MASON C

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER,

VOLUME 2.

PORTLAND, OCT. 15, 1878.

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No advertisement received unless the advertiser, or some member of the firm, is a Freemason in good standing.

"JERUSALEM'S ASSIZE."

BY BRO. A. J. H. DUGANNE.

Godfrey of Bouillon was crown'd King on Judea's hallowed ground; Yet, though royal power he bore, Never a kingly crown he wore.

"Crown of gold," Sir Godfrey eried,
"Ne'er shall bind my mortal head;
Well I wot'twas crown of thorn
By my Saviour here was worn!"

So, with helm of knight encrown'd, Godfrey ruled on Judean ground; Title sole would he assume, "Guardian of the Holy Tomb!"
But from Antioch unto Tyre, Ruled he under God's desire; And the Holy Land he won, From Moriah to Ascalon.

Tower and town and eastle strong, Godfrey won and kept full long; And in all remotest parts, Won and kept his people's hearts.

Never a knight for knightly meed, Never a serf for ruth to plead, Never a friend or foe preferred Prayer to him but prayer was heard.

Till from Tyre to Egypt passed, Word that David reigned at last; Word that royal Solomon Ruled as Godfrey of Bouillon.

And he said, "I will ordain Laws to live beyond my reign; Laws to deal, by nature's plan, Justice—unto man and man!

"Equal laws for rich and poor, Equal rights that peace endure; Equal light for all to scan, Love to God and help to man."

Then with hand so strong to smite, Clerkly scroll did Godfrey write; And he called its rubric wise, His—"Jerusalem's Assize!"

For that scroll by heaven impressed, And these laws of heaven's behest, Give to all men right to claim Justice—at Jerusalem!

Justice—at that Temple gate, Where, of old, the Master sate; Justice—from each Templar Knight, Sworn for aye all wrong to right!

Godfrey sleeps where breezes stir Palm leaves o'er that Sepulchre; There his hands were laid to rest, Crossed upon his knightly breast.

But wherever a Templar Knight Keeps his oath to help the right; Wheresoever a Mason's word Boldly for the weak is heard;

Wheresoever with brother's hand, Wheresoever with brother's hand, Man helps man in every land, There shall Godfrey's spirit rise O'er "Jerusalem's Assize."—N. Y. Advocate.

George W. Deering, Commander-in-Chief. Henry H. Dickey, 1st Lieut.-Commander.

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. Chas H Foster, m; Nahum Spear, sw; Leonidas Pettengill, jw; J W Foss, s.

Central, 45, China. Ora O Crosby, m; William S Hunnewell, sw; Marshall B Hammond, jw; Willis W Washburn, s.

Forest, 148, Springfield. Charles R Brown, m; Louis C Stearns, sw; Charles H Tuck, jw; John A Larrabee, Carroll, s.

Star in the East, 60, Old Town. Mellan A Austin, m; Stephen S Haynes, sw; Rodney C Penney, jw; Charles A Bailey, s.

Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Grenville Mansur, m; Wm H Conant, sw; S P Gifford, jw; C Butman, s.

Trojan, 134, Troy. Abner Hodgdon, m; T W Hawes, sw; Milton Carlton, jw; A C Myrick, s.

Scottish Rite.

The elective officers of Maine Consistory were chosen in December last at the triennial meeting. The remaining officers have now been appointed and assigned. We give the complete list:

Marquis F. King, 33°, Commander-in-Chief. Henry L. Paine, 32°, First Lieut.-Com. John M. Caldwell, 32°, Second Lieut.-Com. Rufus H. Hinkley, 32°, Min. of State & G. O. J. A. Merrill, 32°, Grand Chancellor. Samuel F. Bearce, 32°, Grand Sec. & K. of S. Albion Keith, 32°, Grand Treasurer. Geo. R. Shaw, 32°, Grand Eng. & Architect. James H. Eaton, 32°, Grand Hospitaler. Gordon R. Garden, 32°, Grand Mast. of Cer. H. B. Brown, 32°, Grand Standard Bearer. H. B. Brown, 32°, Grand Standard Bearer. John C. Small, 32°, Grand Capt. of Guards. Warren Phillips, 32°, Grand Sentinel.

It will be remembered that the bodies of the Scottish Rite lost all of their working paraphernalia at the fire in 1876, but since the completion of the new halls, have been actively engaged in preparing for work. Three of the bodies have completed their arrangements and commenced work, conferring degrees on several candidates. The Consistory has not yet completed the necessary arrangements for work, but quite a number of candidates have been elected and are waiting to receive the grades in that body. As a large working force is needed to render the work properly, it is to be hoped that all the members who are able to assist in any of the parts will tender their services, in order that the grades may be conferred without delay.

MAINE COUNCIL OF DELIBERATION met at Portland, July 30th. The following is the list of officers elected and appointed:

J. A. Locke, M. of S. & G. O. Wm. J. Burnham, Grand Chancellor. George E. Taylor, Grand Prior. Wm. O. Fox, Grand Treasurer. Henry L. Paine, Grand Secretary. J. A. Merrill, Grand Eng. & Architect. B. F. Andrews, Grand Hospitaler. Francis T. Faulkner, Grand Standard Bearer. H. B. Brown, Grand Master of Ceremonies. F. Bearce, Grand Captain of Guard. Warren Phillips, Grand Sentinel

The Commander-in-Chief, in his address gave a very interesting and valuable history of the Scottish Rite in this State.

Dedications.

On the evening of Tuesday, August 20th, the new hall of Arundel Lodge, at Kennebunkport, was dedicated in ancient form by Grand Master Edward P. Burnham, assisted by Bro. John S. Derby as Deputy Grand Master; Bro. Joseph Hill, Master of York Lodge, as Senior Grand Warden; Bro. George Littlefield, Past Master of York Lodge, as Junior Grand Warden; P. G. M. David Cargill, as Grand Chaplain, and Bro. Warren Phillips, as Grand Marshal.

A new hall was dedicated for Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth, and the officers installed, by Charles I. Collamore, on the afternoon of October 15th. There was a dance and collation in the evening.

Fire. - Masonic Hall at Biddeford was damaged by fire Oct. 5th. The third floor was occupied by Bradford Commandery and Palestine Lodge. The ceilings and walls were ruined by smoke and water, and the furniture somewhat injured. The armory was but little injured, the uniforms being entirely protected by their cases. The lodge was insured \$1,500, and the Commandery \$1,200, which will cover their losses.

VISIT TO AUGUSTA .- St. Omer Commandery of Waterville, and Dunlap Commandery of Bath, visited Trinity Commandery at Augusta, October 2d. They made a trip down to Hallowell, where they were all entertained at the residence of Sir Knight James Atkins, Jr., and returning to Augusta had a banquet, and a ball in the evening at Granite Hall.

As the time draws near for the masons to vacate their old lodge room for the new Temple, the question suggests itself as to what they will do with their old quarters. In 1862 the fraternity built the French roof upon the High school building, and took a lease, after the old English fashion, for ninety-nine years. The terms of the lease specify that it shall be used for masonic purposes, and when vacated by the order it will revert to the central school district. In order to retain possession, n case of accidents that may occur in the uture, it is proposed that King Solomon Council, No. 1, shall occupy the room with all the old furniture, &c. The French roof all the old furniture, &c. The French roof is owned by Phænix Lodge and Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter, and cost about \$2,000.

- Beljast Journal.

Schumacher is to fresco the new masonic hall at Belfast.

HARWOOD LODGE, of Machias, with invited guests to the number of two hundred, had a clambake at Pond Cove, Englishman's River, August 28th, driving over, the eight miles, in a procession of fifty-six teams. The Union speaks of it as a delightful excursion.

NEW LODGE.-September 16th, the M. W. Grand Master granted a dispensation for a new lodge, to be located at West Paris, by the name of Granite Lodge. George W. Hammond, W. M.; George W. Bryant, S. W.; and Charles W. Chase, J. W.

AMMI M. TRUE, who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat while gunning, was a member of the masonic fraternity at Augusta, and was buried with masonic honors Septem-

PORTLAND and ST. ALBAN Commanderies celebrated the 24th of June by an excursion up through the Notch, and a dinner at the Crawford House.

St. John's Commandery of Bangor, visited Skowhegan, August 7th, and were received by DeMolay Commandery, who gave them a reception at Coburn Hall in the evening.

On their return, 8th, they were received by St. Omer Commandery at Waterville, who marched them through the town and gave them a dinner in the town hall.

September 11th, Portland, St. Alban and Blanquefort Commanderies made an excursion to Saco, where they were met by the Bradford Commandery and the Biddeford Band and escorted to the steamer Augusta. The steamer made a run down to Saco Ferry Beach. Here a grand collation was in waiting, which was heartily enjoyed by all. After eating, the Knights spent the day in roaming about the place, telling stories, &c. They left at 4.30 o'clock and took the steamer for a sail down to the Pool and returned to the city. Arriving at Saco they had a short parade, and then the visitors took the train for this city.

GREENLEAF Lodge, from Cornish, came to Portland, August 27th, and went to Little Chebeague Island in the steamer Meta.

EAST MACHIAS CENTENNIAL.—The proposed celebration of the centennial anniversary of Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias has been postponed for the present. We hope that it will not be passed over, but that a favorable time may be found this fall.

LANDMARKS .- Bro. Jacob Norton writes, under date of July 26th:

"I was pleased to see the paragraph 'Phy-

Jewel. But Bro. Hacker discovered but half of the fact; the so-called American masonic landmark of freeborn is also wanting in the Strasburg Constitution. And that is not all. The Forgo (German) Constitution of 1562 or 3, printed in Fort's history, is also minus of those landmarks. I told Bro. Woodbury of these facts several months ago, and he exclaimed 'Strange! very strange!'

"There is, however, one error Bro. Hacker labors under which requires correction. You say, 'He is confident that it (sound limb) was put in at the general assembly in England, in 1663, when Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, was Grand Master.' Now, in the first place, 'the assembly' and St. Albans Grand Mastership belongs to the realm of masonic fiction. It originated in Anderson's brain; and second, the law of sound limb is much older than 1663, for you can find it in in the Halliwell poem, written in the first half of the 15th century, and it was continued in all subsequent constitutions. However, all that does not make it a landmark."

A. J. Wheeler.—Among the victims of yellow fever in Memphis, is Andrew J. Wheeler, the editor of the Masonic Jewel Past Grand Master of Tennessee, and Commander of Saint Elmo Commandery, of Memphis, who died September 7th. At the national reputation by the gallantry with which he stood at his post as Secretary of the Masonic Relief Board. Again he unflinchingly met the dreadful enemy, but this time fell an early prey, but not until he had visited thousands of sick rooms to minister to the sick and dying. He nursed his wife through an attack of fever which was very severe, and when she was out of danger he was taken down, being exhausted with his

He went from Norridgewock, in Maine, to Memphis some twenty years ago, and has there attained a position and a reputation which will keep his memory forever green in Tennessee. Grand Commander FOSTER, of Tennessee, has issued an order that the Commanderies shall drape their standards and jewels, and wear a badge of mourning in his memory.

Another circular from the Grand Commandery of Tennessee brings the sad news of the death of EDWARD R. T. WORSHAM. Past Grand Commander and Grand Representative of Maine, who also died in Memphis. September 15th. Like Wheeler, he died while laboring to relieve the distresses of his neighbors and brethren.

WILLIAM EDWARD MOODY, for many years assistant Grand Secretary of California, died August 28th. He was a native of Maine, was fifty-three years of age, and had been a resident of California twenty-five years. His funeral took place from the Ma-

sonic Temple Sunday, Sept. 1st, and was largely attended, Grand Master Browne conducting the services. He leaves a widow in feeble health. Rev. Bro. A. S. Fiske delivered an able address, which is given in full by the San Francisco Masonic Monthly.

We regret to learn, from the San Francisco Mosonic Monthly, that Charles Louis Wiggin, the Grand Recorder and able Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee, has been expelled from masonry on complaint of the Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, on account of irregularities in his administration of office in those

THE MASONIC NEWSPAPER. - The first number of Wm. J. Hardenbrook's new masonic paper, issued in New York, has come along. It proves to be a four page paper, each page 10 x 14 inches. It is not too large for binding, though the margin is rather too narrow to admit proper trimming. This paper, published weekly, will give a good current history of masonry, and ought to pay the publishers.

DAKOTA.—Annual session of Grand Lodge, June 11, 1878. Geo. H. Hand re-elected Grand Master; Charles T. McCoy, of Bon Homme, elected Grand Secretary.

COLORADO. - The annual session of the previous visit of the pestilence he won a Grand Lodge of Colorado was held Sept. 17th. Roger W. Woodbury, of Denver, was elected Grand Master; Edward H. Collins, of Denver, was elected Grand High Priest; Irving W. Stanton, of Pueblo, Grand Commander; and Ed. C. Parmelee, of Georgetown, was re-elected Grand Secretary of all three bodies.

> THE PILGRIMS ABROAD .- Bro. KENNING, the proprietor of the London Freemason, gave a dinner to the Pennsylvania visitors of Mary Commandery, at the Freemasons' Tavern, July 31st, at which many distinguished English masons were present. From the reported speeches it is evident that they had a good time. From their landing in Ireland, July 15th, they received a series of welcomes. At Londonderry, the Provincial Grand Lodge gave them a supper. At Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh, similar receptions were tendered. At York, Ancient Ebor Preceptory worked the Templar Order for their edification, and gave them a banquet.

> The visitors from Alleghany Commandery, received equally warm receptions In Glasgow and Edinburgh.

EDWARD S. DANA, of New Haven, has been re-elected Grand High Priest of Vermont. The time of annual meeting is changed from September to June, when the Grand Lodge holds its sessions. Judge John B. Hollenbeck, Past Grand Secretary, was present. He is in his 87th year, and was made a mason in 1813, being the oldest in Vermont.

FRANK WELCH, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, died Sept. 4th. His remains were brought to Boston by a Guard of Honor, consisting of prominent Nebraska masons, and were buried at Forest Hill Cemtery Sept. 13, with full and imposing masonic honors. He was a member of the 44th Con-

COMPASS.—Laurence N. Greenleaf, in his Report on Correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Colorado, in commenting on Maine, says: "We have used both Compass and Compasses in our work and lectures, and believe Compass the better word for masons whatever lexicographers may contend. has the merit of ancient if not of common usage."

He is mistaken about its antiquity. Milton used Compasses while, Swift, a hundred years after, used Compass.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Robert Marshall, of St. John, was elected Grand Master Sept. 25th, and W. F. Bunting, of St. John, Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge agrees with Quebec in the Scottish matter, and earnestly remonstrates with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It suspended intercourse with the Grand Orient of France.

SCOTLAND AND QUEBEC .- The Scottish Freemason has a strong article condemning the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the Quebec difficulty, and urging it to act justly, and conform to well recognized equity. There is little doubt that Scotland will soon remedy the difficulty by fraternal action.

The Grand Lodge of England has constituted, in the North of China, a new Masonic District, of which Brother Cornelius Thorne to be the R. W. District Grand Master The late District Grand Lodge of China has ceased to exist, Hong Kong having been erected into a district by itself. R. W. Brother Thorne is a very old Past Master of Shanghai, and a worthy mason, and his elevation to his present high rank will doubtless be regarded with satisfaction by the Craft.

JAPAN.—There are several lodges working in the English language, under charters from the Grand Lodge of England, in Japan.

A circular from Arkansas brings us the sad intelligence of the death of the Grand High Priest, J. W. Jordan.

The Indiana lodges are promptly paying up their heavy assessments for the Grand Lodge Hall.

BRO. T. S. PARVIN, in his report on Foreign Correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, says, "A few of the Grand Lodges page their annual Proceedings consecutively, as we do, but none of them furnish title pages or a general index."

He has since discovered that Maine is an exception; but if so careful an observer has overlooked it, it is well for us to say that all the Maine Proceedings are published now in

general index is given for binding. In addition to this a table of contents is given each year, which is retained in binding, and on the cover every year are given directions for binding, and a table of volumes showing what years to bind together.

SWEDENBORG RITE.—A correspondent of the London Freemason argues that Swedenborg was not a Freemason, and that the rite named after him is an outgrowth of Martinism, or the Rite Martin, which was founded by Martin Paschal in 1754.

MERIDIAN LODGE.-We add to our list of histories, that of Meridian Lodge, Pittsfield. by Albion Whitten. This lodge was chartered in 1864. Only 150 copies are published. Price 40c. It is to be desired that more of the old lodges should publish. We are proud of this list of histories. Maine leads the other States, and gets much credit therefor.

MUST MASTERS HAVE BEEN WARDENS ?-Grand Master John S. Scott, of Utah, writes:

"I would like to know how many of the Grand Lodges in the United States make it obligatory upon their subordinate lodges to choose their Master from among those who have filled the Warden's chair. In the progressive Jurisdiction of California, where was made, any Master Mason in good standing and member of the lodge, is eligible. course, the Wardens are usually promoted in preference to other members, when properly qualified; but it often happens that they are not, and it seems to me that the lodge should be permitted to exercise its discretion in the matter, and that it may be trusted to do right. Many of our worthy Brethren, however, seem to have a holy horror of violating some Ancient Landmark,' the origin of which they cannot trace, and for the continued maintenance of which they can give no good

The Law of England is that a Brother must have served as Warden for twelve months, save on a petition for a new lodge. This has been followed by many of our Grand Lodges, among them Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Florida, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, New York, Michigan, Maryland, Louisiana, Nebraska, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Pennsylvania. Many of these also except extreme cases, which makes it practically the same as in those States where it is recommended to prefer those who have been Wardens.

Among those which are liberal in the matter, we find Maine, California, Indian Territory and Oregon.

If our Brother Grand Secretaries, on reading this, will drop us a postal card giving the present practice in their own States, we will collate them for the general benefit in our

The Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America claims to be "the Mother Council of the world." How can this be. It was only inworld. How can this be. It was only instituted in May, 1801. According to history, Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, was in 1765, acknowledged as head of the Scottish Rite, and in 1786, he was proclaimed its volumes, and at the close of each, a title and chief, with the title of Sovereign Grand In- The "Convention Work" was adopted.

spector General and Commander. He, it is said, created the thirty-third degree, and out of the possessors of it a Supreme Council was He died in August, 1786. historical account be correct, it is clear that the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States is not the "Mother Council of the world." Perhaps, its distinguished Sovereign Grand Commander will kindly enlighten our readers on this knotty point of masonic history. appears irreconcileable with fact, for all these degrees, as is well known, were practiced by the Grand Lodge and Grand Orient of France, many years before the commencement of the present century .- [Correspondent of the Freemason, London.

Louis Kossuth, the Illustrious Hungarian exile, visited Cincinnati in 1852, and was received and welcomed with much pomp and While there he was made a mason in Cincinnati Lodge, No. 133, the late Brother F. Bondman being at that time the Worshipful Master. The lodge rooms were crowded with distinguished masons. The petition for the degrees of masonry is preserved with the archives of the lodge, and is in Kossuth's own handwriting, and in the usual form, excepting the close, which is as follows: "Being an exile for liberty's sake he has no place of fixed residence; is now staying at Cincinnati; his age is forty-nine and one-half years; his occupation is to re-store his native land, Hungary, to its national independence, and to achieve, by community of action with other nations, civil and religious liberty in Europe." He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the evening of February 20, 1852. It is nearly twenty-nine years since then, yet his mission is not accomplished. He is still "an exile for liberty's sake," but brave and pure-hearted, as in more palmy days.

QUEBEC AND SCOTLAND .- We have received from Grand Secretary Isaacson, the edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, suspending intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The first introduction of masonry in the Island of Cuba appears to be due to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which granted a warrant, dated Dec. 17, 1804, for a lodge to be held in the City of Havana, and subse-quently six others, the last in 1822.

The newly elected Worshipful Master of a lodge in New York hit the nail squarely on the head by saying in his opening speech: Too many members think they have performed all their masonic duty when they come to their lodge once a year and help to elevate their friends to office, and then leave them in the lurch during the rest of the year.' The Brethren who attend to the annual communications of their lodges, and are absent at all times, are far more numerous in this jurisdiction than we could wish. A "new departure" as regards lodge attendance would greatly benefit the Craft in many respects.

—[Phila. Chronicte.

The London Freemason answers two important questions thus :-

Was Pius IX a Freemason? Is it in order to propose and initiate a Roman Catholic in Freemasonry? Yes.

GRAND COUNCIL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE .-At the annual meeting, May 13th, Henry P. Glidden was re-elected M. I. G. M.; George P. Cleaves, Concord, elected Grand Recorder.

PUBLICATIONS

SENT POST-PAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

History of 1-10-29 Me. Regt, by Maj. J. M. Gould, 720 pp. octave; illustrated with cuts, and plans of Battle-fields and portraits of officers, cloth,
Maine Masonic Text Book, Digest and Monitor, by J. H. Drummond, 350 pp. 12 mo. cloth,
Memorial of Lieut. Fred. H. Beecher, 48 pp. quarto; tinted paper, gilt edge; cloth, \$2.00.
Grand Lodge of Maine, vol. 1, Reprint, 1820 to 1847, inclusive, in sheets,
Grand Chapter of Maine, Vol. 4, 1868 to 1873, inclusive, in sheets,
Grand Council of Maine, Vol. 2, 1868 to 1875, in sheets,
Grand Commandery of Maine, Vol. 2, 1868 to 1873, inclusive, in sheets, 3.00

LODGE HISTORIES.

Grand Chapter of Florida, Reprint 1861 and 1862, in paper. 1.00

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O
Lincoln Lodge, Wiscasset,40
Lincoln Lo., Wiscasset, Supplement, to 1870,20
Harmony Lodge, Gorham,40
Arundel Lodge, Kennebunkport,30
Casco Lodge, Yarmouth,
Tamela Taland Ladge Driverton
Lewy's Island Lodge, Princeton,
York Lodge, Kennebunk,
Eastern Frontier Lodge, Fort Fairfield,25
Messalonskee Lodge, West Waterville, 35
Atlantic Lodge, Portland30
Mt. Desert Lodge, Mt. Desert,25
Hancock Lodge, Castine,35
Paris Lodge, South Paris,40
Forest Lodge, Springfield,25
Crescent Lodge, Pembroke,30
Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, New Gloucester, 50
Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, Cornish,30
Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, Orland,
Alna Lodge, No. 43, Damariscotta,30
Tremont Lodge, No. 77, Tremont, 20
West and I added No. 22 West a
Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Waterville,90
Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, Clinton,30
Howard Lodge, No. 69, Winterport, 30
Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Skowhegan,50
Crescent Chapter, No. 26, Pembroke, 30
Drummond Chapter, No. 27, W. Waterville, .35
Meridian Lodge, No. 125, Pittsfield, 40

WHY WE DO NOT WISH TO TURN THE ROYAL AND SELECT DE-GREES OVER TO THE CHAPTERS.

In 1829 the General Grand Chapter resolved that Councils of Royal and Select Masters had been organized without legitimate authority-

-That those degrees were conferred in some Chapters under the authority of the General Grand Chapter, and that it was "proved that it was the only and sole intention of the most Excellent Companions from whom those degrees emanated, that they should be conferred under the authority of Royal Arch Chapters:"

-The different Councils in the United States were cordially recommended to place those degrees under the authority of the State Grand Chapters, and the Grand Chapters were authorized to make arrangements for conferring the degrees in Chapters wherever no Grand Council existed.

In 1844, General Grand Secretary Gilman reported that much anxiety and irritation existed in the Southern and Western States because itinerant lecturers were peddling the degrees out. Also that the Grand Chapter stepped in and revived it.

and Grand Council of Alabama refused to recognize Cryptic Masons made in Chapters. The resolutions of 1829 were emphatically re-adopted.

In 1853, the General Grand Chapter voted that they never had any authority over those degrees, and would have nothing more to do with them.

That was an ample experience, lasting twenty-five years, all over the dull times of the Morgan excitement, and the result shows that the General Grand Chapter will never interfere in the matter again.

IN MAINE

the Grand Chapter started the matter as late as 1848, by authorizing the Royal and Select Masters then present to open a Council and confer the degrees as they might deem proper. Robert P. Dunlap, General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter, presided in that extemporized Council. His title was Most Illustrious Master; Charles B. Smith was Illustrious Master; Stephen Webber, Laureat; Nelson Racklyft, Master of Exchequer; Arthur Shirley, Recorder; Freeman Bradford (then Grand High Priest of the State), Master of the Guard; Cyril Pearl, Conductor; William Somerby (the only survivor), Sentinel. "Several Companions" received the degrees.

The Grand High Priest had announced, in his address, that the General Grand Chapter authorized and recommended the Chapters to confer them. Thus encouraged, Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 1, established the fees at \$3.00. A warrant to confer the degrees was received from the Grand Chapter in July, 1848. In the next five years twenty-seven candidates received them. The Council was opened at regular Chapter meetings, and the High Priest, Bradford, invariably invited Charles B. Smith to preside, showing that he had as much as he could attend to in keeping up with the Chapter degrees.

In 1851, the question of jurisdiction was raised, and they voted not to confer the degrees as heretofore, but appointed a committee to seek information. The committee wrote to General Grand High Priest Dunlap, who had led them into the practice. He answered that he thought the General Grand Chapter had no power to authorize the conferring of those degrees. Here the matter rested. In 1855 the Grand Council of Maine was formed, and the R. and S. Masters were re-obligated. The Councils continued this work of re-obligating, and we remember healing old members as late as 1862.

It would not work any better if tried again. Mount Vernon was the strongest Chapter in the State; it engaged in the work with enthusiasm under the lead of the General Grand High Priest and the State Grand High Priest, but the work was found a burden. Only half the candidates took the degrees, and the rite fell into a mild decay, when the Councils

If the rite is worth sustaining, let it be sustained in its present shape. If a Council finds itself too weak to go on, let it resign its jurisdiction to its neighbors. Boil down until the proper strength is reached! That is our recipe.

SUPREME COUNCIL N. M. J.

The annual session of the Supreme Council was held at Milwaukee, commencing on the seventeenth of September and continuing three days.

Thirty-nine of the forty-seven Active Members, two Emeritus, and many Honorary Members were present.

The business was chiefly of a routine character.

Forms of ceremonials for Installation, Constitution, &c., &c., were adopted. The ritual of the fifteenth and sixteenth degrees, promulgated provisionally last year, was adopted without amendment.

An exceedingly affecting and eloquent tribute was paid to the memory of the beloved ORRIN WELCH, of New York, who had died since the last session.

The returns show that in most of the States more work had been done than for any of the six previous years.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, giving to Councils of Deliberation the power to prescribe the territorial jurisdiction of Bodies of the rite in their respective

A very able report on the question of the territorial jurisdiction of the two Supreme Councils in the United States was presented and unanimously adopted.

The next session is to be held at Phila-

The Wisconsin Brethren were profuse in their attentions and courtesies: and to them the visiting Brethren are under great obligations for rendering their visit an exceedingly pleasant one.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Bro. John W. Woodhull and Bros. HENRY L. PALMER, WILLIAM T. PALMER, GANGS, COTTRILL, CARPENTER and many others were unremitting in their efforts, and were as successful as unremitting,

Oriental Consistory visited Milwaukee, and were the guests of Wisconsin Consistory: a promenade concert and magnificent supper were given by the latter to the Supreme Council and Oriental Consistory-a most enjoyable occasion.

In fine, when the visitors came away, it was difficult to tell whether they were most impressed with the importance and beauty of the city of Milwaukee, the hospitality and courtesy of her masons, or the graces and charms of her daughters.

The London Freemason says the roll of English lodges reaches 1,800, and will probably reach 1,900 by Christmas, 1879, and that the Order there is advancing with giant strides.

Grand Orient.—At the General Assembly of the Grand Orient of France, September 9th, the Constitution was amended so as to permit the invasion of foreign jurisdictions which are not in fraternal relations with that Grand Orient.

It was argued that, despite the great spirit of moderation and conciliation shown by the Grand Orient, foreign Grand Lodges had shown a spirit of intolerance by suspending fraternal intercourse, and that it was necessary to retaliate. Bro. Hubert, of the Chaine d'Union, and others, strongly opposed it. The President, Bro. De St. Jean, resigned his office, but was afterwards induced to resume it.

It is easy to see that a great gulf is opening between French masonry and the English-speaking branch of the Fraternity. In France the dominant idea is progress. While English and American lodges are quietly pursuing their old ways and zealously preserving their ancient landmarks, French lodges are holding frequent meetings to discuss philosophical topics. In the reported meetings in the latest number of the *Chaine d'Union* we find one lodge discussing "The Liberty of Conscience," and another "Utility everywhere present in Masonry."

It is evident that French masonry, the daughter of English masonry, cannot force her materialistic ideas upon the mother, and upon the immense number of English-speaking lodges all over the world, even supposing her to have found a great truth that all religion is really superstition, for it will take centuries to prove it to the world. And if it were true, it is doubtful if the world would be improved by accepting it. Morals seem to be at their lowest where materialism most abounds. America and England do not care to be like Paris. Rome, in her worst days, was philosophically materialistic, and Pompeii seems to have taken a similar tone, while history shows us that in whatever nation religion has been purest, that nation has been, at the time, the freest and the greatest.

All human laws have grown out of belief in divine laws. If the human race has developed from the brute races, it has had a continuous and healthy growth, and cannot better itself by returning upon the road. If marriage is not a divine institution, it certainly is infinitely superior to the conditions which existed before it. The law of property is vastly better than the customs which prevail among savages who have not yet adopted it. The commune is opposed to both these institutions, and our masonry is not disposed to accept an invitation to travel back on such a path.

We have received through Grand Secretary Austin, of New York, just returned from Europe, the subscription of Bro. James H. Neilson, of Dublin, for eight years. He explains that Bro. Drummond's contributions to the *Token* are so valuable that he cannot afford to lose one of them.

ROBERT BURNS.—From the Scottish Freemason we learn that the corner stone of a monument to Burns was laid at Kilmarnock, Sept. 14th, by the Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire, one hundred lodges being represented, together with a great concourse of people. Seventeen hundred masons were present. The address, by Grand Master Cochran Patrick, is very interesting.

QUEBEC AND SCOTLAND. - The London Freemason of August 17th, in an article on Quebec, says that Grand Lodge is clearly wrong in denying a lodge the privilege of retaining its old allegiance, and asks if the Grand Lodge of Maine, for instance, had chartered a lodge in Montreal when that was unoccupied territory, it would allow its daughter lodge to be forcibly separated from it? We reply that it would. We hold that when a Grand Lodge is formed in a new territory by a majority of the lodges in that territory, it is the duty of the other lodges to join it, and the duty of other Grand Lodges to turn over their subordinates in that jurisdiction to the new authority. This question will be coming up all over the world, and no other rule will ensure harmony among Grand Lodges.

NEW YORK—At the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, Oct. 9th, Charles Holden, of Saratoga Springs, was elected Grand Commander.

West Virginia. — Annual Conclave of Grand Commandery, Sept. 25th. Sir J. S. Haldemar, of Martinsburg, elected Grand Commander, and Sir George F. Irvine, of Wheeling, re-elected Grand Recorder.

A OSCAR NOYES.—This well-known and esteemed brother died at Norway, Sunday morning, October 13th, of cancer of the stomach. He was buried October 15th, a very large attendance being present, among them 112 masons. Portland Commandery, of which he was a member, was represented by Commander Small and his officers. Bro. Noyes was agent of the Associated Press, and had for eighteen years been agent of the B. & N. A. Express Co., during which time the manager says no error ever occurred in his department.

Annual Dues. — The Grand Lodge of England (says the Scottish Freemason), as a penalty for non-payment of dues, prohibits the delinquent from holding office or voting, or being a representative to Grand Lodge; but he can visit the lodge and enjoy the other advantages of the fraternity.

Delaware. — Annual session of Grand Lodge Oct. 2d. M. W. John Taylor elected Grand Master, William S. Hayes re-elected Grand Secretary.

FOR LISTS OF SUBSCRIBERS, We are indebted to W. B. Smiley, Waterville, P. G. M. David Cargill, Livermore Falls, E. T. Stevens, Auburn.

PORTLAND MASONIC RELIEF.—This Association now numbers 833. The last assessment, made Sept. 25th, for Bro. Geo. A. Webb, of York Lodge, was the eleventh for this year and the twenty-third since the start. Bro. Webb died of Bright's Disease. He was admitted Nov. 28, 1877, and has paid \$16 10.

The M. M. R. A., of Mechanic Falls, numbered, Sept. 1st, 1,261. Bro. Webb was also a member of that.

The Boston *Liberal Freemason*, for August, has a full account of the funeral of James S. Bedlow.

ALBERT G. MACKEY decides that an adopted child has not the same claim upon a lodge as a mason's own child.

ILLINOIS.—Bro. Theo. T. Gurney, Chairman, has favored us with an advanced copy of his Report on Correspondence to the Grand Lodge at its meeting this month. In his introduction, he says:

"We feel perfectly justified in assuming, that if the present financial embarrassments should take lodges out of existence, that have had their origin in the morbid ambitions of the past few years, the loss of this moiety would not entail ultimate injury to the Craft.

"In many jurisdictions there has not been a notable increase of lodges, while in others there has been a loss. Lodge membership, as a rule, exhibits a decline, and principally from non-affiliation. These facts are among the most hopeful evidences of returning reason and enduring prosperity."

Of the Arkansas College, he says:

"St. John's College, like most other jurisdictional institutions, is a burthen; yielding nothing but embarrassment. In the language of the G. M.: 'This institution has arrived at that point when it is viewed by the masons of the State very much like the man viewed his bargain when he had bought an elephant, and did not have the means to fit out his menagerie and run his show. The elephant was too valuable to kill, and would not pay to keep.' These experiences should be instructive to Grand Lodges, who are so frequently urged into these enterprises."

He is opposed to recognizing either of the Cuban Grand Lodges. The old one, the Grand Lodge of Colon, he objects to, because it amalgamated with the Scottish Rite.

Of the New South Wales Grand Lodge, he says.:

"Upon inquiry of Right Worshipful D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, we find that there are constituent lodges, as follows: Of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, 28 lodges; of the Grand Lodge of England, over 30 lodges; of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, about 6 lodges; making a total of about 64 Bodies."

He thinks their claim to recognition because they had more than "three lodges" is not good, as they lacked a majority. He therefore recommends postponing recognition.

COLORED TEMPLARS.—Peter Anderson, Past Grand Commander, and now Sovereign Grand Commander Scottish Rite of Colored Masons, gives the following historical information in his paper, the Pacific Appeal:

The higher orders among colored masons in the United States take their origin from

the authority of the Grand Lodge of England. In that country there were but four degrees in masonry recognized in 1784, at the time that Prince Hall obtained the African Lodge

charter, No. 459.

The English Blue Lodge warrants were empowered to confer the degrees Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, and what is now termed as the Royal Arch. The Past Master degree was not termed a degree, but merely a ceremony in seating an elective Master in the chair, etc. In relation to the higher degrees, the Mark Master and Most Excellent

Master are American compilations.
In 1797, Thomas Smith Webb, author of Webb's Monitor, assisted by another mason, manufactured what is now known as the Mark Master degree out of an obsolete degree called "Fellow Craft's Mark," or "Mark Man," which was at one time conferred in England, and arranged and enlarged the comical and exciting scene in the Past Master degree; and also arranged and beautified the Most Excellent Master's degree, and placed the Mark, Past and Most Excellent degrees under the sole jurisdiction of Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, as now constituted in America.

The Chivalric or Christian Knighthood, as existed in England at the time, was conferred by the English Blue Lodge warrants, but only upon the most distinguished masons of the Order, as a high rank of high honor.

In America, in 1797, when the Massa-chusetts (white) Grand Lodge was formed as one of the Independent Grand Lodges of America, the white masons of America had no Knighthood charters granted to them from England to open the higher degrees, and they assumed the higher degrees under their Blue Lodge charters, working under their Inde-pendent Grand Lodges, which they had formed in the United States subsequent to

From 1826 to 1835, nearly all the Grand Lodges which had been formed after the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of 1797 became nearly prostrated and inactive by the Morgan Anti-Mason political excitement which prevailed during that period. At that time it was a common occurrence for itinerant white masons to visit and lecture in the Prince Hall colored lodges which had been estab-lished in the several States, and they also assisted to confer the Royal Arch, the Knighthood and Ineffable degrees upon colored masons as had been conferred in the State of New York and other States previous to the Anti-Mason political excitement of 1826-7. That generation of colored masons availed themselves of the opportunity of organizing in the Royal Arch under their Blue Lodge warrants about the year 1836, precisely the same as the white masons of America had done in 1797. The first Grand Royal Arch Chapter, colored masons, was formed in Pennsylvania, in 1842, under the style and title of Rising Sun G. H. R. A. Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania, and from that year as the colored Grand Lodges extended in other States, Grand Chapters were formed over them under the same rule. Neither the white or colored masons of America ever obtained a charter from England other than their Blue Lodge charters to confer the Royal Arch or Knighthood degrees. The Knighthood degrees were conferred also under the Blue Lodge charters by a constituted number of Knights under the sanction of Blue Lodge warrants.

The Knights of the Red Cross did not belong to the Christian Knighthood as conferred in England. Thomas Smith since 1797, also interpolated this degree, which is kindred to the Knights of the East and West in the Scotch Rite, and made it preparatory to the Knights Templar, as per American Rite.

The first Grand Encampment of Knights Templar (I mean by convention of colored

masons) was established in the State of Pennsylvania, in the Seventh Street Hiram Grand Lodge Hall, in Philadelphia, in 1849. The rival Grand Lodges in that city and State also established similar bodies about the same time. They were, however, all Prince Hall African Lodge Masons, and each organization then known as the Eleventh and Seventh street masons in Pennsylvania, subsequently granted charters in several States, namely: Ohio, New York, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, etc., for the higher

The Ineffable and Sublime Masons who had obtained these degrees from itinerant white masons during the prostration of the white Grand Lodges, from the Anti-Masonic political excitement, as mentioned above, proceeded in 1846 to organize in the Scotch Rite degrees, and in 1848 established by convention in Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, an Independent Supreme Council of the 33d degree, which has been located in that city ever since.

The records contain these names as founders and officers in that year, 1848: Geo. W Hilton, Kev. Edward Johnson, Cyrus Black Samuel Paschall, David Jacob, Philip P.
Anderson, James Newman, Samuel Van
Brakle, Randolph Stokes, Peter Anderson,
and others. The present and active officers are: John Rhodes, Lieut. Grand Commander, and Acting Grand Commander, Isaac Phillips, Ill, G. Sec. of the H. E., and some of the above, and your humble servant as Sovereign Grand Commander, as per minutes last meeting of the Supreme Council held in Philadel-

As a whole, the earliest organization of the masons in Pennsylvania, as established by Prince Hall, dates from the records which we glean in 1797. The higher orders commenced as per dates above.

Hence, the colored masons of America are more legal in their higher degrees than the whites. Because, when in 1784 Prince Hall obtained his warrant, that warrant brought with it all the Royal Arch and Knighthood degrees, which were then conferred in England, and therefore it was Webb and his innovations which have departed from the ancient customs of the Order, and not the colored masons of America. The United Grand Lodge of England itself cannot, we think, well refute this statement.

The English do not call the three principal officers of their Chapters High Priest, King and Scribe, but in lieu thereof, term them Haggai, Joshua and Zerubbabel. Neither do they use veils in their Chapters, and do but little more in ceremony than give the Grand Omnific Word in their Chapters, which suc-ceeds the Master's degree, and takes its place in the rite as the Fourth degree. And do not recognize the innovations which Thomas Smith Webb made in the Royal Arch degree in America, in 1797; and neither do they admit in their Chapters, as a rule, American Royal Arch Masons who work in the Webb American Rite, be they white or colored, but colored and white American Masons can be exalted in English Chapters.

The White Knights Templar of Pennsylvania date their organization to 1794; those of Massachusetts to 1797. The former kept out of the formation of the General Grand Encampment of the United States until 1854-5, and would not go in alliance with it in consequence of Webb's interpolation in the higher degrees.

In short terms, the colored masons of the United States inherit the same rights from the Grand Lodge of England, through the Prince Hall charter, including the Royal Arch and Knighthood, as do the whites; and the history of the American organization of the whites since the Declaration of Independence, 1776, is so closely contemporaneous that it is difficult to make mention of them,

without also making allusions to the organizations of them both. It has been the same trouble with the churches. It has only been the mania of colored prejudices which has divided white and black.

This tradition we make partly from memory and partly from records, which we have seen and been in our possession, but not at present at our immediate command, and if any defects, I will gladly stand corrected by any one who has been contemporaneous with us in the Masonic Order.

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Stephen Berry

Keystone Vol. II, lacking Nos. 16, 40, 43. History Meridian Lodge, No. 125, Pittsfield. Freemasons' Repository, Vol. V, lacking No. 5.

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Canadian Craftsman, July to Dec., 1877 Loomis' Journal, Vol. X, lacking No. 2. Masonic Advocate, Vol. X.

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Kentucky Freemason, Vol. 7, (1874) lack-

Michigan Freemason, Vol. 7, lacking 1 & 8. The American Freemason, Quarterly, Vols. 1, 2, 3.

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Australian Freemason, Sidney, New South Wales. Monthly, 6s per year. Edited by Rev. Dr. Wazir Beg.

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