demit accom-
panies.

777. It is not essential that a certificate of demit accompany a petition for affiliation; the fact that the petitioner is a demitted Mason, and the loss of the certificate, may be established by satisfactory evidence.—1890, 13. See Reg. 252, 283, 285.

Modified in
case of loss.

Petition must state the age of candidate, and may be filed (but not balloted on) before he is of age.—Reg. 122.

States what.

778. The Constitution does not provide for the length of time a petitioner must reside within this jurisdiction. 1882, 18.

Time of resi-
dence.

779. When the by-laws of a lodge are silent on the subject, a petitioner who neglects to present himself for initiation until three years have elapsed, should be required to petition anew. Although the Constitution fixes no limit, it evidently contemplated that the petitioner should take advantage of the privilege within a reasonable time.—1884, 11.

Limit of time.

780. The petition for initiation should state the business in which the petitioner is engaged. And if it fails to do so the lodge may permit it to be withdrawn for amendment to conform to the facts. This would not be such a *withdrawal* as is meant and provided for by Sec. 3, Art. viii, Constitution, but same may be allowed by a majority vote taken *viva voce*, or otherwise. The petition when withdrawn for amendment is still the property of the lodge.—1889, 19.

Gives business.

Withdrawal
to correct.

By majority
voice,

Still lodge prop-
erty.

781. A non-affiliated Mason in good standing can petition a lodge, in whose jurisdiction he resides, for admission and be rejected without charges being preferred against him, or cause shown.—1873, 64.

Non-affiliated,
rejected.

782. A committee to whom a petition for affiliation is referred should take into consideration not only the moral character and fitness of the applicant, but also the

Duty of com-
mittee.

*From defunct lodge are obtained from Grand Secretary.

authenticity of his dimit, or, in its absence, the cause thereof.—1885, 17. See Reg. 777.

783. A ballot must be taken upon a petition for initiation or membership, whether the report of the committee of investigation be favorable or unfavorable.—1872, 18.

Ballot necessary.

784. In 1868, ballot being unfair and fee returned, the withdrawal of objection in 1870 did not dispense with presentation anew and reference of petition.—1879, 18; Reg. 55.

Withdrawal of objection.

785. A lodge can not receive a petition from one living within the jurisdiction of another lodge, without first obtaining the consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides. If the consent is given, the lodge consenting is not entitled to the fees.—1865, 74; Reg. 511.

From one not in jurisdiction.

Effect of consent.

786. The petition of a citizen of Kentucky, [hailing from a lodge in another State, whose charter, Master, and Wardens were gone and lodge destroyed] under good character, may be received as a non-affiliated Mason, [without a demit*] *but great caution* should be used to prevent imposture.—1865, 12, 59.

Defunct lodges of other States.

787. In case of a petition from a brother who hails from another jurisdiction, and claims that his lodge has ceased to exist, his petition can be received and acted upon, provided the lodge he petitions is satisfied [from competent evidence] that the lodge once existed, and the brother [is now and] was in good standing at the time the lodge ceased to exist.—1878, 6. See Reg. 786 and foot note.

788. The Master should not allow an unsigned petition, unaccompanied by the fee required by the by-laws, to be received at all; but admitting that they had been received and reported on, the paper was a petition, and the Master acted properly in not allowing it to be withdrawn without action.—1871, 41.

Must be signed and fee paid.

Withdrawal,

*Since these decisions were rendered it has been held that demits from defunct lodges must be obtained from Grand Secretary (see Reg. 292-'9), which is the best attainable evidence of the standing of the brother. This is also the usage in other States, which should be respected.

789. After a petition is received and referred it can not be withdrawn except by unanimous consent, expressed through the ballot-box. (This is the law in this jurisdiction; yet I think, that after a petition has been received and referred, it should either be received and placed in the temple or be rejected and cast among the rubbish.) Approved.—1878, 7.

By clear ballot;

Even this erroneous.

790. No petition for initiation or membership, once presented and received by the lodge, can be withdrawn except with unanimous consent of the lodge, expressed through the ballot-box; nor shall any petition be withdrawn after the committee shall have reported unfavorably.—1879, 26.

Withdrawn by clear ballot,

Before unfavorable report.

791. A conductor on a railroad can *not*, as claimed by same, petition any lodge on the line of his road. His petition must be presented to the lodge nearest the place he claims as his residence and votes at.—1878, 6.

Railroad man,

Residence settles jurisdiction,

792. When a person makes an actual move out of the State, no matter if he intends at some future time to return, his proper place to petition is the place in which he lives.—1878, 5.

793. A lodge can not receive and act upon the petition of a person living in the jurisdiction of another lodge, without permission of the lodge whose jurisdiction is invaded.—1878, 6.

Unless consent is given,

794. Applications for membership, except in towns where there are more than one lodge, should be made to the nearest lodge. A demitted brother has no advantage, in this respect, over a petitioner for initiation.—1879, 26.

Except in towns, when.

Ceded to Tennessee, etc.—1858, 177; Reg. 429.

Border State.

795. A lodge having lawful jurisdiction is the sole judge of its petitioner's qualifications; protests from a neighboring lodge should receive the fullest consideration, but further than that they can not prevail.*—1877, 15.

Lodge judges qualifications.

Protests.

*Yet the lodge is responsible if it acts unlawfully.—Reg. 511, 785.

796. An expelled Mason, who desires restoration, Restoration of expelled. must petition the lodge which expelled him, if that be in existence; otherwise, the Grand Lodge. There is no prescribed form for the petition, but action upon it is governed by the rules which apply to petitions for initiation.—1877, 14.

797. When the lodge having jurisdiction rejects a Renewal of rejected. petition for membership the applicant may, after the lapse of three months, petition any other lodge in that jurisdiction.—1877, 15.

798. A lodge not having jurisdiction over a candidate receives his petition for initiation and rejects him. The lodge having jurisdiction may receive and act upon such candidate's petition as if no application had been made.—1876, 19.

799. Where the lodge having jurisdiction rejects a petition for initiation the applicant may, after a lapse of twelve months, and subject to other restrictions [*i. e.*, of jurisdiction], petition any other lodge having jurisdiction.—1884, 11; Reg. 797.

800. The power to receive and commit or reject [*i. e.*, refuse to receive] a petition for initiation presented Lodge, not the Master, receives, etc. to the lodge is not in the Master alone but the lodge, By audible vote. and rests with the majority. The vote on this question may be taken *viva voce*.—1889, 19.

801. The Grand Master should never be asked, in Grand Master's prospective decision. advance of presentation of a petition accompanying documents, what he will do or what his opinion would be if a dispensation should be asked for thereafter.—1891, 62.

802. Instead of the positive declaration that "a person who can not write is ineligible for initiation," it Ability to read and write. should be merely a recommendation that the petitioner should be able to write, leaving it with the members of the lodge to determine upon the mental qualifications of the petitioner. We know of no law making the petitioner ineligible because of not being able to write.—1878, 30.

POLITICS.

803. Masonry does not conflict with political or religions [*i. e.*, denominational, or dogmas] sentiments. Not mentioned in lodge. Politics should not be mentioned in the lodge.—1865, 12; Reg. 128, 404, 613.

POLYGAMY.

804. The Grand Lodge denounces polygamy as a crime against the moral and Masonic code.—1882, 60, Denounced.

PREROGATIVE.

805. The Digest [Regulations] sets out all the provisions on prerogatives.—1881, 21, 45, 51. Law settles it.

806. The Code sets forth all the constitutional provisions and decisions on the subject of prerogatives.—1880, 51. Code shows it.

807. The Grand Lodge only intended its Grand Master to enjoy all the powers and prerogatives conferred by the Ancient Constitution and the usages and Landmarks of the Craft, subject to the provisions of its Constitution.—1881, 24. Gr. Master's subject Const'n.

PRESIDE.

808. In the absence of the Master, it is the duty of the Senior Warden to preside, and in the absence of the Master and Senior Warden, it is the duty of the Junior Warden, and in the absence of all three, the lodge can not be legally opened (1865, 12) except at a stated meeting, when the Junior Past Master of the lodge may open it and preside.*—xi, 20; also Reg. 811. In Master's absence, who.

809. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden, or in the absence of both the Master and the Senior Warden, the Junior Warden must take charge of

*Formerly the law read this way: "If none of the officers be present, nor any former Master, to take the chair, the members according to seniority and merit, shall fill the place of the absent officers.—Const., etc., Gr. Lodge of Ky., 1818, 54.

May call M. the lodge, and then may call to preside, a Master Mason present,* although the latter may not have taken the Past Master's degree.—1889, 18.
M. to chair.

810. The Master, Senior Warden or Junior Warden, when presiding over a lodge, has the right to call any Master Mason to the chair, and his acts are legal.—1892, 8.

Past Master's qualification. 811. A Past Master to have the right (under a recent amendment to the Constitution) to open and preside over a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, must be a Past Master of the lodge over which he would preside. Having been a Past Master of another lodge, though at the time a member of the lodge he is called on to preside over, does not make him eligible.—1893, 7.

PRINCIPLES.—See Masonry.

PROCEEDINGS.

Printing commenced, when. 812. The Grand Secretary is authorized to commence printing the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, returns, etc., before the Grand Lodge convenes; and also to have the daily proceedings printed.—1887, 54; Reg. 813, 814.
Daily.

For Cor. rep't when printed. 813. The Grand Secretary is instructed to commence printing returns and Foreign Correspondence report in time to have them completed before the Grand Lodge convenes, without waiting for any that are behind.—1891, 89.

Daily, sent out. 814. The constitutional amendment requiring the Grand Secretary to send the daily proceedings to delegates refers to the last day only.—1891, 89.

May be sold. 815. The Grand Secretary is hereby authorized to dispose of as many copies of the Grand Lodge proceedings as, in his discretion, can be spared, at the price of one dollar per copy; and he will account for the pro-

*The Master Mason so occupying the chair would lose his authority, if the officer leaves the lodge, and the right to preside would at once fall to the one who had it by virtue of office.

ceeds thereof as he accounts for other moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge.—1860, 51.

Change of approved proceedings unlawful.—Reg. Changes in.
844.

PROCESSION.

816. A Masonic lodge can not turn out in public pro- When in pub-
lic.
cession as a lodge, except on one of the festival days or at the funeral of a Master Mason, except by dispensation.—1878, 7.

817. It is improper for a lodge—opened and working When E. A.
admitted.
in the Third degree—to simply “call off,” and admit to the procession persons of inferior degrees. In order to admit to the procession Entered Apprentices, the lodge should be working in that degree.—1889, 20.

PROFANE.

1. Can not appeal.—See Reg. 19.
2. Effect of black ball.—See Reg. 54–58.

PROTEST.—See Reg. 795.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION.—See Installation;

PUNISHMENT.

818. The only punishments that Masonry can inflict Only Masonic.
are reprimand, suspension for a definite period, or ex-
pulsion.—1875, 74.

Appeal from reprimand proper.—Reg. 864. Reprimand.

819. A brother can not be punished until after due Only after trial.
trial. Suspension for an indefinite period is improper Indefinite sus-
pension.
and is a punishment not known in this jurisdiction.—
1873, 47.

820. The degree of punishment is a question to be Fix'd by whom.
decided by the lodge of which the accused is a mem-
ber.—1873, 46.

821. The lodge alone can fix the degree of punish-
ment.—1887, 31.

822. The lodge is the only tribunal to try and determine the question of facts and fix the degree of punishment.—1881, 58.
 Lodge tries and fixes.

823. The degree of punishment for a Masonic offense is to be determined by the lodge, and in ordinary cases it is improper for the Grand Master to indicate to the lodge what it should do. If a lodge fails to act in outrageous cases he may arrest its charter and report the matter to the Grand Lodge.—1888, 16; Reg. 444.
 Gr. Master not to interfere.
 Lodge responsibility.

824. A demit does not shield a brother from punishment for offenses committed before the demit was granted.—1877, 15.
 Demit no shield.

QUORUM.

825. Anciently "three or more composed a lodge of Masons."—1879, 27. See Reg. 826.
 Anciently.

At least seven shall be present when a ballot to expell is taken.—Reg. 376.
 To expell.

826. Seven, five and three shall be the minimum number to transact business in the First, Second and Third degrees of Ancient York Masonry, and that all laws, digest and decisions in conflict herewith are hereby annulled.—1881, 46, 47.
 For business.

827. Three is a quorum for a convocation of Past Masters.—1881, 20; Reg. 757.
 P. M. degree.

828. A lodge which, from any cause, is reduced in membership below seven, at once becomes defunct, and it is the duty of its officers to report to the Grand Secretary as provided in Art. xi, Sec. 17, of the Constitution.—1890, 13.
 Want of, forfeits charter.

RAFFLE. See Reg, 404.

RECONSIDER.

[See Rules for Conducting Business near conclusion of this volume.]

829. Should any motion of a lodge be deemed unwise or impolitic, a motion to reconsider would be in order at the next meeting [notice being given] according to parliamentary practice.—1879, 27.
 Motion when made.

830. A motion to reconsider may be laid on the table.—1891, 47. May be tabled.

831. To reconsider a ballot is irregular, and a lodge has no such power.—1864, 59. Also Reg. 49, 61, 63, and foot-notes, pp. 50, 51. Ballot can't be.

RECORDS.

832. Everything done in a lodge [proper to be written], or promulgated officially, should be placed on record.—1879, 26. Record what's done,

833. Records should be kept in a proper *record book*, and not on sheets of paper.—1867, 58. In a book.

834. Records must be signed officially by the Master and Secretary [when approved].—1866, 45. Sign'd by whom

835. The records must *show* that the action of the lodge is in accordance with Masonic usage.—1874. Show what;

836. Records must show that the lodge was duly opened.—1862, 28. In opening,

837. Records must show on what degree the lodge was opened.—1866, 44. On what deg.

838. Records must show that demits accompany petitions of E. A., F. C. or M. M.'s for membership; that candidates are examined in open lodge previous to advancement; that petitions for initiation or membership are received, referred to committee and lay over a constitutional time; that committee makes report before ballot, and petitioners are balloted for.—1866, 40, 42, 43, 44. Demits received,
Examinations,
Petitions were referred,
Report rec'd.
Ballot had,

839. The record must show, when petitions are withdrawn, it was by unanimous consent.—1866, 45. Petition withdrawn, how.

840. The records must *show* that notice is had, and opportunity for defense given, or suspension is void.—1887, 13; Reg. 967. Notice served,

841. Records must show that charges were presented to the lodge and a committee appointed to take the proof, and a copy of the charges was served on the accused.—1880, 43. Ch'ge presented
Com'tee app'd,
Charge served.

842. Records failing to show legal suspension, the proceedings may be declared void even after the death of the brother.—1887, 13, 14; Reg. 967.

Effect of failure to record.

843. The record is on loose and detached sheets of paper, not numbered or indexed. If the finding of the lodge had, in our judgment, been improper or unjust, we would recommend that the charter of the lodge be arrested until such time as it can satisfy the Grand Master that it can elect a Secretary who knows and will perform his duty.—1885, 44; Reg. 917.

Defective records;

Penalty for.

How written.

Written in ink.—See Reg. 27.

844. Neither the Grand Master or Grand Secretary has power to alter the record of Grand Lodge proceeding when once made up and signed.—1888, 17.

Can't be altered

“REGALIA.”

845. The only proper regalia worn at the burial of a Mason, by Master Masons, is the regalia of the Master Mason's degree, which is the plain white apron and gloves.—1863, 33.

At burial,

Plain apron.

REGULATION.—See note bottom of page 4, and top of page 41.

[A Regulation is a rule or order for management or government, in force until repealed. In Knight Templar parlance these laws are called Statutes. It differs from an Edict in that the latter is an order issued by competent authority; a special proclamation of command limited in duration.]

REINSTATE.—See Restore.

REJECTION.

846. A mere objection does not affect the Masonic standing of the petitioner.—1873, 64.

Don't affect standing.

847. The rejection of an applicant for membership does not affect the Masonic standing of the applicant. His certificate of demit is his property and should be restored to him.—1878.

Demit returned.

RELIGION.

848. Masonry does not conflict with religion.—1865, 12; Reg. 803.

RÉMISSION OF DUES.—See Demit, Suspend, Restore.

REMOVAL.

849. A petition of brethren for removal of the place of meeting of their lodge, should show that the lodge had determined to move.—1874, 57; Reg. 660. Lodge determines.

REPORTS.—See Returns, Committees.

Effect of adopting recommendation.—Reg. 890.

REPRESENTATIVE.

850. Representatives are the law-making power. How can they expect to discharge their duty without a thorough knowledge of the fundamental laws?—1881, 18. Make laws. Should know the law.

851. Every Representative shall report, *on his arrival* (in Grand Secretary's office), by filling the blanks on the cards provided for that purpose. When the list is printed and distributed in Grand Lodge, any error shall be reported by filling the same kind of blank and handing it in at the desk—*not in Grand Lodge*, because the whole attention of the Secretary is required to keep the record of proceedings.—1890, 33, 58. Reports: when, where, how.

852. The Master of a lodge under dispensation is entitled to sit and vote as a member of the Grand Lodge the same as is the Master of a chartered lodge. The lodge under dispensation can elect a representative to cast its vote in the absence of the Master and Wardens.—1891, 58. Of lodge U. D.

853. The Grand Lodge has no power to admit to a seat a representative of a lodge in arrears to the Grand Lodge for dues, without violating the Constitution.—iv, 11; xi, 18, par. 7; 1870, 70, 71; Reg. 413, 414. When not admitted to Gr. L.

854. The Constitution shall be so construed that no representative of a lodge shall take his seat in the Grand Lodge until he has received a receipt in full, from the proper person, for the payment of the assessment heretofore ordered by the Grand Lodge in favor of the Ma- Can't serve till dues, etc., are paid.

sonic Widows and Orphans' Home.—1877, 68. See Reg. 474.

855. Granting the relief asked [remitting dues and time] would not relieve the disability of the delegates, nor enable them to draw mileage and per diem.—1883, 45.

Remitting dues
no relief to del-
egates,

856. While Grand Lodge has power to donate the amounts representing deficiencies, it would not relieve the present disability of the delegates, and permit them to take seats in this Grand Lodge and draw mileage and per diem; nor would any relief be afforded by granting further time to pay.—1881, 56.

Nor is dona-
tion,

857. A brother, the dues of whose lodge have not been paid *in full*, can not take his seat or receive mileage or per diem.—1881, 40.

But full pay-
ment essential.

858. The pay of representatives is fixed by the Constitution, and they can not be deprived of it without their consent.—1887, 9; Reg. 475.

Can't refuse
pay.

Lodge of representative not present at roll-call chargeable with per diem.—Reg. 895.

Absent at roll-
call.

859. Representatives must attend the daily sessions of the Grand Lodge. They are paid for the service, and are wronging the Grand Lodge by neglecting this duty.—1881, 18; Reg. 893-'95.

Are paid to
attend Gr. L.
Neglect of duty

860. Many brethren attend Grand Lodge as representatives, receive pay therefor, and fail to attend to their duties or rendering an equivalent; Should a delegate hereafter leave before the close of the sessions, without permission, the amount [of pay] taken shall be charged to and collected from the lodge he represents.—1872, 94; Reg. 893.

Or absence
without leave,

Pay charged
to lodge.

861. A brother who can not repress the promptings of his viler appetites should hide himself in the obscurity of home, and not come to the Grand Lodge. This body is composed, in an immense proportion, of a different class; and for our own reputation we should see

Character of
delegates,

To be sent Gr.
Lodge.

to it that the lodges are represented by such. Let us hope the subordinate lodges will accept the Grand Master's hint, and hereafter send none as delegates except

“the stately shaft and polished stone” which abound within their ranks.—1877, 66.

862. Junior Deacon under charges elected as representative to Grand Lodge. *Query*: Has he the right to take his seat? *Answer*: He has; and if unworthy blame rests with the lodge electing. If innocent of charges no damage is done anywhere.—1879, 28. Under charges.

863. When any member of this Grand Lodge shall address the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge he shall first announce his name, and the name, number and location of his lodge.—1876, 34; Rule 11, 39. How chair is addressed.

Must answer to roll-call. Penalty for not responding.—Reg. 860, 893-'97. Roll-call; penalty.

REPRIMAND.

864. When the penalty is reprimand, and is inflicted, the remedy is appeal.—1884, 11. Remedy.

RESIGN.—See Officer.

RESTORE.

[The amendment to Constitution, Art. vii, Sec. 6 (1882), and resolutions (1883, 42, and 1885, 17) concerning ballot required to reinstate a member suspended for non-payment of dues was abolished, leaving the section as it stood before.—1886, 70; 1887, 89.] Proposition to re-enact substantially the same law was offered 1893, 58.

865. Payment of dues, to the time a member was suspended for non-payment, will remove his suspension and restore to membership without any action of the lodge.—1871, 43. Full payment restores.

866. A member suspended for non-payment of dues is restored, by the payment of his dues, without any action of his lodge [1872, 18]; or other satisfaction of the debt or remission of dues [1873, 64]; or without reference to the action of the chapter on the same subject.—1888, 15. Or remission, etc.

867. A lodge has the constitutional right to restore to membership, remit the dues of a suspended member, and grant a demit to him whenever the facts justify such action.—1865, 73; Reg. 868. Lodge may remit, restore and demit.

Unanimous ballot. 868. To restore a suspended member the ballot must be spread and the vote must be unanimous, except in cases where the suspension has been only for non-payment of dues [on payment thereof]. The fact (in either case) that he is restored should be noted upon the minutes.—1891, 62.

Exceptions. 869. A brother expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry can only be restored by the unanimous vote of the brethren of the lodge that expelled him, if said lodge is still in existence. If the lodge has ceased to exist then the Grand Lodge can restore him.—1871, 42; Reg. 378, 876.

Expelled restored, how. 870. A party expelled by his lodge can not be reinstated or restored to membership except by petition, reference to a committee, laying petition over for one month, report of committee and ballot.—1891, 49.

Of defunct lodge. 871. When it is desired that sentence of expulsion be removed, a petition in writing to that effect, signed by the person expelled, ought to be presented to the lodge at a stated meeting thereof, and lie over for one month, so that the members may have notice of the application. As this is in effect an application from the party expelled to be again admitted to full membership in the lodge, and be thereby restored to all the rights and privileges of which, as a punishment, he had been deprived, it is right and proper that he should undergo the same ordeal that a non-affiliated Mason must undergo who asks for membership in a lodge, viz: his petition must lie over one month, it must be referred to a committee so that due inquiry may be made into his character, and the ballot must be unanimous in his favor.—1871, 42; 1876, 20.

The reasons. 872. To restore a brother before the expiration of the time for which he was suspended, it is necessary for the suspended brother to present a written petition, which is read at a regular meeting and laid over for one month, or upon notice of some member that one month hence he will offer a resolution to restore said brother. It requires a two-thirds vote to restore.—1878, 6.

Same ordeal as for affiliation.

Expelled restored by regular petition, etc.

Before expiration of time.

873. A brother suspended for a definite period re-gains his membership in the lodge at the expiration of such period, without any action from the lodge.—1876, 20. Definite sus-
pension.

874. A brother asks if a lodge has the right to pass a resolution restoring all its suspended brothers at once? Sweeping res-
toration.
Answer. That a lodge has the right to restore any and all of its suspended brothers can not be denied; but a sweeping resolution like the one reported is wrong, and does the lodge and members great injustice.—1878, 6.

875. Payment of dues after decease will not change the status of the suspended.—Reg. 91. Of the dead.

876. A brother having been expelled by his lodge, and who has been restored to the privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge, may use the proceedings as reported in his case as a demit to accompany his petition, and shall be regarded by the lodge petitioned as non-affiliated.—1865, 58; Reg. 869. By Gr. Lodge.

Evidence of it.

If restored by Grand Lodge he stands as one demitted. To become a member must petition regularly. See Reg. 378, 879. By Gr. Lodge.

877. Payment of dues, by members who were suspended for non-payment by lodges which have since ceased to exist, where no other charges exist against them, to the Grand Secretary of the amount charged against them at the time of suspension, reinstates them.—1865, 13. Suspended n. p.
d. defunct lodge.

878. A brother suspended [except for non-payment of dues, see Reg. 293-302] or expelled, and his former lodge having ceased to exist, has no relief but to apply to the Grand Lodge.—1865, 74; Reg. 869. Suspended or
expelled by de-
funct lodge.

879. A brother restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge, who has been suspended or expelled by a subordinate lodge, is not replaced in his former membership in the subordinate lodge. It is where the trial is declared irregular, and the sentence therefore illegal, by the Grand Lodge, that the accused shall be placed in his former footing in all respects, subject, however, to a new trial upon Same by live
lodge.

Irregular trial.

the former or new charges, if the lodge deems it proper to entertain them.—1865, 58.

RETURNS.

- Carelessness.** 880. Justice demands a penalty for carelessness in making returns.—1882, 23.
- Whose fault.** 881. The fault is with the subordinate lodge if it elects an incompetent or indolent Secretary. The present form for returns is sufficient to insure accuracy when carefully used by a person of ordinary intelligence, but can see no objection to the preparation of a better one by the Grand Secretary.—1889, 70, 71.
- Blanks used.** 882. It is important for secretaries to make return of officers immediately after the annual election, and on the blanks furnished, and to make annual returns and payment of dues as required by law.—1891, 89; 1890, 18; xi, 16.
- Officers elect, on blanks, Annual.** 883. Returns of officers elect must be made on *postal card blanks* before January 1. If blanks are not received, write to Grand Secretary for them.—1881, 17.
- Officers elect, on card blanks.** 884. So the failure to make a single lodge return properly and in time, prevents the closing of our books, and the Grand Master, as well as Grand Secretary, from having the necessary data to enable Grand Officers to make their reports, etc. Moreover, there is no sufficient reason why every lodge can not make its return at the time required by our Constitution. The blanks are furnished, full instructions given, and if the Secretary can not do it, the Master must see that some one else does do it.—1893, 16.
- Effect of failure.** 885. The constitutional requirements touching the making of annual returns before September 3, and paying Grand Lodge dues, etc., *before* October 1, are just, reasonable, plain, and are essential to the proper conduct of Grand Lodge business. The Representative of lodge which fails to make returns and pay dues in full is not in law or fairness entitled to mileage or per diem; and any attempt to evade this law by motion or otherwise,
- No reason for failure.**
- Wherein.**
- Annual, when made.**
- Reasonable, essential.**
- Penalty for failure.**
- Reading law.**

so as to allow Representatives, "a sum equal to mileage," etc., is plainly unconstitutional.—1893, 17.

886. Unless returns are made according to the form and instructions thereon, and payment made of dues and assessments, it will be the imperative duty of the Grand Master to arrest the charter, and summons the lodge to appear at the bar of Grand Lodge to answer the charge of "*unmasonic conduct*." If the lodge is in such condition that it can not pay, or is determined to remain dormant, it might at least make returns promptly and surrender the charter and effects, as required in the Constitution.—xi, 17; 1886, 13.

Penalties:

Arrest of charter,
Citation,

Charges.

887. Grand Secretary has held his books open and entered payments that reached him up to October 14, as having been made by October 1st, to enable representatives of lodges to draw their per diem and mileage. There is nothing in the law authorizing such latitude in its construction, and while the act of leniency may be excused this once, in consideration that it is the first year of the operation of the penalty for failure to remit before October 1st, the Grand Secretary is admonished, and the brethren cautioned that a repetition of the stretch of authority, though made with the best of motives, is unlawful and can not be countenanced by the Grand Lodge.—1886, 36.

Closing books,
by Gr. Secy.Leniency un-
lawful.

888. Hereafter the rule [requiring annual returns to be made by September 3 and payment made before October 1] will be strictly enforced.—1888, 71; xi, 18.

Law to be en-
forced.

Grand Secretary to "rigidly enforce the laws" concerning returns.—Reg. 467.

889. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to report to the Grand Lodge, annually, the lodges which do not comply with the law in relation to making returns in proper time.—1890, 58.

Delinquents
to be reported.

REVERSAL.

890. The Committee on Grievances [now Appeals] recommended that the action of a lodge be "reversed, set aside and held for naught;" the case was recommi-

Effect of adopt-
ing recommen-
dation.

ted and the committee report that they adhered to their former report, and asked to be discharged from further consideration thereof. Held—That the adoption of the last report was the adoption of the recommendation contained in the former report expressly referred to therein.—1890, 13.

RITUAL.—See Custodians, Work.

Blue, flash-lights. 891. A “blue light,” or a lycopodium flash light, when a party is brought to light, might be used.—1891, 48.

Printing or use of cipher. 892. The printing or use of the cipher work is *not* allowable in Kentucky.—1891, 48. See Reg. 73.

ROLL CALL.

Absence without leave. 893. It seems that there are a great many of the delinquents from subordinate lodges not present, they having received their per diem and mileage and left Grand Lodge without permission.—1882, 89; Reg. 859, 860 '1.

Last business in Gr. Lodge. Failing to answer. 894. The last business of the Grand Lodge shall be to call the roll by lodges, and if any delegate fails to answer to his call, without permission, the same shall be reported to his lodge, and he shall be required to forfeit his per diem, to be paid by the lodge which the brother represented, the same to be collected by the Grand Secretary as other dues to this Grand Lodge.—1882, 89.

Penalty,

Charged to and paid by lodge. 895. The *per diem* collected by a representative, who did not answer at roll-call, must be charged to and paid by his lodge to the Grand Secretary. The claim of Grand Lodge is against the lodge, not against the delict delegate. It can be collected from the delegate by the lodge, and if he refuses to pay the lodge may deal with him for unmasonic conduct.—1891, 55.

Collectable by lodge.

How delegates answer. Absentees recalled. 896. At roll-call each brother, in answering, should first rise in his place, and then answer distinctly, “Here,” or “Present.” When the roll is completed those marked *absent* shall be called, and if not responded to the record

shall be adjudged correct. After the roll is called the absentees shall be recalled, and thereafter the Secretary's minutes shall be conclusive evidence of the absence of the Representative, and no petition for relief shall be hereafter entertained, unless supported by written statement and affirmation of the Representative in default and request by official action of his lodge.—1890, 33, 58.

Stands as correct.

Petitions for relief.

897. A member incorrectly reported as absent at roll call must make his excuse, if any, to the Grand Lodge at its next meeting.—1888, 17. See Reg. 850, 863.

Excuse to Gr. Lodge.

RULES OF ORDER.

For Manual of "Rules for Conducting Business," with index thereto, see latter part of this book; also By-laws of Grand Lodge, page 38.

Full rules.

898. The order of business in a subordinate lodge should not be made in by-laws "subject to Master's will." It should be a permanent rule, to be only suspended as other rules are.—1888, 18.

Master can't set aside.

Substitute.—See Reg. 941.

Excluding the violent from the room.—Reg. 1007.

SAINT JOHN'S DAY.

899. The meeting December 27 is a regular [stated]* meeting.—1888, 19.

Stated meeting,

900. St. John's Day, December 27th, being an annual meeting of the lodges in this jurisdiction, as provided in the Constitution, it is competent for lodges to confer degrees, install newly elected officers, or to transact any other business the same as at any stated communication of the lodge.—1876.

For business,

901. St. John's Day, though regarded universally as holidays by the fraternity, do not preclude "work" being performed on those days.—1879, 26.

Or work.

902. St. John's Day being one of fraternal reunion, with incidental protection to the just claims of Masonic

Reunions for charity.

*It is generally understood that by a "regular meeting" is meant one held at regular recurring days or times *stated* in the by-laws, or Constitution, etc. Hence, regular meeting and stated meeting are used synonymously by Masons, although all lawful meetings may be considered "regular" in the sense that they are not irregular—that is, not without sanction of law and usage.

charity, lodges of each county in the State will, we trust, unite in one local demonstration at some central point, thus increasing their contributions while lessening the expenses of separate festivals.—1889, 85.

United celebrations.

Home jubilee. Recommended as a jubilee to benefit the Home.—Reg. 607.

SALOON KEEPERS.—See Reg. 722.

[For legislation on this subject see 1886, p. 60, 69; 1887, p. 49, 54; 1888, p. 12, 13, 67, 68, 69; 1889, p. 77.]

903. The fact that the petition for initiation states that the applicant is a saloon-keeper does not *per se* deprive the lodge of the right to receive the petition or initiate the candidate. The *character* of the business, in this case as in all cases, is a matter appealing to the sound discretion and judgment of the lodge, and is to be taken into careful consideration in passing upon the eligibility and fitness of the applicant for Masonic honors.—1889, 19.

May petition.

Lodge judges.

SCOTTISH RITE.—See Ancient Accepted Rite.

SEAL.

904. Every [chartered] lodge must have a seal and use it.—1888, 17.

905. The seal should be used on all official documents, whether issued by the lodge or by order of the Master.—1886, 21.

906. The law requires the seal of the lodge to be upon every official document, and this is necessary to the validity.—1891, 105.

907. The lodge seal should not be attached to any papers except such as are issued by order of the lodge or Master [or required by the Grand Lodge].—1877.

908. Endorsing on parts of paper unconnected with the certificate, "No Seal" or "Seal unfit for use," does not give validity thereto. It is necessary to ingraft such statements in the body of the certificate to give them validity. Masonic jurisprudence allows the same rea-

Excuse, don't satisfy.

Absence accounted for, how,

Lodge must use,

On official papers,

For validity.

By whose order.

sonable rules required in civil jurisprudence—that the custodian of a seal, necessary to the validity of an instrument, may account for its absence in his certificate, and attest the same with his own seal or scroll.—1863, 27. By whom,

SECRECY.

909. Masons have no right to communicate anything transpiring in the lodge-room to suspended brethren.—1879, 28. Of lodge-room.

910. Should any brother disclose the vote given by him upon the initiation, passing, raising or admission of an applicant, except as provided in the Constitution [ix, 4], or institute inquiry as to how any brother voted, the brother so offending shall be cited for trial upon charges; and, if convicted, he shall be suspended or expelled.—1868, 68. Disclosing ballot,
Prying into.
Penalty.

911. On the decision of Grand Master, that a brother need not keep secret a falsehood communicated on “the five points,” nor be held for “exposing such perfidy” [1879, 26], Grand Lodge declared: *Fraud and falsehood are not to be countenanced by Masonry; to be good and true is the first lesson taught in Masonry, and justice is one of the cardinal virtues, nevertheless we fail to see the propriety of ingrafting any new restrictions touching one of our most vital points of fellowship. The compact is a voluntary one, not empowering any brother to act as a self-constituted judge of the truth or falsity of the statements submitted, but only as a voluntary custodian of the subject-matter thus communicated; having voluntarily accepted the trust he must maintain it inviolate, under such restrictions only as are recognized by and incorporated with the Landmark itself. These well-defined restrictions, being themselves restricted in their operation, are emphatically inclusive, and necessarily render all other restrictions, however salutary, exclusive. Were the door to such additional restrictions once opened, and such modifications and qualifications declared admissible, this most valuable* Falsehoods,
And fraud.
Truth, justice.
Voluntary custodians are bound.
Restrictions.

“tenet of our profession” might become virtually inoperative.—1879, 62.

SECRETARY.

912. A Secretary is elected for his *clerical*, not his *financial* ability. His duty, so far as money is concerned, consists not in “safe-keeping” but “prompt paying over;” and if he will not do it in accordance with his installation vows, he should be made a subject of discipline.—1877, 65.

913. It is the bounden duty of the lodge Secretary to pay over *all* collections, made by him in pursuance of his office, to the Treasurer at *every meeting of the lodge*, and on failure so to do he renders himself liable to discipline.—1877, 67.

914. The Secretary of a lodge has no authority to make any other disposition of the funds of a lodge than to pay them over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.—1890, 14.

915. It is the Secretary’s duty to study the forms, and make minutes of proceedings according thereto.—Reg. 651, 987; Code, 43.

916. Secretaries are required to send to the chapters, in whose jurisdiction their lodges may be situated, the names of all brothers who may be suspended, expelled and reinstated.—1876, 49; 1889, 136; Reg. 146.

917. The Secretary is required to keep a *true* and faithful record of all proceedings proper to be written.* The only question to be decided upon motion to adopt minutes is, has the Secretary faithfully and truly recorded what was actually done?—[Reg. 668, 669.] If he has, the minutes should be approved and signed by the Master.—[Reg. 636.] If the lodge has trampled upon the rights of any brother, transcended its powers in any way, it is from that action the aggrieved brother should appeal.†—1875, 57. See Reg. 21, 843.

918. It is improper for the Secretary to use expres-

*Minutes are not, technically, “adopted,” but are *approved* as being a correct record of business transacted. †To Grand Lodge.

- sions belonging to the unwritten work, in his minutes. Improper words in record.
—1866, 39.
919. Secretaries should conform strictly to the printed instructions furnished by the Grand Secretary.—1864, 67; 1881, 18. Instructions of Gr. Secretary.
920. Any man of ordinary sense, who will read the Grand Secretary's directions on the back of the printed [blank] returns, ought to be able to make out a report without an error; and we trust in future Secretaries will be more careful.—1873, 63. Return blanks.
921. Returns of officers elect must be made on *postal card* blanks, *before January 1*. If blanks are not received write to Grand Secretary for them.—1881, 17. Return of officers on blanks, when.
922. *Immediately* after each election of officers, the Secretary shall report to the Grand Secretary the names of the officers so elected and appointed, and in the event of a subsequent appointment, as is herein held to be legal, the Secretary, in a supplemental report, shall notify the Grand Secretary thereof.—1890, 18.
923. If blanks do not come to hand acknowledge receipt of proceedings on *postal cards*.—1881, 18. Receipt for proceedings.
924. In sending money do not fail to write a letter showing from whom, [what lodge, amount,] and for what purpose it is sent.—1881, 18. Sending money.
925. Always give postoffice address, [and county] name and number of lodge, in writing.—1881, 18. Correspond'ce.
926. Letters of Grand Secretary must be promptly answered.—1881, 18. Prompt reply.
927. The Secretary should read the Constitution, and obey it, as he is pledged to do.—1881, 17. Read law and obey it.
928. Should study especially that part of the Constitution and Digest [Regulations] under Master, Secretary, Appeals, Records of Lodges, Forms of Documents.—1881, 18. Especially parts noted.
929. The Secretary has no more right to hold the lodge moneys than the Tyler or any other private member has. It is his positive duty to pay over all his collections to the Treasurer *once a month*, and oftener if the lodge meets more frequently. It is the Worshipful Not to hold money,
Pay monthly;

Master en- Master's duty to see that he does this. It is the prerog-
forces it; tive of the Treasurer to demand that he shall do this,
Treas. to de- and on failure, to report the defaulting Secretary to the
mand it; lodge. The Master is justified in removing a Secretary
 who persistently uses money to which he has not the
Sec'y may be shadow of a right.—1877, 17.
removed;

930. The Master has no right to suspend the Secre-
Or suspended. tary "for the remainder of his official term."—1891, 54.

931. The lodge *has* the right to prefer charges and
Charges vs. try the Secretary during his term, which is until his
Secretary. successor is elected and installed.—1891, 54.

SENIOR DEACON.—See Deacons.

SENIOR WARDEN.—See Wardens.

SENTENCE.—See Dues, Non-payment, Penalty,
 Reversal, Suspension, Trial.

SICK.

932. There is no obligation, which can be enforced
Expense, at- on any lodge, to pay for articles furnished or attention
tending. given to a sick brother by another lodge, in the absence
 of a contract to that effect.—1873, 44.

933. Any brother who refuses to obey the request of
Refuse to sit the Master to take his turn with the other brethren, in
up, sitting up with a sick member of his lodge, is guilty of
Unmasonic. unmasonic conduct and is amenable to charges.—1876,
 19.

SIDE DEGREES.

934. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky does not recog-
Not recog- nize the "side degree known as 76."—1888, 17; Reg.
nized. 14, 15, 143.

SIGNATURE.—See Forms for Records in Trials,
 Lodge Minutes.—Note p. 133.

SPECIFICATION.

935. Specification which states a conclusion and not
State fact, not a fact is not good.—1880, 42.
conclusion.

936. Specifications should be sufficiently certain in allegation of time, place and circumstance to apprise the defendant of the exact act complained of.—1873, 46. Certain as to time, place, fact

937. Allegations as to a specific act is essential.—1888, 40. Specific act.

938. The specification is too indefinite as to time which says: "Some time in the spring and fall of last year (1883)," not being sufficient to inform the accused of the charge against him with enough accuracy to enable him to prepare a defense thereto.—1884, 38. Indefinite.

939. A lodge may be directed to make specifications, under a charge, more definite and certain, and make other proceedings according to Masonic law governing trials.—1885, 60. Amended.

940. A specification is defective and erroneous that does not state [that is, allege circumstances which, if true, would constitute] a Masonic offense; when it does not show that a particular offense was committed; when it sets forth no time at which the offense complained of was committed.—1885, 60. Defective.

SUBSTITUTE.

A substitute is merely a form of amendment, and should be so treated. See "Rules for Conducting Business" in latter part of this book.

941. A substitute which is simply a reversal of a motion that, if adopted, would have the same result to be obtained by voting down the original question, is not in order.*—1886, 58. Reversal of motion.

SUIT.

942. Subordinate lodges are not acting unmasonically to collect loaned money by suit, because the principal or surety are members of the lodge, and it is not indispensably necessary to suspend the debtor before bringing suit.—1871, 18. Collection by suit.

SUITS IN LAW, ETC.—Reg. 209–211, 532.

*Which means this, for example: A motion to adopt being made, an amendment that the report (or whatever it is) be *not* adopted, would be out of order, because voting against the original motion would have the same effect.

SUMMONS.

943. A summons is the most forcible writ known to
 Most forcible writ. So long as he is a member of the fraternity
 Must be obey'd. a Master Mason must obey this writ, whether non-affiliated, a member of the lodge issuing the citation, or otherwise. Disobedience thereof would constitute one of the gravest of Masonic offenses.—1891, 47.
- Who signs, 944. A legal summons ought to have the Master's
 With seal. [and Secretary's, Reg. 945] signature and the seal of
 Who serves. the lodge attached, and must be placed in the hands of a brother who can testify that the summons was duly served.—1876, 19; Reg. 946.
- In trial. 945. A summons in trial of a brother to be legal must be by order of the lodge, signed by the Secretary, with seal of lodge attached. Should the Master also sign it does not invalidate the summons.—1879, 27.
- Served by mail. 946. Lawful service of summons can be had by means of a registered letter, even to a man in prison.—1881, 57.
947. Disobedience of a lodge summons sent by mail is not a Masonic offense, unless it can be shown the summons was received.—1892, 9.
- D'sobedience. 948. The willful failure or refusal to obey a Masonic summons, lawfully issued, is an act of insubordination, for which charges should be preferred.—1871, 17.
- Notice, when a summons. 949. Notice to a brother to attend a stated meeting, to show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, considered a legal summons.—Reg. 323, 966.
- Answers by letter not lawful. 950. A letter is not such an answer to a summons as is contemplated by law; but the lodge may, if it choose, condone the contempt, and, the reasons therein being deemed insufficient, suspend him, or, accepting them, grant further time for payment or remit his dues altogether.—1890, 12.
- Lodge may condone. 951. A summons to appear on a certain night and pay dues, or show cause against suspension, does not make it necessary for the lodge to take action that meeting.—1877, 16; Reg. 323, '4.
- Action postponed.

SUSPEND, SUSPENDED, SUSPENSION.

952. Suspension from “the rights and privileges of Masonry” for non-payment of dues, is a sentence approved by the Grand Lodge on appeal.—1866, 31. Non-payment.

953. Unless the by-laws of a subordinate lodge declare to the contrary, a majority vote is sufficient to suspend or expel.—1871, 17; 1877. Majority rule.

954. A member must be cited to appear, as in Regulation 15 [now Art. vii, Sec. 5] of Constitution, before he can be suspended for non-payment of dues.—1873, 43; Reg. 323. Previous citation.

955. A member notified to appear before the lodge to show cause why he should not be suspended, but failing to appear, his indebtedness being clearly shown at a subsequent meeting, he may be suspended.—1871, 48. Failing to appear.

956. *Suspensions without trials* are improper and illegal. No brother should be suspended for non-payment of dues or other complaint until after due notice and fair trial,* according to law.—1878, 30. Without trial.
Non-paym't;

957. On complaint of — that his lodge refused to reinstate him from suspension for non-payment of dues. He claims that he owes the lodge nothing; that he stands unjustly suspended, and says the lodge will not give him a statement of his account, covering the time he has been a member thereof, which he has applied for. The lodge should give him said statement, and if, as he claims, he owes it nothing, he should not be denied the right of affiliation. If the lodge claims he is indebted to it he should be given an opportunity to offer proof, an impartial hearing, and a correct record kept; so if any member desires an appeal the matter can come intelligibly and properly before the Grand Lodge.—1879, 69. Lodge must give “bill of particulars,”
Opportunity to offer proof.
Right of appeal.

958. A suspended Mason under charges can not be admitted in open lodge during his trial, but he may appear. Can't enter lodge.
May attend committee.

*It is now held that notice in case of suspension for n. p. d., which gives an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, is sufficient, hence a *trial* contemplated by law is very simple.—Reg. 323, 957. See Code 163-195.

- Represented. appear before the committee, and has the right to be represented in the lodge by any Master Mason in good standing.—1872, 18.
- Can't enter lodge— 959. A suspended Mason can not enter an open lodge for the purpose of attending his trial, or for any purpose whatever.—1877, 16.
- Penalty for so doing A suspended Mason is amenable for entering a lodge.—Reg. 243.
- Suspends from all rights. 960. A brother who is suspended by a lodge is suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry; and one of the rights was the privilege of visiting the lodge and mingling with the brethren there assembled.
- Can't be in the lodge. A brother has no right in the lodge during his term of suspension.—1875.
- Cause does not affect result. 961. A suspension for non-payment of dues can not be well separated in its general effects and consequences, under our Constitution, from a suspension for any other cause. The brother is rightfully suspended in cases of this kind when he is able to pay his dues and refuses to do so; and he should not be suspended if good cause is shown for non-payment. But of this cause and his entire defense the lodge alone, of which he is a member, must be the judge, subject, however, to an appeal to this Grand Lodge.—1873, 64.
- Refusal to pay dues. Appealable. 962. A lodge may lawfully suspend a member who has been legally summoned to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, whether he answer or not.—1890, 12.
- By ballot. 963. Suspension for non-payment of dues must be by ballot.—1891, 52.
- Indefinite. "Indefinite suspension" unlawful. See Reg. 819.
- For n. p. d. is not indefinite. 964. A brother can be suspended for non-payment of dues without fixing the period for which he shall stand suspended. Such suspension is not "indefinite"—it is until the delinquent's dues are paid. The party alone can fix the limit by payment.—1891, 52.
- On request, null. 965. The action of a lodge in suspending a member, *upon request*, for non-payment of dues, is a nullity.

He can only be suspended after citation, etc.—1889, 20, 75. Must be cited.

966. When a delinquent member has been notified of the amount of his indebtedness, and cited to appear before his lodge to make his defense, the constitutional requirements have been complied with, and the lodge may suspend him for non-payment of dues. If, after this notification, the member fails to appear, the lodge may suspend him without further ceremony, or may in its discretion summon him to appear to answer said summons, may cause charges to be preferred against him, and expel him for unmasonic conduct.—1882, 76, 77. See Reg. 326, and foot-note page 88. Steps *in re n.*
p. d.
Failure to answer.
May be expel'd.

967. The record of a suspension of a brother reads as follows: "Motion, secon[ded] and carried that C. B. T. be suspended for non-payment of dues." This is all that the minutes of the lodge show with reference to the suspension. Held, that the lodge had no jurisdiction to suspend the brother without first citing him to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended. The action of any tribunal in a case of which it has no jurisdiction is null. In this case the record failing to show that the brother had any notice of the proceedings, or opportunity of making defense, the pretended suspension is pronounced null and void.—1887, 13. Defective records.
Citation essential.
Want of jurisdiction or of notice, annuls.

968. A ballot which may deprive a brother of his Masonic standing is of equal importance (to ballot for degrees, etc.), at least to him. No business of such importance as either giving the right to become a Mason, or depriving a brother of any of his Masonic rights, can be transacted at other than a regular meeting.—1886, 26; xi, 4. Ballot, to give or forfeit rights.

969. Can a lodge suspend members by a sweeping resolution or conditionally—that is, voting that all of a class coming under certain conditions shall be suspended? No. The Constitution, Art. vii, Sec. 5, guarantees to every brother the right to be heard before any penalty can be inflicted, and each case must stand on its own Sweeping, or conditional suspension.

Ballot in each merits, and the ballot must be taken on each individual case.—1886, 26.

970. A lodge can not by vote suspend a member conditioned upon his performing, or failure to perform, a certain specific duty or act. A Mason can be suspended only for an offense committed and complete. A lodge can not say to one of its members that if he commits an offense at any time in the future he shall stand suspended without further action of the lodge; but the offense must be committed and proved, and the brother be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense before any penalty can be inflicted.—1886, 26.

Offense proven before penalty.

971. A lodge where records were burned ordered that all members should appear in a reasonable time and enroll their names, otherwise they should be treated and considered as suspended Masons, of which the appellant is said to have been notified. Held—That the lodge had the right to remit all dues, and the effect of its order was to remit said dues, but that the action of the lodge in suspending, or attempting to suspend, any member on failure to enroll his name, was a nullity, and is absolutely void.—1886, 53; Reg. 329, 330.

Conditional, void.

972. The suspension of a member for non-payment of dues, while other charges are pending against him, is not to be commended under ordinary circumstances; but the lodge is not thereby precluded from proceeding with the trial of the other charges.—1887, 13.

Suspension for n. p. d. while under charges.

Suspended may be tried.

973. A suspended Mason may be tried for a Masonic offense by any lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides.—1888, 17.

By what lodge.

974. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues can not be reinstated after his death. But when the record of the suspension shows that the proceeding was a nullity, the fact that he died in good standing may be officially declared.—1887, 13, 14.

Can't reinstate the dead.

No aid for suspended.

There is no obligation to assist a suspended brother.—See Aid.

The Master.

Grand Master may suspend a Master.—Reg. 441.

Lodge officer.

Master may suspend an officer.—Reg. 743.

SUSPENDED LODGES.—See Lodges Defunct.

SYMBOLISM.—See Reg. 415, 416.

TESTIMONY.—See Evidence, Trial, Witness.

TREASURER.

975. The Treasurer is elective; if his successor fails to be installed the old Treasurer holds over.—1891, 51. Elective.
Holds over.
976. It is the duty of the treasurer to pay all drafts made on him by the lodge in the order in which they are presented, if properly drawn and certified. He has no right to, nor authority over, the funds of his lodge other than as their custodian; and failure or refusal to obey the mandate of the lodge or Master, when legally expressed, renders him subject to discipline.—1890, 12. Pays when.
Custodian.
Obeys orders under penalty.
977. Ordinarily upon the order of the lodge and Master alone [certified to by the Secretary*] should the Treasurer pay out lodge moneys in his hands; though subordinate lodge by-laws may change his duties in this respect.—1879, 27. Orders how signed.
Law may be changed.
978. It is the prerogative of the Treasurer to demand that the Secretary shall [pay over lodge money promptly] and, on his failure, to report the defaulting Secretary to the lodge.—1877, 17; Reg. 912-914. Demands of Secretary.
Reports default

TRIAL.

979. A Mason can not be punished until after due trial.—1873, 47. Necessary to punishment.
980. A Master Mason can not be deprived of his rights, as such, except by due trial and conviction.—1878, 5.
981. Each brother must have due summons and separate trial for any other offense.†—1879, 27. Separate, for each.
982. A brother tried and acquitted can not be again tried for the same offense, the trial being in proper form Acquitted can not be tried for same offense.

*That he may have data for his own accounts. He also has charge of the seal.—See Reg. 905.

†Trial for non-payment of dues is reduced to the simplest form of citation, with opportunity to be heard. See Code, 163-175.

Acquitted can't and legal, although new evidence may be found after be retried.

acquittal.—1866, 31.

983. If a trial for unmasonic conduct is in form, evidence all taken for and against and heard by the lodge, and then the accused is cleared by the lodge, the case *can not* be again opened on the same charges, even if it is known that a mistake was made in getting up the case, or some ruling of the committee or Master was erroneous. The same rule as in criminal cases before the civil courts holds good in Masonic trials.—

Rule in criminal courts hold.

1878, 5.

984. Master Masons holding membership in other jurisdictions must be tried where they hold membership.* It is the duty of any lodge to prefer charges,

Tried where membership is, Any lodge prefers charge.

May demand trial.

and may *demand* a trial thereon.† Non-affiliated Ma-

sons must be tried by the nearest lodge.—1879, 19, 26.

Who examines witness.

985. In Masonic trials it is the duty of the Junior Warden, and, when the charges are preferred by another, the accuser, to be present at the meetings of the committee, and examine the witnesses for the prosecution. A like privilege is granted the accused and his attorney.—1877, 15.

Conforms to law.

986. The trial must in every instance conform to the requirements of law in every substantial particular.—1890, 14.

Duty to know the law.

987. It is the duty of those conducting a trial to make themselves familiar with the law, which gives full instructions as to every step. It is likewise the duty of

The Secretary.

Secretaries to study the forms for keeping the minutes of proceedings and for making out records to be sent to the Grand Lodge.—1892, 45.

Informality.

Informality may be waived.—Reg. 489.

Lodge to try.

988. The authority to try the facts and determine the punishment is vested in the lodge alone.—1881, 59.

Action after plea.

989. As to the action of a lodge after a plea of guilty—it is to be borne in mind that the functions of a lodge

*See modification of this in amended Constitution, Article xii, Section 1.

†In Kentucky, of course.

- are both judicial and legislative. As a court it would be its duty to determine the degree of guilt and pronounce judgment. There can be no question, however, that if the accused is penitent the lodge may, acting in its legislative capacity, pardon him, which, when done, *ipso facto* terminates the trial.—1890, 14. As a court.
Pardoning power.
990. A suspended Mason can not enter an open lodge for the purpose of attending his trial or for any purpose whatever.—1877, 16; Reg. 958. Suspended can not enter.
991. It is not only proper, but usually advisable, for a Master to exclude visitors when a trial is in progress in the lodge.—1877, 16; Code, 115. Visitors.
992. It was their (Committee on Lodge Trials) duty to report the evidence for as well as against the accused.—1884, 35. Evidence for and against.
993. A witness before a committee of investigation is not disqualified from voting. Every member of the lodge in good standing [if not interested] is entitled to vote.—1884, 11; Rule 13, page 39. Who votes.
994. Affidavits sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths are admissible as evidence in a Masonic trial.—1877, 15. Affidavits.
995. Proper affidavits should be admitted when offered in evidence.—1885, 60.
996. Profanes can not be compelled to testify in a Masonic trial, though their testimony is admissible.—1877, 14. Profanes.
997. The testimony of “common fame” is not admissible in Masonic trials, otherwise this would open the flood-gates of calumny and abuse. The persons who can *truthfully* testify as to a brother’s faults are usually slow and reticent, but the manufacturers of “common fame” are restrained by no law save that of malice and hatred. Those who have suffered from the wicked tongue of “common fame” are loudest in condemnation of it, and we are loth to permit such a Grand Lodge deliverance [admitting such evidence] to go to the lodges.—1877, 15, 64. Common fame.

998. After the evidence is heard the question should be whether the charge should be sustained. The method of procedure, as laid down by Bro. H. B. Grant, in his Digest* and Code [par. 117, "Trial and Its Incidents"], should be substantially followed.—1884, 35.

999. We further find that, on the trial the accused demanded the right of making a statement of facts in his own behalf, which right was denied him. We know of no rule of Masonry debarring an accused brother of this right, and the practice has been uniform, so far as we know, to allow him to make such statement. We think his request should have been granted, and by the denial of it he failed to receive a fair trial.†—1884, 36.

1000. Any brother charged with a Masonic offense, and tried before a Masonic tribunal, should be not only allowed, but also requested, to make his statement of the facts connected with the offense charged against him.—1875, 44.

1001. Discussion to a reasonable extent should be permitted, after the accused retires, which is a reasonable construction of the word "deliberate," and is not contrary to the practice of juries.—1891, 100.

1002. In determining the penalty, or the question of guilt, a *viva voce* vote is never permissible.—1890, 14.

1003. The power to pronounce a verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty" rests with the lodge alone, and can not be delegated.—1884, 35.

1004. The fact that a Mason has been convicted by the civil courts does not affect his Masonic status nor deprive his family of any rights conferred by his membership therein. A Mason can be divested of Masonic rights only by the Masonic Order.—1890, 13.

1005. Trial by the courts and acquittal does not bar the lodge from trying if the peace and harmony of the Craft demand it. Nor does conviction by the courts require trial by the lodge unless the good of the Order demands it.—1893, 7.

*Formerly the style of this volume, in its first and second editions.
†Code 109, 110, 112.

1006. Declaring a trial *irregular* is to order a new trial, leaving the accused under charges.—1884, 11; Reg. 687. Effect of "irregular."

TYLER.—See Grand Tyler, Officers.

VIOLENCE.

1007. The lodge [or Master] has the right to guard against violence, even to the extent of excluding the violent man from the lodge-room.—1879, 48. Exclusion from room.

VISIT, VISITING.

1008. The right to visit belongs to Master Masons only. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts can only be admitted as visitors when vouched for. No one can be examined as a visitor to whom the proper test can not be administered.—1876, 21. The right.
Vouched, examined.

1009. The right of visiting a lodge is qualified by affiliation, and dismission forfeits it. There being, however, no prohibitory statute against it in this jurisdiction, a visiting demitted brother usually is admitted by courtesy; but it is one of the prerogatives of a Master to determine what visitors shall be admitted to his lodge.—1877, 15, [or any member may prevent the entrance of visitor.—Reg. 1012]. Right qualified.
Non-affiliated.
Master and members' rights

1010. The right to visit a lodge is not inherent; it is qualified; and the Master has the right to exclude for sufficient reasons.—1879, 27. Right qualified.
Master may exclude.

1011. A member of a lodge has a right to object to a demitted Mason visiting the lodge, and his motive can not be inquired into.—1892, 10. Member may object

1012. Any member of the lodge may object to the presence of any person not a member of the same lodge. No member of a lodge should be compelled to sit in a lodge with anyone not a member with whom he objects to sit. If the member be in the lodge when a visitor's request for admission is presented the objection of the member to the introduction of the visitor should be re- To the presence of non-member,

- And this is to be respected. Any other course would destroy the peace and harmony of the lodge.—1891, 57. See also Reg. 705. 1013. A demitted Mason has no *right* to visit a lodge, only a matter of courtesy, and the objection of any member may debar him from entrance.—1888, 17.
- Non-affiliated. Register, demitted. 1014. All visitors should be required to register, and if demitted, to show the demit.—1888, 17.
- Affiliated's right. Master's pow'r. 1015. The right of visit accrues as such to affiliated Masons only. By courtesy it is extended to unaffiliated Masons; but the prerogative of the Master to determine what visitors shall be admitted to his lodge, whether affiliated or unaffiliated, is not to be abridged.—1890, 11. See also Reg. 1012.
- In trials. Visitors may properly be excluded at trials.—See Code 115; Reg. 991.

VOTE.

- Audibly or by ballot. 1016. Votes in lodge are *viva voce*. [Reg. 248.] Or by ball or paper. [Reg. 51-55, 350; Code, 126.]
- No inquiry. 1017. No inquiry can be made as to how a member voted.—1892, 9.
- All must. 1018. A member must vote unless excused by his lodge.—1892, 9.
- Master's. 1019. The Master of a lodge has *not* two votes in case of a tie.—1892, 8.
- Lodge excuses. 1020. The power to excuse a brother from voting is not in the Worshipful Master alone but in the lodge, and rests with the majority. The lodge may excuse him without requiring his reasons for asking to be excused.—1889, 17.
- Rights. Can not debar from vote without notice and trial.—Reg. 729.

VOUCHING.

1021. Can a brother vouch for another in a lodge simply from an examination prior to the meeting of the lodge? Three brothers, A, B and C, are mutual friends. A and B have met in the lodge. A and C have also met in like manner. If A vouches for B to C can C vouch for B in the lodge, A not being pres-

ent? *Answer.* A brother can vouch for a visitor only when he *knows* that visitor to be a Mason. Yes; provided that, in the judgment of the lodge, the brother vouching for the visitor is competent to make a strict examination. A, B and C being present, and A vouches to C for this brother B, it would be competent for C to vouch for B in the lodge, A not being present; but if A should vouch to C for B, B not being present, C could not vouch for B in the lodge, as there would be a possibility of mistaken identity.—1886, 23, 24.

Only when known as a Mason

And identity perfect.

1022. What is meant by legal Masonic information? *Answer.* Lawful information can only be received from one whom we know to be competent to impart it, and it must be positive and beyond question, and imparted for Masonic purposes, not casually. The voucher should also give the evidence upon which he vouches for the visitor: as, I have examined or met this brother in lodge while working in the First, Second or Third degree, as the case may be. Vouching is bearing witness, and in witness-bearing we should tell that *only* which we know to be true.—1886, 24.

Lawful information.

Voucher's evidence.

Definition.

1023. A lodge can not recognize or admit as an Entered Apprentice one who fails to produce satisfactory evidence that he has taken the degree. This evidence must be positive, proving the fact beyond a doubt. Evidence that does not so convince the mind is not sufficient. And if insufficient, the lodge may ignore it wholly and treat the person as a profane.—1889, 20.

E. A. A.

Proof positive.

WARDENS.

1024. The Wardens especially should be able to fill the Master's place in his absence.—1871, 17, 62.

Able to fill chair.

*Formerly the law was: "If the Master goes abroad....resigns, demits or is deposed, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill his place....and in his absence the Junior Warden....[and if a Past Master, 'upon the presumption of his experience and skill in conducting the business of the lodge,' is invited to preside] nevertheless such Past Master still derives his authority under the.... Warden, and can not act until he congregates the lodge. If none of the officers be present, nor any former Master to take the chair, the members according to seniority and merit shall fill the places of absent officers."—Const. and Ill. of M., adopted by Gr. L. of Ky., 1808; 2d ed., 1818, 53, 54. Compare with present Const., Sec. 4, Art. v. The law of 1808, 1818, is in almost the exact words of Ahiman Rezon.—Penn., 1783, 45, 55.

- Should study. 1025. The Wardens should study the Constitution, etc.—1888, 18; Reg. 652.
1026. The Wardens of a lodge, unless they are Past Masters, can not legally install the Master elect.—1872, 18.
- If not P. M., can't install the Master.
1027. The Senior or Junior Warden presiding are clothed in every particular [except as in 1026] with full power of a Master.—1879, 26; Reg. 1038.
1028. A presiding Warden, in the absence of the Master, may call to his assistance any Master Mason to preside during the time, regardless of the presence of any Past Master.—1869, 104.
- May call others to chair.
1029. Senior Warden may call to order and resign the gavel to a Past Master, and after so doing take his station in the West. Said Past Master is then clothed with all the powers of the Master, Senior Warden reserving none.—1879, 27. Compare with Reg. 1031.
- Power of P. M. in chair.
1030. The Senior Warden [acting Master] may call to his assistance any Past Master of the lodge; but if he call the suspended Master, as Past Master, he must not be allowed to preside over the deliberations or make rulings affecting the rights of lodge or members. He may assist, upon request of the Senior Warden, in conferring degrees.—1891, 52.
- Suspended Master can't preside.
- But may assist.
1031. It would be well for the Junior Warden, or any one occupying the Master's chair, to call to his assistance an experienced Past Master, yet it is the province of the Master [*i. e.*, the one occupying the chair *ex officio*] to call to his assistance any Master Mason. A Warden presiding is clothed with the powers and prerogatives of a Master. While the Warden is present, and a brother acts for him, the act of the brother is that of the Warden, and the conference of a degree, in a lodge in charge of the Junior Warden, by a brother called to his assistance for that purpose, would be regular, and the candidate would be properly invested with the degree so conferred.—1891, 56.
- May call a P.M.
- Or M. M. to chair.
- Either have power of Master.
- And work is regular.
- Subject to charge. 1032. Junior [or Senior] Warden is subject to charges

during his term of office, and any brother deeming it his duty, may prefer them.—1879, 27.

1033. When charges are pending, or are about to be preferred, against a Senior Warden-elect, the same rule obtains as when charges have been, or are about to be preferred against the Master-elect.—1890, 11.

Charges pending or prospective.

1034. A Senior Warden, acting as Master of the lodge in the stead of the Master, is not exempt from trial and punishment for a Masonic offense.—1888, 14.

Not exempt from trial.

1035. When the lodge is in charge of the Senior Warden he must act and be present and see that the lodge is opened for business. For failure or refusal to discharge his duties he would become amenable to discipline by the lodge.—1891, 56.

Must be present, when.

Failure, in duty.

1036. The term “elected” in Regulation 11 [now Art. vii, Sec. 8] of Constitution, in case of a recently chartered lodge, is synonymous with “appointed;” and when in a new lodge there are no Past Wardens except those mentioned in the charter, they are eligible to the office of Master.—1873, 12.

Elected, same as appointed.

Eligibility to be Master.

1037. It is not required by the Constitution that the Warden shall have served a year, but that he shall have been “elected and served.” Now, the Grand Lodge has said that in case of a new lodge this means the same as “appointed and served.” This construction makes the Wardens eligible for the office of Master whether there are any other Past Wardens in the lodge or not.—1887, 12.

Service to qualify for W. M.

In new lodges.

1038. The Senior Warden, in the absence of the Master, and in the absence of Master and Senior Warden, the Junior Warden can perform all the functions of the Master except the installment of the Master-elect. He can do that, too, if he be a Past Master. The Warden in charge of the lodge can call upon any Past Master present to install the Master-elect.—1886, 22.

In Master's absence,

Power of Wardens,

1039. The Senior Warden, or in his absence the Junior Warden, *must* take charge of the lodge in the Master's absence. He may preside or call some Past Master to the chair after first calling the lodge to order. It is

Must take charge.

Need not be P. M. not necessary that the Warden should be a Past Master before he can preside.—1888, 15.

1040. The Senior Warden assuming the duties of Master upon the Master's death is not required to be a Past Master.—1888, 16.

Ability to fill chair. Should be able to fill the Master's place.—Reg.—1054.

Service in other State. 1041. A brother who has only served as Warden, in another State, is not eligible as Master here, unless he has also served as Warden here.—1888, 19.

Can't set aside election. 1042. The Master should not set aside an election, and cause a new election to be held, because the Warden was not in the lodge-room at the time.—1888, 15.

Appointing Deacon. 1043. The Senior Warden can only appoint the Junior Deacon by consent of the Master.—1888, 18. See Deacon.

Gr. W.'s duty. 1044. Grand Wardens' duty to attend the meeting of Home Directors.—See Grand Master.

WEAPONS.

Carrying. An offense. 1045. It is a violation of State law, and contrary to the rules of decorum and common decency, for a brother to enter a lodge-room "carrying a weapon," and subjects him to rigid Masonic discipline.—1879, 27.

WIDOW.

Marrying profane. 1046. The widow having married a profane, and having voluntarily abandoned the state of Masonic widowhood, can not demand assistance from the Craft.

Aid to her. Aid may be voluntarily granted, but there is now no Masonic obligation to assist her.—1891, 46.

WIFE.—See Witnesses.—Code 71, 154-'5.

WITNESSES.

1047. In summoning witnesses for a lodge trial, the lodge should issue the summons. The chairman of a Com'tee can't. committee can not legally summons.—1876, 21.

1048. Testimony of profanes and negroes may be taken.—Reg. 363-'6. Code 158. Profanes, negroes.

1049. Held—That the wife was a competent witness in a trial of the husband for abuse, mistreatment and accusation of lack of virtue. The accusation is one of a Masonic offense, and this without regard to the question or fact that the wife was or was not a Mason's daughter or a member of the Eastern Star.—1886, 55-57. Wife. Daughter.

WORK AND LECTURES.

1050. The Grand Lodge, which is sovereign within its jurisdiction, has a right to legalize work.—1892, 54. Gr. L. power over.

1051. The work and lectures agreed upon by the commission [1892, 14] is declared to be the only authorized work and lectures of this jurisdiction.—1892, 42. Authorized,

1052. After the year 1897 no other work and lectures shall be used in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.—1892, 42. Obligatory, when

1053. It is improper for the Secretary to use expressions belonging to the unwritten work in his minutes.—1866, 39. Words of, in minutes.

1054. The work in the lodge-room should be performed impressively and with verbal accuracy. The welfare and future usefulness of the initiate may be dependent upon the manner in which our infinite truths are made known; the head, heart and mind should unite in giving them impressive utterance; every officer should learn to be able to perform not only his own but the duties of every other station—the Wardens, especially, should be able to fill the Master's place in his absence. The lodge thus blessed will find the heathful contagion spreading from officers to members, ready to fully co-operate and make the ceremonies attractive, and their returns to the Grand Body present an exhibit to excite emulation and general usefulness.—1870, 17. How rendered; Why so. Warden's ability. Effect.

THE CODE

FOR

MASONIC TRIALS.

This division of the Book of Constitutions is called THE CODE, because it is an orderly collection and system or digest of laws for Masonic trials.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. "A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the ^{A Mason's moral law.}¹ This is that eternal, immutable law of duty. What "moral law" is. good and evil which the Creator himself, in all His dispensations, enforces, and which He has enabled human reason to discover so far as necessary to the conduct of human actions.²

2. This being the duty of every Mason, it follows that any violation of the laws of God is an offense against Masonry.³ These laws are both negative and positive in character—*negative*, in forbidding any wrongful act, the performance of which would be contrary to the revealed will of God, such as profanity, Sabbath-breaking, murder, theft, adultery, evil-speaking or false-witness,⁴ etc., and *positive*, in requiring the performance

¹ Old Charges, i, 1722. A good Mason, then, is an honest man; pays his duty to his Creator; . . . cultivating his mind and behavior . . . in all the duties of life; one who would willingly do to all men as he would have them do to him; . . . This is the fundamental principle of Masonry.—Con. Gr. L. Ky., 1818. They should be good husbands, good parents, good sons and good neighbors; not staying too long from home; avoiding all excesses injurious to themselves or families.—Con. Gr. L. Ky., 1818, 49; Reg. 675, foot-note.

² Blackstone, Introd.

³ Any violation of the laws of God . . . constitutes an offense against Masonry.—Rob Morris, in Voice of Masonry, 1839.—Reg. 713.

⁴ We will not admit the possibility that any reasonable man, who has been educated in a Christian community, can for a moment seriously entertain a doubt that gambling, intemperance and profane swearing are, in themselves and in their influences, immoral and of evil tendency. Being immoral they are unmasonic.—Gray's (Miss.) Mystic Circle, 283. See also Pro. Gr. L. Ky., 1858, 116; Deut. v, 11. To avoid all manner of slandering and backbiting of true and faithful brethren, with all malice and unjust resentment, or talking disrespectfully of a brother's person or performance. Nor . . . to suffer others to spread unjust reproaches or calumnies against a brother behind his back, nor injure him in fortune.—Con. Gr. L. Ky., 1818, 49. Avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all slander and backbiting; not permitting others to slander an honest brother, but defending his character and doing him all offices as far as is consistent with your honor and safety, and no farther.—Anc. Charges, vi, 6; Reg. 713-720.

of virtuous deeds such as being himself industrious,¹ warning of danger,² feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, binding up the wounds (mental and physical) of the afflicted—"doing good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith."³ The obligations of a Mason may be summed up thus: "Cease to do evil; learn to do well."⁴ It is sufficient then to say, that whenever an act performed by a Mason is contrary to or subversive of the duties which he owes to God, his neighbor or himself, it becomes at once a subject for Masonic investigation and Masonic punishment.⁵ The summary.

3. While the judgment of a Masonic lodge does not deprive a Mason of life, liberty, or property, it establishes a degree of turpitude calculated seriously to affect his social standing. Our obligations, therefore, demand the application of the strictest rules of justice,⁶ tempered by intelligent love; but not that sentimental "charity" that permits the guilty to escape,⁷ and brings contempt upon the fraternity. The innocent should also have clear and perfect exoneration from blame, that "the honor and reputation of the Order may be firmly established, and the world at large be convinced of its good effects." Effect of a trial.
Obligations,
Not sentimental.

¹ He is to labor justly and not to eat any man's bread for nought, but to pay truly for his meat and drink. . . He is to employ [his leisure] in studying . . . that he may the better perform all his duties. . . —Ahiman Rezon, Pa., 1783, 18. Six days thou shalt labor.—Deut. v, 13. See Landmark 50 and its proofs.

² But ought to defend such brother, and give him notice of any such danger or injury . . . as far as is consistent with honor, prudence and safety of morality and the State, but no further.—Con. Gr. L. Ky., 1813, 49. Nor must they suffer any to spread unjust reproaches.—Ahiman Rezon.

³ Gal. vi, 10.

⁴ Isaiah i, 16, 17. To walk humbly . . . to do justice and love mercy are the true indispensable characteristics of a real Free and Accepted Mason.—Ahiman Rezon, Pa., 1783, 18.

⁵ Universal Masonic Library, vol. xvii, 302.

⁶ Masons "should live honestly (that is, without reproach), should injure nobody, and render to every one his just due."—Justinian.

⁷ To acquit upon light, trivial or fanciful suppositions and remote conjectures is a virtual violation of the juror's oath, and an offense of great magnitude against the interests of society . . . disregard of obligation . . . hindrance of justice and the encouragement of malefactors. On the other hand, a juror ought not to condemn unless the evidence exclude from his mind all reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused.—Starkie on Evidence, 865. "Let no guilty man escape."—Gen. U. S. Grant.

PENALTIES.¹

4. "The only penalties known to Masonry are reprimand, suspension for a definite period, and expulsion;"² nor can either be inflicted until after due notice and trial.³
5. The only exception to this is a well-established principle of such importance as to approach in dignity "the law of self-preservation"—that gives to a presiding officer the right to exclude or eject from the assemblage, over which he presides, *any* person whose insubordination seriously interferes with the business pendent before the body. "The Master of a lodge has the right to exclude, temporarily, any member or Mason when he thinks that either his admission, if outside, or his continuance, if present, will impair the peace and harmony of the lodge."⁴ This is a right that should be exercised with great caution, lest an ill-advised or hasty order of expulsion stir up more discordant elements than would the presence of an unruly person. Such exclusion does not affect a brother's standing, nor is a previous trial necessary; though he is answerable to the lodge for his misconduct, as the Master is answerable to the Grand Lodge for the use or abuse of the power entrusted to him. This is not then the infliction of a penalty contemplated by the Constitution, though that may be applied subsequently. It is, so to speak, the temporary arrest to preserve peace for the time being.
6. *Reprimand* is the mildest form of Masonic pun-

Masonic.
When inflicted.

Exceptions.

To exclude or eject,

Temporarily, the unruly.

Cautiously.

Effect on standing.

Master answerable.

Not "penalty."

Reprimand,

¹ . . . When pronounced, begins *immediately upon decision of the lodge*, and is not itself suspended by appeal to the Grand Lodge.—Morris' Dict. of Free Ma., 31.

² Con. xiii, 1; Reg. 818. Fines are unmasonic.—Mackey's Juris., 515. Such was not formerly the idea or practice. It is shown in the phototypes of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia (1731), that Ben. Franklin and others were fined for absence, etc. The Con. Gr. L. Ky., 1818, 42, 43, prescribed fines as do the old MSS., proofs. See Landmark 52 and its proofs.

³ Reg. 819 980. No brother can be deprived of his Masonic rights except after trial, with the opportunity of defense.—Un. M. Lib. xvii, 309.

⁴ Un. M. Lib. xvii, 308. You are not to . . . interrupt the Master, Wardens, or any brother, nor behave yourself [improperly in the lodge], nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretense whatever.—Old Charges, vi, 1722. He [the M.] may direct an unruly member to withdraw from the lodge room.—Connor's Tennessee Digest. It becomes his [the Master's] duty to preserve harmony within by ordering the disorderly member to be excluded. . . . If aggrieved he may bring the conduct of the Master before the Grand Lodge.—Gray's Mystic Circle, 405. See McCorkle's Juris., p. 67.

ishment; but, like all others, it can only be inflicted after regular trial. It must be administered from the East and in the presence of the lodge. It is one of the duties of the Master as the executive officer. He can, however, call to his assistance any Master Mason, who may occupy the chair for that purpose. A reprimand does not affect the Masonic standing of a brother.¹

How inflicted,
And by whom.

The effect.

7. *Suspension*² for a definite period³ is the only suspension recognized by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and it can only be inflicted as the result of a fair and regular trial.⁴ The degree of this punishment is determined by the length of time. During its continuance its effect is to debar the offender from the exercise of every right and privilege which as a Mason he enjoyed before.⁵

Suspension—
only by trial.

Degree of punishment.
Its effect.

b. The offender having endured the full punishment awarded, is restored to all the rights he had before suspension, and without any further action;⁶ or he may be restored on petition by unanimous ballot of the lodge that suspended him, if in existence,⁷ or by reversal of sentence or otherwise by the Grand Lodge. If the lodge that suspended him has ceased to exist he is restored, without action, as a non-affiliated Mason in good standing at the expiration of his penalty.

How terminated.

Extinct lodges.

c. In suspension for non-payment of dues, proper notice and an opportunity to be heard are absolutely necessary. The payment of the debt reinstates the brother at once to membership and its rights.⁸ If suspended by a lodge that afterwards became defunct, the brother re-

Non-payment
of dues.

¹ Universal Mas. Lib., xvii, 307. ² Reg. 952. ³ Reg. 818.

⁴ Suspension without trial is illegal.—Reg. 956; Mass. Digest, 84. No sentence of suspension can be imposed upon any Mason except after the most solemn forms of trial.—Mackey's Juris., 520. This, however, does not prevent suspension for non-payment of dues, which can not be done without due notice, and giving the alleged delinquent an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, which is tantamount to a trial.—Const. vii, 5. "An opportunity to be heard in his own defense" unmistakably carries with it the idea of a *trial*, without which any suspension would be illegal. See Code 167, etc.

⁵ Reg. 960, 1. A member suspended . . . is deprived of his rights and privileges as a Mason during . . . suspension. He and his family have no claim on the Fraternity.—Connor's Tenn. Digest, 26. A Mason suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry is, for the time being, as completely deprived of them as an expelled Mason.—Chase's Digest, 322.

⁶ Mitchell's Com. Law of Masonry, 273; Reg. 873.

⁷ Ibid., p. 222, 275; Reg. 869.

⁸ Const., xiii, 3. Suspension for non payment of dues is "definite," in that it terminates at the will of the suspended.—Reg. 964. The "trial" in such cases consists in notice, with opportunity to be heard.—Reg. 966; Code 165.

gains his former standing by payment to the Grand Secretary.¹

8. *Expulsion*² is the highest punishment known to Masonry, and is a complete banishment from the Order. It severs all connection with the Fraternity, and fully divests the offender of the last vestige of his Masonic character.³ A Mason can not so much as hold communication with him upon the secrets of Masonry. It is Masonic death. It follows that the offender is cut off from the chapter,⁴ council, commandery⁵ and consistory,⁶ whose members, being Master Masons, can not hold Masonic communication with a Mason who is suspended or expelled, "while resting under that sentence." To be restored he must petition the lodge which expelled him, and receive a unanimous ballot for the removal of his sentence,⁷ or by action of the Grand Lodge.⁸

Expulsion is highest penalty. Its effect.

Restoration.

PRELIMINARIES TO A LODGE TRIAL.⁹

9. It should be remembered that the world at large has no right to know¹⁰ that a brother is under trial. The Master should caution the brethren to this effect, and take such other steps to prevent public scandal as truth, honor and justice may require. The publication of expulsions or suspensions in the public press is prohibited,¹¹ without authority of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, though there is no rule requiring the result to be kept a profound secret.¹²

Secrecy enjoined.

Publication unlawful.

10. It can not be presumed that because charges

¹ Reg. 293, 295. ² Reg. 373-381.

³ . . . He is entirely severed from the Fraternity; he is Masonically dead. He nor his family have any claims . . . can only be restored by the lodge expelling him . . .—Connor's Tennessee Digest, 27. An expelled Mason is regarded as a profane.—Iowa, vii ed., 134; Gray's Miss., M. C., 482.

⁴ And notice must be sent to that body.—Reg. 145. Expelled by his lodge stands expelled by his chapter until restored by the lodge.—Gr. Chap. Ky., 1890, 22.

⁵ Expulsions, etc., from rights, by lodge or chapter . . . deprives a Knight of all rights. . .—Gr. Encamp. Title xxiii, 2.

⁶ Con. xvi, 1. ⁷ Reg. 870. ⁸ Reg. 378.

⁹ Every brother found guilty of a fault shall stand to the award of the lodge, unless he appeals to the Grand Lodge.—Con., etc., Ky., 1818, 48.

¹⁰ It is criminal to make known the secret acts of a lodge.—Mitchell's Common Law of Masonry, 253. ¹¹ Con., Art. vii, Sec. 9.

¹² Secrecy should be observed until final action, after which the world may know of the expulsion or suspension.—Mitchell's Common Law of Masonry, 254.

are preferred against a brother he is thereby suspended from any Masonic Right, except the right to withdraw from his lodge.¹ That privilege is held in abeyance until the matter of complaint can be investigated and settled, because if he was permitted to demit he would be entitled to a certificate setting forth as a fact that he was, at its date, in good standing, which is equivalent to recommending him to the fraternity; whereas he was not in "good standing," but under a cloud of doubt as to his moral or Masonic character, and this must be removed before his lodge could truthfully say or imply that he was free from such taint.

Status under charges.
Can't demit.

Why not.

11. The accused, in criminal proceedings, is entitled "*to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation*"² against him; and this not in general terms, but by a particular statement of all that is material to constitute the offense, set out with reasonable precision and certainty as to time and place, and in the customary forms of law.³

Informed in criminal accusation.

In detail.

12. The same rule is applied with the utmost force in Masonic trials.⁴ The accusation against a brother must be drawn up with all the essential precision, certainty and distinctness which are necessary in an indictment before the courts of the land; though it need not be drawn up in the same technical forms, nor with the same strictness of proceedings required in criminal courts. A lodge "should be equally prompt to prevent an escape from a trial by resort to technical objections when the accused is not misled by the charges and specifications."⁵

Essentials in Masonic trial.

Technicality of law courts not required,

Nor taken advantage of.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

13. The first step towards a trial is to make the formal complaint—that is, to prefer the charge which,

The first step.

The charge—

¹ The accused is to be considered innocent, and entitled to all Masonic privileges [except to demit] until proved to be guilty.—1853, 116. A Mason being under charges deprives him of no Masonic privilege; and should he die in that condition he is entitled to . . . Masonic burial . . .—Morris' Dict. F. & M., 84. If clear of the books, and no charges pending or about to be preferred, he may demit.—Reg. 262, 263, 278. ² Constitution of the U. S., vi, Sec. 1. ³ Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 3, p. 471. ⁴ Reg. 149. ⁵ Drummond's Masonic Text Book (Maine), 215.

in a Masonic trial, stands in the place of the indictment.

Where made; This must be done at a stated meeting of the lodge.¹

Its parts. 14. A complaint of this nature has two parts:² the

The charge, *charge* proper, which concisely designates the offense;

And specifica- and the *specification*, which alleges the act with time,
tion. place and circumstances.³

How charged: 15. *The offense*, when of that specific quality that it
Specifically, may be reduced to a single word or short sentence ex-

pressing a violation of moral or Masonic law, such as theft, adultery, slandering a brother Master Mason, habitual profanity, etc., that particular form should be used instead of a general charge. But when the offense

Or otherwise. is a mere neglect of Masonic duty or the violation of a purely Masonic obligation, it may be stated as *unmasonic conduct*, or *gross unmasonic conduct*, if it can not be more specifically set out.

Must cover the 16. *The charge must cover the specification*,⁴ that is,
specification. it must embrace such an offense as the acts alleged in the specification would show.

Specification 17. *The specification must sustain the charge*.⁵ That
must sustain the is: must embrace such a statement of circumstances or
charge; acts, as would constitute the crime charged. The lan-

Without argu- ment. guage must not be stated argumentatively, but be alleged in express and positive terms.

Identity. 18. *The accused* should be described by his given name, surname, and the degree he has attained.⁶ The

Non-affiliated. name, number and location of the lodge to which he belongs must be given. If non-affiliated, that fact must be stated, together with the place of his abode.⁷

Trial by an 19. When *the identity* is fully and perfectly estab-
alias. lished, it is not material if he be tried by an *alias*; or if he has designedly assumed a false name for a sinister pur-

¹ Reg. 155. ² Con., Art. xii, Sec. 2; Reg. 148.

³ Reg. 935-940; Mass. Digest, 27. The specification should be sufficiently certain in allegation of time, place and circumstance to apprise the defendant of the exact act complained of.—1873. 46.

⁴ The charges must correspond with the indictment . . . —Morris, 1859.

⁵ The indictment must correspond with the alleged offense . . . The indictment must not extend beyond what the prosecutor reasonably presumes he can sustain.—Morris' Voice of M., May, 1859.

⁶ The lodge, as such, knows nothing of degrees above . . . the Master Mason's.—Mitchell's Com. Law of Masonry, 273.

⁷ An unaffiliated Mason can not release himself from his responsibilities to the Order.—Universal Mas. Lib., xvii, 338; Gray's M. C. (Miss.), 385.

pose, then the maxim applies that "no man shall be allowed to avail himself of his own wrong."¹

20. The same particularity must be observed in the description of the person, if any, against whom the offense is alleged to have been committed. The injured party.

21. *The technicalities of accusation* that prevail in civil or military courts, we are not bound to notice, yet in Masonic trials all the essential principles must be observed on which all charges or bills of complaints ought to be framed in all tribunals, namely: that they are sufficiently specific in allegation of time, place and facts to enable the accused distinctly to know what he is to answer, and to be prepared to meet it in proof at the trial. For example: an innocent brother may be charged with robbery. If the time when the robbery occurred is known or can be ascertained it must be stated, as the accused may have been in another locality many miles away during the same hour, and if he prove it, his innocence will be shown. These specific allegations are also necessary to enable the committee to know what it is to inquire into.² Essential principles of complaint observed.

22. Unless the precise time and place of the act is a *necessary ingredient* of the offense, it may be stated as "on or about" such a day, and the place may likewise be stated as "at or near" such a place; but this should not be permitted if it can be avoided without sacrifice of justice, as it tends to deprive the accused of some advantage to which he is entitled in making his defense.³ For example: a brother, if drunk, and in that condition visits a lodge, the exact time of the meeting is a matter of record and must be stated; because the offense is aggravated by his presence at that particular time and place. It is therefore understood as a necessary ingredient of the offense "when the same circumstances would on one occasion constitute a crime, though at another it would be different in character."

23. It is nevertheless a general rule that the time and

¹ Judge Advocate General, Sir Robert Grant. ² Code 11, 12. ³ Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 3, p. 472.

General rule as to time and place. place of every material fact must be plainly and concisely alleged.¹

Written instruments in specifications. 24. *Written instruments*, where they form a part of the gist of the offense charged, should be recited *verbatim*, and may be introduced by the words "in the words and figures following." But when *the substance* only is intended to be set forth, it may be introduced by the words "in substance as follows."

How particular words inserted. 25. *Particular words*, when the gist of the offense should be set forth with particularity, or are declared to be "of like meaning or purport." Where language is profane or obscene the law does not require it to be precisely stated, but does require that its nature be indicated only in general and becoming terms.² If any words or matter improper to be written are involved, they should be stated to the accused when charges are served upon him, and repeated when called upon to plead, and the fact noted in the record as fully as the nature of the case will admit.

Profane or obscene words.

Other words improper to be written.

Intention as an ingredient. 26. *The intention* of the accused at the time the alleged offense was committed may sometimes be a necessary ingredient of it, and is therefore as necessary to be stated in the specification as any other fact or circumstance which goes to make up the offense. For example: A check drawn upon a bank, in which the drawer had no funds, may be the result of a clerical error; but if done *with intent to defraud*, the intention should be set out in the specification, because it is necessary to make the acts alleged amount to a crime. In like manner the secrets of Masonry may be unintentionally divulged; but if "knowingly or wittingly" done the intent should be averred as aggravating the offense of carelessly revealing what has been "Masonically" confided to the brother's honor.³

Examples.

But one offense in one count. 27. *One specification for each offense*: The accused must not be charged in any one specification or count with having committed two or more offenses. More

¹ Starkie on Evidence. ² Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 3, p. 507.

³ You should be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to find out what is not proper to intimate.—Ancient Charges, vi, 6, 1722.

than one specification may be made under any charge, but each specification can set out but one offense; nor should the specifications be written in abbreviated words. They should, however, be expressed as briefly as possible consistent with the circumstances of each.

Specifications under a charge.

Words full but concise.

28. *The accusation should be headed* so as to describe the nature of the paper without necessitating an entire reading to know its purport, thus: "Charges and specifications preferred against Bro. James J. James, a Master Mason, member of Truth Lodge No. 1, of Sobriety, Blank County, Kentucky."

Heading of charges.

29. *Charges must be signed* by the brother who prefers them, or by the Junior Warden in his stead.

Who signs charges.

30. *List of witnesses:* At the left, and after the signature, a list of the witnesses should be given, with the address of each opposite his name, together with the degree he has attained, if a Mason; if not a Mason, the word *profane* is written in place of the degree. This is for the information of the committee and not for the accused, who may or may not be furnished with the list, at the discretion of the Master or of the committee.

List of the witnesses.

31. *Who prefers the charges:* Any affiliated Master Mason in good standing, whether he be a member of the same lodge or not,¹ has the right to prefer charges,² but a well-established custom has made it the especial duty of the Junior Warden to do so,³ because he is required to "see that the Craft pervert not the purposes

Any M. M. may prefer charges.

Duty of J. W.

¹ Mackey's Jurisprudence, 560; Reg. 154.

² It is not only the right but the *duty* of an affiliated Mason to prefer charges if he knows of the wrong-doing of a brother.—Reg. 152. Whether he be a member of the same lodge or not.—Reg. 153. One who is not a member of the particular lodge may prefer charges against one who is a member.—Mass. Digest, 27. It is the right and duty of every brother to prefer charges himself . . . —Mass. Digest, 28.

³ It is the right and duty of any member . . . to prefer charges . . . but where no one brother . . . makes the charges . . . it should be officially brought . . . by the J. W. as the guardian and supervisor of the Craft . . . It is his duty . . . —McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 141. Any member of the lodge may be the accuser. Morris' Dictionary of Freemasonry, 134. If left to volunteers it is rarely performed. Every other Masonic duty, however slight, has a covenanted officer deputed to perform it. When performed by volunteers the wrath of the accused is usually aroused against the informer . . . The duty of accusation requires skill. There is an officer whose official relations . . . involve the duties of an overseer of conduct and morals . . . The J. W., because in practice it has proved successful . . . he has no other official duties to perform . . . his installation charges clearly imply it . . . he can do it without giving personal offense . . . various Grand Lodges require it.—Rob Morris, in V. of M., 1859.

of refreshment into intemperance or excess." It follows that he should take official notice of intemperance in word or act, as well as excesses or violation of Masonic law. The lodge or Master may direct the Junior Warden to prefer charges, and may also direct what charges he shall make.¹

Who may order charges.

Grounds for charges.

Malicious charges.

32. *Personal knowledge:* It is not necessary that the accuser have personal knowledge of the averments made in the accusation,² but he ought to have substantial grounds for believing them to be true; for if it should turn out in proof at the trial that the charges were maliciously false, the lodge should discipline the accuser, although the charges may have been such as would have subjected the accused to reprimand merely if he had been found guilty.³

How withdrawn.

33. *Withdrawing charges:* With consent of the lodge to which the charges were submitted, but not otherwise, they can be withdrawn;⁴ because when accepted by the lodge they are "in possession," as its property and are beyond the control of the complainant or any save the lodge itself. Such action might be of doubtful propriety,⁵ and from it any member could appeal.

JURISDICTION.

Charges vs. affiliated of other jurisdictions.

34. When a member of a lodge, not a resident in its jurisdiction, commits a Masonic offense, courtesy requires that complaint be made to his own lodge⁶ by the lodge nearest his residence.⁷ It is more than mere

¹ Reg. 157.

² A non-Mason can not bring charges, neither can a non-affiliated Mason; such persons . . . may make known the facts, and the J. W. will place them in the form of charges.—Morris' Dict. F. M., 134. Charges by a lady that a brother has made improper proposals must be inquired into by the lodge . . . No charge is more dangerous . . . none more worthy of punishment if true . . . none must be handled with greater caution.—Morris, 1859.

³ Mitchell's Common Law of Masonry, 252.

⁴ Mitchell's Common Law of Masonry, 207.

⁵ Charges once presented . . . regularly taken up for trial ought not to be withdrawn.—Morris, 1859.

⁶ Drummond's Text Book (Maine), 214. Grand Lodge Conn., 1795.

⁷ Universal M. Lib., vol. xvii, 337 (Mackey). *Whereas*, Doubts have arisen whether inferior lodges have jurisdiction and should take cognizance of the deportment of itinerant brethren . . . *Resolved*, That . . . in all cases where the defaulter is an actual member of any lodge within the U. S., the lodge in whose precinct he may be guilty . . . shall inquire into and report the same to the lodge to which he belongs, in order that he may be proceeded against . . . When accused is not an actual member of any such lodge, the lodge within whose jurisdiction crimes may be committed shall take full cognizance thereof and censure, suspend, or expel.—Ky., 7, 1817.

courtesy; it is a right which can not be taken from a lodge to "exercise penal jurisdiction over its own members, no matter where they may reside,"¹ and they must be tried where they hold membership.² The charges ought first to be submitted to the lodge of which the accuser is a member, or secondly, to that in whose jurisdiction the offense is alleged to have been committed. If they are in proper form, and the nature of the offense is deemed of sufficient gravity to warrant an investigation, the action of the lodge is entered upon the record and a copy of the charges, duly authenticated under the lodge seal,³ and a certified extract from the minutes, showing the action of the lodge, should be promptly forwarded by the Secretary to the lodge of which the accused is a member. If so authorized, the Secretary may proffer the services of a committee from the accusing lodge to take evidence in the case. If accepted, the accusing lodge and its committee are governed by the instructions, if any, of the defendant's lodge. All this does not, however, preclude the accused's own lodge from taking original action.⁴ If the defendant's lodge fails to act, after charges are duly presented, then the accusing lodge may and ought to complain to its Grand Master, submitting all the facts to him.

By whose consent, and why. Penal over members.

Charges: 1. To accused's lodge.

2. Where offense committ'd If proper, etc.

Copy to accused.

A committee to take evid'nce,

How governed.

Accused's lodge may act.

Failing, what then.

35. The essence of the foregoing is simply this: every Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason must "stand to the award and determination of the lodge"⁵ to which he belongs, because that is "the proper and competent judge"⁶ of all complaints against him of a Masonic nature. No lodge can exercise jurisdiction over members of another Grand Lodge or subordinate lodge.⁷ Any affiliated Master Mason⁸ may bring the complaint, through proper channels, to the notice of the lodge having penal jurisdiction.

Penal jurisdiction over affiliated.

Who may prefer charges.

36. Any lodge within whose jurisdiction a brother

¹ U. M. L., xvii (Mackey's Principles of Masonic Law), 336.
² Mitcheli's Common Law of Masonry, 205. Grand Lodge Mich., 1857.
³ Reg. 161, 832, 905. ⁴ Reg. 526, '7. ⁵ Ancient Charges, vi. ⁶ Ibid. Proceedings Gr. L. Ky., 1858, 116. ⁷ Mackey's Prin. M. Lib., vol. xvii, 337.
⁸ Reg. 154.

Penal jurisdiction over non-affiliates. resides, who does not hold membership in any particular lodge, may prefer charges and try him; and, if found guilty of an offense against Masonry, may punish as fully as if he were a member of that lodge.¹ He has the same rights of appeal as in cases of affiliated Masons.²

He may appeal. 37. "A Mason may be charged with and tried for a grave offense committed previous to his initiation, the knowledge of which was purposely withheld from the lodge at the time of making."³ But this is a subject of great delicacy, and should be approached with the utmost caution.

THE COMMITTEE AND PARTIES TO THE TRIAL.

How charges disposed of. 38. Charges against a Mason, from whatever proper source they may come, must be presented at a stated meeting,⁴ and if entertained as being proper as to form and matter, the Master must "appoint a committee⁵ of not less than three members," who are fair-minded, discreet and experienced Master Masons, "to take the testimony for as well as against the accused."⁶ It is better that he appoint five or seven, more certainly to insure the presence of three qualified to act when the committee shall meet.⁷ Less than three ought not to proceed with the trial. It is not necessary to wait the result of a criminal trial by courts of law, because the convic-

¹ The lodge under whose jurisdiction a non-affiliated Mason lives is the only competent body to try him upon charges for unmasonic conduct.—Gr. L. Ky., 1853, 116. Non-affiliates are subject to the jurisdiction of the lodge near which they reside; . . . may be tried . . . and appeal . . . —Connor's Tenn. Digest, 26. The penal jurisdiction of a lodge extends to all its members, and all non-affiliated Masons residing nearer to that than any other.—Common Law of Masonry, 206, 273. A lodge exercises penal jurisdiction over all unaffiliated Masons living within its geographical jurisdiction.—Universal Masonic Lib., xvii, 336. A Mason having demitted . . . is not released from . . . general duties and obligations . . . he voluntarily assumed. They continue through life.—McCorkle's Juris., 150. It follows, if held responsible for transgressing, he is entitled to equal rights with any defendant.—H. B. G.

² The right of appeal is taught in all the old Regulations . . . as it is by all civilized governments. Masonry has ever had its court of appeals . . . To this court *all* subjects below have an inalienable right to apply for redress of grievances.—Mitchell's Com. L. of M., 279. If any may be tried he is to observe the laws of the court, and may claim any advantage growing out of those laws. The right of appeal is inestimable. It is simple justice, hence Masonic.—H. B. G.

³ McCorkle's Jurisprudence. ⁴ Com. Law of Masonry, 272; Reg. 155.

⁵ The committee should be appointed at the time the charges are filed.—Reg. 187. ⁶ Con., Art. xii, Sec. 2.

⁷ We think it better to try before a numerous committee, before which the accused may meet his accusers face to face.—Mitchell's Com. Law of M., 272.

tion or acquittal before such tribunals will not affect the judgment or action of a Masonic lodge.¹

39. The chairman, or first one named on the committee, is its spokesman, who presides, conducts its business, maintains order and decides all questions that may arise, but is himself governed by the will of a majority of the committee of which he is a member, having equal voice and vote upon all questions that may arise during its sittings. He ought to be selected with especial care, and on account of his experience and knowledge of Masonic law and usage.

The chairman.

Qualifications.

40. It is unquestionably competent and proper that the Master should serve on the committee as its chairman; and unless there is some member of the lodge who is especially qualified for the duties of chairman it is recommended that the Master name four or six brethren upon the committee, and state that *he* will act with the committee and preside at its meetings. By this course the rulings in committee and lodge will be more in harmony. If the Master acts as chairman he does not wholly lose his identity as Master; because his decisions govern so far as the construction of the law is concerned, yet courtesy to his brethren of the committee, as well as justice to accused and accuser, will require him patiently to hear and carefully to weigh the opinions of members of the committee,² which really ought to decide every question before it. This foundation principle should never be forgotten: A Mason is not subject to discipline by the Master but by the brethren as a lodge.³

The Master as chairman.

Justice the object.

Committee acts as a unit.

The lodge disciplines.

41. *By-law* 13 of the Grand Lodge applies as well to subordinate lodges, and is applicable to any vote or act of any officer or member during a trial. The broad principle of justice also indicates that if the Master is an interested party he is thereby disqualified from making any decision in the case, or if he is an im-

Interested parties.

When Master ought not to preside.

¹ Proceedings of courts of law do not affect the course of the lodge.—Drummond's Text Book (Maine), 335.

² The laws of our Grand Lodge (and others) do not allow of appeals to the lodge from the Master's decision. It will be difficult to find authority for it in the old Regulations.—H. B. G. ³ See "Proofs" under Landmark 28.

portant witness he ought not to preside at a trial, but should resign the gavel to the most competent Past Master present.¹ If the Master be absent, however, he can not delegate his powers to any one,² nor ignore the rights of the Wardens, who have the indefeasible right to succeed to all the duties of the Master, and fill the chair when he is absent. In his and the Senior Warden's absence the Junior Warden performs the duties; if all are absent the Junior Past Master present acts.³ The one who lawfully occupies the chair may call any Master Mason⁴ to his assistance, and perhaps ought to request some well-informed brother to do so (whether a member of the lodge or not) if he feels that he is not sufficiently conversant with law and usage. The Junior Warden or any other brother can not act as prosecutor and preside at the trial.

The Wardens' rights.

Can't preside and prosecute.

Objections to the committee by the accuser.

Refusal to change.

The Secretary.

42. As soon as the committee is announced (or before the lodge is closed), the Junior Warden, or brother preferring the charges, may object to any member named thereon.⁵ If the reasons given are deemed good or sufficient, the Master should substitute another lodge member in place of the one objected to. If the Master refuses to change the committee—and the “prosecutor” so desires—the reasons given should be entered on the record, as well as those stated as grounds for the objection, that the whole matter may properly appear before the reviewing authority in case of appeal.

43. The Secretary of the lodge should attend as Secretary of the committee,⁶ though he has no voice in the

¹ The Master of a lodge, if he preside at a trial, should not testify as a witness in the case. If he be required as a witness he should delegate his duty of presiding to a Past Master; or, if necessary, invoke the assistance of the D. Grand Master.—Mass. Digest, §6 [or some well informed P. M.].

² He can not appoint a brother to preside in his absence.—Connor's Tenn. Digest, 26.

³ In the absence of these three the junior Past Master of the lodge present can preside at any stated meeting.—xi, 20; Reg. 810.

⁴ Ahiman Rezon; Reg. 811. The three principal officers having the right to call another to the chair, it follows that a Past Master presiding may do so, and the urgency or absolute necessity for this rule would be apparent if one not fully advised on Masonic law should, *ex officio*, be called to preside. Besides this paragraph (41) was in the first edition of the Code, has been approved, now changed to conform to amendment.—xi, 20; Reg. 306, '7.—H. B. G.

⁵ See Code, par. 79, 82, for grounds of objection and objection of accused.—See par. 73; also par. 80, 81, forfeiture of right.

⁶ McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 73.

business brought before it. In his absence one of the committee, generally the last one named in its appointment, will act in his place, or the Master may appoint a Secretary *pro tem.* for that purpose. His duty is to do the writing for the committee under its direction.

44. On presentation of the charges the Secretary will note the facts in the lodge records, viz: that the charges were presented, by whom and against whom; that they were accepted or entertained as being correct in form and of such character as to warrant an investigation; and that the Master appointed a committee to take evidence *for* as well as *against* the accused; and the names of the brethren appointed; that the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the charges to the accused, and a notice¹ of the time and place for taking evidence.² He will also insert the full text of the charges and specifications, including the names of the witnesses. The records should also show³ that the Secretary was ordered by the lodge⁴ to summons the Masons, and to request the attendance of profanes, who are witnesses in the case, at the time and place appointed for the first meeting of the committee. The record, as far as practicable, ought to specify who were summoned.

45. If the accused or accuser desires any witnesses, whose names were not before the lodge, he should apply to the chairman of the committee, who will give the names to the Secretary of the lodge, that they may be summoned in conformity with the orders of the lodge. But if the names are not reported within a reasonable time, and vexatious or expensive delays are likely to result, the chairman may require the accused or accuser to affirm that the evidence of the witnesses desired is material, and how, and that their presence can be se-

¹ A notice of this kind is equivalent to summons.—This Digest, Summons, Par. 6.

² The chairman should consult the wishes of the committee, if present; at all events, he is the proper one to fix the time and place of meeting, but not arbitrarily.

³ The records must show that the action of the lodge is in accordance with law and usage.—Reg. 835. It should appear clearly by the record that everything has been done which the regulations of the Grand Lodge prescribe.—Mass. Digest, 88; Code 57.

⁴ The lodge must summon; chairman of committee can not legally do so.—Reg. 1047.

Secretary *p. t.*

Duty.

Steps shown by lodge records

Committee.

Notice to accused.

Charge entered.

Witness cited.

Additional witnesses.

Affirmation in view of citation.

Declining to summons. cured within a reasonable time stated. He has no right to decline to have them summoned unless at least a majority of the committee agree that it ought not to be done. All of these facts should be made to appear in the record, and either party can at the proper time appeal to the Grand Lodge.

46. If the accused is present in the lodge, and voluntarily pleads guilty to the charges and specifications, and waives formalities or irregularities,¹ it will obviate the necessity of the intervention of a committee to take the evidence or hear his plea. The plea of guilty will, in such a case, be entered on the records.

Affidavits of absent parties who can not attend. 47. The accused or accuser may also take the evidence of parties who can not attend the meeting of the committee, by giving reasonable notice to the Master,² of the time and place for taking such evidence, who should immediately notify the opposite party and the chairman, "or cause the same to be done." The time must be a reasonable one, and the place fairly convenient.

Reasonable time to secure witnesses. 48. Reasonable time must be given accused and accuser in which to secure the attendance of their witnesses. For this purpose the committee may adjourn from time to time.

Reports of progress to the lodge. 49. If a meeting of the lodge intervene before the committee has concluded the duty assigned it, the chairman should report, verbally, the progress made; but he ought not to give any information that would influence the minds of the members, before they have the full written report of the committee, in the shape of its record of its proceedings.

Summonses—their character, use and abuse. 50. A summons³ should rarely be resorted to, and never when a notice⁴ will answer the purpose: *First,*

¹ When the charges are informally presented, but the respondent appears and pleads guilty, he waives the irregularity, and may be sentenced upon his plea.—Mass. Digest, 91.

² Con., Art. xii, Sec. 2; Reg. 994, '5; 74th Article of War, U. S. Army.

³ A summons is a Masonic process or writ of more force than any that can be issued . . . and every Mason must obey it *if in his power* . . . the penalty is expulsion.—Mitchell's Common Law of Masonry, 208. . . . There is no relation in which he can stand with the Fraternity that can absolve a Mason of this obligation.—Mass. Digest, 84.

⁴ The force or intent of a notice is to give information.—Mass. Digest, 84.

because of the sanctity of the summons;¹ *second*, it is unjust and ungenerous to make use of a summons, thus compelling a brother to attend lodge or other meeting unless his presence is a necessity; *third*, it may be oppressive, engender bad feelings and produce harmful results.

51. A summons is made in duplicate; one copy is handed to the party for whom it is made, and on the other ("original") the Tyler, or brother who serves it, indorses the date and manner of service.² The original is then returned to the Secretary of the lodge to be carefully preserved and filed with the papers to be brought before the committee.

Summonses—
how made and
served.

52. The Tyler (or some Master Mason for him)³ is the proper officer to serve summonses and other papers connected with trials, but it is competent for any Master Mason to do so.⁴ He should also attend the meetings of the committee, that, under direction of the chairman, he may prevent intrusion, and perform such other duties as may be required.⁵ If personal service can not be made the summons may be sent by registered letter, and the receipt filed as any other paper would be proven and filed.⁶

The Tyler and
his duties.

Registered let-
ter.

53. When the Secretary prepares a copy of the charges and specifications for the accused he must deliver it, with a notice of the time and place of meeting of the committee, to the Tyler,⁷ who serves both on the accused, and indorses on the originals the date and manner of service.⁸

Copy of the
charges and no-
tice served on
accused, and
how.

54. If the accused is not within reach of personal service a copy of the charges should be sent to him by registered letter, and his receipt therefor, when returned,

Service in ab-
sence of the
accused.

¹ Reg. 943. ² See Forms; also Code 52, 54. ³ Page 114, 185S. Though by-laws said the Tyler should serve summons, one of committee doing it was held to be sufficient. ⁴ Reg. 944. ⁵ See also Code, 53, 54. ⁶ Reg. 946.

⁷ By Tyler or Secretary it will be understood, first, that the officers named are meant, or, secondly, some Master Mason duly authorized to act for them.

⁸ If the service be made on the respondent while he is in prison, and he declines to make any defense to the charges, and does not desire the aid of counsel, the service is sufficient.—Mass. Digest, 90. [But in Kentucky a trial can not proceed unless the accused or his counsel, who may be appointed by the Master or the committee to take evidence, is present. "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of counsel for his defence."—Art. vi, Amend. Con. U. S.]

ought to be filed with the papers in the case.¹ Or, if he can not be found or his address ascertained, the Tyler,² as in Paragraph 51, must indorse the facts upon the charges and notice thus: "After strict search and careful inquiry I was unable to find Bro. A—— B——, or any one on whom to execute this summons for him, nor could I ascertain his postoffice address." This must be dated and signed by the Tyler. If it is a fact, as just stated, the Tyler should first report it to the Master, who will direct whether further inquiry is necessary, or whether the forgoing indorsement shall be made.

Form of indorsement.

55. In such cases the taking of evidence can not proceed until three months have elapsed from the time charges were presented in the lodge.³ The committee is appointed, however; and when the three months have elapsed it will then meet and appoint some brother to defend the accused, enter a plea of "*not guilty*" for him, and *proceed as if he were present*.⁴

Delay on account of absence of the accused.

56. The Secretary, or one so acting for the committee, must keep a complete record of its proceedings.⁵ He may make full notes of the proceedings, and during the interim between its sittings, make a fair copy, which should be plainly written without interlineations or erasures; each page numbered, leaving a margin of about an inch on the left side of every page; and at the top of the odd and bottom of the even numbered pages (if both sides of the paper are written upon, otherwise the margins will be left at the side and top only); through this top margin the sheets should be secured or stitched. It is *best* to use "legal cap paper," because it is appropriately ruled, and to write upon but one side of the paper. See also par. 43.

Proceedings of the committee, how kept.

57. In all cases the whole of the testimony, so far as it is proper to be written, must be reduced to writing and carefully preserved;⁶ not only so, but every incidental transaction is noted. The maxim is, that *what*

Testimony be recorded, and why.

¹ As in Par. 52. ² See foot-note 7, p. 213. ³ Con., Art. xii, Sec. 4, p. 34. ⁴ Reg. 187.

⁵ See Form of Proceedings for Trials. At every meeting of the committee the names of persons present must be stated, and a careful record made of each step in the trial.—Rob Morris, in Voice of M., 1859. ⁶ Con. xii, 3.

does not appear should be considered as not existing, hence the importance of causing every material fact or incident of the trial to appear in the record. If therefore the record does not *show* that the law has been complied with, the presumption is that it has not been done, and such omissions may be fatal. Much time would be saved by requiring the accused to write his questions on slips of paper,¹ which may be pasted on the rough notes made by the Secretary, and copied as before explained (56), and read at the next meeting of the committee in presence of the accused or his counsel; one of the committee holding the original notes. If the copy is correct, it is immediately signed by the chairman (or the entire committee present) and attested by the Secretary.

What record must show.

How done to save time.

Record signed.

58. The accused must be permitted to have counsel² or some friend, who must be a Master Mason, to assist him in conducting his defense, if he so desires. This assistance is strictly confined to giving advice, framing questions which ought to be written on separate slips of paper and handed to the chairman, who puts them to the witness. If he has absconded or absent the trial can not proceed unless he is represented by counsel.³

Counsel for accused.

Duty of counsel:

In absence of accused;

59. The counsel can not in any way interfere with the business, nor address the committee, without permission; he is permitted to be present only as the advisor and friend, or representative (58), of the accused. He must be a Master Mason, however, because many questions of a purely Masonic character may arise; besides, if not a Mason he can not appear in the lodge-room, should it be desirable for the accused or his advisor to be there at the final hearing of the case.

Can not interfere with the committee;

Must be a Master Mason.

60. If the questions are not objected to they will be answered. If objected to they should be recorded and the objection noted; if the committee decide them irrelevant or improper the reasons therefore should be stated, as also the reasons for the objecting; and if any, the

Questions and objections, how disposed of.

¹ The services of a short-hand reporter would obviate the necessity of this tedious process of writing out questions, etc. He must be a Master Mason, however, and duly obligated to perform this duty faithfully.

² Amend. vi, Con. U. S.; foot-note 5, to Code 53. ³ Code, par. 67.

reasons why it is thought the question ought to be answered. This rule applies to all questions asked.

61. The Junior Warden or "prosecutor"¹ should be present at the meetings of the committee, conduct the examination of witnesses, and present the evidence tending to sustain the charges. He is not necessarily confined to the list of witnesses given on the charges, but may call any whom he thinks can give information on the matter embraced therein. He may also be permitted to have counsel, who must be a Master Mason, but both must be held under the same restrictions put upon the accused and his counsel.

62. A Mason may be compelled to testify;² if he persist in refusing, he may be tried, and such punishment awarded as the circumstances may justify. A profane, however, is under no obligation to give evidence; and if he refuse, nothing can be done.³

OATHS OR THEIR EQUIVALENT.

63. A judicial oath or affirmation (or Mason's promise upon his honor as such) may be defined as a solemn invocation of the vengeance of the Deity upon the affiant if he does not declare the whole truth, as far as he knows it, and perform the obligations⁴ he is under according to the covenants entered into.⁵ A willful violation of the truth exposes him to temporal and eternal punishment.⁶

64. In order to exclude impure and suspicious testimony, and add the most solemn and binding sanction to that which is admitted, *the law* in the first place, *excludes all testimony which is not given under the sanction of an oath or its equivalent*, and in the next place, subjects the witness to cross-examination by the party

¹ Reg. 985. ² Mass. Digest, 7. Every brother is bound to obey summonses, to give evidence, and to answer questions propounded that do not criminate himself.—Morris' Dict. F. M., 136. ³ Reg. 365.

⁴ Starkie on Evidence, 9th edition, 28. Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but perform unto the Lord thine oaths.—Mat. v, 33.

⁵ Thus saith the Lord, I will deal with thee as thou hast done, who hast despised the oath in breaking thy covenant.—Ezek. xvi, 59.

⁶ All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire.—Rev. xxi, 8. See also Par. 143, 148, 149, this Code.

against whom the evidence is offered.¹ This being the practice before civil and military courts, no matter what may be the standing, position or character of the party offered as a witness, juror, or member of the court, it would seem that the rule should also apply in Masonic trials.²

The practice in courts martial.

65. An army officer takes the oath of office, but when he performs the incidental duty of a member, judge advocate of, or witness before a court martial, he must be solemnly sworn to perform that part of his military duty with fidelity. Not only so, but though he serve on the same detail for the trial of a number of soldiers, he must be *re-sworn* at the commencement of each case.³ Yet an army officer's honor is held in such esteem that, if he should be found guilty of conduct unbecoming his official and social position, he "shall be dismissed the service."⁴

66. Such is the language of the law intended to preserve the honor and morals of the officers of the army. Are Masons under bonds less stringent? Are they more or less men that they must not so much as *promise* to be faithful and impartial as members of a preliminary court required to present evidence that may forever blight the character of a brother, and bring the blush of shame to cheeks of innocent ones depending upon him? More than one brother, prominent in the order, has declared opinions decidedly adverse to the idea of permitting a committee to act, or witness to testify, in a Masonic trial, without an affirmation to be "faithful to the trust reposed in him."⁵ Is not any other view contrary to the *practice* of Masons from the N. E. corner to the middle chamber, on their introduction into the oriental chair, and so on through the mysteries of the order?

Masons are but men.

Responsibility.

The opinions of prominent Masons.

Practice in lodges.

¹ Starkie on Evidence, 9th edition, 18.

² The testimony of a M. M. is usually taken upon his honor as such.—Mackey's Juris., 562. The witnesses . . . if Masons [shall testify] *upon their honor as such*.—Rule 3, Masonic Trials (Maine). The record must *show* that it was so taken.—Par. 57, 137, 138, this Code. Gr. L. Eng., proceedings 1893, 317, these words appear: ". . . Scrutineers [tellers to count the ballots] were appointed and obligated to make a faithful return . . ."

³ Benet's Military Law, 80. DeHart's Mil. Law, 129.

⁴ 83rd Article of War. ⁵ See foot-note 3, p. 218; 4, p. 219.

67. This being true, it is certainly right that before proceeding with the taking of evidence in Masonic trials, every member of the committee, as well as the Secretary, in presence of the accused, or his counsel if he is absent, should make a solemn pledge to be fair and impartial in his voice and vote. The accused has a right to this uttered assurance; besides that, its very utterance is a *reminder* of the obligations that Masons are under to each other, which is too often forgotten or neglected.

Committee and Secretary must promise to be impartial.

68. The following obligation will be administered by the Secretary, or the brother acting as such, to the committee: "I, A— B—, do promise upon my honor, as a man and Mason, that I will faithfully and without partiality, hear and record, or cause to be recorded, all competent evidence offered (and proper to be written) for as well as against the accused¹ Bro. C— D—, and will promptly submit the record thereof to — Lodge, No. —; that I will also report, as fully as I am able, all competent evidence submitted to this committee, which can not from its nature be reduced to writing."

Committee's Obligation.

69. The Secretary² will take the following obligation, administered by the chairman of the committee, viz: "I, A— B—, do promise upon my honor, as a man and Mason, that I will well, truly and faithfully record, under its direction, all the proceedings of this committee appointed to take evidence in the matter of charges against Bro. C— D—, that is lawful to be written, and promptly deliver the record thus made to the chairman of said committee, as he may direct."

Secretary's Obligation.

70. Every witness who is a M. M. or F. C. will be put upon his Masonic honor³ by the chairman, thus: "I, A— B—, do solemnly promise, upon my honor as a man and Mason, that the evidence I shall give in the case of Bro. C— D—, now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

M. M. witnesses' Obligation.

¹ Con., xii, 2, 3. ² And reporter.—See foot-note 3, Code 57.
³ Mackey's Juris., 198. Testimony given by a Master Mason shall be upon his honor; that of a profane, upon his oath.—Iowa Code 1880, v, p. 33.

71. All other witnesses must take an oath,¹ before some officer authorized by the law to administer oaths,² which is usually in this form: "I do solemnly swear that the evidence I shall give in the case of C— D—, before this committee from — Lodge No.—, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, *so help me God.*"

E. A. and profanes'

Oath.

72. A witness need not be sworn or obligated but once during the same trial, even if called upon to testify more than once by either or both parties or the committee.

Obligated but once.

73. The object of an oath of an E. A. or profane, and the obligation required of M. M.'s and F. C.'s, is to bind their consciences.³ The particular form of oath or affirmation is not essential, but that form should be used which the affiant considers most solemn and binding,⁴ and which is sanctioned by the country or sect to which he belongs.⁵ Thus, a Jew is sworn upon the Pentateuch, a Turk upon the Koran, a Scotch Covenanter by holding up his hand without kissing the book, and a Master Mason is pledged upon his honor as such,⁶ which includes all the covenants he is under to his brethren.

Object of oath.

Form used.

Oath of Jew, Turk, Covenanter.

M. M.

THE TRIAL AND ITS INCIDENTS.

74. The committee should meet punctually at the appointed time and place, and its members take seats at the right and left of the chairman, for his convenience in consultation on points that may arise during the taking of the evidence.

Meeting of the committee.

75. The Secretary sits at the table opposite the chairman. The accused and his counsel sit at a small table,

Its convenient arrangement.

¹ See foot-note 3, p. 218.

² Reg. 364.

³ See Code 63, 143.

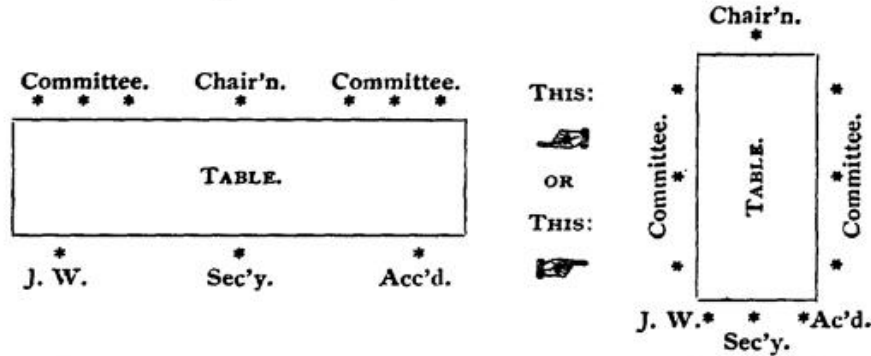
⁴ All testimony must be given under the sanction of a judicial oath or affirmation.—Morris' Dict. of F. M., 136; Old Con. of Ky., viii, 7.

⁵ Starkie on Evidente, 9th ed., 28, 29.

⁶ See Code 64.

⁷ Con. xii.

if practible, on the right; and the Junior Warden at a small table, if practicable, on his left, thus:



76. This brings all into the most convenient and accessible positions. With materials for writing, the committee is now ready for the business assigned it, and should keep in mind that it is *not the prosecutor, but must as carefully examine into the facts for as well as against the accused.* The committee should seek *the truth*, and not seek either to convict or acquit the brother charged with offenses.

Duty and object of its appointment.

77. The committee being called to order, the chairman may direct the witnesses to retire so that there is no one present but the committee, the prosecutor, the accused, and Master Masons in good standing who are not witnesses in the case, and shall do so if either the accused or prosecutor demands it. Members of other lodges have no *right* to be present, either at the taking of evidence or in the lodge during a trial,¹ but for special reasons the rule may be relaxed, provided none of the parties interested object.

Meeting of committee—Organization preliminaries.

Who may be present.

78. The extract from the records of the lodge, showing the filing of charges, appointment of the committee, original charges, etc.,² should be read by the Secretary; and if the accused has any objection³ to *any member named* on the committee or to the Secretary, he may make it now, giving his reasons therefor; and, indeed, the question should be distinctly asked if he have any, and that fact, as well as his answer, be made to appear in the record. The objections, if any, and the reasons

Authority for its action read.

Objections of accused.

¹ Reg. 991; Code 115. ² See Forms. ³ The J. W., or prosecutor, may also object, but not at this time. See Code 42.

stated, should be recorded; and after deliberation by the committee its decision is also entered.

79. In case of a tie the decision is given in favor of the challenger.¹ If this should reduce the committee below three, it should adjourn, if necessary, to a time and place specified, that the Master may appoint some one else to fill the vacancy. If the Master is present his appointment can be made at once, and the facts be stated in the record. It is competent to show by proof, that the member is incompetent, and therefore ought not to sit on the committee, even after the committee is "qualified,"² for good cause shown, provided the party objecting had no opportunity of offering his objection before and at the proper time.

Effect of a tie.

Vacancy in committee filled.

May object after committee is obligat'd—how.

80. Objections to any member named on the committee, or to the Secretary, must be made, if desired, when the opportunity is given, or the right to do so passes, though the member may not be present at the time. The committee has to decide questions of law and usages as they come up in the proceedings, but does not determine the guilt or innocence of the accused; it is therefore competent for a member to sit at one meeting though he was not present at another. But a majority of the committee must be present to make a quorum, and it ought not to be reduced below three as a minimum.

Objections to a member, made when.

A quorum necessary to act.

81. It is deemed just to all concerned, and has the mark of fairness, that for reasonable objections made by the accused to any member on the committee (though not such an objection that would be sustained on its merits), the member objected to would do well to retire and not serve. If the number on the committee is reduced by objections or absence to less than three the committee can not act but may adjourn, and the Master should promptly be informed of the facts, so that he may appoint others to fill the vacancies. [See paragraph 79.]

Reasonable objections not sustained.

82. Good grounds for objections are: that the mem-

Grounds for objection.

¹ To be generous.—Code 83. ² That is, takes the "Obligation."—See Code 68.

ber formed or expressed an opinion;¹ is prejudiced in favor or against the accused; is unfriendly to or has been injured by him; that the conviction or acquittal of accused will benefit the member, or that the member is under especial obligations to him to such an extent that it is likely to warp or influence his judgment, or that he is a material witness in the case. The same reasons would hold good as to the Secretary, although he may not be a member of the committee; because while there may not be any probability of a mutilation or bias shown in the record, yet it is better that he retire as suggested in paragraph 81.²

Objections to Secretary.

Why objections ought to be respected.

83. It is true the committee does not finally determine the guilt or innocence of the accused, but its proper conduct, of this important part of the trial confided to it, can hardly be over-estimated. A Mason's care is not only to *be* right but to *appear* so, and a Mason's honor and reputation should be securely guarded by every means that the severest justice, controlled by a wise administration of Masonic law, either in form or substance, can provide.

Committee and Secretary qualified.

Counsel for accused.

84. Having acted upon and settled the matter of challenges or objections, the committee and Secretary are duly qualified;³ whereupon the accused may ask to be permitted to introduce his counsel, though this may be done at any time; nor can it be refused. The only question for the committee to determine is whether the counsel is a Master Mason in good standing.

Pleading:
To charge.
In bar:

85. When the committee is fully organized by administering the obligations, the accused is arraigned, that is, asked to plead to the charges and specifications, unless he should desire to plead in bar of trial—that is, to give reasons why he should not be tried before this committee (or its lodge), because it has no jurisdiction, or that he should not be tried for the offense charged, and why.

To jurisdiction,

86. The plea to jurisdiction may be: that the accused is a member of a lodge in another grand or sub-

¹ Reg. 186, 992. ² For other reasons see Code 100. ³ See Code, 68, 69.

ordinate jurisdiction than the one before which he is called to answer, and that complaint has never been properly made to his own lodge; or that he is not a Mason, having been expelled from the Order; or the crime alleged is not one properly within the jurisdiction of a Masonic lodge; or that the committee is not lawfully constituted, either as to manner or authority of its appointment, or the members that compose it. If the charge be *treason* the accused may plead in bar to jurisdiction, as that is an offense of which a Masonic lodge can not properly take cognizance. Though "the highest offense known to civil law, it can not be punished as a Masonic offense."¹

Treason,

87. He may plead in bar of trial: a former acquittal² or conviction, under charges based upon the same facts set out in the specifications, by evidence taken before a properly appointed and organized committee, and conviction or acquittal had before a lodge having jurisdiction. In cases where, contrary to the evidence, the lodge found the accused guilty, the Grand Lodge may set the verdict aside and grant a new trial.³ But it can not grant a new trial where the accused was acquitted on the first, provided the trial was in due form and according to Masonic law.⁴

Former acquittal or conviction.

Exceptional cases.

When Grand Lodge can not grant new trial.

88. The lodge, however, subjects itself to discipline for any wrongful act, whether in improper conviction or acquittal not justified by the evidence in the case.

Lodge liable for wrongful act.

89. Conviction or acquittal by the civil or military courts, for the same offense, can not be pleaded in bar of trial before a Masonic lodge or its committee; nor can the evidence taken in court be admitted in a Masonic trial.⁵

Trial by other courts for same offense.

90. The setting aside of the sentence of a subordinate lodge, by the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction, and restoring the brother to all the rights and privileges of a Mason, is equivalent to a pardon, and may be pleaded in bar.

Effect of setting aside sentence and restoring.

¹ Drummond's (Maine) Masonic Text Book, 314. ² Reg. 982. ³ Reg. 679-687. ⁴ Reg. 395. ⁵ Reg. 362. See also Code, 33.

91. There is no limit as to time in which a trial may be had for Masonic offenses¹ hence the accused may not plead limitation in bar of trial.
92. The accused may plead a total or partial want of specification as to the matter charged; or that it is couched in terms too vague to fix identity as to time, place or circumstance. If such a plea were admitted, the record would be made up and reported to the lodge for amendment of the charges, but would not save the accused from trial. But should the accused decline to make defense on account of the total want of specification, it would render the proceedings of none effect, if admitted, because it would admit that he was not sufficiently advised of the offense with which he was charged.
93. There is another plea known in civil courts as a *demurrer*, which admits the truth of the facts charged but denies the inference as alleged by the charge—that is, “the accused joins issue upon some point of law in the specification, by which he insists that the fact as stated is not (for example) traducing the character of a Master Mason,” or lying, or unmasonic conduct. This plea will not be admitted, as the advantage of it may be taken on a plea of *not guilty*.
94. There is no essential form in making these pleas, but the proper time to make them is before the pleas to the charges and specifications. If sustained, the record is made up and reported to the lodge. If overruled, the decision must, and the reasons therefor may be entered in the proceedings of the committee, and the trial proceeds.
95. The charges and specifications are severally read to the accused, commencing with the first specification; and as each is finished the chairman says to him: “Bro. A—B—, what say you to this specification—*guilty* or *not guilty*?” The pleas are made to each specification of the first charge, then to the first charge; then to

Limitation.

Want of specification.

Its effect.

Demurrer not admitted.

Forms for special pleas.

Time to make them.

Pleadings in bar if sustained.

If overruled.

The arraignment.

Pleas.

¹ Reg. 151.

each specification of the second charge, then to the second charge, and so on.

96. The ordinary plea is; *not guilty*, or *guilty*; but if the accused refuses to plead to any charge or specification or answers foreign to the purpose, the chairman directs a plea of *not guilty* to be entered, and the facts being entered of record, the trial proceeds as if that plea had been made regularly. This is prefaced in the record with a statement that "the accused refused to plead, and the chairman directed a plea of *not guilty* to be entered," or other words appropriate to the facts.

Ordinary plea.
Refusing to plead.

97. If he pleads "guilty" before the committee or before the lodge, as in paragraph 46, no evidence need be taken on the part of the prosecution, because no issue is made. Everything alleged is admitted, and evidence is only needed for deciding a matter in dispute. Having pleaded guilty, the accusation may be considered as virtually proven and the prosecution closed. Such a plea before the committee, or lodge, may be held equivalent to the testimony of two witnesses,¹ but it neither precludes, on the part of the accused, the production of evidence as to fact and character, nor is it a bar to his making a written defense in extenuation of his offense or in mitigation of punishment.

Effect of plea of guilty.

98. The accused may plead *guilty* to the specification and *not guilty* to the charge; in which event no evidence can be admitted to prove the allegations contained in the specifications. These pleadings are equivalent to a denial that the facts alleged form a sufficient basis for the offense charged, which issue made must be determined by the lodge.

Plea of guilty as to specifications and not guilty to the charge.

99. The accused may plead guilty of certain portions or words of the specification and not guilty of certain other portions or the remainder of it. In such a plea,

Plea of guilty of part and not guilty of part.

¹ Con. of the United States, Art. iii, Sec. 3. The evidence or verbal confessions of guilt is to be *received with great caution*.—Greenleaf on Evidence, 214. A free and voluntary confession is deserving of the highest credit, because it is presumed to flow from the strongest sense of guilt . . . but a confession forced from the mind by the flattery of hope or by the torture of fear comes in so questionable a shape . . . that no credit ought to be given it.—Ibid, 219.

evidence is only taken by the prosecution to establish the allegations denied by the plea.

First witness for prosecution. 100. The pleas must be recorded, and when done, the prosecutor calls his first witness. If there is any objection to his competency, it ought to be stated now before he is qualified. There being none, he is qualified in presence of the accused (or his counsel), and the fact being noted in the record, his testimony is taken down as near as possible in his own words. It is better for each to give a connected narrative as far as he is able. If there is any doubt as to the idea intended, the necessary explanation must be elicited from the witness himself. Should the Secretary use his own language, he constitutes himself the judge of the shade of meaning intended, and may not convey the proper idea to the minds of the members of the lodge or to the committee of the Grand Lodge, if the case should go up on appeal.

His testimony—how given and recorded.

His explanations.

When witness may be interrupted. 101. During the examination, a witness must not be interrupted until the person examining him has concluded, unless to object, or some member of the committee asks some question to make clear some fact brought out in the testimony. As a rule the committee ought not to ask any questions until both parties are through, when the committee may ask. Pending his examination a witness has the right to explain the evidence he has given; but entries already made in the proceedings ought not, as a consequence, to be erased or expunged.

Questioned by committee.

Witnesses explaining.

Prosecutor as witness. 102. If the prosecutor is a witness he should be first examined.

Testimony read to witness. 103. When a witness has concluded, his testimony should be carefully read over to him before he leaves, that any errors may be corrected,¹ but his testimony should not be read to him, or he be permitted to refer to it when under examination, as such a course might defeat the very purpose of a cross-examination. If he should testify in the presence of other witnesses it will

Presence of others does not invalidate.

¹ See Code 57-60.

not render their testimony incompetent, although they ought not, as a rule, to be present if it can be avoided,¹ but witnesses may be confronted if thought necessary.

104. If a witness is so sick that he can not attend the meeting of the committee it may adjourn to meet in his room, but the accused or his counsel should be present. Evidence of the sick.

105. The committee is not confined to the list of witnesses given on the charges, but may call any one they think can give information on the matter embraced therein. Not confined to list of witnesses.

106. The first examination of a witness is conducted by the party introducing him, and is called the *examination in chief*. He is then *cross-examined* by the opposite party, and may then be *re-examined* by the first party on such points as may be brought out by the cross-examination. The committee is at liberty to be indulgent in the re-examination and to allow such latitude as justice seems to demand. Witnesses may be recalled and re-examined to explain certain discrepancies in their evidence, or any new facts elicited in cross-examination; or if a material question be omitted, the witness may be re-called to answer. This, however, must be left to the good judgment and discretion of the committee. Examination in chief.
Cross-examination.
Re-examination.
Recalling a witness.

107. When the prosecutor has called all the witnesses he has, and they have been examined, and the accused permitted to cross-examine them, if he desires, the accused then enters upon his defense by introducing and examining his witnesses, who may be cross-examined, as before explained, by the prosecutor. When prosecution closes defense begins.
The defense.

108. The laws of evidence² universally recognized should govern in all the examinations of the witnesses, but *without quibbles* or *unnecessary technicalities*, which should not be permitted.³ Laws of evidence in Masonic trials.
Technicalities prohibited.

109. When the examination of all the witnesses and submission of documentary evidence, if any,⁴ is concluded, the accused may submit his "final defense"⁵ in Final defense.

¹ At discretion of committee.—See Code 77. ² See general head of Evidence, Code 137, etc. ³ See Code 142 and a foot-note thereto. ⁴ Reg. 994, 995. ⁵ Reg. 999, 1000.

the form of a written address, which should be properly marked for identification and attached to the proceedings of the committee. The accused should be given

Argument of prosecutor.

reasonable time in which to prepare. The Junior Warden or prosecutor may in like manner present his argument in response, which may also be in writing and appended to the proceedings. This is esteemed as a better plan because the arguments can then be submitted to the Committee on Appeals, should an appeal be taken.

Record signed—how disposed of

110. When the business of the committee is finished the record is signed by each member, and the chairman presents it to the lodge at its next stated meeting, having given the Master timely information that the brethren

Report read in the lodge.

may be notified (*not* summoned) to attend. At the proper time the entire report is read, including the final defense of the accused and argument of the Junior

Counsel or accused and accuser make defense and answer.

Warden. If the counsel for the accused or the accused himself desires to make his final plea, orally, or read his defense¹ filed with the committee, he may do so if present; and the accuser is entitled to the same privilege.

Suspended cannot enter lodge.

111. The last utterance of the Grand Lodge is to the effect that the accused, if under suspension, can not for any purpose enter a lodge when duly opened, even

May be restored, for trial on greater offense.

at his trial.² A suspended Mason under charges for a grave offense may first be restored by the lodge that suspended him, and the trial proceed as in other cases.³

But this is a matter that ought not to be acted upon without the most careful and mature consideration. It would be restoring to good standing one who had been pronounced unfit for Masonic fellowship.⁴ Yet there are many cases where the propriety of such action would be unquestioned.

¹ Reg. 999, 1000.

² A brother committing a serious offense while suspended may be dealt with.—*Morris' Voice of Masonry*, 1859. A member under suspension may be tried and expelled.—*Kentucky*, 1858, 116; Reg. 990. A suspended Mason, no matter for what cause, can not sit in any lodge.—*Gray's (Miss.) M. Circle*, 493. Which privilege [to sit in open lodge during trial] can not of course be granted to a Mason under suspension.—*Mitchell's Common Law of Masonry*, 357.

³ A Mason under sentence of suspension [may but] need not be reinstated, to be tried for a Masonic crime.—*Iowa*, vii, 133.

⁴ *Gray's (Miss.) Mystic Circle*, 494.

112. The accused or his counsel have a right to read or make the final address or "defense," and the prosecutor has an equal right to read or make his argument.¹ When they have concluded the accused must retire,² the fact is noted by the Secretary, and the lodge will then deliberate upon the only question proper to be considered at that time, viz: as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Final arguments.

113. The accused having retired the prosecution is effectually and finally closed, and the prosecutor should not be permitted again to speak on the subject, nor ought he to vote in the finding or sentence. Indeed, no one who is *interested*, nor ought one who has been a material witness in the case, to vote on the finding or sentence.³

Can not speak after accus'd retires.

Who votes.

114. The lodge deliberates upon the evidence and its bearing upon the several points of accusation involved in each specification as it is separately considered. Each brother should remember that he is not to "cheat, wrong or defraud" a brother out of that equal justice to which he is entitled, and should divest himself of every desire to see the innocent suffer or the guilty escape; he should not permit false pity or undue severity to influence his judgment.⁴ A motion is unnecessary, and the Master may terminate the interchange of views at any time, unless the rules of order provided differently, in which case the rules must be followed.⁵

The deliberation.

Individual duty.

Closing debate.

115. "It is a general and an excellent rule that no visitor shall be permitted to be present during a trial."⁶

Visitors at a trial.

¹ Reg. 999, 1000.

² Only the members and the counsel for the accused, if he be a Mason, should be present at trials.—Mitchell's Common Law of Masonry, 272. No persons are admitted to the meetings save the Secretary, the accused or his representative . . . or friend . . . who is also a Mason.—Rob Morris, in Voice of Masonry, 1859. [This writer goes a step further to say: "When the vote is taken neither the accused, his counsel, nor any one else except the members," should be present, unless for special reasons.—See Par. 115.]

³ By-laws Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 39, Rule 13, which if true in legislative acts, it is certainly as imperative when the standing and character of a brother is at stake.—Code, 41, 116; Mackey's Jurisprudence, 193. The same person can not be both witness and judge.—1 Greenleaf, 364.

⁴ See Code, Par. 3.

⁵ Formerly the accepted rule was that the Master had absolute control over the order of business, etc., but regulation 898, very properly, forbids it. If he can not determine this matter it would seem that he can not, of his own will, set aside any other rule of order, which is, in fact, a part of the by-laws and must govern. See also Reg. 97. ⁶ Mackey's Jurisprudence, 562; Code, 112. Members of the lodge only can be present.—2 Mitchell's Digest, 402.

There are exceptions, however; for example, when a brother of experience is invited to be present to assist the lodge by his counsel, or it may be to preside.

116. Every member must vote upon the findings and sentence unless excused by the lodge, except in trials in which he is himself interested. See also Par. 113. If accused is found guilty all must in like manner vote some lawful penalty; and if that for which a member votes is not carried some punishment must be voted for until a lawful majority agree as to some punishment.¹

117. The Master puts the question to the lodge in substance as follows: "Brethren, the vote will now be taken upon the guilt or innocence of the accused.² You have heard all the evidence presented by your committee and the arguments upon both sides. As many of you as are of the opinion that Bro. — is guilty of the first specification³ of the first charge, which the Secretary will read, will write the word '*guilty*' upon your ballot.⁴ As many of you as are of a contrary opinion will write '*not guilty*.' If any of you are of opinion that he is guilty of a portion of the allegation is this specification, and not guilty of other portions, you will write '*guilty, except the words*' —, and insert the words excepted.⁵ Bros. — and — will act as tellers. Bro. Secretary, read the specification [done]. Bro. Senior Deacon, collect the ballots." The ballots are collected, which with (in) the box is handed to the tellers, who should be at a table near the altar. The number who voted each way is given to and reported by the Secretary, verified by the tellers, and the result is announced by the Master.

118. A majority vote of the members present is sufficient to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused and to fix the penalty, unless the by-laws require more than a bare majority, in which case the provisions

¹ See Reg. 771. ² Reg. 393, etc. ³ Upon various specifications . . . however numerous, the question of *guilty* or *not guilty* should be separately taken.—Morris' Voice of Masonry, June, 1859. ⁴ Reg. 61, 393.

⁵ They [every jury] are at liberty to find a special verdict—that is, to state specifically what facts they find to be proved.—Starkie on Evidence, 9th ed., Introd., 11.

of the by-laws must be obeyed.¹ The records must *show* that the action was in conformity with the law;² hence it must appear that the vote was taken by ballot, and that the required majority voted in favor of the recorded decision of the lodge.

The records.

119. The ballots, when counted, should be delivered to the Master, who must destroy them immediately. A blank piece of paper thrown into the ballot-box contains no expression of the will or opinion of the voter, and is not to be counted as a vote.³

Ballots to be destroyed.

Blank ballot not counted.

120. Thus the guilt or innocence of the accused is declared, first upon each specification separately, under the first charge; then upon the charge; then upon each specification of the second charge; then upon the second charge, and so on until all are voted upon.

Order of finding.

121. Even if the accused has pleaded guilty, the same formality in the finding must be had—that is, his guilt or innocence must be formally passed upon by ballot of the lodge.⁴ But should there be a tie the accused must have the benefit of an acquittal, because he is presumed to be innocent until found guilty, and the lodge failed so to find. The Master can not, in any *ballot*, give a casting vote—plainly because he would expose his ballot, and violate an important constitutional provision, as well as regulations and Masonic usage.

Findings continued.

Result of a tie.

122. When the vote has been taken and declared on all the specifications and charges, if found *not guilty* the matter is settled, and the accused is invited into the lodge, and informed by the Master that the lodge has declared him acquitted of the charges.

"Not guilty."

123. The accused must be acquitted or convicted of every part of each of the several specifications and charges, and the decision of the lodge in all the findings must be specific, so that the quantum of punishment inflicted may be seen to be proportionate to the degrees of guilt. Instead of the ordinary verdict of guilt or of acquittal upon the whole of every specifica-

Accused must be acquitted or convicted.

Decision specific. Special findings.

¹ Mass. Digest, 70; Reg. 953. ² Reg. 832, 835, etc. ³ Mass. Digest, 11.
⁴ The accused having confessed his guilt . . . the lodge declared him guilty.
 —Rob Morris, in *Voice of Masonry*, 1859.

Guilty of part. tion, the lodge may find him guilty of part and not
guilty of the remainder; or may find him guilty of the
Guilty but not facts set out in the specification, but attach no criminal-
criminal. ity thereto; or may find him guilty of a portion, and
find the facts as stated in the remainder, but declare
them void of criminality.

124. The accused may be found guilty of the entire
Guilty of spec- facts set out in the specifications, and yet be acquitted of
ification, not of the charge, in that there was no criminal knowledge or
charge. intent. For example: He may have obtained money or
goods upon a forged check, not knowing it to be forged;
or upon his own check, representing that he had money
to his credit in the bank more than enough to cover it,
when such was not the fact, and yet be guiltless, be-
cause his information was incorrect. But the burden is
upon him to prove the absence of criminal intent. He
Guilty of less may be found guilty of the specification and not guilty
offense. of the charge of *disclosing the secrets of a Master
Mason* but guilty of *unmasonic conduct*, for, if so
charged, the intent being wanting, he may be found
guilty of *unmasonic conduct*, and punished for culpable
carelessness.

125. If found guilty of the charge it is then neces-
Found guilty. sary to fix the degree of punishment,¹ and the Master,
without permitting further discussion or waiting for a
Vote on expul- motion, continues: "Brethren, as many of you as are
sion. of opinion that Bro. — should be expelled will de-
posit a [*black*] ballot; those of a contrary opinion will
deposit a [*white*] ballot. Bro. Senior Deacon, collect
the ballots." When done the decision is announced.

126. If the lodge does not decide to *expel* the brother
Vote on sus- the vote by ballot² is immediately taken upon suspen-
pension. sion. If carried the time is fixed thus: The Master
Fixing time. says, in substance, "Brethren, by your votes you have
decided that Bro. — should be suspended; it is now
necessary to fix the term of suspension. You will
therefore write upon your ballots the length of time

¹ Reg. 771. If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges.—Old Charges, 1722. ² Reg. 61, 376, 393.

which, in your opinion, Bro. — shall stand suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for the offense of which you have found him guilty. Bro. Senior Deacon, collect the ballots.” Should a majority agree upon the time that settles it.¹ If a decision is not had, the ballots will be taken first upon the longest time mentioned in the first ballot, then the next, and so on to the shortest time, until a conclusion is reached.

Majority rule.

Ballots to fix time of suspension.

127. If the lodge refuses to *suspend*, the question is upon *reprimanding* him, and is decided by ballot as before. If the decision is for reprimand it should be executed as suggested in paragraph 129. When done the fact must be entered of record.

Vote on reprimanding.

128. Finding the accused guilty of the charge, the lodge must fix some punishment.² If the lodge refuse to sentence it would not only subject itself to censure, but might occupy the unenviable position of being suspected of a disposition to persecute a brother; for if the charges were of such consequence as to justify the investigation, a conviction upon them demands punishment of some kind. Failing in this, the Master ought to inform the Grand Master, that his orders in the case may be heard, and obeyed.³

Some punishment must be inflicted, and why

Grand Master informed of the failure to sentence.

129. If the brother is to be reprimanded, the Master may carry the sentence into immediate effect, or give notice that the reprimand will be administered at the next stated meeting. If the accused is not present the Master, in open lodge, directs the Secretary to summons him to attend the next stated meeting, to receive the award of his brethren. Should the brother fail to obey the summons, he must, by the Junior Warden, be immediately charged with “*disobedience of a lawful summons*,” and tried upon that charge.⁴ In any event the Secretary should promptly notify the accused of the final action of the lodge.

Action if adjudged to suffer reprimand,

Disobedience of a summons.

¹ Unless the by-laws require more than a majority. ² Reg. 771. ³ Reg. 437. ⁴ Reg. 948.

APPEALS.¹

130. If the accused or any brother² desires to appeal to the Grand Lodge, he gives notice thereof in writing, and the Secretary will immediately make a complete transcript of the entire proceedings in the case, both by the committee and the lodge, certify thereto under the seal,³ and forward it to the Grand Secretary without delay—certainly before the *next meeting of the Grand Lodge*.⁴

Appeals, how made,
And when.

131. The decision of a lodge is presumed to be correct. The subordinate lodge is the judge of the effect and weight of the testimony and the credibility of witnesses,⁵ hence an appeal will not change the status of one who has been suspended or expelled.⁶ The lodge having passed sentence no power, save that of the Grand Lodge, exists to set it aside.⁷ The lodge that inflicted the penalty may, however, restore by unanimous consent.⁸ Just how it shall be done is determined by circumstances. Thus: to restore one who was suspended or expelled requires regular petition; while one suspended for non-payment of dues is reinstated without a petition⁹ or action of the lodge.¹⁰ A lodge may reconsider its proceedings and reverse its decision, if the case has not passed from it by ballot,¹¹ appeal, or otherwise;¹² but a motion to reconsider ought not to be entertained after the stated meeting next succeeding the one when the question was acted upon.

Decision of lodge.

Appeal does not change the status.

Power to set verdict aside, and how.

Reconsideration.

132. If the accused deems that errors have been committed, and therefore injustice has been done him, he may appeal to the Grand Lodge,¹³ but no new testi-

¹ Con., xiv. ² Reg. 22; Con., xiv, 2. ³ Con., xi, 1. ⁴ Con., xiv, 2; Reg. 22-24. ⁵ Kentucky printed Proceedings, 1879, 50.

⁶ A suspended or expelled Mason who has appealed . . . is cut off . . . and must so remain until his Masonic status is determined by final action . . . on his appeal.—McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 139; Reg. 378.

⁷ Mitchell's Common Law of Masonry, 274. ⁸ McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 138; Mackey's Jurisprudence, 542; Reg. 381. ⁹ Reg. 869-872. ¹⁰ Reg. 865.

¹¹ A ballot is inviolable (ix, 8) and only one who voted with the majority can move a reconsideration (By-law 24, p. 40). It follows, to move to reconsider a ballot one must violate the Constitution, which he has covenanted to obey, and a regulation of the Grand Lodge (Reg. 831). Therefore if the decision, whatever it may be, was the result of a ballot it can not be reconsidered. The only remedy in such a case, if an error has been committed, is to grant a new trial.—Code 132. If a brother could lawfully move to reconsider a ballot, he might do so for no other purpose than that he might thereby show how he voted—by a sort of lawful disclosure which is not admissible—hence no reconsideration of a ballot can be had.—H. B. G. ¹² Mass. Digest, p. 6. ¹³ Con., xvi.

mony can be adduced or heard except such as was before the lodge. If competent evidence was not admitted or if illegal testimony was received, the Grand Lodge will send the case back for a new trial.¹ The wrong may often be corrected by petition to the lodge that tried him,² for a new trial, setting forth real and substantial grounds upon which he bases his appeal.³ If it appears that the reasons are good, the lodge should promptly grant the request. And all the papers in the case should then be referred to a committee of the ablest members who were not upon the former committee. This course would not only save a vast amount of trouble, but would in many instances preserve the harmony of the lodge. Indeed, it is a matter of doubt whether the Grand Lodge would listen to petition for a new trial, however cogent the reasons might be, unless the subordinate lodge having jurisdiction had first been applied to for a re-hearing of the case. The petition should state that this had been done.⁴ If the trial was regular, and substantial justice obtained, the petition for a new trial ought not to be granted.

No new testimony on appeal.

New trial.

New trial necessitates new committee.

G. L. may refuse to act, when

When granted.

133. Whether a new trial is ordered by the Grand or subordinate lodge, it matters not, the effect would be a trial *de novo*;⁵ all the former proceedings go for naught, and an entirely new committee should be appointed to take the evidence and proceedings had as if there had been no trial at all. The order setting aside the verdict and granting a new trial restores the brother to his former status.

A new trial is a trial *de novo*.

Granting it restores accused.

134. If a new trial is had, and appeal taken from that, the action of the lodge by which a new trial was granted and all subsequent action, with the record of the committee that last took the evidence—that is in the last trial—only, is sent up.

Appeals, from new trial.

135. The original proceedings of the committee must be carefully preserved by the Secretary of the lodge

Committee proceedings to be preserved.

¹ McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 152. ² The lodge is the proper judge whether the reasons for a new trial are sufficient.—Morris, 1859. ³ McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 124. ⁴ The petition does not state that — has ever applied to the lodge for a new trial, he has no grounds for appeal to this Grand Lodge.—1858, 114. ⁵ That is, anew, or as if no trial had taken place.

Copies of records, etc., how obtained.

among its archives.¹ The accused, without doubt, has a right to a copy of them upon the same terms that a brother may obtain official copies of papers from the Grand Secretary.²

Who pays expenses of trial. Copies of lodge records.

136. The expenses incident to a trial, except such as are made by the accused himself, must be borne by the lodge. The accused has no right to demand that copies of the lodge records shall be made for him in his trial.² The records themselves are the best evidence, and should be produced if he desires them and his demands are reasonable.

EVIDENCE AND WITNESSES.

Evidence merely touched upon in this work.

137. The subject of evidence presents so wide a field to be scrutinized that no attempt is made to do more than merely to touch upon some of its leading features.

Difference in codes.

However widely different codes may vary, the general means of investigating the truth of contested facts must be common to all. Every rational system which provides the means of proof must be founded on experience and reason.³

The principle and law of evidence.

138. It is laid down as an indisputable principle that a judicature, erected without prescribing rules of evidence to it, the common law will supply its rules from which the newly-erected court will not be permitted to depart.⁴ The rules of evidence, then, that obtain in the courts of the country must be guides in Masonic trials. *These rules constitute the law of evidence.*

What rules of evidence govern

139. Evidence is that which, exclusive of mere argument, is properly offered to establish the truth of the matter under investigation.⁵ Parol evidence is that spoken, as in the examination of a witness, and is understood to be concerning matters within his personal knowledge. Written evidence consists of records,

Evidence. Parol evidence.

Written evidence.

¹ Con., xii, 3.

² Con., v., 8, Par. 9, p. 18. The accused is not entitled to copies of these [papers used in the case] from the lodge [without paying Secretary for copying], he having had equal opportunity during the trial to secure them, with the lodge.—Rob Morris, in *Voice of Masonry*, 1859.

³ Starkie on Evidence, 9th ed., Pref.

⁴ Benet on Courts Martial, 224.

⁵ The object is the eliciting of truth without enlargement or curtailment.—Morris' Dictionary of Freemasonry, 135.

books of accounts, letters, etc., which are admissible after proof of their authenticity has been presented. Direct or positive evidence is that derived from actual knowledge. Indirect or presumptive evidence is where an inference is made from collateral facts ascertained by competent means.

Direct or positive evidence.
Indirect or presumptive.

140. Proof is the result of sufficient evidence to produce a conviction of the truth of the facts presented. Positive proof arises from direct evidence which establishes or overthrows the truth of a matter in question. Presumptive proof arises from presumptive evidence—that is, evidence that directly proves some fact, the truth of which indirectly proves or disproves some other fact under investigation.

Proof.

Positive proof.

Presumptive proof.

141. If every description of evidence were admissible it might lead rather to error than to truth. The attention would be diverted by irrelevant or immaterial evidence, and an investigation extended to an inconvenient length. To guard against these evils, rules for limiting and regulating the admission of evidence have been established from time to time.¹

Effect of admitting evidence indiscriminately.

142. It has been stated before that the law of evidence must govern in Masonic trials, but without unnecessary technicalities.² As a rule, any person who is disqualified from giving evidence as a witness in the civil courts³ is disqualified as a witness in a Masonic trial; but the subject should be liberally treated, else justice would fail of her ends.

Law of evidence governs, without technicalities.

143. It follows from the foregoing, and the remarks in Code 63, that children who are too young to comprehend the nature of an oath,⁴ adults who from mental infirmities or the want of instruction do not understand this solemn obligation, or an atheist who does not

Children and adults, when incompetent witnesses.

Atheists not competent.

¹ Phillips, 3. See "Oaths, or Their Equivalent," Code 63, etc.

² The Grand Lodge refused to interfere when a technicality was relied upon as ground for reversal of the action of a lodge, even when appellant was sustained by a by-law, viz: "He claims that the by-laws of his lodge require the summons to be served by the Tyler, and that the summons on him was served by one of the committee. This we deem insufficient ground of appeal."—Page 114, 116, 1858; Code 108, 137, etc.

³ The general rule in equity is the same as in law, witnesses being held incompetent in both courts by reason of deficiency in understanding, deficiency in religious principle, infamy or interest.—Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 3d, 368.

⁴ Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1879, 49.

believe in the existence of a Deity or a state where that Deity will punish perjury,¹ can not be admitted as a witness,² inasmuch as such appeals do not impress their minds and can not be any tie upon them.

Children. 144. The competency or incompetency of *children* depends upon the degree of understanding they possess, not upon their age. The testimony of a child without oath, nor evidence of any statement which he has made to any other person, is admissible;³ nor can he be examined if he has not sufficient knowledge to understand the nature and consequences of an oath.

Idiots. 145. Defects of the understanding manifestly disqualify. An idiot, so born, and persons who have become permanently deranged, are incompetent.

Lunatics. 146. A lunatic is one who enjoys intervals of sound mind, and may be admitted in lucid intervals, but he can not be relied upon, and he must have been in possession of his intellect at the time of the event to which he testifies; and it ought to appear that no serious fit of insanity has intervened.

Monomaniacs. 147. In the case of a monomaniac,⁴ so insidious is his mental disorder that it is best to exclude his testimony on all subjects.

Objection to witnesses. 148. Objection arising from the ignorance or unbelief of a witness ought to be made before he is sworn, because it assumes that he is incapable of being bound by an oath. Indeed, any objection ought to be taken in the first instance, otherwise the other party would avail himself of the testimony of the witness, if it were favorable, but would get rid of it by raising an objection if it turned out to be adverse. In cases where objection could not have been taken in the first instance, and his incompetency appears in his answers to questions, if it be discovered, the evidence of such a witness may be excluded at any stage of the proceedings.⁵

¹ Starkie on Evidence, 9th ed., 30; McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 118; De-Hart's Military Law, 390.

² Starkie on Evidence, 9th ed., 29.

³ Starkie on Evidence, 117.

⁴ A person affected by a partial derangement, or of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject only.

⁵ Starkie on Evidence, 115.

The burden to show the incompetency is with the objecting party. Burden, with whom.

149. Before a witness takes the oath he may be asked whether he believes in the existence of a God, in the obligation of an oath, and in a future state of rewards and punishment; if he does, he may be admitted to give evidence.¹ Defect in religious faith is never presumed, and the burden is with the objecting party to prove that the witness is not a believer.² Hence the atheists and infidels are rejected as incompetent to testify as witnesses.³ Witness may be asked as to belief in God.
Burden, with whom.
Atheists, infidels.

150. A person born deaf and dumb may testify, but the burden of proof is on the party producing the witness to show that he is a person of sufficient understanding. This being done, a deaf mute may be sworn and give evidence by means of an interpreter,⁴ or by writing, if he be able so to communicate his ideas, which is the better method. Deaf and dumb.

151. A person born deaf, dumb and blind is supposed to be incompetent to testify. Deaf, dumb and blind.

152. A person convicted (followed by judgment) for treason, perjury, forgery, bribing witnesses and similar crimes, is disqualified from giving evidence "on account of the infamy of their character." This, however, is a subject of extreme delicacy, and unless liberally treated, justice would often fail of her ends.⁵ In England and in several States the law upon the subject of objection on the ground of infamy has been rendered obsolete. In Masonic trials such a witness may be admitted, and the subject of his credibility be established by proof if desired. Infamy of character.

153. Interested persons are not disqualified as witnesses, though the reverse was formerly the ruling. The fact of interest, however, goes to the credibility of the witness. Interested persons.

¹ Starkie, 116; Roscoe's Crim. Evidence, 98; DeHart's Military Law, 391; Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, 369.

² Greenleaf on Evidence, 417.

³ Ibid., 369; Starkie on Evidence, 28; Coppee's Field Manual, 78. "The evidence of an atheist must be rejected."—McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 118.

⁴ Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, 366.

⁵ Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, 372-378; Starkie on Evidence, 117.

154. Husband and wife, whose interests are identical, can not be witnesses for or against each other, because that would be inconsistent with the marriage relation.¹ To this general rule there are some exceptions, but of so varied a nature that a few only will be noted.

155. A wife may be admitted as a witness against her husband in an indictment for a criminal offense committed by him against her.² In cases of personal injuries committed by the husband or wife against each other, the injured party is an admissible witness against the other.³ But only when it is an injury to her person,⁴ or reputation for chastity,⁵ not when it is to wrong her in her property, as by subornation of perjury.⁶ The wife who keeps her husband's books is a competent witness to prove his book of original entries.⁷ The testimony of a wife, the only tendency of which is to discredit her husband, is not admissible.⁸ It is thought that the wife could only be admitted to prove facts that could not be proved by any other witness. The dying declarations of either are admissible where the other party is charged with murder.⁹

156. A witness is not obliged to answer questions by doing which he would criminate himself; otherwise he would be under the strongest temptations to commit perjury, or be forced to a confession by a kind of duress, every species and degree of which the law abhors.¹⁰

157. The credit of a witness may be impeached by

¹ Mass. Digest, 65.

² Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, 343. A brother's wife may give evidence against him . . . if the committee so decide. But this should be reserved for extreme cases . . . and should be used with great caution.—Rob Morris, in Voice of Masonry, 1859; Starkie on Evidence, 139.

³ Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, 396.

⁴ It would not be either legal or Masonically proper for a lodge to admit the testimony of the wife against her husband in any case not recognizable by the civil law, or where the evidence would cause a violation of marital confidence, nor where a third party is interested in the conviction of the accused. But where the wife is the aggrieved party, and the object of the complaint is the restraining or reformation of the husband, the statements of the wife are clearly admissible.—Mass. Digest, 65.

⁵ Reg. 1049.

⁶ Starkie on Evidence, 139; Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, 343.

⁷ Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, p. 343.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, p. 346; Code 162.

¹⁰ Starkie, 41.

the cross-examination; or by *general evidence* affecting his credit; or by evidence that he has before done or said that which is inconsistent with his evidence on the trial. The credit of a witness can be impeached by general evidence only, and not as to particular facts not relevant to the issue.¹ Nor can a party calling a witness be allowed to impeach his general character, yet he may show that he has told a different story at another time.²

Affecting witnesses' credit.

By general evidence,

By one who called him.

158. Negroes may give evidence in Masonic trials, but the lodge will judge of the value of their testimony,³ as it will judge of the value of any testimony adduced.

Negroes.

159. "Hearsay" is a sort of second-hand evidence, that may be spoken or written, but does not derive its value solely from the credit of the witness himself. It rests in part on the veracity of some other person,⁴ and is not admissible,⁵ as a rule, but there are exceptions; among them, information of a contemplated attack, that induced a person to arm himself to meet it, may be proved or disproved. So the fraudulent representing a person worthy of credit; it may be proven when he was generally so reported among tradesmen with whom he dealt.⁶

Hearsay.

160. The reason why mere "hearsay evidence" is generally not admissible is: 1st.—Because of its general unsatisfactory and uncertain character. 2d.—It is not given under the sanctity of an oath. 3d.—The party is not subjected to cross-examination. Pedigree and relationship, marriage and death, may be proved by general reputation⁷—where, from the nature of the subject-matter and situation of the parties, it is reasonable to presume that they knew the facts.⁸

Pedigree and marriage.

161. General reputation must in all cases be confined to general reputation, to the exclusion of mere declarations as to particular facts.

General reputation.

162. A dying declaration is received in evidence, but

Dying declaration.

¹ Starkie, 237. ² Ibid., 221. ³ Reg. 367. ⁴ Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, p. 99. ⁵ Reg. 360. ⁶ Greenleaf, 102. ⁷ Starkie on Evidence, 45. ⁸ Ibid., 63. Is uniformly held incompetent to establish any *specific fact*, which, in its nature, is susceptible of being proven by witnesses who can speak from their own knowledge.—Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, 115.

Caution in receiving evidence in violation of a general rule.

evidence that the deceased was a disbeliever in a future state of rewards and punishments is admissible to discredit it.¹ Nor are they admissible unless the declarant believed that death was impending, not distant, and unless death actually ensued.² “But as this is an exception to a rule which is in general to be considered absolutely necessary to the ascertainment of truth, it is to be received with the greatest caution.”³

1 Goodall vs. State, 1 Oregon, 333.
2 McHugh vs. State, 31 Ala., 317.
3 Starkie on Evidence, 35.

CODE—FORMS.

[See Index "Forms."]

TRIALS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

163. Many decisions have been made by Grand Masters and committees (approved by the Grand Lodge), to the effect that a Mason can not be "cut off" from the rights and privileges of Masonry without a trial; though, in case of suspension, the trial be for the too common offense of *non-payment of dues*.¹ Then there must be a trial before punishment, and the trial must take place in the lodge opened on the highest degree to which the accused has attained.² Hence an Entered Apprentice is tried by an Entered Apprentice Lodge, and so on.

Decisions.

Must be trial before punishment.

Tried in what degree.

164. The Committee on Jurisprudence [1867, 58,] in response to a question, reported: "The return of _____ Lodge shows that . . . fifty-six members had been suspended for non-payment of dues by a simple resolution. . . . The Constitution of the Grand Lodge prescribes no mode of procedure where a Masonic penalty shall be inflicted, *except under an arraignment . . . It is neither in accordance with the spirit of Masonry nor the principles of justice, that a brother should be cut off from the rights and privileges of our order without an opportunity of being heard in his own defense, however manifest his guilt may be . . .* The requirements of Masonic law have not been complied with in the action

Wholesale suspensions.

Arraigned before trial.

Right to be heard.

¹ Reg. 693, 320, etc. The suspended brother [for non-payment] is, for the time of his suspension, debarred from all the rights and privileges of a Mason.—McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 138. Grand Chapter Wisconsin, 1858, requires citation and formal trial before such suspension.

Held that a member of a lodge is bound by a double duty—his obligation to obey the by-laws, and his general duty in relation to charity, to pay the lodge contributions—and that a refusal to do so is a high misdemeanor in Masonry.—Morris' Code of Masonic Law, 201. It is the privilege and duty of a lodge to deal severely with members in heavy arrears for dues.—Kentucky Proceedings, 1858, 110; Reg. 961. ² Const. xii, 5.

Citation before suspension. of — Lodge, inasmuch as these brethren were not cited¹ to appear before the lodge, and offered an opportunity to show why they should not be suspended, to which they were certainly entitled as a right.”² This report was concurred in.

The law is plain. 165. In the light of former enactments, as well as of the regulations now in force,³ the constitutional provisions can hardly be misunderstood. But that there may not be any mistakes—which are inexcusable in a matter so important—every step is given in the following forms, etc.

THE TRIAL FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES:

166. FIRST STEP: *The delinquent must be regularly notified of the amount of his indebtedness.*—(vii. 5.)

Notice of indebtedness. Why? 167. This is simply justice.⁴ To suspend a brother for non-payment of dues without notice of the amount owing, and not to give him an opportunity to pay it before the lodge resorted to action looking to his being cut off from Masonic rights and privileges,⁵ would be hasty and unlawful.⁶ It would be utterly ignoring the lessons of the “five points,” and would subject the lodge to censure if not to arrest of charter.⁷

Citation. 168. SECOND STEP: *Citation to appear before his lodge and make defense if any he may have.*—(vii, 5.)

Synonymous terms. Notice essential. 169. *Notice, Citation and Summons* are practicably synonymous,⁸ as action precedent to suspension for non-payment of dues. That is, the accused, or delinquent, *must* have “due and timely notice” of the accusation; also of the time when the matter will be decided by the lodge; yet it is not essential, and really is not desirable, that formal summons shall be issued, because it is not necessary in order that he shall have full and timely notice of the complaint, and of the time when he is required to respond. Entered Apprentices are never summoned.

¹ Code, Par. 169. ² Compare with Reg. 323-325; Code 3. ³ Con. vii, 5, p. 24; Reg. 766-768, 956, 957; Code 167. ⁴ Reg. 693. ⁵ Reg. 694. ⁶ Reg. 767. ⁷ Gr. M. is to correct errors.—Reg. 437; and may arrest charter for cause.—Reg. 439.

⁸ When cite is synonymous with summons—Reg. 180. A notice to come forward to show cause why he shall not be suspended is legal.—Reg. 323; footnote, p. 88.

summoned because they are under no obligations to obey. Fellow Crafts and Master Masons may be summoned, and punished for not answering and obeying. Nevertheless, summons ought not to be issued when a notice will answer the purpose.¹

F. C. & M. M. may be summ'd,

170. If a citation, or formal summons, in its ordinary acceptation, be issued it must be obeyed.² Any failure to do so ought to be met with prompt official notice and discipline. But a summons can not be issued without the authority of the lodge.³

And must obey.

Lodge issues it,

171. It follows that the reasons for the citation must be given to the lodge before it would order the summons. These are: *First*. That the brother is indebted to lodge for dues, and to what amount. *Second*. That he has been regularly notified thereof and when. It ought also to appear that he received the notice. If he did not, he has not been notified at all.⁴ The exception is when he can not be found, which implies honest search and inquiry.

After being informed:

Of debt owing, Bro. notified.

What notice is.

When brother is not found.

172. If the brother can not be found⁵ notice and citation may be sent by registered mail.⁶ "If his address is not known to any member of the lodge . . . every reasonable means of complying with the [constitutional] provision shall be exhausted before the lodge can take action."⁷ This is fair, and *it is the law*.

173. THIRD STEP: *The lodge must give the delinquent an opportunity to be heard.* (vii, 5.)

Delinquent to be heard.

174. If he is in attendance at the (stated) meeting in conformity with the notice or citation given him, the trial (and it is a trial) may proceed.⁸ If he is not present, a brother is appointed to represent him, and the lodge may take action as if he were present; provided, of course, that all the steps required have been substantially and fairly complied with.

Trial if present,

If not present.

175. To undertake to suspend any Mason, without these formalities, is unjust as it is unlawful. It is con-

Informal suspension.

¹ Code 50. ² Reg. 943. ³ Reg. 945. ⁴ Reg. 323, 947. ⁵ In such a case a delay of three months ought to occur, and the facts be entered on the lodge records.—xii, 4. ⁶ Reg. 946. ⁷ Con., vii, 5.

⁸ He can not be deprived of any right except by ballot (Reg. 768), and no ballot can be taken at a called meeting (Con., xi, 4).

trary to every principle of fair dealing and ought to receive prompt and effectual punishment.

The step first,
then

176. When the three steps¹ have been taken, the matter is brought up (substantially) as follows:²

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LODGE.

The trial.

177. *Master*.—"Bro. Secretary. Read the record³ in the case of Bro. Barry Carman for non-payment of dues. As he is not present, Bro. Thomas Lawless will represent him."

178. *Secretary*.—"In the minutes of January 8th, the following record appears:" (Reads it).⁴

Certainty as to
notice.

179. *Master*.—"Was the summons issued?"

Oral proof in
case of doubt,

180. *Secretary*.—"I issued summons in duplicate and delivered them to the Tyler to be served. The summons has been returned as served. It reads as follows: (Reads it.) It is indorsed as follows:" (Reads.) [If there is any doubt, or the summons has not been properly served, the Tyler is invited in that the real facts may be known. Only in such a case would this be necessary. Then he would be questioned about it something after this manner]:

By one who
served notice.

181. *Master*.—"Bro. Junior Deacon: Invite the Tyler in and take his place outside." (Done.) "Bro. Tyler, did you execute a summons on Bro. Barry Carman? If so, state on your honor as a Mason when and how it was done."

182. *Tyler*.—"I received a summons in duplicate, at the hands of the Secretary, for Bro. Barry Carman; one copy I delivered to him on February 20th, and indorsed the fact on the original copy, certifying to the service.⁵ I returned it to the Secretary" [or he states what he did do—when and how].

183. *Master*.—"Bro. Secretary, hand the summons to the Tyler for his inspection." (Done.)

¹ Code, Par. 166, 168, 173.

² If the lodge is not ready, or for any good cause the matter can not or ought not to be concluded at this particular time, action may be deferred to a stated meeting named, and accused notified.—See Reg. 951.

³ The object is for information as to what has been done, to see that it is regular, and to be sure the record has been properly made.

⁴ See Form for Records of a Subordinate Lodge.

⁵ See Forms for Summons and Indorsement of Service.

184. *Master*.—"Is that a copy of the summons served upon Bro. Barry Carman?"

185. *Tyler*.—(Examines it). "This is a copy of the summons which I delivered to Bro. Barry Carman."

186. *Master*.—"Bro. Secretary, read the summons; also, read the account of Bro. Carman and state what you know about them."

187. *Secretary*.—(Reads as directed, and says): "From the account in the dues-book it appears that Bro. Barry Carman, a member of this lodge, owes a balance of \$—, dues. to January 1st, which I state on my honor as a man and Mason, to be correct."

188. *Master*.—"Bro. Tyler, resume your place and request the Junior Deacon to return to his place in the lodge." [Done]. "Bro. Lawless, you can present any evidence or statement bearing upon this case that you desire." [Done].

189. [The brethren "deliberate," if they wish, and the by-laws touching non-payment of dues, etc., will be read and obeyed. Then the Master puts the matter to vote substantially as follows, without any motion being made]:

190. *Master*.—"Brethren, you have heard the law and the evidence in the matter of Bro. Barry Carman, and have duly considered it. The ballot will be taken to determine his guilt or innocence. Those of you who are of opinion that Bro. Barry Carman is truly indebted to this lodge in an amount exceeding one year's dues [or the amount as stipulated in the by-laws] will deposit a white ball; you who are of a contrary opinion will deposit a black ball. Bro. Senior Deacon, spread the ballot." [Done, examined and result announced. If he is not found to be indebted to an amount that will justify suspension the matter is dropped. If he is so indebted the Master says]:

191. *Master*.—"You have found that Bro. Carman is guilty of non-payment of more than one year's dues. The ballot will now be taken to determine whether or not he shall be suspended. Those of you who are of

The defense.

The law.

The vote on findings,

By ballot.

Not guilty.

Found guilty.

Fixing penalty.

opinion that Bro. Barry Carman should be suspended for non-payment of dues, will deposit a white ball; you who are of a contrary opinion will deposit a black ball. Bro. Senior Deacon, spread the ballot." [Done, examined and result announced]. There is no vote taken on expulsion because he can not be expelled for this offense, though the lodge may refuse to suspend. It may reprimand, grant time, or remit the dues.

Can't expel.

Need not susp'd
May reprimand,
etc.

192. It is now proper to notice the disobedience of the summons,¹ if such there be, and the Master says:

Disobedience
of summons.

193. *Master*.—"It appears that Bro. Barry Carman received a summons and has not obeyed it. If there is no objection, he will be summoned to attend the next stated meeting of this lodge to show cause, if any he has or can, why charges shall not be preferred against him for contumacy, in disobeying a summons." [Pause a moment]. "The chair does not hear any objection. Bro. Secretary, issue the summons accordingly."

Cited to answer.
Matters of
course, how put.

194. [If there is an objection the Master, instead of directing the summons to be issued, says]:

Objections.

195. "There is an objection. As many as are of opinion that the summons should be issued as stated, say, *aye*." [Done]. "As many as are of a contrary opinion, say, *no*." [Done]. "The *ayes* [or *noes*] have it." The summons will [or will not] be issued, [as the case may be].

THE GREAT CURSE OF MASONRY

196. Is ignorance of the law and non-affiliation. Lodges have no moral or any other right to suspend members from their rights, without taking all the steps with all the formalities required by the law. If it should be done the action would be illegal and void.

Informal sus-
pensions, wrong
and void.

197. Perhaps two-thirds of the suspensions are illegal. When application has been made by widows for relief, it is often discovered that the deceased husband was suspended for non-payment of dues, and an examination of the records, in almost every case, results in

¹ Reg. 943, 948.

discovering that the suspension was illegal and void. It is wronging a brother and a violation of covenants.

198. Dues ought to be collected quarterly, or at farthest, every St. John's Day. This was the old custom, and a good one.

When dues sh'd be collect'd

RECORD OF A COMMITTEE IN A TRIAL.

[See page 163, Code, 56, 57. The record should be on "legal cap" paper and secured at the top, but need not have the side notes, as given here for easy reference, though that would be better.]

Proceedings of the committee appointed to take evidence for and against Bro. James J. James, a Master Mason, Member of Truth Lodge No. 1, of Sobriety, Blank county, Kentucky, by virtue of the action of said lodge, as appears in the following extracts from its minutes:

Heading of record.

"WASHINGTON HALL, SOBRIETY, KY.,—, 1894.

"I, James Scribe, Secretary of Truth Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., do certify that the following is a true, full and correct extract from the minutes of a stated meeting of said lodge, held at the time and place above written, touching the matter of charges preferred against Bro. James J. James, to-wit:

Authority and appointment of the committee.

"Bro. St. John South, Junior Warden, presented the following

"CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Charges.

Preferred against James J. James, a Master Mason, member of Truth Lodge No. 1, of Sobriety, Blank county, Kentucky:

The heading:

"CHARGE I.

"DRUNKENNESS.

"*Specification* 1.—In this: that he, Bro. James J. James, a Master Mason, member of Truth Lodge No. 1, of Sobriety, Blank county, Kentucky, was drunk while on the streets of Sobriety. This on sundry occasions between the first and thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Drunkenness:

In public,

briety, Blank county, Kentucky, at divers times and in sundry places, in the presence and hearing of Masons and profanes, did blaspheme, taking the name of God in vain, using words improper to be written. This in and about the lodge room of said Truth Lodge and in and about the town of Sobriety, between the first and tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Taking the name of God in vain.

“CHARGE V.

“GROSS UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

“*Specification 1.*—In this: that he, James J. James, Master Mason, a member of Truth Lodge No. 1, of Sobriety, Blank county, Kentucky, did falsely¹ tell John Johnson, a profane of Sobriety, in substance as follows, viz: That it had been stated in open lodge at the last meeting of Truth Lodge No. 1, that he, the said Johnson, was a profligate and common gambler. This in Sobriety, on or about the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Gross unmasonic conduct.

Falsehood.

“*Specification 2.*—In this: that the said James J. James, Master Mason, member of said Truth Lodge No. 1, did, by frequent inquiries and other means, seek to discover who it was that cast an unfavorable ballot on the petition of A. N. Aspirant, for initiation,² who was rejected by Truth Lodge No. 1, at its meeting on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-four. This at Sobriety, Kentucky, during the month of March of the same year, and since that time.

Seeking to discover a ballot.

“CHARGE VI.

“DISCLOSING HIS VOTE IN SECRET BALLOT.²

“*Specification.*—In this: that he James J. James, Master Mason, member of Truth Lodge No. 1, of Sobriety, Blank county, Kentucky, did purposely state, in

¹ Reg. 383, 713. Held that falsehood in all its forms is repugnant to Masonic law.—Morris' Code of Masonic Law, 104.

² Const., Art. ix, Sec. 8; Reg. 49; McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 50, 135. Any brother who exposes his ballot, or seeks to ascertain how another voted, or knowing how mentions it to another, is guilty of a Masonic offense.—Connor's (Tenn.) Digest. Any brother who discloses his ballot . . . or seeks to ascertain how others voted, it shall be the imperative duty of the W. M. to arraign him.—Iowa, vii ed., 131.

Disclosing his
vote in secret
ballot.

substance, that he had cast a white or favorable ballot on the petition of A. N. Aspirant, for initiation, who had been rejected at a meeting of said Truth Lodge No. 1, holden on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-four. This in the lodge-room of said Truth Lode No. 1, on day and date last written, and on the following day, in his place of business in Blank county, Kentucky.

“[Signed.] ST. JOHN SOUTH,
“Junior Warden of Truth Lodge No. 1.

“ WITNESSES:

Witnesses.

“Wm. Wideawake, M.: M.:, No. 32 Bassett st.
“Seth Seektruth, F.: C.:, Brilliant street.
“D. Morelight, E.: A.:, Dark alley.
“Cash Greenback, Profane, Teller Silver Bank,
Goldberg, Ky.”

“The following resolution was then adopted:

Charges a p-
proved.

“*Resolved*, That the charges and specifications preferred against Bro. James J. James are correct in form, and of such a character as to require an investigation.

Committee ap-
pointed to take
evidence.

“Whereupon the Master appointed Bros. Alfred Ray, Jonas Ryan, Hiram West, Andy Hodges, Smith S. Smith and Thos. T. Thomas, a committee to take evidence for as well as against the accused, stating that he would act with the committee and preside at its meetings.

Summons, etc.,
ordered.
Accused serv-
ed.

“Bro. South, the Junior Warden, moved that the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy of the charges and specifications to the accused and a notice¹ of the time and place for taking the evidence, when informed by the chairman of the committee; also that the Secretary issue summons for the Fellows and Master Masons, and written requests for the Entered Apprentices and profanes who were witnesses, to attend at the time and place fixed for the first meeting of the committee; also to promptly give the papers to the Tyler to be served; which motion prevailed.

Tyler to exe-
cute process.

¹ Equivalent to summons.—Code, 169.

“The Junior Warden stated that he had just been informed that Bro. Thos. T. Thomas, named on the committee to take evidence in the matter of charges against Bro. James, had expressed an opinion concerning the case in such manner as to render it prudent, at least, for some brother to be substituted for him on the committee. It was then stated what Bro. Thomas had said, and the Master excused him from serving on the committee, and appointed Bro. George Holt in his place.”

Change in the committee.

[See form for lodge minutes, and copy all that relates to the trial and orders in the case. The paper is then signed by the Secretary and the lodge seal attached. This should be on paper such as the committee will use, that it may be stitched in with the proceedings at this place.]

LAW OFFICE OF LOQUACIOUS BROYLE,
SOBRIETY, KY.,, 1894.

THURSDAY, 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The committee met pursuant to the foregoing action of Truth Lodge No. 1.

First meeting of committee.

PRESENT:

- SOLOMON BRIGHT,
 - A. RAY,
 - JONAS RYAN,
 - HIRAM WEST,
 - ANDY HODGES,
 - GEORGE HOLT,
- } Committee.
- ST. JOHN SOUTH, Junior Warden.
 - JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.
 - JAMES J. JAMES, the Accused.

ABSENT:

Smith S. Smith (gone to New Orleans).

[The record must show that the accused is present at every stage of the proceedings, or satisfactorily account for his absence. If he is not present in answer to summons, he is liable to another charge of contumacy, etc. If he has absconded, that fact must appear, and a counsel who is a M. M. must be appointed to represent him; that he may object to any member named on the committee, if he have grounds therefor, and attend to the other interests of accused.]

Accused or his counsel should be present.

The accused then asked that Bro. Jonas Ryan should not act on the committee because that brother had declared his opinion as to the guilt of accused and his intention to have the accused punished for the alleged crimes.

Objections to members.

After deliberation Bro. Jonas Ryan voluntarily withdrew from the committee.

Com'tee con- [When objections are made to a member, if sustained, the member must not
sults. act. The committee may require all to retire, or can themselves retire, or consult privately, to deliberate upon any question, before giving a decision.]

Committee and The committee was then duly qualified by the Sec-
Sec'y qualified. retary,¹ and the Secretary was duly qualified by the Chairman, both in presence of the accused [or his counsel, if he is not present].

Accused's The accused here made application to be permitted
counsel. to introduce Bro. Loquacious Broyle, M.: M.:, as his counsel, which was granted, and Bro. Broyle appeared as counsel for the accused.

Witnesses re- [Here all witnesses retire except the Tyler (if desired by the committee,
tire. the accused or the prosecutor). As a rule witnesses ought not to hear the charges and specifications *in committee*; though no harm is done if they do hear them.]

The Secretary then read the extracts from the minutes of Truth Lodge No. 1. (See page 249-252).

How to append [If these extracts, etc., are voluminous they may be marked so as to be
papers. identified, and be appended to the proceedings—and must be if not inserted regularly in the record. If so appended the record, instead of referring to the page, would read: "Which are hereto appended and marked 'A,'" or whatever the identifying mark may be.]

Arraignment. The charges and specifications were also read; to which the accused severally pleaded as follows, viz:

Pleas. To the first specification of Charge I. "Guilty."

To the second specification of Charge I. The accused said other Masons drank liquor, and he did not think it right for him to be singled out as an example. Refusing to plead directly, the Chairman ordered a plea of "not guilty" to be entered.

To the first charge. "Not guilty."

To the specification of Charge II. "Guilty, except the words 'and a thief.'"

To the second charge. "Not guilty."

To the specification of Charge III. "Guilty, except the words 'without authority and with fraudulent intent.'"

To the third charge. "Not guilty."

To the specification of Charge IV. "Not guilty."

To the fourth charge. "Not guilty."

¹ Code 68, 69.

To the first specification of Charge V. The accused stood mute, and a plea of "not guilty" was ordered to be entered.

To the second specification of Charge V. "Not guilty."

To the fifth charge. "Not guilty."

To the specification of Charge VI. "Not guilty."

To the sixth charge. "Not guilty."

Bro. Alert Watchman, Tyler of Truth Lodge No. 1, was then duly qualified¹ and testified as follows: First witness.

Question by the Chairman.—Bro. Watchman, we know you to be the Tyler of Truth Lodge No. 1.

[If not known, ask the question that the facts may be entered on the record.]

Have you delivered a copy of the charges and specifications preferred against Bro. James J. James and notice to attend this meeting of the committee to him? Service of charges, etc., on the accused.

[Records must show that the accused was served with copy of charges and notice, and by whom served; or, if not, why, and what effort was made to find him. If the indorsement return of service of charges, etc., is in due form, the testimony of the Tyler may be dispensed with, and the following entry will be made in lieu thereof, viz: "The Secretary presented and read the return of service of copy of charges and citation on accused to attend this meeting of the committee, which is indorsed upon the charges (or appended thereto, and marked 'A,')" or as the case may be.]

Answer.—I have, and I also notified him to attend the first meeting of this committee appointed to take evidence in his case.

[Every paper filed should be presented to the committee, noted in the record, and "appended" with identifying mark. See note page 254.] Papers filed.

Bro. Wm. Wideawake, M.: M.:, the second witness Second witness. was called and duly qualified by the chairman.¹

Questioned by Junior Warden.—Bro. Wideawake, if you know anything about Bro. James J. James being under the influence of liquor, since the first of January last, state where and when it was, and all about it.

[Let witness give as full history as possible, without many questions. The Chairman at his own, or the suggestion of either party, should stop him if he wander into irrelevant matters, and require him to confine himself to the points at issue.] How testimony given.

Answer.—A few weeks after the Christmas holidays I met Bro. James on the streets of Sobriety as I was going to dinner. He staggered badly from one side of Example.

¹ Code 70.

the pavement to the other, and came up to me, put one arm around my neck, and tried to say something, but muttered it in such an incoherent way I did not understand him, except that he loved me. His breath smelled like bad whisky and rotten eggs. When I got free from him he staggered a few steps and fell into the gutter. A policeman then took him off. The next time I saw him was at the funeral of Bro. Farewell Flyaway. He had met with us in open lodge and went on the street in the procession; after arriving at the house of Bro. Flyaway the Senior Deacon took Bro. James' apron from him, and said the Master's order was for him (Bro. James) to go away, as he was drunk and a disgrace to the fraternity.

Question.—Did you know Bro. James was drunk when at the funeral?

Answer.—He looked and behaved like a drunken man.

Question.—How near were you to him?

Answer.—Near enough to smell whisky or brandy on him.

Question. * * *

Answer. * * *

[So continue to ask such questions as will elicit the knowledge of the witness to the facts, without prompting him or permitting it to be done.]

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Question by the Accused.—How did you know it was on me that you smelled whisky or brandy?

Answer.—Because I did not smell it until you got near me, and did not smell it after you had gone.

Question by same.—Do you not drink whisky sometimes?

The Junior Warden objected to the question as being irrelevant, which objection was sustained.

Example of an irrelevant question.

Private consultations of the committee.

[If the objection is sustained by the committee the question must not be answered. The committee may retire, or cause the room to be cleared, for deliberation, and should do so if any member desires, or they may consult privately in any way.]

Question.—You said in your examination in chief that you had frequently heard the accused blaspheme; what do you mean by blasphemy?

Answer.—An indignity offered to God in words; irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah and taking His name in vain, or profanely. Definition of blasphemy.

Then the witness retired, and Bro. Edward Observer, M.: M.:, was called and duly qualified.¹

Question by J. W. * * *

Answer. * * *

[All the witnesses for the prosecution are severally introduced, qualified, examined, cross-examined and re-examined, if desired, as much to the point as possible. Committee should reject all irrelevant matter and quibbling.] How witness examined, etc.

The Junior Warden here announced the prosecution closed.

[The accused now introduces his witnesses, who are first examined by him or his counsel, and may be cross-examined by J. W. and re-examined by accused.]

Bro. Charity Loveall, a M.: M.:, the first witness for the accused, was then introduced, duly qualified by the chairman, and testified as follows:

Question by Accused. * * *

Answer. * * *

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Question by Junior Warden. *

Answer. * * *

The committee then adjourned to meet again at the same place on to-morrow, the — instant, at 8 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BRIGHT, Chairman.

JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SOBRIETY, —, 1894.

OFFICE OF L. BROYLE, 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The same members who were present yesterday, the Junior Warden, the accused and his counsel.

Bro. Smith S. Smith, of the committee, being present also, and there being no objections, he was duly Member of committee not present at previous meeting.

¹ Code, 70.

qualified¹ by the chairman, and took his seat with the committee.

Power of committee. [The committee have to decide questions of law and usage, as they come up in the course of proceedings, but do not determine the guilt or innocence of the accused; hence it is competent for a member to sit at one meeting though not present at the previous one.]

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

[The proceedings should *always* be read, and if need be corrected, before they are approved.]

Profanes to be sworn.

Mr. Martin Morelight, second witness for the accused, was introduced, and after being duly sworn² by N. G. Lawless, Notary Public of Blank county, testified as follows:

Question by the Accused. * * *
Answer. * * * *

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Question by the Junior Warden. * * *
Answer. * * *

RE-EXAMINATION.

Question by the Accused. * * *
Answer. * * *
Question by a Member of Committee. * * *
Answer. * * *

Then the witness retired.

Com't may ask. [The committee may ask questions that appear necessary to bring out all the facts. The accused introduces and examines all his witnesses.]

Reasonable time granted to accused. The accused asked for an adjournment of the committee until to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock P. M., to give him time to prepare his final defense.

Close of evidence. [When all the witnesses are examined the accused may ask, and should be granted, reasonable time to prepare his final defense; or the committee having taken all the evidence, adjourns and reports to the lodge, and "the final defense" and arguments are made orally, or otherwise, at the trial in the lodge, when opened on the highest degree to which the accused has attained.—xii, 5.]
Final defense.

The committee then adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, the — day of —, 1894.

SOLOMON BRIGHT, Chairman.

JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.

Record signed. [Each day's proceedings should be verified *when approved*, and each page must be numbered.]

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SOBRIETY, KY., —, 1894,

OFFICE OF L. BROYLE, 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Same members as yesterday, Junior Warden, the accused and his counsel.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

The accused, by his counsel, then presented his written defense, which is appended hereto, marked "A," and made a part of this record. He also stated that he would make additional remarks at the trial before the lodge.

Written defense.

[It is better to have these arguments in writing, though they may be orally delivered before the lodge at the final hearing, if the parties (accused or J. W.) desire. See note, "Final Defense," second day, page 258.]

The Junior Warden asked time to prepare his response to the defense.

J. W.'s argument.

[If the Junior Warden does not wish to respond the proceedings are read, Minutes signed, and the committee signs the minutes and adjourns. See note above.]

The committee then adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, the — instant, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SOLOMON BRIGHT, Chairman.

JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SOBRIETY, KY., —, 1894.

OFFICE OF L. BROYLE, MONDAY, 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Same members as on the — instant, the Junior Warden, Secretary, accused and his counsel.

[Each sitting of the committee must show that the accused was present, as well as the others mentioned. If he absents himself the cause should be given, and the committee extend every reasonable facility by adjourning, etc.]

The proceedings of the — instant were read and approved.

The Junior Warden then filed his argument, which

Manner of ap- is appended hereto, marked "B," and made a part of
 pending papers. this record.

Then the committee adjourned *sine die*.

SOLOMON BRIGHT, A. RAY, HIRAM WEST, ANDY HODGES, GEORGE HOLT, SMITH S. SMITH,	}	Committee.
--	---	------------

JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.

Who signs re- [All the committee who were present at taking of evidence ought to sign
 port. the final report, but a majority will be sufficient if the others' signatures can
 not be obtained.]

COMPLAINTS AND TRIALS OF GRIEV- ANCES BETWEEN LODGES.

199. A lodge feeling aggrieved at the action of another lodge, should present the matter to the offending lodge; or a committee of discreet brethren may be appointed to lay the cause before it. In most instances, if presented in a clear, kind and courteous manner, in the spirit of brotherly love and fairness, the trouble will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

200. Failing in this, however, a committee should be appointed to prepare a written complaint in the form of charges; or any Master Mason may prefer the charges, which, being submitted to and approved by the lodge, they are signed by the Master, attested by the Secretary under the lodge seal, and disposed of as provided in Article xiv, Section 4, page 35, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which see.

201. The notice of the time and place for taking the evidence must be a *reasonable notice*, giving the opposite party time to attend by its representatives and cross-examine the witnesses if he so desires.

202. The forms and rules governing ordinary trials, as far as applicable, should be strictly observed.

203. In addition to the record being signed by the committee it should be submitted to the lodge, and a

copy, over its seal¹ and attestation of its Secretary, must be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, as required by the Constitution. (Page 35.)

204. The complaint should be headed as in the case of charges against a brother; and the charge proper should be expressed, if practicable, as a violation of constitutional enactment, whenever any article or section is alleged to have been disregarded, thus:

205. Charge and specification preferred by — Lodge No. —, F. and A. M., located at —, county of —, Kentucky, against — Lodge No. —, F. and A. M., located at —, county of —, Kentucky.

206. CHARGE.—*Violation of the first Section of Article eight, Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.*

207. SPECIFICATION.—In this, that — Lodge No. —, F. and A. M., located at —, county of —, Kentucky, did receive the petition and confer the degree of Entered Apprentice upon A— B—, whose residence was at —, being — miles nearer to — Lodge No. —, located at —, county of —, Kentucky, than to said — Lodge, No. —.

This on the — day of —, 1894, and without the consent of the lodge having exclusive jurisdiction over said applicant.

X. Y. ZEE, Master,

[SEAL.]¹ — Lodge No. —, F. and A. M.

H. I. JAY, Secretary.

208. The evidence being taken, and the record sent up as required by the Constitution [Art. xiv, Sec. 4, p. 35, and the matter is determined by the Grand Lodge.

¹ See Const., Art. xi, Sec. 1.

FORMS OF DOCUMENTS, ETC.

FOR CHARGES. [Also see pages 249-251.]

CHARGES FOR DISOBEDIENCE OF LODGE SUMMONS.

This may be "Disobedience of Lodge Summons," or "Contumacy," which means: willful contempt of, or disobedience to, any lawful summons, or to the rules and orders of court, or our laws, etc. It is pertinacious resistance to authority.

Charge must be headed.—See Code, 28:

Charge and specification preferred against Bro. A—— B——, Master Mason of —— Lodge No. —, of ——, Kentucky.

CHARGE.—*Contumacy.*

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that A—— B——, a Master Mason, member of —— Lodge No. —, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Free and Accepted Masons, having been regularly summoned in writing, as follows:

[Here insert copy of summons.]

And said summons having been duly served upon the said Bro. A—— B——, on the — day of ——, 18—, he did neglect, refuse and fail to obey the same.

This at Sobriety, Kentucky.

Signed: H. O. TEE, Junior Warden.

Witness:

———

PETITION FOR INITIATION.

———, KY., ——, 189—.

To the Officers and Members of

——— Lodge No. —, Free and Accepted Masons:

Prompted by a favorable opinion of Freemasonry, and not being biased by improper solicitation nor influenced by mercenary motives, I voluntarily offer myself as a candidate for the mysteries of your venerable fraternity and membership in your lodge.

I submit my character for investigation and, if elected, promise to conform to all the laws and usages of the fraternity.

I was born in _____, State of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 18—. My occupation is that of _____. Place of business _____. I have resided at _____ (where I now live) since _____, 18—, and have never before petitioned any lodge of Freemasons.¹

Recommended by _____ Sign FULL name. _____
 _____ } Members of the Lodge.

PETITION FOR APPLICATION.

_____, KY., _____, 189—.
 To the Master, Wardens and Brethren of
 _____ Lodge No. —, F. A. M.

I respectfully ask to be admitted to membership in your lodge, hereby renewing my promise to stand to and abide by the laws and usages of the fraternity.

I am a _____ - Mason in good standing, and herewith file my demit from _____ Lodge No. —, of _____ (under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of _____), of which I was last a member, and have not petitioned any other lodge since the date of my demit.¹

I was born in _____, State of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 18—. My occupation is that of _____. Place of business _____. I have resided at _____ (where I now live) since _____, 18—.

Recommended by _____ Sign FULL name. _____
 _____ } Members of the Lodge.

SUMMONS ORDINARY AND FOR NON-PAYMENT.

LODGE-ROOM OF TRUTH LODGE NO. 1, F. A. M.,
 SOBRIETY, KY., _____, 18—.

Bro. A— B—:

You are hereby *summoned* and required to attend a meeting of Truth Lodge No. 1, at its hall in Sobriety, on _____, the _____ day

¹ If he has, the date with name and location of the lodge petitioned *must* be given, and the committee on investigation should write to the lodge. But to secure answer Secretary will have to certify, under seal, that they are the committee.

of —, 18—, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., [to show cause, if any you have, why you should not be suspended for non-payment of dues] and not depart therefrom without permission of the Master.

[Seal here.¹]

——, Secretary.

By order of the Lodge,

——, Master.

SUMMONS FOR WITNESSES.

HALL OF TRUTH LODGE No. 1, F. A. M.
SOBRIETY, KY., —, 18—.

Bro. —:

You are hereby *summoned* to attend, as a witness, a meeting of the committee appointed to take evidence, in the matter of Bro. —, and not depart therefrom without permission of the Chairman of said committee, which will meet at the office of —, No. —, — street, on —, the — day of —, 18—, at — o'clock P. M.

By order of the Lodge,

[Seal here.¹]

—— Secretary.

—— Master.

NOTICE OF DELINQUENCY.

HALL OF — LODGE, No. —, F. A. M.
——, KY., —, 18—.

Bro. A— B—:

This is to remind you that your dues to December 27, 18—, are unpaid. Amount, \$—.

Fraternally,

——, Secretary.

Extract from the By-laws.—Art. —, Sec. —. The dues are \$— per annum, payable in June and December:

SEC. —. The Secretary shall notify every member owing one year's dues, and report the fact of notice, how it was served and amount of indebtedness, at the first stated meeting in January.

SEC. —. A member owing one year's dues, having been notified thereof, shall be cited to answer at the next stated meeting, when, if he fails to pay the same, may be suspended.

¹ No document . . . of a lodge is considered authentic unless the seal of the lodge is affixed.—McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 149. See Const. Art. xi, Sec. 1. All official communications between lodges should be in writing, authenticated by hand and seal.—Rob Morris, 1859.

[OR THIS:]

Bro. _____:

To Hiram Lodge No. 4, DR.
 For 6 months' dues, to December 27, 1893..... \$2 50

NOTICE TO ACCUSED.

HALL OF _____ LODGE, No. —, F. A. M.,
 _____, KY., —, 18—.

Bro. _____:

TAKE NOTICE.—At a stated meeting of _____ Lodge No. —, held on —, 18—, charges, etc., (a copy of which is appended hereto) were preferred against you, and a committee was appointed to take evidence for as well as against you. Said committee will meet at —, on the —, 18—, at — o'clock P. M., at which time and place you are required to attend.

[Seal here.] By order of the Lodge,
 _____, Secretary. _____ , Master.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACTION OF THE LODGE.

HALL OF _____ LODGE, No. —, F. A. M.,
 _____, —, 18—.

_____:

At a stated meeting of _____ Lodge No. —, F. A. M., holden on the —, 18—, the report of the committee, appointed to take evidence in the matter of charges against you, and all the evidence in the case were read; whereupon the lodge found you as follows:

[Here copy the entire findings.]
 And said lodge did therefore _____
 [Here copy the sentence or acquittal.]
 [Seal here.] _____, Secretary.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

_____ KY., —, 18—.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of _____ Lodge No. —:
 TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned, “declaring himself aggrieved by the decision”¹ of _____ Lodge No. —, F. A. M., hereby ap-

¹ Const., xiv, 2.

peals to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky from the action of said lodge in [expelling] him;¹ and upon the following grounds, viz:

[Here give the reasons.]

[Here give degree attained and name of lodge to which he belongs.]

APPLICATION FOR NEW TRIAL.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of ——— Lodge No. —, F. A. M.:

The undersigned respectfully submits—that injustice was done him in his recent trial, which resulted in his being [expelled, suspended, or sentenced to be reprimanded, as the case may be] by your lodge, in this: That

[Here give the reasons.]

Wherefore he prays that a new trial be granted.

RETURN OF SUMMONS, ETC.—FORM 1.

Executed on the within named Bro. ——— by delivering to him a true copy of the within summons [notice of charges and specifications, or as the case may be] this ——— day of ———, 18—. ———, Tyler² of ——— Lodge No. —, F. A. M.

RETURN OF SUMMONS—FORM 2.

Executed on the within named Bro. ——— by enclosing a true copy of the within summons [or whatever the paper may be] in a prepaid envelope addressed as follows:

[Here give the address as it was on the envelope.]

registered and deposited in the postoffice at ———, on this ——— day of ———, 18—, per receipt of postmaster hereto attached.³

—————, Tyler²
of ——— Lodge No. —, F. A. M.

¹ Or, in expelling [or suspending] Bro. A— B—, etc.

² Reg. 944; Code, 50-53.

³ Reg. 946, 947; or, by his receipt hereto attached.

CERTIFICATE IN APPEAL CASES.

I, G—— H——, as Secretary of K—— Lodge No. —, F. A. M., of L——, county of M——, State of Kentucky, do certify that the foregoing — pages embrace a true and complete copy of all the proceedings of said lodge (including the record of the proceedings of the committee appointed to take evidence) in the matter of trial of Bro. N—— O—— P—— by said lodge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
 { Lodge seal }
 { here. } hand and affixed the seal of said lodge, at
 ——, Ky., this — day of ——, 18——.
 G—— H——, Secretary.

FOR ESTABLISHING A NEW LODGE.

THE FIRST STEP is to prepare a petition, which ought to be substantially as follows:

To the Most Worshipful,

The Grand Master¹ of Masons in Kentucky:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth that they are regular Master Masons, and have been members of regular lodges (as will appear from their Certificates of Demit which accompany this petition); that having the prosperity of the Fraternity at heart, they are willing to exert their best endeavors to diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry; that for convenience to their respective dwellings,² and for other good reasons, they have agreed to form a new lodge, to be called³ —— Lodge U. D., that in consequence of this resolution they pray the Most Worshipful the Grand Master⁴ for a dispensation to empower them to assemble as a regular lodge at ——, in the county of ——, there to discharge the duties of Freemasonry in a regular and lawful manner, according to the Usages of Freemasons, and of the edicts, regulations and Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. That they have nominated and recommend Bro.⁵ —— to be the first Master, Bro.⁵ —— to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro.⁵ —— to be the first Junior Warden of said lodge. The

¹ Or, if the Grand Lodge is about to meet, it may be addressed to the Grand Lodge.

² Give any additional reasons desired.

³ The name, if not that of the postoffice, should be Masonically appropriate, and is subject to change by the Grand Master, etc. The name of a *living* person is of questionable propriety, and is made unlawful by some Grand Lodges.

⁴ Or Grand Lodge. ⁵ Give name IN FULL.

prayer of this petition being granted, the undersigned promise a strict conformity to every edict of the Grand Master, and to all the laws of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The lodge of Freemasons nearest to the place where it is proposed to establish said new lodge is ——— Lodge No. —, which is located at ———, and is — miles [north, or whatever direction it may be] from our proposed new lodge; and all the other lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected if said new lodge should be instituted are as follows [here give the name and numbers of the lodges¹], viz: — Lodge No. —, which is — miles east from — [name of place where the new lodge is to be located]; — Lodge No. —, — miles west; — Lodge No. —, which is — miles south, and — Lodge No. —, — miles north of the proposed new lodge.²

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

{ Petitioners to sign }
 { names in full. }
 It is signed by the Brethren themselves in ink.

The petition must be signed by *not less* than seven Master Masons and as many more as desired, whose demits must accompany the petition. It is doubtful whether the Grand Master or Grand Lodge would grant a dispensation to only seven.

This petition is presented to the nearest lodge at its regular meeting; and the proposed officers named therein must (if the lodge is willing) be examined as to their knowledge of the several degrees, and ability to confer them in proper manner; and a certificate like the following should be indorsed on the petition, always provided that the lodge so determines—it being the sole judge in the matter:

¹ The name of the nearest lodge in every point of the compass should be given, with the distance to the place where the new lodge is to be located. The fact that a lodge is thirty or more miles away does not curtail its jurisdiction, as territorial jurisdiction extends to the State borders or half way to the next lodge, no matter how far away it may be.

² Insert names of lodges between these points, if any, giving direction and distance. It would be well to send a diagram showing the location, etc.

HALL OF ——— LODGE, No. —,
—————, KY., 18—.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that at a stated meeting of the above-named lodge, holden on the day above written, the foregoing petition was read, and the following resolutions were adopted:¹

Resolved, 1. That this lodge hereby recommends the establishment of a lodge at ———, as prayed for in the petition.

2. That the principal officers (Masters and Wardens) of the proposed new lodge, were examined in this lodge while opened on the Third degree, and were found to be qualified to do the work of Masonry according to the Ancient Landmarks.

3. That said new lodge is necessary.

[Seal here.]

—————, Master.

—————, Secretary.

Every other lodge whose jurisdiction will be affected by the proposed new lodge must (if they so elect) give their consent, which is certified substantially as follows:

HALL OF ——— LODGE No. —
—————, KY., —, 18—.

This is to Certify, That at a regular meeting of ——— Lodge No. —, held on [such a day, insert it], the within petition was read, and the lodge, on motion, gave its consent for the formation of the proposed new lodge at ———, Kentucky.

[Seal here.]

—————, Master.

—————, Secretary.

When all is ready, send the petition, demits and certificates with the fee (\$8) to the Grand Secretary, who will examine and forward it to the Grand Master for his orders.

The names of several present or Past Masters, who are competent to set the lodge to work, with the names of the lodges to which they belong, should be given in the letter of transmittal, that the Grand Master may, if he so elects, appoint one of them as his proxy for that purpose.

¹ Constitution, Article x.

SETTING THE LODGE TO WORK.

When the dispensation is sent to the proposed new lodge it will be accompanied by a commission, or proxy, of the Grand Master (if he does not act in person), authorizing some present or Past Master to set the lodge to work.

Those interested having assembled at the time and in the place agreed upon, the Grand Master's proxy will take the gavel as if he was Master of the lodge and proceeds as follows:

Grand Master's proxy - [gives one loud knock with the gavel; all present take seats and maintain silence]: "Bro. ———, please act as Secretary [takes his seat as such]. I have a proxy from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Free and Accepted Masons, commissioning me to install the officers of a new lodge in this place, and set it regularly to work. The commission of proxy reads as follows: [Reads it.] The dispensation for the lodge is as follows: [Reads it.] These documents will be copied in full upon the minute-book of the new lodge."

The Grand Master's proxy as installing officer appoints Wardens and other *pro tem.* officers, then regularly opens "a lodge of Master Masons."

He is not a Grand Officer, and does not open the Grand Lodge, but proceeds as the Master of a lodge would do.

When the lodge is opened he holds an election for Secretary, Treasurer and Tyler, which is merely to ascertain the choice of the brethren. The brother who is named in the dispensation as Master indicates who will be the Deacons, and the installing officer proceeds with the ceremony of inducting all the officers into their respective offices. (See Monitors.)

The ceremony of receiving the installing officer may be formal if desired. (See Monitors.)

When all is done the proclamation is made that the new lodge is legally constituted and its officers regularly installed and charged.

The commission of proxy and the dispensation must be copied in full in the minute-book, and the proceedings kept so as to show what was done. Then the minutes ought to be read and approved (signed) by the proxy, who will also indorse the fact

on the commission and return it promptly to the Grand Secretary.¹

The lodge is, according to the laws of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, a regular lodge under dispensation, with all the powers and privileges (during its existence) of a chartered lodge,² save that it may, but is not required to have a seal; its three principal officers are appointed by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, and its holds no election except the one on the occasion of its being set to work, that the brethren may select their own Secretary and Treasurer.

It makes returns, pays dues and has a representative to Grand Lodge as any other lodge.

Its dispensation, by-laws, records and ledger are sent to the Grand Secretary two weeks before the Grand Lodge meets, and if any change of name, etc., is desired, the matter should be decided on in open lodge, and certified to the Grand Secretary when the books are sent up.

I _____, Ky., _____, 18—.

This certifies that, as proxy of the M. W. Grand Master, I assembled the brethren constituting _____ Lodge U. D. [or No. —], held an election, installed and charged the officers and set the lodge to work as prescribed in the written proxy, and on the day above written. I also caused this commission of proxy and the dispensation [or charter] of said lodge to be copied in full on its records. [Signed,] _____

Here follows a list of the officers.

² Const. x.

SECRETARY'S CASH BOOK.

Dr.		Cash.	Bright Lodge No. 4.		
1893.				L. F.	
Jan'y	2	Rec'd Solomon Bright,	Dues to Dec. 27	14	\$ 3 00
"	"	" James A. Jones,	" "	10	3 00
"	"	" Sam. W. Smith,	Fee with petit'n.....	65	10 00
"	16	" Thos. Watchful,	Dues to Dec. 27	9	3 00
"	"	" Sam. Trusty,	" "	3	3 00
Feb'y	6	" Sam. W. Smith,	Fee for degree.....	65	5 00
"	"	" Horace Dark	Dues on account.....	44	1 00
"	"	" Ben. Welcome,	" to Dec. 27	17	3 00
M'ch	6	" Sam. W. Smith,	Fee for degree	65	5 00
"	"	" Alf. Ray,	Dues to Dec. 27	15	3 00
"	"	" Horace Dark,	" on account.....	44	1 00
"	20	" John Ryan,	" to Dec. 27	21	3 00
"	"	" Peter Early,	" to June 24	11	3 00
April	3	" St. John South,	" "	7	6 00
June	24	" Sam. W. Smith,	" "	65	2 45
"	"	" Sol. Bright,	" "	14	3 00
"	"	" Andy Hodges,	" "	15	3 00
"	"	" Thos. Watchful,	" "	9	3 00
"	"	" Truth L'dge No. 1,	" "		
"	"	rent of hall to	" "	75	25 00
"	"	" Sam. Calveard,	" "	18	4 00
"	"	" Geo. Middleton,	" "	13	3 50
"	"	" John Todd,	" "	2	3 00
"	"	" R. Putnam,	" "	23	3 10
"	"	" Furniture, for old carpet sold A. Car-	" "		
		penter		74	17 00
					\$119 05

The "L. F." column is page of dues book, but is left blank until amount is "posted." When the page is so entered it means that the item is properly posted, and where.

Always enter money received before receipt is made. *Never* deviate from this practice, then there will be less chance for forgetting it. Make the receipt from the entry. If stub receipt book is used fill stub the first and copy it into the receipt. Enter in the cash book from the stub at earliest possible moment—immediately if practicable.

There is no danger of being over particular in these rules. Follow them closely.

Enter receipts of money on left side of cash book, and post to the right (credit) side of each account in dues book as soon as convenient—which does not mean it is to be neglected.

The "L. F." (Ledger Folio) is page of dues book, which is entered at once when the amount is posted to the account.

SECRETARY'S CASH BOOK—Credit Side.

		Cash.	Bright Lodge No. 4.		
1893.				L. F.	
Jan'y	4	Paid Samuel Trusty, Treasurer		70	\$16 00
"	16	" Same, "		"	6 00
Feb'y	6	" Same, "		"	9 00
Mch.	6	" Same, "		"	9 00
"	20	" Same, "		"	6 00
April	3	" Same, "		"	6 00
June	25	" Same, "		"	67 05
					\$119 05

This side of cash book is for amounts paid to the Treasurer. The Secretary has no right to pay money to any one else. See Reg. 912, 913, 914.

Take receipts in a book, not on slips, for moneys paid to Treasurer.

NEVER use the lodge money for anything, but pay it to the Treasurer promptly. Don't yield for an instant to any temptation to do so. Pay it promptly.

THE TREASURER would enter these items on the "Dr." side of his cash book, and payments on this ("Cr.") side, thus:

1893. | June | 24 | Paid John Jones, cleaning hall, | Order | No. | 1 | \$5 00

The "L. F." column can be used for number of the voucher or order.

Use as many lines for an entry as are needed, but be terse, yet full.

Keep the lodge money separate from private funds—in bank, if possible, and to the credit of the lodge, or to your credit as Treasurer, not in a personal account.

SECRETARY'S DUES BOOK.

Dr.		Samuel Wm. Bright.		Cr.			
Initiated Jan. 31, 1890.		Passed March 12, 1890.		Raised April 23, 1890.			
Admitted		Reinstated		Expelled			
Demitted		Suspended		Died			
1890.		J. F.		1890.		C. F.	
Apl. 23	To degrees,		\$20 00	Jan'y 1	By cash.....	2	\$10 00
June 24	To dues to date,		2 50	Mch. 31	" "	2	5 00
Dec. 27	" " "		3 00	Mch. 12	" "	2	5 00
1891.				June 24	" "	2	2 50
June 24	" " "		3 00	Dec. 27	" "	4	3 00
Dec. 27	" " "		3 00	1891.			
1892.				June 24	" "	4	3 00
June 24	" " "		3 00	Dec. 27	" "	6	3 00
Dec. 27	" " "		3 00	1892			
1893.				July 4	" "	6	3 00
June 24	" " "		3 00	1893.			
				Jan'y 2	" "	8	3 00
				June 24	" "	8	3 00
			\$40 50				\$40 50

NOTES.—The "C. F." (Cash Book) column is for page of cash book. Great care in keeping this book should be taken, and it ought always to be "posted." The "J. F." (Journal Folio) column, for Day or Record book.

Charge the dues on the "Dr." (debit) side the day, or day before, they fall due or are payable according to the by-laws, and credit the amounts paid on the right "Cr." (credit) side *promptly*.

The charge for fees may be entered when the candidate is elected to receive each degree, but it is better, perhaps, to wait until the degree is taken, then charge it.

The dates when degrees were taken, and other dates as suggested above, will be of value and preserve the record in convenient form for ready reference, and should be done unless a separate *Register* is kept.

In all cases books ought to be fully and promptly posted.

The Finance Committee ought to examine them critically, immediately after or before June 24 and December 27. Honest officers will not object to this.

Index the dues book. To commence, it would be well to enter the names alphabetically in this book, or a few blank pages may be left after the accounts beginning with the A's, then a few after the B's, and so on, so as to keep them in alphabetical order, if desired, but keep an index, and enter names in it as soon as an account is opened, and before making any entry in it.

Keep every book neat and correctly.

RECORDS OF SUBORDINATE LODGE.

[See page 163.]

Full notes of the minutes may be kept, and be neatly copied into the record book. When read in open lodge, if approved, they should be signed immediately by the Master, before anything else is done. The margin at the left of the page should be its index.

Official communications, circulars, etc., from the Grand Master, or Grand Secretary, should be read in open lodge and the fact, with a summary of the paper, should go upon the record.

Records should be kept in a proper record book, not on sheets of paper.—1867, 5S; Reg. 833.

Everything done in a lodge [proper to be written] or promulgated officially, should be placed on record.—Reg. 832.

The records must show that the action of the lodge is in accordance with Masonic law and usage.—Reg. 835.

The records should be kept in a plain formal manner, avoiding all remarks or comments by the Secretary.—McCorkle's Jurisprudence, 72; also Reg. 918.

The records should show that the [stated] meeting was held, or why it was not . . . the period of a regular meeting should not pass, even though the lodge was not opened, without a statement on the record book . . . and the reasons . . . and what was actually done, if anything—Gray's Mystic Circle, 510. That it was duly opened . . . or what degree . . . action was according to law and usage.—Reg. 835-837.

STATED MEETING.

TRUTH LODGE NO. 1 met in its lodge room, Washington Hall, Sobriety, Blank county, Ky., Tuesday, January 9, 1894.

415th meeting.
Jan. 8th, 1894.

PRESENT.¹

Present.

W. S. SOLOMON BRIGHT, Master.

BRO. HIRAM WEST, Senior Warden.

“ ST. JOHN SOUTH, Junior Warden.

“ JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.

“ SAMUEL TRUSTY, Treasurer.

“ BENJ. WELCOME, Senior Deacon, *pro tem*.

“ WM. ALERT, Junior Deacon.

“ THOMAS WATCHFUL, Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.—Alfred Ray, Jonas Ryan, Andy Hodges.

BROTHERS.²—R. B. Gentry, H. C. Manley, Peter

¹ The officers' names must appear *in the record* to show that a sufficient number of brethren who were authorized to open the lodge were present.

² It is perhaps lawful for a lodge to keep a register at the door, requiring the Tyler to see that every brother is registered (giving name, number and location of his lodge) before entering the lodge-room; in which case the Secretary enters in lieu of the names of private members and visitors these words: "For members and visitors see register of this date." But if so used the register should be immediately closed by a ruled line and attestation of the Secretary as soon as the lodge is closed. It is not the most desirable method, because, 1st, a member participating in the entire business may not register at all or be the last one to do so. 2d, members who came in last may appear to have been present during the entire proceedings. The strictly correct method is to note in the record who were present at the opening, and then note the entrance and departure of every brother, but in large lodges this can not be done, and the register seems to be essential.

Allison, Thomas T. Thomas, James J. James, Smith S. Smith.

VISITORS.—J. A. Pilgrim, P. M. of Friendly Lodge No. 2, Ricetown, Blank county, Texas.

M. M. lodge. A lodge of Master Masons was opened in form¹ at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.

Minutes approved. The minutes of the stated meeting of Dec. 27th, 1893, and called meeting of January 1st, 1894, were read and approved.²

Petitions— A petition³ for membership was received from Bro. LaRue St. James, P. M., residence⁴ Sobriety, accompanied by a demit from Star Lodge No. 3, Bassettville, Virginia, recommended by Bros. Ben. Allison and Alf. Ray and referred to Bros. Andy Hodges, H. C. Manley and Wm. Day.

Thos. S. Y. Sinton, for initiation. A petition for initiation was received from Thos. S. Y. Sinton, aged 23,⁵ residence Morristown, recommended by Bros. Hiram West and St. John South, accompanied by \$10, and referred to Bros. P. Allison, Samuel Trusty and Jonas Ryan.⁶

Finance Committee— Bro. Wm. Day, for the Finance Committee, presented the following report, and the resolution accompanying it was adopted, to-wit:

Report: "The Finance Committee respectfully report that it has carefully examined the books, accounts and Acc'ts examin'd vouchers of the Secretary and Treasurer, covering the past six months, and find all posted and added correctly, the amounts correspond with each other and with the vouchers. There being \$2,532.50 balance in the treasury, your committee offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Master and Wardens, in con-

¹ When a Warden presides, the lodge is said to be "opened with the usual ceremonies." When the Master or a P. M. presides it is "opened in form." When a Deputy Grand Master, Grand Warden or proxy of the G. M., it is "opened in due form," but when the Grand Master presides it is said to be "opened in ample form."

² The minutes after approval can not be altered or expunged.—Chase's Digest, 423. The right of the Master over the records does not extend to the erasing or omitting anything actually done . . . proper to be recorded. . . . After being . . . approved . . . they can not be altered.—McCorkle's Juris., 149.

³ The world should not know who petitions a lodge . . . and no rejection should be made public.—Gray's (Miss.) Mystic Circle, 496.

⁴ The residence is given to show that the lodge has jurisdiction.

⁵ Age is given that records may show he was of "lawful age."

⁶ The law requires all these things to be done, hence the record *must show* that the law was complied with.

nection with the Finance Committee, be hereby authorized to invest \$2,500 of the balance in the treasury of Truth Lodge No. 1, in some safe and profitable manner." Committee to invest surplus funds.

The lodge was called from labor to refreshment. Lodge to refreshment.

A lodge of Entered Apprentices was opened in form. E. A. Lodge.

Bro. A. B. Cee was examined by the Master¹ as to his proficiency. A. B. Cee examined.

The lodge was then closed in form. E. A. Lodge closed.

A lodge of Fellow Crafts was opened in form,² and Bro. A. B. Cee, desirous of passing to the degree of F. C., whereupon the ballot was taken upon his proficiency,³ which was approved by unanimous vote. F. C.'s Lodge. Examination approved.

The ballot was again taken on his passing, and he was elected by unanimous vote to receive the degree of Fellow Craft. Elected to F. C. degree.

Bro. A. B. Cee was then passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. A. B. Cee passed.

The Fellow Crafts' Lodge was closed in form. Lodge closed.

The Masters' Lodge was called from refreshment to labor. M. M. Lodge to labor.

The committees on petitions of Daniel Lyon and Aaron Moses for initiation made reports,⁴ whereupon the ballot being taken upon each petition separately, the candidates were severally declared duly elected. Daniel Lyon and Aaron Moses elected.

The committee on petition of John Jones for initiation made report, and a ballot was taken, and one black ball appearing, the ballot was again spread, and resulting as before, he was declared rejected. John Jones rejected.

¹ This is done in open lodge and in hearing of all the brethren present.

² It is not necessary to say all E. A.'s retired, as the lodge is always purged before being opened or "called on," as a part of the "usual ceremonies" or "form" and usage.

³ Const., Art. ix, Sec. 2. Objection for want of proficiency should be expressed by separate ballot (Reg. 48), for the reason that it would subject the candidate to unnecessary mortification and a three months' delay if decided adversely by the same ballot for advancement to which there might be no objection. The want of proficiency is an objection not derogatory to his character and may be removed in a single hour.

⁴ It is held to be improper to say on the minutes whether a report in such a case is favorable or unfavorable. The opinion of a brother as to qualification of a candidate ought not to be made a matter of record.

- Fee refunded. On motion the fee accompanying his petition was ordered to be refunded.¹
- Amendment proposed— Bro. Samuel North offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rule:
- To Art. x of by-laws. *Resolved*, That Article x, Section 3, of the by-laws, be amending by striking out “\$5” and inserting “\$6,” so as to make the dues \$6 per year.
- To Art. ix. The proposed amendment to Article ix, of the by-laws, offered at the first stated meeting in December (see records, page —), increasing the fees for degrees to \$40, was read; whereupon,
 Bro. South moved to amend by striking out “\$40” and inserting “\$30, and for either of the degrees, when all are not taken in this lodge, \$10 each.”
 This amendment prevailed, and the proposed change in the by-laws as amended was adopted by two-thirds of the members present voting in favor of it.²
- Bill of T. Landlord. A bill of T. Landlord, \$50, for sundry repairs of lodge-room, was presented, and on motion referred to the Finance Committee.
- Charges vs. Jas. J. James. Bro. St. John South, Junior Warden, presented the following charges and specifications against Bro. James J. James, to wit:

[Insert them here. See foot note.³]

The following resolution was adopted:

Charges entertained. *Resolved*, That the charges and specifications are correct in form and of such character as to require an investigation.

Committee to take evidence. Whereupon the Master appointed Bros. Alfred Ray, Jonas Ryan, Hiram West, Andy Hodges, Smith S.

¹ This is done by order on the Treasurer, signed by the Master and attested or “countersigned” by the Secretary, who should keep a “stub” duplicate of it. It is made payable to the order of the rejected, stating what it is for. His indorsement is receipt for the money. The Treasurer alone has the funds of the lodge.—Reg. 914. The Master draws all orders upon the Treasurer, but not without the consent of the lodge.—Morris’ Dict. F. M., 512.

² If the by-laws require a two-thirds majority, the records must show the lawful majority determined the question. In the absence of such a law a majority governs, and to say the motion was adopted is sufficient.

³ It would not be proper [to spread the charges upon the records] any more than it would be to copy the summons and the evidence into the minutes. The charges, &c., stand as a statement of a cause of action . . . which is filed in the case.—Ill. Gr. C., 1879. This may be the correct view, but the custom has been different: the full text must appear in the committee’s record in any event. It is the safest course to enter them upon the lodge records also, and such is the usage of this jurisdiction. The records ought to be complete and full.

Smith and Thomas T. Thomas as a committee to take evidence for as well as against the accused, stating that he would act with the committee and preside at its meetings.

(Bro. Thomas was excus'd and Bro. Holt put in his place—see below.)

Bro. South, the Junior Warden, moved that the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy of the charges and specifications to the accused, and a notice¹ of the time and place, when given him by the chairman of the committee, for taking the evidence; also, that the Secretary issue summons for the Fellows and Master Masons, and written requests for the Entered Apprentices and profanes who are witnesses, to attend at the time and place fixed for the first meeting of the committee, and to promptly give the papers to the Tyler to be served. The motion prevailed.

Accused serv'd.

Witnesses summoned.

Tyler to execute process.

The Junior Warden stated that he had just been informed that Bro. Thomas T. Thomas, named on the committee to take evidence in the matter of charges against Bro. James, had expressed an opinion concerning the case in such manner as to render it prudent, at least, for some brother to be substituted for him on the committee. It was then stated what Bro. Thomas had said, and the Master excused him from serving on the committee, and put Bro. Alexander Holt in his place.

Change in the committee.

T. T. Thomas excused.

A. Holt appointed.

The Secretary reported that the following named members were in arrears for dues, and that he had delivered to each a statement of said indebtedness, to-wit:

Bro. L. L. Lawson,	dues to January 1st,	amount,	\$8	00
“ Jackson Symms,	“ “ “	“	6	50
“ Barry Carman,	“ “ “	“	9	00

All of whom had been regularly notified by him in person and by written statement.

Delinquents reported.

Whereupon Bro. Wingate moved that the brethren named be cited to appear at the next stated meeting of Truth Lodge to show cause, if any they have, why they should not be suspended for non-payment; which motion prevailed.

Delinquents cited to attend the next stated meeting.

¹ Equivalent to summons.—Code, Par. 169.

The following amounts collected since last meeting, together with the receipt of the Treasurer,¹ were then read, viz:

Receipts.

² Dec. 29, 1893, Albert Smith, dues.....	\$ 3 00
“ 30, 1893, James Shockency, dues.....	3 00
Jan. 6, 1894, John Bright, dues.....	6 00
“ 8, 1894, Thos. S. Y. Sinton, with petition,	10 00
“ 8, 1894, A. B. Cee, F. C. degree.....	5 00
	\$27 00

Treasurer's receipt. \$27.00. ²Received —, 1894, of James Scribe, Secretary of Truth Lodge No. 1, twenty-seven dollars, lodge funds. SAMUEL TRUSTY, Treasurer.

Lodge closed. The lodge was then closed in form at 9:45 o'clock P. M. SOLOMON BRIGHT, Master.
JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.

416th meeting.

CALLED MEETING.

Jan. 15, 1894. Truth Lodge No. 1 met at Washington Hall, in Sobriety, Blank county, Kentucky, on Thursday, January 18, 1894.

Present.

PRESENT:

BRO. HIRAM WEST, Senior Warden, as Master.
“ ANDY HODGES, as Senior Warden.
“ ST. JOHN SOUTH, Junior Warden.
“ JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.
“ SAMUEL TRUSTY, Treasurer.
“ ROB. MILLER, Senior Deacon.
“ WM. DAY, Junior Deacon.
“ THOMAS WATCHFUL, Tyler.

For members and visitors, see register of this date.⁴

¹ It is the *duty* of the Treasurer to be *present* and receive the money from the Secretary. The Master's duty is to see that this is done (Reg. 929, '30), and before he closes the lodge he should ask, "Brother Secretary, have you paid to the Treasurer all the money collected?"

² If a regular cash-book is kept the entry of receipts here may be omitted, and receipts taken in cash-book or a receipt-book—not on slips of paper. See form of Cash-book, etc., note 5, page 272, '3.

³ The minutes of previous meetings are not read (except for information) at a called meeting, and except as in note next page.

⁴ Insert the names, if there is no register, in lieu of this. See note, p. 275.

A lodge of Entered Apprentices was opened with the usual ceremonies at 7:30 o'clock P. M.¹ E. A. Lodge.

The Master stated² that the lodge had been convened for the purpose of initiating³ Mr. Harry Goodnight, who was elected at the stated meeting in December; whereupon, Object of call.

Mr. Harry Goodnight was regularly initiated as an Entered Apprentice. Harry Goodnight initiated.

The following amounts collected⁴ since the last meeting, and the receipt of the Treasurer, were then read: Receipts.

Jan. 13. Robert Miller, dues.....	\$ 4 50
“ 15. Henry Parley, dues.....	5 00
“ 15. Silas Sinbad, dues.....	3 00
“ 15. Harry Goodnight, degrees.....	10 00
	\$22 50

\$22.50. ⁴Received, January 18, 1894, of Jas. Scribe, Secretary of Truth Lodge No. 1, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, for account of lodge funds. Treasurer's receipt.

SAMUEL TRUSTY, Treasurer.

The lodge was then closed with the usual ceremonies.⁵ Lodge closed.

HIRAM WEST, S. W. Acting Master.

JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.

STATED MEETING.

417th meeting.

Truth Lodge No. 1 met at Washington Hall, in Sobriety, Blank county, Kentucky, Thursday, February 8, 1894, A. L. 5894. Feb. 5, 1894.

¹ See note 1, p. 276.

² As no business except that for which the lodge was "called" can be lawfully done, the object of the call should be stated; it will thus appear on the record that the business transacted was done in conformity with Masonic law.

³ Or initiating, passing or raising "such candidates as might be in waiting."

⁴ See note 2, p. 280.

⁵ If the Secretary is ready the minutes of the same meeting may be read and approved before the lodge is closed. But the minutes of a stated meeting can not be read and approved at a called meeting; nor can the minutes of a called meeting be approved at a subsequent called meeting; nor can minutes be approved until fully recorded in the book kept for that purpose.

Present.

PRESENT:

W.: SOLOMON BRIGHT, Master.
 Bro. HIRAM WEST, Senior Warden.
 “ ST. JOHN SOUTH, Junior Warden.
 “ JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.
 “ SAMUEL TRUSTY, Treasurer.
 “ ROB. MILLER, Senior Deacon.
 “ HENRY RIVERS, as Junior Deacon.
 “ THOMAS WATCHFUL, Tyler.

For members and visitors see register of this date.¹

M. M. lodge
 opened.

A lodge of Master Masons was opened in form at
 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Minutes ap-
 proved.

The minutes of the stated meeting of January 8th,
 and called meeting of January 15th, were read, corrected
 and approved.²

Com'te on pet'n

LaRue St.
 James and
 Thos. S. Y.
 Sinton elected.

The committees on the petitions of Bro. LaRue St.
 James, Past Master, for membership, and Mr. Thos. S.
 Y. Sinton for initiation, made reports, and the ballot
 being spread in each case separately,³ they were sever-
 ally declared elected.

Withdrawal of
 black ballot.

John Jones
 elected.

Bro. J. A. Ingram stated that he had cast the black
 ball at the last stated meeting by which the petition of
 John Jones was rejected. On investigation he was sat-
 isfied as to the fitness of the candidate, and withdrew
 the negative ballot.⁴ The ballot was again spread, and
 Mr. John Jones was declared elected.

F. Landlord's
 bill: (\$50) paid.

The Finance Committee reported the bill of F. Land-
 lord, \$50, for repairs, correct; whereupon,

Bro. Smith moved that an order be drawn on the
 Treasurer for the amount. Carried.

The Special Committee, appointed to invest the sur-

¹ Note 2, p. 275.

² If the officer who presided, being the Master or a Warden of the lodge, is present when the minutes are "approved," he should sign—otherwise the Master or presiding Warden signs. The minutes can be corrected to conform to the facts *before* being approved; but when they are *approved*—that is, read and pronounced a correct record of the proceedings—they can not be changed, even though it may afterwards be discovered that an error was made. The error may be corrected by appropriate action when taken notice of by the lodge, and referred to in the margin opposite the place in the minutes where it occurred. It [a lodge] has no power to obliterate its records or to strike out or add to, so as to make them represent anything but what was actually done.—Connor's Tennessee Digest.

³ Usages of M.: require separate and distinct ballots.—Mass. Digest, p. 11.

⁴ Const., Art. ix, Sec. 4.

plus funds of the lodge, reported having purchased \$2,500 United States four per cent. bonds at par, and filed the receipt of the Treasurer for the same with the Secretary. On motion of Bro. South, the action of the committee was approved.

Report of committee to invest funds.

Bro. L. L. Landrum appeared in obedience to summons and paid his dues.

Answer to summons.

Bro. Jackson Symms also appeared and stated that he had been burned out of house and home, and was in such financial embarrassment as to render it impossible to pay his dues, and that for the cause stated he had suffered them to accumulate. On motion, seconded by a number of brethren, his dues were remitted to December 27, 1894.

Bro. Jackson Symms' dues remitted.

Bro. Barry Carman failing to answer the citation, the Master appointed Bro. Thos. Lawless to defend him, and the lodge proceeded to try Bro. Carman for non-payment of dues.¹

Barry Carman:
T. Lawless to defend him.

It appeared from the evidence of the Tyler and Secretary that summons had been served on Bro. Carman to answer at this meeting, and that he was indebted to the lodge in the sum of \$9.00. The ballot was spread and Bro. Barry Carman was duly suspended for non-payment of dues by a vote of 32 for and 1 against it.

Summoned.

Suspended n. p. d.

The lodge then ordered that a summons be issued for Bro. Barry Carman to appear at the next stated meeting and show cause why charges should not be preferred against him for contumacy, in not obeying a lawful summons.

Barry Carman summoned for contumacy.

The committee appointed to take evidence in the matter of charges, etc., against Bro. James J. Jones, submitted their report in the shape of the full record of their proceedings.

Trial of Jas. J. Jones.

The members of the lodge having been duly notified to attend this meeting for the trial of Bro. James, the

¹ See form of proceeding in trial for non-payment, page 243.

¹ This is given as a sample for the records, but it would be much better, as soon as the Tyler makes his statement, to move that the brother be summoned to appear at the next stated meeting to show cause, if any he has or can, why he should not be tried for disobeying a lawful summons. It may be possible that he was sick or unavoidably kept away; and such a step will show the importance of obeying a summons, and at the same time give ample opportunity for him to purge himself of contumacy.

	report of the committee was read by the Secretary. The final defense was read by Bro. L. Broyle, counsel for Bro. James, and the Junior Warden read his argument. Bro. James retired, and after deliberating upon evidence, etc., the charges and specifications were read, the ballot was taken upon each separately, and the lodge found the accused, Bro. James J. James, as follows:	
Ballot.		
Findings.	'Of the first Specification of Charge I,	"Guilty."
	Of the second Specification of Charge I,	"Guilty."
	Of the first Charge,	"Guilty."
	Of the first Specification of Charge II,	"Guilty,
	except the words 'and thief.'"	
	Of the second Charge,	"Not Guilty,
	But guilty of unmasonic conduct."	
	Of the Specification of Charge III	"Guilty."
	Of the third Charge,	"Guilty."
	Of the Specification of Charge IV,	"Guilty."
	Of the fourth Charge,	"Guilty."
	Of the first Specification of Charge V,	"Guilty."
	Of the second Specification of Charge V,	"Not Guilty."
	Of the fifth Charge,	"Guilty."
	Of the Specification of Charge VI,	"Guilty."
	Of the sixth Charge,	"Guilty."
Sentence.	And the lodge, by ballot, sentenced the accused, Bro. James J. James, to stand expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry from this date.	
Notice of appeal.	Bro. L. Broyle then gave notice, in writing, that, in behalf of the convicted and condemned brother, he appealed from the action of the lodge to the Grand Lodge, on the ground that Mr. H. J. Nimrod and Bro. Oliver Twist, important witnesses for the defense, were not in the State, and the committee refused to adjourn for three weeks in order that their attendance could be secured.	
Appeal withdrawn.	By unanimous consent Bro. Broyle withdrew his notice of appeal, and stated that at the next meeting of	

¹ If the by-laws require a two-thirds majority to settle any question, the records must show whether or not the requisite majority voted for the proposition.

the lodge he would present a formal petition for a new trial before this lodge. New trial.

The Master stated he had found the family of our deceased brother, LaFayette Faithful, in destitute circumstances, and had sent them a load of coal costing \$3, and groceries amounting to \$10. Condition of
Laf. Faithful's
family.

Bro. Rivers moved that an order be drawn for twenty-five dollars, to pay the amounts so appropriately expended by the Master, and to procure any clothing or other things necessary for the comfort of Bro. Faithful's family. \$25 appropri-
ated. Carried unanimously.

The lodge was then closed in form.

SOLOMON BRIGHT, Master.

JAMES SCRIBE, Secretary.

THE ANCIENT CHARGES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Lodge records in possession of the Craft undoubtedly contain the customs and laws of the Fraternity. In 1722 "The Charges of a Freemason, extracted¹ from the ancient records of lodges beyond the sea² and those in England, Scotland and Ireland," were sifted from the errors, and codified to embrace the old principles and usages of Masonry.

These became known as *Ancient Charges* and were approved by the Grand Lodge of England. They were printed³ with the "General Regulations"⁴ prefaced by a history⁵ of the Fraternity and styled "The Constitution of the Freemasons," etc.

The approval of the Grand Lodge, embracing reasons for these revisions, asserted that:

"... By the confusion occasioned in the Saxon, Danish and Norman Wars, the records of Masonry have been much vitiated . . .," making two revisions necessary to correct their constitution, charges and regulations: *First*—In the reign of King Athelstan.⁶ *Second*—In the reign of Edward IV.⁷

Moreover the Constitution "had been much interpolated, mangled and miserably corrupted."⁸

By order of the Duke of Montague, Grand Master, James Anderson, A. M., made a compilation which was examined and corrected by J. T. Desagulier, LL. D., F. R. S., Deputy Grand Master, and other brethren,⁹ and was approved by the Grand Lodge as "the only constitutions of Free and Accepted Masons."¹⁰

¹ By James Anderson, A. M., who says the Ancient Constitutions and Charges were framed about the year 926, from MSS. in Greek, Latin, French, etc.—Star in the East, 22.

² On the continent (*not* America.)

³ Printed by Wm. Hunter, for John Senex, at the Globe, and John Hooke, at the Flower-de-luce, over against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, London, 1723.

⁴ *First*: Compiled by George Payne (1720), Grand Master, and approved by the Grand Lodge of England (1721). *Second*: Revised by Dr. Anderson and "compared with, and reduced them to the ancient records and immemorial usage of the Fraternity."

⁵ Which is not as accurate, perhaps, as one could desire.

⁶ This Saxon monarch commenced to reign A. D. 925; died 941. He caused the Bible to be translated into the Saxon tongue, presented a copy to every church in the kingdom, and gave encouragement to commerce.

⁷ During this Edward's reign (commenced A. D. 1461, died 1483) the first printing press was set up in England by Wm. Caxton (1471), and polite literature was encouraged.

⁸ As in our day. A single example will illustrate this proneness to "mangle" laws, etc. The *Landmarks*, held to be immutable and sacred, were deliberately changed (as admitted to this writer in 1866) to read: "No person shall be made a Mason except he be a free-born white man . . ." (McCorkle's Jurisprudence, page 7). Thus, by interpolating a word, all but the Caucasian race are cut off, which is wholly unwarranted in fact and destroys the universality of Masonry.

⁹ The approbation of the "Grand Master . . . Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, the Masters and Wardens of particular lodges" whose signatures were affixed to these constitutions, "*with the consent of the brethren and fellows*," is very significant, in view of the "prerogatives claimed for a Grand Master, or Master of a lodge in later days.

¹⁰ A paragraph from an old record (*old Con.* in 1722) is copied in Anderson's Constitutions; from which it is made manifest that Freemasonry was at that day esteemed "the most ancient order on earth." These words are interesting, not only as tending to establish the great antiquity of Masonry, but in showing that ours was then styled an "order" as well as a "fraternity," notwithstanding the modern fashion to deny the former and hold to the latter. [A manuscript of the "Gothic Constitutions," still preserved, was believed to have been written prior to 1390.]

These old documents, written as they were revised one hundred and seventy years ago, and especially the *Ancient Charges*, are most greatly esteemed as being entitled to the highest credit, but of course can not set aside our written laws, though they will govern as precedents and good usage in the absence of such laws. These Ancient Charges are sometimes held as veritable landmarks, not without some reason, for they were substantially the laws of the Craft in different countries, and are, in many particulars, indetical with old MSS., which are preserved until now.

For these reasons the Ancient Charges are here copied by order of the Grand Lodge, and are furnished with an index for ready reference.

ANCIENT CHARGES, AS PUBLISHED IN 1723.

THE HEADING.

The Charges of a Free-Mason Extracted from the Ancient Records of Lodges beyond the Sea, and of those in England, Scotland and Ireland, for the use of Lodges in London. To be read at the making of New Brethren or when the Master shall order it:

[Here follows the General Heads, which are omitted, inasmuch as they appear over each subject. The capitals, etc., used are from the original.]

I. CONCERNING GOD AND RELIGION.

A Mason is oblig'd, by his Tenure, to obey the moral Law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid *Atheist*, nor an irreligious *Libertine*.¹ But though in ancient Times Masons were charg'd in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves; that is, to be **GOOD MEN AND TRUE**, or Men of Honour and Honesty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they may be distinguish'd; whereby Masonry becomes the **CENTER OF UNION**, and the Means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons that must have remain'd at a perpetual Distance.

II. OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE SUPREME AND SUBORDINATE.

A MASON is a peaceable Subject to the Civil Powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concern'd in Plots and Conspiracies against the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior Magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by War, Bloodshed and Confusion, so ancient Kings and Princes have been much dispos'd to encourage the Craftsmen, because of their Peaceableness and **LOYALTY**, whereby they practically answer'd the Cavils of their adversaries, and promoted the Honour of the Fraternity, who ever flourish'd in

¹ That is, a freethinker, a skeptic. In the latter part of the 15th and early part of the 16th century one who rejected all the customs and decencies of life, and advocated a community of goods and of women.

Times of Peace. So that if a Brother should be a Rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanc'd in his Rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy man; and, if convicted of no other Crime, though the loyal Brotherhood must and ought to disown his Rebellion, and give no Umbrage or Ground of political Jealousy to the Government for the time being; they can not expel him from the LODGE, and his Relation to it remains indefeasible.

III. OF LODGES.

A LODGE is a place where Masons assemble and work: Hence that Assembly, or duly organiz'd Society of Masons, is call'd a LODGE, and every Brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its By-Laws and the GENERAL REGULATIONS. It is either PARTICULAR or GENERAL, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the Regulations of the GENERAL or GRAND LODGE hereunto annex'd. In ancient Times, no MASTER or FELLOW could be absent from it, especially when warn'd to appear at it, without incurring a severe Censure; until it appear'd to the MASTER and WARDENS that pure Necessity hinder'd him.

The Persons admitted Members of a LODGE must be good and true Men, free-born, and of mature and discreet Age, no Bondmen, no Women, no immoral or scandalous Men, but of good Report.

IV. OF MASTERS, WARDENS, FELLOWS, AND APPRENTICES.

All Preferment among MASONS is grounded upon real Worth and personal Merit only; that so the Lords¹ may be well served, the Brethren not put to Shame, nor the ROYAL CRAFT despis'd: Therefore no MASTER or WARDEN is chosen by Seniority, but for his Merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and every Brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to THIS FRATERNITY: Only CANDIDATES may know, that no MASTER should take an APPRENTICE, unless he has sufficient Employment for him, and unless he be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of learning the ART of serving his MASTER's Lord,¹ and of being made a BROTHER, and then a FELLOW-CRAFT in due time, even after he has served such a Term of Years as the Custom of the Country directs; and that he should be descended of honest Parents; that so, when otherwise qualify'd, he may arrive to the Honour of being the WARDEN, and then the MASTER of the LODGE, the GRAND WARDEN, and at length the GRAND MASTER of all the LODGES, according to his Merit.

No Brother can be a WARDEN until he has pass'd the part of a FELLOW-CRAFT; nor a MASTER until he has acted as a WARDEN, nor GRAND WARDEN until he has been MASTER of a LODGE, nor *Grand Master* unless he has been a FELLOW-CRAFT before his Election, who is also to be nobly born, or a GENTLEMAN of the best Fashion, or some eminent SCHOLAR, or some curious ARCHITECT, or other ARTIST, descended of honest Parents, and who is of singular great Merit in the Opinion of the LODGES. And for the better, and easier, and more honourable Discharge of his

¹ That is, employer.

Office, the GRAND MASTER has a Power to chuse his own DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the MASTER of a particular LODGE, and has the privilege of acting whatever the GRAND MASTER, his PRINCIPAL, should act, unless the said PRINCIPAL be present, or interpose his Authority by a Letter.

These Rulers and Governors, SUPREME and SUBORDINATE, of the ancient LODGE, are to be obey'd in their respective Stations by all the Brethren, according to the OLD CHARGES and REGULATIONS, with all Humility, Reverence, Love and Alacrity.

V. OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CRAFT IN WORKING.

All MASONS shall work honestly on working Days, that they may live creditably on HOLY DAYS; and the time appointed by the Law of the Land, or confirm'd by Custom, shall be observ'd.

The most expert of the FELLOW-CRAFTSMEN shall be chosen or appointed the MASTER, or Overseer of the LORD'S Work; who is to be called MASTER by those that work under him. The CRAFTSMEN are to avoid all ill Language, and to call each other by no disobliging Name, but BROTHER or FELLOW; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the LODGE.

The MASTER, knowing himself to be able of Cunning, shall undertake the LORD'S Work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispense his Goods as if they were his own; nor to give more Wages to any Brother or APPRENTICE than he really may deserve.

Both the *Master* and the MASONS receiving their Wages justly, shall be faithful to the Lord, and honestly finish their work, whether TASK or JOURNEY; nor put the Work to TASK that hath been accustom'd to JOURNEY.

None shall discover Envy at the Prosperity of a Brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his Work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no Man can finish another's Work so much to the LORD'S Profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the Designs and Draughts of him that began it.

When a FELLOW-CRAFTSMAN is chosen WARDEN of the Work under the MASTER, he shall be true both to MASTER and FELLOWS, shall carefully oversee the Work in the MASTER'S absence to the LORD'S Profit; and his Brethren shall obey him.

All MASONS employ'd, shall meekly receive their Wages without Murmuring or Mutiny, and not desert the MASTER till the Work is finish'd.

A younger Brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the Materials for want of Judgment, and for encreasing and continuing BROTHERLY LOVE.

All the Tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No LABOURER shall be employ'd in the proper Work of MASONRY; nor shall *Free Masons* work with those that are NOT FREE, without an urgent Necessity; nor shall they teach LABOURERS and UNACCEPTED Masons, as they should teach a BROTHER or FELLOW.

VI. OF BEHAVIOUR, VIZ.

1. *In the Lodge While Constituted.*

You are not to hold private Committees, or separate Conversation, without Leave from the Master, nor to talk of any thing impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the MASTER or WARDENS, or any Brother speaking to the MASTER: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the LODGE is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming Language upon any Pretence whatsoever; but to pay due Reverence to your MASTER, WARDENS, and FELLOWS, and put them to worship.

If any Complaint be brought, the Brother found guilty shall stand to the Award and Determination of the LODGE, who are the proper and competent Judges of all such controversies (unless you carry it by APPEAL to the GRAND LODGE), and to whom they ought to be referr'd, unless a Lord's Work be hinder'd the mean while, in which Case a particular Reference may be made; but you must never go to Law about what concerneth MASONRY, without an absolute Necessity apparent to the LODGE.

2. *Behaviour after the Lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.*

You may enjoy yourselves with innocent Mirth, treating one another according to Ability, but avoiding all Excess, or forcing any Brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his Occasions call him, or doing or saying any thing offensive, or that may forbid an EASY and FREE Conversation; for that would blast our Harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore no private Piques or Quarrels must be brought within the DOOR of the LODGE, far less any Quarrels about RELIGION, or NATIONS, or STATE POLICY, we being only, as MASONS, of the CATHOLICK RELIGION above-mention'd; we are also of all NATIONS, TONGUES, KINDREDS, and LANGUAGES, and are resolv'd against *all Politicks*, as what never yet conduc'd to the Welfare of the LODGE, nor ever will. This CHARGE has been always strictly enjoin'd and observ'd; but especially ever since the REFORMATION in BRITAIN, or the Dissent and Secession of these Nations from the COMMUNION of ROME.

3. *Behaviour when Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge form'd.*

You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other BROTHER, freely giving mutual Instruction as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that Respect which is due to any Brother, were he not a Mason: For though all MASONS are as BRETHREN upon the same LEVEL, yet MASONRY takes no Honour from a Man that he had before; nay rather it adds to his Honour, especially if he has deserv'd well of the Brotherhood, who must give Honour to whom it is due, and avoid ILL MANNERS.

4. *Behaviour in Presence of Strangers not Masons.*

You shall be cautious in your Words and Carriage, that the most penetrating Stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently for the Honour of the WORSHIPFUL FRATERNITY.

5. *Behaviour at Home, and in your Neighbourhood.*

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise Man; particularly, not to let your Family, Friends and Neighbours know the CONCERNS of the LODGE, &c., but wisely to consult your own Honour, and that of the ANCIENT BROTHERHOOD, for Reasons not to be mention'd here. You must also consult your Health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after Lodge Hours are past; and by avoiding of Gluttony or Drunkenness, that your Families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6. *Behaviour towards a strange Brother.*

You are cautiously to examine him, in such a Method as Prudence shall direct you, that you may not be impos'd upon by an ignorant false PRETENDER, whom you are to reject with Contempt and Derision, and beware of giving him any Hints of Knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine BROTHER, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want, you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be reliev'd: You must employ him some Days, or else recommend him to be employ'd. But you are not charged to do beyond your Ability, only to prefer a poor BROTHER, that is a GOOD MAN and TRUE, before any other poor People in the same Circumstances.

FINALLY, All these CHARGES you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in ANOTHER WAY; cultivating BROTHERLY-LOVE, the Foundation and Cape-stone, the CEMENT and GLORY of this ancient FRATERNITY, avoiding all Wrangling and Quarrelling, all Slander and Backbiting, not permitting others to slander any honest Brother, but defending his Character, and doing him all good Offices, as far as is consistent with your HONOUR and SAFETY, and no farther. And if any of them do you Injury, you must apply to your own or his LODGE; and from thence you may appeal to the GRAND LODGE at the QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION, and from thence to the ANNUAL GRAND LODGE, as has been the ancient laudable Conduct of our Fore-fathers in every Nation; never taking a LEGAL COURSE but when the case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly Advice of MASTER and FELLOWS, when they would prevent your going to Law with STRANGERS, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all LAW-SUITS, that so you may mind the AFFAIR of MASONRY with the more Alacrity and Success; but with respect to BROTHERS or FELLOWS at Law, the MASTER and Brethren should kindly offer their Mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending Brethren; and if that Submission is impracti-

cable, they must however carry on their PROCESS or LAW-SUIT, without Wrath and Rancor (not in the common way) saying or doing nothing which may hinder BROTHERLY LOVE, and good Offices to be renew'd and continu'd; that all may see the BENIGN INFLUENCE of MASONRY, as all true MASONS have done from the Beginning of the WORLD, and will do to the End of TIME.

AMEN SO MOTE IT BE.

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SOME OF THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

A "Landmark" that can not be established by the writings of the fathers, or other recognized authorities, to have been the rule or belief among Freemasons in 1723 and before, or that is not now generally accepted as such, can hardly be held as Landmark. Those which can be so proven, and which are so held, may doubtless be accepted as Landmarks.

To those who have "an opinion as is an opinion,"¹ or one who is "wiser in his own conceit than seven men who can render a reason,"² these proofs will be useless. There is danger in accepting local usage and traditions as absolutely correct, in preference to constitutions and records that are much older, and which were probably the general laws universally acknowledged in the years of long ago, though they may not conform to our ideas or prejudices. "Why do ye also transgress the commandments of God by your traditions?"³ Masonry and Freemasonry are used interchangeably.

Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set.—Prov. xxii, 28.

WHAT THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS ARE. 4

1. The Ancient landmarks of Freemasonry are⁵ the immemorial usages and fundamental⁶ principles of the Craft, and are unchangeable.⁷

THE PROOFS.—They indicate leading principles from which there can be no deviation—McKenzie's Cyclo. 438. Leading and essential character-

*I first prepared some of these landmarks editorially for the Masonic Home Journal (1889), afterwards hurriedly added to them for the consideration of the Masonic Congress (1893.) Having revised and rearranged them, adding more "proofs," they are published in this book under resolution of Grand Lodge, which directed that the "Landmarks" should constitute a part of its contents.

¹ Captain Cuttle, in *Dombey and Son*. ² Prov. xxvi, 3. ³ Matt. xv, 3.

⁴ Anderson's Ancient Charges justly occupy a prominent place in the estimation of the Craft, and are, by many, esteemed as landmarks.—See Pro. Gr. L. Mo., May, 1850.

⁵ This may be approved as a definition and questioned as a landmark. I submit that if landmarks have always been held as ancient usage, etc., and unchangeable, that fact in itself must be a landmark.

⁶ *Fundamental* is a leading or primary principle, rule or law which serves as the ground-work of a system. *Ground-work* forms the foundation or support... the essential part. *Principle* is a source of origin, a law or doctrine from which others are derived; a settled rule—Webster. So the fundamental principles of Masonry are leading primary rules which are the foundation, support and essential parts or settled rules in the source and origin of the Craft from which all others are derived; and which were planted or set up as it were, at a time so remote that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

⁷ *Landmarks* are stones or other objects to mark the boundary of *land*. Masonry is not land so to be marked, but is a system of morals taught by symbols and built upon the ground-work of fundamental principles, which mark its boundary and limit its teachings. Those were laid, or established, by the fathers, and became "landmarks" by general usage or acceptance, as the foundation upon which we have builded. If, therefore, the foundation be removed the superstructure must fall, hence the "Landmarks" must be unchangeable.

istics....generally received....the very essence and conditions of Freemasonry—Kenning's Cyclo. 405. Existed from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary...unchangeable...the universal laws...of Masonry...to alter...a most heinous offense—Mackey's Cyclo. 440. Ascertained on the authority of ancient documents—Oliver. Ceremonies, rules and laws....deemed absolutely necessary to....mark out this distinctive order....in all time to preserve—Mitchell's Com. Laws of M., 56. Immemorial and universal....rules and principles enunciated in these documents [Ancient Charges, etc].—Rob Morris' Dict. F. M., 274-'5. Principles of action which have existed from time immemorial....identified with the form and essence of the Society—Simon's Principles, 12. Ancient principles and practices which mark out and distinguish Freemasons—Lockwood's Law, 14. Compare "Landmarks" of Mackey 25; Simons 15; Morris 1; Lockwood 18, 19. You promise to hold in veneration the original *rules*....discourtenance impostors and all dissenters from the ancient landmarks and Constitutions of Masonry.—Instal. of Master (very old). You admit that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations....Instal. chg. (very old)....as all Masters have done in all ages before you—Ibid. Gave them charges....the same to be kept ever afterwards—Landsdown M. S., 1560. [Masons who composed Gr. L. York, A. D. 930] brought "records," some in Greek, some in Latin, some in French and other languages. From them that assembly did frame the Constitution and charges....a law to preserve and observe the same in all time coming....and from that day until this time (1441-1483)....Masons have kept in that form—Ashmole's M. S.,—Harris' Antiq. ii (1798); Andersons' Const. (1721), 33.

That we mowe keepe these artyculus here,
And these poynts wel al y-ferre
As dede these holy martyres.—*Ars Qua. Coron.*

All these good ordinances....of the Craft....made by their predecessors of "gude memorie" to be observed and kept—M. S. 1598, 2 Gould 6. At divers assemblies certain changes have been made and ordained by the best advice of Masters and Fellows as the exigencies of the Craft made neccessarie—Record (1441-1483)—Harris' Const, 1798, 11. Provided always that the old landmarks be carefully preserved—Reg. (1721) xxxix. A law or custom that has existed from time immemorial...it is said that the landmarks are the *unwritten* law of Masonry, but this is not correct, for landmarks are found in the Ancient Charges. Indeed, the only evidence that some customs are landmarks, is the fact that they are....in the earliest publications in relations to Freemasonry. The landmarks can not be repealed or changed—Drummond's Text Book, 176.

The ancient landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry, as defined in the Charges of a Freemason, and without which the institution can not be identified.—M. Congress, 1893. The crowning landmark of all is....can never be changed—Mackey's Cyclo. 443.

FREEMASONRY—OPERATIVE AND SPECULATIVE.

2. Freemasonry (existing "from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"), was, anciently, operative and speculative;¹ it is now speculative,² embracing a system of ethics³

¹ I have not been able to find any account of Masonry that did not include more than a mere trade or "Operative Masonry," i. e. in part a system of ethics. If Masonry has existed as stated (see proofs), the fact is a foundation upon which we build, hence "landmark."

² Speculative—is ideal, theoretical. By Speculative Masonry we make ideal or theoretical application of implements, rules and materials as symbols to teach moral truths.

³ Ethics—The science of human duty; the body of rules of duty drawn from this science; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions; or "the science of the good." Such is Masonry.

—moral,¹ religious² and philosophical³—and relates to the social, ethical and intellectual progress of man.

PROOFS.—See "Landmarks" of Mackey, 24; Rob Morris, 2.

There is probability that it had a speculative side in 1400 or earlier—I Ars. Qua. Coronat., 71. See Regius MS. (1390), in its general drift.

As early as 715 B. C., Colleges of Builders were designated as Fraternities, and were religious societies, and had a judiciary of their own. After the day's labors they convened in their own lodges, initiated new members, were divided into three classes—apprentices, companions or fellow-workmen and Masters—engaged by oath to afford each other succor and assistance. Their lodge labors were always preceded by religious ceremonies. Organization "based upon that of Dionisian priests and architects."—Rebold-Brennan Hist. Fm., 34, 5. * (See notes under 3, 6.)

... The right of making laws for their own government ... independent of all other legal tribunals—to which may be attributed the title *Freemason*, which since that time has distinguished the members ...—Rebold-Brennan Hist. Fm., 41.

After ... the good rule of Masonry was destroyed vntil the tyme of Knigte Athelston ...—MS., 1583.

So imperceptibly has the purely operative character merged into ... a purely speculative one that the date ... can not be decided upon.—Lyon, 2 Gould, 12. Purely operative from 1396 to the 17th century ... speculative Masonry was in the ascendancy in 1670.—2 Gould, 50, 283. We work in speculative Masonry, but our ancient brethren wrought in both operative and speculative.—2 Deg. Lecture.

3. Freemasonry⁴ embraces the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, which are conferred in regular lodges whose rites and ceremonies are private.

PROOFS.—See Mackey's Cyclo., 730; Royal M. Cyclo., 686; Kenning's Cyclo., 602; 2 Gould, 13, 50. See "Landmarks" of Mackey, 2; Simons, 5; Rob Morris, 5, 11.

The 3 deg. is referred to in minutes of Mother Kilwinning in 1736 and in those of Canongate Kilwinning from Leith (now St. David's Edinburgh), on 2d March, 1738.—Hist. L. Can. Kil. MacKenzie, 29.

The earliest record of three degrees having been worked in the lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, appears November 1st, 1738. These degrees, whenever or by whomsoever invented, crude or in perfection, are fixed as grades of symbolic Masonry the world over, and are perhaps accepted without question. In the 39 Regulations (1720) the "youngest apprentice" was among the law-makers. The F. C. is recognized in Old Charges (1722). Dermott explains that they were called Fellow Crafts because Master Masons were not so called until they had passed the chair. In 1738, or before, Anderson recognizes the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. Masters appear to have been obligated as early as 1490 and 1598, and Master Masons vowed on receiving the Master's word in 1670. See Par. 3 and 4 under 7, and 9th Par. under 16.

¹ Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; virtuous; just.—Webster.

² Religion, in a Masonic sense, is "the recognition of God as an object of worship, love and obedience."—Webster. Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion.—Washington.

³ Philosophical—Characterizing a philosopher; rational; wise; temperate. Masonry is all this. ⁴ Meaning Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry.

Fellow Crafts are referred to in 1490 and 1695. See 7th Par under 13; 9th under 16; 9th and 10th Par. proofs under 46; 3d Par. under 2, 35.

There is the Degree of *enter'd Prentice*, Master of his Trade or Fellow Craft, and Master or Master of the Company.—M.: Dissected, 1738.

... Freemasons always had theirs [secrets], which they never divulged in manuscript and therefore can not be ... in print.—Anderson's *Introd. Const.*, 1738.

In the beginning the initiations ... confined to two degrees (see notes under 2).—Rebold-Brennan *Hist. Fm.*, 35.

The division of symbolic Masonry into three degrees is a landmark that has been better preserved than almost any other.—Mack. *Cyclo.*, 440.

As you will answer before God ... yw keep secret and not revaile.—Harleian M. S., 1600.

Masonic tradition informs us that Masonry took its rise during the building of Solomon's Temple, where, we are informed, there were thousands of Apprentices (or bearers of burdens), Fellow Craftmen, and Masters or overseers of the work, besides three Grand Masters (or as some claim, two Gr. M.'s and one Deputy Gr. M.)

That there has always been the grades of apprentices or learners and of Fellow Crafts or skilled workmen and Masters, or overseers, can not be denied... as to the lines of demarkation or ceremonies, if any there were in early times, we know, practically, nothing. I am not able to see that it is material whether the degrees of Symbolic Masonry with their distinctive ceremonies are the result of gradual improvement since 1717, from a common initiation having divisions of rank or not. The fact remains that there has existed from time immemorial, the grades of Apprentice, Fellow and Master, though we may not have documentary evidence as to when the ceremonies and lectures of the three degrees took distinctive form.

See proofs under Landmark 2, 5, 6.

4. The legend of the third degree is a part of it.

PROOFS.—“The legend of the third degree.”—Mackey's 3d Landmark; Lockwood's 2d. See Monitors.

The legend of the third degree is an important landmark, the integrity of which has been well preserved.—Mack. *Cyclo.*, 441, 492.

Whence it came, we may not know, but we do know that it is now a rule and practice, almost, or quite universal, “immemorial” usage.

If any universal usage exists ... so long that its origin is unknown, it is a landmark.—Drummond's *Text-book*, 175.

COVENANTS.

5. Secrecy is an essential element of Masonry, and every Mason is bound by irrevocable ties to keep inviolate the private ceremonies, signs and words of Masonry and the business of the lodge, including the ballot, and (excepting treason and murder) never to divulge any accepted secret confided by a brother.

PROOFS.—“Dyskever thou not thyn owne dede.”—Ars. Qua. Corona, Line 771.

Compare with Landmarks of Oliver, 1; Mackey, 1, 23; Simons, 5, 11; Morris, 8, 9, 16; Lockwood, 12, 17.

That if any Fellow ... shall att any time ... discover his Master's se-

crets, or his owne, be it not onely spoken in the lodge or without, or the secrets or councill of his Fellows, that may . . . damage any of his Fellows or their good names . . . (etc.), shall pay £1, 6s., 8d.—Aluwick L., 1701, 3 Gould, 15.

Hys master conwsel he kepe and close,
 And hys felows by his good purpose
 The prevetyse of the chamber telle he no mon,
 Ny yn the logge whatsoever they done;
 Whatsoever thou heryst, or syste hem do.
 Telle hyt no mon, whersever thou go.—Line 282.
 That no mon to hys craft be false
 A good trwe othe he must ther swere, . . .—Line 429.
 Ny tel thou not al that thou heres.—Line 769, Plures. Const., 1390.

Accepted Masons, or Freemasons, who are known to one another all over the world by certain signals and watchwords known to them alone . . . The manner of their adoption or admission is very formal and solemn and with the administration of an oath of secrecy.—Ashmole's MS. Made a Mason 1682.

"They (the 'Maconnes') concelethe the arte of keyynge secrettes, that soe the worlde mayeth nothings concele from them"—MS. 1422-1451.

Ye shall keepe truly all the counsel that ought to be kept in the way of masonhood, and all the counsel of the lodge or of the chamber.—MS. 1685-1689.

An Apprentice is bound to keep the Secrets of his Master. A Freeman is obliged to consult the Interest of his Company, and not to prostitute in common the Mysteries of his Trade.—M.: Dissected, 1738.

. . . Ye kepe all the counsell of yor fellowes trueley be yt in Lodge or in Chamber, And all other Counsellis that ought to be kept by the waye of Massonhoode.—MS. roll, 1583.

Yw shall not disclose . . . their councill or secretts wch they have imparted . . .—Gr. L. MS. roll, No. 2.

. . . Keep Councill truly of the Secret and of the Craft, and another councill . . . by way of masonrie.—MS., 1660.

It teaches inviolable secrecy . . . never to discover our mystic rites or betray a confidence a brother has placed in us.—Trewman's Principles, 1777, 3.

See explanation of Jewels of a F. C.; Book of Const. guarded Tyler's sword, 3^o, and see proof under 3, 6, 7.

6. Writing or printing the esoteric part of Masonry plainly or by sign or otherwise is contrary to the covenants of the fraternity.

PROOFS.—Never divulged in manuscript therefore can not be expected in print.—Introd. Anderson's Const. 1738.

Not disclosing the secrecy of our lodge to man, woman nor child: sticke nor stone: thing movable nor vnmovable, soe God you helpe. . . MS. 1660.

The small number of documents which the Masonic society possess . . . is easily accounted for by the fact that absolute silence had been imposed by oath . . . not to communicate in any manner except verbally . . . any of the secrets confided to them . . .—Rebold-Brennan Hist. Fm. 350.

See proofs under 3, 5, 7.

7. The covenants of a Mason do not conflict with his duty to God, his country, his family, his neighbor, or himself, but are binding upon his conscience and actions.

This above all—to thine own self be true,
 And it must follow as the night the day,
 Thou canst not then be false to any man.—Shaks. Ham.

PROOFS.—It instructs us in our duty to the Great Architect of the Universe...to be peaceable subjects...instructs us in duty to our neighbor... likewise our duty to ourselves...—Trewman's Prin. 1777, 2-6.

The Holy Bible is given to us as the rule and guide of faith—Monitors. There are three great duties which as a Mason you are charged to inculcate—to God, your neighbor and yourself.—Charge to E.: A.:

All Masters...shall be sworn by their great oath not to conceal any wrong done each other or to the owners of the work, as far as they know—Schaw Statutes, 1598, 2 Gould 7.

The Master Masons and Entered Apprentices...vow and agree to own the lodge on all occasions...as they did on their entry and on receiving the Mason word.—Statutes Lodge of Aberdeen (1670), 2 Gould 48.

Every Mason shall make oath, etc.—Plures Const.; Ashmole MS. (1682).

Every man that is a Mason take good heed...that you keep all these charges well, for it is a great evil for a man to foreswear himself upon a book.—MS. 1685-1689. He must swear to be steadfast to all the ordinances of Masonry.—Plures Const., point 14.

...An oath upon the subject of Masonry is at least justified and lawful...a solemn oath...is not more obligatory than a simple one, because... that God is invoked...If the oath be taken...no member of the fraternity upon any pretense whatever dares violate the obligation of it without incurring the guilt of perjury.—M.: Dissected, 1726.

[Assurance on entering a lodge. If it were otherwise no upright man would be made a Mason].

CEREMONIES OF ANCIENT COVENANTS.—Parties to them selected a calf or kid among the Jews; a sheep among the Greeks, or a pig among the Romans. The throat was cut across with a single blow so as to completely sever the windpipe and arteries without touching the bone. This was the first ceremony of the covenant. The second was to tear open the breast to take thence the heart and vitals...The third ceremony was to divide the body in twain, and to place the two parts to the North and South, so that the parties to the covenant might pass between them...The carcass was then left as a prey to the wild beasts of the field and vultures of the air, and thus the covenant was ratified.—Mack. Cyclo. 191.

See proofs under 5, 6.

ITS CREED.

8. Belief in the existence and reverencing the name of the Supreme Being whom men call God and whom Masons refer to as "The Grand Architect of the Universe," is unqualifiedly demanded.

PROOFS.—Oh thou eternal one, whose presence bright
All space doth occupy—all motion guide;...
Being above all beings, mighty one!
Whom none can comprehend and none explore;
Who fills existence with thyself alone;
Embracing all—supporting, ruling o'er
Being whom we call God, and know no more.—Russian Poem, 1743-1791.

As to reverence see "Commandments ten" the 3d; Lecture of Middle Chamber; the tenor of all Masonic teachings; common sense and common decency.

In the Lorde is al our trust.—MS. roll, 1687. As his (candidate's) foundation and corner-stone, he is firmly to believe in the Eternal God... as the Great Architect and Governor of the Universe.—Const. Mass., 1798, 33.

Pray we now to God Almyght.—Regins MS. (1390). To worchepe thy Lord God bothe day and nygh.—Ibid

He will never be a stupid atheist.—Anc. Char., I.

[Without such belief Masonic ceremonies would be farcical from first

to last] Compare with "Landmarks" of Mackey, 10; Morris, 10; Simons, 1; Lockwood, 1.

"He most love wol God."—Plures Const, 1.

"Only oblige them to that religion in which all men agree."—Ancient Charges, I.

Holy Bible as "the Great Light." Record written in the reign of Edward IV (1441-1483).—Harris' Const., 10.

"... For dread of God, you be charged to keep all of these charges well..."—MS., 1685, 1689.

"Trwe men they were yn that dawe,
And lyved wel y Goddus lawe; ..
For to kepe the commandmentes ten
That God gaf to alle men..."—*Ars. Qua. Cor.*

"*In deo est omnes fides*"—Below the arms of John Mervo, first Grand Master of St John's Lodge, Melrose, 1136.—2 Gould, 70.

The mighte of the Father in heaven... one God be with vs at or beginning... that wee maye come to his blisse...—MS., 1583.

Honkyd be God our glorious ffadir and founder and former of heuen and of erthe, and of all thyngis.—Cook's MS (1490?).

Their membership (lodge, etc., B. C. 715; see notes under 2) was composed of men of all countries... and different beliefs, the Supreme Being necessarily had to be represented under a general title, and therefore was styled "The Grand Architect of the Universe"—the universe being considered the most perfect work of a Master-builder.—Rebold-Brennan Hist. Fm, 35.

Ye shall be trewe men to God...—MS. roll, 1583; MS., 1660-'80.

An unequivocal belief and trust in God is the fundamental principle upon which the institution of Freemasonry was founded and must forever rest.—M. Congress, 1893.

Masonry has its decalogue... 1 God is the Eternal, Omnipotent, Immutible Wisdom and Supreme Intelligence and Exhaustless Love.—Pike's Morals and Dogmas, 17.

Lesson on Speculative Masonry, 2°. Declaration after prayer, 1°.

9. Belief in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection to a future life.

PROOFS.—"Forthermore he grant the grace,
In heven blysse to hav a place."—*Ars. Qua. Cor.*
"Wel thys boke to conne and rede,
Heven to have for yowr mede
Amen! amen! so mot hyt be."—*Ibid.* MS. 1370.

On a tomb in the church of St. Helen, London, is this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of...Freemason, who departed this life...Ano 1594." 2 Gould 279.

The Holy Bible is the rule and guide of faith—Lect. E. A. Faith in God, hope of immortality...—Lect. E. A., Legend 3d degree.

One God...so gou'ne vs here in or lyving that wee maye come to his blisse that never shall have ending. Amen.—MS. 1583.

Every Mason must believe in a resurrection to a future life.—Mackey's Landmark 20...And in the immortality of the soul.—J. W. Simon's Landmark 1.

Resurrection ..and immortality...Lockwood's Landmark 1.

...As yw will answ: before God at the Great & terrible day of judgmt yw keep secret & not to revaile... Harleian MS. 1600.

Masonry has its decalogue... II... Thy soul is immortal. Thou shalt do nothing to degrade it.—Pike's Morals and Dogmas, 17.

To believe in Masonry and not to believe in a resurrection, would be an absurd anomaly... Mack. Cyclo., 442.

[If raising from a dead level to a *living* perpendicular, or substantially that, does not mean a life after death, our legend is absurd and ought to be eliminated at once.] See explanations in 3^o of Ark, Sythe, Sprig of Acaccia, Three Steps, Prayer of K. S.; in 2^o Plumb; in 1^o Badge of a M.; in installation of the Master, Plumb line, *et al.*

LIGHTS, TENETS AND CARDINAL VIRTUES.

10. "The Book of the Law," Square and Compasses,¹ are the Great Lights in Masonry, and their presence in an open lodge is indispensable.

PROOFS.—That a Book of the Law of God must constitute an indispensable part of the furniture of every lodge.—Mackey's Landmark, 21; Rob Morris', 3; Oliver's, 2, 6.

A lodge is an assemblage...having the Holy Bible, Square and Compasses... Manuals.

The Holy Bible, Square and Compasses are not only styled the Great Lights in Masonry...it is held there is no lodge without them.—Pike's Morals and Dogmas, 11.

Masonically, the Book of the law is that Sacred Book which is believed by the Masons of any particular religion to contain the revealed will of God.—Mack. Cyclo., 124.

See proofs under 14.

11. The Great Tenets of Masonry are Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth.

PROOFS.—M. Manuals. (If he have no work for him) refresh him with money...—MS., 1583.

Brotherly Love the foundation and Cope Stone.—Harris No. 2 MS.

You shall at all times cheerfully and bountifully distribute...to the relief of poor, sick and distress'd fellow Masons.—Harris No. 2 MS., 15.

See explanation of Twenty-four-inch gauge and lesson on metal, 1^o; Compasses, *et al.*

12. The Cardinal Virtues of Masonry are Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice.

PROOFS.—Explicitly taught in every Monitor, and universally recognized and substantially taught in the old MSS., Charges and Regulations.

APRON AND PRINCIPAL SYMBOLS.

13. The white lambskin apron is the badge of a Mason.

PROOFS.—"The lambskin or white leather apron is an emblem of innocence and the badge of a Mason, more ancient than the Golden Fleece" [an order of Knighthood instituted in 1429], etc.—Monitors.

Gloves and aprons mentioned as furnished and used by a Scottish lodge (1736), and aprons are given in inventory of Lodge Can. Kilwinning (1751).—Hist. L. Can. Kil., 50.

¹ See foot-note under 14.

The apron is the badge of innocence and bond of friendship.—Oliver's 7th "Landmark."

The apron is the usual clothing of Master Masons.—Const. Mass., 1792, p. 206.

"Every brother at his making is decently to clothe the lodge . . ." [i. e., to furnish aprons and possibly gloves].

In a covenant (1421-1471) "between the church wardens of a parish in Suffolk and a company of Freemasons, the latter stipulated that each man should be provided with a pair of gloves and a white apron."—Qr. Rev., vol. xxiv, 146.

1695, Dec. 27, enacted by Melrose Lodge, that neither Apprentice nor Fellow Craft be received unless they have gloves for those entitled thereto, or be mulcted in £10 penalty. 1739 certain members were fined £8 (scots), and to provide a pair of gloves for every member. 1745 a meeting resolved to accepted 5s. sterling for Apprentices and Craftsmen, "in lieu of gloves in all time coming."—Gould's Hist. Fm., vol. ii, p. 71, 72.

[This does not necessarily do away with the gloves, but provides the means by which the lodge can furnish them.]

Each Apprentice was required to pay four rix dollars at his admission, and to present every member of the lodge with a linen apron and a pair of gloves—Aberdeen Statutes, 1670, Hist., vol. ii, p. 49.

The apron of Robert Burns, now in possession of D. Murray Lyon, Gr. Sec. Scotland, is of plain white leather.

Each happy Craftsman . . . to wear an apron that is able.—Grand Khairbar Ode, 1726.

White . . . gloves and aprons . . . (foot note: "This is the usual clothing of Master Masons.")—Trewman's Principles, 1777, 65.

14. The Square and the Compasses¹ are Masonic symbols of morality.

PROOFS.—In the Abbey at Salisbury is a shield carved, displaying two pairs of compasses interlaced, and the almost obliterated inscription in quaint Gothic letters [substantially]: "As the compass goes round without deviating from the circumference, so, doubtless, truth and loyalty never deviate. Look well to the end, quoth John Murdo" [14th to 15th century?]—2 Gould, 70.

The Arms of the Masons, German, shown by old drawing (1515), were four compasses and a sphere. Other Arms (1633-1686), etc., have the compasses on a cheveron, or otherwise.—2 Gould.

Seals of Masons, Strasburg, 1524, have compasses, level, etc. Of Dresden, 1725, have compasses, square, triangle, level, etc.—Gould.

"Yet I this forme of formless DEITY,

Drewe by the Square and Compasse of our Creed."

—Summa Totalis, a religious work by John Davies, 1607.

"How many make a lodge?"

"God and the Square, with five or seven right or perfect Masons."—Early Catechism (1725), Mackey's Cyclo., 735.

In the foundation of a very ancient bridge, called Baal Bridge, near Limerick, Ireland, a brass square, much eaten, was found (in 1830), having this inscription: I. WILL. STRIUE. TO. LIUE.—WITH. LOUE. & CARE.—UPON. THE. LEUL. BY. THE. SQUARE. and the date 1517.—Mackey's Cyclo., 735.

The Square indicates morality.—Monitors.

¹ Not "Compass," which is a nautical instrument, while *Compasses* is the [Masonic] working tool for describing circles.—See Webster's Dictionary of to-day and Bailey's of 1770. If we fear the plural form, why not say molass for molasses?

The Holy Bible is given to us as the rule and guide of our faith; the Square to square our actions; and the Compasses to circumscribe our desires and keep our passions in due bounds, hence...etc.—Monitors.

See also the installation ceremonies of the Master, which are *very* old.

But friendly love and union fair
They deal in all things on the square.
—Grand Khaibar: Ode, 1726.

The Square is an emblem of what concerns the...body...the Compasses what concerns the...soul.—Pike's *Morals and Dogmas*, 11.

The Square inculcates morality...by the Compasses we are taught to circumscribe desires and keep passions within due bounds.—Lect. 1°.

FESTIVALS.

15. The Saints Johns' Days (June 24 and December 27) are Masonic Festivals. [One or the other is Masonically the appropriate time for the annual election of officers.]

PROOFS.—Keep the solemn feasts.—Great Light, Nah. 1, 15.

The brethren of all the lodges...shall meet at an annual communication and feast...on St. John Baptist's Day, or else on St. John Evangelist's Day...—Reg. xxvii (1721).

There shall be yearly two Wardens chosen...on St. John Baptist Day.—Lodge at Anwick, 1701; Swalwel Lodge, 3 Gould, 14.

1599—Warden elected "be monyst of thair voitis for ane zeir [year] to cum."—3 Gould, 74.

St. John's Day was to be observed as a day of rejoicing and feasting... Absentees were fined.—Aberdeen Statutes, 1670; 2 Gould, 49.

We...consent...to meet yearly on St. John's Day, which is ye 27 of December, if it be not on ye Sabbath day, in yt case we ar to keipe ye next day following.—Lodge of Melros, 3 Gould, 75.

The Master shall be annually elected on St. John's Day, also the box-master and clerk.—Aberdeen Statutes, 1670; 2 Gould, 48.

The brethren...shall meet...on St. John's Day and...repair to their festival dinners...—Ahi. Rez. Pa., 1783, 80.

The Gr. L. must meet...on St. John the Evangelist's Day every year.—Old Reg, xxii. See proofs under 16.

16. The "General Assembly," or Grand Lodge, is the Supreme legislative, judicial and executive body of the Craft in all matters Masonic within its territorial jurisdiction, and is composed of representatives from lodges therein.

PROOFS.—See remarks and authorities under Landmarks 27, 30.

The term "General Assembly" (tantamount to Grand Lodge) formerly indicated the annual meetings. It was noticed in MS. (1663) quoted by Preston. See also Anderson's *Const. and Hist.* King Athelstan assembled the Craft in York (930), giving them freedom to regulate themselves, amend what might happen amiss, and hold yearly Communications and General Assemblies.—Anderson's *Hist.*, 1721; also MS. roll, 1583. [I have not discovered that these General Assemblies had control beyond the boundary of the Kingdom; on the contrary, England and Scotland seems to have had their own Grand Masters, which would justify the modern usage of Grand Lodges for different States and Provinces. L. 9: MS. roll,

1583, says the King gave "A Charter and A Commission to houlde evr'y yere a ssembly once A yeare wheare they woulde *w-th in thee realme* of England, And to correct with in them self faults and Trespasses that weare done wthin the Crafte . . ." The fraternity . . . shall be regulated and governed by one W. M. and as many Wardens as said society shall think fit to appoint at every Annual General Assembly.—Reg. 5 of 1663, Harris, p. 29.

Gave them a charter . . . for to houlde A gen'all counsell, And gaue yt the Name of An Assemblie . . . MS. roll, 1583.

Suche ordynance as they maken there
They schul mayute hyt hol y-fere [i. e., together].—*Plures Const.*, 12.
They ordent ther a semble to be y-holde
Every yer . . . to amende the defaultes . . .
Amonge the Craft.—Line 471-4, MS. 1390.

One not a member of Grand Lodge, though he be present, shall not "even give his opinion without leave of the Grand Lodge asked and given."—Gen. Reg. xii (1721). [Showing that the G. M. in the chair is not, but Grand Lodge is supreme.] "All matters are to be determined in Grand Lodge by a majority of votes."—Gen. Reg. xii, 1721. Same in Const. Mass., 1798, 60.; Pa., 1783, 61. [So G. M. still is not the Grand Lodge.]

In the "approbation," of the General Regulations of 1721, the Grand Master, etc., approve and publish them "with the consent of the brothers and fellows"—which was the Grand Lodge.

A good trwe othe he most ther swere . . .
He most be stedefast and trwe also
To alle thys ordynance, whersever he go.—*Plures Const.*, 14.

"Once a year ye are to come and assemble together to consult how ye may best serve the Craft."—Latin MS., 1429. The Gr. L. . . is to . . . transact and settle all matters that concern the prosperity of the Craft and Freemasonry in General or private lodges and brethren in particular. Thus all differences that can not be accomodated privately, nor by a particular lodge, are to be . . . decided. And any brother . . . may appeal, to be finally determined upon at the next [meeting of Grand Lodge].—Const. Mass., 1798, 61; Reg. xiii, 1721.

On [one] tyme of the yere or in iii yere, as mede were, . . . congregaciones scholde be made by Maisters of all Maister Masons and felases in the forseyd art.—Cook MS., 1490.

And he gott of the King, his father, a charter and commission once every year to have Assembly *within the realme*.—MS., 1560.

The Grand Lodge shall appoint time to elect Gr. M. by a majority of voices . . .—Hist. Lodge Can. Kilwin. (1735), 26.

Lodges were required to report admissions "at every General Assembly."—Reg. 3, 1663.

Compare with "Landmarks" of Morris, 17, Lockwood, 7, 15; Mackey, 17; Simons, 13.

No alterations shall be made [in Constitutions] without leave of the Grand Lodge.—Santion Consts., 1738.

A Grand Lodge duly organized in a State or other autonomous territory is rightfully possessed of absolute Masonic sovereignty therein.—M. Congress, 1893.

THE LODGE.

17. A lodge is an organized assemblage of Freemasons, having a Warrant of Constitution authorizing it to work in conformity with the usages and laws of the Craft.

PROOFS.—The privilege of assembling as Masons . . . shall be vested in

certain lodges of Masons, convened in certain places; and *every* lodge... shall be legally authorized to act, by a Warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, *with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge* in communication; and without such Warrant *no* lodge shall hereafter be deemed regular or constitutional.—Reg. Gr. L. of Eng., 1717, iv. “You admit that *no* new lodge shall be formed without permission of the *Grand Lodge*.”—Anct. Instal. of W. M.

“A lodge is an assemblage of Masons...having...a Warrant of Constitution authorizing them to work.”—Monitors: Webb, 1797–1814; Eng. or MS., 1688–1701.

“No persons of what degree soever be made or accepted a Freemason unless in a regular lodge, whereof one to be a Master or a Warden in that limit or division where such lodge is kept, and another to be a Craftsman.”—Reg. 1, 1663.

Applications for Warrant of Constitution must be made to him. (Pro. G. M.)...[showing that dispensation was a “Warrant of Constitution.”]—Trueman’s Principles, 1777, 46; same, p. 47, in petition for lodge U. D., “to make, pass and raise...and to execute the *other duties* of the Craft.” No Mason of *any* denomination can hold *any* lodge without a Warrant.—Ahi. Rez. Pa., 1783, 104.

[Hence: A Dispensation issued by the Grand Master is a Warrant authorized by the Grand Lodge, and is not given as any inherent right or “prerogative” of the former].

Lodges are peers. Compare Lockwood’s “Landmarks,” 14, 9, and Mackey’s, 16.

In Trueman’s Principles of Freemasonry, 1777, 47, under “manner of constituting a lodge *according to ancient usage*,” these ideas are set out: Petition for lodge U. D. calls the dispensation a “Warrant of Constitution,” asks “to execute *all* the other duties of the Craft,” this rule is given: “In consequence of this dispensation...its transactions...will be *equally valid* for the time being, with those of a regular lodge.” A day is set...“for installing the Master, Wardens, and other officers of the same.” Which shows that a lodge U. D. is, during its existence, the peer of any other lodge, in all respects. Why not?

Trueman, 1777, p. 48, uses the term “*subordinate* lodge.”

At the Grand Lodge, in ample form on Lady-day, 1721...Grand Master Payne proposed...His health drank in due form...when the Grand Master is present it is a lodge in ample form, otherwise only in due form, yet having the same authority as ample form.¹—And.’s Const., 1738.

18. Every Lodge, Grand or Subordinate,² when lawfully congregated, must be regularly clothed, tyled and opened, before it can proceed to work.

PROOFS.—Every brother...always appears therein properly clothed.—Const. Mass., 1798, 52. See Reg. 1721, vii; Ahi. Rez. Pa., 1783, 60. Meet in a convenient room, and being properly clothed, walk in procession to the lodge room.—Trewman’s Principals, 1777, 48.

The necessity that every lodge when congregated should be tyled, is an important landmark.—Mack. Cyclo., 441.

[It is doubtless an error to assume that to “congregate” a lodge is to call to order, which is merely completing the act. The word is defined as “to bring into place; to assemble; to meet; to collect into an assembly,”

¹ A lodge, grand or subordinate, is said to be opened or closed *in ample form* by the Grand Master; *in due form* by his Deputy or a Grand Warden; *in form* by the Master, and *with the usual ceremonies* by a Past Master.—Compare with Mack. Cyclo., 281. ² See Par. 8 under 17.

therefore it would be strained and improper to give it a narrower meaning, but that it must be *lawfully* convened is self-evident.]

Necessity for opening and tyling is apparent, and needs no proof or argument.

19. Masons meet in the lodge upon the level of equality, and address each other as brother.

PROOFS.—Compare with Landmarks of Oliver, 2; Mackey, 22; Lockwood, 13; Morris, 7.

The Level inculcates equality.—Monitors.

In a lodge . . . we rank as brethren on a level . . .—Trewman, 1777, 4.

“All Masons are as brethren upon the same level.”—Anc. Char., vi, 3. “Calling each other Brother.”—Ibid. To call each other . . . Brother or Fellow . . . in the lodge.—Anc. Char., v. [Fellow means a companion, an equal.—Bailey’s Dictionary, 1770—so does “Brother.” Hence the Master is chief among equals; in no sense an autocrat.

“But mason schulde never won other calle,
Withynne the Craft amongus hem alle,
Ny [nor] soget [subject] ny servand. [but] my dere brother,
Thaght he be not so perfect as ys another.”—Hist. Incip. Const., 50 (1390).
“He that lernede best, and were of oneste,
And passud hys felows yn curyste [curiosity];
Gef yn that Craft he dede him passe,
He schulde have more worschepe than the lasse . . .”—Ibid. 34.

By the oath of entry the Warden is acknowledged “as the next in power to the Master,” and in his absence possesses similar authority, and to continue in office according to the will of the company.—Aberdeen Stat. (1670); 2 Gould, 48. [So the “company” or lodge, in which all have equal voice as equals, determines whether even a Warden—equal to the M. in his absence—shall continue in office.]

Dec. 28, 1674. Minutes of Melrose Lodge says: “Be the voice of the lodge,” no Master shall, etc., and that when made “frie Mason he must pay . . . at the pleasure of the lodge.”—2 Gould, 70.

Ye shall call all Masons your Fellows or your Brethren, and no other names.—MS. 1685-1689.

All were to love one another as brothers born.—Statutes Lodge of Aberdeen (1670), Gould’s Hist., vol. ii, p. 50.

Thatt noe Mason shall hive any other name in the place of meeting than Brother or Fellow . . .—Lodge at Aulwick (1701), 3 Gould, p. 15.

. . . As Masons we rank as Brethren on a level . . .—Harris No. 2, MS.

5. Alsoe that no Mason be chiefe in company so far forth as shall be known.—Sloane MS., 1659.

That every Mason should prefer his elder and put him to worship.—MS. 1600, 1646, 1659, *et al.*

In all true . . . bodies the members are on an equality, and the officers are but the instruments and agents of the assembly.—Mills Parl. Prac., 1.

20. A Lodge, duly opened, has the right to instruct its representatives to Grand Lodge.

PROOFS.—Const. Mass., 1798, 51; Ky., 1808, 48.

. . . Every lodge . . . shall have the privilege of giving instruction to their Master and Wardens before meeting . . .—Old Reg., x.

The Gr. L. consists, and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of particular lodges upon record . . .—Old Reg., xii.

See “Landmarks” of Mackey, 12; Simons, 14.

A representative is an agent, or deputy, invested with authority of another. If the lodge, whose representative the Master (or another) is, can not be instructed, it would be a misnomer to call him representative.

See proofs under 30.

21. Questions of politics or sectarian religious belief can not be brought into a lodge.

PROOFS.—We never suffer any religious disputes in our lodges.—Trewman's Principles, 1777, 5.

... Found a lodge to be a safe and pleasant relaxation from... study or... business, without Politicks or Party.—Anderson's Hist. Proceed. Gr. L. Eng., Jan. 17, 1722; Quat. Cor. Report, vii, 115.

Only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their peculiar opinions to themselves... —An. Chg., I.

Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nation or State policy... we being... resolved against all politics... —An. Chg., vi, 2.

22. A Mason in good fellowship with some regular lodge, may visit any lodge not his own when it will not disturb the harmony of the lodge visited.

PROOFS.—That harmony may be preserved.—Harris' No. 2 MS. "Peace and harmony."—Lecture.

See "Landmarks" of Mackey 14, 15, [who claims the "right" of visitation, but admits there are exceptions]... except when such visit is likely to disturb the harmony or interrupt the working.—Simons' "Landmark," 8.

A visitor to a lodge has no right to demand an inspection of the lodge charter.—M.: Congress, 1893.

Every visiting member of a regular lodge.—Alcott's Disq'n, 1722, 206.

See last paragraph under 23.

23. A Mason can not sit in a clandestine lodge nor converse on the secrets of Masonry with a clandestine made Mason, nor with one who is under suspension or expulsion.

PROOFS.—You admit that... no countenance ought to be given to any irregular lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein as being contrary to the ancient charges... —Instal. of Master, very old.

With clandestine lodges of Masons, regular Masons are forbidden to associate or converse on Masonic subjects.—Mack. Cyclo., 167.

Every visiting brother being a member of a regular lodge.—Alcott's Disq'n, 1772, 206. [Of course suspended, etc., are under the ban.]

OFFICERS.

24. The Grand Master is the executive head of the Craft, and presiding officer of the Grand Lodge, by which he is elected, and whose laws he must obey.

PROOFS.—Gr. M. chosen by ballot.—Old Reg. xxv.

Compare with "Landmarks" of Mackey 4, 5; Lockwood 5. (See also remarks, etc., under these Landmarks, 5, 16, 17, 19, 28).

The Grand Lodge is formed by the Masters...with the Grand Master at their head.—Ahi. Rez., Penn., 1783, 58; Reg. xii, 1721.

All the members with the...Grand Master at their head, who shall... receive any appeal...that the appellant may be heard and the affair be... decided.—Reg. xxviii, (1721).

He must obtain "the unanimous consent of all the brethren" before he can install a Master.—Reg. (1721), Postscript.

All matters are determined by a majority of votes,...but in special matters he may decide without a vote, *for the sake of expedition*.—Reg. (1721), xii. [Which is law governing the chair in any deliberative assembly.]

A brother, not a member of Grand Lodge, if permitted to be present, can not vote, nor even give his opinion without leave of the *Grand Lodge*, asked and given...—Reg. xii (1721).

"All matters that concern the fraternity...are to be discoursed and transacted...[in quarterly communications] and if any brother...may appeal to the annual Grand Lodge..."—Reg. (1721), xiii. [Not to Grand Master].

While Grand Master chose his Deputy, he had no power to displace him without consent of the Grand Lodge.—Reg. xviii (1721).

Grand Master is elected by Grand Lodge.—Reg. xxix. By a majority vote.—Reg. xii. [He is then the creature of Grand Lodge].

In the assemblies of 926, 1663, and 1717, the Grand Master was held to obey the laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge.—Mitchell's Com. Law of Masonry, 186.

"These rulers and governors, supreme and subordinate,...are to be obeyed in their respective stations...according to the *Ancient Charges and Regulations*."—Anct. Charg. iv. [Which nowhere give him autocratic power, but limits it. A presiding officer is "obeyed in his station," and governs as in any deliberative body].

The "approbation" of General Regulations (1721) is signed by Grand Master, etc., "with the consent of the brethren and fellows."

Laws proposed can not be executed "without the assent of the Grand Master, duly given *by the voice and authority of the Grand Lodge*."—Ahi. Rez., Penn., 1783, 103.

"It is nevertheless the *prerogative* of the *Grand Lodge* and the R.: W.: 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, Free and Accepted Masons *at sight*..." (The *prerogative* is the Grand Lodge's, not the Grand Master's)—Ahi. Rez., Penn., 1783, 63. [Copied from Dermott, a scismatic, and dates only about 1738. It is the only regulation sanctioning sight-made Masons, and this is by seceders from established authority, laws, etc., and conflicts with many old charges: e. g. Do you admit that *no person can* be regularly made a Freemason...without previous notice and due inquiry.—Instal'n of Master, very old, and common to Masonic Manuals].

And also that *no* Mrs. nor fellowes take no allowance to be made masson with assent & counsell of his fellowes.—MS., 1583.

The Grand Master, *with the authority of the Grand Lodge*, may grant them a warrant and form them into a new lodge.—Ahi. Rez., 1783, 64.

"We, the present Grand Master...with the consent of the brethren and fellows...as the only Constitutions." (See "Approbation" and certificate to the General Regulations, 1721), which "has been compared with and reduced to the Ancient Records and immemorial usages of the Fraternity..."—Introd. to Gen. Reg., 1721.

Ther (at G. L.) they schullen ben alley-swore, ...
To kepe these statutes everychon (every one).

—Alia Ordinacio Artis Gemetriae, 1390.

[To this day Grand Master at installation reaffirms his promises to obey

the law, as he did when installed Master and before. It is difficult to find an excuse for violating, evading or assuming superiority to the laws he so often vowed to observe.]

Grand Master gives good advice (Reg. xxxviii) but is amenable to penalty that may be enacted.—Reg. xix.

Regulation of Grand Lodge of England, 1717, explained how lodges formerly met, but declared that "a warrant from the Grand Master...by petition, *with consent of the Grand Lodge,*" was essential after that time.

Masters and Wardens, or Master Masons or Fellow Crafts to represent them, were to choose the Grand Master (1735).—Hist. Can. Kilwin., 36. But in Scotland the office was hereditary until 1735, when a formal quit-claim to the office was made by William St. Clair, of Rosslie, "*in favor of the brethren.*"

You promise to pay homage to the Gr. M...and to his officers...and strictly conform to every edict of the *Grand Lodge*...not subversive, etc.—Instal'n ch'ge.

...There are no dispensing powers so residing that may not be limited or wholly denied by the Grand Lodge, save such as inhere in that office under the sanction of the ancient landmarks—M.: Congress, 1893. [Where is the general law or "landmark" that does not recognize Grand Lodge *supreme?*] Inherent right of *Gr. L.* to choose G. M. and his Dep.—Reg. Pa., 1783, 16.

25. The Grand Master may preside in any lodge in his jurisdiction.

PROOFS.—The Grand Master or his deputy has full authority and right not only to be present but also to preside in every lodge, with the Master of the lodge on his left...—Old Reg., i. See also "Landmarks" of Mackey, 5; J. W. Simons, 9.]

[If this is not "prerogative" it has such strong claims as a courtesy that it really amounts to a positive right which is universally admitted I believe.]

26. The Grand Master may suspend the Master of a lodge or arrest a lodge charter for cause.

PROOFS.—See Mitchell's 2d Digest, 402.

There is no dispute as to this usage, so far as I am informed, but it is conceded generally now and in the long ago. If he could not suspend a refractory Master or contumacious lodge his authority would be nominal, and he would have less power than ordinary executives.

27. The officers of a lodge are the Master (addressed as "Worshipful Master" when in the chair), the Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Secretary, Treasurer, Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Steward and Tyler.

PROOFS.—[These officers are found in every lodge, though in some additional officers are provided. This is such universal law and usage, from time immemorial, that "proof" is unnecessary. I only make a few comments. There were Secretaries before Treasurers.]

The Master (addressed as Worshipful Master but not so styling himself) is head of the lodge.

If an abbot was . . . Master or Warden . . . they addressed him as Worshipful Brother or Worshipful Master, thus establishing a mode of address which has descended even to our own day as the usual one in speaking to or of the first officer within the lodge—Riebold-Brennan Hist. Fm., 46.

The Wardens assist the Master, and act in his place if absent. In early times they kept the funds, while the Master or a Warden acted as Secretary.

The Secretary is "the most important position except that of Master.—Rob Morris. He must be a good penman; able to form sentences correctly; more than a fair accountant; well versed in Masonic law, usage and forms; a good reader; good collector; patient, courteous and accommodating; quick of perception, correct in judgment, honest and prompt. In short, the most competent man in the lodge. Better have a poor Master than an indifferent, careless, incompetent Secretary. If so much depends upon him his office should be dignified and honored.

The Treasurer is the Lodge banker, and needs but to be honest and capable of counting money, setting it down properly as received and paid out.

The Deacons, derived from primitive church usage, are called acolytes in the Rite of Mizraim (an attendant or inferior church officer). They, especially the Senior, give particular attention to visitors.

The Stewards assist the Secretary and Deacons, and attend to refreshments—very important in ye olden time.

The Tyler—and all—ought to be courteous and prompt.]

THE MASTER.

28. The Master is the head of the lodge, and, as a presiding officer, governs it according to the laws and usages of the fraternity, and may convene it at pleasure.

PROOFS.—See notes under 19, 35, 47, 53; also Instal. Chg. v, x.

[From previous Landmarks it will be observed that a brother stands to the award of the *brethren* in lodge assembled, where all meet upon a level. If the Master is an autocrat the conceded equality is a myth, and the decision of the lodge is then by consent or sufferance of the Master. No such idea can be sustained. Mackey's Landmark 10 says a lodge is governed by Master and Wardens—(and not by the brethren?) Hardly, for his 13th Landmark grants appeal from the *lodge*. Of course *it* must decide if appealed from. Mackey's 12th and Simons' 14th Landmark recognizes the right of the lodge to *instruct* the representative, and the Master is recognized as such representative. If the Master rules he might forbid or refuse to entertain a motion to instruct. Then Wardens or lodge may act.—Pa., 1783, 52.]

Prince Edwin purchased (procured) from King Athelstan a Free Charter for the Free Masons, having among themselves a *Constitution* [the *Magna Charter* of freemen], or a power and freedom to *regulate themselves* . . .—Anderson's Const., 2d ed., p. 63; Preston, 2d ed., p. 198. ["Regulate themselves;" not regulated by a Master.]

The Masons having . . . a freedom and power to regulate themselves. Elias Ashmole's record (1441-1483), Harris' Antiquities.

Call the governor of the work Master in the time of working with him.—Latin MS., 1429. [Just as any presiding officer would govern when the assembly was in session.]

"Right Worshipful Master, Wardens and brethren" authorized the Lodge Cannongate-Kilwinning, Scotland, to "Receive, enter and pass any qualified person as *Free* and Accepted Masons.—Charter of Lodge Cannongate-Kilwinning, dated June 24, 1736, which is signed by the officers and

members of the mother Kilwinning Lodge.—Hist. Can.-Kilwin., 47 (original charter still preserved.)

The "Finally" of Ancient Charges makes it the duty to appeal to the lodge, and listen to advice of Master *and fellows*.

The Master acts as judge . . . to inflict fines, pardon faults, "*always taking the voice of the honorable company . . .*"—Aberdeen Lodge Statutes, 1670; 2 Gould, 48.

"We, the Master and Wardens, . . . have subscribed this by *order of the lodge.*"—Letter, December, 1677; Hist. Can.-Kilwin., 45.

"The Master of a particular lodge has the right and authority of calling his lodge . . . at pleasure . . ."—Harris' Consts., 1798, 45.

These be thee Chardges . . . that longith to ev'y true Mason to keepe both mrs and fellowes.—MS. roll, 1583.

"We, the Master and Wardens . . . have subscribed this by *order of the lodge.*"—Letter Dec., 1677; Hist. Can. Kilwin., 45.

29. The Master must have been a Warden [except in the formation of a new lodge, or when no Past Master or Past Warden who is competent and willing to serve is a member of the lodge.]

PROOFS.—This is another old usage, recognized by the fathers, and generally accepted by the craft.

The brother so elected (to be Master) must have served as a Warden . . . it is one of the written landmarks . . . in the Old Charges . . . the only exceptions allowed are (in the old law): "In case of a new lodge or where, for good reasons, no one can be found . . . who has previously served as Warden."—Mitch. Com. L., 224. .

The Master, or in his absence a proper person, shall open the lodge . . . —Alcott's Disq'n, 1772, 208.

No brother can be a Warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow Craft [then the grade we now call Master Mason]; nor a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a lodge, nor Grand Master unless he has been a Fellow Craft [i. e., Master Mason].—Ancient Charges, iv.

30. The Master, by virtue of his office, represents his lodge in Grand Lodge.

PROOFS.—Const. Mass., 1798, 45.

Said officers are their representatives . . . —Old Reg., x, xii.

[Formerly every Mason had a right to be present in Grand Lodge, but becoming too numerous that body became a representative body, and the Master (and Wardens) were constituted the representatives. In many jurisdictions the Master only represents the lodge, so that as to him it is the universal custom, perhaps without exception, and has become a fixed law or usage, and is a very old one. How old would be difficult to tell.]

The Master and Wardens, or their representatives, shall attend every . . . quarterly communication at expense of the lodge.—Alcott's Disq'n, 1772, 206.

The Grand Lodge is formed by the Masters . . . —Ahi. Rez. Pa., 1783, p. 58; Reg. xii, 1721.

See proofs under 20. Top of page 309.

31. The Master of a lodge becomes "Past Master" at the

close of his official term—[that is, has “passed the chair” by serving his term].

PROOFS.—None but a Master Mason who has passed the chair in some regular lodge . . . can be admitted as proxy, etc.—Ahi. Rez. Pa., 1783, 83.

A Past Master is one who has presided for twelve months over a lodge . . . The French employ *Maitre passe* . . . one who has retired from the chair at the expiration of his term . . .—Mack. Cyclo, 562.

From Solomon to close of 17th century not a line on subject of P. M.'s. 1717, when present system was instituted, the words Past Master or P. M.^o were no where used, but one Regulation provided in absence of the Master the last Past Master should preside.—Mitch. Com. Law, 338. The P. M.^o originated with this spurious lodge (of some malcontents who withdrew their allegiance from Gr. L. . . . and uniting themselves with expelled and suspended Masons . . .).—Ibid., 339. The P. M.^o is a modern innovation.—Ibid., 341.

[It must be evident to all that if a Master, while serving at the head of the lodge, he is a *Past* Master only after such service, and mere mummery or pretense can not make him so.]

32. The Wardens of a lodge must be Master Masons.

PROOFS.—See Ancient Charge, iv under 29. The reason is clear and conclusive without such convincing authority for old usage, for otherwise he could not serve when the lodge was opened on¹ the 3d^o.

33. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden performs his duties. In the absence of both, the Junior Warden acts. If all are absent, the Junior Past Master of the lodge who is present and a member thereof, may preside at a stated or lawfully called communication.

PROOFS.—By the General Regulations . . . the Master or Wardens of a lodge may . . . send a brother (qualified as the rule requires) to wear their jewels . . .—Ahi. Rez., 1783, 105. The S. W. succeeds to *all* the duties of the Master . . . and in his absence upon the J. W., even although a former Master be present . . . If none of the officers be present, *nor any* former Master, to take the chair, the members, according to seniority and merit, shall fill the places of the absent officers.—Ahi. Rez, 1783, 55; Const. Mass., 1798, 46; Va., 1818, 37; Ky., 1808, 53.

In case of sickness, death or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master *pro tempore*, if no brother is present who has been Master of that Lodge before; for in that case the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master then present, though he can not act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the lodge, or, in his absence, the Junior Warden.—Gen. Reg. ii, 1721. [*Congregate* is to bring into one place; to meet; hence a by-law fixes the time for a “stated meeting,” which brings the members in one place, as does a “call” by the Master or Warden. Not till the lodge is so congregated can a P. M. act.]—H. B. G.

By the oath of entry the Warden is acknowledged “as the next in power to the Master,” and in the absence of the latter he possesses similar au-

¹ A lodge is opened *on* either degree, not *in* it, because the degrees are represented as *steps* successively higher, hence the lodge is “on” the first, second or third step of Masonry.

thority, and to continue in office according to the will of the company.—Aberdeen Statutes, 1670, 2 Gould, 48.

The Master, or in his absence a proper person, shall open the lodge.—Alcott's Disq'n, 1772, p. 208.

The Warden to act . . . *subject to the lodge*.—Schaw's Statutes, 1599; 2 Gould, 9.

He [the Warden] shall carefully oversee the work in the Master's absence.—Ancient Charges, v.

And lykways we all protest, by the oath we have made at our entrie, to own the Warden of our lodge as the next man in power to the Maister, and in the Maister's absence he is full Maister.—From "Mark Book" of Aberdeen Lodge, Scotland, 1670 (Mack. Cyclo., 866).

34. Officers of a lodge, Grand or Subordinate, hold their offices until their successors are lawfully chosen and inducted into office, or become lawfully disqualified.

PROOFS.—On November 25, 1723, it was agreed that if a Master of a particular lodge is deposed or demits, . . . etc.—2 Digest, Mitchell, 302.

Very many of the old Constitutions authorize the Master to be tried or demit. Why not?

. . . Authority to continue in office according to the will of the company.—Aberdeen Stat., 1670; 2 Gould, 48.

This law and usage is general—too old to know when it originated—and must therefore be landmark.

CANDIDATES.

35. A Mason is not to urge any person to become a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry, for every candidate must offer himself voluntarily and unsolicited.

PROOFS.—Oliver's 3rd Landmark puts this in strong language. Article 6, Gothic Constitutions, prescribe that the Master shall exercise especial care that none be admitted as "hyse prentyse" (E. A.) that shall work prejudice.

The Grand Lodge of England made it a law, that every person who offers himself for initiation shall declare that he had not been biased by solicitation or unworthy motive; and a form to this effect is prescribed in nearly all the Manuals of to-day. It is the general usage, of very old standing, and a good rule as well.

"Yn thys curyus craft, alle and som,
That longuth to a maystur mason."

—Gothic Const., Art. 10 (1390).

Unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by unworthy motives, I freely and voluntarily offer myself.—Trewman's Principles, 1777, 44; Mass. 1798, 41.

In many forms of petition now in use the applicant is required to say "uninfluenced," etc. The questions put to a candidate before preparation are to the same effect—See Monitors.

See charge of E. A.—Monitors.

The usage is general, and has been for a time beyond our ken.

36. Every candidate must be a man, free born, of mature and

discreet age, of good morals and report, possessed of intelligence, and having the natural use of his limbs that will enable him to receive and impart Craft mysteries.

PROOFS.—Compare with Landmarks of Oliver, 4; Mackey, 18; Simons, 4; Morris, 6; Lockwood, 10.

That he no bondemon prentys make.—Gothic Const., Art. 4, 1390.

Free born, and of mature and discreet age, no bondman, no woman, no immoral or scandalous man.—Anct. Chgs. iii.

By olde tyme wryten y fynde,
That the prentes schuld be of genty l kynde.
—Gothic Const., Art. 4.

So that the prentes be of lawful blod...
That he have hys lymes hole alle y-fere...
To the Craft hyt were gret schame,
To make an halt mon and a lame...
A maymed mon he hath no myght,
Ye mowe hyt knowe long yer nyght.
—Gothic Const., Art. 5.

Unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body *that may render him incapable of learning the art...* descended from honest parents.—Anct. Chgs. iv.

Secondly... That the Apprentice be free born and of limbs whole as a man ought to be, and no bastard... Thirdly... Able in all degrees, free born, of good kindred, true, and no bondsman, and that he have his right limbs...—MS. 1685-1689.

Able body, honest parentage, good reputations and an observer of the laws of the land.—Reg. 2, 1663.

No person shall be accepted unless he be twenty-one years old or over.—Reg. iv, 1663.

Of the age of twenty-one years.—Ahimen Rezon, Penn., p. 49, (1783).

Not mature before they are twenty-one years of age.—Note to Const. Va., chap. vii, 1791.

The time at which by the civil laws the candidate is declared of lawful age and free to act for himself, which is twenty-one years.—Gr. Lodge of Ky., 1804.

[If he must be a *man* he is neither female nor minor].

"An old man in dotage or young man in nonage" was the prohibitory rule taught by Jeremy L. Cross over fifty years ago. Under the tongue of good report.—Jeremy L. Cross' Lectures.

Also, free born, of mature and discreet age, not under twenty-one years, of good report, of sufficient natural endowments, and the senses of a *man*... some visible way of acquiring an honest livelihood... not deformed or dismembered... but of hale and entire limbs...—Constitutions (Harris) Mass. 1798, p. 38.

Remarkable virtues have always recommended our candidates. No rank or station or condition of life entitles a person to be of our fraternity.—Essays, 1724; 1 Quar. Cor. Rep't, 427.

The prentice be able of brythe, that is to saye free borne, and hole of lymes... come of good Kyndred, true and no bondman... that he have his right lymms...—MS., 1583.

Noe person shall be accepted a ffree mason except he be twenty one yeares or more.—G. L. MS. roll No. 2, Reprints L.: Qua. Cor.

...A perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body *that may render him incapable of learning the art.*—Anc't. Chg., iv.

Absolute competency to conform literally to all the requirements of the ceremony of the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry fulfills the requirements of physical perfection in a candidate.—M. Congress, 1893,

The heir, as long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant though he be lord of all—Gal. iv, 1.

It is held by some of late, that because the Grand Lodge of England has changed her law by striking out the word "born" (see Anc. Chg. iii), and inserted "men" in lieu thereof, a free man, though born in slavery, is eligible. England's proneness to innovations caused the schism in 1738 (happily reconciled by consolidation in 1813). In 1782 another change was made creating a Pro-Grand Master. These things do not affect the old laws and charges nor other jurisdictions of universal Masonry.

37. It is the internal qualifications of a man that recommend him to become a Mason.

PROOFS.—Lecture 1^o.

The internal qualifications are those which lie within his own bosom.—Mack. Cyclo., 623.

[“Out of the *heart* proceedeth murders,” etc., and “with the heart man believeth unto righteousness.” In other words, “truth in the inward parts,” are all taught in the Great Light, therefore, Masonry teaches the identical words of this Landmark, corroborating it in many ways, such as by the Three Tenets, the Four Cardinal Virtues, the lessons on Faith, Hope, Love, etc.]

38. Careful inquiry into the physical, intellectual and moral fitness of every candidate for the mysteries of Masonry is indispensable.

PROOFS.—Oliver says that an old Landmark required strict perquisition, and to proceed with great deliberation before balloting for a candidate. If the qualifications must be such as is shown by Landmark 36 to be required, careful inquiry is indispensable, that we “do the lord no pregedysse.”—Art. 6, MS. 1390. And “Lest hyt wolde turn the Craft to schame.”—Ibid., Art. 15.

“No man can be *made*, or admitted a member of a particular lodge, without previous notice one month before . . . in order to make due inquiry into the reputation and capacity.”—Old Reg. (1721), v. One month's previous notice.—Freeman's Principles, 1777, 55.

Do you admit that no person can be regularly admitted . . . without previous notice and due inquiry . . .—Instal. Charges, very old

See Lockwood's "Landmark," 11; Oliver's, 4, 5. Proofs under 40.

39. Advancement to the degrees of Fellow Craft or Master Mason is not to be made without examination as to the qualifications of the candidate, and by unanimous consent.

PROOFS—(See notes under 38, 40, 46)

It is an almost universal rule of modern constitutions of Masonry, that an examination upon . . . the preceding degree shall be required . . . seems to have been duly appreciated from the earliest times . . .—Mack. Cyclo., 267.

If the Master have an Apprentice he shall thoroughly teach him so that he may properly understand his craft.—York Const., 926. [So he will be qualified to advance in his profession.]

Applications for the Fellow Craft's degree were balloted for . . . all F.

C.s voted ... for the Master's degree ... and ballot ...—Mitch. Com. L., 343.

V. No Mason is to be made or member admitted ... without one month's previous notice and due inquiry into his character.—Instal. of Master, Trewman's Princ'l, 1777, 55.

40. Unanimous consent of the lodge, expressed by ballot, is essential before initiation, or admission to affiliation.

PROOFS.—This is, to-day, a rule so universal, and so firmly established, that even in the absence of any old laws it may be called a "Landmark" without straining. See proofs under 38, 46.

See Oliver's 5th "Landmark;" Lockwood's 11th; Simons' 9th.

"No man can be entered ... or admitted to be a member ... without unanimous consent ... in their own prudent way. This is inherent privilege ..."—Reg. vi (1721).

"That Master or Fellow take no allowance to be made a Mason without the assent of his fellows ..."—MS., 1685-1689.

No Master receive an Apprentice without informing the Warden of his lodge.—Schaw's Statutes, 1598; 2 Gould, 6.

"Noe Fellow ... shall ... call or hold Assemblys to make any masons free: Not acquainting the," etc.—Aulwick L., 1701. "... Without consent of seaven of the Society at least."—Shadwell L. Orders, Buchanan MS., etc., 3 Gould, 15. This does not argue that it shall not be unanimous, but may mean that not less than seven shall be present and all consent.

"No Master or Fellow-of-Craft to be received or admitted except in presence of six Masters and two Entered Apprentices ... the date thereof being orderly booked [previous notice].—Schaw's Stat., 1598; 2 Gould, 6.

... Immediately join themselves to such other lodge ... with unanimous consent ...—Reg., 1721.

Ballots for admission to membership or for the mysteries were taken ... all ... were privileged ... nay more, were required to vote ...—Mitch. Com. L., 343.

No brother shall be admitted a member ... until ... duly proposed ... be balloted for ...—Alcott's Disq, 1772, 205.

INDIVIDUAL MASONS.

41. A Mason must be a good man and true, conforming to the laws of justice and virtue, called "the moral law."¹

PROOFS.—Compare with "Landmarks" of Mackey, 21; Morris, 3; Simons, 2; Lockwood, 3, 4. See also under Landmarks 2, 36.

"A Mason is oblig'd, by his Tenure, to obey the Moral Law ... a good man and true, or men of honor and honesty.—Ancient Charges, I.

"And gaf hyt the name of masonry,
For the moste oneste craft of alle."—Lines 24, 25, Hic. Incip. Const. (1390).
"And spare, nowther for love ny drede,
Of nowther partys to take no mede [reward];
Of lord ny fellow, whether he be,
Of hem thou take no maner of fe;
And as a juggle stonde upryght,
And thenne thou dost to bothe good rygth."—Art. 1, Gothic Const.

"He will never be an irreligious libertine" [that is, a free-thinker, skeptic or rejector of the customs and decencies of life].—Ancient Charges, I.

¹ Law, moral, is the will of God concerning the character and conduct of responsible beings. Keep at least within the compass of moral actions.—Hooker.

... A good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law.—Instal. of Master.

“Good and true Men.”—Ancient Charges, iii.

“... The skylle of becommynge gude and parfyghte wythouten holpynges of fere and hope...”—MS. found by John Locke, 1422–1450, about. “That ye shall be true men to God and the holy church.”—MS., 1687.

Dr. George Oliver’s “Star in the East,” p. 22, says: “The Ancient Constitutions, Charges, etc., were framed about the year 926, from MSS. in Greek, Latin, French and other languages. ... From these charges I select the following:

‘A Mason is to study the moral law as contained in the *Sacred Code*; to consider it as the unerring standard of truth and justice.’”

To be honest, faithful ... and upright.—The Schaw Statutes, 1598; 2 Gould, 5.

Sabbath-breakers, habitual swearers, unclean persons and drunkards were severely punished.—Statutes, 1670; 2 Gould, 50.

No Mason shall vse no leachery nor be no bawde ...—MS., 1583.

No Mason shall bee a Thiefe or accessory ...—MS., 1660.

... For to keep the commandments ten ...—Regins MS., 1390.

42. Every Mason must be obedient to the laws of the country in which he lives or sojourns.

PROOFS.—Compare with Landmarks of Morris, 4; Simons, 3; Lockwood, 4.

A Mason is a peaceful subject to the civil powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots or conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation.—Ancient Charges, ii (1721).

Ye be true leidge men to ye King.—MS. roll, 1687.

“Ye shall be true to the King and the Master ye serve and the fellowship whereof ye are admitted.”—Ancient Charges from old MS. (1429), Const Mass. (Harris), 1798, p. 14.

He must swear to be true to his lord the King.—Substance of lines 429–433, Point 14, Plures Const.—(1390.)

Ye shall be true liege men to the King ... without ... falsehood.—MS. (1685–1689), in possession of Lodge of Antiquity, London, Harris’ Const. 1798, p. 22.

An observer of the laws of the land.—Gen. Reg., 1663, Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans G. M., Harris’ Consts., 1798, p. 29.

A quiet and peaceful subject ... not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, etc.—Charge to E. A.

Do you promise to conform to the laws of the country, ... respect magistrates, not to be concerned in plots or conspiracies ... but patiently submit to the decisions of law ...—Instal. Chg. of a Master, very old.

Also that ye be true leage men to the King ... without treason or any other falsehood ... no treachery.—MS. roll, 1583.

You be true men to the King without any treason ...—MS. 1660.

An observer of the laws of the Land.—Reg. 2, 1663.

43. No brother can recognize any one as a Mason until after strict trial or lawful information.

PROOFS.—Personally known or vouched for.—New Reg, iv. Examined by committee. Reg. xxv, 1721; Anct. Chgs., 6.

No visitor shall be received ... without due examination, and producing proper vouchers ...—Instal. of Master.

If a stranger . . . you are cautiously to examine him . . . agreeable to the forms established among Masons . . .—Harris' No. 2 MS.

Due examination of strangers . . . should be entrusted only to the most skillful . . .—Mack. Cyclo., 267.

All who have as Masons to give incontestable proof that they were made in a just and legally constituted lodge of A. F. and A. Ms.—Mitch. Com. L., 346.

44. A Mason is bound to use the utmost caution when in the presence of strangers or profanes, that no sign, token or word to which they may not be entitled shall be discovered by them.

PROOFS.—See Ancient Charges, 6.

. . . Not being overseen or overheard . . . Cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating may not be able to discover or find out what is not proper . . .—Harris' No. 2 MS.

45. Every Mason ought to belong to some regular lodge, attend its meetings, and share its burdens.

PROOFS.—The above words were taken from this list and adopted as a conclusion of the Fraternal Congress, August, 1893.

In 1682 it was "agreed that for the sake of their funds for the poor, each Journeyman who does not belong to the lodge shall pay the sum of 12s (Scots) per annum . . ."—2 Gould, 22.

See Mackey's 9th Landmark.

Every brother ought to belong to one [lodge] . . . In ancient times no Master or Fellow could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear.—Anct. Chgs. (1721), iii.

Do you promise a regular attendance . . . on receiving proper notice, and pay attention to the duties of Masonry . . .—Instal. Chge., very old.

Brethren separated must immediately join themselves to some other lodge . . .—Gen. Reg., viii (1721).

By-laws of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge (1739) were "modified from 1s. stg., for each absent member, to 6d. stg., and no excuse to be admitted unless being out of the Kingdom."—Hist. Can. Kil., 39.

The Master Masons and Entered Prentices . . . vow and agree to own the lodge on all occasions, unless prevented by sickness, as they did on their entry, and on receiving the Mason Word.—Statutes Lodge of Aberdeen, 1670; 2 Gould, p. 48.

You promise to be . . . faithful to your lodge . . . pay attention to all duties of Masonry . . .—Instal'n of Master.

. . . They must immediately join themselves to other lodge. Every visiting brother being a member of a regular lodge.—Alcott's Disq'n., 1772, 206.

See notes under 51.

46. A brother is not to be admitted to lodge membership without certificate [of demit], due notice and inquiry.

PROOFS.—See notes under 40.

Such as were to be admitted Master Masons or Masters of work, should be examined whether they be able of cunning to serve . . . (about A. D. 930.—Hist. Introd., Andmon's Consts).

[These are so evidently essential and generally the rule that in the

absence of a hint of such an ancient custom it would seem to be law. Just what the examination, qualification or notice is should be determined by laws and good usage, but the rule, in a general way, may safely be considered very old].

Compare with Oliver's 8th Landmark.

No apprentice shall be made "brother and fellow-in-craft" unless... sufficient trial has been made of his worthiness, qualification and skill.—Schaw's Statutes, 1598; 2 Gould, 6.

"Such as were admitted... should be examined whether they be able and cunning."—(Ashmole, 1441-1483), Harris' Antiq., 12.

Apprentices were to be taught by their Intenders [proposers or recommenders], and interrogated at public meetings [examined in open lodge?]—Stats. Aberdeen Lodge, 1670; 2 Gould, 49.

"No person... shall be admitted into any lodge or assembly until he has brought a certificate from the lodge that accepted him..." (Lodge receiving) shall give an account of all such acceptations at every General Assembly."—Reg. 3, 1663.

1653.—The Lodge of Edinburg elected a "joining member," who had been "entered and past in the Lodge of Linlithgow," to be a "brother and fellow of their companie;" in witness whereof all "set their hands or marks."—2 Gould, 29.

1636.—One was admitted to membership as a fellow and *brother* of the Craft, and another as a "fellow of Craft in among the Mrs. off the lodge." 1638.—One was received as "fellow and brother."—2 Gould, 27.

Upon his answering such questions in the Apprentice and Fellow Craft part... to convince them he was qualified to be raised to the degree of Master Mason."—Hist. L. Can. Kil., McK. 29.

... Without previous notice and due inquiry into his character—Instal. Chge. (shall not be) admitted into any lodge or assembly, vntill he have brought a certificate...—Gr. L. MS. roll No. 2, 17 cent., 29.

No man can be accepted a member... without previous notice one month... in order to make due inquiries...—Old Reg., v.

47. Every Mason must patiently submit to the award of his brethren in lodge assembled, subject to appeal to Grand Lodge.

PROOFS.—Compare with "Landmarks" of Mackey, 13, 17; Simons, 13.

"... To abide the award of Masters and Fellows."—MS. (1685-1689, Const. Mass., 24, (1798). "Every Master Mason and Fellow... shall stand to the correction of other Masters and Fellows to make him accord..."—Ibid. ... And submit to the awards and resolutions of your brethren in lodge convened...—Instal. of Master.

"Ageynus [against] thys ordyr he may not stryve."—Plures Constituciones, v.

If any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge, as has been the ancient and laudable conduct of our fathers in every nation... Patiently listen to the... advice of Master and Fellows...—Ancient Charges, vi, 6.

The brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge... unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge.—Ancient Charges, vi.

And if any do you injury you must appeal to your own or his lodge, and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge.—Ancient Charges, vi, 6. "Finally."

Thus differences that can not be accommodated privately, nor by a particular lodge... if any brother thinks himself aggrieved... he may appeal... to the Grand Lodge.—Const. "Compiled religiously from the Old Land-

marks," Harris, 1798, p. 61. Substantially the same are General Regulations xiii and xviii (1721).

Should any...refuse to accept the award made they shall be liable to be deprived of the privileges of their lodge...—Schaw's Statutes (1598), 2 Gould, 7.

For to abyde the awarde of the mrs and fellowes...—MS. 1583.

Shall stand att the award of the Masters and ffellowes...—MS. 1660.

All the members [of Gr. L.] shall receive any appeal...—Reg. xxviii, 1721. Any brother...may appeal to the annual Grand Lodge.—Reg. xiii.

See proofs under 16, 24.

48. A Mason must be true to his fellow; instruct, admonish, defend and assist, but never traduce or supplant him.

PROOFS.—Also ye shall be true one to another, that is to say every Mason of the Craft that is Mason allowed, ye shall doe to him as ye would be done unto yourselfe; that none slander another behind his back to make him lose his good name...or answer another...reproachfully without a cause.—MS. 1685-1689.

A trwe medyater thou most nede be
To thy mayster, and thy felows fre.—Plures Const., 8.

Noe Masson nor ffollow shall supplant other of thoir work,
...Noe ffollow doo slander other behind his back...

... Ther schal no mayster supplante other.—Plures Const., (1730), Art. x.

Shall inform and teach him.—MS. roll, 1687.

The brothers shall treat the peculiarities of each other with the gentleness, decencie and forbearance he thinks due to his own.—Lat. MS., 1429.

Apprentices were to be taught by their introducers.—Statutes (1670) Aberdeen Lodge; 2 Gould, 49.

Enterlyche [entirely] thenne that he hime teche.—Gothic Constitution, Art. 13.

And teche hym thenne hyt to amende,...

With fayre wordes that God the hath lende...

With swete wordes moresche hym love.—Plures Const., xi.

Doth Maconnes love eidther myghty lye? Ans. Yea...for gude menne and true, kennyng e lther odher to be soch, doeth always love the more as they be more gude.—MS. John Lock, 1485-1509.

You shall not take in hand anything to do your brother or fellows any wrong... You shall not give any evil council to one another, neither reprove one another without just cause.—Harris' No. 2. MS.

Of hye honeste

To every Mason, wherever he be;

He schal not his fellows work deprave.—Regins MS. 1390, Art. 12.

You promise... to avoid private piques and quarrels... courteous to your brethren... propagate the knowledge of the mystic art according to our statute—Instal. Chge.

...Ye shall be true Eache on' to another. That is to say, to evy Mason of the Craft of Massonry... Ye shall do vnto them as ye would that they shoulde doe vnto yow...—MS. roll, 1583.

No mr nor fellowe shall not supplant any other of their work...—MS. 1583. ... Shall not put him out of it if he be able of cunning to end the worke.—Harleian MS., 1600.

Ye shall be true Eache on' to another... Ye shall do vnto them as ye would that they should doe vnto yow.—MS., 1583. MS. 1660 substantially the same.

That noe Mason schlander another behynde his backe...—MS. 1583.

Noe Master nor ffellow shall supplant any other man of his worke...

No fellow slander another . . . whereby he may Loose his good name . . . —MS., 1660.

Neither envy nor censure . . . among Masons. No Brother is supplanted or put out of his work if he is capable to finish the same . . . You are freely to give . . . instructions . . . —Harris' No. 2 MS. . . . If he is in want, you are to relieve him or direct him how he may be relieved. You are to employ him or recommend him to be employed.—Ibid. Defending their characters . . . —Ibid.

Ther schal no mayster supplant other . . . —Plures' Const., 10.

Avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all slander and backbiting, not permitting others to slander . . . but . . . defending his character and doing him all good offices . . . —Anc. Chg., vi, 6. See charge 3^o.

[We are told our brethren will be as ready to give as we are to receive instruction; that we are to give warning that danger may be warded off; help, aid and assist him; never *wrong* him; deal justly, act honorably, and never speak evil of him "behind his back." This language (substantially) is familiar to every Mason]

49. A Mason shall not have unlawful knowledge of the wife, daughter, mother, sister or servant of his fellow.

PROOFS.—The vii of the "Commandments ten" referred to in the Gothic Constitutions, forbids in general what is here especially interdicted. Jeremy L. Cross taught this as a Landmark: "That a Mason must covenant not to have carnal knowledge of the wife, widow, mother, sister or daughter of his fellow, except it be in the holy bonds of wedlock."

Thou schal not by thy Maystress wyfely,
Ny [nor] by thy fellows . . .
No more thou woldest he dede by thyne.—Plures Const., 7.

Ye shall not take your fellows wife in villany, nor deflower his daughter or servant, nor put him to no disworship —MS., 1685-1689.

Also ye shall not take yor fellowes weif in vyllany, nor desire vngodly his daughter nor his servant, nor put him to no disworship . . . —MS. roll, 1583.

Nor take your ffellowes wife violently nor desire his daughter vngodly nor his servant in villaine . . . —MS., 1660.

"Violate the chastity," sometimes heard, is modern, and detracts from the real intention of the law, as must be seen from the authorities cited.

50. A Mason should be diligent in business, and pay his just debts.

"Not slothful in business" is one of the rules of the Great Light which is our Masonic Chart, and this is the fourth of the "Commandments ten," for "Six days shalt thou *labor* . . ." "Owe no man anything but to love . . ." is another rule of the Mason's chart. . . . Idleness is a sin against nature, and mental or bodily afflictions is the penalty.

That the mason worche apon the werk day,
Also trwly, as he con or may, . . .
And trwly to labrun . . . —Plures Const., 2, 1390.

That no werke he undertake
But he conne bothe hyt ende and make.
—Gothic Const., Art 9.

Ther schal never won on other costage
Fre hymself to no vantage,
But every mon schal be lyche [alike, equally] fre
Yn that costage [expense] so moste hyt be.—Plures Const., 9, 1390.
Loke that thou pay wele every mon algate [always].

Ye shall truly pay for your meal or drinks whersoever ye goe, to table or bord; also, ye shall do no villany there, whereby the Craft or Science may be slandered.—MS. 1685-1689.

All Masons shall work honestly on working days...be faithful...and honestly finish their work...and not desert...till the work is finished, etc.—Anct. Chgs., v (1721).

Do you promise to...work diligently, live creditably, and act honorably by all men?—Instal. of Master, very old

Also, that ye paye trewly for his meate and dryncke there wheare you goe...doe no villany...to lyve honestly and to paye his fellows trewly...—MS. roll, 1583.

Pay truly...—MS, 1660.

See explanation of Bee-hive, 3°.

Work diligently and act honorably.—Symbolic Lect.

51. Every Mason must obey lodge summons.

PROOFS.—Every Master and Fellow shall come to the assemblie if it be within fifty miles of him, if he have any warning.—MS., 1685-1689.

But that ye schullen hym constrayne
For to apere whersever ye wylle.

—Plures Const., 10, 1390.

All members of the Mason Craft must attend the meetings when lawfully warned under "the pane of ten pounds."—Schaw's Statutes, 1598; 2 Gould, p. 7.

.. Being duly cited to appear (if he) prove rebel and will not attend, the lodge shall determine against him...and (he) shall no more use his craft.—MS., very old in 1718, quoted in 2 Harris', 1798, 13

That every Mason when he is warned...and shall not come to the place appoynted, except he have a reasonable cause...nott soe doing he shall pay 6s. 8d.—Lodge at Aulwick. When warned by a summons, etc.—Swallow Lodge penal orders; 3 Gould, 14.

Every Mr. and fellowe shall come to the assembly if that it be within fyftie myles about him, if he have any warning...—MS., 1583.

Every master and fellow shall come to the Assembly...if he have warning or else stand to the award of masters and fellowes.—MS., 1660.

You must not upon any excuse whatsoever, except real sickness or disability of body, absent yourself...if it be within fifty miles...if you have a letter or any other notice to signify to you the time and place where held.—Harris' No. 2 MS., 13.

No master or fellow could be absent, especially when warned to appear.—Anct. Chgs. (1721), iii.

See proofs under 45.

52. The only penalties known to Masonry are fines, reprimand, suspension for a definite period and expulsion.

PROOFS.—It can not be denied that the records of old lodges show that it was formerly a common custom to impose fines for violation of the rules.—Mack. Cyclo., 277. [Reprimand is private or in open lodge]. Submittinge yorsef to ye censure of yor ffellows wherein yow have erred.—No. 2 MS. roll, 17th cent.

If a member break any rule...the Master with the majority...if they think fit, shall lay a fine...—Alcott's Dis'qn., 1772, 217.

See proofs under Landmarks 5, 45, 51.

...To inflict fines, pardon faults...by voice of the honorable company.

...Mal-contents who, if they are further rebellious shall be expelled...
—Aberdeen Lodge Statutes, 1670; 2 Gould, 48.

...Empowered to exclude and expel...all who persist in disobeying the Ancient Statutes...and other regulations to be hereafter made.—Schaw's Statutes, 1599; 2 Gould, 10.

53. A Mason can not be disciplined without having an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, unless he absconds or can not be reached by notice.

PROOFS.—A usage universal and a principle of justice so evident that it needs no argument or proof.

...That appellant may *be heard* and the affair...decided.—Reg. xxviii, 1721.

SEPULTURE.

54. Every [affiliated] Master Mason is entitled to burial with Masonic [ceremonies and] honors.

PROOFS.—No Mason can be interred with the formalities of the Order unless...he has been advanced to the Third degree.—Harris' Consts., 1798, p. 99.

“From time immemorial it has been the established custom among the Fraternity...to deposit his remains with the usual formalities.”—Harris' Consts., 1798, p. 109.

The Wrights (or Masons) shall, at their own cost, provide a benefiting funeral for their brother of the Craft.—Statutes 1475; 2 Gould 21.

Tradition informs us that King Solomon gave due honors to a distinguished Craftsman in a grand Masonic burial.—3°

[When the burial service was first admitted is uncertain, but in 1742 a caricature of a funeral procession of the “Scald Miserable Masons” was published, evidencing that such ceremonies were in vogue. In 1754 official notice of a funeral procession was made.]

None but Master Masons who are members of a lodge or registered... are *entitled* to Masonic burial.—Drummond's Text Book, 88.

It is the duty of [his]...or of the nearest lodge to perform the usual Masonic Burial Service.—Ibid.

SUMMARY OF LANDMARKS.

	No.
Landmarks are immemorial usages, unchangeable	1
Masonry is speculative, was operative, etc.—a system of ethics	2
Embraces degrees of E. A.; F. C.; M. M. in lodges; rites private	3
The legend of 3° is part of it	4
Secrecy is an element, irrevocable, includes ballot and confidence	5
Writing or printing secret work contrary to covenants	6
Covenants do not conflict with duty	7
Belief in God	8
Belief in immortality	9
Book of the Law, Square and Compasses in lodge	10
Great Tenets are Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth	11
Cardinal virtues are Temperance, Fortitude, etc	12
The White Lambskin is an emblem and badge	13
Square and Compasses are Symbols of Virtue	14
St. Johns' days are Festivals	15
Grand Lodge is Supreme—legislative, judicial, executive	16
A lodge is an organized assembly with a warrant	17
Every lodge must be congregated, clothed, tyled and opened	18
Masons meet on the level	19
A lodge may instruct its representatives	20
Politics and sectarianism are excluded from the lodge	21
An affiliate may visit lodges, conditionally	22
Visiting a clandestine lodge or talk with clandestine Masons	23
Grand Master, the elected head, executive; obeys law	24
“ “ may preside in lodges of his jurisdiction	25
“ “ “ suspend a Master or a lodge for cause	26
Officers of a lodge	27
Master presides and governs lodge according to law and convenes it	28
“ must have been a Warden—exceptions	29
“ represents his lodge in Grand Lodge	30
“ becomes P. M. at close of term	31
Wardens must be Master Masons	32
Who presides in the Master's absence	33
Tenure of office	34
Candidates can't be urged—offer themselves	35
“ qualifications physical and moral	36
“ “ internal	37
“ “ investigated	38
Advancement after examination, by consent	39
Ballot unanimous before admission, etc	40
Masons must be true, just, moral	41
“ “ “ obedient to law of country	42
“ recognize each other when	43
“ are cautious	44
“ should belong to and attend lodge, bear burdens	45
“ must have demit to affiliate	46
“ “ submit to award of brethren, subject to appeal	47
“ “ he true to fellow, instruct, assist, not traduce or supplant	48
“ “ “ pure	49
“ “ “ diligent and pay his debts	50
“ “ obey summons	51
Penalties are fine, reprimand, suspension, expulsion	52
No discipline without a hearing	53
Affiliates entitled to burial	54

GRAND OFFICERS.

GRAND OFFICERS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

[Those marked * are dead; number after name is number of Lodge to which they belonged.]

YEAR.	GRAND MASTER.	DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	GRAND SENIOR WARDEN.	GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN.	GRAND SECRETARY.
1800—Sept.		Convention.			
1800—Oct.	*J. Hawkins, President of (3)	Convention.			
1800-1	*J. Morrison, Chairman of (1)	Alex. MacGregor.....	Simon Adams.....	Carey L. Clarke.....	*James Russell.
1801-2	*Wm. Murray.....	John Jordan, Jr.....	Simon Adams.....	Thomas Tunstall.....	*Thomas Bodley.
1802-3	James Morrison.....	John Jordan, Jr.....	Simon Adams.....	Thomas Tunstall.....	*Daniel Bradford.
1803-4	*John Jordan, Jr.....	Thomas Tunstall.....	Jonathan Taylor.....	James Moore.....	Daniel Bradford.
1804-5	*George M. Bibb.....	John Rowan.....	Jonathan Taylor.....	Thomas Speed.....	Daniel Bradford.
1805-6	George M. Bibb.....	John Jordan, Jr.....	Willis A. Lee.....	Philip Barbour.....	Daniel Bradford.
1806-7	George M. Bibb.....	John Jordan, Jr.....	James Moore.....	John Simpson.....	Daniel Bradford.
1807-8	George M. Bibb.....	John Allen.....	James Moore.....	Richard Ferguson.....	Daniel Bradford.
1808-9	*John Allen.....	John Simpson.....	Carey L. Clarke.....	Geo. W. Botts.....	Daniel Bradford.
1809-10	John Allen.....	John Simpson.....	Wm. B. Fleming.....	Richard Ferguson.....	Daniel Bradford.
1810-11	John Allen.....	John Simpson.....	Wm. B. Fleming.....	Richard Ferguson.....	Daniel Bradford.
1811-12	*Joseph H. Daviess.....	Anthony Butler.....	Wm. B. Fleming.....	Maurice Langhorne.....	Daniel Bradford.
1812-13	*Anthony Butler.....	James Moore.....	Nicholas Warfield.....	John Evans, Jr.....	Daniel Bradford.
1813-14	Anthony Butler.....	James Moore.....	Nicholas Warfield.....	James Overton.....	Daniel Bradford.
1814-15	*James Moore.....	Daniel Bradford.....	Wm. H. Richardson.....	James Overton.....	*James G. Trotter.
1815-16	*Daniel Bradford.....	Wm. H. Richardson.....	John Willett.....	Wm. Warren.....	James G. Trotter.
1816-17	*Wm. H. Richardson.....	John Willett.....	Thomas Bodley.....	Willis A. Lee.....	James G. Trotter.
1817-18	Wm. H. Richardson.....	Thomas Bodley.....	James G. Birney.....	James W. Denney.....	*Robert S. Todd.
1818-19	*Thomas Bodley.....	James W. Denny.....	David G. Cowan.....	S. H. Woodson.....	*Thomas T. Barr.
1819-20	*Samuel H. Woodson.....	Daniel Bradford.....	John McKinney, Jr.....	Asa K. Lewis.....	Thomas T. Barr.
1820-21	*Henry Clay.....	David G. Cowan.....	John McKinney, Jr.....	Asa K. Lewis.....	*Daniel Bradford.
1821-22	*J. McKinney, Jr.....	David G. Cowan.....	Asa K. Lewis.....	John Speed Smith.....	Daniel Bradford.
1822-23	*David G. Cowan.....	Asa K. Lewis.....	John Speed Smith.....	Edward Tyler, Jr.....	Daniel Bradford.
1823-24	*Asa K. Lewis.....	John Speed Smith.....	Samuel Daviess.....	Wm. G. Hunt.....	Daniel Bradford.
1824-25	*John Speed Smith.....	Samuel Daviess.....	Thomas H. Bradford.....	Dabney C. Cosby.....	Daniel Bradford.
1825-26	*Thomas H. Bradford.....	Dabney C. Cosby.....	Daniel Breck.....	Robert Johnston.....	Daniel Bradford.
1826-27	*Samuel Daviess.....	Daniel Breck.....	Robert Johnston.....	Wm. W. Southgate.....	Daniel Bradford.
1827-28	*Daniel Breck.....	Robert Johnston.....	Wm. W. Southgate.....	John M. McCalla.....	Daniel Bradford.

1828-29.....	*Robert Johnston..... 4	Wm. W. Southgate.....	John M. McCalla.....	R. J. Breckinridge.....	*Daniel Bradford.....
1829-30.....	*Wm. M. Southgate..... 64	John M. McCalla.....	R. J. Breckinridge.....	Levi Tyler.....	Daniel Bradford.....
1830-31.....	*John M. McCalla..... 1	Levi Tyler.....	John Payne.....	Abraham Jonas.....	Abraham Bradford.....
1831-32.....	*Levi Tyler (5t)..... now 8	John Payne.....	Abraham Jonas.....	Garret Davis.....	*H. I. Bodley.....
1832-33.....	*John Payne..... 80	Abraham Jonas.....	Garret Davis.....	Richard Apperson.....	H. I. Bodley.....
1833-34.....	*Abraham Jonas..... 85	Garret Davis.....	Richard Apperson.....	Willis Stewart.....	*Philip Swigert.....
1834-35.....	*Richard Apperson..... 23	Willis Stewart.....	James M. Bullock.....	Wm. Brown, Jr.....	Philip Swigert.....
1835-36.....	*Willis Stewart (5t)..... now 8	James M. Bullock.....	Wm. Brown, Jr.....	Wm. B. Booker.....	Philip Swigert.....
1836-37.....	*Wm. Brown, Jr..... 14	James Rice, Jr.....	Derrick Warner.....	Dempsey Carrell.....	Philip Swigert.....
1837-38.....	*James Rice, Jr. (5t)..... now 8	Derrick Warner.....	Geo. Breckenridge.....	Howard Cassiday.....	Philip Swigert.....
1838-39.....	*Derrick Warner..... 1	Geo. Breckenridge.....	Geo. Breckenridge.....	Thomas C. Orear.....	Philip Swigert.....
1839-40.....	*Geo. Breckenridge..... 101	Thomas C. Orear.....	Abner Cunningham.....	Thomas J. Welby.....	Philip Swigert.....
1840-41.....	*Abner Cunningham..... 86	Wilkins Tannehill.....	Thomas J. Welby.....	Leander M. Cox.....	Philip Swigert.....
1841-42.....	*Thomas C. Orear..... 22	Henry Wingate.....	Leander M. Cox.....	Samuel McClarty.....	Philip Swigert.....
1842-43.....	*Henry Wingate..... 4	Leander M. Cox.....	Bryan R. Young.....	Wm. Holloway.....	Philip Swigert.....
1843-44.....	*Leander M. Cox..... 60	Bryan R. Young.....	Wm. Holloway.....	Wm. B. Allen.....	Philip Swigert.....
1844-45.....	*Bryan R. Young..... 76	Wm. Holloway.....	Wm. B. Allen.....	James H. Daviess.....	Philip Swigert.....
1845-46.....	*Wm. Holloway..... 25	Wm. B. Allen.....	James H. Daviess.....	Charles Tilden.....	Philip Swigert.....
1846-47.....	*Wm. B. Allen..... 54	James H. Daviess.....	Charles Tilden.....	John D. McClure.....	Philip Swigert.....
1847-48.....	*James H. Daviess..... 14	Charles Tilden.....	John D. McClure.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	Philip Swigert.....
1848-49.....	*Charles Tilden (106)..... now 8	John D. McClure.....	John D. McClure.....	Chas. G. Wintersmith.....	Philip Swigert.....
1849-50.....	*John D. McClure..... 128	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	Thomas Ware.....	Philip Swigert.....
1850-51.....	*J. M. S. McCorkle..... 51	Chas. G. Wintersmith.....	Chas. G. Wintersmith.....	Thomas Todd.....	Philip Swigert.....
1851-52.....	*Chas. G. Wintersmith... 74	Thomas Ware.....	Thomas Todd.....	W. M. O. Smith.....	Philip Swigert.....
1852-53.....	*Thomas Ware..... 18	Thomas Todd.....	W. M. O. Smith.....	Marcus M. Tyler.....	Philip Swigert.....
1853-54.....	Thomas Todd..... 5	Marcus M. Tyler.....	D. T. Monsarrat.....	T. N. Wise.....	Philip Swigert.....
1854-55.....	*Marcus M. Tyler..... 121	D. T. Monsarrat.....	T. N. Wise.....	Philip Swigert.....	*J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1855-56.....	*D. T. Monsarrat (5t)..... now 8	T. N. Wise.....	Philip Swigert.....	Rob Morris.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1856-57.....	*T. N. Wise..... 109	Philip Swigert.....	Rob Morris.....	Harvey T. Wilson.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1857-58.....	*Philip Swigert..... 4	Rob Morris.....	Harvey T. Wilson.....	R. K. Tyler.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1858-59.....	*Rob Morris..... 200	Harvey T. Wilson.....	Harvey T. Wilson.....	B. J. Hinton.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1859-60.....	Harvey T. Wilson..... 112	Lewis Landram.....	Lewis Landram.....	Hiram Bassett.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1860-61.....	Lewis Landram..... 104	Benj. J. Hinton.....	Benj. J. Hinton.....	Edward H. Hobson.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1861-62.....	*Hiram Bassett..... 342	Edward H. Hobson.....	Edward H. Hobson.....	L. M. Shearer.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1862-63.....	*John B. Huston..... 22	F. H. Jeffries.....	F. H. Jeffries.....	I. H. Caldwell.....	*Philip Swigert.....
1863-64.....	*Thos. Sadler (16)..... now 2	I. H. Caldwell.....	I. H. Caldwell.....	M. J. Williams.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1864-65.....	J. D. Landrum..... 302	L. M. Shearer.....	L. M. Shearer.....	I. T. Martin.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1865-66.....	M. J. Williams..... 216	L. T. Martin.....	L. T. Martin.....	Elisha S. Fitch.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1866-67.....	*I. T. Martin..... 18	Elisha S. Fitch.....	Elisha S. Fitch.....	V. H. Jones.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1867-68.....	Elisha S. Fitch..... 112	Chas. Eginton.....	Chas. Eginton.....	E. B. Jones.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....
1868-69.....	Elisha S. Fitch..... 112	Chas. Eginton.....	Chas. Eginton.....	E. B. Jones.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....

GRAND OFFICERS—Continued.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTER.	DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	GRAND SENIOR WARDEN.	GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN.	GRAND SECRETARY.
1869-70.....	*Chas. Eginton..... 20	V. H. Jones.....	E. B. Jones.....	E. W. Turner.....	*J. M. S. McCorkle.
1870-71.....	Chas. Eginton..... 20	E. B. Jones.....	E. W. Turner.....	Wm. E. Woodruff.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.
1871-72.....	E. B. Jones..... 127	E. W. Turner.....	Wm. E. Woodruff.....	Thos. J. Pickett.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.
1872-73.....	*E. W. Turner..... 25	Wm. E. Woodruff.....	Thos. J. Pickett.....	Henry Bostwick.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.
1873-74.....	*Thos. J. Pickett..... 449	Henry Bostwick.....	John H. Leathers.....	R. M. Fairleigh.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.
1874-75.....	Henry Bostwick..... 345	John H. Leathers.....	R. M. Fairleigh.....	C. H. Johnson.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.
1875-76.....	John H. Leathers..... 376	R. M. Fairleigh.....	C. H. Johnson.....	Jake Rice.....	John M. Todd.
1876-77.....	*R. M. Fairleigh..... 37	C. H. Johnson.....	Jake Rice.....	T. S. Pettit.....	John M. Todd.
1877-78.....	C. H. Johnson..... 9	Jake Rice.....	T. S. Pettit.....	W. LaRue Thomas.....	*Hiram Bassett.
1878-79.....	T. S. Pettit..... 130	Jake Rice.....	W. LaRue Thomas.....	Wm. H. Meffert.....	Hiram Bassett.
1879-80.....	*Jake Rice..... 195	W. LaRue Thomas.....	Wm. H. Meffert.....	G. D. Buckner.....	Hiram Bassett.
1880-81.....	W. LaRue Thomas..... 28	Wm. H. Meffert.....	G. D. Buckner.....	A. R. Boone.....	Hiram Bassett.
1881-82.....	Wm. H. Meffert..... 281	G. D. Buckner.....	A. R. Boone.....	Howard R. French.....	Hiram Bassett.
1882-83.....	*G. D. Buckner..... 1	Howard R. French.....	J. G. Orndorff.....	B. G. Witt.....	Hiram Bassett.
1883-84.....	Howard R. French..... 23	J. G. Orndorff.....	B. G. Witt.....	James W. Hopper.....	Hiram Bassett.
1884-85.....	J. G. Orndorff..... 17	B. G. Witt.....	James W. Hopper.....	A. H. Shirley.....	Hiram Bassett.
1885-86.....	B. G. Witt..... 9	James W. Hopper.....	A. H. Shirley.....	J. Soule Smith.....	Hiram Bassett.
1886-87.....	James W. Hopper..... 87	A. H. Shirley.....	J. Soule Smith.....	J. D. Black.....	Hiram Bassett.
1887-88.....	J. Soule Smith..... 1	J. D. Black.....	W. W. Clarke.....	Charles H. Fisk.....	H. B. Grant.
1888-89.....	J. D. Black..... 187	Wm. W. Clark.....	Chas. H. Fisk.....	James A. McKenzie.....	H. B. Grant.
1889-90.....	Wm. W. Clark..... 37	Charles H. Fisk.....	James A. McKenzie.....	J. Speed Smith.....	H. B. Grant.
1890-91.....	Chas. H. Fisk..... 345	Jas. A. McKenzie.....	J. Speed Smith.....	Jas. W. Staton.....	H. B. Grant.
1891-92.....	Jas. A. McKenzie..... 416	J. Speed Smith.....	Jas. W. Staton.....	H. H. Holeman.....	H. B. Grant.
1892-93.....	J. Speed Smith..... 25	Jas. W. Staton.....	H. H. Holeman.....	F. C. Gerard.....	H. B. Grant.
1893-94.....	Jas. W. Staton..... 154	H. H. Holeman.....	F. C. Gerard.....	Robt. F. Peak.....	H. B. Grant.

LODGES CHARTERED

From 1800 to 1893.

* Dead; n. r., no return. Number does not fix rank, see date of charter and remarks.

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members, Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
1	Lexington	72	1788, Nov. 17. By Virginia as No. 25.		1800, Sept. 8, united in or- ganizing the Gr. Lodge.
2	Paris*		1791, Nov. 25. By Virginia as No. 35.		1800, Sept. 8, united in or- ganizing the Gr. Lodge. 1803, Oct. 14, surrendered.
2	Paris	57	1809, Aug. 31.		See No. 16.
3	Georgetown*		1796, Nov. 29. By Virginia as No. 46.	1804, Mar. 21.	1800, Sept. 8, united in or- ganizing the Gr. Lodge.
4	Hiram	80	1799, Dec. 11. By Virginia as No. 57.		1800, Sept. 8, united in or- ganizing the Gr. Lodge.
4	Frankfort*		1891, Jany. 7.		Formed by consolidation of Nos. 4 and 532. Charter exchanged for old chart'r of Hiram No. 4, Novem- ber 30, 1891.
5	Solomons	43	1800, Oct. 17.		1800, Sept. 8, united in or- ganizing the Gr. Lodge, being Abraham U.D. from Virginia.
6	Washington*		1801, April 5.	1806, Oct. 7.	1803, second charter.
6	Duvall	40	1874, Oct. 22.		
7	Harmony* ....(Miss.)		1801, Oct. 16.		1814, Sept. 2, surrendered charter. See also No. 33.
8	Abraham	255	1802, April 6. 1886, Dec. 27.		Middletown, 1803, removed to Louisville. 1886, Dec. 26, consolidated with Nos. 51, 106, and 113.
9	Jerusalem	128	1804, Sept. 19.		
10	Unity*		1805, Sept. 17.	1814, Sept. 1.	
11	St. Johns*		1805, Sept. 17.	1823, Aug. 28.	
12	Philanthropic* (Tenn.)		1805, Sept. 18.	1812, June 24.	Jurisdiction claimed by N. C.
13	Cincinnati* ....(Ohio)		1806, Mar. 19.		1812, Aug. 27, surrendered and "permitted to demit" to join Gr. Lodge of Ohio.
14	Mt. Vernon	20	1807, Aug. 27.		
15	Vincennes* ....(Ind)		1809, Aug. 31.		1818, Jany. 13, surrendered charter. Now No. 1 on Indiana register.
16	Paris Union*		1809, Aug. 31.		1871, Oct. 19, name changed to Paris No. 2.
17	Russellville	47	1809, Aug. 31. 1845, Aug. 28.		1831, Aug. 12, surrendered.
18	St. Andrews	64	1811, Aug. 31.		
19	Washington*		1811, Aug. 29.	1824, Aug. 31.	1847, reinstated. 1860, sur- rendered.
20	Winchester	46	1812, Aug. 27.	1835, Sept.	Restored Aug. 1837.
21	Madison* ....(Miss.)		1812, Aug. 28.		Charter revoked.
22	Daviess*		1812, Aug. 29. 1852, Sept. 2. 1855, as of 1812.		1837, burned. 1886, June, sur- rendered. See No. 107.
23	Montgomery*		1813, Aug. 26.		1878, surrendered charter.
23	Mt. Sterling	50	1878, Oct. 25.		
24	Allen	48	1813, Aug. 26.	1834, Aug.	Restored Sept. 1841.
25	Richmond	88	1813, Aug. 26.	1834, Aug.	Restored Aug. 1839.
26	Maysville*		1814, Aug. 26.		1830, Aug. 13, surrendered. 1883, books given No. 52.
27	Columbia*		1814, Aug. 31.	1834, Aug. 27.	
28	Franklin*		1814, Nov. 21.	1864, Oct. 20.	
28	Franklin	50	1867, Oct. 24.		1871, No. 396 merged into it.

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members. Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ANNULLED.	REMARKS.
29	Union* (Ind.)		1815, Aug. 31.		1818, Jan. 13, surrendered charter. Became No. 4, now No. 2 on Indiana reg- ister.
30	Burksville*		1815, Aug. 31.	1831, Sept. 1.	
31	Simpson*		1815, Aug. 31.		1837, Destroyed by fire.
32	St. Paul or In'pend'ce*		1816, Aug. 26.	1819, Nov. 30. 1823, Aug. 28.	Restored Dec., 1819.
33	Harmony* (Miss.)		1816, Aug. 26.		1818, Aug. 25, surrendered charter. Now No. 1 on Mississippi register.
34	Lawrence* (Ill.)		1816, Aug. 28.		1824, dropped. 1825, Gr. L. of Illinois recognized.
35	Murray*		1816, Aug. 26.		1828, surrendered charter.
36	Blazing Star* .. (Ind.)		1816, Aug. 26.		1817, Jan. 13, surrendered charter. Now No. 3 on Indiana register.
37	Hopkinsville	102	1816, Aug. 26. 1840, Sept. 2.		1834, Aug. 27, "stricken from roll." 1857, No. 225 blend- ed with it.
38	Bardstown*		1816, Aug. 28.	1831, Sept. 1.	See Nos. 6, 99, 181.
39	Potosi* (Mo.)		1816, Aug. 26.		1819, dropped. No. 131 on Missouri register, (?).
40	Amity	41	1817, Aug. 27.		Successor to No. 10, defunct
41	Landmark	48	1817, Aug. 27.		
42	Industry*		1817, Aug. 27.		1821, Aug. 30, surrendered.
43	Melchesideck Lodge, of Salem* (Ind.)		1817, Aug. 27.		1818, Jan. 13, surrendered charter. Now No. 5 on Indiana register.
44	Lawrenceburg* (Ind.)		1817, Aug. 27.		1818, Jan. 13, surrendered charter. Now No. 4 on Indiana register.
45	Pisgah* (Ind.)		1817, Aug. 27.		1818, Jan. 13, surrendered charter. Now No. 6 on Indiana register.
46	Feliciana* (La.)		1817, Aug. 27.	1832, Aug. 29.	1834, Gr. L. advised it to join Gr. L. of Louisiana.
47	Fortitude	65	1818, Sept. 1. 1844, Aug. 28.		1834, "stricken from list."
48	.....				Never filled.
49	.....				Never filled.
50	Springfield	34	1818, Sept. 1.		
51	Clarke*		1818, Sept. 2. 1840, Sept. 2.	1835, Sept. ...	1886, Dec. 27, consolidated with Nos. 8, 106, and 113.
52	Philips*		1818, Sept. 1.		1818, Dec. 1, name changed to Confidence. See No. 26
53	Confidence	69			Restored Aug. 1842. Burn- ed, 1856.
53	Warren*		1818, Sept. 1.	1842	
53	Warren	64	1856.	1873, May 21.	
54	Greensburg*		1888, Oct. 18. 1818, Sept. 1.	1834, Aug. ... 1886, Aug. 19.	Resumed 1839.
54	Greensburg	24	1888, Oct. 18.		
55	Webb*		1819, Aug. 31.	1834, Aug. 27.	1854, restored, and name changed to Bath. See No. 141.
55	Bath	58			
56	Burlington*		1819, Sept. 3.	1847, Sept. 2.	
57	Bloomfield	34	1819, Sept. 30.		Surrendered August, 1830. 1848, restored.
58	Benevolent*	6	1819, Sept. 30.	1893, Oct. 17.	1838, surrendered. 1843, re- stored.
59	Arkansas* (Ark.)		1820, Aug. 28.		1822, Aug. 26, surrendered.
60	Lincoln	63	1820, Aug. 28.		
61	Hart*		1820, Aug. ...	1834, Aug. ...	1843, reinst'ed. 1886, burned
61	Hart	28	1888, Oct. 18.		
62	Aurora*		1820, Aug. 28.	1823, Aug. 30.	
63	Lancaster*		1820, Aug. 29.	1836, Aug. 30.	Property given No. 104.
64	Temple*		1820, Aug. 29.	1834, Aug. 27.	Chart'r lodged with No. 109
65	Nicholas*		1820, Aug. 30.	1835, Sept. ...	1843, Aug., name changed to Dougherty; burn'd 1884
65	Dougherty	68	1884, Oct. 22.		Reappears 1848.
66	Morganfield	55	1820, Aug. 30.	1834, Aug. 27.	Reinstated Sept. 1840.
67	Breckinridge	36	1821, Aug. 28.	1834, Aug. ...	
68	Owen*		1821, Aug. 28.		1836, Aug. 30, surrendered.

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members. Aug. 1891.	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
69	Irvine*	.....	1821, Aug. 28.	1834, Aug. 27.	Reappears 1841.
70	Franklin Benevolent*	.....	1821, Aug. 28.	1830, Sept. 3.	
71	Vesper*	.....	1821, Aug. 28.	1834, Aug. 27. 1878, Oct. 25.	
71	Vesper	25	1892, Oct. 19.	.....	1830, Aug. 13, surrendered. 1834, surrendered. Restor'd 1847.
72	Clay*	.....	1821, Aug. 28.	.....
73	Bowling Green	138	1822, Aug. 26.	.....
74	Mavslick*	.....	1822, Aug. 26.	.....	1834, surrendered charter.
75	Trotter*	.....	1822, Aug. 26.	.....	1825, dropped out.
76	Morrison	55	1823, Aug. 25.	1834.....	Reinstated 1841.
77	Golden Square*	.....	1823, Aug. 29.	.....	1827, Aug., surrendered.
78	Hanging Fork*	.....	1824, Aug. 31.	1886, July 10.	1848, August 31, changed name to Jonathan.
78	Jonathan*	.....	.....	.....	1838, reinstated. Restored 1867, Oct. 24.
79	Washington	21	1824, Sept. 1.	1836, Aug. ... 1866, Oct. 18.	Burned April, 1845.
80	Augusta	37	1826, Aug. 29. 1849, new char.	.....	1851, restored, and name appears as Salem.
81	Livingston*	.....	1826, Aug. 29.	1834, Aug. 27.	
81	Salem	35	.....	.....	1829, Dec., surrendered.
82	Clinton	41	1826, Aug. 29.	.....
83	Jefferson*	.....	1826, Aug. 29.	.....	1834, surrendered charter. Chart. lost 1845, and ren'wed Drop'd 1834; reinstat'd 1838.
84	Tyler*	.....	1826, Aug. 30.	.....
85	Grant.	36	1827, Aug. 28.	.....	Surrend'd 1830; restor'd 1845 Restored 1847.
86	DeWitt Clinton.	15	1827, Aug. 28.	.....
87	Lebanon	59	1827, Aug. 28.	.....	1834, Aug. ...
88	Green River	28	1827, Aug. 28.	.....
89	Greenup	140	1827, Aug. 28.	.....	1834, Aug. ...
90	Anderson	71	1828, Aug. 26.	.....
91	Athens*	.....	1829, Aug. 31.	1835, Sept. ...	1834, surrendered charter. Never reported; organiza- tion doubtful.
92	Woodson*	.....	1829, Sept. 1.	1834, Aug. 27.	
93	Flemingsburg*	.....	1831, Aug. 29.	.....	1834, surrendered charter. Never reported; organiza- tion doubtful.
94	Warsaw*	.....	1831, Aug. 29.	.....
95	Good Faith.....	20	1825, Aug. 31.	.....	1865, surrendered.
96	Moore*.....	.....	1825, Sept. 1.	.....
96	Columbia*	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	1886, July 10.	1842, surrendered charter to unite with G. L. Illinois.
96	Columbia	21	1892, Oct. 19.	.....
97	Bodley* (Ill.)	.....	1836, Aug. 30.	.....	1850, worked U. D. as "Ben Franklin," and old charter given it. 1854, lost sight of. No. 292, at same place. 1841, Sept. 1, surrendered. 1842, surrendered to unite with G. L. of Illinois. 1854, dropped.
98	Cowan*.....	.....	1836, Aug. 30.	Defunct.	
99	Duvall*.....	.....	1836, Aug. 30.	1855.....	1850, worked U. D. as "Ben Franklin," and old charter given it. 1854, lost sight of. No. 292, at same place. 1841, Sept. 1, surrendered. 1842, surrendered to unite with G. L. of Illinois. 1854, dropped.
100	Boone*.....	.....	1837, Aug. 29.	1854.....	
101	Flat Rock *	.....	1837, Aug. 29.	.....	1850, worked U. D. as "Ben Franklin," and old charter given it. 1854, lost sight of. No. 292, at same place. 1841, Sept. 1, surrendered. 1842, surrendered to unite with G. L. of Illinois. 1854, dropped.
102	Equality* (Ill.)	.....	1837, Aug. 29.	.....
103	Morrison*	.....	1837, Aug. 29.	.....	1850, worked U. D. as "Ben Franklin," and old charter given it. 1854, lost sight of. No. 292, at same place. 1841, Sept. 1, surrendered. 1842, surrendered to unite with G. L. of Illinois. 1854, dropped.
104	Lancaster*	.....	1838, Aug. 29.	1889, Oct. 24. also 1891, Oct.9	
104	Lancaster	23	1892, Oct. 19.	.....	Surrendered 1840, Sept. 1. Revived under name of Murray.
105	Waldsboro*	.....	1838, Aug. 29.	.....
105	Murray	49	1844, Aug. 29.	.....	1886, Dec. 27, consolidated with Nos. 8, 51, and 113.
106	Mount Moriah*	.....	1839, Aug. 29.	.....	1845, consolidated with Da- viess No. 22, as Daviess and Nelson. 1852, Sept. 2, ch'ged to Daviess No. 22.
107	Nelson*	.....	1839, Aug. 27.	.....	Surrendered 1864. Charter restored 1867, Oct. 8.
108	Tadmor.....	18	1839, Aug. 27.	.....
109	Covington	78	1839, Aug. 27.	.....	Surrendered.
110	Warren*.....	.....	1839, Aug. 27.	1880.	1827-32, worked U. D. 1840. No. 175 blended with it, name chg'd to Somerset.
111	Pulaski*	.....	1840, Sept. 1.	.....	Reinstated Sept., 1847.
111	Somerset	68	1853, Sept. 1.	.....
112	Fleming	55	1840, Sept. 1.	.....	Reinstated Sept., 1847.
113	Lodge of Antiquity*	.....	1840, Sept. 1.	1842..... 1862, Oct. 22.	

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
113	The L'ge of Antiquity	....	1868, Oct. 22.	.....	1886, Dec. 29, consolidated with Nos. 8, 51, and 106.
114	Ottawa* (Ill.)	....	1840, Sept. 1.	.....	1841, jurisdic't'n surrendered to Gr. Lodge of Illinois.
115	Hancock	23	1840, Sept. 1.	.....
116	Minerva	13	1841, Aug. 31.	.....	Burned. New charter 1891, October 8.
117	Sharpsburg* .....	....	1841, Aug. 31.	1882-'83	
118	Big Spring* .....	....	1841, Aug. 31.	.....	1884, surrendered. 1852, restored. 1880, books burn'd
			1893, Oct. 17.	.....	Charter lost. 1886, charter returned.
119	Wayne* .....	....	1841, Aug. 31.	1864, Oct. 20.	
			1849, new char.	.....
120	Mills Point* .....	....	1841, Sept. 1.	1866, Oct. ...	Officers died of yellow fever; books, etc., burned.
120	Fulton* .....	....	1866, Oct. 18.	.....	Charter lost 1843.
121	Cadiz	20	1841, Sept. 1.	.....
			1843, new char.	.....
122	Harrison	21	1842, Aug. 30.	.....
123	Bradford	45	1842, Aug. 30.	.....	Lost 1853.
			1853, new ch'r.	.....
124	Pitman	47	1842, Aug. 30.	.....
125	St. Johns	22	1842, Aug. 30.	.....	Lost 1855.
			1855, new ch'r.	.....
126	Liberty* .....	....	1843, Aug. 29.	1866, Oct. 18.	
127	Paducah	65	1843, Aug. 29.	.....
128	Owen	30	1843, Aug. 29.	1867, Oct. 25.	
			1893, Oct. 10.	.....	1893, charter burned.
			1868, Oct. 22.	.....
129	Barker	30	1843, Aug. 29.	.....
130	Owensboro	57	1843, Aug. 29.	.....
131	Hickman	38	1843, Aug. 29.	.....
132	Young .....	....	1844, Aug. 29.	.....	1866, Oct. 17, name changed to B. R. Young.
132	B. R. Young	51	.....	.....	Charter lost 1853.
133	Cloverport	63	1844, Aug. 29.	.....
			1853, new ch'r.	.....
134	Carrollton	56	1844, Aug. 29.	.....
135	Licking Valley* .....	....	1844, Aug. 29.	.....	1856, surrendered charter.
136	Marion	32	1844, Aug. 29.	.....	1857, charter stolen.
			1857, new ch'r.	.....
137	Irvine	48	1844, Aug. 29.	.....
138	Smithland	13	1844, Aug. 29.	.....
139	Spring Hill* .....	....	1844, Aug. 29.	.....	1845, charter burned. 1863, charter lost.
			1845, new ch'r.	1866, Oct. 18.	Restored Oct. 1889, page 83.
140	Paint Lick	27	1845, Aug. 28.	1888, Oct. 18.	1854, name changed to Bath No. 55.
141	Maury* .....	....	1845, Aug. 28.	.....
142	Blandville* .....	....	1845, Aug. 28.	1886, July 10.	
143	Madisonville	68	1845, Aug. 28.	.....
144	McKee	71	1846, Sept. 1.	.....
145	Trimble	124	1846, Sept. 2.	.....
146	Mayfield* .....	....	1846, Sept. 2.	.....	1854, surrendered.
147	Mt. Zion	130	1846, Sept. 2.	.....
148	Providence* .....	....	1846, Sept. 2.	1892, Oct. 19.	
149	Cumberland* .....	....	1846, Sept. 2.	1866, Oct. 18.	
150	Crittenden* .....	....	1846, Sept. 2.	1874, defunct.	
151	Lafayette	22	1846, Sept. 2.	.....
152	Alexandria	16	1847, Sept. 2.	.....
153	Holloway* .....	....	1847, Sept. 2.	1875, Oct. 21.	
154	Brooksville	46	1847, Sept. 2.	.....
155	Bullitt	28	1847, Sept. 2.	.....
156	Hartford* .....	....	1847, Sept. 2.	1886, July 10.	
157	Lovelaceville	21	1847, Sept. 2.	.....
158	Bedford	59	1847, Sept. 2.	.....
159	Col. Clay	103	1847, Sept. 2.	.....
160	Devotion	54	1847, Sept. 2.	.....
161	Wingate	26	1847, Sept. 2.	.....
162	Ashland* .....	....	1847, Sept. 2.	1857.	
163	Robert Burns	126	1848, Aug. 31.	.....
164	Taylor	43	1848, Aug. 31.	.....
165	Westport	n. r.	1848, Aug. 31.	.....
166	Zack Taylor* .....	....	1848, Aug. 31.	.....	1854, surrendered.
167	Joppa	11	1848, Aug. 31.	.....

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
168	Caseyville	28	1848, Aug. 31.		
169	Oldham*		1848, Aug. 31.		1879, surrendered.
170	Milburn	27	1848, Aug. 31.		
171	.....				Never filed.
172	Roberts	32	1848, Aug. 31.	1893, Oct. 19.	1893, Dec., restored.
173	Columbus*		1848, Aug. 31.	1884, June 2.	
174	Good Samaritan*		1848, Aug. 30.		Surrendered 1886.
175	Curd*		1848, Aug. 30.		1853, Sept. 1, consolidated with Pulaski No. 111.
176	Oxford	20	1849, Aug. 28.		
177	Simpson Benevolent	56	1849, Aug. 28.		
178	Tompkins*		1849, Aug. 28.	1880, Oct. 20.	
179	Adams' Fork*		1849, Aug. 28.	1876, Oct. 20.	
180	Salt River	21	1849, Aug. 28.		
181	Major Barbour*		1849, Aug. 28.		1857, surrendered charter.
	(Bardstown.)				
182	Allensville*		1849, Aug. 28.	1888, Oct. 18.	
183	Madison	61	1849, Aug. 28.		
184	Hustonville	37	1849, Aug. 28.		1890, Oct. 3, new charter, with permission to hold old one as relic.
					Surrendered Oct. 1867.
185	Rumsey*		1849, Aug. 28.		
186	Livermore	32	1849, Aug. 28.		
187	Mountain	108	1849, Aug. 28.		
188	Concord	12	1849, Aug. 28.		
189	Simpson	38	1849, Aug. 28.		
190	Suwanee	36	1849, Aug. 28.		
191	Lewis	91	1850, Aug. 28.		
192	Neatsville*		1850, Aug. 28.	1886, July 10.	
193	Harry Hudson*		1850, Aug. 28.	1886, July 10.	
194	Butler*		1850, Aug. 28.	1886, July 10.	
195	Apperson	82	1850, Aug. 28.		
196	Sardis	43	1850, Aug. 28.		
197	Bryantsville*		1850, Aug. 28.	1888, Oct. 18.	
198	Mayo	15	1850, Aug. 28.		
199	Zerubbabel	47	1850, Aug. 28.		
200	Neville*		1850, Aug. 29.		1855, Aug., name changed to Model.
200	Model	44			
201	Magnolia	17	1850, Aug. 29.		
202	Walton*		1850, Aug. 29.		1883, Oct., surrendered.
203	Scott*		1850, Aug. 29.	1891, Oct. 9.	
204	Bethel	25	1850, Aug. 29.		
205	Benton*		1850, Aug. 29.		1879, surrendered.
206	Albany	65	1850, Aug. 29.		
207	Germantown	15	1850, Aug. 29.		
208	Graham	62	1850, Aug. 29.		
209	Harvey Maguire	41	1850, Aug. 29.		
210	Taylorville	15	1850, Aug. 29.		
211	Wintersmith*		1851, Aug. 27.	1886, July 10.	
212	Stephensburg	12	1851, Aug. 27.		
213	Proctor	75	1851, Aug. 27.		
214	Fairview	20	1851, Aug. 27.		
215	New Haven	45	1851, Aug. 27.		
216	Napoleon	19	1851, Aug. 27.		
217	Gordonsville	16	1851, Aug. 27.		
218	Philip Swigert	21	1851, Aug. 27.		
219	Union	25	1851, Aug. 27.		
220	DeMoss	25	1851, Aug. 27.		
221	Roaring Spring*		1851, Aug. 27.	1888, Oct. 18.	New lodge instituted with same name and No.
221	Roaring Spring	11	1889, Oct. 24.		Old charter defaced; new one 1856.
222	Orion	58	1851, Aug. 27.		
223	Compass	89	1851, Aug. 27.		
224	Willis Stewart	67	1851, Aug. 27.		
225	York*		1851, Aug. 27.		1857, Dec. 3, united with 37.
226	Mitchell*		1851, Aug. 27.	1886, arrested.	
227	Muhlenburg*		1851, Aug. 27.	1864, Oct. 20.	
228	Bewleyville	24	1851, Aug. 27.		
229	McAfee	21	1851, Aug. 27.		
230	James Moore	32	1852, Sept. 2.		
231	Bear Wallow	23	1852, Sept. 2.		
232	Dycusburg	9	1852, Sept. 2.		
233	Red Riv'r Iron Works*		1852, Sept. 2.		1871, charter lost by fire.

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
233	Right Angle.....	33	1871, Oct. 19.	.....
234	Nolynn, or Nolin*.....	.....	1852, Sept. 2.	.....	1872, Sept., burned.
235	Hampton.....	101	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
236	Leitchfield.....	44	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
237	Harvey Mason*.....	.....	1852, Sept. 2.	.....	1854, surrendered.
238	Adairville.....	25	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
239	St. George.....	127	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
240	St. Marys.....	32	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
241	Tyler*.....	.....	1852, Sept. 2.	.....	1854, surrendered.
241	Tyler*.....	.....	1859, Oct. 20.	.....	1862, surrendered charter.
242	Canton.....	23	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
243	Bedford*.....	.....	1852, Sept. 2.	1866, Oct.	
244	Greenville*.....	.....	1852, Sept. 2.	1864, Oct. 20.	
244	Pond River.....	32	1864, Oct. 19.	.....
245	Carrell*.....	.....	1852, Sept. 2.	.....	1880, Jan. 6, surrendered.
246	Hope.....	31	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
247	Fredonia.....	42	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
248	Ashbysburg.....	33	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
249	Henry.....	39	1852, Sept. 2.	.....
250	Pike*.....	.....	1852, Sept. 2.	.....	1861, Oct. 22, surrendered.
251	Gradysville.....	32	1853, Aug. 31.	.....
252	Hoffmansville*.....	.....	1853, Aug. 31.	.....	Name changed to C. S. Hoff- man 1871.
252	C. S. Hoffman.....	35	1871, Oct. 18.	.....
253	Ceralvo.....	33	1853, Aug. 31.	.....
254	Morse*.....	.....	1853, Aug. 31.	Defunct.	1871, Oct., leave to surrend'r Burned; new charter Oct. 8, 1891.
255	Mt. Gilead.....	24	1853, Aug. 31.	.....
256	Bigham.....	65	1853, Aug. 31.	.....
257	Lynchburg*.....	.....	1853, Aug. 31.	.....	1855, forfeited.
258	Excelsior.....	206	1853, Aug. 31.	.....
259	Kevsburg*.....	.....	1853, Aug. 31.	1858, Oct.	
260	Sparta.....	27	1853, Aug. 31.	.....
261	Trumbo*.....	.....	1853, Aug. 31.	.....	1883, July, surrendered.
262	Hudsonville.....	49	1853, Aug. 31.	.....
263	Mt. Eden.....	40	1853, Aug. 31.	.....
264	Burlington.....	19	1853, Sept. 1.	.....
265	West Union*.....	.....	1853, Sept. 1.	1886, July 10.	
266	Robinson.....	73	1853, Sept. 1.	.....
267	McCorkle*.....	.....	1853, Sept. 1.	1868, Oct. 22.	
268	Wm. B. Allen*.....	.....	1853, Sept. 1.	.....	1887, July 1, surrendered.
269	Dinwiddie*.....	.....	1853, Sept. 1.	.....	1863, Oct. 21, surrendered.
270	Rochester.....	47	1853, Sept. 1.	.....
271	Hillsboro.....	20	1853, Sept. 1.	.....
272	Cassia.....	33	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
273	Zebulon.....	74	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
274	Foster.....	22	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
275	Ausonia.....	16	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
276	Temple Hill.....	16	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
277	Edmonds*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	.....	1865, surrendered.
278	Meridian.....	8	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
279	Murphysville*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	.....	Oct. 22, 1861, name changed to Charity.
279	Charity.....	17	.....	.....
280	Woodbury.....	21	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
281	Preston.....	391	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
282	Eminence*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	1883, Oct.	
282	Eminence.....	22	1885, Oct. 22.	.....
283	New Retreat.....	18	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
284	Russell*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	1886, July 10.	
284	Russell.....	46	1890, Oct. 3.	.....
285	Oak Grove*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	.....	1883, surrendered.
286	Newton.....	43	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
287	J. M. Bullock*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	1855, Aug.	1856, August, restored.
			1856, Oct. 16.	1892, Oct. 19.	
288	Pembroke.....	26	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
289	Rob Morris*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	1868, Oct. 22.	
290	Birmingham*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	.....	1885, burned.
291	Mt. Olivet.....	41	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
292	Dunavan.....	19	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
293	Yelvington*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	1888, Oct. 18.	
294	Johnston.....	32	1854, Aug. 31.	.....
295	Cunningham*.....	.....	1854, Aug. 31.	.....	1867, surrendered charter.
296	Mullen.....	36	1854, Aug. 31.	.....

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members. Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
297	Hodges.....	24	1854, Aug. 31.	.....	Name changed to A. G. Hodges, 1874, Oct. 23.
297	A. G. Hodges.....	24	.....	.....	.....
298	J. Speed Smith.....	18	1854, Sept. 1.	.....	.....
299	Raywick*.....	.....	1854, Sept. 1.	1886, July 10.	.....
300	Jamestown*.....	.....	1854, Sept. 1.	.....	1872, Oct. 14, name changed to Woodville.
300	Woodville*.....	.....	.....	1890, Oct. 3.	.....
301	Ion.....	21	1854, Sept. 1.	.....	.....
302	Harmony*.....	.....	1854, Sept. 1.	1886, July 10.	1879, burned out.
303	Lewisport.....	16	1854, Sept. 1.	.....	.....
304	Boone Union.....	31	1854, Sept. 1.	.....	.....
305	Bourbon*.....	.....	1854, Sept. 1.	.....	1860, surrendered.
306	Garrard*.....	.....	1854, Sept. 1.	1875, Oct. 22.	.....
307	Forsythe*.....	.....	1854, Sept. 1.	1893, Oct. 19.	.....
308	Forrest.....	25	1854, Sept. 1.	.....	.....
309	Fitch*.....	.....	1854, Sept. 1.	.....	1867, Oct. 25, name changed to E. S. Fitch. 1873, defunct; so declared 1891.
310	Calhoon*.....	.....	1854, Sept. 1.	1884, Sept. 10.	.....
311	Highland*.....	.....	1855, Aug. 28.	1864, Oct. 20.	.....
311	Highland.....	93	1867, Oct. 24.	.....	.....
312	Paradise*.....	.....	1855, Aug. 29.	1888, Oct. 18.	1876, burned; 1891, Oct. 9, restored; 1892, burned; 1893, name changed to Rockport.
312	Rockport.....	24	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
			1891, Oct. 9.	.....	.....
			1893, Oct. 17.	.....	.....
313	Faithful Friend*.....	.....	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	1879, Oct., surrend'rd char. 1881, restored; 1887, surrendered.
314	Carlow.....	22	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
315	Kingston.....	29	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
316	Manchester.....	39	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
317	Randolph Robinson*.....	.....	1855, Aug. 29.	1866, Oct. 18.	.....
318	Marks.....	10	1855, Aug. 29.	1892, Oct. 19.	1892, Dec., restored by Gr. M
319	Mark Tyler.....	15	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
320	James F. Keel.....	24	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
321	Tompkinsville.....	22	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	1888, burned and re-established.
			1888, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
322	Alma.....	52	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
323	Loving.....	46	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
324	Harrelsville*.....	.....	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	1861, name changed to Henryville. 1876, name changed to Lewisburg.
324	Henryville*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
324	Lewisburg.....	18	.....	.....	.....
325	Poage.....	107	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
326	Metcalfe*.....	.....	1855, Aug. 29.	1868, Oct. 22.	Restored 1871, Oct. 17. Defunct after 1873.
327	L. M. Cox.....	39	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
328	Waynesburg.....	21	1855, Aug. 29.	.....	.....
329	Woodsonville*.....	.....	1855, Aug. 29.	1866, Oct.	1867, restored. 1879, surrendered.
330	Middleton*.....	.....	1856, Oct. 16.	1886, July 10.	.....
331	T. M. Lillard*.....	.....	1856, Oct. 16.	.....	1885, September 14, surrendered charter.
332	North Ballard.....	.....	1856, Oct. 16.	.....	1864, name ch'g'd to Antioch. 1865, burnt; new char. giv'n.
332	Antioch.....	35	.....	.....	.....
333	Preachersville*.....	.....	1856, Oct. 16.	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
334	Point Isabel*.....	.....	1856, Oct. 16.	1869, Oct. ....	.....
335	Beaver Creek.....	36	1856, Oct. 16.	.....	Burned. New charter 1891, Oct. 8.
336	Asher W. Graham*.....	.....	1856, Oct. 16.	1888, Oct. 18.	.....
337	Helena*.....	.....	1856, Oct. 16.	Destroyed..... 1889, Oct. 24. 1891, Jan. 17.	1888, October 18, re-issued, 1889, October 24, restored.
338	Waco.....	26	1856, Oct. 16.	.....	.....
339	Crotona*.....	.....	1856, Oct. 16.	.....	1879, surrendered.
340	Thomas Ware.....	57	1856, Oct. 16.	.....	.....
341	Miles.....	21	1856, Oct. 16.	.....	.....
342	Mason.....	72	1857, Oct. 14.	.....	.....
343	Harney.....	28	1857, Oct. 14.	.....	.....
344	Ghent.....	52	1857, Oct. 14.	.....	.....
345	Golden Rule.....	120	1857, Oct. 14.	.....	.....
346	Sacramento*.....	.....	1857, Oct. 14.	1886, July 10.	.....
347	Prathersville*.....	.....	1857, Oct. 14.	.....	1875, Oct. 21, name changed to Slaughtersville.
347	Slaughtersville.....	50	.....	.....	.....
348	Pleasant Grove*.....	.....	1857, Oct. 14.	1888.....	.....

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members. Aug. 1893.	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
349	T. N. Wise.....	30	1857, Oct. 14.	.....	1891, Oct. 9, declar'd defunct
350	Marrowbone*.....	.....	1857, Oct. 14.	1888, Oct. 18.	1877, surrendered.
351	Wingfield*.....	.....	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	.....
352	Stanton.....	73	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	.....
353	J. T. Morehead*.....	.....	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	1863, Oct. 19, surrendered.
354	Hamilton.....	34	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	1886, burned.
			1887, Oct. 19.	.....	.....
355	J. M. S. McCorkle*.....	.....	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	1865, Oct., surrendered.
355	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	45	1870, Oct. 19.	.....	.....
356	Stephen F. Ogden*.....	.....	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	1887, surrendered.
357	Pellville*.....	.....	1858, Oct. 13.	1888, Oct. 18.	1866, Oct., surrendered. Re- stored 1872, Oct. 24.
358	Newport.....	88	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	.....
359	Sugar Grove.....	22	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	.....
360	Haywood.....	13	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	.....
361	Baltimore.....	39	1858, Oct. 13.	.....	.....
362	Wilmington.....	55	1859, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
363	Polar Star.....	93	1859, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
364	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never filled.
365	Pythagoras*.....	.....	1859, Oct. 20.	1886, July 10.	.....
366	Pleasant Grove*.....	.....	1859, Oct. 20.	.....	1885, Feb. 5, surrendered; 1889, prop'ty given No. 642.
367	Ark.....	42	1859, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
368	Bibb.....	63	1859, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
369	Hinton.....	37	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
370	Ashland*.....	.....	1860, Oct. 18.	1888.....	1889, prop'ty given No. 640.
371	Zion Hill.....	35	1860, Oct. 18.	1889, Oct. 24.	1890, Oct. 3, restored.
372	Hico.....	13	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
373	Trowel.....	23	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
374	Woodville*.....	.....	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	1865, Oct. 18, name changed to Auburn.
374	Auburn.....	14	.....	.....	.....
375	Thomas C. Cecil.....	100	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
376	Falls City.....	149	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
377	Elijah Upton*.....	.....	1860, Oct. 18.	1886, July 10.	1881, April 2, burned.
378	Melone*.....	.....	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	1881, burned.
379	Monsarrat.....	36	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
380	Reliance*.....	.....	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	1885, burned.
381	Paintsville.....	47	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
382	Farmington.....	31	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
383	Cannonsburg.....	43	1860, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
384	Olive Branch*.....	.....	1861, Oct. 23.	1886, July 10.	.....
385	Cairo.....	36	1861, Oct. 23.	.....	.....
386	Fox.....	23	1861, Oct. 23.	.....	.....
387	Carrsville*.....	.....	1861, Oct. 23.	1888, Oct. 18.	1891, Oct. 9, declar'd def'nct
388	Rio Verde*.....	.....	1862, Oct. 22.	1880, Oct. 20.	1878, arrest'd. 1879, restor'd
389	John J. Daviess.....	11	1863, Oct. 21.	.....	.....
390	Bordley.....	25	1863, Oct. 21.	.....	.....
391	Gaspar River.....	38	1863, Oct. 21.	.....	.....
392	Mintonville.....	22	1863, Oct. 21.	.....	.....
393	West McCracken*.....	.....	1863, Oct. 21.	.....	1879, surrendered.
394	Dever*.....	.....	1863, Oct. 21.	1886, July 10.	.....
395	Hiram Bassett.....	14	1864, Oct. 19.	.....	.....
396	Danville*.....	.....	1864, Oct. 19.	.....	1871, Oct. 19, consolidated with No. 28.
397	Aspen Grove.....	17	1864, Oct. 19.	.....	.....
398	Dick Barnes*.....	.....	1864, Oct. 19.	1893, Oct. 19.	.....
399	Beech Grove*.....	.....	1865, Oct. 18.	1888, Oct. 18.	.....
400	Louisville.....	163	1865, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
401	Briensburg.....	19	1865, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
402	Shearer*.....	.....	1865, Oct. 18.	1886, July 10.	1880, May 15, hall, etc., de- stroyed by fire.
403	Pleasant Valley.....	n. r.	1865, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
404	Union Grove*.....	.....	1865, Oct. 18.	1891, Oct. 9.	.....
405	Sullivan*.....	.....	1865, Oct. 18.	.....	1887, surrendered.
406	Stephensport.....	13	1865, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
407	East McCracken*.....	.....	1866, Oct. 17.	1892, Oct. 19.	.....
408	Lynnville*.....	.....	1866, Oct. 17.	1888, Oct. 18.	.....
409	M. J. Williams*.....	.....	1866, Oct. 17.	1891, Oct. 9.	.....
410	Pleasureville*.....	.....	1866, Oct. 17.	.....	1894, April 11, surrendered.
411	East Owen.....	14	1866, Oct. 17.	.....	.....
412	Cuba*.....	.....	1866, Oct. 17.	.....	1885, July 31, surrendered.
413	Cumberland.....	40	1866, Oct. 17.	.....	.....
414	T. F. Reese*.....	1866, Oct. 18.	1887, March, surrendered.

LOGGES CHARTERED—CONTINUED.

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No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members. Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
415	Muhlenburg	12	1866, Oct. 18.*	
416	Long View	10	1866, Oct. 18.	.....
417	Three Springs* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	1886, July 10.	
418	Cave City* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	.....	1888, supposed to be burned.
419	Tampico	19	1866, Oct. 18.	.....
420	Cromwell	36	1866, Oct. 18.	.....
421	Consolation	16	1866, Oct. 18.	.....
422	Hebbardsville* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	1886, July 10.	
423	Mason's Creek	54	1866, Oct. 18.	.....
424	Casey* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	1886, July 10.	
424	Casey	26	1892, Oct. 19.	.....
425	Booneville	47	1866, Oct. 18.	.....
426	Panther Creek* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	1888, Oct. 18.	
427	Marshall* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	1890, Oct.	
428	Curdsville* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	.....	1867-'68, surrendered.
429	Thomas Todd* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	.....	1885, Mar. 25, surrendered.
430	T. W. Wash	30	1866, Oct. 18.	.....
431	Monticello	45	1866, Oct. 18.	.....
432	Crab Orchard* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	.....	Defunct since 1883.
433	Chaplin* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	.....	1881, March 2, surrendered.
434	Oakland* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	.....	1881, burned up.
435	Southville* .....	.....	1866, Oct. 18.	1886, July 10.	
436	Joseph H. Branham	39	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
437	O. D. Henderson	47	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
438	Reedyville	50	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
439	Eldorado* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	.....	1877, Oct. 17, surrendered.
440	Symsonia* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	1886, July 10.	
441	Fairfield	10	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
442	Newburg* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	.....	1886, April, surrendered.
443	B. F. Reynolds	33	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
444	Four Mile* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	.....	1891, Oct. 9, name changed to Ford.
444	Ford	45	.....	.....	1887, surrendered.
445	Athens* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
446	Short Creek* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	1886, arrested.	
447	Corydon* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	1886, July 10.	
448	Landrum	46	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
449	Plain City	125	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
450	Mystic Tie	24	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
451	Bethlehem* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	1886, July 10.	
452	Wesley* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	1886, July 10.	
453	Shiloh	38	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
454	Daniel Boone	30	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
455	Walton's Creek* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	.....	Surrendered after 1881.
456	Harrod's Creek	24	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
457	John T. Crandell	19	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
458	Carter	22	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
459	I. T. Martin	12	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
460	Perseverance* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	.....	1886, surrendered charter.
461	Milt	31	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
462	New Salem	38	1867, Oct. 24.	.....
463	King* .....	.....	1867, Oct. 24.	1893, Oct. 19.	
464	Cox	71	1868, Oct. 22.	.....	1892, burned.
			1893, Oct. 17.	.....
465	Evergreen* .....	.....	1868, Oct. 22.	.....	1886, March 16, surrendered.
466	W. M. Winstead	13	1868, Oct. 22.	.....
467	Dixon	39	1868, Oct. 22.	.....
468	Stonewall* .....	.....	1868, Oct. 22.	.....	Defunct since 1875,
469	Estell	60	1868, Oct. 22.	.....
470	Keystone	45	1868, Oct. 22.	.....
471	Rascoe	31	1868, Oct. 22.	.....
472	W. G. Simpson	67	1868, Oct. 22.	.....
473	Joe Ellis	31	1868, Oct. 22.	.....
474	Friendship* .....	.....	1868, Oct. 22.	1888, Oct. 18.	
475	Bratton's Mills	20	1868, Oct. 22.	.....
476	Milford* .....	.....	1869, Oct. 21.	1892, Oct. 19.	1889, Oct. 24, new charter.
477	Caney Fork	20	1869, Oct. 21.	.....
478	Samuel Reed	60	1869, Oct. 21.	.....
479	Robert Mallory* .....	.....	1869, Oct. 21.	.....	1884, Sept. 13, surrendered.
480	Star* .....	.....	1869, Oct. 21.	.....	1890, Oct. 3, surrendered.
481	Palestine	30	1869, Oct. 21.	.....
482	Phelps	42	1869, Oct. 21.	.....
483	Monument* .....	.....	1869, Oct. 21.	.....	1890, Sept. 8, surrendered.
484	Parkersville	26	1869, Oct. 21.	.....

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
485	Elk Creek	13	1870, Oct. 19.	.....
486	Rising Star* .....	.....	1870, Oct. 19.	1888, Oct. 18.	
487	J. C. Whitlock	16	1870, Oct. 19.	.....
488	Argus* .....	.....	1870, Oct. 19.	1886, July 10.	
489	Hazlewood	20	1870, Oct. 19.	.....
490	Eginton	39	1870, Oct. 19.	.....
491	Seivers	42	1870, Oct. 19.	.....
492	Stanford* .....	.....	1870, Oct. 19.	.....	Defunct since 1876.
493	Jeptha* .....	.....	1870, Oct. 19.	1888, Oct. 18.	
494	Buford	49	1870, Oct. 19.	.....
495	Lower Blue Lick	63	1870, Oct. 19.	.....
496	New Providence* .....	.....	1870, Oct. 19.	.....	Oct. 19, 1893, surrendered.
497	Hale Spring* .....	.....	1870, Oct. 19.	1889, Oct. 24.	1889, Oct. 24, restored.
				1892, Oct. 19.	
				1874, Oct. 23.	
498	Glencoe .....	.....	1870, Oct. 19.	.....
498	Glencoe	13	1877, Oct. 18.	.....
499	South Ballard* .....	.....	1870, Oct. 19.	.....	1887, Oct. 20, name changed
499	Bardwell	34	.....	.....	to Bardwell.
500	Orient	65	1871, Oct. 19.	.....	1892, burned.
			1893, Oct. 17.	.....
501	Texas	n. r.	1870, Oct. 19.	Burned 1885...	1889, Oct. 24, new charter.
502	Duncan	9	1871, Oct. 19.	1888, Oct. 18.	1889, Oct., restored.
503	Goshen	22	1871, Oct. 19.	.....
504	Glendale* .....	.....	1871, Oct. 19.	.....	1886, July 10, burned.
505	Beaver	26	1871, Oct. 19.	.....
506	Kilwinning	100	1871, Oct. 19.	.....
507	Mizpah	50	1871, Oct. 19.	.....
508	Bostwick	32	1871, Oct. 19.	.....
509	Sligo* .....	.....	1871, Oct. 19.	1886, July 10.	
510	Elizaville	32	1871, Oct. 19.	.....
511	Valley	20	1871, Oct. 19.	.....
512	Gainesville	8	1871, Oct. 19.	.....
513	Mt. Carmel	24	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
514	Ash* .....	.....	1872, Oct. 24.	1888, Oct. 18.	
515	H. A. M. Henderson..	22	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
516	Breedings	21	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
517	Rocky Hill	14	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
518	Fount'n Powd'r Mills*	.....	1872, Oct. 24.	.....	1893, Mar. 29, surrendered.
519	Stewartsville	23	1872, Oct. 24.	.....	Burn'd; 'n'w char. Oct. 8, '91
520	Harrisonville	27	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
521	Green Hill	64	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
522	Glenville* .....	.....	1872, Oct. 24.	.....	1891, Oct. 7, surrendered.
522	Glenville	17	.....	.....	1892, old charter given to it.
523	Orphans' Friend	28	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
524	Claysville* .....	.....	1872, Oct. 24.	1888, Mar. —	
525	Pirtle* .....	.....	1872, Oct. 24.	1886, July 10.	
526	Parmleyville	31	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
527	John C. Gerard* .....	.....	1872, Oct. 24.	.....	1882, surrendered.
528	Glen's Fork	16	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
529	Rowe* .....	.....	1872, Oct. 24.	1886, July 10.	
530	Otter Creek	35	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
531	Ashler	51	1872, Oct. 24.	.....
532	Esoteric* .....	.....	1873, Oct. 24.	.....	1891, Jan. 7, consolidated with No. 4.
533	Lairsville	23	1873, Oct. 24.	.....
534	Pineville* .....	.....	1873, Oct. 24.	.....	1889, Oct. 23, burned; 1889, Oct. 23, arrested.
535	Pleasant Hill	50	1873, Oct. 24.	.....
536	Casey's Creek	16	1873, Oct. 24.	.....
537	North Ballard	18	1873, Oct. 24.	.....
538	Bailey	27	1873, Oct. 24.	.....
539	McLure	19	1873, Oct. 24.	1889, Oct. 22.	Restored 1890, April 22.
540	North Bend* .....	.....	1873, Oct. 24.	1886, July 10.	
541	Hanson* .....	.....	1873, Oct. 24.	.....	1886, July 1, surrendered.
542	Fitch Munger	22	1873, Oct. 24.	.....
543	Calvert City	25	1873, Oct. 24.	.....
544	Belleview	25	1874, Oct. 23.	.....
545	Pilgrim	29	1874, Oct. 23.	.....
546	New Columbus	31	1874, Oct. 23.	.....
547	Bakerton* .....	.....	1874, Oct. 23.	.....	1884, May 13, surrendered.
548	E. W. Turner	52	1874, Oct. 23.	.....
549	Rennick	21	1874, Oct. 23.	.....
550	Ezell	43	1874, Oct. 23.	.....

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
551	Pulaski	n. r.	1874, Oct. 23.	1892, Oct. 19.	Restored May 16, 1893.
552	Little Barren	24	1874, Oct. 23.	.....	.....
553	Gibson	65	1874, Oct. 23.	.....	Lost; new char. 1891, Oct. 8.
554	Knoxville	23	1874, Oct. 23. 1876, Oct. 20.	.....	1876, January 13, burned.
555	Thomas B. Gossom...	25	1874, Oct. 23.	.....	.....
556	Rosine	28	1874, Oct. 23.	.....	.....
557	Forks of Rough* .....	.....	1874, Oct. 23.	1889, Oct. 24.	.....
558	Mt. Pleasant* .....	.....	1874, Oct. 23.	1886, July 10.	.....
559	Shady Grove	26	1874, Oct. 23.	.....	.....
560	Bethany	39	1874, Oct. 23.	.....	.....
561	Derrick Warner	20	1874, Oct. 23.	.....	.....
562	Stafford	43	1875, Oct. 22.	.....	.....
563	Flat Rock	27	1875, Oct. 22.	.....	.....
564	New Hope	45	1875, Oct. 22.	.....	.....
565	Noah's Ark* .....	.....	1875, Oct. 22.	1886, July 10.	.....
566	Broadhead	22	1875, Oct. 22.	.....	.....
567	Berkley	18	1875, Oct. 22.	.....	.....
568	Elkhorn	20	1875, Oct. 22.	.....	.....
569	Rolling Fork* .....	.....	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	1888, Oct. 18, surrendered.
570	Buffalo	33	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
571	Hurricane .....	.....	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	1887, burned out.
572	W. H. Cunningham...	20	1892, Oct. 19.	.....	.....
573	Red Oak Grove	37	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
574	Spring Hill	22	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
575	Spring Hill	16	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
575	Linton* .....	.....	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	1889, consolidated with 567.
576	Hepburn	76	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
577	Dekoven	49	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
578	J. D. Hamilton	17	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
579	Petersburg* .....	.....	1876, Oct. 20.	1889, Oct. 23.	1889, Oct. 23, restored; 1893, Feb. 11, surrendered.
580	Liberty	14	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
581	Favorite	20	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
582	Arlington	15	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
583	W. F. Beard* .....	.....	1876, Oct. 20.	1893, Oct. 19.	.....
584	Raven Creek* .....	.....	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	Consolidated with No. 611; name changed to Corinth.
584	Corinth	17	1887, Mch. 21.	.....	.....
585	William S. Fant	30	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
586	McNeil	25	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
587	Daysville* .....	.....	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	1890, Jan. 7, burned.
588	Robt. M. Owens	44	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
589	Andrew Jackson* .....	.....	1876, Oct. 20.	.....	1878, surrendered.
590	Emulation* .....	.....	1876, Oct. 20.	1886, July 10.	.....
591	Robinson Creek	46	1877, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
592	New Roe	22	1877, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
593	Boston	49	1877, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
594	Middleburg	31	1877, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
595	Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home	25	1877, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
596	Bremen	35	1877, Oct. 18.	Burned.	1889, Oct. 24, new charter.
597	Hocker* .....	.....	1877, Oct. 18.	1889, Oct. 24.	1891, declared defunct.
598	John H. Leathers* .....	.....	1877, Oct. 18.	1888, Oct. 18.	.....
599	Clifty	46	1877, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
600	Fordsville	35	1878, Oct. 25.	.....	.....
601	Pond Fork	52	1878, Oct. 25.	.....	.....
602	Hood	26	1878, Oct. 25.	.....	.....
603	Vine Grove	32	1878, Oct. 25.	.....	.....
604	Campbell H. Johnson.	37	1878, Oct. 25.	.....	.....
605	J. W. Knapp	20	1879, Oct. 24.	.....	.....
606	Jake Rice	75	1879, Oct. 24.	.....	.....
607	Henry Barnes	85	1879, Oct. 24.	.....	.....
608	St. Charles	38	1879, Oct. 24.	.....	.....
609	Beulah	36	1879, Oct. 24.	.....	.....
610	H. B. Grant	37	1880, Oct. 22.	.....	.....
611	Corinth* .....	.....	1880, Oct. 22.	.....	1887, Mar. 21, consolidated into No. 584. 1893, arrested and restored.
612	Central	21	1880, Oct. 22.	.....	.....
613	Hardin Springs	24	1880, Oct. 22.	.....	.....
614	Indian Creek	21	1881, Oct. 20.	.....	.....
615	Kirkmansville	21	1882, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
616	Flat Gap	90	1882, Oct. 18.	.....	.....
617	Berea	46	1882, Oct. 18.	.....	.....

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	Members Aug. 1893	ORIGINAL CHARTER.	REVOKED OR ARRESTED.	REMARKS.
618	Eldorado	20	1885, Oct. 21.		
619	Beechville	21	1883, Oct. 18.		
620	Arba	37	1883, Oct. 18.		
621	Dallasburg	26	1885, Oct. 21.		
622	T. L. Jefferson	18	1885, Oct. 21.		
623	Woodbine	42	1885, Oct. 21.		
624	Custer	31	1885, Oct. 21.		
625	Wickliffe	29	1885, Oct. 21.		
626	Willard	99	1885, Oct. 21.		
627	Weaverton	26	1885, Oct. 21.		
628	Dawson	40	1886, Oct. 21.		
629	Olive Hill	101	1886, Oct. 21.		
630	Garfield	24	1886, Oct. 21.		
631	McKinney	41	1887, Oct. 19.		
632	Willowtown	21	1887, Oct. 19.		
633	Aurora	87	1887, Oct. 19.		
634	Burnside	45	1887, Oct. 19.		
635	Caneyville	33	1888, Oct. 18.		
636	Crab Orchard	20	1888, Oct. 18.		
637	Jonesville	27	1888, Oct. 18.		
638	Parkland	28	1888, Oct. 18.		
639	Woodstock	39	1889, Oct. 24.		
640	Ashland	73	1889, Oct. 24.		
641	Meeting Creek	22	1889, Oct. 24.		
642	Crossland	27	1889, Oct. 24.		
643	Freedom	39	1889, Oct. 24.		
644	Cuba	25	1889, Oct. 24.		
645	Powell	64	1890, Oct. 3.		
646	Robert Clarke	31	1890, Oct. 3.		
647	Flippin	17	1890, Oct. 3.		
648	Vienna	35	1890, Oct. 3.		
649	Breathitt	86	1890, Oct. 3.		
650	Columbus	23	1891, Oct. 8.		
651	Bevis	37	1891, Oct. 8.		
652	Cracraft	40	1891, Oct. 8.		
653	Elliott	63	1891, Oct. 8.		
654	Morehead	39	1891, Oct. 8.		
655	Grenville	36	1891, Oct. 8.		
656	Maytown	25	1891, Oct. 8.		
657	East Point	23	1891, Oct. 8.		
658	Vertrus	21	1891, Oct. 8.		
659	Kelsey	41	1891, Oct. 8.		
660	Grand Rivers	n. r.	1891, Oct. 8.		
661	Pinnacle	58	1891, Oct. 8.		
662	Shelby	14	1891, Oct. 9.		
663	Dalton	18	1892, Oct. 19.		
664	Hyden	43	1892, Oct. 19.		
665	Carrsville	33	1882, Oct. 19.		
666	Wallins Creek	52	1892, Oct. 19.		
667	Pellville	21	1892, Oct. 19.		
668	Cooper	41	1892, Oct. 19.		
669	Guthrie	22	1892, Oct. 19.		
670	Andy Bowen	17	1893, Oct. 17.		
671	Crotona	28	1893, Oct. 17.		
U. D.	Crescent	18			Dispensation 1893, Jan 3.
673	Central	24	1893, Oct. 17.		
674	Big Spring	10	1893, Oct. 17.		
675	Hartford	16	1893, Oct. 17.		
676	Hazard	35	1893, Oct. 17.		
677	Sacramento	19	1893, Oct. 17.		
678	Fulton	21	1893, Oct. 19.		
679	Mayfield	35	1893, Oct. 17.		
U. D.	Pine Grove	14			Dispensation 1893, May 8.
681	Worthville	13	1893, Oct. 17.		
682	Salt Lick	14	1893, Oct. 17.		
U. D.	Hansen	17			Dispensation 1893, May 15.
U. D.	St. Helens				Dispensation 1893, Sept. 19.
U. D.	Filson				Dispensation 1893, Dec. 12.
U. D.	Logansport				Dispensation 1894, Jan. 18.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Grand Lodge also granted Warrants to Royal Arch Chapters.
 1814, November 11, on petition of eleven brethren "to open and hold a Royal Arch Chapter under Warrant No. 1" (Lexington Lodge).
 1816, "Resolved, That a Royal Arch Chapter be established at Frankfort, with authority to work under Warrant No. 4."
 1816, Authorized that a Chapter be held under Warrant No. 5 (Solomon's Lodge).
 1816, August 30, permitted "Chapters working under Warrants Nos. 1, 4 and 5 . . . to establish a Grand Chapter."

ORGANIZATION OF MASONIC GRAND BODIES.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F. A. M., established Oct. 16, 1800.
 " Chapter of Kentucky, R. A. M., established Dec. 4, 1817.
 " Council of Kentucky, R. S. M., established Dec. 10, 1827.
 " Commandery of Kentucky, K. T. (then called Grand Encampment), established Oct. 5, 1847.
 " Council of High Priesthood, established Aug. 31, 1854.
 " Consistory of Kentucky, A. A. S. R. (Southern Masonic Jurisdiction), established Aug., 1852.

General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America, established 1797, 1800.
 " " Encampment, now called Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, established 1812, 1816.
 Supreme Council 33°, A. A. S. R. (Southern M.: Jurisdiction), established May 31, 1801.
 " " " (Northern M.: Jurisdiction), established Aug. 5, 1813.

MASONIC CALENDAR,
 OR
 USAGE IN AFFIXING DATES TO MASONIC DOCUMENTS.

SYMBOLIC MASONRY (also called "Blue Masonry"), date from the creation, or *Anno Lucius*, that is, the year of light; found by adding 4000 to the common era. For the year 1893 it would be abbreviated thus: A.: L.: 5893.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY (called "Capitular"), dates from the building of the Second Temple by Zerubbabel 530 years before Christ, or *Anno Inventionis*, that is, the year of discovery. Found by adding 530 to our era, and abbreviated (for 1893) thus: A.: I.: (or A.: Inv.:) 2423.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS (called "Cryptic Masonry") date from the year of deposit, *Anno Depositionis*. It is found by adding 1000 to our era, and 1893 would be abbreviated thus: A.: Dep.: 2893.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS (called "Chivalric Masonry") date from the assumed date of their order in 1118. They find the date by deducting 1118 from our era (that is *Anno Ordinis*, or in the year of the Order), abbreviated for 1893 thus: A.: O.: 875.

THE SCOTTISH RITE date from the Year of Creation according to Jewish chronology, adding 3760 to our era, that is, *Anno Mundi*, in the year of the world. For 1893 they would date thus: A.: M.: 5653.

LODGES ALPHABETICALLY.

Lodges, having given names of individuals, are alphabetized by last name
Under each letter names of live lodges are given, then defunct lodges set
"indented"—*i. e.*, to the right.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Abraham	8	Bowen, Andy	670	Clinton	82
Adairville	238	Bowling Green	73	Clinton, DeWitt	86
Albany	205	Bradford	123	Cloverport	133
Allen	24	Broadhead	566	Colonel Clay	159
Alexandria	152	Briensburg	401	Columbia	96
Alma	322	Branham, Joseph H.	436	Columbus	650
Amity	40	Bratton's Mills	475	Compass	223
Anderson	90	Breathitt	649	Concord	188
Antioch	332	Breckinridge	67	Confidence	52
Apperson	195	Breedings	516	Consolation	421
Arba	620	Bremen	596	Cooper	668
Ark	367	Brooksville	154	Corinth	584
Arlington	582	Buffalo	570	Covington	109
Ashbysburg	248	Buford	494	Cox	464
Ashlar	531	Bullitt	155	Cox, L. M.	327
Ashland	640	Burlington	264	Crab Orchard	636
Aspen Grove	397	Burnside	634	Cracroft	652
Auburn	374	Burns, Robert	163	Crandell, John T.	457
Augusta	80	Bakerton	574	Crescent, U. D. (will be)	672
Aurora	633	Barbour, Maj.	181	Cromwell	420
Ausonia	275	Bardstown	38	Crossland	642
Adam's Fork	179	Bakerton	547	Crotona	671
Allen, Wm. B.	268	Barnes, Dick	398	Cuba	644
Allensville	182	Beard, W. F.	583	Cumberland	412
Antiquity, Lodge of.	113	Bedford	243	Cunningham, W. H.	572
Argus	488	Beech Grove	399	Custer	624
Arkansas (Ark.)	59	Benton	205	Calhoon	310
Ash	514	Bethlehem	451	Carrell	245
Ashland	162	Big Spring	118	Carrsville	387
Athens	91	Birmingham	290	Cave City	418
Athens	445	Blandville	142	Cincinnati (Ohio)	13
Aurora	62	Blazing Star (Ind.)	36	Clarke	51
Bailey	538	Bodley (Ills.)	97	Clay	72
Baltimore	361	Boone	100	Claysville	524
Bardwell	499	Bourbon	305	Columbia	57
Barker	129	Bryantsville	197	Columbus	173
Barnes, Henry	607	Bullock, J. M.	287	Corinth	611
Bassett, Hiram	395	Burksville	30	Corydon	447
Bath	55	Burlington	56	Cowan	98
Bear Wallow	231	Butler	194	Crab Orchard	432
Beaver	505	Cadiz	121	Crittenden	150
Beaver Creek	335	Cairo	385	Crotona	339
Bedford	158	Calvert City	543	Cuba	412
Beechville	619	Caney Fork	477	Cumberland	149
Belleview	544	Caneyville	635	Cunningham	295
Benevolent	58	Cannonsburg	383	Curd	175
Berea	617	Canton	242	Curdsville	428
Berkley	567	Carlow	314	Dallasburg	621
Bethany	560	Carrollton	134	Dalton	663
Bethel	204	Carrsville	665	Daviess, John J.	389
Beulah	609	Carter	458	Dawson	628
Revis	651	Casey	424	DeKoven	577
Bewleyville	228	Casey's Creek	536	DeMoss	220
Bibb	368	Caseyville	168	Devotion	160
Bigham	256	Cassia	272	DeWitt Clinton	86
Big Spring	674	Cecil, Thomas C.	375	Dixon	467
Bloomfield	57	Central	612	Dougherty	65
Boone, Daniel	454	Central	673	Dunavan	292
Boone Union	304	Ceralvo	253	Duncan	502
Booneville	425	Chaplin	433	Duvall	6
Bordley	390	Charity	279	Dycusburg	232
Boston	593	Clarke, Robert	646	Danville	396
Bostwick	508	Clifty	599	Daviess	22

Daysville	597	Green River	88	Jonathan	78
Dever	394	Greensburg	54	Keel, James F.	320
Dinwiddie	269	Greenup	89	Kelsey	659
Duvall	99	Grenville	655	Keystone	470
East Owen	411	Guthrie	669	Kilwinning	506
East Point	657	Garrard	306	Kingston	315
Eginton	490	Georgetown	3	Kirkmansville	615
Eldorado	618	Gerard, John C.	527	Knapp, J. W.	605
Elizaville	510	Glendale	504	Knoxville	504
Elk Creek	485	Golden Square	77	Keystone	259
Elkhorn	568	Good Samaritan	174	King	463
Elliott	653	Graham, Asher W.	336	Lafayette	151
Ellis, Joe	473	Greenville	244	Lairsville	533
Eminence	232	Hamilton	354	Lancaster	104
Estill	469	Hamilton, J. D.	578	Landmark	41
Excelsior	258	Hampton	235	Landrum	448
Ezel	550	Hancock	115	Lebanon	87
East McCracken	407	Hanson, U. D. (will be)	683	Leitchfield	236
Edmunds	277	Hardin Springs	613	Lewis	191
Emulation	590	Harney	343	Lewisburg	324
Esoteric	532	Hart	61	Lewisport	303
Equality (Ills.)	102	Hartford	675	Lexington	1
Evergreen	465	Harrison	122	Liberty	580
Fairfield	441	Harrisonville	520	Lincoln	60
Fairview	214	Harrod's Creek	456	Little Barren	552
Falls City	376	Haywood	360	Livermore	186
Fant, Wm. S.	585	Hazelwood	489	Logansport U. D. (will be)	685
Farmington	382	Hazzard	676	Longview	416
Favorite	581	Henderson, H. A. M.	575	Louisville	400
Filson, U. D. (will be)	686	Henderson, O. D.	437	Lovelaceville	157
Fitch Munger	542	Henry	249	Loving	323
Flat Gap	616	Hepburn	576	Lower Blue Licks	495
Flat Rock	563	Hickman	131	Lancaster	63
Fleming	112	Hico	372	Lawrence (Ills.)	34
Flippin	647	Highland	311	Lawrenceburg (Ind.)	44
Franklin	28	Hillsboro	271	Leathers, John H.	598
Freedom	643	Hinton	369	Liberty	126
Fredonia	247	Hiram	4	Licking Valley	135
Ford	444	Hiram Bassett	395	Lillard, T. M.	331
Fordsville	600	Hodges, A. G.	297	Linton	575
Forest	308	Hoffman, C. S.	252	Livingston	51
Fortitude	47	Hood	602	Lynchburg	257
Foster	274	Hope	246	Lynnville	408
Fox	386	Hopkinsville	37	McAfee	229
Fulton	678	Hudsonville	262	McCorkle, J. M. S.	355
Faithful Friend	313	Hurricane	571	McKee	144
Feliciana (La.)	46	Hustonville	184	McKinney	631
Fitch	309	Hyden	664	McLure	539
Flat Rock	101	Hale Spring	497	McNeil	586
Flemingsburg	93	Hanging Fork	78	Madison	183
Forks of Rough	557	Hanson	541	Madisonville	143
Forsythe	307	Harmony (Miss.)	7	Magnolia	201
Fount'n Powd'r Mills	518	Harmony	302	Maguire, Harvey	209
Four Mile	444	Hartford	156	Manchester	316
Frankfort	4	Harrelsville	324	Marion	136
Franklin Benevolent	70	Hubbardsville	422	Marks	318
Friendship	474	Helena	337	Mark Tyler	319
Fulton	120	Henryville	324	Marshall	427
Gainesville	512	Hocker	597	Martin, I. T.	459
Garfield	630	Hoffmansville	252	Mason	342
Gasper River	391	Holloway	153	Masonic W. & O. Home	595
Germantown	207	Hudson, Harry	193	Mason's Creek	423
Ghent	344	Indian Creek	614	Mayfield	679
Gibson	553	Ion	301	Mayo	198
Glencoe	498	Irvine	137	Maytown	656
Glenn's Fork	528	Independence	32	Meeting Creek	641
Glenville	522	Industry	42	Meridian	278
Golden Rule	345	Irvine	69	Middlesburg	594
Good Faith	95	Jefferson, T. L.	622	Milburn	170
Gordonsville	217	Jerusalem	9	Miles	341
Goshen	503	Johnson	294	Milton	461
Gossom, Thomas B.	555	Johnson, Campbell H.	604	Minerva	116
Gradyville	251	Jonesville	637	Mintonville	392
Graham	208	Joppa	167	Mizpah	507
Grand Rivers	660	Jackson, Andrew	589	Model	200
Grant	85	Jamestown	300	Monsarrat	379
Grant, H. B.	610	Jefferson	83	Monticello	431
Green Hill	521	Jeptha	493	Monument	483

Moore, James.....	230	Olive Branch.....	384	Roberts.....	162
Morehead.....	654	Ottawa (Ills.).....	114	Robinson, Randolph.....	317
Morganfield.....	66	Owen.....	68	Rolling Fork.....	569
Morrison.....	76	Paducah.....	129	Rowe.....	529
Mountain.....	187	Paint Lick.....	140	Rumsey.....	185
Mt. Carmel.....	513	Paintsville.....	381	Sacramento.....	677
Mt. Eden.....	263	Palestine.....	481	St. Andrews.....	18
Mt. Gilead.....	255	Paris.....	2	St. Charles.....	608
Mt. Olivet.....	291	Parkersville.....	484	St. George.....	239
Mt. Sterling.....	23	Parkland.....	638	St. Helens, U. D. (will be 684)	
Mt. Vernon.....	14	Parmleyville.....	526	St. Johns.....	125
Mt. Zion.....	147	Pellville.....	667	St. Mary.....	240
Muhlenberg.....	415	Pembroke.....	288	Salem.....	81
Mullea.....	296	Phelps.....	482	Salt Lick.....	682
Murray.....	105	Pilgrim.....	545	Salt River.....	180
Mystic Tie.....	450	Pine Grove, U. D.....		Sardis.....	196
McCorkle.....	267	Pinnacle.....	661	Seivers.....	491
Madison (Miss.).....	21	Pitman.....	124	Shady Grove.....	559
Major Barbour.....	181	Plain City.....	440	Shelby.....	662
Mailory, Robert.....	479	Pleasant Hill.....	535	Shiloh.....	453
Marrowbone.....	350	Pleasant Valley.....	403	Simpson.....	189
Mason, Harvey.....	237	Poage.....	325	Simpson Benevolent.....	177
Mayfield.....	146	Polar Star.....	363	Simpson W. G.....	472
Mayslick.....	74	Pond Fork.....	601	Slaughtersville.....	347
Maysville.....	26	Pond River.....	244	Smith, J. Speed.....	298
Melcheseideck of Sa-		Powell.....	645	Smithland.....	138
lem (Ind.).....	43	Preston.....	281	Solomon.....	5
Melone.....	378	Proctor.....	213	Somerset.....	111
Metcalfe.....	326	Pulaski.....	551	Sparta.....	260
Middleton.....	330	Paradise.....	312	Springfield.....	50
Milford.....	476	Paris.....	2	Spring Hill.....	574
Mills' Point.....	120	Paris Union.....	16	Stafford.....	562
Mitchell.....	226	Panther Creek.....	426	Stanton.....	352
Montgomery.....	23	Pellville.....	357	Stephensburg.....	212
Moore.....	96	Perseverance.....	460	Stephensport.....	406
Morehead, J. T.....	353	Petersburg.....	579	Stewart, Willis.....	224
Morris, Rob.....	289	Philanthropic (Tenn.).....	12	Stewartsville.....	519
Morrison.....	103	Phillips.....	52	Sugar Grove.....	359
Morse.....	254	Pike.....	250	Suwanee.....	190
Mt. Moriah.....	106	Pineville.....	534	Swigert, Philip.....	218
Mt. Pleasant.....	558	Pirtle.....	525	Sacramento.....	346
Muhlenberg.....	227	Pisgah (Ind.).....	45	St. John.....	11
Murphysville.....	279	Pleasant Grove.....	348	St. Paul.....	32
Murray.....	35	Pleasant Grove.....	366	Scott.....	203
Murry.....	141	Pleasureville.....	410	Sharpsburg.....	117
Napoleon.....	216	Point Isabel.....	334	Shearer.....	402
New Columbus.....	549	Potosi (Mo.).....	39	Short Creek.....	446
New Haven.....	215	Prathersville.....	347	Simpson.....	31
New Hope.....	564	Preachersville.....	333	Sligo.....	509
Newport.....	358	Providence.....	148	South Ballard.....	499
New Retreat.....	283	Pulaski.....	111	Southville.....	435
New Roe.....	592	Pythagoras.....	365	Spring Hill.....	139
New Salem.....	462	Rascoe.....	471	Stanford.....	492
Newton.....	286	Red Oak Grove.....	573	Star.....	480
North Ballard.....	537	Reed, Samuel.....	478	Stonewall.....	468
Neatsville.....	192	Reedyville.....	438	Sullivan.....	405
Nelson.....	107	Rennick.....	549	Symsonia.....	440
Newburg.....	442	Reynolds, B. F.....	443	Tadmor.....	108
New Providence.....	496	Rice, Jake.....	606	Tampico.....	419
Neville.....	200	Richmond.....	25	Taylor.....	164
Nicholas.....	65	Right Angle.....	233	Taylorsville.....	210
Noah's Ark.....	565	Roaring Spring.....	221	Temple Hill.....	276
Nolynn (Nolin).....	234	Robinson.....	266	Texas.....	501
North Ballard.....	332	Robinson Creek.....	591	Tompkinsville.....	321
North Bend.....	540	Rochester.....	270	Trimble.....	145
Olive Hill.....	629	Rockport.....	312	Trowel.....	373
Orient.....	500	Rocky Hill.....	517	Tyler, Mark.....	319
Orion.....	222	Rosine.....	556	Turner, E. W.....	548
Orphans' Friend.....	523	Russell.....	284	Taylor, Zack.....	166
Otter Creek.....	530	Russellville.....	17	Temple.....	64
Owen.....	128	Raven Creek.....	584	Three Springs.....	417
Owensboro.....	130	(See Corinth 584).		Thomas Todd.....	429
Owens, Robert M.....	588	Raywick.....	299	Tompkins.....	178
Oxford.....	176	Red River Iron Wk's.....	233	Trotter.....	75
Oak Grove.....	285	Reese, T. F.....	414	Trumbo.....	261
Oakland.....	434	Reliance.....	380	Tyler.....	84
Ogden, Stephen F.....	356	Rio Verde.....	388	Tyler.....	241
Oldham.....	160	Rising Star.....	486	Union.....	219

Upton, Elijah	377	Whitlock, J. C.	487	Washington	6
Union (Ind.)	29	Wickliffe	625	Washington	16
Union Grove	404	Willard	626	Wayne	119
Unity	10	Willis Stewart	224	Webb	55
Valley	511	Willowton	632	Wesley	452
Vertrus	658	Wilmington	362	West McCracken	393
Vesper	71	Winchester	20	West Union	265
Vine Grove	603	Wingate	161	Williams, M. J.	409
Vienna	648	Wise, T. N.	349	Wingfield	351
Vincennes (Ind.)	15	Winstead, W. M.	466	Wintersmith	211
Waco	338	Woodbine	623	Woodson	92
Wallins' Creek	666	Woodbury	280	Woodsonville	329
Ware, Thomas	340	Woodstock	639	Woodville	300
Warner, Derrick	561	Worthville	681	Woodville	374
Warren	53	Wadesboro	105	Young, B. R.	132
Washington	79	Walton	202	Yelvington	293
Wash, T. W.	430	Walton's Creek	455	York	225
Waynesburg	328	Warren	53	Zebulon	273
Weaverton	627	Warren	110	Zerubbabel	199
Westport	165	Warsaw	94	Zion Hill	371

HISTORY OF THE MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' HOME IN A NUTSHELL.

- Nov. 23, 1866. Preliminary meeting in Louisville to consider the propriety of establishing a Home and the first subscription made. This in the room occupied by Grand Secretary as an office; south end of Masonic Temple.
- Jan. 15, 1867. The Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary incorporated.
- Sept. 24, 1868. Lot donated by T. T. Shreve, and adjacent grounds purchased.
- March 19, 1869. Grand Lodge donated "Grand Lodge Hall," Lexington.
- Oct. 24, 1869. Corner-stone of the Home laid by Grand Lodge.
- 1868-69. "Ladies Aid Society" organized, which raised \$12,579.20 for the Home.
- Oct. 18, 1870. North wing dedicated.
- Oct. 20, 1870. Grand Lodge donated 30 per cent. of dues annually; repealed 1874.
- March 15, 1871. Act of incorporation amended.
- May 23, 1871. First beneficiary admitted.
- Jan. 1, 1872. School opened.
- Oct. 22, 1874. Grand Lodge donated \$78,500.00.
1874. " " " \$3,720 per annum.
- June 2, 1875. Main building, just inclosed, destroyed by a tornado.
- Oct. 23, 1876. Home rebuilt and dedicated.
- Oct. —, 1877. Assessment of \$1 per capita, per annum, for five years.
- March 2, 1878. Act of incorporation amended.
- Oct. —, 1881. Assessment made fifty cents per capita per annum.
- March 26, 1882. Act of incorporation amended.
- Feb. 1, 1883. Material for printing office ordered.
1883. Masonic Home Journal printed its first paper.
- March —, 1883. Shoe shop established.
- March 31, 1886. Act of incorporation amended.
- Oct. 3, 1890. Grand Lodge donated \$19,950.00 stock, market value about \$50,000.00.
- Oct. —, 1891-92. Assessment increased to \$1 per capita per annum, and Home to send the Masonic Home Journal to every affiliate in Kentucky.
- May 1, 1894. Number of beneficiaries: Boys, 107; girls, 125; widows, 22; total, 254. Whole number since organization, 790. Cost of maintaining the Home from \$100 to \$115 for each beneficiary.

A LIST OF LODGES BY COUNTIES

NOW AT WORK.

ADAIR.

Columbia 96, Columbia.
Gradyville 251, Milltown.
Breeding 516, Breeding.
Glenn's Fork 528, Glennville.
Casey Creek 536, Casey Creek.
Hood 602, Egypt Church, Ashler P. O.

ALLEN.

Graham 208, Scottsville.
Gainesville 512, Gainesville.
New Roe 592, New Roe.

ANDERSON.

Anderson 90, Lawrenceburg.
Beaver Creek 335, Leathers' Store.
Central 612, Orr.

BALLARD.

Lovelaceville 157, Lovelaceville.
Antioch 332, Antioch, Hinkleville P. O.
Hazelwood 489, Barlow City.
North Ballard 537, Pleasant Valley, Ogden P. O.
Wickliffe 625, Wickliffe.

BARREN.

Allen 24, Glasgow.
Rocky Hill 517, Rocky Hill.
H. B. Grant 610, Caney Fork, Etoile P. O.

BATH.

Bath 55, Owingsville.
Newton 286, Bethel.
Salt Lick 682, Salt Lick.

BELL.

Pinnacle 661, Middlesborough.

BOONE.

Good Faith 95, Florence, Elanger P. O.
Burlington 264, Burlington.
Boone Union 304, Union, Gunpowder P. O.
Hamilton 354, Big Bone.
Bellevue 544, Mackville, Grant P. O.

BOURBON.

Paris 2, Paris.
Amity 40, Millersburg.
Washington 79, North Middletown.
DeWitt Clinton 86, Clintonville.
Hope 246, Flat Rock.

BOYD.

Hampton 235, Catlettsburg.
Poage 325, Ashland.
Cannonsburg 383, Cannonsburg.
Green Hill 521, Garner.

BOYLE.

Franklin 28, Danville.
Harvey Maguire 209, Perryville.
T. W. Wash 430, Station Point, Rolling's P. O., Casey county.

BRACKEN.

Augusta 80, Augusta.
Brooksville 154, Brooksville.
Foster 274, Foster.

BREATHITT.

Breathitt 649, Jackson.

BRECKENRIDGE.

Breckenridge 67, Hardinsburg.
Cloverport 133, Cloverport.
Bewleyville 228, Bewleyville.
Hudsonville 262, Hudson.
Johnston 294, Webster.
Stephensport 406, Stephensport.
Custer 624, Custer.
Big Spring 674, Big Spring.

BULLITT.

Bullitt 155, Shepherdsville.
Salt River 180, Mt. Washington.
Miles 341, Knob Creek, Cupio P. O.
McNeil 586, Lebanon Junction.

BUTLER.

Rochester 270, Rochester.
Cassia 272, Morgantown.
Woodbury 280, Woodbury.
Sugar Grove 359, Sugar Grove.
Reedyville 438, Reedyville.
Caney Fork 477, Concord Church, Townsville P. O.
Logansport, U. D., Logansport.

CALDWELL.

Clinton 82, Princeton.
Fredonia 247, Fredonia.
Rascoe 471, Farmersville, Rufer's P. O.

CALLOWAY.

Murray 105, Murray.
Concord 188, New Concord.
Temple Hill 276, Temple Hill, Buena P. O.
Hico 372, Hico.
New Providence 496, New Providence.
Crossland 642, Crossland.

CAMPBELL.

Alexandria 152, Alexandria.
Robert Burns 163, Newport.
Mayo 198, California.
Newport 358, Newport.
Henry Barnes 607, Dayton.

CARLISLE.

Milburn 170, Milburn.
Palestine 481, Palestine Church.
Bardwell 499, Bardwell.
Arlington 582, Arlington.

CARROLL.

Carrollton 134, Carrollton.
Ghent 344, Ghent.
Worthville, 681, Worthville.

- CARTER.**
Trimble 145, Grayson.
Willard 626, Willard.
Olive Hill 629, Olive Hill.
- CASEY.**
Mintonville 392, Mintonville.
Casey 424, Phil.
Middleburg 594, Middleburg.
- CHRISTIAN.**
Hopkinsville 37, Hopkinsville.
Lafayette 151, Lafayette, Bennettstown P. O.
Fairview 214, Fairview.
James Moore 230, Pee Dee.
Pembroke 288, Pembroke.
Forest 308, Beverly.
L. M. Cox 327, Crofton.
Long View 416, Long View.
Consolation 421, Consolation Church, Crofton P. O.
- CLARK.**
Winchester 20, Winchester.
Right Angle 233, Right Angle, Rucker-ville P. O.
Ford 444, Ford.
W. H. Cunningham 572, Schollsville, Hedges' P. O.
Pine Grove U. D., Pine Grove.
- CLAY.**
Manchester 316, Manchester.
Robert Clark 646, Sexton's Creek.
- CLINTON.**
Albany 206, Albany.
- CRITTENDEN.**
Dycusburg 232, Dycusburg.
Bigham 256, Marion.
Zion Hill 371, Weston.
Shady Grove 559, Shady Grove.
Hurricane 571, Tolu.
Liberty 580, Frances.
- CUMBERLAND.**
Cumberland 413, Burksville.
- DAVISS.**
Owensboro 130, Owensboro.
A. G. Hodges 297, Whitesville.
Marks 318, Chalybeate Springs, Ensor P. O.
Monsarrat 379, Bushy Fork Church, Co-rena P. O.
John J. Daviess 389, Sugar Grove Church, Masonville P. O.
J. H. Branham 436, Philpot.
W. M. Winstead 466, Pleasant Grove.
- EDMONSON.**
J. M. S. McCorkle 355, Brownsville.
McLure 539, Rocky Hill Station.
- ELLIOTT.**
Hepburn 576, Martinsburg, Sandy Hook P. O.
Elliott 653, Stark.
- ESTILL.**
Irvine 137, Irvine.
Bibb 368, Mt. Taber, Miller's Creek P. O.
O. D. Henderson 437, Station Camp.
Estill 469, near Sams P. O.
Stafford 562, Fitchburg Furnace P. O.
- FAYETTE.**
Lexington 1, Lexington.
Devotion 160, Lexington.
- FLEMING.**
Fleming 112, Flemingsburg.
Hillsboro 271, Hillsboro.
Meridian 278, Poplar Plains.
Elizaville 510, Elizaville.
Mt. Carmel 513, Mt. Carmel.
Favorite 581, Fairview, Oakwood P. O.
Masonic W. and O. Home 595, Tilton.
J. W. Knapp 605, Franklin's Mill, Plum-mer's Landing.
- FLOYD.**
Zebulon 273, Prestonsburg.
- FRANKLIN.**
Hiram 4, Frankfort.
- FULTON.**
Roberts 172, Fulton.
Crotona 671, Cayce.
Fulton 678, Hickman.
- GALLATIN.**
Tadmor 108, Warsaw.
Napoleon 216, Napoleon.
Glencoe 498, Glencoe.
- GARRARD.**
Lancaster 104, Lancaster.
Paint Lick 140, Manse.
- GRANT.**
Grant 85, Williamstown.
Carter 452, Mason.
Stewartsville 519, Stewartsville.
Corinth 584, Corinth.
- GRAVES.**
New Retreat 283, Lowes.
Hinton 369, Mayfield.
Farmington 382, Farmington.
Landrum 448, Wingo.
Cuba 644, Cuba.
Mayfield 679, Mayfield.
- GRAYSON.**
Leitchfield 236, Leitchfield.
Ark 367, Millerstown.
Pilgrim 545, Shrewsbury.
Clifty 599, Big Clifty.
Caneyville 635, Caneyville.
- GREEN.**
Greensburg 54, Greensburg.
Little Barren 552, Monroe.
- GREENUP.**
Greenup 89, Greenup.
- HARRISON.**
St. Andrew's 18, Cynthiana.
Taylor 164, Kelat.
Mullins 296, Rutland.
Thomas Ware 340, Claysville, Sunrise P. O.
Cracraft 652, Sylvan Dell.
- HANCOCK.**
Hancock 115, Hawesville.
Lewisport 303, Lewisport.
Pelleville 667, Pelleville.

HARDIN.

Morrison 76, Elizabethtown.
 Barker 129, West Point.
 Stephensburg 212, Franklin Cross Roads.
 Vine Grove 603, Vine Grove.
 Hardin Springs 613, Hardin Springs.
 Meeting Creek 641, Meeting Creek.
 Vertrus 653, Vertrus.

HARLAN.

Gibson 553, Mt. Pleasant, Harlan P. O.
 Wallin's Creek 666, Wallin's Creek.

HART.

Green River 88, Munfordville.
 Bear Wallow 231, Horse Cave.
 Little Barren 552, Monroe.

HENDERSON.

Jerusalem 9, Henderson.
 Cairo 385, Cairo.
 Pleasant Valley 403, Robard's.

HENRY.

Simpson 189, New Castle.
 Henry 249, Campbellsburg.
 Eminence 282, Eminence.
 Garfield 630, Turner's Station.

HICKMAN.

Hickman 131, Clinton.
 Model 200, Moscow.
 Baltimore 361, Pleasant Valley Ch., Bugg
 P. O.
 Spring Hill 574, Spring Hill.
 Columbus 650, Columbus.

HOPKINS.

Madisonville 143, Madisonville.
 Ashbysburg 248, Ashbysburg.
 C. S. Hoffman 252, Nebo.
 Orphans' Friend 523, Mt. Carmel Church,
 White Plains P. O.
 E. W. Turner 548, Earlington.
 St. Charles 608, St. Charles.
 Beulah 609, Beulah, Silent Run P. O.
 Dawson 628, Dawson.
 Dalton 663, Dalton.
 Hanson, U. D., Hanson.

JACKSON.

Pond Fork 601, Anneville.
 Indian Creek 614, Clover Bottom.
 Bevis 651, Alcorn.

JEFFERSON.

Abraham 8, Louisville, Temple.
 Mt. Zion 147, Louisville, 1st and Market.
 Lewis 191, Louisville, 20th and Portl'd av.
 Philip Swigert 218, Fisherville.
 Compass 223, Louisville, 451 W. Jefferson.
 Willis Stewart 224, Louisville, 444 W. Jef-
 ferson.
 St. George 239, Louisville, 451 W. Jeffers'n.
 Excelsior 258, Louisville, 1st and Market.
 Robinson 266, Louisville, 25th and Market.
 Preston 281, Louisville, 808 E. Main.
 Falls City 376, Louisville, Temple.
 Louisville 400, Louisville, 444 W. Jefferson.
 Harrod's Creek 456, Harrod's Creek.
 Kilwinning 506, Louisville, 1126 W. Mar-
 ket.
 Valley 511, Orell.
 Aurora 633, Louisville, 1126 W. Market.
 Parkland 638, Parkland, 28th and Dumes-
 nil.

JESSAMINE.

Hart 61, Nicholasville.
 Ion 301, Little Hickman.

JOHNSON.

Paintsville 381, Paintsville.
 Flat Gap 616, Flat Gap.
 East Point 657, East Point.

KENTON.

Covington 109, Covington.
 Bradford 123, Independence.
 Col. Clav 159, Covington.
 Golden Rule 345, Covington.
 Wilmington 362, Fiskburg.
 Sam. Reed, 478, Ludlow.

KNOX.

Mountain 187, Barbourville.

LARUE.

B. R. Young 132, Hodgenville.
 Buffalo 570, Buffalo.

LAUREL.

McKee 144, London
 Pleasant Hill 535, McWhorter.
 Robinson Creek 591, Lynn Camp.

LAWRENCE.

Apperson 195, Louisa.
 Jake Rice 606, Blaine.

LEE.

Proctor 213, Beattyville.
 St. Helens, U. D., St. Helen.

LESLIE.

Hyden 664, Hyden.

LEWIS.

St. Mary 240, Concord.
 Polar Star 363, Vanceburg.
 Robert M. Owens 588, Tollsboro.

LINCOLN.

Lincoln 60, Stanford.
 Hustonville 184, Hustonville.
 Waynesburg 328, Waynesburg.
 Derrick Warner 561, Preacherville.
 McKinney 631, McKinney.
 Crab Orchard 636, Crab Orchard.

LIVINGSTON.

Salem 81, Salem
 Smithland 138, Smithland.
 Grand Rivers 660, Grand Rivers.
 Carrsville 665, Carrsville.

LOGAN.

Russellville 17, Russellville.
 Gordonsville 217, Gordonsville.
 Adairville 238, Adairville.
 Ausonia 275, Ferguson.
 Lewisburg 324, Lewisburg.
 Auburn 374, Auburn.
 Gasper River 391, Gasper River Academy,
 Auburn P. O.
 Red Oak Grove 573, Red Oak Grove, Morti-
 mer P. O.

LYON.

Joppa 167, Pisgah Church, Star Line Works
 P. O.
 Suwanee 190, Kuttawa.
 Parkersville 484, Lamasco.

MADISON.

Richmond 25, Richmond.
 Madison 153, Kirksville.
 Kingston 315, Kingston.
 Waco 338, Waco.
 Daniel Boone 454, Foxtown, White Hall
 P. O.
 J. D. Hamilton 578, Union City.
 Berea 617, Berea.

MAGOFFIN.

Ashlar 531, Salyersville.

MARION.

Lebanon 87, Lebanon.
 Marion 136, Bradfordsville.

MARTIN.

Crescent, U. D., Inez.

MARSHALL.

Briensburg 401, Briensburg.
 Calvert City 543, Calvert City.
 T. L. Jefferson 622, Olive.

MASON.

Confidence 52, Maysville.
 Minerva 116, Minerva.
 Sardis 196, Sardis.
 Germantown 207, Germantown.
 Charity 279, Mayslick.
 Mason 342, Maysville.
 Fox 386, Dover.
 Hiram Bassett 395, Lewisburg, North
 Fork P. O.

McCRACKEN.

Paducah 127, Paducah.
 Haywood 360, Harmony Church, Mas-
 sack P. O.
 Plain City 449, Paducah.

McLEAN.

Livermore 186, Livermore.
 Mason's Creek 423, Beech Grove.
 Glenville 522, Glenville.
 Vienna 648, Calhoon.
 Sacramento 677, Sacramento.

MEADE.

Harrison 122, Brandenburg.

MENIFEE.

Beaver 505, Frenchburg.

MERCER.

Warren 53, Harrodsburg.
 St. John's 125, Salvisa, Kirkwood P. O.
 McAfee 229, Cornishville.
 T. N. Wise 349, Dugansville.
 Duncan 502, Duncansville, Duncan P. O.
 Eldorado 618, McAfee.

METCALFE.

James F. Keel 320, Center.
 Trowel 373, Summer Shade.
 Renick 549, Dripping Spring Church,
 Randolph P. O.
 Beachville 619, Beachville, Alone P. O.

MONROE.

Tompkinsville 321, Tompkinsville.
 Loving 323, Fountain Run.
 H. A. M. Henderson 515, Bethlehem,
 Mud Lick P. O.
 Flippin 647, Flippin.

MUHLENBERG.

Pond River 244, Greenville.
 Muhlenberg 415, South Carrollton.
 John T. Crandell 457, Antioch Church,
 Earle's P. O.
 Bremen 596, Bremen.
 Central 673, Central City.

MONTGOMERY.

Mt. Sterling 23, Mt. Sterling.
 Zerubbabel 199, Judy.
 Alma 322, Camargo.

MORGAN.

Highland 311, West Liberty.
 Ezell 550, Ezell.
 Grenville 655, Walnut Grove, Caney P. O.
 Maytown 656, Maytown.

NELSON.

Duval 6, Bardstown.
 Bloomfield 57, Bloomfield.
 New Haven 215, New Haven.
 Dunavan 292, Boston.
 Fairfield 441, Fairfield.

NICHOLAS.

Dougherty 65, Carlisle.
 B. F. Reynolds 443, Moorefield.
 Lower Blue Lick 495, Rafferty's Store, Blue
 Lick Springs P. O.
 Orient 500, Headquarters.
 Fitch Munger 542, Willow Valley, David-
 son P. O.
 Wm. S. Fant 585, Pleasant Valley Mills.

OHIO.

Ceralvo 253, Ceralvo.
 Rockport 312, Rockport.
 Cromwell 420, Beaver Dam.
 Jo. Ellis 473, Bell's Run Church, Westfield
 P. O.
 Rosine 556, Rosine.
 Fordsville 600, Fordsville.
 Hartford 675, Hartford.

OLDHAM.

Fortitude 47, Lagrange.
 Westport 165, Westport.

OWEN.

Owen 128, Owenton.
 Sparta 260, Sparta, Sparta P. O., Gallatin
 Co.
 East Owen 411, Lusby's Mills.
 Keystone 470, Pleasant Home.
 W. G. Simpson 472, Monterey.
 New Columbus 546, New Columbus.
 Bethany 560, Bethany.
 Dallasburg 621, Wheatley.
 Jonesville 637, Jonesville.

OWSLEY.

Booneville 425, Booneville.
 New Hope 564, New Hope, Traveler's Rest
 P. O.

PENDLETON.

DeMoss 220, DeMossville.
 Orion 222, Falmouth.
 Aspen Grove 397, Peach Grove.
 Bostwick 508, Butler.
 Knoxville 554, Knoxville.

PERRY.

Hazard 676, Hazard.

PIKE.

Thos. C. Cecil 375, Pikeville.

POWELL.

Stanton 352, Stanton.
Powell 645, Clay City.
Filson, U. D., Filson.

PULASKI.

Somerset 111, Somerset.
Mt. Gilead 255, Science Hill.
Sievers 491, Mt. Pisgah, Faubush P. O.
Pulaski 551, Baine's Store.
Burnside 634, Burnside.
Woodstock 639, Woodstock.

ROCKCASTLE.

Brodhead 566, Brodhead.
Ashland 640, Mt. Vernon.

ROBERTSON.

Mt. Olivet 291, Mt. Olivet.
Bratton's Mill 475, Bratton.
Arba 620, Kentontown.

ROWAN.

Phelps 482, Farmer's.
Morehead 654, Morehead.

RUSSELL.

Russell 284, Jamestown.
Lairsville 533, Lairsville.

SCOTT.

Mt. Vernon 14, Georgetown.
Oxford 176, Oxford.
I. T. Martin 459, Mt. Olivet Church,
Stonewall P. O.

SHELBY.

Solomon 5, Shelbyville.
Wingate 161, Simpsonville.
Harrisonville 520, Harrisonville.
Shelby 662, Waddy.

SIMPSON.

Simpson Benevolent 177, Franklin.
New Salem 462, New Salem Church,
Temperance P. O.

SPENCER.

Taylorville 210, Taylorville.
Mt. Eden 263, Mt. Eden.
Elk Creek 485, Elk Creek.

TAYLOR.

Pitman 124, Campbellville.
Tampico 419, Tampico.
Mystic Tie 450, Saloma.
Elkhorn 568, Elkhorn.
Willowtown 632, Willowtown.
Andy Bowen 670, Spurlington.

TODD.

Vesper 71, Elkton.
Bethel 204, Trenton.
Kirkmansville 615, Kirkmansville.
Guthrie 669, Guthrie.

TRIMBLE.

Bedford 158, Bedford.
Milton 461, Milton.

TRIGG.

Cadiz 121, Cadiz.
Roaring Spring 221, Roaring Spring.
Canton 242, Canton.
Mark Tyler 319, Wallonia.
J. C. Whitlock 487, Caledonia.
Berkley 567, Golden Pond, Laura P. O.

UNION.

Morganfield 66, Morganfield.
Caseyville 168, Caseyville.
Union 219, Uniontown.
Bordley 390, Bordley.
Shiloh 453, Shiloh School House, Grove-
Center P. O.
DeKoven 577, DeKoven.
Kelsey 659, Sturgis.

WARREN.

Bowling Green 73, Bowling Green.
Harney 343, Woodburn.
Goshen 503, Bay's Fork P. O.
T. B. Gossom 555, Grider's School-house,
Phalan P. O.
Flat Rock 563, Flat Rock, Pokeville P. O.

WASHINGTON.

Springfield 50, Springfield.
Magnolia 201, Mackville.
J. Speed Smith 298, Willisburg.
Texas 501, Texas.

WAYNE.

Monticello 431, Monticello.
Parmleyville 526, Mt. Pisgah.
Otter Creek 530, Gap Creek.
Weaverton 627, Weaverton, Frazer P. O.
Freedom 643, Pleasant Hall, Sunny Brook
P. O.

WEBSTER.

Ashbysburg 248, Onton.
Carlow 314, Carlow.
Slaughtersville 347, Slaughtersville.
Dixon 467, Dixon.
Bailey 538, Sebree.
Campbell H. Johnson 604, Poole's Mills.

WHITLEY.

Eginton 490, Williamsburg.
Boston 593, Jellico, Jellico, Tenn., P. O.
Woodbine 623, Woodbine.
Cooper 668, Corbin.

WOLFE.

Cox 464, Campton.
Mizpah 507, Hazel Green.

WOODFORD.

Landmark 41, Versailles.
Buford 494, Midway.

RULES

FOR

CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN LODGE.

[Index follows these Rules.]

NOTE.—A thorough knowledge of these Rules is essential to every Master if he would preside intelligently and dispatch business with satisfaction to himself and his brethren. Such knowledge will qualify any brother to preside in any assembly of the Craft, and all ought to become familiar with them.

THE RULES.

1. When the gavel sounds all take their places and are silent.
2. In the *business* of the lodge, the Master must enforce the rules (R. 69), and any member may insist upon it. In the "work" the Master's pleasure governs.
3. When presiding the Master refers to himself as "the Master"¹ or "the Chair." When he rises or speaks, silence prevails. He can not discuss questions from the East. If he participates in debate he first vacates the chair and does not resume it until the question is disposed of.
4. The Master does not rise to state² a question, but rises to put³ it. He should suggest how a motion can be constructed to bring a matter properly before the lodge rather than rule out an inadmissible motion.
5. If a brother yields the floor, except for explanation, he surrenders his right to it.
6. When a brother is speaking no one shall interrupt him, except to call him to order, or as in Rule 23; nor pass between the speaker and the East, or entertain conversation.
7. In speaking, every brother respectfully addresses the "Worshipful Master" according to usage (not the lodge, except on special occasions), standing in his place; confines himself to the subject before the lodge; avoids personalities and indecorous manner, language, or tone. He never calls another by name (R. 15), but refers to him as "Brother Senior Warden;" "the brother who last spoke;" or "the brother on my left," etc. When done, sit down.

¹ He never calls himself "Worshipful Master," though others very properly do so.

² To "state" a question, is to state what it is, and it is very important that it be stated exact and correct, so that the Secretary may get it right. The motion as stated by the Chair is the motion voted on, no matter whether it be as moved or not. If the Chair states it wrong, attention should be called to that fact at once.

³ To "put" a question is to put it to vote.

8. If several rise together the Master awards the floor to the one who, in his opinion, first addressed the Chair, or first rose.

9. No member speaks more than once until all who desire have spoken, nor more than twice or longer than ten minutes without consent of the lodge (R. 13).

10. Non-members may speak once, by permission of the Master, but no more, except to explain, or by consent of the lodge.

11. Points of order raised when the Master is putting a question are peremptorily decided. He may afterward give reasons for his decision (R. 16).

12. A brother called to order may concisely and very briefly respond¹ to the point raised; then sit down. If decided in his favor he may proceed; if otherwise he is admonished and may proceed, unless he transgressed the rules of decorum; when, if any object, he can not continue without leave (R. 13).

13. Motions to grant leave are undebatable and can not be amended.

14. On a call to order for words spoken the Secretary takes them down immediately and reads them aloud before further debate.

15. For violation of the rules, the Master first admonishes in general terms or sounds the gavel; if repeated he may call the brother by name, and for continued misconduct or gross discourtesy, may direct the offender to retire; if he refuse the Senior Warden immediately prefers charges.

16. The Master decides question of law or order, and may give his reason therefor (R. 11, 17). His decisions are recorded.

17. The Master may ask advice, which is given sitting; or he may take the sense of the lodge. If the Master entertains an unparliamentary question, or submits to the lodge one within his province to determine (R. 16), it is beyond his control, unless a violation of law, which he must enforce.

18. No motion can be debated until seconded² and audibly stated by the Master or read by the Secretary; when so stated or read it is "in possession" (except R. 41, 51, 61). To argue a question under color of explanation or inquiry before it is in possession; or such procedure with undebatable questions are improper.

19. A motion in possession may be withdrawn³ by general consent before amendment, or on motion without debate or amendment; neither motion need then be recorded. Amendments unamended may be so withdrawn.

20. A motion is reduced to writing and audibly read by the Secretary before debate or action if any member desire it.

21. The maker of a motion may vote, but can not speak against it.

¹ This should not exceed one moment, generally, and except as in Rule 11.

² If the Master is a member of the lodge he may entertain a motion without a second from the floor, for being a member he practically seconds it when he entertains it.

³ The idea that a mover of a motion, after it has been stated, can withdraw it, with or without consent of the seconder, is erroneous. He may do so before it is "in possession" of the body. The instant it is properly in possession it becomes the property of the body, and can not be given up without its consent. It may be withdrawn thus: The Master says: "If there is no objection the motion will be withdrawn." (Pauses.) "The Chair hears no objection; the motion is withdrawn." If objection be made, a motion to permit it to be withdrawn is necessary.

22. But one motion can be made at a time (R. 41), therefore, to make a motion, and, at the same time, move to lay it on the table is inadmissible¹ (R. 46).

23. When a motion is first introduced a brother may, before debate, "object to the consideration of the question." It requires no second, and may be done when another has the floor. The Master immediately puts it thus: "Will the lodge consider the question? As many," etc. (R. 62). If negatived by a two-thirds' majority the question can not be again introduced at that meeting (R. 28, 37).

24. Offering a resolution is equivalent to moving its adoption.

25. When a question is under debate no other motion shall be in order but:

- 1st. *To lay it on the table.* Undebatable; can not be amended (R. 22, 50.)
- 2d. *To terminate debate.* Undebatable; can not be amended (R. 27, 65.)
- 3d. *To postpone it definitely*—i. e., to time specified—allows strictly limited debate on propriety of postponement.
- 4th. *To commit or re-commit it,* opens main question for debate, if instructions are added; otherwise debate on motion to commit or re-commit only.
- 5th. *To amend it.* This motion, "to strike out" words or paragraphs; "to strike out" words "and insert" others, naming them; to "substitute" a different motion on the same subject. Until decided an amendment precludes all other amendments to the main question. An amendment to an amendment can not be amended. The last amendment is first acted on, then if there be no other offered, the next, and so on back to the main question (R. 41, 50, 64).
- 6th. *To postpone it indefinitely* opens main question for debate, but can not be amended. If decided affirmatively the question can not be considered again for three months (R. 39).

Any of the higher order of these motions may be made while a lower one is pending.

26. Any member may demand that the question be divided into two or more distinct questions, as specified, so as to get a separate vote upon each; provided each part be so distinct that if either or any be taken away the other would be consistent and entire.

27. The Master may "terminate debate"² (R. 65) at any time (except in R. 28); or, at his option, put that question to the lodge (R. 17), or entertain

¹ The reasons are: 1st. Because it is misleading, and complicates business to embrace different matters in one motion. For this reason a single member may demand that a question be divided (R. 26). 2d. Reconsideration is generally a debatable question (R. 39, 40, 46), and to table a matter is undebatable (R. 25, 1st). 3d. It is a resort to parliamentary tactics unfamiliar to the many, rather than by fair dealing that all may understand.

² "The previous question" is excluded from Masonic lodges, but I have never heard a sound reason for it. It is admitted into some Grand Lodges—properly so. While Mackey, by strained reasoning, opposes the previous question, he "sees no reason why a motion to adjourn the debate might not be made." This effort to reach a just conclusion while adhering to an absurd usage is amusing. "Adjourn the debate" *sine die?* or temporarily? Why not say what we mean? We do not object to terminate debate by motions to lie on the table, even if avowedly made to kill a measure before it has been debated at all.

such motion (which is undebatable). If carried, debate ceases,¹ and if no other action is proposed the vote is taken upon the amendments under consideration; if none, then on the main question. Unlike "the previous question," its functions are to suppress discussion upon the pending question only, and may be renewed as above, whenever any business intervenes.

28. A brother can not be deprived of his right to explain his own motion, resolution or report.²

29. A motion to limit debate either as to the number or length of speeches is not debatable.

30. Vote by ballot is taken on request of five members (R. 31, 54).

31. A blank ballot expresses nothing, and can not be counted (R. 30).

32. The ayes and noes are taken and recorded when demanded by five members. First the members, then the officers according to rank, beginning with the junior (when practicable); each rises and votes when his name is called (R. 66).

33. Every member present when the question was put will vote unless personally interested or excused by the lodge. He rises, tersely gives reasons why he ought to vote or desires to be excused, and the Master may, if he chooses, put the question at once: "Will the lodge excuse Bro. — from voting?"³ As many," etc. (R. 62), or he may put it as in Rule 62*b*, without a formal motion (undebatable). If not so present, or if he be interested, a member can not vote.

34. In case of a tie the Master gives the casting (and but one vote) except on demand for the ayes and noes (R. 32) or balloting.

35. If, on taking the vote, the Master doubts or a division is called for, he decides by count (R. 36, 63).

36. A division may be called for, when the Master decides the question (R. 35, 63), but before any member enters or departs or any business intervenes.

37. A motion lost (R. 38) can not be again considered for three months unless reconsidered (R. 40).

38. A motion substantially the same as one disposed of, or inconsistent with the one adopted, can not be entertained at the same meeting (R. 37, 39).

39. Reconsideration of a question must be moved (R. 37, 40) by one of a majority which decided it, and at the same meeting, unless he then give notice (which is recorded) that such a motion will be made at the next meeting, at which time, if he fails to call it up, any member may do so; but a ballot can not be reconsidered.⁴

¹ The Master may terminate debate, according to modern usage, but it would seem that the brethren have some rights. See proofs under Landmarks 24, 28.

² The reason is: He, presumably, has given the matter thought, and it would be discourteous and unkind to place him in an embarrassing position by any motion that would prevent him from explaining it. There would be great danger of stirring up a bitterness of feeling under the smart of a course so unjust.

³ Gen. Reg. xii (1721) required that to speak consent of *Gr. L.* must be obtained.

⁴ Because under Rule 39 and general practice the mover must be known as having voted with the majority, which would reveal his ballot, and become a gross unmasonic offense. Or the motion might be made for the purpose of showing how he voted.

40. A motion to reconsider (R. 39) a debatable question opens the main question for debate; if of an undebatable question it is undebatable, neither can it be amended or reconsidered.

41. Blanks are filled before motions to amend (R. 25). Any number of propositions of time or amounts (to fill blanks) are admissible without seconds (R. 18), but the longest time and largest sum must be put first.

42. If the reading of a paper called for, or the reading of a paper or speech in debate, be objected to, leave may be granted on motion (R. 13) to read it then or at a future time stated.

43. The Master appoints committees not otherwise provided for, the first named being chairman until it meets, when it may select its own chairman if it so desires—unless the Master be first named thereon (R. 61).

44. A committee acts as a unit; a majority represents it and signs its report. A minority may present its views and recommendations (R. 45) in writing (R. 61, 68).

45. Committees report (R. 44) in writing (or verbally by consent) and present their recommendations or conclusions in suitable form for adoption or rejection.¹

46. A committee on making final report is thereby discharged, hence a motion to discharge is erroneous. If partial report is made (or for any reason), the committee may be continued or “discharged from the further consideration of the subject,” but a motion “that the report be received, the committee discharged, and the ballot spread,” is admissible (R. 22, 44).

47. A motion to accept or receive a report or paper is to place it before the lodge for action (R. 51, 61).

48. To “file” a paper is to remove it (for preservation) so that a motion to “consider it (or the subject)” is necessary to bring it again before the lodge (R. 49).

49. A motion to “receive and file” is inadmissible (R. 22). If entertained it would take a matter into possession without reading or other consideration, and, at the same instant, remove it (R. 48, 62).

50. A motion to lay an amendment on the table carries the whole matter to the table with it (R. 22, 25).

51. A paper audibly read by the Secretary is “in possession,” except when informally considered (R. 57).

52. A petition for degrees or affiliation when received (R. 51) is referred to committee without motion, unless there be objection (R. 62); on report (R. 53) of the committee the ballot is spread by order of the Master and without motion.

53. The report on a petition (“favorable” or “unfavorable”), ought never to be recorded.

53*b*. When a paper or subject is referred to a brother or committee, it is withdrawn or reported back (and “in possession”) before it can again be considered.

54. Any intimation of, or attempt to ascertain how a brother voted a bal-

¹ To move to “adopt the report,” which is merely a statement of facts, is equivalent to verifying the statements, and is unsatisfactory in general. Rule 45 ought to be insisted on.

lot, whether *for* or *against*, is grossly out of order and unmasonic. It must be officially noticed by Master and Wardens.

55. In elections, if there be but one nomination,¹ the Master may deposit a ballot for the candidate and declare him elected, unless some member objects.

56. Motion to suspend a rule, temporarily suspends matters pending which the rule affects, and must be decided first (undebatable and requires unanimity).

57. A question may be considered *informally* when members may speak as often as they please and as the Master permits (R. 27). The Secretary keeps a memorandum of the informal action, which is not entered of record, and the lodge can afterwards adopt, alter, or reject it in a regular way (R. 18).

58. In closing, all shall sit, "until the Master goes forth"—*i. e.*, removes his jewel or steps from the dais.

59. All motions shall be distinctly put. If there be doubt that a question is understood the Master restates it fully and clearly before putting it.

FORMS.

60. The following forms shall be observed as far as practicable:

61. *A committee* being ready (R. 45), its chairman (R. 43), or some one for him, addresses the Master (R. 7), informs him that the committee to whom such a matter was referred has directed him to report thereon. The Master may say: "If there be no objection (R. 23, 62*b*) the report will be received now," or, "Will the lodge now receive the report?" (R. 47, 49). When "received" (R. 47) the chairman reads it, or the Deacon or Steward nearest to him promptly carries it to the Secretary to be read (R. 18, 51, 57), or carries it when read by the brother.

62. *Ordinary questions* are put thus: "As many as are of the opinion that, say *aye*;" then: "As many as are of a contrary opinion, say *no*." After the vote: "The ayes (or noes) have it." (R. 66), or "The motion is carried," "The resolution is adopted," etc., or the reverse.

62*b*. *General consent* or in matters of course, the formality of motion and vote is dispensed with. The Master stating: "If there is no objection the minutes will be approved" [or "the petition will be referred to a committee" or "a ballot will be taken," etc.], then pause, then: "The Chair hears no objection; the minutes are approved," [or, "petition will go to a committee," or "ballot will be taken," etc.]

63. *A count is demanded* (R. 35) thus: "Division" or "The ayes (or noes) have it;" the Master immediately says: "A division is called for; those in favor of the motion will rise (done). Brother Senior Deacon, count the vote" (done and reported). The Master sounds the gavel; all sit. "Those opposed will rise." Counted as before and decided.

64. *On motion to strike out* (R. 25, item 5): "Shall the words be stricken out? Those in favor," etc. (R. 61). On a tie vote (R. 31) they remain.

¹ Nominations were the *old* usage.

65. *To terminate debate* (R. 25, 27): "Shall the debate cease?" etc. If tied (R. 34) the debate continues.

66. *On demand for record of vote*: "The ayes and noes are demanded (R. 32, 62). Those in favor of the resolution will, when their names are called, answer *aye*; those opposed will answer *no*."

67. *To announce result of election*: The Secretary reports: "The whole number of votes cast is —. Bro. A received — votes; Bro. B — votes." Or "Bro. A received all the votes cast." The Master decides: "Bro. — having received a majority [or all] of all the votes cast (R. 55) is duly elected ——— for the ensuing year and until his successor is elected and installed."

68. *Report of Committee*: The "Finance Committee respectfully report," etc. "The committee appointed to ——— respectfully report," etc. "The undersigned, a minority (of such committee) begs leave to present its views," etc., or "to dissent," etc. (R. 44).

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

69. *The Order of Business* is not subject to the Master's will; ought to be uniform (R. 2) if practicable. Arbitrary ruling is wronging members and the lodge, hence unmasonic.

The following order should generally be observed. Action should be taken as matters are presented:¹

1st. *Opening* at the specified time.

2d. *Reading Minutes*. When "approved" they are signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary.

3d. *Unfinished Business*.

4th. *Petitions for Degrees or Affiliation* and referring same to committee.

5th. *Reports on Petitions* and action thereon.

6th. Reports of Standing Committees and action on each.

7th. Reports of Special Committees and action on each.

8th. New Business.

9th. Communications and appropriate action on each.

10th. "Are there any sick or in want?"

11th. Payment of Dues.

12th. Conferring Degrees.

13th. Report of Treasurer and Secretary that dues have been paid over and receipted for.

14th. Closing (R. 58).

70. Motions to lie on the table, or take from the table, can be renewed whenever any business intervenes.

¹ That is, when a paper is read, or report made, it should be acted on, the information being fresh. This does not, of course, prevent postponement, etc., etc. Rule 25.

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ERRATA.

[Change book at once to correspond herewith.]

PAGE 82. Second paragraph is 287 (not 587 as printed).

PAGE 115. Reg. 511. Erase the words: "Distance to be computed by usual traveled route," which were in effect repealed by subsequent adoption of the "air line from lodge to lodge" rule. See Reg. 510.

PAGE 149. The provision forbidding Lodges U. D. to elect officers refers to the annual election, or displacement of the officers appointed by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. Compare with Reg. 508, 580

PAGE 160. Under "Proceedings" insert: Grand Secretary is authorized (not required) to furnish proceedings on certain conditions without charge. 1870, 80.

PAGE 185, 186. Reg. 982, 983. These were in effect repealed by subsequent action (Reg. 685) which is in harmony with the Constitutional provision that *any member* "declaring himself aggrieved" may appeal (xiii, 2).

PAGE 350. Pulaski County. Pulaski Lodge 551, postoffice is *Cain's Store*, not "Baine's" as printed.

PAGE 363. For heading "Petition for Application" read, *Petition for AFFILIATION*.

ANALYTICAL INDEX.

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FORM OF REPRESENTATIVE'S CERTIFICATE.

HALL OF _____ LODGE, No. —,
_____, KY., _____, 189—.

This is to certify:

That at a _____ meeting of the above named Lodge, held in its Hall on the _____ day of _____, 189—, Brother _____, a member thereof, was duly elected its Representative, to attend the next Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, if the Master or a Warden should fail to do so.

{ SEAL } Witness my hand as Secretary, with the seal of said
{ HERE. } Lodge affixed, the date first above written.

_____,
Secretary.

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AMENDMENTS
TO THE
BOOK OF CONSTITUTION.
1894 to 1898, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

[Figures prefixed is the number of the "Regulation" (in Book of Constitution from pages 41 to 195). Numerals refer to the Article of the Constitution, and figures following them to the Section, thus: "v, 3, ¶ 10," is Article v, Section 3, Paragraph 10.]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Page 30, Book of Constitutions—The following is substituted for Article xi, Section 17 (1898, page 52).

DEFUNCT LODGES B. C. 30.

Article xi, Section 17. *a.* Whenever a charter is declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge, or surrendered by action of the lodge itself, or from any cause, the lodge becomes defunct, all its books, jewels, papers, funds, accounts, furniture and property of every kind shall be the property of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and subject to its absolute disposal. A lodge is declared to be defunct, within the meaning of the law, when forfeited or surrendered as above, or when it shall have failed to make its regular annual return for two successive years, or when the membership is reduced to six Master Masons or less, but no charter shall be surrendered by the lodge so long as there are seven members who have attained to the third degree and will maintain and work under it, conforming to the laws of this Grand Lodge.

b. When a lodge becomes defunct, as aforesaid, the last Master, Secretary and Treasurer (or Warden if the Master is dead or absent from the lodge jurisdiction) shall immediately take an inventory of all the lodge property and transmit the same signed or certified to, to the Grand Secretary, and shall also recommend some active, suitable brother to take charge of the property and dispose of it under direction of the agent of the Grand Lodge.

c. No member of such lodge shall be admitted into any other lodge, nor be entitled to the benefits of Masonry, until he has paid all arrears due from him to such lodge to the Grand Secretary, or has the same remitted by the Grand Lodge.

d. The Grand Secretary is the financial agent of the Grand Lodge, and as such is authorized to take immediate possession of defunct lodge property. His duties are as follows:

1. He shall proceed with reasonable promptness to settle the affairs of lodges that shall become defunct, and shall report to the Grand Lodge.

2. He is authorized to sell everything belonging to such lodges, except-

ing real estate, and ought to dispose of realty upon the best terms practicable, conditioned that the terms of such sale shall be subject to the approval and confirmation of the Grand Lodge, which is in no way to be made responsible for any debt or other liability without its expressed consent. The sale will be made by agreement for a quit-claim deed, subject to approval as aforesaid.

3. If the Grand Secretary deems that his presence in the locality of the defunct lodge is essential, he ought to go there, if the Grand Master concurs in his opinion that such presence is desirable. In such cases his actual expenses shall be paid by the Grand Treasurer

4. The Grand Secretary, by advice and consent of the Grand Master, may employ counsel in winding up the affairs of defunct lodges, upon such terms as the Grand Master shall approve.

5. The Grand Secretary will take steps to collect dues of defunct lodge members, as far as practicable, and to this end may employ some Master Mason in the locality of the defunct lodge, but will not be liable for any laches on the part of such agent under him. Such collections will be on commission and not salary, nor shall his said collector's expenses in any case exceed the amount collected.

DUTIES OF GRAND MASTER.

The following were *stricken out* (1895. p. 34.)

Article v, Section 3, ¶ 10. "To act on the Standing Committee on Work and Jurisprudence."

TRIAL OF A MASTER.

[Article v. Added the following]:

Section 3, ¶ 10. It shall also be his duty, if he has reasonable grounds to believe that any Master of a subordinate lodge has been guilty of unma-sonic conduct during his term of office, to suspend him from office, and appoint a commission, consisting of three Past Masters, to investigate and try said Master at once. Said commission shall find the accused "guilty" or "not guilty;" and if found "guilty" he shall be deprived of office; if "not guilty" his suspension shall cease; provided that the action of said commission shall not be a bar to a trial by his lodge for the same offense after his term of office has expired. [Adopted 1897, page 44. Error in designat-ing the section, etc., was made in the proceedings, but is corrected as above. An amendment to this, giving Grand Master greater discretion will come up for action in 1899.]

PAY OF REPRESENTATIVE.

[Article iv., Section 11. Changed to read as follows]:

Section 11. The pay of the Grand Officers, Past Grand Masters for three years only after they have passed out of the office of Grand Master, and the representatives from each subordinate lodge shall be three dollars per day for the time they are actually in attendance upon the Grand Lodge, and three cents per mile coming from and going to the location of their lodge, the distance to be measured by the nearest traveled route. But no

brother shall be entitled to draw pay in a double capacity, and no representative shall receive pay while his lodge is in arrears to the Grand Lodge, or whose dues have been loaned, donated or remitted by the Grand Lodge, or who shall vacate his seat during the session without permission from the Grand Lodge. 1897, page 48.

RETURNS, PAYMENT OF DUES, ETC.

[Article xi., Section 18, ¶ 7. Changed to read as follows]:

¶ 7. Any lodge in this jurisdiction failing to comply with the provisions of Sub-section 6, [¶ 6] Section 18, Article xi., of the Constitution, be fined the sum of five dollars, to be due and payable at once; and if the provisions of said Sub-section 6 be not complied with, and the fine or penalty herein imposed be not paid by January 1 next thereafter, the charters of all such lodges shall be arrested. 1898, page 54.

AMENDED REGULATIONS.

ADMISSION.

Without demit.—See Demit 285*a*.

ACCUSED.—See Counsel.

2*a*. The accused being represented by his own attorney, it is regular to proceed as if he was present in person, and hence entirely unnecessary for action to be deferred. 1896, page 72.

2*b*. An attorney (counsel) for an accused brother is not required to be an affiliate, but he must be a Master Mason in good standing. 1894, pages 19-55. (See Reg. 208.)

AFFILIATE—AFFILIATION.

5*a*. A lodge improperly receiving an affiliate [without demit or proper, lawful, evidence of non-affiliation] is not only liable for his dues, but also subjects itself to punishment. 1896, pages 19, 62.

AGENT.

6*a*. The Grand Secretary is the constitutional agent of the Grand Lodge in settling the affairs of defunct lodges (Reg. 6), and the Grand Master has no power to appoint any one else to do it. Such interference would be illegal and discourteous; but the Grand Master may employ counsel as in Regulation 8. 1896, pages 21, 62, (xi 17).

AID.

9*a*. It is obligatory upon all Masons everywhere, to supply the wants of a needy brother without regard to the lodge to which he is especially allied as a member. 1894, page 59.

11*a*. The regulations against begging circulars is subject to no exceptions. The loss of a lodge room by fire does not come within the exceptions. 1895, pages 15, 33.

APPEAL!

22*a*. Even in case of acquittal the right of appeal is recognized. 1872, page 73.

25*a*. Notice of appeal, if in writing, and handed to the Master or Secretary in time to be presented at a stated meeting of the lodge, is "notice to the lodge" contemplated in Article xiv, Section 2. 1896, page 21.

31*a* If an appeal be discontinued the case is at an end. An appellant may so end his own appeal [by withdrawing it]. 1895, page 47.

APRON.

31½. The apron is worn: 1st. degree, bib up; 2nd. degree, bib down, apron flowing freely; 3rd. degree, bib down, flowing freely—except when worn as a mark of distinction the left lower corner is tucked up. This is in conformity with the teachings of the oldest charts, and is consistent with the progressiveness of our degrees and the analogy of the operative craft. It is also the teachings of the oldest jurisdictions of the United States. 1896, pages 19, 20. And [the wearing as stated], is to be obeyed by subordinate lodges. 1896, page 62.

BALLOT.

See Candidate—Election.

44*a*. Penalties can only be inflicted by ballot. 1896, page 20.

46*a*. Ballots can not be taken at a called meeting. 1896, page 20; and Article xi, Section

54*a*. A candidate canvassing the members, and obtaining from each one approached the declaration that he did not cast a black ball against him, is not sufficient to declare an error, and no ground to set aside the ballot. It was certainly a strange figure for members to permit a candidate to thus approach them, and should subject each member, who allowed himself to be thus interrogated, to charges of unmasonic conduct for disclosing in that manner how he voted. 1894, pages 20, 55.

56*a*. When a black ball appears on the second ballot it is the duty of the proper (presiding) officer to declare the candidate rejected and permit no discussion of the ballot either in or out of the lodge. 1898, page 17.

56*b*. The law requires the ballot spread the second time when only one black ball is cast. It also allows the member casting the black ball to withdraw same publicly by the second stated meeting thereafter. A black ball was so withdrawn but later than the second stated meeting after it was cast, and the candidate was initiated. The candidate is not supposed to know the law, and having acted in good faith and having been initiated in a regular lodge he is a regular Mason. 1895, pages 14, 33. Material is to remain where placed, notwithstanding blunders. 1896, pages 17, 18.

56*c*. It is necessary to take another ballot (when an unfavorable ballot is withdrawn), but the withdrawal must be in open lodge at the first or second stated meeting after the unfavorable ball was cast. Moreover, the brother must at the same time declare that he cast the black ball. 1896, pages 19, 61.

56*d*. Balloting a third time on an application of a candidate who has been twice rejected is contrary to law. 1896, page 66.

63. Authorizing rescinding the election of a candidate is repealed. 1898, page 69.

63*a*. A lodge has no right to rescind its action (ballot) upon petitions. 1898, page 69.

BASSETT, HIRAM—MEMORIAL PRIZE.

65½. It appearing that a sum of \$538.35 has been contributed for the purpose of erecting a monument to P.: G.: M.: Hiram Bassett, deceased, and it having been represented that there is now a monument over his grave, the sum before mentioned will be turned over to the Trustees of the Endowment Fund of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, and the income therefrom shall be annually devoted to the purchase of a prize, to be known as the "Hiram Bassett Memorial Prize," the same to be awarded by the Directors of the Home to the boys and girls having the highest general average of scholarship and deportment; provided that a sufficient amount be reserved out of such income to keep the ground in order and the grass green about the grave of our brother. 1897, pages 16, 45.

BEGGING CIRCULARS.

See Aid.

BENEFITS.

68*a*. Those who do not share the burdens of Freemasonry (non-affiliates) are not entitled to its benefits. 1894.

BONDS.

70*a*. The Grand Lodge shall pay no sums of money for premiums on the official bonds of the Grand Secretary, or any other officer of the Grand Lodge. 1894, page 52.

BOOK OF CONSTITUTION.

See Constitution, Book of.

BURIAL.

83*a*. The lodge was not opened [none being present and authorized to do it], the proceedings were not the action of the lodge. If the Master or Wardens could not be reached, in fact, the deceased ought to have been decently buried by his brethren. They committed no offense in performing ceremonies usual on such occasions, but had no semblance of authority to open a Masonic lodge. Except in cases of absolute necessity the funeral ceremonies should be conducted by the lodge. 1896, pages 17, 62.

88*a*. When a Mason has been demitted for a year, or at most, two years, lodges should be forbidden to bury him Masonically. The non-affiliate's right or privilege to visit should also be limited as well. 1896, pages 23, 62.

BURIAL LOT.

92*a*. The Grand Secretary shall have charge of the Grand Lodge lot in Cave Hill Cemetery and keep a record of all burials therein, making report to the Grand Lodge from time to time. He may give permits for

null and void, and will be so decided when a proper case is presented. 1894, page 56.

109*a*. The Grand Secretary, in compliance with a recommendation of the Grand Lodge at last session, prepared a set of By-laws for use of subordinate lodges. The same has been approved. 1897, pages 9, 40.

CANDIDATE.

See Ballots, Degrees, Examination, Jurisdiction, Objection.

120*a*. A man who has lost all fingers of his right hand, except the thumb and first finger thereof, can not be made a Mason. Our law is plain: he must be capable of receiving and in turn fully imparting the mysteries. 1896, page 19.

120*b*. A person whose "left knee" is so stiff that he can not bend it at all, can not be made a Mason. 1897, page 6.

128*a*. The religious belief of a candidate for Masonry is not a subject for inquiry touching his fitness to become a Mason, "if his trust is in God, his faith is well founded." 1897, page 6.

129*a*. It is the duty of the Master to refuse to proceed with the degree when evidence of the unworthiness of the candidate is brought to his knowledge. 1898, page 69.

132*a*. A candidate can be examined and balloted for at a stated communication before the expiration of a lunar month, but the degree can not be conferred until the expiration of a lunar month. 1894, pages 18, 20, 55—1895, pages 14, 33.

133*a*. No candidate for the degrees of Fellow Craft or Master Mason can be balloted for until after examination in open lodge as to his proficiency in the preceding degree. 1894, page 56.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

See Old Masons' Home.

CHARGES.

140*a*. A Fellow Craft has no right to require or to demand that charges be preferred against him because black balled for an application for advancement. The ballot is secret, and no authority exists for overriding it. 1895, page 14. Charges against Representatives.—See Reg. 861*a*.

CHARTER.

166*a*. No lodge can surrender its charter so long as there are seven or more of the paying members willing to maintain and work under it. 1897, page 43.

166*b*. A lodge can not have two charters under which it can work. In case of dissension in the lodge one faction might obtain possession of one charter, the other faction of the other, and each might assume to work in defiance of the other. 1897, page 42.

Change of meeting place endorsed on Charter.—See Reg. 658*b*.

Charter also endorsed in case of change of name. 1898, page 71.

Grand Master recommended issuing duplicates at once in lieu of charters destroyed by fire, etc. 1898, page 18.

COLOR—See Livery.

COMMITTEES—See Trial.

184*a*. The Master may fill vacancies in committees. 1896, page 72.

185*a*. A matter is referred to a committee that it may be deliberately weighed and put in proper shape, if need be; then be reported back, with any reasons influencing the committee in reaching its conclusions, that the body may have the benefit of the investigations of its committee, because the body can not make the necessary research. 1896, page 16.

COMMITTEES OF GRAND LODGE.

See Jurisprudence, Constitutional Amendments. Representatives.

195½. Reports (of Committees) ought not to be hastily made, nor be acted on by the committee during the sittings of the Grand Lodge. Committees are supposed to be selected because of the peculiar fitness of those who compose them for the work that may be submitted to them. They are, therefore, just such men as we desire and ought to have present when legislation is being attended to, that we may have their counsels. 1896, page 16.

198*a*. The Committee on Jurisprudence should be given more time for its labors. The Grand Master will appoint said committee before the meeting of Grand Lodge. Its members meet in Louisville on the day previous to its session at 12 o'clock M., when the committee shall begin its labors. 1896, page 64.

198*b*. The object of referring proposed amendments of the Constitution to the Committee of Jurisprudence, is, 1st. That the committee may determine whether such amendment "ought to be submitted for the future consideration of the Grand Lodge." If the committee thinks it ought not to be so submitted, the reasons should be clearly stated when it is reported back to this body. 2d. If the committee is of the opinion that the amendment is not in conflict with Masonic usage, and that it may safely be deferred for future action; or, if it is approved, the committee should submit the original proposition with a properly formulated transcript, giving it a designated place appropriate to be made a part of our organic law. 1896, page 16. (See Reg. 203*a*.)

198*c*. All committees, when practicable, will so frame their reports by recommendations or resolution that will clearly but tersely summarize each subject discussed, so that the adoption, if approved, may serve as regulations for our future guidance. 1898, page 24.

CONSTITUTION—AMENDMENTS TO.

203*a*. Hasty legislation is' pernicious, and a hastily prepared change of our fundamental law is unwise, sometimes obscure or misleading. Constitutional laws, above all others, demand the most careful preparation and consideration, first, by a committee, before it comes up for action by the Grand Lodge. That the committee may give any proposed amendment due consideration, no amendment ought to be in order unless it is offered in time to be referred and fully digested in committee. Hastily written

amendments are not infrequently offered during the rush of business, often near the closing of the Grand Lodge. These go to the committee and are referred back to lie over, without, in some cases, having been so much as read by the committee. Thus, by a sort of "Senatorial courtesy," the object of reference is wholly lost. 1896, page 16. (See Reg. 198*b*)

CONSTITUTION—BOOK OF.

203½. The Book of Constitutions can not be commended too highly. It is, perhaps, the most scholarly and complete work on Masonry (jurisprudence) in existence. 1894, page 54.

203½*a*. Our Book of Constitutions is, without exception, the best digest of Masonic law. Its arrangement is admirable and it is so thoroughly and carefully indexed that the most unskillful and illiterate Mason can find an authoritative answer to any question of Masonic law that may arise. The law of Grand Lodge requires that this book shall be on the Master's or Secretary's table at every meeting, and in the ancient installation charge to the Master it is said "The Book of Constitutions you are to search at all times. Cause it to be frequently read, that none may pretend ignorance of the important precepts which it enjoins." If the Masters of lodges wish to make their meetings interesting and secure a good attendance of the members, they will find no better way of accomplishing that purpose than by obedience to this ancient charge. The information to be acquired will amply repay for all the time that can be spent in the study of this book, and the Master who thus gives the Craft good, wholesome instructions for their work, will soon find himself at the head of a working and willing lodge, whose meetings will be always pleasant and profitable. 1898, pages 19, 69.

CREDENTIALS.

See Representatives.

To report all legal delegates.—See Reg. 854*a*.

CUSTODIANS OF THE WORK.

See Grand Lecturer, Work.

213–217 are repealed. 1894, pages 52, 53.

DAVISS JOS. H.

Sword, etc., presented. (See Reg. 476.)

Knife and Scabbard presented to Grand Lodge. 1872, page 52. [Never seen by present Grand Secretary.]

Gavel from Tippecanoe battle ground, by W. H. Smythe. 1888, pages 30, 59

DEBTS—See Offense.

DEGREES.

See Candidate, Work, Preside.

233*a*. A candidate may be legally elected to receive a degree before expiration of a lunar month from time previous degree was received, but degree can not be legally conferred on him until expiration of that length of time. 1895, page 44.

DEMIT.

273a. An officer of a lodge has the right to demit *before he is installed* (if "clear of the books," and no charges pending or suggested) The fact of his election or appointment does not deprive him of this right. 1894, page 54.

278a. A demit was granted, but before the certificate of this action had been delivered the brother deserted his family and run away with his cook. Held, under Regulation 278, also under the general rule that an act may be rescinded if it has not gone beyond the reach or control of the body, the lodge was authorized to "reconsider" its action in granting demit, and proceed to a trial. 1896, page 17.

285a. A lodge admitting a brother to membership without a demit becomes responsible for his arrearages in his former lodge, from which he has not been demitted. This arrearage accumulates until the lodge is informed of his joining another. He is also amenable for his action, as is the lodge that admitted him contrary to the law, in addition to its responsibility for his arrearages with the former lodge. 1896, pages 20, 62.

292a. Authority by Grand Lodge to certain persons, members of defunct lodges, to receive demits from Grand Secretary free of charge is a privilege that must be immediately exercised, and failure to do so for several years will cause the grant to lapse, and such persons must pay the fees. 1895, page 15.

292b. If a lodge remain in a comatose condition for a year it should be treated as a defunct lodge, unless it take immediate and satisfactory steps to rehabilitate itself. In this and similar cases the Grand Secretary is authorized to grant demits, stating the facts when the other requisites for obtaining a demit are complied with. 1896, page 65.

295a. The Grand Secretary is the sole judge of the right to demit by a member of a "defunct" lodge. 1897, page 6.

295b. A lodge can not grant a second (duplicate?) demit (Reg. 251) unless it has evidence (Reg. 253) of the loss of the first one. (Reg. 252.) If a lodge certifies to having issued a demit it would be warning to another to proceed with caution, and would not in any way be liable. 1896, page 21.

296b. Members of a lodge can not grant demits to themselves after surrendering the charter. It is certain that demitted Masons can not surrender the charter of a lodge. 1898, page 43.

299a. Demits are not to be withheld for the sole reason that the seal and records of a defunct lodge have not been returned to the Grand Secretary. 1898, page 70.

301a. Those helping to form or forming a new lodge, though it be of the same name and number, and at the same place formerly occupied by a lodge now defunct, must procure demits from Grand Secretary and petition for affiliation, the same as any other non-affiliate whose lodge is defunct. 1894, pages 19, 55.

DIPLOMA.

308a. Diplomas can only be granted by consent of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, and for a time specified therein, not exceeding one

year, for which time the brother shall have paid dues in advance. It may be renewed upon the same conditions by indorsement of the same document or by certificate under seal referring thereto. Diplomas, and renewals thereof, must be regularly registered by "stub" in a special book or the ledger account of the brother whose signature must appear on the diploma before being delivered into his keeping. 1896, pages 25, 63.

DUES TO GRAND LODGE.

335*a*. When the Grand Lodge donates or remits the balance due from a lodge, and specifies a sum, as such balance, which proves to be in excess of the true amount owing by the lodge as "dues," the Grand Secretary should credit the lodge with the amount sufficient to "square the account" for "dues" and no more. The remission of "dues" does not carry with it any remission of "assessment," which has been repeatedly decided to be "inalienable." 1898, page 11.

ELECTIONS—ELECTIONEERING.

See Vote.

339½. In reference to speeches nominating candidates for official stations in lodges, Article xv, of the Constitution, not only prohibits one who is a candidate for office from electioneering for himself, but prohibits electioneering by any member of the lodge, for any one else. Officers should not be elected through favoritism, but on account of merit. This is the only construction of said article that will prevent a species of politics from entering Masonry. 1897, page 5

341*a*. The Master erred in casting a second vote for Master, there being a tie. In no case has he two votes. The election was void, (in such a case) and the old Master holds over. 1895, page 14.

351*a*. Nominations for office is not inconsistent with the principles and practices of Masonry. 1894, page 19.

351*b*. Elections by the deposit of one ballot is not correct, and should not be resorted to in subordinate lodges. 1894, page 19.

351*c*. The vote of a lodge declaring that, after a certain number of ballots have been cast, does not deprive any member from voting for the dropped candidate; and, if he shall have received a majority of all the votes cast, should be declared duly elected. 1894, page 19.

63—Authorizing rescinding election to degree is repealed. 1898, page 69.

EXAMINATIONS.

See Candidate.

372*a*. No candidate for the degrees of Fellow Craft or Master Mason can be legally balloted for until after examination in open lodge as to his proficiency in the preceding degree. 1894, page 56.

372*b*. "Examination in open lodge" means an examination in the lodge when opened, and audibly, so that every one present can hear it. The object is to ascertain if the candidate is proficient, and as every member is to be a judge, each one must hear the examination to be fully advised and a competent voter. Any other examination does not meet the requirements

of the law. Another reason, and an important one, is, that the lodge may be instructed in the lectures. 1896, page 20.

EXPEL—N. P. D.

377*a*. The action of a lodge for expelling a member for non-payment of dues is illegal and invalid. 1895, page 14.

FISCAL YEAR.

See Year.

FREE MEMBERS.

See Ministers.

GAVEL.

See Grand Master.

GRAND LECTURER.

See Custodians.

407-411—Repealed. 1894, page 51.

GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

See Grand Secretary, 472*a*

GRAND LODGE SOVEREIGNTY.

See Jurisdiction of Grand Lodges.

GRAND MASTER.

436*a*. The lodge should obey the mandate of the Grand Master, and upon refusal of its officers to submit to his decision until reversed by the Grand Lodge, he should regard it as revolutionary and he should take its charter into custody.* 1873, page 59. (See Reg 26.)

451*a*. The Grand Secretary is instructed to present a gavel, suitably inscribed, to each retiring Grand Master. 1896, page 80.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

454-457—Repealed, and commissions revoked. 1894, pages 21, 61.

454*a*. The system of Grand Representatives finds its origin neither in the ancient customs of the Order, nor in the necessities of the Craft, but in a vain attempt to follow the practices of civil governments. The intercourse between Grand Lodges can best be conducted through their Grand Secretaries.

454*b*. Regulations Nos. 454, 455, 456 and 457 are repealed, and all commissions to Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, or its Grand Master, to Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near other Grand Lodges, are revoked, and the Grand Master is directed to request the revocation of all commissions to Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. 1894, page 61.

GRAND SECRETARY.

To present a gavel to the retiring Grand Master., q. v. (Reg. 451*a*).

To report intoxication of Representatives. (See Reg. 861*a*).

To prefer charges against defunct lodge officers. (See 569*a*.)

* If the Grand Master abuse his power, or is unworthy, he may be treated as may be determined. Old Reg, xix.

472a. The Humane Society and other societies named in his report are permitted to use the Grand Secretary's office for their meetings. It occasions no inconvenience, and the line of work is in keeping with the principles of mercy and charity. Such matters are left to the discretion of the Grand Secretary. 1897, page 46.

472b. That the Grand Secretary is required to publish in the Home Journal not later than the February issue a list of the Masters and Secretaries of the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction elected in December, together with their postoffice address. 1895, page 49; 1898, page—

472c. The Grand Secretary is the custodian of the property of the Grand Lodge. That all portraits presented to the Grand Lodge, or such as have been secured by payment on the part of the Grand Lodge, are in his care and custody. That the proper place for the deposit of the property of the Grand Lodge, which is in the care and custody of the Grand Secretary, is the Grand Secretary's office. That the location of "Memorial Hall" has never been defined so far as I am advised, and until so defined, and its location settled, it is the duty of the Grand Secretary to collect all portraits belonging to Grand Lodge, wherever they may be found, and remove them to the Grand Secretary's office. 1894, page 19.

GRAVES—DECORATION OF.

See Burial Lot, Lodge, Worship.

476½ It has become the custom to yearly decorate the graves of the dead, and Freemasonry is ever ready to perpetuate the memory of its departed; therefore subordinate lodges are authorized to meet as a lodge or collection of lodges, on any day in the month of June and march in procession to the graves of their dead and decorate the same with flowers with appropriate ceremonies. 1896, page 56.

HOME.

See Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home—Old Masons' Home.

INSTALLATION.

See Preside.

500a. The Master has the right to preside when present and no one can displace him, save the Grand Master, hence he has the right to install his successor. But when he is absent, the law provides how his station may be filled. The Master pro tem. is, for the time, invested with all the rights, privileges and duties of the Master in the lodge business, including installation—if he is a Past Master—and is not required to wait on the Master. 1898, page 11.

INSURANCE.

508½. Subordinate lodges are urged to insure their lodge rooms, and not wait until the importance and necessity is burned into them. 1897, page 37.

JURISDICTION.

See Law.

510a. Lodge No. — received a petition and conferred the degrees on a candidate when it knew that — Lodge U. D. was in existence, the candidate

residing in the jurisdiction of — U. D. Lodge No. —, violated the jurisdiction of — U. D., and the fact that it had recently been organized was no excuse to No —, because it was older and better equipped. No. — ought to pay over to — Lodge U. D. the fees received. 1894, pages 19, 55.

Reg. 511 says distance is computed by "the usual traveled route." This should be "ascertained on an air line" (Reg. 510), which supersedes 511, being the latest utterance of Grand Lodge.

512*a*. On the revival of a lodge, its jurisdiction is revived, subject to the regulation that the jurisdiction of a lodge extend to a point half way towards the nearest lodge. 1895, pages 13, 33.

512*b*. Lodge A received the petition and initiated a candidate who resided within the jurisdiction of Lodge B. This was invading the jurisdiction of B. and in violation of Art. viii, Sec 1. Nevertheless the initiate is a member of Lodge A., which is liable to B. for the fees. (Reg. 512). 1896, page 19.

515*a*. A candidate may not have been a naturalized citizen of the United States, yet if his home is in Kentucky, he may be made a Mason in our lodges. 1894, page 19.

520*a*. Kentucky has always maintained the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction and accorded to other Grand Lodges what it reserved to itself, the right to pass upon the fitness of all candidates. 1894, page 55.

520*b*. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has never claimed power to act outside of its own jurisdiction, nor will it allow its own action to be controlled by any other body of Masons. 1894, page 55.

522*a* A lodge having preferred charges against a non-affiliate for unmasonic conduct while in its jurisdiction retains jurisdiction, although the offender should remove into the jurisdiction of another lodge. Of course the lodge having such jurisdiction must use it by giving a speedy trial, or its jurisdiction would lapse. 1895, page 14.

JURISDICTION OF GRAND LODGES.

520*c*. Authority to a lodge in West Virginia to receive petitions for initiation from persons living in Kentucky, but nearer said lodge than any lodge in Kentucky, is approved. 1895, pages 6, 7, 48.

520*d*. A communication from the Grand Secretary of Tennessee states that that jurisdiction freely concedes to lodges in adjoining States the privilege of receiving and initiating citizens of Tennessee where residences shall be nearer such lodges than to any lodge in Tennessee, and inquiring whether the Grand Lodge of Kentucky has ever taken any action in this matter. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky conceded to the lodges in Tennessee the right of receiving petitions from and making Masons of citizens of this State residing on our borders where residences shall be nearer to such lodge than to any lodge in Kentucky. 1896, page 64. (See Reg. 429.)

JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE—See Committee.

LAW—See Jurisdiction.

535*a*. It is not the province of Masonry to protect or punish its votaries

for violations of the laws of a State; but, irrespective of the civil tribunals, Masons who violate the laws of Masonry should be punished by the Order. 1895, pages 14, 33.

535*b*. A special law has precedence over a general law. 1896, page 18.

LIVERY.

546½. The "livery" of the Grand Lodge is crimson. 1800, page 1.

LODGE—LODGE ROOM.

See Insurance, Meeting Place.

May appear in public to decorate graves (Reg. 476½) and for worship. (Reg. 1055).

553*a*. Renting a lodge room to other parties is a matter for the lodges to determine. 1896, page 18.

556*a*. The organization of a new lodge at the same place formerly occupied by a defunct lodge, though it be of the same name and number, does not restore the members of the old lodge to affiliation and membership. 1894, pages 19, 55.

563*a*. Only the Grand Lodge, on petition of members of a lodge, has power to change its name (1894, page 55), and not the Grand Master. 1896, page 17.

LODGES DEFUNCT.

See Demit.

567*a*. A lodge which has had no meeting for four years [one year. See Reg. 568*a*] is "practically dormant," and a candidate who lives within the territory of such dormant lodge may apply to the lodge nearest his residence, and such lodge may legally receive his petition [filing demit of course. Reg. 297]. 1895, page 14.

568*a*. If a lodge remain in a comatose condition for a year it should be treated as a defunct lodge, unless it take immediate and satisfactory steps to rehabilitate itself. 1896, page 65. (See Reg. 292*b*).

569*a*. When the officers of a defunct lodge fails to make an inventory, as required by the Constitution, it ought to be notified as is now done, then if the inventory is not filed within a reasonable specified time, say thirty days, the Grand Secretary should prefer formal charges against the officers and lodge them with the Grand Master for appropriate action. 1896, pages 8, 62.

LODGES U. D.

575*a*. The continuation by Grand Lodge of a dispensation to a lodge U. D. continues its officers. 1895, page 14.

582*a*. On the death of the Master of a lodge U. D. the Senior Warden succeeds to the government of the lodge, but the Grand Master may, for proper reasons, appoint another Master. 1895, page 14.

MASON—MASONIC—EMBLEMS AND TERM.

587*a*. The Grand Lodge condemns the use of Masonic emblems, or the term Masonic as a preface in advertising their business by all individuals or companies; and such practice is considered a Masonic offense, and subjects the user to trial. 1898, page 68.

MASONIC BURIAL LOT.

See Burial Lot.

MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' HOME.

See Old Masons' Home.

602*a*. The Grand Lodge has no power to compel the Directors to accept applicants. 1894, page 20.

[Last report of P.: G.: M.: Elisha S. Fitch (extract):

* * * Each passing year demonstrates the utility and efficiency of our beloved Home. Inaugurated in the absence of any guiding precedent, and with more or less of distrust on the part of its original founders and friends; contemplated by many of our good brethren as an Utopian scheme, and by others as an unwarrantable departure from the fundamental principle of voluntary Masonic charity, this organized Home has, nevertheless, well nigh completed the third decade of its eventful history, having meanwhile silenced effectually all opposing clamor and achieved a most phenomenal success. * * *

By the intrinsic excellence of its home influence upon the mind and heart of the helpless children of sorrow and bereavement, and the elevated tone of its teaching, both mental and moral, it has prepared these discharged wards to accept gracefully and hopefully their respective allotments in life.

Within our own and other States we find them to day honoring the walks of private life, engaged in advancing the varied business enterprises of the community and often occupying stations of high public trust and responsibility. These immediate and salutary results of the Home training have been exemplified in our very midst to a most gratifying extent. Many of our former Home boys are now in this and neighboring cities successfully and honorably identified with the interests of commerce and trade, or holding official relations to society involving the highest degree of integrity and worth; while our no less competent and ambitious Home girls are met on every hand discharging well the duties of domestic life as wives and mothers, or winning the golden opinions of their patrons for clerical skill and fidelity, supplying most creditably our corps of teachers in the Home, and prominently associated with other charitable and educational institutions of the age. * * *

The present popular State Librarian was formerly a female protege of our Masonic Home, and now enjoys the proud distinction of being honored and applauded by all parties as a competent State official of great personal worth, consummate tact and indomitable perseverance. * * *

Superadded to these local achievements, resulting from the establishment of our Kentucky Home, who can estimate the reflex action and influence of the institution as the legitimate progenitor of the many kindred Homes which have been and are still springing up as with the wand of enchantment all over our Masonic domain, infusing a broader and deeper action of fraternal sympathy and co-operation on behalf of the widow and the

fatherless committed to our protection and care. * * * 1896, pages 49, 56.

Contingent appropriation out of savings from mileage made. 1897, page 49.

MASTER.

See Presides—Lodges U. D.

644*a*. The successor of a Master who was suspended from office by the Grand Master, having been installed, may prefer charges for the offense for which the late Master was suspended, proceed to trial and dispose of the matter. 1897, page 6.

644*b*. The power to suspend a Master and terminate the suspension, is vested in the Grand Master. 1898, page 69.

MEETING PLACE.

See Lodge.

658*a*. There must be an action of the lodge at a stated meeting* asking consent of the Grand Master to remove its place of meeting. The Grand Master can only allow this temporarily, subject to action of the next Grand Lodge. Until a dispensation from the Grand Master is received any meeting of the lodge at any place other than its regular place of meeting is illegal and clandestine. 1894, page 54.

658*b*. When dispensation is granted to a subordinate lodge to change its place of meeting [or name, 1898, page 71], the authority for changing must be endorsed on the charter. 1897, page 6. 1898, page 70.

MINISTERS.

667*a*. When one called to preach the Gospel forsakes his calling and engages in secular pursuits, he ceases to be a "Minister of the Gospel" in the meaning of the Constitution, and on such members lodges will be required to pay Grand Lodge dues. In contemplation of said section "Ministers of the Gospel" include members of the Jewish as well as Christian faith whose lives are devoted to the Ministry. 1895, page 15.

"NEGRO MASONRY."

678½. African or Negro Masonry in the United States is declared to be irregular and clandestine. (See full report on its history, and intercourse with the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington cut off for this reason, that body having recognized it) 1898, pages 6, 37-47.

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

See Summons, Trial.

Expelling for non-payment of dues is void. See Reg. 377*a*, 695.

OBJECTION.

704*a*. Any brother has a right to object to the initiation of any candidate at any time, consequently the lodge itself, by official action, can certainly refuse. 1897, page 43

704*b*. Any member of a lodge has the right to prevent the initiation or

* After due notice to members, and consent of lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected—See Regs. 563, 658, 660, 849.

advancement of a candidate by interposing an objection. 1898, page 69. Regulation 63, page 51, touching rescinding an election to take a degree is repealed. 1898, page 69.

OFFENSE.

See Penalty, Masonic.

Using the word "Masonic," or emblems, to advertise business. (See Reg. 225).

714*a*. The Master of a lodge may be suspended for using profane language. 1894, pages 15, 53.

720*a*. It is a Masonic offense for a Master Mason to desert his wife and family. It is gross unmasonic conduct. A Mason is bound to obey the moral law and is under peculiar obligations to observe and preserve the sanctity of the marital relations. 1898, pages 11, 12.

724*a*. Inability to pay debts is not a Masonic offense, but rather a misfortune, therefore a subject for commiseration, but a debtor's refusal to meet pecuniary obligations he is able to meet, being an infraction of the moral law, is a Masonic offense and subjects the offender to discipline 1895, page 15. (See 225).

OLD MASONS' HOME. (Historical)

See Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home.

WHEREAS, The one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky—the first west of the Alleghanies— will occur in 1900; and, Whereas, It is deemed expedient that a celebration commensurate with the importance of the occasion be held.

Resolved, That the Grand Master appoint a committee of five who shall formulate and present to the Grand Lodge, at its next session, for its approval a plan for the proper celebration of our Masonic centennial. 1894, page 41.

1895, page 36. The committee reported having commenced obtaining subscriptions, payable annually for five years, to build "in connection with our Widows and Orphans' Home, an Infirmary and Home for aged, infirm, and penniless brother Masons," and (1895, page 40) P. G. M. J. Speed Smith be appointed Agent, with mileage and per diem.

1896, page 5. Grand Master appointed an agent *pro tem*, and recommended that the proceedings of 1900 contain historical sketches with illustrations (page 69). The committee recommended \$50,000 as the minimum for subscriptions; had received \$25,000 subscriptions. Reported a Secretary under bond. Asked till next session to report on recommendations of Grand Master.

1897, pages 8, 37. Expenses reported. (page 32) Committee reported \$30,250 subscribed, and asked further time on the history recommended in 1896. (page 49), \$500 a year for five years was appropriated to the fund.

1898, page 49. Committee reported \$41,105 subscriptions, Grand Secretary directed to subscribe \$1,000 a year for ten years. The office of Agent was abolished, and \$750 heretofore paid him be applied in payment of the subscription made.

PAST MASTERS—PAST MASTER'S DEGREE.¹

See Installation.

758*a*. No brother can be returned as a Past Master of a lodge until he has been regularly "elected and installed." The Past Master's degree is part of the installation ceremonies. 1894, page 55.

763*a*. There is no reason why the ceremonies should not be printed, so that it could be conferred by the retiring Master on his successor. 1895, page 16.

PENALTY.

See Offenses, Suspension, Expulsion.

768*a*. Penalties can only be inflicted by ballot. 1896, page 20.

PETITION.

See Candidate, Jurisdiction.

776*a*. Soliciting petitions for initiation into Masonry is a violation of the written law, and it is contrary to the accepted teachings of the Fraternity, therefore unmasonic. 1896, pages 19, 63.

776*b*. One who petitions a lodge for membership must be recommended by members of the lodge he petitions. 1897, page 5.

PRESIDE—See Master.

808*a*. The Master has the right to preside when present, and no one, save the Grand Master, can displace him. When he is absent, the law provides how his station may be filled. 1898, page 11.

810*a*. The Master or officer presiding, has the right to invite any Master Mason to confer the degrees, provided he is qualified to do so, without regard to his having filled the chair of a lodge, or whether he is a member or visitor. 1894, page 20.

811*a*. The junior Past Master of a lodge, present at a stated or lawfully called meeting (the Master and Wardens being absent), may open the lodge and preside therein when (lawful) business may be transacted. 1896, page 21.

811*b*. In the absence of the Master and Wardens at a stated or lawfully called meeting, the junior Past Master of the lodge, who may be present, can open the lodge and preside. 1896, page 21, 61.

On death of Master of lodge U. D. See Reg. 582*a*.

PROPERTY OF GRAND LODGE.

Grand Secretary (*q. v.*) is custodian.

PUBLIC—TO APPEAR IN.

See Lodge.

RECONSIDER.

831*a*. Under Regulation 278, and the general rule that an act may be rescinded if it has not gone beyond the reach or control of the body, the lodge was authorized to reconsider its action in granting a demit before the certificate had been delivered. 1896, pages 17, 61.

*Grand Master pronounced the degree "an anomaly and a nuisance, and in my opinion ought to be abolished." 1898, page 17.

RELIEF—See Aid.

847½. The obligation to afford relief is only limited by the Masonic standing of the brother applying for aid, and is not a matter of lodge membership. It is obligatory upon all Masons everywhere to supply the wants of a needy brother without regard to the lodge to which he may be specially allied as a member. 1894, page 59.

847½*a*. Subscription to the National Masonic Board of Relief is renewed, and the Grand Treasurer is authorized to annually renew said subscription, provided the Relief Board circulars are sent out to subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction. 1898, page 51.

REPRESENTATIVES—See Roll-call.

850*a*. Hereafter the eligibility of every representative be made a subject of investigation and report by the Credentials Committee. 1897, page 30.

850*b*. The law (Sec. 4, page 10, Book of Constitution,) provides that the representative of a lodge must be a member thereof. The right of an "honorary member" to be chosen as representative is not conceded. 1897, page 30.

850*c*. It is the place (duty) of the Master or delegate in attendance at our sessions to be in his seat at all times when the Grand Lodge is in session. 1896, page 74.

854*a*. "Receipts in full" [Reg. 474] shall be construed to mean an evidence of such payment, with a statement from the Grand Secretary that the delegate has been registered, and the Committee on Credentials shall report by name or number of lodges all who are legal delegates and representatives legally entitled to receive pay, which shall be a guide to the Grand Treasurer. 1898, page 60.

861*a*. Should any delegate become intoxicated while acting as representative, and should it come to the knowledge of the Grand Secretary, it shall be his duty to report the act to the subordinate lodge to which the delegate belongs, and the punishment shall be expulsion. 1896, page 58.

RESTORE.

Reg. 872, last line, says a "two-third" vote restores. It should be "unanimous." See Reg. 868, which supersedes 872.

876*a*. Expelled Masons may be restored to the privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge, but not to membership; the restoration to membership can be effected only by filing a petition with the lodge which expelled the petitioner and a unanimous ballot thereon in favor of granting the petition after the same has been referred to a committee and laid over one lunar month. 1895, page 33.

876*b*. A Mason who has been expelled by a lodge which afterwards became defunct can only be restored by the Grand Lodge. 1896, page 17.

RETURNS.

Past Masters are returned as such only when installed. See Reg. 758*a*.

880*a*. All who are members August 31, at 12 P. M., are to be reported as members and none others. One reinstated September 1 should be reported the next year. 1895, pages 13, 33.

RITUAL.

892*b*. Kentucky has no printed or written ritual, either in full or in cipher, but recognizes the sovereign right of each Grand Lodge to govern the manner of promulgating its ritual, and none has the right to dictate to it. 1894, pages 18, 55.

892*c*. Nor has any form of printed or written work ever received the sanction of the College of Custodians or this Grand Lodge. 1895, pages 13, 33.

ROLL CALL.

See Representative.

894*a*. It is especially important to a representative that he be present at roll-call, and not leave after first or second call, but wait until the Grand Lodge is closed in due form. 1896, page 74.

SALOON-KEEPERS.

903*a*. The retailing of spirituous liquors has been so abused as to become a great evil in the social life of our country, so that the prosecution of that business by a Master Mason is inconsistent with his profession of moral character and conduct and calculated to bring the order into public disrepute; therefore this Grand Lodge disapproves the conducting of such business by a Master Mason. 1895, page 41.

SIGNS.

934½. We heartily approve the suggestion that the signs be exemplified at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. 1897, page 40.

SUMMONS.

947*a*. The purpose of a summons is to insure the presence of the party, and if present in person or by attorney, it is immaterial how he, the accused was summoned, and whether he was summoned at all or not. 1896, page 72.

SUSPEND—SUSPENSION.

See Trial, Non-payment of Dues.

952*a*. Suspension of a Mason for non-payment of dues is a judicial act and should meet all the requirements of the law, otherwise it is unlawful. 1895, page 15.

956*a*. Suspension for non-payment of dues can not be done at a called meeting, nor without due process as laid down in the Code. 1896, page 20.

956*b*. Any attempt to suspend a brother without due notice is absolutely void. 1897, page 43.

963*a*. One year's arrears for dues does not suspend without notice and lodge action. 1894, pages 19, 55.

Having been cited and granted time, disposes of the case. (See 981*a*.)

TRIAL.

980*a*. That it was perfectly proper for the Master to appoint competent committeemen to fill vacancies, and especially so in the absence of expressed objection. 1896, page 72.

*Grand Master said use of unauthorized books is a high offense (Reg. 73), and recommended stringent measures *in re* selling, giving them away, or bringing them into lodge room.

981a. Having been cited to appear, and having appeared and been granted further time in which to pay dues, was time indefinite. This was a final disposition of the case under the citation. Before the lodge can again act upon the case it must again begin proceedings against them by a new notice or citation. Had the lodge granted time to a date fixed it would have had the right to take up the case at the time so designated, and then to have disposed of it. 1895, page 42.

1006a. The records fail to show that either the members of the committee, the secretary or any of the witnesses were "qualified" as is required by law. There is no evidence that a plea of "not guilty" was entered and a counsel appointed to defend the accused, as provided. (Reg. 2, page 41, and Code 18, page 215). These irregularities are fatal to the validity of the case. 1896, page 71.

VISIT—VISITING.

1008a. An objection to the presence of a visiting brother can be made only by a member of the lodge who is present. 1895, page 14.

1008b. Objection to the admission of a visitor does not extend to any meeting except that at which objection is made. 1894, page 56.

1009a. Landmark No. 22, in our "Book of Constitutions," provides that "A Mason in good fellowship with some regular lodge may visit any lodge not his own when it will not disturb the harmony of the lodge visited," Any member of the lodge visited may object to the presence of the visiting brother, and upon such objection being made he should not be admitted. But the objection, if made without any cause being assigned, does not extend to any other meeting of the lodge except that at which it is made, 1894, page 56

1012a. Not only the Master, but any brother, may exclude visitors at any time when, in his judgment, their presence would be detrimental to the interests of the lodge. But his "judgment" in such a case ought not, especially in the case of the Master, to be exercised in an arbitrary or dictatorial or offensive manner. The right of exclusion as well as that of visitation is inherent; but visitors being once admitted to a lodge ought not to be excluded without proper cause being assigned; or upon objection of a brother who shall specify the visitor to whom he objects.

1012b. When visitors, already in the lodge, and not objected to, are requested to retire, the lodge has a right to request them to remain, and a motion to that effect properly seconded is in order. But the right to any by name (Reg. 1012a) remains. 1894, page 56.

VOTE.

1016a. When "the lodge" is to decide any question it must be understood that a majority of members present will decide the matter, unless some law requires more than a mere majority. 1896, page 18.

1016b. After full hearing of the matter the lodge, by a majority vote, may declare not guilty [unless a by-law, or some other law requires more. 1896, page 18]. 1895, page 45.

1019a. In the election of a Master there was a tie, and the Master pre-

siding cast a second vote. In no case has the Master two votes; therefore there was no election, and the old Master holds over. 1895, page 14

1020*a*. The lodge has the right to excuse any brother from voting, whether the vote be by ballot or otherwise. 1894, pages 20, 55.

WORK.

See Custodians, Grand Lecturer, Ritual.

"No form of printed or written work has ever received the sanction of the College of Custodians or of this Grand Lodge." Reg. 892*c*.

WORSHIP.

See Graves, Lodge.

1055. If any subordinate lodge desires to attend religious worship at any time in a body it shall not be necessary to acquire [obtain] a dispensation from the Most Worshipful to do so. 1896, page 70.

YEAR.

1056. The fiscal year ends at 12 o'clock P. M. August 31st. All who are members of lodges at that time must be so reported, and none others. A member reinstated September 1, should not be reported until next year. 1895, page 13.