

# A MASONIC MANUAL

COMPRISING

## Decisions of the M.:W.: Grand Lodge

F. & A. M.

OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FROM ITS FORMATION TO THE PRESENT TIME

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INCLUDING ALSO:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GRAND LODGE; THE GENERAL REGULATIONS; THE UNIFORM CODE OF BY-LAWS OF LODGES; THE INSTALLATION CEREMONY FOR LODGES; THE FORM FOR CONDUCTING TRIALS; THE CEREMONY FOR LAYING CORNER-STONES; THE CEREMONY OF DEDICATING HALLS; THE MONITORIAL WORK; AND DECISIONS OF GRAND LODGE

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COMPILED FOR THE USE OF THE  
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LODGES

BY

JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON

PAST MASTER OF PACIFIC LODGE, No. 136; PAST INSPECTOR OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH MASONIC DISTRICT, AND PAST GRAND LECTURER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA

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*Sixth Edition*

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SAN FRANCISCO

1908

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BY

JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON

DEDICATED  
TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
MY DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER,  
THE  
V. V. W. ALEXANDER GURDON ABELL,  
For 35 Years Continuously Elected  
GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE  
OF THE  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.





## PREFACE

### TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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During a period of several years as Inspector of a Masonic District in California, my observation and experience has led me to the conclusion that no one thing is more needed in this Jurisdiction than a concise yet comprehensive compilation of the various decisions that have been, from time to time, made by our Grand Masters and Grand Lodge. A few years ago I had the distinguished honor of being appointed Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in this Jurisdiction. I very soon learned that whatever I knew about the Ritual of the Fraternity, I was almost entirely unversed in the Jurisprudence thereof, and was, in consequence, compelled to direct my earnest study to this important particular. I made comments for my own benefit. These I have compiled in more regular form, and, brief and imperfect as the result of my efforts may be, I now send them out as a well-meant, if not a valuable offering in aid of those who desire to acquaint themselves more thoroughly with the principles and teachings of our noble Institution in this State.

It must be apparent to every one who will take the trouble to examine the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge, that the greater part of the labors of the Grand Master and of the Grand Lodge are incident to the imperfect knowledge of the principles of Masonic Jurisprudence, and of our excellent Con-

stitution, which characterizes so many of the officers and members of our Lodges. If my efforts may be successful in even partially remedying this evil, I feel that I shall not have labored in vain.

It gives me great pleasure to express my appreciation of the generous aid rendered by one who has, by long years of faithful service, not only made himself a walking encyclopedia of Masonic knowledge, but has also contributed more to make the Grand Lodge of California what it now is, than any other influence. You all know our venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. Abell, and to him I give the credit of being the author, or inspirer, of the greater part of whatever is excellent in this compilation.

I have endeavored to exclude every decision that has not received the endorsement of the Grand Lodge. It is true that very many of these decisions have been embodied in our Constitution; but I thought proper to include them in this work, inasmuch as they greatly tend to a proper understanding of its principles, and show the manner in which it has been brought up to its present state of perfection. To make the decisions of more practical avail, I have prepared a very elaborate index. To this I respectfully direct the attention of the brethren; for, by proper study thereof, the book will be made a valuable auxiliary. I have taken the liberty to include all those things which are most needed in our Lodges, in the hope that this book may be the means of causing many to acquire a knowledge that otherwise they might not obtain.

In the spirit of brotherly love I send it forth, asking my brethren to receive it in the same spirit.

J. W. A.

## PREFACE

### TO THE REVISED EDITION.

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Grateful to the Grand Lodge, and to my brethren of the Jurisdiction, for their cordial approval of my efforts in preparing the first edition of the Manual, I have thoroughly revised the entire work, making it as complete as possible up to and including the Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1907.

The Grand Lodge, at the Annual Communication of 1906, referred the Manual to its compiler for careful revision. The work of revision was at once begun; but, owing to the fact that, by some oversight, no appropriation was made by the Grand Lodge for the printing thereof, the emission of the work was necessarily deferred. At the Communication of 1907, the revision was again referred to the author, with instruction to complete it up to, and including the session of the latter year.

Not in vainglory, but in the spirit of deepest gratitude, the compiler of the volume desires to express to the Grand Lodge, and to the Fraternity throughout the Jurisdiction, his great appreciation of the estimation in which his feeble efforts in behalf of the Grand Lodge, of Freemasonry in general, and of this Jurisdiction in particular, have been regarded by his brethren, both in and out of the Grand Lodge. It is proud satisfaction to him to know that the work is now the adopted Manual of the Grand Lodge. He has devoted to the work of revision the utmost care, and sincerely trusts

that in its revised form it may merit and receive the continued approbation of the Grand Lodge and of his brethren in California. It is his desire that the Manual may prove to be even more helpful than heretofore.

JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON.

March, 1908.

## ENDORSEMENT BY THE GRAND LODGE

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The following is copied from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at the Communication held in 1889:—

“Bro. Edmund Clement Atkinson, from the committee of Past Grand Masters to which had been referred to the compilation known as Anderson’s Masonic Manual, presented the following report:

**To the M .W. Grand Lodge of California:—**

“Your committee, to whom was referred at our last Annual Communication the Masonic Manual compiled and published by Bro. James Wright Anderson, report that they have carefully examined the work presented, and find it to be a most valuable book of reference. It is a complete compilation of the Masonic law of our Jurisdiction, containing all the decisions of our Grand Lodge; the Constitution and General Regulations thereof; the Uniform Code of By-Laws for Lodges; the Services for Installation and Laying of Corner Stones; the Masonic Funeral Service of the Jurisdiction; a Monitor, containing the ritualistic work adopted for the Jurisdiction; and Forms for Opening and Keeping Record-Books of Lodges, and Records of Trials, etc.

“This work evinces thorough and patient research, and careful and painstaking preparation. It is presented in a neat and tasteful form, and so arranged, subdivided, and indexed, as to give the Masonic student the desired information in a clear, concise, and practical manner. Your committee, therefore,

recommend it to this Grand Lodge and the brethren of the Jurisdiction as the best authority on the subjects therein contained.

“All of which is respectfully submitted by  
William Caldwell Belcher,  
Nathaniel Greene Curtis,  
Edmund Clement Atkinson,  
Committee.

“Which report was concurred in and the recommendation accompanying it was adopted.”

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# CONSTITUTION

Of the Grand Lodge of California, as Last Amended  
at Its Annual Communication in October, 1883,  
with the General Regulations Now in  
Force, and Subsequent Amendments,  
Up To and Including 1907

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## PART I.

Of the Organization of the Grand Lodge.

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## ARTICLE I.

### Of Its Title and Seal.

**Section 1.** This Grand Lodge shall be entitled  
"The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and  
Accepted Masons of the State of California."

**Sec. 2.** It shall have a Seal—bearing such de-  
vices and inscriptions as by it have heretofore been,  
or may hereafter be, determined—which shall be  
affixed to all instruments issued by or under its  
authority.

## ARTICLE II.

### Of Its Members and Their Qualifications.

**Section 1.** The Grand Lodge shall be composed  
of a Grand Master, (whose address shall be **Most  
Worshipful**), a Deputy Grand Master, a Senior

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Grand Warden and a Junior Grand Warden, (whose addresses shall severally be **Right Worshipful**), a Grand Treasurer, a Grand Secretary, and a Grand Lecturer, (whose addresses shall severally be **Very Worshipful**), a Grand Chaplain, (whose address shall be **Very Reverend**), a Grand Orator, a Grand Marshal, a Grand Standard Bearer, a Grand Sword Bearer, a Grand Bible Bearer, a Senior Grand Deacon, a Junior Grand Deacon, two Grand Stewards, a Grand Pursuivant, a Grand Organist, and a Grand Tyler, (whose addresses shall severally be **Worshipful**;) together with all the Past Grand Officers and Past Masters of this jurisdiction, and the Masters and Wardens of the several chartered and duly constituted Lodges, or the representatives thereof duly elected as provided in Art. II, Part VII.

**Sec. 2.** Each officer and member of the Grand Lodge must be a member of some Lodge within its jurisdiction. With the cessation of such membership shall cease his office and membership in the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 3.** No member of the Grand Lodge shall be represented therein by proxy.

## ARTICLE III.

### Of Its Powers and Authority.

**Section 1.** The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in this State, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive, and judicial—limited only by a strict adherence to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, and by the provisions of its own constitution and Regulations.

**Sec. 2.** Its legislative powers extend to every case of legislation not expressly delegated by itself to the Lodges; and the Constitution and Regulations, which it has an inalienable right to adopt and promulgate at its own convenience, and to alter, amend, or repeal at its own pleasure, under the limitations therein imposed, are final and binding upon all Lodges and Masons within its jurisdiction, until so altered, amended, or repealed.

**Sec. 3.** Its executive powers include the granting of dispensations and charters to establish and perpetuate Lodges within this State, and in other territory where no Grand Lodge exists; the revocation or suspension thereof; the issuing of special dispensations for all purposes permitted by any of the provisions of this Constitution; and the exercise, generally, of all such authority as may be necessary to carry its own legislation into complete effect.

**Sec. 4.** Its judicial powers are of two kinds:—

1st. **Original**—Including the decision of all controversies between any of the Lodges, or between one of them and a member or members of another; and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members and upon the Lodges under its jurisdiction; and

2d. **Appellate**—Embracing the revision of all matters of controversy or discipline, proper for Masonic investigation, which may have arisen in any of the Lodges, and over which it has not retained original jurisdiction.

## ARTICLE IV.

### Of Its Communications.

**Section 1.** The Grand Lodge shall hold its Annual Communications for the transaction of its

regular business at the city of San Francisco, commencing on the second Tuesday of October, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

**Sec. 2.** Special Communications may be ordered by the Grand Master whenever in his opinion, the welfare of the Fraternity shall require it.

**Sec. 3.** Special Communications shall be ordered by the Grand Master upon an application therefor in writing, setting forth the causes which demand it, and signed by the Masters of at least fifteen chartered Lodges.

**Sec. 4.** Every order for a Special Communication shall designate the object thereof, so far as is proper to be written, and unless such Communication be called merely for the performance of some Masonic ceremony, shall be issued to each Lodge and Grand Officer at least thirty days before the day named for meeting; and no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Grand Lodge was especially convened.

**Sec. 5.** The officers or representatives of at least seventy-five chartered Lodges shall be present in order to transact any business in the Grand Lodge, either at an Annual or Special Communication; but, upon occasions of ceremony only, the Grand Master, or his duly authorized representative, with a sufficient number of brethren to fill the stations and places, may at any time open the Grand Lodge and perform the ceremonies for which it was convened.

**Sec. 6.** None but members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers and Representatives of other Grand Lodges, and the members of the Grand Organist's choir, shall be present at the opening thereof or during an election therein.



## ARTICLE V.

**Of Its Elections and Appointments.**

**Section 1.** The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, and Grand Lecturer shall be elected by ballot, at each Annual Communication, upon the fourth day thereof; shall be installed before its close; and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and installed. A majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for an election.

**Sec. 2.** All other Grand Officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master, immediately after his installation, at each Annual Communication; shall be properly invested before the close thereof; and shall hold their respective offices during his will and pleasure.

**Sec. 3.** Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any elective office of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall have power to fill the same by appointment, which appointment shall be valid until the succeeding annual election and installation; and the officer so appointed shall be charged with all the duties and responsibilities of one regularly elected.

## ARTICLE VI.

**Of Its Voting and Representation.**

**Section 1.** All questions in the Grand Lodge, except election of officers, shall be decided either **viva voce** or by a show of hands; unless, before the announcement of the result thereof, three members shall demand that the vote be taken by yeas and nays, in which case it shall thus be taken.

**Sec. 2.** Each Grand Officer present, whether elected or appointed, (except the Grand Tyler,) and each Past Grand Officer present, shall be entitled to one vote.

**Sec. 3.** Each Lodge represented shall be entitled to three votes; and the Past Masters of each Lodge shall, collectively, be entitled to one vote.

**Sec. 4.** No Grand Officer, Past Grand Officer, or Past Master, voting or participating in a vote, in either of those capacities, shall vote or participate in a vote, in any other of them; but either of such members may, as Master, Warden, or representative of a Lodge, cast also the vote or votes to which such position shall entitle him.

**Sec. 5.** When a Lodge shall be represented by only two of its proper officers, the officer highest in rank may cast two of its three votes.

**Sec. 6.** When a Lodge shall be represented by only one of its proper officers, or by a representative, such officer or representative may cast all the votes to which it is entitled.

**Sec. 7.** In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Grand Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

## ARTICLE VII.

### Of Its Committees and Their Duties.

**Section 1.** The following regular committees, to consist of five members each, shall be appointed by the Grand Master at each Annual Communication, as soon as practicable after its commencement, viz.: On Credentials, on Charters, and on By-Laws of Lodges, the duties of which committees shall cease at the close of such Communication.

**Sec. 2.** The following standing committees, to consist of five members each, shall also be appointed by the Grand Master at each Annual Communication just before its close, viz.: On Jurisprudence, on Finances, on Accounts, on Grievances, on Correspondence, on Returns, and on Pay of Members, the duties of which committees shall continue during the year thereafter, and shall cease at the close of the next succeeding Annual Communication.

**Sec. 3.** Special committees may also be appointed by the Grand Master, whenever it may be deemed necessary by the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 4.** No business of any kind shall be finally acted upon until after reference to and report upon by a committee, unless by unanimous consent; and no appropriation of money shall be made until after reference to and report upon by the Committee on Finance; and no appropriation of money shall be made at any Annual Communication after the election of Grand Officers, except by a three-fourths vote of the members present.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### Of Its Revenue and Their Sources.

**Section 1.** The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources:—

1st. From fees charged for dispensations, charters, diplomas and other documents issued under its authority:

2d. From contributions levied upon the Lodges, which shall always be equal and uniform, in proportion to their membership and degrees conferred; and

3d. From the funds, dues, and proceeds of all property of dissolved Lodges within its jurisdiction.

**Sec. 2.** The following shall be the fees charged as above:—

1st. For a dispensation to form a new Lodge, the sum of seventy-five dollars:

2d. For a charter to perpetuate a Lodge, the sum of fifty dollars:

3d. For a dispensation to hold an election of an officer or officers at a time other than that prescribed in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part IV, the sum of ten dollars:

4th. For a dispensation to ballot for a candidate for the degrees, without the reference to a committee prescribed in Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, the sum of ten dollars:

5th. For a dispensation to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected candidate for the degrees, within a less period than the twelve months prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, the sum of ten dollars:

6th. For a dispensation to receive and act upon the petition for degrees of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who may not possess the qualification of residence prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, the sum of ten dollars: and

7th. For a diploma of any kind, the sum of one dollar, except when issued for the widow or children of a deceased Mason, in which case there shall be no charge; but no diploma shall issue except upon the presentation to the Grand Secretary of a certificate from the Secretary of a Lodge, in one of the forms prescribed in Art. III, Part VII.

**Sec. 3.** In no case shall either of the foregoing documents be issued until the fees therefor shall have been paid to the Grand Secretary.

**Sec. 4.** The following contributions shall be paid as annual dues by each of the Lodges, whether chartered or under dispensation, at the time and in the manner provided in Sec. 4, Art. II, Part III:—

1st. For each degree it shall have conferred during the year, the sum of one dollar:

2d. For each Master Mason borne upon its roll at the date of its annual report, the sum of seventy-five cents:

And the Grand Lodge may levy, in addition to the above, such other contributions as in its judgment may be required.

**Sec. 5.** In case of the dissolution of a Lodge, the Grand Secretary, or some brother by him duly authorized, shall at once proceed to receive its funds on hand, collect its outstanding dues, and dispose of its jewels, furniture, and other property of every kind, in such manner as shall seem to him most judicious; and he shall place the proceeds thereof, after the payment of all just debts and necessary expenses, among the funds of the Grand Lodge.

## PART II.

### Of the Grand Officers and Their Powers and Duties.

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#### ARTICLE I.

##### Of the Grand Master.

**Section 1.** The Grand Master, during the interval between the Communications of the Grand Lodge, may exercise all its executive powers as defined in Sec. 3, Art. III, Part I, except the granting of charters. By virtue of these, authority is given him, among other things:—

1st. To grant dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, under the regulations prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. I, Part III:

2d. To grant dispensations for the holding elections of an officer or officers at times other than the regular period prescribed in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part IV, under the regulations provided in Sec. 2, Art. I, Part IV:

3d. To grant dispensations to ballot for and confer the degrees upon candidates without the reference of their applications to committees, as prescribed in Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, under the regulations provided in Sec. 4, Art. III, Part III;

4th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions of rejected applicants for the degrees, within a less period than the twelve months prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, under the regulations provided in Sec. 4, Art. III, Part III:

5th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions for degrees of persons, belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who may not possess the qualification of residence prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, under the regulations provided in Sec. 5, Art. III, Part III:

6th. To convene any Lodge, preside therein, inspect its proceedings, and compel its conformity to Masonic usage:

7th. To arrest the charter or dispensation of any Lodge, for good reasons shown, and suspend the operations thereof until the next Annual Communication:

8th. To suspend the Master of any Lodge from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office, for good reasons shown, until the next Annual Communication.

9th. To transfer, upon the request of a Master to whom charges of unmasonic conduct against a Mason have been presented, the trial of the accused from the Lodge having jurisdiction by reason of his membership or residence, to some other Lodge to be named in his order, whenever, for the convenience of witnesses or other good cause, such transfer is, in his judgment, necessary or expedient; and to direct, in such case, that the charges and the order of transfer be transmitted to the Master of the Lodge to which such transfer shall be made; and that such Master, upon the receipt thereof, shall proceed in the manner and form provided in Art. IV, Part VI:

10th. To require the attendance of and information from any Grand Officer respecting matters appertaining to the duties of his office: and

11th. To appoint Representatives near other

recognized Grand Lodges, and to receive and accredit Representatives from them.

**Sec. 2.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Master—

1st. To preside in the Grand Lodge at all its Communications:

2d. To present at each Annual Communication, a written message, therein setting forth all his official acts during the year, exhibiting the general condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the Craft:

3d. To constitute all chartered Lodges, either in person or by a duly authorized representative, in accordance with the ancient usages and regulations:

4th. To exercise a general and careful supervision over the Craft, and see that the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge are strictly maintained, supported, and obeyed: and

5th. To discharge all the necessary executive functions of the Grand Lodge when that body is not in session.

## ARTICLE II.

### Of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens.

**Section 1.** It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master to assist the Grand Master in the discharge of his duties at all the Communications of the Grand Lodge, and, in his absence, to preside therein; and, in the event of the death of the Grand Master, or of his absence from the State, or of his inability from any cause to perform the functions of his office, the Deputy Grand Master shall succeed to and be charged with all his powers and duties.

**Sec. 2.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master at all the Communica-



tions of the Grand Lodge, and in his absence and that of the Deputy Grand Master, to preside therein in the order of their rank; and, in case of the death, absence from the State, or inability, as before, of both their superiors, the Grand Wardens, shall, in the order of their rank, succeed to and be charged with all the powers and duties of the Grand Master.

### ARTICLE III.

#### Of the Grand Treasurer.

**Section 1.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer:

1st. To receive all moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge from the Grand Secretary; to give him duplicate receipts therefor, and to keep in proper books a just account thereof; and, from time to time, immediately upon the receipt of said moneys, to deposit the same to the credit of the Grand Lodge, in some bank or banks selected by the first three officers of this Grand Lodge. When a deposit is so made, a duplicate deposit tag shall be immediately transmitted by the Grand Treasurer to the Grand Master. The money shall be withdrawn from the bank only on checks, drafts, or orders signed by the Grand Master (or Deputy Grand Master) and Grand Treasurer:

2d. To take charge of all other property of the Grand Lodge, except as provided in Sec. 1, Art. IV, of this Part, and keep an accurate account thereof; whenever any such property consists of bonds, or other evidences or securities for debt, the same shall be deposited in some bank or Safe Deposit Company's vaults selected, as provided in subdivision one of this section; and shall only be withdrawn

from such depository on the written order of the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer:

3d. To pay all orders drawn upon such funds and moneys under such regulations as may be provided by the Grand Lodge:

4th. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and the Grand Master, when required, with the books and all necessary papers appertaining to his office; and also, if required by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. to attend, with such books and papers, upon any committee which may be appointed to act in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Grand Lodge: and

5th. To report, at each Annual Communication, a detailed account of his receipts and disbursements, with proper vouchers for the latter; and to present a statement of the existing condition of its property and finances.

**Sec. 2.** He shall execute and file in the office of the Grand Master, within fifteen days after his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in this Constitution, and at the end of his term, pay over and transfer to his successor all funds or property of the Grand Lodge which shall have come into his keeping.

**Sec. 3.** He shall receive such compensation for his his services as the Grand Lodge may direct.

## ARTICLE IV.

### Of the Grand Secretary.

**Section 1.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary:

1st. To record all the transactions of the Grand Lodge which it is proper to have written; and to superintend the publication thereof, immediately after the close of each Communication, under such instructions as may be given by the Grand Lodge:

2d. To receive, duly file, and safely keep all papers and documents addressed or belonging to the Grand Lodge; and to present such as may require its action, at each Annual Communication thereof:

3d. To keep the Seal of the Grand Lodge and affix the same, with his attestation, to all instruments emanating from that body, and also to all the written official acts of the Grand Master, when by him required:

4th. To collect all moneys due to the Grand Lodge, keep a correct account thereof in proper books, and pay the said money within ten days after its receipt to the Grand Treasurer:

5th. To report, at each Annual Communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him during the year, with a specific statement of the sources whence they were derived; and to present therewith the receipts of the Grand Treasurer therefor:

6th. To report, at each Annual Communication, all Lodges which shall be in arrears to the Grand Lodge, or which shall have neglected or refused to comply with any provision of its Constitution and Communication for its inspection:

7th. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge and to submit copies thereof, at each Annual Communication for its inspection:

8th. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and the Grand Master, when required.

with the books and all necessary papers appertaining to his office:

9th. To keep his office, with all the books, papers, and archives of the Grand Lodge, in a fire-proof building in the city of San Francisco; and to have the same open at least six hours each day, except Sundays and legal holidays, for the transaction of Masonic business:

10th. To transmit to each Lodge within the jurisdiction, a list of all expulsions, suspensions for unmasonic conduct, and restorations after having been thus suspended or expelled, of which he shall have been notified by the several Lodges; and shall keep in his office a full and complete list and record of all expulsions, suspensions and restorations, of which he shall be notified by the several Lodges:

11th. To issue notices of any Special Communication for important business, ordered by the Grand Master, to each Lodge and Grand Officer within the jurisdiction:

12th. To transmit to any Lodge, which shall send him a certificate of membership and good standing of a deceased brother, in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, stating that he leaves a wife, child, or children, a Grand Lodge diploma for her, his, or their benefit, free of charge, when so requested by such Lodge:

13th. To take charge of the jewels, furniture, clothing and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its vacations:

14th. To act as Grand Librarian and take charge of the library of the Grand Lodge under such regulations as it may prescribe:

15th. To report, at each Annual Communication, all unfinished business of the Grand Lodge; and to

present all such other matters to its notice as may properly come within his province:

16th. To draw warrants upon the Treasurer for all appropriations by the Grand Lodge, for all orders of the Grand Master, to meet cases of emergency during a recess of the Grand Lodge, and for accounts and claims which have been audited and approved by the Committee on Accounts: and

17th. To perform all such other duties, appertaining to his office, as the Grand Lodge may direct.

**Sec. 2.** He shall execute and file in the office of the Grand Master, within fifteen days after his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in this Constitution.

**Sec. 3.** He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge may direct.

**Sec. 4.** He may, with the approval of the Grand Master, appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary, for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and who shall be considered an appointed officer of the Grand Lodge, and shall receive such compensation for his services as it may direct.

## ARTICLE V.

### Of the Appointed Grand Officers.

**Section 1.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplain, during each Communication of the Grand Lodge, to perform such services appertaining to his office, as may be required of him by the Grand Master.

**Sec. 2.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Orator, at each Annual Communication, to deliver an ad-

dress to the Grand Lodge upon matters appertaining to the Craft.

**Sec. 3.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Marshal:

1st. To proclaim the Grand Officers, at their installation and to make such other proclamations as by the Grand Master may be directed:

2d. To introduce the Representatives of other Grand Lodges and all visiting brethren of distinction: and

3d. To conduct all processions of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, and perform such other duties, proper to his office, as may be required.

**Sec. 4.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer to bear the Banner of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

**Sec. 5.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Sword Bearer to attend upon the Grand Master and bear the Sword of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

**Sec. 6.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Bible Bearer to bear the Holy Writings in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

**Sec. 7.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Deacons to assist the Grand Master and Grand Wardens in such manner as the ancient usages of the Craft prescribe.

**Sec. 8.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Stewards to superintend the preparations for all festive occasions directed by the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 9.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Pursuivant:

1st. To guard the inner door of the Grand Lodge and communicate with the Grand Tyler without:

2d. To announce all applicants for admission by

their names and proper Masonic titles, and see that all who enter wear the jewel and clothing proper to their rank:

3d. To allow none to withdraw who have not obtained permission so to do from the Grand Master: and

4th. To act as assistant to the Grand Marshal in all processions of the Grand Lodge and at all public ceremonies.

**Sec. 10.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Organist to preside at the organ at the opening and closing of the Grand Lodge, and to conduct its music upon all occasions of ceremony, when required.

**Sec. 11.** It shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler:

1st. To guard the outer door of the Grand Lodge and communicate with the Grand Pursuivant within:

2d. To report all applicants for admission to the Grand Pursuivant and see that all who enter are duly authorized and properly clothed:

3d. To make suitable preparations for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and see that its hall is kept in proper condition during their continuance:

4th. To take charge of and safely keep the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its Communications: and

5th. To serve all notices and summonses, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

**Sec. 12.** The Grand Tyler shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge may direct.

## ARTICLE VI.

**Of the Expenses of the Grand Officers.**

**Section 1.** Each of the elective Grand Officers shall be entitled to receive payment for the amount of his necessary expenses in attending the Grand Lodge at any of its Communications; but in all cases the claims for such expenses shall be ascertained by the Committee on Finances, and be by it reported on, before allowance by the Grand Lodge.

## ARTICLE VII.

**Of the Duties of the Committee on Accounts.**

**Section 1.** All the members of the Committee on Accounts must be residents of San Francisco, and it shall be their duty to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary on the last Saturday of each month to audit such bills, claims and demands against the Grand Lodge as may have been placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary; and no warrant on the Grand Treasurer for any bill, claim or demand shall be drawn by the Grand Secretary until such bill, claim or demand shall have been audited and approved by said committee.



## PART III.

## Of the Subordinate Lodges.

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ARTICLE I.

## Of the Organization of a Lodge.

**Section 1.** A Lodge can only be formed by authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master, or of a charter from the Grand Lodge; and no charter shall be granted to any Lodge until it shall have worked a time under dispensation, and shall have exhibited to the Grand Lodge satisfactory evidence of its Masonic capability.

**Sec. 2.** Upon the petition of twelve or more Master Masons being presented to the Grand Master, in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, he may grant them a dispensation to open and hold a Lodge at the place therein to be named, with power to make Masons and receive members by affiliation; and he shall therein appoint the Master and Wardens of the new Lodge. But in no case shall such dispensation be issued unless the petition be accompanied by a recommendation from the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge (if from a town or city where more than one Lodge exists, then from a majority of such Lodges) **provided**, always, that whenever the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge refuses to grant the recommendation, the Grand Master may, if after full investigation, he deems it to be for the best interests of Masonry,

grant such dispensation without any such recommendation having been given, setting forth in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, that the petitioners are all Master Masons in good standing, that the establishment of the new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of the Order, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has been provided therefor; nor unless the petition shall also be accompanied by a certificate of withdrawal of each petitioner from the Lodge of which he was last a member, and by a certificate from a Master, whom the Grand Master is satisfied is well skilled in the Craft, in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, declaring that the Master and Wardens proposed in such petition are each fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry and to deliver entire the lectures thereunto appertaining. Such dispensation shall terminate upon the first day of the month in which the next succeeding Annual Communication shall be holden; and shall then be returned to the Grand Secretary, together with the by-laws, book of records, and returns of the new Lodge to that date.

**Sec. 3.** Upon the return of a dispensation of a new Lodge, as above, with a petition for a charter in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, if an examination of its work and proceedings shall prove satisfactory, and if it shall produce a certificate, as required in the preceding section, that the Master and Wardens proposed are each thoroughly skilled in the work and lectures, and if it shall also show that it is clear of all indebtedness, the Grand Lodge may order the issue of a charter to such Lodge, and assign it such name and number of the registry as shall be deemed proper; and such Lodge shall be

duly constituted within sixty days thereafter, or its charter shall be forfeited. If the examination be not satisfactory, or such certificate and showing be not produced, the petition may be totally refused, or a continuance of the dispensation, until the next Annual Communication, may be ordered; but no such continuance shall be granted a second time.

**Sec. 4.** A Lodge shall consist of a Master a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Tyler, and such other officers as its by-laws may provide; together with as many members as it may find convenient.

## ARTICLE II.

### Of the Powers and Duties of a Lodge.

**Section 1.** The powers and duties of a Lodge are such as are prescribed in its dispensation or charter, by the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and by the general regulations of Masonry; and they are defined as follows:—

**1st. Executive**—In the direction and performance of its work, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge, under the control of the Master; and in all other matters, in aid of the Master, who is the primary executive authority of the Lodge:

**2d. Legislative**—Including all matters of legislation relative to its internal concerns, which shall not be in violation of the general regulations of Masonry, the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or its own particular by-laws: and

**3d. Judicial**—Embracing the exercise of discipline over its own members (except the Master), and all other Masons within its jurisdiction, and the settle-

ment of controversies between them; subject always to a revision by the Grand Lodge upon appeal.

**Sec. 2.** Each Lodge shall have not more than one stated meeting in each lunar month, but may hold such other meetings as it may determine or the Master shall direct; but no business of any kind, except collections or appropriations for charity, conferring of degrees, ceremonial observances, electing a representative to the Grand Lodge, or balloting for Commissioners to try charges of unmasonic conduct, shall be done at any other than a stated meeting, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 1, Art. 1, Part II. And all business, except the examination of candidates and conferring of the subordinate degrees, shall be done in a Lodge of Master Masons.

**Sec. 3.** Each chartered and duly constituted Lodge shall be represented in the Grand Lodge at every Communication by one or more of its proper officers, or by a representative duly elected as provided in Art. II, Part VII, which representative shall have credentials in the form provided in Art. III, Part VII.

**Sec. 4.** Each chartered Lodge shall transmit to the Grand Secretary a full and correct report of its transactions for the twelve months next preceding the first day of August in each year, within fifteen days thereafter, in such form as may be provided; and each Lodge under dispensation shall transmit a similar report from the date of its organization to the first day of October in each year without delay. Every Lodge shall accompany such report with payment of its dues to the Grand Lodge for those periods, as prescribed in Sec. 4, Art. VIII, Part I.

**Sec. 5.** Each Lodge shall transmit to the Grand

Secretary a copy of its by-laws as soon as adopted; but no such by-laws, nor any subsequent amendments thereunto, shall be deemed valid until approved by the Grand Lodge, though they may be acted under until the next Annual Communication if approved by the Grand Master.

**Sec. 6.** Each Lodge, having concurrent jurisdiction with another Lodge or other Lodges, shall immediately notify such other Lodge or Lodges of any application it may receive for the degrees or for affiliation.

**Sec. 7.** Each chartered Lodge shall, within two months from the date of its charter, provide a suitable seal, bearing such devices as may be deemed proper and having inscribed thereon the name and number of the Lodge, the date of its charter, and the place of its location; and all documents or papers of every kind whatsoever, emanating from such Lodge, or from its Master or Secretary in his official capacity, shall bear the impress of such seal or be considered null and of no effect.

**Sec. 8.** Each Lodge shall have all official communications from the Grand Master or Grand Secretary read in open Lodge at the stated meeting next following their receipt.

**Sec. 9.** Each Lodge shall provide the several books prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. V, Part IV, to be kept by its Secretary, which shall be prepared in accordance with forms to be provided.

**Sec. 10.** Each Lodge shall provide, in such manner as it may deem proper, for the payment of its officers or representatives in attending the Communications of the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 11.** Two or more Lodges, located near each other, may consolidate into one upon such terms

as may be agreed upon by themselves; but, of such proposed consolidation the members of each Lodge shall have at least three months' notice before the stated meeting at which such proposition is to be acted upon, and it shall require the assent, in writing, of at least three-fourths of all the members of each Lodge to adopt such proposal for consolidation. The Lodge thus formed may bear the name and number of one of the Lodges composing it, in which case it may retain the charter and seal of that Lodge; or it may bear the name of one and the number of another of such Lodges, and shall then receive a new charter, without charge, and provide a new seal; or it may have an endorsement of the authorization of such consolidation by the Grand Lodge made upon the charter of one of the component Lodges. No such consolidation, however, shall go into effect until all the proceedings relative thereto shall have been submitted to and approved by the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 12.** For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed upon a Lodge in this Constitution, its charter may be suspended or forfeited; and for the neglect or violation of any duty herein imposed upon a Secretary, his Lodge shall be held responsible.

### ARTICLE III.

#### Of Prohibitions.

**Section 1.** No Lodge shall remove its place of meeting from that named in its dispensation or charter, unless notice shall have been given at a stated meeting that a resolution for such removal will be offered at the next succeeding one, nor unless such resolution shall have been adopted by the votes of

at least two-thirds of the members present at such succeeding stated meeting; nor shall such removal then take place until the action of the Lodge shall have been approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

**Sec. 2.** No Lodge in this State shall receive an application for the degrees of Masonry unless the applicant shall have been a resident within the State during twelve months, and within the jurisdiction of the Lodge during six months, next preceding the date of his application, except that in the case of one who has the qualification of residence, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides may, upon his request in writing and for good cause shown, authorize another Lodge to receive and act upon his application, and except in the case of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, whose application, though he have not that qualification of residence, may be received by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part II. Nor shall any Lodge receive such application from any person who, within twelve months next preceding, shall have been rejected by any Lodge, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part II. All such applications, as well as those for affiliation, shall be in writing, signed by the applicant, and recommended by at least two members of the Lodge, in the forms prescribed in Art. III, Part VII.

**Sec. 3.** No Lodge shall ballot upon any application named in the next preceding section, except by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part II, until it shall have been referred to a committee, whose duty it shall be to make strict examination into the moral, mental,

physical and other proper qualifications of the applicant, and to report thereon at the next stated meeting, unless further time be granted. No application shall be withdrawn after reference to a committee, except as hereinafter provided in this section. If the report of the committee, or of any member thereof, be unfavorable, no ballot shall be had, but the Master shall, upon the reception of such report, declare the candidate rejected. If the report be favorable, a ballot shall be had; and it shall require an unanimous ballot to elect. If but one black ball appear in the ballot-box, the Master, without declaring the result, shall at once order a second ballot for the purpose of correcting a possible mistake, which ballot shall be the last; but in no case, after one ballot has been had, shall any discussion be permitted in the Lodge before the second ballot is had, nor shall the second ballot be postponed to another meeting of the Lodge. If the committee find the applicant disqualified in consequence of insufficient residence or physical disability, and find no other objection to him, they shall make a special report thereupon; in which case the Master may direct the withdrawal of the application without further action, and such direction shall be entered upon the record.

**Sec. 4.** No dispensation shall be issued to a Lodge to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, as provided for in the next preceding section, nor to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected applicant within less than twelve months after the date of such rejection, unless the application therefor be made by the Lodge, by an unanimous vote by ballot; and of the special meeting to be holden under such dis-



pensation, and the purpose thereof, the members of the Lodge shall have due notice.

**Sec. 5.** No dispensation shall be issued to a Lodge to receive and act upon the petition for degrees of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who has not the qualification of residence prescribed in Sec. 2 of this Article, unless the application therefor be made by the Lodge by an unanimous vote by ballot; and should such dispensation be issued, the petition shall take the usual course of reference and ballot in the Lodge.

**Sec. 6.** No Lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees; but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if, at any time before his initiation, objection be made by any member, he shall not receive the degree until such objection shall have been withdrawn; and such objection shall, unless withdrawn within sixty days, have the effect of a rejection by ballot, and shall be so reported to the Grand Secretary; and if, after his initiation, but before being passed, or after passing, before being raised, objection to his advancement be made by any member, such objection shall be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into the cause thereof, who shall, at the next stated meeting (unless further time be given), report thereon; and upon the reception of such report, if no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and Masonic one, the Lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made.

**Sec 7.** No Lodge shall advance an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft to a higher degree until, after a strict examination in open Lodge, he shall

have given satisfactory evidence that he is entirely proficient and well qualified in that or those which he has already taken; and no Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft shall be advanced to a higher degree in any Lodge other than that in which he shall have received those, or either of those degrees, unless by the official consent of such Lodge, if it then be in existence and be within the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada.

**Sec. 8.** No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall confer the three degrees for a less fee than thirty dollars, nor in any place where two or more Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction for a less fee than fifty dollars, except with the consent of all said Lodges; and in every case the entire fee for the degrees shall accompany the application, else such application shall not be received. **Provided**, however, that, if the applicant has already received the first degree, or the first and second degrees, in another Lodge, the fee to accompany his application for the remaining degrees or degree shall be such proportion of the fee for all the degrees as the by-laws of the Lodge may prescribe.

**Sec. 9.** No Lodge shall confer degrees upon more than five candidates at any one meeting; nor shall confer more than one degree upon any one candidate at any one meeting; nor shall confer either of the degrees upon more than one candidate at a time.

**Sec. 10.** No Lodge nor any Mason, shall appear in Masonic clothing in any public procession, or at any public meeting or place, without permission from the Grand Master, except for the burial of a brother, or for the performance of some other strictly Masonic duty or ceremony.

**Sec. 11.** No Lodge shall expel a member for the

non-payment of dues; but, in case any member shall have refused or neglected to pay his regular dues during a period of twelve months he shall be notified by the Secretary, either by registered letter or by actual service of notice, duly certified by the Tyler, that unless at the next stated meeting either his dues be paid or sickness or inability to pay be shown as the cause of such refusal or neglect, he will be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. If neither of these things be done, he shall at such stated meeting be declared by the Master to be suspended, unless for special reasons shown the Lodge shall remit his dues or grant him further time for their payment. But any Mason thus suspended who shall at any time pay the arrearages due at the time of his suspension, together with such further dues as would, had he retained his membership, have accrued against him to the date of such payment, or who shall have had such arrearages and dues remitted by his Lodge, shall by either of these acts be restored; **provided**, that should any member suspended for non-payment of dues neglect for the period of two years to pay his dues or have the same remitted by his Lodge, said member shall not be restored except by a three-fourths vote by ballot of all the members present at the next stated meeting after the petition for restoration is presented.

Any Secretary failing or neglecting to comply with the requireemnts of this section relative to notifying delinquents shall be subject to discipline by his Lodge for neglect of duty. (As amended, 1907.)

**Sec. 12.** No Lodge shall receive lectures from any person who is not duly authorized by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Moster.

**Sec. 13.** No Lodge shall receive an application for affiliation unless it be accompanied by:

(1) A certificate of membership and good standing, as provided in Sec. 8, Art. I, Part V; or

(2) A proper dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member, or satisfactory explanation, in writing, of his inability to furnish such dimit.

**Sec. 14.** No Lodge shall bury with Masonic honors any Mason who has fallen in a duel.

**Sec. 15.** No Lodge or Mason shall hold Masonic communication with any Lodge which has been declared illegal by the Grand Lodge, or with any person who has received degrees in, or is a member of, such a Lodge.

**Sec. 16.** No Lodge shall admit a visitor without due inquiry or examination, nor if there be, in the opinion of the Master, a valid objection made to such admission by a member of the Lodge.

**Sec. 17.** No Lodge, which shall have failed to make its annual returns, with payment of its dues, as provided in Sec. 4, Art. II, Part III, and in Sec. 1, Art. V, Part IV, shall be entitled to representation at the next Annual Communication.

**Sec. 18.** No Lodge shall recognize any Body, purporting to be a Masonic Lodge, which shall be holden within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of any State or Territory of the United States without authority from such Grand Lodge; nor shall any Lodge, or any member thereof, admit or hold Masonic intercourse with a member of any such Body.

**Sec. 19.** No Lodge shall recognize as a Mason any person who, being at the time a resident of this State, has received, or claims to have received, the degree of Masonry from any source beyond the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, without the proper

permission, until the Lodge nearest his place of residence shall have received him as a member. The proper permission, above mentioned, may only be given by the Lodge nearest his place of residence, and in the manner necessary for an election to receive the degrees.

**Sec. 20.** No Lodge, until chartered and duly constituted, shall be entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge; but a Lodge under dispensation may send delegates thereto, who may be admitted to seats and be permitted to speak, but shall have no vote.

**Sec. 21.** The annual dues to be collected by any Lodge from members shall not be less than six dollars. (Adopted 1893.)

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### Of the Dissolution of Lodges.

**Section 1.** A Lodge may be dissolved—

1st. By the voluntary surrender of its charter, when such surrender shall have been accepted by the Grand Lodge; or

2d. By the revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 2.** The charter of a Lodge may be surrendered if notice shall be given at a stated meeting that a resolution to that effect will be presented at the next succeeding one, and if, at such succeeding meeting, there shall not be thirteen members present who oppose such resolution; but no such act of surrender shall be considered final until it shall have been approved and accepted by the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 3.** The charter of a Lodge may be forfeited:

1st. By disobedience to any provision of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge;

2d. By disregard of the lawful authority of the Grand Master;

3d. By violation or neglect of the ancient and recognized usages of the Craft;

4th. By receiving applicants known to be unworthy, or refusing or neglecting to discipline unworthy members; or

5th. By failure to meet during a period of six successive months.

But no charter shall be forfeited unless charges against the Lodge shall have been presented to and investigated in the Grand Lodge, of which charges the Lodge accused shall have had due notice; though the same may be arrested until the next Annual Communication, either by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, upon satisfactory reasons therefor being shown.

**Sec. 4.** The forfeiture or arrest of the charter of a Lodge involves the suspension of all its members from the rights and privileges of Masonry, except those who may be specially exempted from such effect.

**Sec. 5** The surrender or forfeiture of the charter of a Lodge, when declared by the Grand Lodge, shall be conclusive upon the Lodge and its members; and all its funds, jewels, furniture, dues, and property of every kind shall be disposed of as provided in Sec. 5, Art. VIII, Part I.

## PART IV.

### Of the Officers of Subordinate Lodges.

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#### ARTICLE I.

##### Of Elections and Appointments.

**Section 1.** The Master, Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary of each Lodge shall be elected annually, by ballot, at the stated meeting next preceding the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist; and a majority of the votes of the members present shall be necessary to elect. They shall be installed as soon as practicable thereafter, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been duly elected and installed.

**Sec. 2.** In case any Lodge shall fail to hold such election at the time above named, upon good cause being shown therefor the Grand Master may issue a dispensation to hold such election at another time; and in case a vacancy shall at any time occur in either of the offices of Master or Warden in any Lodge, upon proper representation of the necessity therefor, the Grand Master may issue a dispensation for an election to fill such vacancy. But, in either of these cases, such dispensation shall be issued only upon the application of the Lodge, setting forth the reasons therefore, to be approved by two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting, and to be properly certified by the Secretary; and of the special election which may thus be ordered, the members shall have due notice.

**Sec. 3.** None but members in good standing, whose dues are paid, shall be entitled to vote at an election; and every voter shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge.

**Sec. 4.** The Deacons, Tyler, and such other subordinate officers as the by-laws of each Lodge may designate, shall be appointed in such manner as they may direct; and the officers so appointed shall be properly invested as soon as practicable after their appointment.

## ARTICLE II.

### Of the Master.

**Section 1.** The Master shall have power:

1st. To congregate his Lodge whenever he shall deem it proper:

2d. To issue, or cause to be issued, all summonses or notices which may be required:

3d. To discharge all the executive functions of his Lodge; and

4th. To perform all such other acts, by ancient usage proper to his office, as shall not be in contravention of any provision of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 2.** It shall be his duty:

1st. To preside at all meetings of his Lodge:

2d. To confer all degrees in strict accordance with the ritual which has been, or may hereafter be, ordained by the Grand Lodge:

3d. To give, in full, the lectures appertaining to each degree, at the time it is conferred, in accordance with such ritual:

4th. To examine the record of proceedings at each meeting of his Lodge, when fairly transcribed



by the Secretary, and, if found correct, subscribe his approval thereof:

5th. To superintend the official acts of all the officers of his Lodge and see that their respective duties are properly discharged: and

6th. To carefully guard against any infraction, by the members of his Lodge, of its own by-laws, of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or of the general regulations of Masonry.

**Sec. 3.** From the decisions of the Master there shall be no appeal to the Lodge; but objections to such decisions may be laid before the Grand Master and by him be dealt with in the manner provided in Art. II, Part VI.

**Sec. 4.** In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

**Sec. 5.** For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed by this Constitution upon the Master of a Lodge, he shall be subject to deprivation of office, suspension, or expulsion, as provided in Art. II, Part VI.

### ARTICLE III.

#### Of the Wardens.

**Section 1.** It shall be the duty of the Wardens to assist the Master in the performance of his duties, and to discharge all those duties which ancient usage has assigned to their respective stations.

**Sec. 2.** In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden (and in his absence also, the Junior Warden), shall succeed to and be charged with all the powers and duties of the Master.

## ARTICLE IV.

### Of the Treasurer.

**Section 1.** It shall be the duty of the Treasurer:

1st. To receive and safely keep all moneys or property of every kind which shall be placed in his hands by order of the Lodge:

2d. To disburse or transfer the same, or any part thereof, upon the order of the Master duly attested by the Secretary:

3d. To keep a book or books wherein a correct account of his receipts and disbursements shall be exhibited:

4th. To present a statement of the finances of the Lodge whenever required: and

5th. To perform such other duties appertaining to his office, as the by-laws may require or the Lodge may at any time direct.

## ARTICLE V.

### Of the Secretary.

**Section 1.** It shall be the duty of the Secretary:

1st. To record all the proceedings at each meeting, which it is proper should be written, under the direction of the Master, in a Minute Book, to be kept for that purpose; and to submit such record to the Lodge, at its next stated meeting, for approval or correction:

2d. To fairly transcribe such proceedings from the Minute Book to the regular Record Book, after they shall thus have been approved or corrected, and present them to the Master for his approval and signature when thus fairly transcribed:

3d. To prepare and transmit a copy of such record, or any part thereof, to the Grand Lodge, when required:

4th. To collect and receive all moneys due to the Lodge and pay them over to the Treasurer:

5th. To keep the seal of the Lodge and affix the same, with his attestation, to all papers issued under its authority or in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge:

6th. To transmit to the Grand Secretary, immediately after each election and installation in the Lodge, a certificate thereof in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII:

7. To transmit to the Grand Secretary the annual report required in Sec. 4, Art. II, Part III, in such form as shall be provided: and

8. To report to the Grand Secretary, immediately after their occurrence, all rejections for the degrees expulsions, suspensions, and restorations, in the forms provided in Art. III, Part VII.

**Sec. 2.** He shall keep the following books of the Lodge, in such forms as may be provided:

1st. A Record Book, in which he shall record all the transactions of the Lodge proper to be written, after the same shall have been approved:

2d. A Book of By-Laws, for the signatures of the members in the order of their admission, in which he shall see that each member at once signs his name in full:

3d. A Roll Book, in which he shall record, upon pages alphabetically arranged, the full name or names of all belonging to the Lodge; the dates of their initiation, passing, raising, or affiliation; the name, number, and location of the Lodges of which

those affiliated last were members; the age and occupation of each when received; and the dates of their withdrawal, expulsion, suspension, death, or restoration: and

4th. A Register, to be kept in the Tyler's room, in which all members shall record their names, and all visitors shall record their names and the names, numbers, and locations of their respective Lodges, before entering the Lodge.

**Sec. 3.** He shall also keep such Account Books as may be necessary to present clearly the account of each member with the Lodge, the receipts of the Secretary, and his payments to the Treasurer; and shall preserve the Books of Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, which may from time to time be published, together with all the printed Proceedings thereof as promulgated by its order.

## ARTICLE VI.

### Of the Appointed Officers.

**Section 1.** The Deacons, Tyler, and other appointed officers, shall perform such duties, consonant with the usages of the Craft and appertaining to their respective offices, as may be required by the by-laws or directed by the Master.

## PART V.

## Of Individual Masons.

## ARTICLE I.

## Of Membership in a Lodge.

**Section 1.** Membership in a Lodge may be acquired:

1st. By having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein:

2d. By having been duly elected for affiliation therewith, and complying with the conditions thereof:

3d. By having been named in a dispensation for a new Lodge as one of the petitioners therefor: and

4th. By the consolidation into one Lodge of two or more Lodges, of one of which he was a member, in the manner prescribed in Sec. 11, Art. II, Part III.

**Sec. 2.** A man elected to receive the three degrees in one Lodge may upon the request of such Lodge receive the degrees, or any of them, in another Lodge, and if he shall at the request of such Lodge, and on its behalf, receive the degrees or degree in another Lodge, no petition, reference or ballot shall be necessary in the last-named Lodge, as the work will be done for the first, of which he will be deemed a member.

**Sec. 3.** If a Mason shall have received the first degree, or the first and second degrees, in one Lodge, and shall simply receive permission from

such Lodge to receive the remaining degrees or degree in another Lodge, he must petition the Lodge last mentioned for such other degrees or degree, and the petition shall be subject to the usual reference and ballot. If he be elected and receive the additional degrees or degree, he shall be deemed a member of the Lodge in which he received the degree of Master Mason.

**Sec. 4.** No Mason shall be a member of more than one Lodge at the same time.

**Sec. 5.** Membership in a Lodge can only be terminated—

1st. By the dissolution of the Lodge:

2d. By the consolidation of the Lodge with another Lodge or Lodges:

3d. By voluntary withdrawal therefrom, after proper notice given: and

4th. By death, suspension, or expulsion.

**Sec. 6.** A member of a Lodge, in good standing, and whose dues are paid, may withdraw therefrom at any time by giving notice of his intention so to do at a stated meeting, and he may receive a certificate of the fact of such withdrawal, in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII; but no commendatory certificate shall be given him except by a vote of a majority of the members of the Lodge then present.

**Sec. 7.** All Masons who were members in good standing of a Lodge at the date of the surrender of its charter, and whose dues shall have been paid, are entitled to and may receive from the Grand Secretary a certificate of that fact, which certificate shall have the same effect as the regular commendatory certificate of withdrawal issued by an existing Lodge.

**Sec. 8.** A member of a Lodge, who is in good standing and whose dues are paid, who desires to affiliate with another Lodge, may apply for, and receive from the Secretary of the Lodge of which he is a member, a duly attested certificate of his standing in the Lodge. By presenting such a certificate with his petition, a member may apply for affiliation with another Lodge in the manner prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III. If such applicant be elected to affiliate with a Lodge he can become a member thereof, only, by filing with its Secretary, at a stated meeting, the certificate of his withdrawal from the Lodge of which he was last a member.

## ARTICLE II.

### Of Duties, Prohibitions, and Liabilities.

**Section 1.** It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge, and every unaffiliated Mason who, having resided six months within this State, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to some Lodge therein, shall be deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to nor be the recipient of any of the rights, privileges or charities of the Order.

**Sec. 2.** No member of a Lodge shall be required, requested, or allowed to divulge his vote upon a ballot for affiliation or for the degrees of Masonry, nor to assign reasons for such vote, if it be known, except to the Master, for the purpose of correcting a mistake.

**Sec. 3.** No member of a Lodge, when present, shall be excused or permitted to refrain from voting

upon a ballot for affiliation or for the degrees of Masonry.

**Sec. 4.** No Mason shall hold any Masonic intercourse with an expelled or suspended Mason, with an illegal Lodge, with any person who has received degrees therein or is a member thereof, nor with any Mason not acknowledged as such by this Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 5.** For non-payment of his dues a member may be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, in the manner provided in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III; but, in case of the death of a member while thus suspended, if there be no other Masonic offense established against him, his Lodge may, in its discretion, bury him with the customary Masonic honors.

**Sec. 6.** For any violation of the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, of the By-Laws of his Lodge, or of any portion of the Masonic or moral law, a member, or any other Mason within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, may be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, in the manner provided in Art. IV, Part VI.



## PART VI.

**Of Trials, Appeals, and Penalties.**

## ARTICLE I.

**Relative to the Grand Master.**

**Section 1.** Charges may be preferred against the Grand Master for abuse of his power, violation of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or other unmasonic conduct, by any five Masters of Lodges; which charges shall be in writing over their signatures, and shall be presented to the last Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, who may be within the State, and who is a member of a Lodge within its jurisdiction.

**Sec. 2.** Upon the presentation of such charges, it shall be the duty of such Past Grand Master to transmit a copy thereof to the accused, if within the State, at least thirty days, and if without the State, at least ninety days before the time designated for the trial, together with a notification to attend at such time and place as he may therein name, which shall be one most convenient for the parties; and he shall also summon four or more other Past Grand Masters of this State, who shall be members of Lodges therein, to assemble with him at the time and place designated, and shall notify the accused thereof.

**Sec. 3.** The tribunal thus assembled, or any of its members, shall have power to summon witnesses

at the request of either party; it shall receive such testimony as in its judgment shall be proper, and shall determine finally upon the guilt or innocence of the accused; and the opinion of a majority of all its members shall be the judgment of the tribunal and shall be final.

**Sec. 4.** The only penalty inflicted shall be deprivation of office; but, when thus deprived, the adjudged may be amenable to his Lodge upon a charge of unmasonic conduct.

**Sec. 5.** The Grand Secretary shall attend at the trial to keep a record of the proceedings and of the judgment, which shall be filed in his office and shall be presented at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 6.** The proceedings at such trial, not fully prescribed in this Article, shall, so far as may be applicable, be in conformity with the provisions of Art. IV, of this Part.

**Sec. 7.** All necessary traveling expenses of the members of such tribunal shall be paid by the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as those of Grand Officers attending its Communications.

## ARTICLE II.

### Relative to Masters of Lodges.

**Section 1.** Charges may be preferred against the Master of a Lodge for abuse of his power; violation of the Constitution or Regulations, or unmasonic conduct of any kind, by any five Master Masons in good standing; which charges shall be in writing over their signatures, and shall be presented to the Grand Lodge, if in session, or to the Grand Master during the vacation.

**Sec. 2.** Upon the presentation of such charges, the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, as the case may be, may at once appoint and summon not less than three nor more than seven disinterested brethren, who shall be either Masters or Past Masters, to assemble as Commissioners to hear and determine thereupon; and shall then summon the accused to appear and answer thereunto, at such time and place most convenient for the parties as shall be indicated in said summons; giving him, if within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, at least ten days—if without that jurisdiction and within the State, at least thirty days—and if without the State, at least ninety days—to answer thereunto; and transmitting to him also a copy of the charges.

**Sec. 3.** The Commissioners, thus assembled, shall choose one of their number to preside; and they, or any of them, shall have power to summon witnesses at the request of either party. The witnesses, if Masons, shall testify upon their honor as such; if not, their depositions shall be taken in writing before any officer legally authorized to administer oaths; and, in such case, the party requiring such depositions shall notify the other of the time and place when and where they will be taken, that he may, if he choose, be present thereat.

**Sec. 4.** The Commissioners may adjourn from time to time, at their own convenience or for good cause shown by either party; **provided**, that the period within which their duties shall be concluded shall not exceed ten days, unless, for sufficient reasons, the Grand Master shall grant them further time.

**Sec. 5.** The opinion of a majority of all the Commissioners shall be deemed the judgment of the

whole and shall be conclusive, unless an appeal be taken at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 6.** The penalties which may be inflicted by such Commissioners may be either deprivation of office, suspension, or expulsion, as in their judgment shall be deemed proper.

**Sec. 7.** The proceedings at such trial, not in this Article fully prescribed, shall, so far as may be applicable, be in conformity with the provisions of Art. IV, of this Part.

**Sec. 8.** The Commissioners shall keep a complete record of their proceedings and of their judgment, and shall transmit the same to the Grand Secretary at the conclusion of the trial; and the judgment shall at once be carried into effect by order of the Grand Master.

**Sec. 9.** An appeal to the Grand Lodge may be taken at its next Annual Communication, by either party, if notice thereof be given to the Grand Secretary within thirty days after the conclusion of the trial.

### ARTICLE III.

#### Relative to Lodges.

**Section 1.** When a controversy shall arise between Lodges, or between a Lodge and a member or members of another Lodge, charges may be preferred by either party, if in good standing; which charges shall be in writing and shall be presented to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 1, Art. II, of this Part.

**Sec. 2.** Upon the presentation of such charges, not less than five nor more than seven Commissioners shall be appointed and summoned, as provided

in Sec. 2, Art. II, of this Part, which Commissioners shall be Masters or Wardens, and shall be selected from at least three different Lodges not interested in the controversy and most convenient to the parties; and the accused party shall be summoned, with such time to answer as provided in the Section and Article last quoted.

**Sec. 3.** The Commissioners shall have power to proceed, and shall keep a record of their proceedings and judgment, in the same manner as provided in Art. II, of this Part. The penalties which they may inflict may be any known to Masonic usage; or, if the case be one not involving a violation of Masonic duty, the decision may be such special one as the circumstances shall, in their judgment, warrant.

**Sec. 4.** An appeal may be taken by either party, to the Grand Lodge, as provided in Sec. 9, Art. II, of this Part.

## ARTICLE IV.

### Relative to Masons Individually.

**Section 1.** When any member of a Lodge, (except its Master or the Grand Master), or any Mason residing within its jurisdiction, shall be accused of unmasonic conduct, charges to that effect may be preferred by any Master Mason in good standing; which charges shall be in writing over his signature, and shall be presented to the Master of the Lodge having jurisdiction thereof.

**Sec. 2.** Upon the presentation of such charges, if it shall appear to the Master that the act or acts complained of therein constitute a Masonic offense, it shall be his duty, by due notification, to call a special meeting of his Lodge as soon as practicable, and there cause to be elected, by ballot and by a

majority of those present, not less than seven nor more than nine of its members, who shall assemble as Commissioners to hear and determine thereupon, at such time and place, convenient to the parties, as he shall indicate; and he shall also summon the accused to appear and answer thereunto at such time and place, and shall, at the same time, cause the Secretary to furnish him with a copy of the charges and to notify the accuser of the said time and place of trial.

**Sec. 3.** If the accused be within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, the summons and copy of the charges shall be issued at least ten days prior to the day appointed for the trial, and shall be served personally by the Tyler or some other member of the Lodge authorized by the Master for that purpose, or shall be left at his ordinary residence or place of business. If he be without the said jurisdiction, but within the State, and his residence be known, they shall be issued at least thirty days before the day of trial, and shall be forwarded to his address by the Secretary, by mail or other usual mode of conveyance, which shall be deemed sufficient service. If he be without the State, and his residence be known, they shall be issued at least ninety days before the trial, and shall be forwarded to his address by the Secretary, as before provided, which shall be sufficient service. If his address be unknown, the Master shall order the trial to proceed at once upon the testimony, *ex parte*.

**Sec. 4.** The Commissioners shall assemble at the time and place appointed and shall be presided over by the Master, who shall decide all questions of Masonic law which may arise during the trial, but shall have no vote in the final decision of the case

by the Commissioners; and the Secretary, or, in his absence, some other member of the Lodge appointed for the purpose by the Master, shall attend them to keep a full and correct record of the proceedings and of the judgment, under their supervision.

**Sec. 5.** The Master shall, at the request of either party, summon such witnesses as are Masons, residing within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, to appear and testify before the Commission. Whenever the attendance of a witness, who is a Mason and who resides without the jurisdiction of the Lodge in which the trial is had, cannot be procured, his testimony may be taken before the Master of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, upon such notice to the adverse party as the Master of the Lodge in which the trial is to be had shall fix, and the attendance of such witness may be compelled by summons. His testimony shall be reduced to writing, signed by him, and authenticated by the certificate of the Master before whom it is taken, under the seal of his Lodge. The testimony of witnesses who are not Masons shall be taken by deposition before some officer authorized, by the laws of the State wherein he resides, to administer oaths, and at such time and place and upon such notice to the adverse party as shall be designated by the Master, upon the application of the party desiring the testimony; or such testimony may be taken before the Commissioners, the witnesses having first been put under oath or affirmation, by some officer authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths. Whenever the testimony of a witness residing out of this State is desired, it shall be taken upon interrogatories, direct and cross, agreed upon by the parties or settled by the Master. Witnesses

who are Masons in good standing shall testify upon their honor as such; and all others shall testify under oath or affirmation.

**Sec. 6.** Any Master Mason in good standing may, at the request of the accuser or accused, appear as his counsel and assist in the prosecution or defense.

**Sec. 7.** The Commissioners may adjourn from time to time, at their own convenience or for sufficient cause shown by either party; **provided**, that the period within which their duties shall be concluded shall not exceed ten days, unless for good reasons shown, the Master shall grant them further time.

**Sec. 8.** After all the testimony shall have been received, the Commissioners shall proceed to deliberate upon their verdict and sentence, with none present save themselves, the Master, and the Secretary, which last shall have no voice in the proceedings. The judgment of a majority of all the Commissioners shall be taken as the decision of the whole; and, when the trial is concluded, the Secretary shall make a fair copy of the record and finding, under their supervision, which shall be signed by the Commissioners, attested by the Secretary, and presented to the Master, who, at the next meeting of his Lodge, shall, in the presence of its members only, announce the result, and direct the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge, and file the record for safe keeping among its archives.

**Sec. 9.** The penalties which may be inflicted are reprimand in open Lodge, suspension, or expulsion. If the sentence be reprimand, the Master shall summon the adjudged to appear at the next stated meeting, when it shall be carried into effect in the



presence only of members of the Lodge, unless, before the said meeting, legal notice shall have been given of an appeal to the Grand Lodge, in which case the sentence shall not be carried into effect until after a decision by that Grand Body affirming the judgment of the subordinate Lodge. If the sentence be suspension or expulsion, it shall at once go into effect, and the Secretary shall immediately notify the person suspended or expelled and the Grand Secretary thereof.

**Sec. 10.** An appeal may be taken to the Grand Lodge by either party at its next succeeding Annual Communication, but not unless a notice of such intended appeal shall be given to the Master, in writing, within thirty days after his announcement of the result of the trial. In all appealed cases, and in all cases of expulsion or suspension, whether appealed or not, the Master shall cause the Secretary to prepare a transcript of the record of trial, and immediately transmit it to the Grand Secretary, together with information of the appeal intended, if any there be.

## ARTICLE V.

### Of Revisions, Reversals, and Restorations.

**Section 1.** All transcripts of trial-records, required to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, shall by him be forwarded to the Committee on Grievances, who shall examine them, with such additional evidence in writing, if any, as may be presented, and shall report thereon at the next succeeding Annual Communication; and upon such report the Grand Lodge may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment of the Lodge, or may make such other order relative thereto as shall be deemed proper.

**Sec. 2.** Whenever a judgment of suspension or expulsion shall be reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, the brother who had been suspended or expelled shall be at once again entitled to all his rights and privileges as a member of the Lodge.

**Sec. 3.** All sentences of suspension shall be for an indefinite period; and a Lodge may, at any stated meeting, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present, annul any such sentence of suspension pronounced by itself, and restore the Mason thus suspended to all his Masonic rights and privileges; **provided**, that notice of a resolution for such restoration shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding. And, in case of such restoration, the Secretary shall at once notify the restored party and the Grand Secretary thereof.

**Sec. 4.** The Grand Lodge may, at any Annual Communication, if good cause therefor be shown and proof be given of the notice hereinafter prescribed, **restore** to the rights and privileges of Masonry any Mason who has been suspended or expelled within its jurisdiction; but such restoration shall not restore him to membership in the Lodge by which he was suspended or expelled.

**Sec. 5:** Whenever any Mason, suspended for unmasonic conduct, desires to petition the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he shall first make application for such restoration to the Lodge by which he was suspended, if it still be in existence. If his application be there refused, it may then be made to the Grand Lodge; **provided**, that notice in writing, be given to the Lodge of such intended application, not less than forty days preceding the Annual Communication.

**Sec. 6.** Whenever any expelled Mason desires to

petition the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he shall, in writing, notify the Lodge which expelled him, if it still be in existence, of his intention so to do, at least sixty days before the Annual Communication at which his petition is to be presented, accompanying said notice with a copy of such intended petition; and, before said petition shall be considered by the Grand Lodge, proof of the giving of said notice to the Lodge shall be furnished.

**Sec. 7.** Whenever any Lodge desires to petition the Grand Lodge for the restoration of an expelled Mason to the rights and privileges of Masonry, the Master thereof shall give due notice to all the members of his Lodge, so far as practicable, of such intended action and of the stated meeting at which it will be had; and at such meeting he shall cause to be recorded the fact that such notice was thus duly given. The votes of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to authorize the presentation of such petition to the Grand Lodge.

**Sec. 8.** Non-affiliated Masons who, under the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, are deemed to occupy the same position as those suspended for non-payment of dues, and who desire to restore themselves by affiliation, may do so upon payment of a sum equivalent to six months' dues of the Lodge to which they shall apply, which shall become the property of the Lodge whether the applicant be elected or rejected, in addition to the affiliation fee, if any, required by the by-laws, which affiliation fee shall be returned if the applicant be rejected; **provided**, that if any such non-affiliated Mason shall refuse or neglect to so apply for a period of more than two years, he shall be restored to Masonic rights only

upon his election to membership by the Lodge to which he may apply, and if his application be rejected by any Lodge, such Lodge shall return to him all amounts paid by him at the time of such application.

**Sec. 9** No suspension, expulsion, or restoration shall be published otherwise than is hereinbefore provided, except by authority of the Grand Lodge or by the order of the Grand Master.

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## PART VII.

### Of Amendments, Definitions, and Forms.

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#### ARTICLE I.

##### Of Amendments.

**Section 1.** Any proposed amendment to this Constitution shall be presented at an Annual Communication, and shall in all cases be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who shall report before a vote thereon be taken.

**Sec. 2.** Upon the report of said committee, if five-sixths of the votes shall be in favor of such proposed amendment, it shall be declared adopted; and, from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

**Sec. 3.** If the vote in favor of such proposed amendment be less than that named in the preceding section, but there be a majority therefor, it shall lie over for one year and shall be published with the proceedings, under the caption of "Proposed Amendment to the Constitution;" and if, at the

next succeeding Annual Communication, it shall receive two-thirds of the votes given thereon, it shall be declared adopted; and from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

**Sec. 4.** No vote upon a proposed amendment shall be taken after the election of the Grand Officers.

**Sec. 5.** All former written Constitutions of this Grand Lodge are hereby repealed, as are also all Regulations or parts thereof, which are repugnant to or inconsistent with this Constitution; and no regulation shall hereafter be adopted which shall be in violation of or inconsistent with any of its provisions.

## ARTICLE II.

### Of Definitions.

The words and terms used in this Constitution shall bear the construction which is given them in the following definitions:—

**Grand Master.**—This title applies, not only to him who has been elected and installed as Grand Master, but to either of the Grand Officers who, under the provisions of Art. II, Part II, of this Constitution, shall have succeeded to the powers and duties of the Grand Master.

**Master.**—This title applies, not only to him who has been elected and installed as Master, but to either of the Wardens who, under the provisions of Art. III, Part IV, of this Constitution, shall have succeeded to the powers and duties of the Master.

**Past Grand Officer.**—This title applies only to one of the seven elective Grand Officers who has been regularly elected and installed, and has served his term as such in this Grand Lodge, and who

remains a member, in good standing, of some Lodge under its jurisdiction.

**Past Master.**—This title applies only to one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed and has served a term as Master of a chartered Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and who remains a member in good standing of one of its subordinates; **provided**, that one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed and has served a term as Master of a chartered Lodge within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge recognized by this Grand Lodge, and who has affiliated with or become a member of a subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction and who remains a member in good standing of one of its subordinates may take the honorary title of "Past Master," but shall not thereby become a member of this Grand Lodge. (As amended, 1907.)

**Representative.**—The representative of a Lodge within this State is one who, being a member thereof, in the event that neither the Master nor either of the Wardens can be present at the Grand Lodge, has been elected by the Lodge at a stated meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes present, to represent it at the next Annual Communication. A Lodge without the State may be represented by a member of any Lodge in this jurisdiction, elected as before prescribed.

**Vacancy.**—Vacancies in office, either in a Lodge or in the Grand Lodge, may occur by death, deprivation, resignation, removal from the jurisdiction, suspension, or expulsion.

**Jurisdiction.**—The jurisdiction of the Grand

Lodge includes all Lodges and Masons within the territorial limits of this State, and all Lodges and their members without this State, acting under its authority.

The jurisdiction of a Lodge includes all its own members, wherever residing, and all Masons residing nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other Lodge within this State, except in towns or cities where more than one Lodge exists, in which case each of such Lodges has separate jurisdiction over its own members, and concurrent jurisdiction over all Masons, not members of one of such Lodges, who reside in such town or city, or nearer thereto than to any other place where a Lodge exists.

**Regulation.**—By a regulation of the Grand Lodge is meant any resolution, edict, law, or ordinance of any kind whatever, other than the Constitution, which it may adopt.

**Suspension.**—The suspension of a Lodge is an arrest of its charter and a temporary prohibition to assemble or work as a legal Lodge, until again authorized so to do by competent authority; and the act suspends all its members except those especially exempted from its effects.

The suspension of a Master of a Lodge is a temporary deprivation of his office, and prohibits all recognition of him in that capacity until he be restored by competent authority.

The suspension of a Mason is a temporary deprivation of all his rights and privileges as such, and prohibits all Masons and Lodges from holding any Masonic intercourse with him until he shall be legally restored in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

**Expulsion.**—The expulsion of a Mason is the

highest penalty known to Masonic law. It is an absolute deprivation of all the rights and privileges of the Order, and prohibits all Masons and Lodges from holding any Masonic intercourse with him forever, unless he be restored by the Grand Lodge.

**Notification.**—A notification, or notice, is a call issued by the Secretary, by order of the Lodge or Master, or by other competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to attend for some specific purpose at the time and place therein indicated, or to perform some specific duty therein set forth; and it is the duty of every Mason to comply with its direction if he can, without great inconvenience, do so. It shall be either written or printed, and shall, when practicable, be personally served upon the brother to be notified by a Tyler or some other Mason properly deputed for the purpose. If this cannot conveniently be done, it shall be left at the residence or usual place of business of such brother, or, if such residence or place of business is distant or unknown, it may be placed in the post-office, addressed to him at his last known place of residence; and this shall be deemed due and sufficient service.

**Summons.**—A summons is an imperative order, issued by the Master of a Lodge and attested by its Secretary, or by other competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to appear at such time and place as may be therein designated. The obligation to obey it is absolute and the penalty for disobedience shall be expulsion, unless it shall be shown that such disobedience was unavoidable or was occasioned by some pressing necessity.

**Stated Meeting.**—The stated meeting of a Lodge is the one only meeting in each lunar month at



which business may be done, with the exceptions specified in Sec. 2, Art. II, Part III. It shall be designated as such in the by-laws of each Lodge, and no adjourned or called meeting shall ever be considered as a part of such stated meeting.

### ARTICLE III.

#### Of Forms for Various Purposes.

##### Certificate for a Diploma for a Master Mason.

.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.,  
 .....A. L., 59.....

To the Very Worshipful.....

Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that Brother..... is a Master Mason and a member of this Lodge, in good standing; and as such he is hereby recommended for a Grand Lodge Diploma, upon payment of the usual fees.

Given under my hand and the seal of the  
 [Seal.] Lodge aforesaid, at the date above  
 written.

....., Secretary:

##### Certificate for Diploma for Benefit of Family of a Deceased Brother.

.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.,  
 .....A. L. 59.....

To the Very Worshipful.....

Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that Brother....., who died at  
 ....., on the..... day of....., A. L. 59.....

was, at the date of his decease, a Master Mason and a member of this Lodge, in good standing; and that he left (here insert “a widow,” “a child” or “children” or any of them, as the case may be) for whose benefit a Grand Lodge Diploma is desired.

Given by order of our Lodge aforesaid, at  
[Seal.] the date first above written, as witness  
my hand and the seal thereof.

\_\_\_\_\_, Secretary.

### Petition for a Dispensation to Form a New Lodge.

To the Most Worshipful.....

Grand Master of Masons in California:—

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are Master Masons in good standing; that they were last members of the respective Lodges named opposite their several signatures hereunto as will appear from the dimit of each of the petitioners, herewith transmitted; that they reside in or near the.....of....., in the county of....., in the State of California; that among them are a sufficient number of brethren well qualified to open and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and to discharge all its various duties in the three degrees of Ancient Masonry, in accordance with established usage; and that, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart and being desirous to use their best endeavors for the diffusion of its beneficent principles, they pray for a Dispensation empowering them to form, open, and hold a regular Lodge, at the.....of.....aforesaid, to be called.....Lodge.

They have nominated and respectfully recommended Brother.....as the first Master,

Brother.....as the first Senior Warden,  
 and Brother.....as the first Junior Warden  
 of the said Lodge, they being each, in all respects,  
 competent to perform all the duties of either of the  
 stations for which they are severally proposed; and,  
 if the prayer of the petitioners be granted, they  
 promise in all things strict obedience to the com-  
 mands of the Grand Master, and undeviating con-  
 formity to the Constitution and Regulations of the  
 Grand Lodge.

Dated at....., on the.....day of.....,  
 A. L. 59.....

*Signature	Name and No. of Lodge	State or Country

### Recommendation of a Petition for the Formation of a New Lodge.

.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.,  
 .....A. L. 59....

To the Most Worshipful.....

Grand Master of Masons in California:—

At a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date  
 above written, the following preamble and resolution  
 were adopted:—

“Whereas, a petition for the issue of a Dispensa-  
 tion to form and open a new Lodge at....., in the

\*These signatures must give all the names of each peti-  
 tioner, in full.

county of....., has been presented to this Lodge for its recommendation. **And whereas**, it is known to this Lodge that the signers to said petition, .....in number, are all Master Masons in good standing, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has been provided by them for their meetings; it is

**“Resolved**, That the establishment of said new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of the Order; and that this Lodge recommends to the Grand Master the granting of the Dispensation prayed for in said petition.”

A true copy from the minutes.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set  
[Seal.] my hand and affixed the seal of our Lodge aforesaid, at the date above written.

.....Secretary.

---

### Certificate of Qualification of Officers Proposed for a New Lodge.

To the Most Worshipful.....

Grand Master of Masons in California:—

The petition of.....brethren, residing at the..... of....., in the county of....., praying the Grand Master for a Dispensation to open and hold a new Lodge at said....., to be called.....Lodge, having been presented to me; and Brothers....., and....., being recommended therein for nomination, respectively, as Master, Senior Warden, and Junior Warden of said proposed new Lodge; now I,....., Master of.....Lodge, No....., do hereby certify that, to my positive

knowledge, each of said brethren is fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry and to deliver entire the several lectures thereunto appertaining.

Given at....., in the county of.....,  
this.....day of....., A. L. 59....

[Seal.]

.....Master.

### Petition for a Charter.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of California:—

The undersigned respectfully represent that on the .....day of....., A. L. 59....., a Dispensation was issued by the Grand Master for the formation of a new Lodge at....., in the county of....., by the name of.....Lodge; that on the.....day of....., next ensuing, said Lodge was opened and organized, and has since continued successfully to work during the period named in said Dispensation, as will appear from its records, by-laws, and returns, herewith presented; and that it is the anxious desire of the members of said Lodge that its existence be perpetuated.

They therefore pray that a Charter be granted to said Lodge by the name of.....Lodge, with such number as the usage of the Grand Lodge may assign it, and recommend that Brother.....be named therein as Master, Brother.....as Senior Warden, and Brother.....as Junior Warden; promising as heretofore, strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Given by instruction from and on behalf of said  
Lodge, at....., this..... day of.....,  
A. L. 59.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
Delegates.

### Notice of Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions, and Restorations.

.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.,  
.....A. L. 59....

To the Very Worshipful.....,  
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, the petition of....., an applicant for the degrees of Masonry, was rejected.

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro....., after due notice as prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for non-payment of dues.)

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro....., after due trial in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for unmasonic conduct.)

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro....., after due trial in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be expelled from all the

rights and privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.)

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro....., heretofore suspended by it for non-payment of dues, having paid up (or received a remission of) all arrearages, as provided in the Constitution, resumed his rights and privileges as a Mason and a member of this Lodge.)

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro....., heretofore by it suspended for unmasonic conduct, was, by a two-thirds vote, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, restored to all his rights and privileges as a Mason and as a member of this Lodge.)

Given under my hand and the seal of our  
Lodge aforesaid.

[Seal.] ....., Secretary

### Notice of Special Meeting to Elect Trial Commissioners.

.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.,  
.....A. L. 59....

Bro.....,

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, to be holden on the....day of....., A. L. 59...., at ..... o'clock .....M., for the purpose of electing Commissioners to try a brother upon a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him by a Master Mason in good standing.

By order of the Master, as witness my  
[Seal.] signature and the seal of our Lodge.

....., Secretary.

**Certificate of Withdrawal without Recommendation.**

To all whom it may concern:—

This is to certify that Brother....., heretofore a member of our.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, has paid his dues in full and has this day withdrawn from membership in said Lodge.

Given at the Hall of our Lodge aforesaid,  
at....., in the county of.....,  
[Seal.] State of California, this.....day of.....  
A. L. 59...., as witness my hand, the  
seal of our Lodge, and the attestation  
of our Secretary.

....., Master.

Attest, ....., Secretary.

**Credential for a Representative Elected by a Lodge.**

.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.,  
.....A. L. 59.....

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of California: —

This is to certify that, at a.....meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, it having been made known that neither the Master nor either of the Wardens thereof would be enabled to attend the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, Bro....., a member of the Lodge,



was, by ballot, duly elected to serve as its Representative during said Communication.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the  
 [Seal.] Secretary to affix the seal of our Lodge, with his attestation, at the date above written.

....., Master

Attest, ....., Secretary.

### Petition for the Degrees of Masonry.

To the Worshipful Master, the Wardens, and Members of.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.:—

The undersigned respectfully represents that, unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry; that he is prompted to solicit this privilege by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow creatures; that he has resided in the State of California more than one year, and at the place below named more than six months, next preceding the date hereof; that he has not, within twelve months past, been rejected by any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; and that he promises, if found worthy, to conform to all the ancient usages and regulations of the Fraternity.

His place of business is....., his age,  
.....years, and his occupation,.....

(Date,).....A. L. 59....

\*(Signature,).....

Recommended by Bros.

{ .....(To be members  
.....of the Lodge.)

### Application for Affiliation.

To the Worshipful Master, the Wardens, and Brethren of

.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.:—

The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a Master Mason, in good standing; that he was last a member of.....Lodge, No....., in the.....of.....from which he has honorably withdrawn, as by the accompanying certificate will appear; and that he now desires, if found worthy, to become a member of your Lodge.

His place of residence is....., his age,  
.....years, and his occupation,.....

(Date,).....A. L. 59....

\*(Signature,).....

Recommended by Bros.

{ .....(To be members  
.....of the Lodge.)

\* The signatures must give all names of the subscriber in full.

**Certificate of Membership.**

.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.  
 To the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of  
 .....Lodge, No.....:

This is to certify that Brother.....,  
 a member in good standing of this Lodge, having  
 made application for a Dimit, and notice having  
 been received that said brother has petitioned your  
 Lodge for affiliation therein, a Dimit will be  
 granted, upon the condition that said brother shall  
 consummate said affiliation. Of which action you  
 will give this Lodge timely notice; and in the event  
 of failure to consummate such affiliation, this cer-  
 tificate of membership is to be returned to this  
 Lodge.

Given under my hand and the seal of the  
 Lodge at.....

[Seal.] this.....day of.....  
 A. L. 59.....

....., Secretary.

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**Certificate of Election, Appointment, and Installa-  
 tion of Officers.**

.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.,  
 .....A. L. 59....  
 To the Very Worshipful.....  
 Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Cali-  
 fornia:—

I hereby certify that, at the stated meeting of  
 this Lodge, held on the day above written, it being

that next preceding the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing Masonic year, viz.:—

Bro....., Master  
 Bro....., Sen. Warden  
 Bro....., Jun. Warden,  
 Bro....., Treasurer,  
 Bro....., Secretary;

That, on the.....day of....., A. L. 59...., the following officers were duly appointed to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, viz.:—

Bro....., \*Chaplain,  
 Bro....., Sen. Deacon,  
 Bro....., Jun. Deacon,  
 Bro....., \*Marshal,  
 Bro....., }  
 Bro....., } \*Stewards,  
 Bro....., Tyler;

And that, on the.....day of.....A. L. 59...., the said officers were duly installed by (here give the name and Masonic title of the installing officer.)

Given under my hand and the seal of our  
 [Seal.] Lodge, on the day last above written.

....., Secretary.

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\* The Constitution does not make the appointment of these officers obligatory, but permits By-Laws of Lodges to authorize it.

**Recommendatory Certificate of Withdrawal (Dimit)**

To all Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons,  
Wheresoever dispersed around the Globe, **Greeting:**

This is to certify that Brother.....,  
whose signature appears in the margin hereof, is  
a Master Mason in good standing, and was, until  
this date, a member of our.....Lodge,  
No....., F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of  
the Grand Lodge of the State of California.  
Having paid all dues, and being in good fellow-  
ship with the brethren, he has voluntarily with-  
drawn from our said Lodge; and now, by its  
order, receives this certificate, recommending  
him to the fellowship and good will of the Fra-  
ternity wherever he may be.

Given at the Hall of our Lodge  
aforesaid, at....., in the County  
of....., in the State of California,  
this.....day of....., A. L. 59....,  
as witness my hand, the seal of our  
Lodge, and the attestation of our Sec-  
retary.

[Seal.]

....., Master.

Attest, .....Secretary.

Signature.....

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

As Remaining after the Revision of the Constitution, in October, 1883.

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1. This Grand Lodges recognizes no degree of Past Master conferred by any authority not holden under a legitimate Grand Lodge—acknowledging only the **Order** of that name as it exists in the ceremonies attending the installation of the Master-elect of a chartered Lodge; which Order shall be conferred only by a convocation of Masters or Past Masters, not less than three in number, who have thus regularly received it. (1855, 1859.)

2. All Masonic communication between the Lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction and those acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg is hereby forbidden while that body shall continue its unlawful and reprehensible invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of New York. (1885, 1859.) (Repealed, 1907, and friendly relations have again been established.)

3. Such standard of revenue shall be continued hereafter as will afford an annual excess over the current expenditures of at least one thousand dollars; which excess shall each year be set aside as an accumulating fund, to be known as the "Reserve Fund," which shall be kept and increased for purposes of emergency, and shall only be drawn upon therefor. It shall be the duty of the Grand

Treasurer to judiciously invest all moneys set aside for such fund, and all moneys accruing from the interest on such investments, and to report the exact condition thereof to the Grand Lodge on the first day of each Annual Communication; and, for its safe keeping and proper disbursement he shall be responsible on his official bond. (1856, 1859, 1869, 1879.) (Repealed, Oct., 1902.)

4. No Lodge under this jurisdiction shall be allowed to transact business, other than the conferring of degrees, with a less number than seven of its members present. (1859.)

5. The Grand Secretary is authorized to charge the sum of one dollar, for the use of the Grand Lodge, for each copy of its printed proceedings for the current year, other than the four copies to be sent to each subordinate Lodge, and those required for transmission abroad, for future binding, and for the use of the Grand Lodge at its next succeeding Annual Communication. (1859.)

6. All Masons, heretofore stricken from the rolls of Lodges within this jurisdiction for non-payment of dues, who have not been reinstated, are hereby declared to be suspended, as provided in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution. (1859.)

7. In addition to the dues prescribed in the Constitution, there shall be levied hereafter upon the subordinate Lodges, for each Master Mason whose name is borne upon their rolls at the date of the annual returns, such sum as the Grand Lodge shall prescribe at each Annual Communication, which shall constitute a special fund to be denominated "The Representative Fund;" and it shall be the duty of the several Lodges to pay the said sum at the time and in the manner directed in the Consti-

tution for the payment of their annual dues. (1861, 1865, 1873.)

8. At the close of each Annual Communication, a committee, to be known as the "Committee on Pay of Members" and to consist of five, shall be appointed by the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, during the year succeeding, the exact cost of transportation for one person from the location of each Lodge in the State to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge and back again; and, at the following Annual Communication, to report such cost of transportation as the sum due to the officers or representatives in attendance from each Lodge, which sum shall be paid by the Grand Treasurer, such report being his voucher therefor. But no payment shall be allowed for the officers or representatives of any Lodge, the dues of which shall not have been paid in full. (1861, 1873, 1879.)

9. The appointed Grand Officers and Chairmen of standing committees shall receive payment for their necessary expenditures for transportation to and from each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as ordered for the officers or representatives of Lodges; but no Grand Officer, Chairman, or officer or representative of a Lodge, shall receive such payment in more than one of those capacities, nor shall he receive it unless he shall have been in attendance at such Communication from the first to the last day thereof, inclusive, unless excused by the Grand Lodge. (1861, 1863, 1873.)

10. The work and lectures presented by the committee appointed for their examination and revision, are approved, adopted, and made obligatory upon all Lodges within this jurisdiction; and any



Lodge which shall have had the opportunity to obtain instruction therein, and shall neglect or refuse to learn and use the same, shall, upon representation of that fact to the Grand Master, be liable to the arrest of its charter, if, in his discretion, he shall think it proper. (1864, 1865.)

11. The person who desires to be made a Mason must be a man; no woman nor eunuch; free born, being neither a slave nor the son of a bond woman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, and physically able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him.

12. No Lodge under this jurisdiction, located beyond the limits of this State, shall receive any allowance for the expenses of a representative to this Grand Lodge; nor shall any such Lodge be chargeable with dues on account of the Representative Fund. (1867.)

13. All Masonic intercourse between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France is hereby suspended, and the Lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction are forbidden to recognize or hold communication with any brother who hails from or acknowledges allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, so long as that body continues its unlawful and reprehensible invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. (1869.)

14. Each Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, so far as it is able so to do, shall see that the needy of its own membership and neighborhood are not made a burden to others. (1871.)

15. The Grand Master shall appoint for each dis-

trict an officer, to be called Inspector, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed, and whose duty it shall be to visit each Lodge in his district whenever desired by any Lodge, or whenever he may deem it necessary for the faithful performance of his duties; to inspect the work, and, if necessary, correct the same in accordance with the work as adopted by this Grand Lodge; and to report the working condition of each Lodge in his district to the Grand Lecturer on or before the first day of September in each year; and further, to examine the records and all the books of each Lodge, and the manner of transacting its business, with reference to its conformity to our Constitution and Regulations, and report thereon to the Grand Master at the same time. Each Lodge shall pay such necessary expenses of the Inspector as may be incurred in performing the duties of the visitation herein required. (1870, 1871, 1874, 1878, 1879.)

16. No Master of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer, or of the Inspector of the District in which such Lodge is situated, that he is qualified to give the work and lectures entire in the three degrees; and such certificate, indorsed by the installing officer, shall be forwarded by him to the Grand Lecturer, to be kept on file in his office. (Repealed, October, 1894.) See Regulation No. 56.

17. No dispensation shall hereafter be granted to any Lodge which shall have adopted the name of a living person. (1873.)

18. Whenever an appeal shall be taken from the judgment of a subordinate Lodge upon the report of trial-Commissioners, any and all additional

evidence, which either the accuser or accused shall desire to have heard on the appeal, shall be taken and reduced to writing within sixty days from the day on which the announcement of the result of the trial shall be made by the Master to the Lodge, and all arguments and representations which it is desired to have considered on the appeal shall also be reduced to writing; and no additional evidence, arguments, or representations shall be considered on the appeal unless the same shall be reduced to writing and transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least sixty days before the commencement of the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. (1874.)

19. The Lodge conducting the ceremonies at a funeral will occupy the post of honor, and will assign such positions to other societies that may join in the procession or ceremonies as the circumstances of the case may seem to render proper. The members of a Lodge may join in the procession, as citizens, when the ceremonies are conducted by other organizations, but the **Lodge** can only appear on such occasions when the ceremonies are under its direction. (1877.)

20. The election of Grand Officers shall be the first business of the Grand Lodge on the day fixed therefor by the Constitution, and until the election shall have been concluded no other business shall be considered. (1879.)

21. All Lodges in this jurisdiction are authorized to employ, in the conduct of Masonic trials, a duly accredited stenographic reporter; **Provided**, That said stenographic reporter is a Master Mason and that, before entering upon his duty he shall be qualified in the manner provided for the qualification of Masonic witnesses; and provided, further,

that said stenographic reporter shall attest the transcript of the evidence of the respective witnesses examined in the course of the trial prior to signature by the said witnesses; and provided further, that the employment of a stenographic reporter in any such trials shall be optional with the Master presiding at said trial. (As adopted, 1907.)

22. Whenever the Secretary of a Lodge fails to forward to the Grand Secretary a certificate of the election and installation of its officers, within a period of twenty days after such election and installation, the amount which would otherwise be allowed to the representative of such Lodge shall be withheld. (1880, 1881.)

23. No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive an application for affiliation until the applicant shall have proved, to the satisfaction of the **Master** of such Lodge, that he is a Master Mason. (1880.)

24. The Grand Lodge will not authorize or permit the incorporation of its subordinate Lodges. (1881.)

25. The resolution adopted in the year 1877, which prohibits the public installation of the officers of a Lodge, is now rescinded; and such public installation may hereafter be allowed. (1881.)

26. Every transcript of a trial-record, when prepared by the Secretary of any subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, shall, before its transmission to the Grand Secretary, be submitted to the Master of the Lodge, who shall carefully examine the same and see that it complies with the "Form of Records of Trials and Transcripts thereof," heretofore adopted by this Grand Lodge; that it is fairly and legibly written, with sufficient spaces between

papers and testimony; and that it otherwise complies with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge; and said Master shall endorse his approval thereupon. (1882.)

27. A certificate of qualification to a Master-elect shall be issued only by the Inspector of the District within which the Lodge of said Master-elect may be located, after a strict examination; **provided**, that, if from any cause, the Inspector of that District shall be unable to examine such Master-elect, such examination may be made by the Grand Lecturer, and the certificate of qualification may be given or refused by him. (Repealed, Oct., 1894.)

28. When a Lodge fails to install its officers within a period of sixty days subsequent to their election, because of the failure of the Master-elect to procure the necessary certificate of qualification from the Inspector of his District, said Lodge shall immediately thereafter petition the Grand Master for a special dispensation to hold an election for a Master; and the Master elected under such dispensation shall not be the one who had been previously elected and who had thus allowed it to be shown that he was not able or willing to qualify himself for such certificate. **Provided**, the Grand Master may, upon a satisfactory showing, grant further time to the Master-elect to procure such certificate. (1902.)

29. No Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall confer any degree of Masonry on Sunday. (1882.)

30. It is the duty of a Lodge to provide for the necessities of the widows and children of its de-

ceased members without regard to their place of residence. (1883.)

31. Every Master Mason, in good standing at the time of his death, is entitled to be buried with Masonic honors; and the Master of a Lodge has no discretion to determine whether he should or should not be so buried. (1883.)

32. A Lodge may elect any one of its members, possessing the requisite qualifications, as a trial-Commissioner, although he be not present at the time of the election. (1883.)

33. The Committee on Pay of Members shall withhold from the representatives of Lodges, reported by the Grand Secretary as having been delinquent in the transmission of certificates of the election and installation of the officers of their respective Lodges within the time prescribed by law, the amounts which would otherwise be allowed to them. (1883.)

34. A Master has no authority to open his Lodge at any other than its appointed place, even for the purpose of conducting a funeral. For that purpose he should open it in its Lodge-room, and proceed thence to the place where the funeral service is to be performed. (1884.)

35. When a Lodge has heard objection made to the advancement of a candidate and has determined, by a proper vote, that the cause assigned therefor is not a valid and Masonic one, the Master should not allow the same objection to be made a second time. (1884.)

36. A Master has authority, at the request of the accuser, to dismiss charges presented to him which do not involve immoral or criminal conduct, and

ought in all cases to dismiss, or refuse to entertain, charges which are in his judgment frivolous. (1884.)

37. A Lodge formed by the consolidation of two or more Lodges, is responsible for the debts of each of its constituents. (1884.)

38. A Past Master has no authority to open a Lodge for the transaction of its ordinary business, or for any other purpose, in the absence of the Master and Wardens; but one of those officers, presiding, may call upon a Past Master, or any well-informed Mason, to confer degrees or assist in the transaction of its business. (1884.)

39. A Master may, in the proper exercise of his discretion, exclude from a meeting of his Lodge one of its members who presents himself for admission in a state of intoxication. (1884.)

40. When the Grand Lodge has reversed a judgment of one of its subordinates and ordered a new trial, a new trial **must** be had; and the Lodge has no power to dismiss the charges or to take any action in the matter except to elect a new commission. (1884.)

41. A Lodge in California has no authority to receive an application for affiliation from a Mason residing in another State. (1884.)

42. A dimit presented by an applicant for affiliation must be a proper dimit in the jurisdiction whence it emanates; that is, it must be in accordance with the regulations of that jurisdiction. (1885.)

43. A certificate of qualification from an Inspector is not a necessary prerequisite to the installation of the officers of a newly chartered Lodge, as, under the Constitution, no charter can be issued from the Grand Lodge unless it be certified that the

Master and Wardens named therein are thoroughly skilled in the work and lectures. (1885.)

44. A brother who applies for affiliation, but dies before such application has been acted upon by the Lodge, may receive Masonic burial. (1887.)

45. The Inspector of each Masonic District shall examine each and every Master-elect in his District as to his knowledge of such portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge as relate to the government of a Lodge, as well as in regard to his proficiency in the work and lectures. Each certificate of qualification issued by such Inspector shall declare that, after strict examination, he has found the Master-elect named therein to be well qualified in both the respects above mentioned; and no Master-elect shall be installed until he shall have produced such a certificate to the installing officer. [Repealed, October, 1894.] See Regulation No. 56.

46. The degrees of Masonry should not be conferred upon a person subject to epileptic fits. (1888.)

47. When an Entered Apprentice (or Fellow Craft) is refused advancement, he is entitled to a return of that portion of the fee paid by him which is charged for the remaining degrees (or degree). (1888.)

48. When objection is made to the admission of a visitor, the Master should require the member objecting to state to him the reasons for the objection, that he may judge of their sufficiency. (1888.)

49. A non-affiliated Mason, residing in this State, cannot keep himself in good standing by contributions to a Lodge in another State. (1888.)



50. Whenever the charter of a Lodge is arrested by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, those of its members who, by the order of arrest, are exempted from suspension, must pay dues during the period of arrest, to the Lodge if the charter be restored, and to the Grand Lodge if the charter be revoked; and in case of revocation, they must pay up to the date of application for the Grand Secretary's certificate. (1888.)

51. The Master of a Lodge may suspend from office any officer of his Lodge who unreasonably neglects to qualify himself to perform, or, being qualified, unreasonably neglects to perform the duties of his office; and in case of such suspension may appoint another to fill the vacancy. (1888.)

52. No Mason of our own or of a foreign jurisdiction can be allowed to circulate among the brethren here a petition for contributions for the erection of a church or for other like purpose. (1891.)

53. It is competent and proper for the Master, without a vote of his Lodge, to direct the Secretary to draw and the Treasurer to pay a warrant for Grand Lodge dues, which, by the Constitution, are required to accompany the annual report of the Lodge. (1893.)

54. When a trial is had in the Lodge of which the accused is a member, or in another Lodge to which the case is transferred, the Secretary cannot make any charge for serving the summons, or for writing up the record of the trial, or for writing a transcript or copy of the record for transmission to the Grand Secretary. (1893.)

55. The Grand Secretary, so soon as he shall forward the blanks for the returns to the subordinate Lodges, shall notify the Inspectors that he has so

done, and it shall then become the duty of the said Inspectors to see to it, as far as lies in their power, that the Lodges in their several districts comply with the requirements of the Constitution (Sec. 4, Art. II, Part III), in this regard. (1894.)

56. No Master of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer or of the Inspector of the district in which such Lodge is situated, certifying that he has personally examined such Master-elect, and that he is qualified to give the work and lectures entire in the three degrees, and that he is thoroughly proficient in those portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge which relate to the government of a Lodge. Such certificate, endorsed by the installing officer, shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, to be kept on file in his office. (1894.)

57. The subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby authorized to expend, in each Masonic year, a sum not exceeding ten per cent of their total revenue for the preceding Masonic year, for purposes of refreshment and the promotion of fraternal intercourse; **provided**, no expenditure whatever shall be made for spirituous, malt, or fermented liquors. (As amended, 1906.)

58. Any person, eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry, may present his petition for the degrees to a Lodge other than that Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, by complying with the provisions of Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, and upon receiving the consent of a majority of the members present at the time that his request is voted upon. (1896.)

59. Lodge funds cannot be used either to purchase jewels for retiring officers or to purchase portraits of such officers to ornament the walls of a Lodge-room. (1896.)

60. The Master of a Lodge has no authority or Masonic right to order the Secretary of his Lodge to make changes in the minutes of a meeting, after the same have been approved, until he is duly authorized to make such a change by a vote of the Lodge at a regular meeting. (1896.)

61. The widow of a deceased Master Mason who was in good standing at the time of his death, but whose Lodge has subsequently surrendered its charter, becomes a charge, if needy, upon the charities of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction she resides. (1896.)

62. Separate dispensations must be issued, and separate fees paid for each application to reballet on rejected candidates for the degrees, even though two or more dispensations are asked for by any one Lodge at one time. (1896.)

63. A Lodge has no authority to use its funds to pay assessments on a life insurance policy, even though made out in favor of the Lodge. (1897.)

64. When there is no evidence of a legal marriage, a widow claiming to be the widow of a deceased brother Mason should not be recognized as such, and is not an object of a Lodge's charity. (1897.)

65. A person having been elected to receive the degrees, may, at the request of the Lodge in which he was elected, receive the three degrees in another Lodge. (1898.)

66. A resolution that every application for dues being remitted must be made in writing or in person

by the delinquent himself, stating his reasons for his inability to comply with the financial requisitions of the law of the Lodge, restricts the provisions of Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, and is therefore unconstitutional. (1898.)

67. A brother who holds a certificate of life membership in a Lodge that has subsequently gone out of existence, occupies the relation to the Fraternity of a dimitted Mason. His life membership was a special contract between himself and his Lodge. When the Lodge ceased to exist his life membership ceased also, and when he affiliates with another Lodge he will be required to pay dues the same as any other member. (1898.)

68. Testimony at Masonic trials cannot be taken in shorthand writing. (1898.) (See Regulation 21.)

69. The pay of representatives to the Grand Lodge from the respective subordinate Lodges shall hereafter be an unlimited first-class railroad fare, together with stage fare and cost of berth in sleeper when required. (1898.)

70. An Entered Apprentice Mason cannot withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Lodge in which he has received his Entered Apprentice degree. That Lodge retains jurisdiction over him as an Entered Apprentice Mason, unless, by its permission, he is elected to receive the remaining degrees in another Lodge. (1899.)

71. A Lodge may conduct the funeral service prescribed by our ritual over the remains of a deceased brother, although cremation of the remains is to follow. (1899.)

72. A Lodge has the right, by resolution, to provide for the appointment of trustees to buy, hold,

manage, and sell its property, subject to the control and direction of the Lodge. (1899.)

73. There is no provision of our law that in terms makes the receiving of the degree of Past Master a condition precedent to installation. In conformity with custom the Master-elect should, wherever practicable, receive the degree in the manner provided by General Regulation No. 1, but he can legally be installed without having received it. (1899.)

74. When a vacancy occurs in the office of Secretary of a Lodge, the Master should appoint a brother to fill the office for the unexpired term. (1899.)

75. When a member of a Lodge voluntarily withdraws therefrom in the manner provided by the Constitution, he becomes, as a matter of right, entitled to receive a certificate of the fact of such withdrawal, **without a recommendatory certificate**, and no vote of the Lodge is essential to authorize the issuance thereof. This paper is a "proper dimit," in the sense in which that expression is used in Sec. 13, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, and would enable a brother to affiliate with another Lodge, if the brethren thereof are willing to elect him. But one who voluntarily withdraws is not entitled, as a matter of right, to a recommendatory certificate; that can be given him only by vote of a majority of the members of the Lodge then present, and it lies wholly with the members to determine whether such certificate shall issue, and the brother withdrawing cannot compel the issuance thereof. (1899.)

76. Under the provisions of our Constitution and Code of By-Laws, a brother who is in arrears for dues at the time of the annual election, and who has

been granted an extension of time for the payment of the same, is ineligible to office in the Lodge. (1899.)

77. The daughter of a Master Mason is entitled to receive assistance from Masons, if she be in need, notwithstanding the fact that she is the widow of one who was not a Mason. The fact that she has been married makes her no less the daughter of a Master Mason, and as such she is entitled to our consideration. (1899.)

78. The resolution levying a per capita tax for the support and maintenance of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home requires that each Lodge, chartered or under dispensation, shall, in payment of such tax, accompany its annual report with the sum of one dollar for each Master Mason borne upon its roll. (1899.)

79. The Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home are required and directed to have all their reports prepared, printed and ready for distribution on the first day of each and every Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. (1902.)

80. The Finance Committee of this Grand Lodge is hereby authorized to set aside each year a sum of money not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300) for the purpose of purchasing a suitable testimonial to be presented to the retiring Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, and said Finance Committee is hereby directed to consult with the retiring Grand Master before the purchase of said testimonial is made. (1904.)

81. The reading of the names of brethren appointed on committees of investigation, when reporting, is deemed injudicious and calculated to produce a state of inharmony in a Lodge, and is there-

fore expressly prohibited, except in those cases where, in the judgment of the Lodge, such disclosure is necessary. (1904.) [Repealed, 1906.] See Regulation No. 83.

82. No Junior Warden of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer or of the Inspector of the district in which his Lodge is situated, certifying that he has personally examined such Junior Warden-elect and that he is qualified to give the work and lecture of the First Degree; and that no Senior Warden shall be installed until he shall have produced a like certificate of his qualification to give the work and lectures of the First and Second Degrees. Such certificates shall be sent to the Grand Secretary and filed in his office. (Adopted, 1906.)

83. Resolved, That the reports of Committee on Investigation appointed on the petition of applicants for the degrees of Masonry, or for applications, shall not be read in the Lodges, except so far as the announcement of the character of the report is concerned; nor shall the names of the brethren appointed on such committees be announced in the Lodge.

Our interpretation of the resolution adopted at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California in reference to keeping secret the names of brethren appointed on committees of investigation on petitions for degrees and applications for membership, and our judgment as to the proper method of procedure are as follows:

The intention of the resolution being to secure absolute secrecy, the names of the brethren appointed on these committees should not, in our

opinion, be given by the Master to the Secretary, to enable him, as formerly, to notify the brethren of their appointment; neither should their reports be returned to the Secretary; but the Master himself should severally notify the members of the committees of their appointment, not revealing to one the identity of the others, and their reports should be rendered by them directly to him, and when practicable should be given verbally, and if in writing, after having subserved the purpose of informing the Master of the results of the investigations should be by him destroyed; and his simple announcement to the Lodge of such results will be all the information concerning these reports conveyed by him to anyone. (Adopted, October, 1907.)



# THE UNIFORM CODE OF BY-LAWS OF LODGES

As Revised and Recommended by the Grand Lodge  
in May, 1860, and as Amended at Its Annual  
Communication in October, 1883-94, and  
Made Obligatory in October, 1898.

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## ARTICLE I.

### Of Name and Officers.

**Section 1.** This Lodge, shall be known by the name of.....Lodge, No....., of Free and Accepted Masons; and its officers shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Marshal, two Stewards, a Tyler, and such other officers as the Lodge may deem proper to appoint.

## ARTICLE II.

### Of Elections and Appointments.

**Section 1.** The Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, the Treasurer and the Secretary, shall be elected by ballot, in conformity with Sec. 1, Art. I, Part IV, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. The other officers shall be appointed by the Master, except the Junior Deacon, who may be appointed by the Senior Warden.

### ARTICLE III.

#### Of Meetings of the Lodge.

**Section 1.** The stated meetings of this Lodge shall be holden on the.....in each month.

**Sec. 2.** Special meetings may be called from time to time, as the Lodge, or the presiding officer thereof, may direct.

### ARTICLE IV,

#### Of Initiation and Membership.

**Section 1.** All petitions for initiation or affiliation must be signed by the petitioner and be recommended by two members of the Lodge. Every such petition shall be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report thereon at the next stated meeting, (unless further time be granted,) when the applicant shall be balloted for and received or rejected.

**Sec. 2.** If an applicant, elected to receive the degrees in this Lodge, does not come forward to be initiated within three months thereafter, the fee shall be forfeited, unless the Lodge shall otherwise direct.

**Sec. 3.** Every person raised to the degree of Master Mason in this Lodge, (except when such degree shall have been conferred at the request of another Lodge,) or elected to be a member thereof, shall sign its By-Laws.

### ARTICLE V.

#### Of the Treasurer.

**Section 1.** The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary; shall keep an accurate and just

account thereof; and shall pay the same out only upon an order duly signed by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary. He shall, at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, submit a report in full of the monetary transactions of the Lodge. The Lodge may also, at any time when considered necessary, cause him to present an account of his receipts and disbursements, and of the amount of funds on hand.

**Sec. 2.** He shall, if required by the Lodge, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master, for the faithful performance of his duties.

## ARTICLE VI.

### Of the Secretary.

**Section 1.** The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all proceedings proper to be written; shall transmit a copy of the same to the Grand Lodge when required; shall keep a separate account for each member of the Lodge; shall report at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, the amounts due by each; shall receive all moneys due the Lodge, and pay the same monthly to the Treasurer; and shall perform all such other duties as may properly pertain to his office.

**Sec. 2.** He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct; and he shall, if required by the Lodge, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master for the faithful performance of his duties.

## ARTICLE VII.

### Of the Tyler.

**Section 1.** The Tyler, in addition to the necessary duties of his office, shall serve all notices and

summonses, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Lodge.

**Sec. 2.** He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### Of Fees.

**Section 1.** The table of fees for this Lodge shall be as follows: for the three degrees, the sum of .....dollars; for the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, when the first degree shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of .....dollars; for the degree of Master Mason, when the first and second degrees shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of .....dollars; and for affiliation, the sum of .....dollars.

**Sec. 2.** The fee for each of the foregoing shall accompany the several petitions or applications, else they shall not be presented by the Secretary to the Lodge.

## ARTICLE IX.

### Of Dues.

**Section 1.** The dues of each member of this Lodge shall be ....., payable quarterly in advance; **provided**, that this Lodge, by the adoption of a standing resolution to that effect, which resolution shall not be acted upon at the stated meeting at which it is introduced, nor until notice in writing thereof shall have been forwarded by mail to every member, may provide for a system of life membership, which shall forever exempt the member from the payment of dues therein. Said resolution shall provide that no

life membership shall be granted except upon payment of a sum of money named therein, which sum shall, in case the annual dues are \$12.00, be not less than the sum of \$200, and the minimum amount to be proportionately greater or less as the dues are greater or less, and shall further provide that all amounts paid for life membership shall be invested only in such reputable banks of deposit, or in such bonds of the United States, State of California, or some County, City and County, City or Town, thereof, or in such other first-class stocks, bonds or securities as may be directed by the Lodge, and approved by the Master, and that only the income thereof shall be used by the Lodge, the original amounts to be forever kept and maintained as and for a permanent Life Membership Fund. Said resolution shall require the Secretary, in making his annual report to the Grand Lodge, to report the number of life members borne on the roll, the amount of the fund thus created, and the manner in which said fund is invested. Said resolution shall take effect only upon its approval by the Grand Master.

**Sec. 2.** No member, who shall be in arrears for dues at the time of the annual election, shall be permitted to vote, or shall be eligible to any office.

**Sec. 3.** Should any member, suspended for non-payment of dues, neglect for the period of two years to pay said dues or have the same remitted by his Lodge, said member shall not be restored except by three-fourths vote by ballot of all the members present at the next stated meeting after the petition for restoration is presented.

**Sec. 4.** Any member in good standing may withdraw from membership by paying his dues and noti-

fyng the Lodge to that effect at a stated meeting; but no recommendatory certificate shall be issued to him unless ordered by the Lodge.

## ARTICLE X.

### Of Committees.

**Section 1.** The Master and Wardens shall be a Charity Committee, and shall have power to draw upon the Treasurer for any sum, not exceeding .....dollars at any one time, for the relief of a distressed worthy brother, his wife, widow, or orphan.

**Sec. 2.** The Master, at the stated meeting next succeeding his installation, shall appoint an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all accounts presented against the Lodge.

**Sec. 2.** All reports of committees shall be made in writing.

## ARTICLE XI.

### Of Revealing the Transactions of the Lodge.

**Section 1.** When a candidate for initiation or affiliation is rejected, or a brother reprimanded, suspended or expelled, no member or visitor shall reveal, either directly or indirectly, to such person, or to any other, any transactions which may have taken place on the subject; nor shall any proceeding of the Lodge, not proper to be made public, be disclosed outside thereof, under the penalty of reprimand, suspension or expulsion, as the Lodge may determine.

## ARTICLE XII.

**Of the Order of Business.**

**Section 1.** The regular order of business at every stated meeting of this Lodge shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Reports of Committees.
3. Balloting.
4. Reception of Petitions.
5. Miscellaneous and Unfinished Business.
6. Conferring of Degrees.

## ARTICLE XIII.

**Of Amendments.**

**Section 1.** These By-Laws, so far as relates to the times of meeting, and the amounts of fees, dues, and disbursements by the Charity Committee, may be amended at any stated meeting, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; **provided**, that notice of such amendment shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding; but such amendment shall have no effect until approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, and until such approval shall have been transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

The public Grand Honors of Masonry are given thus:—Cross the arms upon the breast, the left arm outermost, the hands being open and palms inward; then raise them above the head, the palms of the hands striking each other; and then let them fall sharply upon the thighs, the head being bowed. This will be thrice done; and at funerals the action will be accompanied with the following ejaculation:—“The will of God is accomplished—So mote it be—Amen.”

The private Grand Honors are the signs of the several degrees given in a manner and upon occasions known only to Master Masons.



# CEREMONY FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

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Compiled by Past Grand Lecturer J. W. Anderson,  
and Adopted by the Grand Lodge, October, 1891.

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When the hour for the installation has arrived, the Grand Master says:—

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, the hour for the installation of the officers of the Grand Lodge, elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year having arrived, the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary will read their names.

The Grand Secretary reads the names.

The Grand Master then says:—

The Grand Officers elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year will retire to the adjoining hall, and prepare for the ceremony of installation; the present Grand Officers will vacate their stations and places, and surrender their jewels.

The Grand Officers elected and appointed, salute the Grand Master and retire in a body. The Grand Master then appoints a Master of Ceremonies, and declares the Grand Lodge free from restraint.

After the Grand Officers, elected and appointed, have assembled in the adjoining hall, the Master

of Ceremonies forms them in procession in the following order:—

Master of Ceremonies	and Grand Tyler.
Grand Master	and Deputy Grand Master.
Senior Grand Warden	and Junior Grand Warden.
Grand Treasurer	and Grand Secretary.
Grand Lecturer	and Grand Chaplain.
Grand Orator	and Asst. Grand Secretary.
Grand Marshal	and Grand Standard Bearer.
Grand Sword Bearer	and Grand Bible Bearer.
Senior Grand Deacon	and Junior Grand Deacon.
Senior Grand Steward	and Junior Grand Steward.
Grand Pursuivant	and Grand Organist.

When all is ready the Master of Ceremonies returns to the Grand Lodge and quietly informs the Grand Master, who calls the Grand Lodge to order, and says:—

**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, are the officers of the Grand Lodge lately chosen and appointed ready to be installed in their respective offices?

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, they are without, and await your pleasure.

**Grand Master:** You will then conduct them to the seats prepared for them in the Grand Lodge.

The Master of Ceremonies retires and conducts the Grand Officers to the Grand Lodge, entering at the door of the P. R. As the front of the procession enters, the Grand Master calls up the Grand Lodge and the Grand Organist furnishes appropriate music.

The Master of Ceremonies conducts the Grand Officers around the Grand Lodge to the W. and forward to the seats. When the procession ap-

proaches the seats, the lines separate to the right and left, and march until the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master come to the center of the line of chairs. The officers remain standing until the Grand Master seats the Grand Lodge.

The Master of Ceremonies then says:

M. . W. . Grand Master, the officers of this Grand Lodge lately elected and appointed are present, and are ready to be installed in their respective offices.

**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will present to me the brother who has been elected to discharge the duties of Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M. . W. . Grand Master, I take great pleasure in presenting to you the M. . W. . Bro. ————, who has been elected by the brethren of this Grand Lodge to be its Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Grand Master:** M. . W. . Sir, the brethren of this Grand Lodge, reposing explicit confidence in your integrity, in your zealous regard for the interests of Masonry, and in your ability to discharge the duties of that honorable and responsible station, have elected you as their Grand Master of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year. Are you willing to accept the trust which they have confided to you?

**Grand Master Elect:** I am.

**Grand Master:** You will then face your brethren of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master Elect:** (Faces.)

**Grand Master:** Brethren of the Grand Lodge, you behold before you the M. . W. . brother whom you have elected to serve this Grand Lodge as its M. . W. . Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year,

and who is now about to be installed. If any of you have any reason to present why he should not be installed, you will now make it known, or forever after hold your peace.

My brother, you will face the East.

M.: W.: brother, hearing no objection, I shall most cheerfully proceed to install you in the dignified and honorable position to which the suffrages of your brethren of the Grand Lodge have called you, not doubting that the dignity of the Grand Oriental Chair will be well conserved during your administration, and that the interests and welfare of this Grand Lodge, and of the Craft in this jurisdiction may be safely confided to your charge.

Before being vested, however, with the emblems of your power and office, it is necessary that you should signify your assent to those ancient charges and regulations which point out the duties of a Grand Master:

1st. You agree to be a good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law?

2d. You agree to be a peaceful citizen, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which you reside?

3d. You promise not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the supreme legislature?

4th. You agree to pay proper respect to the civil magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honorably by all men?

5th. You agree to hold in veneration the original patrons of Freemasonry?

6th. You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess?

7th. You agree to be cautious in your behavior, courteous to your brethren, and faithful to the Grand Lodge of California?

8th. You promise to respect genuine brethren, and to discountenance imposters, and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry?

9th. You agree to promote the general good of society, to cultivate the social virtues, and to propagate the knowledge of our art?

10th. You promise to conform strictly to every edict of the Grand Lodge of California, that is not subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry?

11th. You admit that it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry?

12th. You promise a regular attendance on all the Communications of the Grand Lodge of California, and to pay attention to all the duties of Masonry on convenient occasions?

13th. You admit that no new Lodge shall be formed within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge without its consent; and that no countenance shall be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, being contrary to the ancient charges of the Fraternity?

14th. You admit that no person can be regularly made a Mason in, or admitted as a member of, any regular Lodge without previous notice, and due inquiry into his character?

15th. You agree that no visitor shall be received into any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge without due examination, and without producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated into a regular Lodge?

Do you submit to these charges, and promise to support these regulations, as Grand Masters have done in all ages before you?

**Grand Master Elect:** I do.

**Grand Master:** Having assented to these charges and regulations of the Fraternity, I take great pleasure in installing you Grand Master of Masons of the State of California, having full confidence in your ability to govern the same; and I now present to you this jewel, the badge of your honorable office and the emblem of your power and authority. Many of the most illustrious characters that the world has produced have worn it with satisfaction and delight. This emblem will silently admonish you to do justice to the cause of Freemasonry, and upon all occasions to consult and conserve the interests of our noble Fraternity with that earnest zeal and fidelity demanded of you by the exalted rank which you now hold. It will instruct you to infuse into the Lodges of this jurisdiction, of which you are now the honored head, the true spirit of our Fraternity. Its teachings will guide you in the discharge of your responsible duties, and win for you the esteem and approbation of your brethren of the Mystic Tie. Wear it with honor and satisfaction to yourself, and with benefit and blessing to the great jurisdiction over whose interests you have been called to preside.

I now commit to you the Volume of the Sacred Law. In it you will find the sublime parts of our ancient mysteries. From it you can gain a better comprehension of the exalted attributes which constitute the Great Mystery of mysteries. It is the great light from which the Institution of Freemasonry derives the **wisdom**, the **strength**, and the

**beauty**, which in all times have made it worthy of the most profound veneration from every good Mason. It is the word of the Supreme Grand Master of Heaven and Earth. The teachings of this Great Law will confirm your **Faith**, strengthen your **Hope**, encourage your Charity, and direct your steps to that magnificent temple, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, where all is harmony, and love and peace.

These implements of operative Masonry symbolically teach great moral lessons. The Square and Compass assist the architect in drawing his various designs; speculatively applied to the duties of Grand Master, they will teach you to square your actions by the principles of candor, justice and moderation, and to keep and regulate the Craft within the prescribed compass of **Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth**, and to preserve that decorum on which so essentially depend the honor and the usefulness of the Institution of Freemasonry.

I present you the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of California. It will be your duty to see that the excellent provisions which it contains are punctually and properly observed and obeyed.

Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now conduct the Grand Master to the Oriental Chair.

Appropriate music is here introduced, during which time the Grand Officer remains standing at his station.

**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the R. W. brother who has been elected to the office of Deputy Grand Master.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M. W. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you R. W. Bro. ————, whom the brethren of this Grand

Lodge have elected as Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Grand Master:** R.'. W.'. Sir and Brother: You have been elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of California. This office is one of distinguished honor and importance. Your duties, powers and prerogatives will, in many cases, be co-extensive with those of the Grand Master. You are to aid him at all times, during his presence, with your counsel and co-operation; and in his absence, death, incapacity, or inability to act, the entire duties of his station will devolve upon you.

The honor conferred upon you, the trust reposed in you, and the responsible duties of your office, demand a corresponding fidelity and attachment to the interests of those to whose consideration and confidence you are indebted for the distinguished rank you now hold. Let no effort of yours be wanting in the faithful discharge of all your duties, and let profit to the Craft be your constant aim and desire. Thus will you merit their continued esteem and favor, and have occasion to rejoice in the consciousness of duty well done.

It affords me pleasure to invest you with this badge of your high position.

The Master of Ceremonies will now conduct you to your station.

Appropriate music.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the R.'. W.'. brother who has been elected Senior Grand Warden.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you R.'. W.'.



Bro. ———, whom the brethren of this Grand Lodge have elected as Senior Grand Warden for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Grand Master:** R.'. W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been elected Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the insignia of your office.

X The **Level** demonstrates that we are all descended from the same stock, that we partake of the same nature, and share the same hope; and though distinctions among men are necessary to preserve subordination, yet no eminence of station should make us forget that we are brethren; for he who is placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel, may be entitled to our regard; because a time will come, and the wisest know not how soon, when all distinctions, but that of goodness, shall cease, and death, the grand leveler of human greatness, shall reduce us all to the same state.

Your regular and punctual attendance on all Communications of the Grand Lodge is essentially necessary; this duty you should not, for light or trivial causes, neglect. In the absence of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, you are to preside in the Grand Lodge; and, during their presence, you are to assist them in the government of the Grand Lodge. Firmly relying upon your knowledge of Masonry and your attachment to the Institution of Freemasonry, I dismiss you to your station, confident that you will discharge the duties of your important trust with honor to yourself and profit to the Fraternity. **Look well to the West.**

Appropriate music.

**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the R. W. brother who has been elected Junior Grand Warden.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M. W. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you R. W. Bro. ———, whom the brethren of this Grand Lodge have elected as Junior Grand Warden for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Grand Master:** R. W. Sir and Brother, you have been elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the insignia of your office.

The **Plumb** admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several stations; to hold the scale of Justice in equal poise; to observe the just medium between intemperance and pleasure; and to make our passions and prejudices coincide with the line of our duty.

To you is committed the supervision of the Craft during the hours of refreshment. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary that you should not only be temperate and discreet in the indulgence of your own inclinations, but carefully observe that none of the Craft be suffered to convert the purpose of refreshment into intemperance and excess.

Your regular and punctual attendance on all the Communications of the Grand Lodge is particularly desirable. In the absence of your superior officers, it is your duty to preside in the Grand Lodge. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that you should understand well the rules and regulations of Freemasonry. I have no doubt that you will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of the high station to which your brethren of the Grand Lodge have elevated you. **Look well to the South.**

Appropriate music.

**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the V. V. W. brother who has been elected Grand Treasurer.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M. V. W. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you V. V. W. Bro. ————, whom the brethren of the Grand Lodge have elected as Grand Treasurer for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Grand Master:** V. V. W. Sir and Brother, you have been elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the badge of your responsible position.

It is your duty to receive all moneys from the hands of the Grand Secretary; to keep a just and accurate account thereof; and to pay the same out by order of the Grand Master, with consent of the Grand Lodge. I dismiss you to your place, with the confident trust that your regard for the Fraternity will prompt you to the faithful discharge of every duty appertaining to your office.

Appropriate music.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the V. V. W. brother who has been elected Grand Secretary.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M. V. W. Grand Master, it is with great pleasure that I present to you the V. V. W. Bro. ————, whom the brethren of this Grand Lodge have elected as Grand Secretary for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Grand Master:** V. V. W. Sir and Brother, you have been elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the symbol of your office.

It is your duty to observe the will and pleasure of the Grand Master; to record all proceedings of the Grand Lodge proper to be written; to receive all moneys due the Grand Lodge, and pay the same to the Grand Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. To your custody are committed the Seal and all the books and papers belonging to the Grand Lodge. In the capacity of Grand Secretary you will conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, and act as its medium of intercourse between the Fraternity and its presiding officer. Your position is second to none in this Grand Body. In the discharge of the extensive and responsible duties of this place, let your carriage and behavior be marked by that promptitude, care and discretion that will at once reflect credit on yourself and honor on the Grand Body which you represent. I dismiss you to your place, believing that by your fidelity and ability you will leave a record in all respects worthy of the confidence which your brethren of the Grand Lodge have reposed in you.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the V. V. W. V. brother who has been elected Grand Lecturer.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M. V. W. V. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you V. V. W. V. Bro. \_\_\_\_\_, who has been elected to serve the Grand Lodge as Grand Lecturer for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Grand Master:** V. V. W. V. Sir and Brother, you have been elected Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

You are the Custodian of the Esoteric Work of the Fraternity of this jurisdiction. It is your duty to instruct the Craft in the due performance of their duties; to communicate light and information to the uninformed; to preserve our ritual and traditions in the memory of the Fraternity; and to see that the Ancient Landmarks of our Institution are not removed by unskillful hands. By your instructions to the Inspectors and subordinate Lodges, you are to illustrate the genius, and vindicate the great principles of Freemasonry. It is to be presumed that he whom his brethren have thought capable to discharge so important and difficult a trust, will require no prompting for the proper performance of his duty. Let it be your object, while inculcating upon the members of our time-honored society a faithful regard for their obligations, to impress the world at large with a favorable opinion of the design and tendency of Freemasonry.

You will now be conducted to your proper place in the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the V. V. R. brother who has been appointed Grand Chaplain.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M. V. W. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you V. V. R. Bro. ————, who has been appointed to serve the Grand Lodge in the capacity of Grand Chaplain for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Grand Master:** V. V. R. Sir and Brother, the sacred position of Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of California has been entrusted to your care by our Grand Master, and it is with great pleasure that I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

In the discharge of your duties you will be required to conduct the devotional exercises at the Communications of the Grand Lodge, and to perform the sacred functions of your holy calling at our public ceremonies. In ministering at the Masonic altar, the services which you may perform will lose nothing of their holy influence because they are practiced in that spirit of universal tolerance which distinguishes Freemasonry. The doctrines of morality and virtue, which you are accustomed to inculcate to the world will form the appropriate lessons which you are expected to communicate to your brethren. Your sacred calling is the best guarantee that you will discharge the duties of your present appointment with steadfastness and perseverance in well doing.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brother who has been appointed Grand Orator.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you W.'. Bro. \_\_\_\_\_, who has been appointed to serve the Grand Lodge as Grand Orator for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now take pleasure in investing you with the jewel of your office.

It is your duty to attend the Annual and Special Communications of the Grand Lodge, and to deliver a suitable address thereat. That you may be enabled to discharge your duty, it is necessary that you

should be familiar with the principles and operations of Freemasonry. From your known zeal, and your attachment to the Fraternity, I have no doubt that you will perform your duties with credit to yourself, and with pleasure and profit to your brethren.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brother who has been appointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. ———, who has been appointed Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

It will be your duty to assist the Grand Secretary in the discharge of the important duties of his office and, in his absence or inability, to act for him in the discharge thereof.

You have been selected in view of your fitness for the position; and as the prosperity of the Lodges of the jurisdiction, and the satisfaction of the officers therein greatly depend upon the promptness and the fidelity with which the affairs of the office of Grand Secretary are administered, I sincerely trust that your zeal and your attention will be commensurate with the dignity and responsibility attaching to the distinction conferred upon you.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brother who has been appointed Grand Marshal.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. ———, who has been appointed Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office, and present you with this baton as the ensign of your authority.

The office with which you are entrusted is one of great importance, and requires much skill and attention in the discharge of its duties.

It is your duty to proclaim the Grand Officers at their installation and to superintend all processions of the Grand Lodge, when moving as a body, either in public or private. As the world can judge of our private discipline only by our public deportment, you should be careful to see that the utmost order and decorum are observed on all occasions. You will be duly attentive to the commands of the Grand Master, and always zealous in seeing them duly executed. I trust that you will give to your duties that study and attention which their importance demands.

You will now be conducted to your proper place in the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brother who has been appointed Grand Standard Bearer.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. ———



———, who has been appointed Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

It is your duty to carry and uphold the banner of the Grand Lodge on occasions of ceremony and public procession. This banner, like that of the nation, is the symbol of its honor. The emblems represented upon it are as ancient as the Institution itself, and the Ark is the symbol of hope and safety. Bear them well aloft, for the world, as well as the Craft, ever honors them. We commit it to your charge, confident that you will strive to transmit it to those who shall come after us, without spot or stain upon its folds.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. Brother who has been appointed Grand Sword Bearer.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. ———, who has been appointed Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office; I also entrust to you the sword of the Grand Lodge. It is the time-honored symbol of Justice and authority, and should always remind the beholder of the dignity of the Body whose

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emblem it is. It is also the guardian protector of the standard of the Grand Lodge. Be ever faithful to your trust.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brother who has been appointed Grand Bible Bearer.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. \_\_\_\_\_, who has been appointed Grand Bible Bearer of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Bible Bearer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

It is your duty to bear the Holy Writing in all processions, and at all public ceremonies of the Grand Lodge. Be guided by the excellent precepts which it contains, and let your walk and conversation among your brethren be such as the virtuous may delight to imitate.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brethren who have been appointed Grand Deacons.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. \_\_\_\_\_ and W.'. Bro. \_\_\_\_\_, who have been appointed Senior and Junior Grand Deacons of the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** W.'. Sirs and Brethren, you have been appointed Grand Deacons of the Grand Lodge of California.

As messengers of the Grand Officers, and as useful assistants in our ceremonies, your respective official positions are of great value and importance to the comfort and good order of the Grand Lodge. Vigilance and zeal are necessary requisites of your offices. I feel assured that you possess these attributes.

As Senior and Junior Grand Deacons of this Grand Lodge, I now invest you with the jewels of office, and place in your hands these blue rods as tokens of your authority. Be faithful in the discharge of your several duties. You will now be conducted to your respective stations.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brethren who have been appointed Grand Stewards.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. \_\_\_\_\_, and W.'. Bro. \_\_\_\_\_, who have been appointed Grand Stewards of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Brethren, you have been appointed Grand Stewards of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewels of your offices, and place in your hands the white rods as symbols of your positions.

It is your duty to superintend the preparation for all festive occasions directed by the Grand Lodge. It is, therefor, indispensably necessary that you yourselves should be temperate and discreet in the

indulgence of your own inclinations, carefully observing that none of the Craft transgress the due bounds of moderation in the enjoyment of their pleasures. Your regular and early attendance will afford the best proof of your zeal and attachment to our Grand Lodge.

You will now be conducted to your respective places.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brother who has been appointed Grand Pursuivant.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. ———, who has been appointed Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

It is your duty to announce all applicants for admission to the Grand Lodge by their names and proper Masonic titles; to guard the inner door of the Grand Lodge, and communicate with the Grand Tyler without; to act as assistant to the Grand Marshal in all processions of the Grand Lodge, and at all public ceremonies; and to perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Grand Master. Be cautious and vigilant in the discharge of all your duties.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brother who has been appointed Grand Organist.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. ———, who has been appointed Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge of California, and it affords me great pleasure to invest you with the jewel of your office.

It is your duty to preside at the organ at the opening and closing, and other ceremonials of the Grand Lodge.

May the delightful labors of your position impress more deeply upon the minds and hearts of your brethren that harmony is as essential for the strength and beauty of our noble Brotherhood, as it is for excellence in the art and science in which you so greatly excel.

You will now be conducted to your proper place in the Grand Lodge.

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**Grand Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.'. brother who has been appointed Grand Tyler.

**Master of Ceremonies:** M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.'. Bro. ———, who has been appointed Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge.

**Grand Master:** W.'. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

The importance of your office cannot be overestimated. Care and watchfulness are indispensably requisite. Our Grand Lodge is a sanctuary, entrust-

ed to you faithfully and vigilantly to guard. Irreparable injury might result from a negligent or careless discharge of your duty. In your hand I place this implement of your office. The sword should admonish us all that, as it is placed in your hands to enable you effectually to guard against the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers, and suffer none to pass but such as are duly qualified, we should set a guard over our thoughts, a watch at our lips, and a sentinel over our actions; thereby preventing the approach of every unworthy thought or deed, and preserving consciences void of offense towards God and towards man.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge, with the assurance that you carry with you the respect and confidence of your brethren.

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The Installing Officer now addresses the Grand Master as follows:

M.: W.: Sir and Brother: Let me congratulate you on the honor of being elected to the high station of presiding over all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the great jurisdiction of California. May the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, the Father of Light, of Life and of Love, give you wisdom to perform acceptably the important duties which, by the voice of your brethren, have been imposed upon you. May His protecting care be constantly about you; and when you come to lay aside the jewel of your office, may it be with the conscious satisfaction of having well and faithfully discharged your duty to Masonry, to the Lodges, and to your brethren.

I now place in your hands this emblem of that power with which you are now invested. In your

hands it should never be sounded in vain; use it only for the good of the Craft. The very consciousness of the possession of a great power will ever make a generous mind cautious and gentle in its exercise. To rule has been the lot of many; to rule well has been the fortune of but few, and may well be the object of an honorable ambition. The honor with which you are now invested is not unworthy of a man of the highest position, or the most distinguished abilities. May you do honor to this exalted station; and late, very late, in life, may you be translated from the fading vanities of an earthly Lodge, to the mansions prepared for the faithful in a better world.

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#### **Officers of the Grand Lodge:—**

The honorable positions to which you have been elected and appointed, have imposed responsibilities upon you of no unimportant character. It should be your earnest desire and effort to so prepare yourselves for the discharge of these duties that Freemasonry and this Grand Lodge may be the better and stronger through the increased influence which you will thus be enabled to exert. Your walks and conversation among your brethren everywhere should be such as will aid in spreading and communicating light and instruction, and conduce to a more forcible impression of the high importance and dignity of Freemasonry. Let your love for our tenets, and your zeal in the good work be such as will indicate your great appreciation of the honor conferred, and such as will merit the approval of your brethren of this Grand Lodge.

**Brethren of the Grand Lodge:—**

Such is the nature of our Constitution, that as some must of necessity rule and teach, so others must, of course, learn to submit and obey. Humility in both is an essential duty. The officers who have been elected and appointed to govern this Grand Lodge are sufficiently conversant with the rules of propriety and the laws of this Institution, to avoid exceeding the powers with which they are entrusted; and you are of too generous disposition to envy their preferment. I, therefore, trust that you will have but one aim to please one another and unite in the grand design of being happy and communicating happiness.

My brethren, one and all, may you long enjoy every satisfaction and delight which disinterested friendship can afford. May kindness and brotherly affection distinguish your conduct as men and Masons. May your children's children celebrate, with joy and gratitude, the annual recurrence of this auspicious solemnity. And may the tenets of our profession be transmitted through this Grand Lodge, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation.

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**Grand Master:** M.°. W.°. Grand Master, behold your brethren.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, behold your Grand Master.

Brother Master of Ceremonies, you will now assemble the brethren of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of saluting the M.°. W.°. Grand Master.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Brethren of the Grand Lodge, you will assemble for the purpose of saluting the M.°. W.°. Grand Master.



The Stewards, with their rods, lead the procession, once around the Grand Lodge room. The Master of Ceremonies, when the line has halted and faced inward, says:

**Master of Ceremonies:** Brethren, you will unite with me in the —— grand honors to our M.'. W.'. Grand Master.

**Installing Officer:** Master of Ceremonies, you will now make the usual proclamation.

**Master of Ceremonies:** By order of the M.'. W.'. Grand Master, I now proclaim the Grand Officers, elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year, to be duly installed.

Appropriate music.

## INSTALLATION SERVICE FOR SUBORDINATE LODGES

Prepared by our Late Brother, John W. Shaeffer,  
Grand Lecturer, and Approved by  
the Grand Lodge.

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The Lodge is opened in the Third Degree.

The Master then says: Brethren, this Lodge having convened for the purpose of installing the officers, elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year, the Secretary will read their names.

The Secretary reads the names. The Master then says: After the Lodge is called from labor to refreshment, the officers elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year will retire and prepare for the ceremony of installation, and the present officers will vacate their places and surrender their jewels. I will appoint Bro. ——— Master of Ceremonies.

The Lodge is then called from labor to refreshment.

When the officers elected and appointed have retired, the Master of Ceremonies forms them in procession in the following order:

Master of Ceremonies and Tyler.

Master

Senior Warden and Junior Warden.

Treasurer and Secretary.

Chaplain and Marshal.

Senior Deacon and Junior Deacon.

Senior Steward and Junior Steward.

After the procession is formed the Master of Ceremonies informs the Master. The Master then calls the Lodge to order and says:

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, are the officers of this Lodge, lately chosen, present and ready to be installed in their respective offices?

**Master of Ceremonies:** They are without, Worshipful Master, and await your pleasure.

**Master:** You will then conduct them to the seats prepared for them.

(Enter with music.)

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master: The officers of this Lodge, lately chosen, are present and ready to be installed in their respective offices.

**Master:** You will then present to me the Brother who has been elected to discharge the important duties of Master of this Lodge.

**Master of Ceremonies:** I have great pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been elected by this Lodge to be its Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Master:** Is it known that Brother ——— is well skilled in our ancient Craft? Is he zealous in his regard for the interests of our Order? And is he duly qualified to discharge the special duties of the Master's chair?

**Master of Ceremonies:** It is well known that he is all this, Worshipful Master. This Certificate, vouching for his proficiency in the ritual of our Order, is evidence that he is well skilled in our ancient Craft.

(Presents Certificate.)

I find him to be of good morals, true and trusty, and as he is a lover of the Fraternity, I doubt not that

he will discharge his duties with fidelity and with honor.

**Master:** Worshipful Sir, the brethren of this Lodge, imposing confidence in your integrity, in your zealous regard for the interests of Masonry, and in your ability to discharge the duties of the Master's chair, have chosen you to occupy that honorable position during the ensuing year. Are you willing to accept this important trust?

**Master-Elect:** I am.

**Master:** You will then face your brethren of the Lodge.

(Master-Elect faces.)

**Master:** Brethren, you now behold before you Bro. ———, who has been duly elected to serve this Lodge as Worshipful Master, and who is now about to be installed. If any of you have any reasons to urge why he should not be installed, you will now make them known or forever after hold your peace.

My brother, you will face the East.

W.: Brother, hearing no objection, I shall most cheerfully proceed to install you in the dignified and honorable position to which the suffrages of your brethren have called you; not doubting that the dignity of the Oriental Chair will be well preserved in your keeping, and that the interest and welfare of this Lodge may be safely confided to your charge. Before commencing your investiture, however, it is necessary that you should signify your assent to those ancient charges and regulations which point out the duties of the Master of a Lodge, and which on no account are ever to be neglected or departed from. They are as follows: —

I. You agree to be a good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law.

II. You agree to be a peaceable citizen, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which you reside.

III. You promise not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against government, but patiently to submit to the decision of the supreme Legislature.

IV. You agree to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honorably by all men.

V. You agree to hold in veneration the original rulers and patrons of the Order of Masonry, and their regular successors, supreme and subordinate, according to their stations; and to submit to the awards and resolutions of your Brethren, when convened, in every case consistent with the Constitutions of the Order.

VI. You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess.

VII. You agree to be cautious in carriage and behavior, courteous to your brethren, and faithful to your Lodge.

VIII. You promise to respect genuine Brethren, and to discountenance impostors and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry.

IX. You agree to promote the general good of society, to cultivate social virtues, and to propagate the knowledge of the Art.

X. You promise to pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and to his officers when duly installed; and strictly to conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons, that is not subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry.

XI. You admit that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry.

XII. You promise a regular attendance on the committees and communications of the Grand Lodge, on receiving proper notice, and to pay attention to all the duties of Masonry on convenient occasions.

XIII. You admit that no new Lodge should be formed without permission of the Grand Lodge; and that no countenance should be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein,—being contrary to the ancient charges of the Order.

XIV. You admit that no person can be regularly made a Mason in, or admitted a member of, any regular Lodge, without previous notice, and due inquiry into his character.

XV. You agree that no visitors shall be received into your Lodge without due examination, and producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated in a regular Lodge.

These are among the regulations of Free and Accepted Masons, and to these your assent must be freely given. Do you submit to these charges and promise to support these regulations, as Masters have done in all ages before you?

**Master-Elect:** I do.

**Master:** Then, my Brother, in consequence of this assurance, and with full confidence in your capacity and zeal, I will now install you Worshipful Master of ——— Lodge, No. ———. Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will invest him with this jewel of his station.

**Master:** That, my Brother, is an emblem of morality; and as it is the especial badge of the Master's

office, it should constantly remind you that not only by precept, but by example, you should promote good morals among the Brethren, and thus endeavor to avert the shadow of any scandal or reproach against the Fraternity. Your former life has given evidence that this jewel will not be an unmeaning symbol in your hands, and I solemnly charge you to take good care that its lustre be not dimmed through any act of yours.

I now present you with the Book of Holy Writings. It is the great Light in Masonry, and should ever be the great law of the Brotherhood. It will guide you to all truth; it will direct you to eternal happiness; and an attentive regard to the divine precepts it contains will insure you success in the fulfillment of the duties you are now about to assume.

The working tools of our Craft will next be given you that, as the Master Workman, you may instruct the Craftsmen in the various duties and virtues which they have been selected to illustrate.

The Square—teaches us well to regulate our every action, and to let our conduct be governed by the principles of Morality and Virtue.

The Compass—teaches us to limit our desires in every station, and never to suffer our passions or our prejudices to become the masters of our judgment.

The Rule—directs the undeviating discharge of all our duties; that we should press forward in the straight path of right and truth without inclining to the one hand or the other; in all our doings having Eternity in view.

The Plumb-line—is an emblem of moral rectitude. It teaches us to avoid all dissimulation and to pursue

that honest and upright course in life which will tend to our elevation in the higher realms of immortality.

There are still other important things which you will receive in charge. This Book of Constitutions you are expected diligently to search, and from time to time to cause its contents to be read in your Lodge, that none may remain ignorant of the precepts it enjoins, or of the ordinances which it promulgates.

This Book contains the By-Laws of your Lodge, which it will be your especial duty to see carefully and punctually executed.

And this is the Charter—under the authority of which your Lodge is held, and which you are carefully to preserve, and duly transmit to your successor in the Master's chair.

Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will conduct the Master to his station in the East.

(Music.)

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Senior Warden-elect.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master, I now present to you for installation Bro. ———, who has been duly elected to serve as Senior Warden of this Lodge. He is of good morals, true and trusty, and possesses the love and confidence of his Brethren.

**Master:** Bro. ———, you have been duly elected Senior Warden of this Lodge, and I now invest you with this distinctive badge of your honorable station.

The Level demonstrates that we are descended from the same stock, that we partake of the same nature, and share the same hope; and that, although



distinctions among men are necessary to preserve subordination, yet no eminence of station should make us forget that we are Brethren; for he who is placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel may be entitled to our regard; because a time will come, and the wisest know not how soon, when all distinction save that of goodness shall cease; and death, the mighty leveler of human greatness, reduce us to the same state.

Your regular attendance on our stated meetings is essentially necessary. In the absence of the Master, you are to govern the Lodge; in his presence, you are to assist him in the government of it. I firmly rely on your knowledge of Masonry, and attachment to the Lodge, for the faithful discharge of the duties of this important trust. **Look well to the West!**

(Music.)

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will next present the Junior Warden-elect.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master, I now present to you for installation Bro. ———, who has been duly elected by this Lodge to serve as Junior Warden for the ensuing year.

**Master:** Bro. ———, you have been elected Junior Warden of this Lodge, and I now invest you with this badge of your high position.

The Plumb admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several stations, to hold the scale of justice in equal poise, to observe the just medium between intemperance and pleasure, and to make our passions and prejudices coincide with the line of our duty.

To you is committed the superintendence of the Craft during the hours of refreshment; it is, there-

fore, indispensably necessary that you should not only be temperate and discreet in the indulgence of your own inclinations, but that you should carefully observe that none of the Craft be suffered to convert the means of refreshment into intemperance and excess.

Your regular and punctual attendance is particularly requested; and I have no doubt that you will faithfully execute the duty which you owe to your present appointment. **Look well to the South.**

(Music.)

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will next present the Treasurer-elect.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been elected Treasurer of this Lodge.

**Master:** Bro. ———, you have been elected Treasurer of this Lodge, and I now invest you with the badge of your office. The Keys, forming the jewel of your station, have a twofold significance. They are instruments to bind as well as to make loose; to make fast as well as to open. They will never, I am confident, be used by you in any other manner than that which the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Lodge shall direct. You will receive all moneys from the Secretary, keep a just and accurate account thereof, and pay the same out, by order of the Worshipful Master, and the consent of the Lodge.

(Music.)

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will next present the Secretary-elect.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has

been elected Secretary of this Lodge for the ensuing year.

**Master:** Bro. ———, you have been elected Secretary of this Lodge, and I will now invest you with the badge of your office. In investing you with your official jewel, the Pens, I am persuaded that they will make an endearing record, not only to your praise, but also to the welfare of this Lodge. It is your duty to observe the will and pleasure of the Worshipful Master, to keep a faithful record of all things proper to be written, transmit a copy of the same to the Grand Lodge when required, receive all moneys from the Brethren, pay the same to the Trasurer, and take his receipt therefor.

(Music.)

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will next present our worthy Chaplain for installation.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been appointed Chaplain of this Lodge.

**Master:** Reverend and Worshipful Brother: That Holy Book, which is the Chart and text book of your sacred calling, is also the great Light in Masonry, and forever sheds it benignant rays upon every lawful assemblage of Free and Accepted Masons. Teach us from its life-giving precepts; invoke upon our labors the blessing of that Divine Being whose infinite goodness it so fully reveals and unfolds to us; and warn us by its lessons of wisdom and truth; and you will have faithfully performed your sacred functions and fulfilled your important trust. It is your duty to perform those solemn services which we should constantly render to our great Creator, and which, when offered by one whose

holy profession is to “allure to brighter worlds and lead the way,” may, by elevating our thoughts, strengthening our virtues, and purifying our minds, prepare us for admission into the society of the blessed in the realms of Life and Light eternal. It is fitting that an emblem of the sacred volume should be the jewel of your office, and with it I now invest you.

(Music.)

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Brother who has been appointed Marshal of this Lodge.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been appointed Marshal of this Lodge.

**Master:** Bro. ———, you have been appointed Marshal of this Lodge, and I now present you with the jewel and symbol of your office.

The Baton is an emblem of command, and is sufficiently significant of your duties. You will, under the direction of the Master, take charge of all processions of the Lodge, and as the proper performance of many ceremonies will depend upon the manner in which your duties are discharged, you are enjoined to be most careful in their performance. You will now take your proper place.

(Music.)

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Brethren who have been appointed to serve this Lodge as Senior and Junior Deacons.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master, I have the pleasure to present to you for installation Brothers ——— and ———, who have been appointed to serve this Lodge as Senior and Junior Deacons.

**Master:** Brothers ——— and ———, you have been appointed Deacons of this Lodge, and you will now receive the jewels of your office. They indicate that it is your province to attend upon the Master and Wardens, and to act as their proxies, in the active duties of this Lodge. It will be your especial duty, Bro. Senior Deacon, to carry orders from the Worshipful Master in the East, to the Senior Warden in the West, and elsewhere about the Lodge as required; to attend to all alarms at the door of the preparation room, receive and conduct candidates during their initiation, and to introduce and accommodate visiting Brethren. You, Brother Junior Deacon, will carry messages from the Senior Warden in the West, to the Junior Warden in the South, and elsewhere about the Lodge as directed. You will attend to all alarms at the door, and see that the Lodge is duly tyled. Those Rods, my brothers, distinctive of your office, will now be entrusted to your care; and believing from your past deportment in the Lodge, that your duties will be discharged with ability and zeal, I dismiss you to your respective places.

(Music.)

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Brethren who are to serve this Lodge as Stewards.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you Brothers ——— and ———, who have been appointed to serve this Lodge as Stewards for the ensuing Masonic year.

**Master:** Brothers ——— and ———, you have been appointed Stewards of this Lodge, and I will now instruct you in your duties: In olden times, your province was to superintend and provide for

the Festivals of the Craft, to assist in the collection of dues and subscriptions, to keep an account of the expenses for refreshments, and to see that the tables were properly supplied and every Brother suitably provided for. In later times, however, the provision of actual refreshment in Lodges has generally ceased, and your functions will now be to prepare candidates for admission, and to perform those duties which Masonic custom has assigned to you on days of Procession. Receive the jewels of your office, together with the White Rods, and repair to your respective places.

(Music.)

**Master:** Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the Brother who has been appointed Tyler of this Lodge.

**Master of Ceremonies:** Worshipful Master, I now present to you Bro. ———, who has been appointed Tyler of this Lodge.

**Master:** Bro. ———, you have been appointed Tyler of this Lodge, and I now present you with this jewel and implement of your office. As the sword is placed in the hands of the Tyler, to enable him effectually to guard against the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers, and suffer none to pass or repass but such as are duly qualified, so should it admonish us to set a guard over our thoughts, a watch at our lips, and post a sentinel over our actions; thereby preventing the approach of every unworthy thought and deed, and preserving consciences void of offense toward God and Man. You will now repair to your proper place.

(Music.)

**Master:** Worshipful Master: I congratulate you on your ascension to this time-honored seat. The

duties incumbent upon you in your exalted station are fraught with grave responsibilities. Remember that the honor, reputation, and usefulness of your Lodge will materially depend upon the skill and assiduity with which you manage its concerns, and that the happiness of its members will be generally promoted in proportion to the watchful care with which you cherish the genuine principles of our Institution.

For a pattern of imitation, consider the great luminary of nature, which, rising in the East, regularly diffuses light and lustre to all within its circle. In like manner, it is your province to spread and communicate light and instruction to the Brethren of your Lodge. Forcibly impress upon them the dignity and high importance of Masonry; and seriously admonish them never to disgrace it. Charge them to practice out of the Lodge those duties which they have been taught in it; and by amiable, discreet, and virtuous conduct, to convince mankind of the goodness of this Institution; so that, when a person is said to be a member of it, the world may know that he is one to whom the burdened heart may pour out its sorrows, one to whom distress may prefer its suit; one whose hand is guided by justice, and whose heart is expanded by benevolence. In short, by a diligent observance of the By-Laws of your Lodge, the Constitutions of Masonry, and, above all, the Holy Scriptures, which are given as the rule and guide of your faith, you will be enabled to acquit yourself with the highest honors here and lay up a crown of rejoicing which shall continue when time shall be no more.

Brother Senior and Junior Wardens:—You are too well acquainted with the principles of Masonry

to warrant any distrust that you will be found wanting in the discharge of your respective duties. Suffice it to say, that what you have seen praiseworthy in others, you should carefully imitate; and what in them may have appeared defective, you should yourselves avoid. You should be examples of discretion and propriety; for it is only by a due regard for our laws and regulations as shown in your own conduct, that you can expect obedience to them from others. You are assiduously to assist the Master in the discharge of his trust; diffusing light and imparting knowledge to all whom he shall place under your care.

In the absence of the Master you will succeed to higher duties; your acquirements must therefore be such as will insure proper instruction to the Craft. From the spirit which you have hitherto evinced, I entertain no doubt that your future conduct will be such as will merit the applause of your Brethren, and the testimony of a good conscience.

Brethren of ——— Lodge, No. —: Such is the nature of our Constitution, that as some must, of necessity, rule and teach, so must others, of course, learn to submit and obey. Humility in both is an essential duty. The officers who have been chosen to govern your Lodge are sufficiently conversant with the rules of propriety and the Laws of the Institution to avoid exceeding the power with which they are intrusted; and you are of too generous disposition to envy their preferment. I therefore trust that you will have but one aim—to please one another, and unite in the grand design of promoting happiness.

Finally, my Brethren, as this association has been formed and perfected in so much unanimity and



concord, so may it long continue. May you long enjoy every satisfaction and delight which disinterested friendship can afford. May kindness and brotherly affection distinguish your conduct as men and as Masons.

Within your peaceful walls may your children's children celebrate, with joy and gratitude, the annual recurrence of this auspicious solemnity. And may the tenets of our profession be transmitted through this Lodge, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation.

**Worshipful Master:** It now remains for me to present to you the Gavel, the emblem of power. In the hands of the Master, it may be made the instrument of great good, or of greater evil. With it, the Master governs his Lodge; and the welfare and prosperity of your Lodge, in a great measure, depend upon its judicious use. In your hands, I am confident, it will be wielded for the best interests of your Brethren.

**Master, behold your Brethren! Brethren, behold your Master!**

The Brethren of ——— Lodge, No. —, will, under the direction of the Master of Ceremonies, form in procession and salute their Worshipful Master in due and ancient form.

(After Procession.)

**Master:** Brother Master of Ceremonies, you will now make Proclamation.

**Master of Ceremonies:** By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, I do now proclaim the Officers of ——— Lodge, No. —, to be duly installed.

(The Worshipful Master then seats the Lodge.)

RECORD BOOK OF EXAMPLE LODGE  
No.—, F. & A. M.,  
AT MASONVILLE, MASON CO., CAL.

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A Suggestive Formula for the Use of Secretaries of  
Lodges in Opening and Keeping Their Record-  
Books: Recommended by Resolution of  
the Grand Lodge of California.

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Prepared by the Grand Secretary in 1866, and Now  
Revised and Enlarged. San Francisco, 1887.

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**First Preliminary Meeting.**

Masonville, Mason Co., Cal.,  
Saturday, January 1st, A. L. 5887.

The following named brethren, recognized by each other as Master Masons in good standing, assembled at (here name the house), in the place and on the day above written, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking the necessary measures for the establishment of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, viz:—

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews,	Bro. Geo. G. Griffith,
“ Benjamin B. Brown,	“ Henry H. Hudson,
“ Charles C. Carroll,	“ Isaac I. Inman,
“ Daniel D. Dawson,	“ James J. Johnson,
“ Edward E. English,	“ Kenneth K. Kennedy,
“ Francis F. Foster,	“ Lemuel L. Lincoln.

On motion of Bro. Isaac I. Inman, Bro. Alfred A. Andrews was called to the chair; and, on motion of Bro. Francis F. Foster, Bro. Edward E. English was named as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and suggested that the first step taken should be the selection of a name for the proposed new Lodge; whereupon, after sundry propositions and some discussion, on motion of Bro. Benjamin B. Brown, it was—

**Ordered,** That the Lodge, now sought to be established, shall be called Example Lodge.

The Chairman then proposed as the next requisite measure, a selection of Master and Wardens to be named in the petition for a Dispensation; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Geo. G. Griffith, it was—

**Ordered,** That this meeting now proceed, by ballot, to nominate a Master, a Senior Warden, and a Junior Warden, for recommendation to the Grand Master.

The Chairman named Bros. Geo. G. Griffith and Henry H. Hudson as tellers, who, having received and canvassed the vote of those present, announced that the following named brethren had been chosen for such nomination, viz.:

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews, for Master,

“ Benjamin B. Brown, for Senior Warden,

“ Charles C. Carroll, for Junior Warden,

The Chairman then stated that the preparation of a petition to the Grand Master would be next in order; whereupon, on motion of Bro. James J. Johnson, it was—

**Ordered,** That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a petition, in accordance with the form prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge

of the State of California, to be presented the Grand Master of Masons therein, praying him to grant a Dispensation to form and open a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at this place, to be called Example Lodge.

The Chairman named as such committee—

To prepare a petition: { Bro. James J. Johnson,  
   { “ Daniel D. Dawson.  
   { “ Charles C. Carroll,

After a brief recess, during which the duty assigned to the committee had been performed, the meeting was again called to order; and the petition, of which the following was a copy, having been presented by the committee and approved, was signed by all those present, as here set forth:—

### Petition for Dispensation

To Form and Open Example Lodge, F. & A. M.

“To the Most Worshipful E—— C —— A——,

“Grand Master of Masons in California:—

“The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are Master Masons in good standing; that they were last members of the respective Lodges named opposite their several signatures hereunto, as will appear from the dimit of each of the petitioners, herewith transmitted; that they reside in or near the town of Masonville, in the County of Mason, State of California; that among them are a sufficient number of brethren well qualified to open and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and to discharge all of its various duties in the three degrees of Ancient Masonry, in accordance with established usage; and that, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, and being de-

sirous to use their best endeavors for the diffusion of its beneficent principles, they pray for a Dispensation empowering them to form, open, and hold a regular Lodge at the town of Masonville, aforesaid, to be called Example Lodge.

“They have nominated and respectfully recommended Brother Alfred Albert Andrews as the first Master, Brother Benjamin Bruce Brown as the first Senior Warden, and Brother Charles Clarence Carroll as the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge, they being each, in all respects, competent to perform all the duties of either of the stations for which they are severally proposed; and, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted, they promise in all things strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

“Dated at Masonville, on the first day of January, A. L. 5887.

“Alfred Albert Andrews, Drummond Lodge No. 1, Maine;

“Benjamin Bruce Brown, Tucker Lodge, No. 2, Vermont;

“Charles Clarence Carroll, Mackey Lodge, No. 3, South Carolina;

“Daniel David Dawson, Nickerson Lodge, No. 4, Mass.;

“Edward Egbert English, Caldwell Lodge, No. 5, Ohio;

“Francis Felix Foster, Simons Lodge, No. 6, New York;

“George Gideon Griffith, Vaux Lodge, No. 7, Pennsylvania;

“Henry Harrold Hudson, Frizzell Lodge, No. 8, Tenn.;

“Isaac Isaiah Inman, Prescott Lodge No. 9, Minn.;

“James Jabez Johnson, Fellows Lodge, No. 10, La.;

“Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy, Parvin Lodge, No. 11, Iowa;

“Lemuel Lionel Lincoln\*, Dawkins Lodge, No. 12, Florida.”

The Chariman called attention to a requisite, mentioned in the petition, that the dimit of each of the petitioners should accompany that document when sent to the Grand Master; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Benjamin B. Brown, it was—

**Ordered,** That each brother who has signed the petition, shall place his† dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member in the hands of the Chairman, as soon as practicable.

The Chairman then stated that the recommendation of the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge‡ must be obtained, to be transmitted to the Grand Master with the petition; and that, before that recommendation could be procured, it would be necessary to show that a “safe and suitable Lodge-room” had been provided; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Edward E. English, it was—

**Ordered,** That a committee of three be appointed to procure a proper room in which to hold the meetings of our proposed Lodge.

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\* Each petitioner must sign all his names, in full, however many they may be.

† Each dimit must bear the customary signature of the owner upon the margin.

‡ If from a town or city where more than one Lodge exists, the recommendation must be from a majority of such Lodges.—Const., Part III, Art. I, Sec. 2.

The Chairman named as such committee—

To procure a Lodge-room: { Bro. Edward E. English,  
“ George G. Griffith,  
“ Isaac I. Inman.

The Chairman suggested that it was necessary for the proposed Master and Wardens to procure proper certificates of qualification from the Master of some chartered Lodge, and also from the Inspector of the Masonic District within which this Lodge will be included; and that their examination for that purpose should be had without delay.

It having also been suggested that funds would be required for the proper establishment of the Lodge, on motion of Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, it was—

**Ordered,** That the proposed Master and Wardens (or any other brethren) be appointed a committee to receive subscriptions from the signers of the petition for such amounts as may be necessary to pay the fee for a Dispensation, to procure the requisite books, jewels, clothing, furniture, etc., for the Lodge, and to defray other immediately necessary expenses.

The meeting then adjourned until again called together by the Chairman.

Alfred A. Andrews,  
Chairman.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary.

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## Second Preliminary Meeting.

Masonville, Mason Co., Cal.  
Tuesday, January 4, A. L. 5887.

In obedience to the call of the Chairman of the meeting mentioned in the foregoing minutes, the

brethren then present, with the exception of Bro. James J. Johnson, who was kept away by illness, again assembled at (here name the house), on the day above written, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman stated that the dimitts of all the brethren who had signed the petition had been placed in his hands; and that each dimit bore the proper signature of its owner.

The committee appointed to procure a room for the meetings of the proposed Lodge, reported that they had obtained one in (here name the building), which would satisfy the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; and that the rent thereof had been agreed upon at twenty dollars per month; which report was concurred in, and the action of the committee was approved.

A "safe and suitable" Lodge-room having been secured, on motion of Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, it was—

**Ordered,** That the Chairman be requested to present the petition, and accompanying dimitts, to A——— Lodge, No. —, at B———, in the County of C———, with the fraternal desire of the petitioners that it recommend to the Grand Master, in proper form, the issue of a dispensation for the establishment of the proposed new Lodge.

The committee appointed to procure subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses attending the organization of the Lodge, reported that the following sums had been subscribed and paid, viz.: by—



Bro. Alfred A. Andrews,	\$—
“ Benjamin B. Brown,	\$—
“ Charles C. Carroll,	\$—
“ Daniel D. Dawson,	\$—
“ Edward E. English,	\$—
“ Francis F. Foster,	\$—
“ George G. Griffith,	\$—
“ Henry H. Hudson,	\$—
“ Isaac I. Inman,	\$—
“ James J. Johnson,	\$—
“ Kenneth K. Kennedy,	\$—
“ Lemuel L. Lincoln,	\$—

Amounting in all to the sum of ——— dollars, which was held ready for payment to such brother as might be designated to receive it; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Henry H. Hudson, it was—

**Ordered,** That the Chairman be requested to act temporarily as Treasurer, and that the funds thus received be placed in his hands.

There being no further business at this time, the meeting adjourned until again convened by the Chairman.

	Alfred A. Andrews,	
Edward E. English,		Chairman.
Secretary.		

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### Third Preliminary Meeting.

Masonville, Mason Co., Cal.,  
Monday, January 10, A. L. 5887.

In accordance with a call of the Chairman, the brethren present at the first meeting, with the exception of Bros. Daniel D. Dawson and Isaac I. Inman, who had been called away on business, again

assembled at (here name the house), in the place and on the day above written, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, after some corrections, were approved.

The Chairman reported that, in accordance with the request ordered at the last Assembly, he had visited A—— Lodge, No. —, at its late stated meeting, and had been received by that body with fraternal kindness; that he had laid before it the petition for the establishment of the proposed new Lodge, and the accompanying dimits, with the request that it recommend to the Grand Master the issue of a Dispensation for that purpose; and that such recommendation was readily given and is now presented.

The following is a copy of the—

#### Recommendation.

“Hall of A—— Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.,  
“B——, Jan. —, A. L. 5887.

“To the Most Worshipful E—— C—— A——,  
“Grand Master of Masons in California:—

“At a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

“Whereas, A petition for the issue of a Dispensation to form and open a new Lodge at Masonville,

NOTE.—It may not always be necessary to hold as many preliminary meetings as are shown in the preceding and following pages, but the substance of the various transactions, and the several documents therein set forth, should appear in the record—the intention being simply that a full and complete history of the proceedings, antecedent to the reception of the Dispensation, should form the commencement of the Record Book.

The proceedings of each meeting, preliminary or subsequent, should be commenced on a separate page of the Record Book, for more distinct and ready reference.

in the County of Mason, has been presented to this Lodge for its recommendation; **And, Whereas,** It is known to this Lodge that the signers to said petition, twelve\* in number, are all Master Masons in good standing, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has been provided by them for their meetings; it is—

“**Resolved,** That the establishment of said new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of the Order; and that this Lodge recommends to the Grand Master the granting of the Dispensation prayed for in said petition.’

“A true copy from the minutes.

“In testimony whereof I have here-  
[Seal] unto set my hand and affixed the seal of  
of our Lodge as aforesaid, at the date  
above written.

“A—— B——, Secretary.”

The Chairman also reported that the petition had been presented to the W. J—— B——, Master of B—— Lodge, No. —, at C——, and that, after due examination of our proposed Master and Wardens, that officer had issued a certificate of their qualifications, in accordance with the form prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which he now presented.

The following is a copy of the—

### Certificate of Qualification.

“To the Most Worshipful E—— C—— A——,

“Grand Master of Masons in California:—

“The petition of twelve brethren, residing at the town of Masonville, in the County of Mason, pray—

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\* A petition from less than twelve brethren cannot be entertained.

ing the Grand Master for a Dispensation to open and hold a new Lodge at said town, to be called Example Lodge, having been presented to me, and Bros. Albert Alfred Andrews, Benjamin Bruce Brown, and Charles Clarence Carroll, being recommended therein for nomination, respectively, as Master, Senior Warden, and Junior Warden of said proposed new Lodge; now I, J—— B——, Master of B—— Lodge No. —, do hereby certify that, to my positive knowledge, each of said brethren is fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry and to deliver entire the several lectures thereunto appertaining.

“Given at C——, in the County of  
[Seal] D——, this —— day of January, A. L.  
5887.

“J—— B——, Master.”

The Chairman further reported that, as is now required a like certificate of qualification had, after due examination, been given at E——, in the county of G——, on the — day of January, A. L. 5887, by the W. . Bro. H—— L——, Inspector of the (give number) Masonic District of this Jurisdiction.

All the necessary papers having now been procured, on motion of Bro. Charles C. Carroll, it was—

**Ordered,** That the Chairman be requested to transmit the petition, dimits, recommendation, and certificates to the Grand Secretary, with the necessary fee for a Dispensation, and with such further sum as may be required for books, blanks, and other articles of immediate necessity; with the request that he lay said papers before the Grand Master for his consideration.

*Digitized by Microsoft®*

And thereupon the meeting adjourned until again convened by the Chairman.

Edward E. English,	Alfred A. Andrews,
Secretary.	Chairman.

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### First Meeting Under Dispensation.

Hall of Example Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.,  
Masonville, Friday, Jan. 28, A. L. 5887.

Pursuant to notice given by the Chairman, the petitioners for a Dispensation to form and open a Lodge at the place above named, assembled in the Lodge-room at 7 o'clock, P. M., all the signers of the petition being present.

The minutes of the last meeting of the petitioners were read and approved.

The Chairman stated that the duty assigned him at their last assembly had been performed; and that, the Grand Master having been pleased to grant their prayer, they were now called together for the purpose of opening the new Lodge.

By his direction the Secretary then read the following—

#### Dispensation.

“The Grand Lodge of California,

“To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

“Whereas, A petition has been presented to me by sundry brethren, to wit:—Brothers Alfred Albert Andrews, Benjamin Bruce Brown, Charles Clarence Carroll, Daniel David Dawson, Edward Egbert English, Francis Felix Foster, George Gideon Griffith, Henry Harold Hudson, Isaac Isaih Inman, James Jabez Johnson, Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy,

and Lemuel Lionel Lincoln, all residing in or near the town of Masonville, in the County of Mason, in the State of California, praying to be congregated into a regular Lodge known and designated as Example Lodge, and promising to render obedience to the ancient usages and landmarks of the Fraternity, and the Constitution and Regulations of our Grand Lodge; And, Whereas, the said petitioners have been duly recommended to me as Master Masons in good standing, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations of our Grand Lodge, by the Master, Wardens, and brethren of A—— Lodge, No. —, under our jurisdiction:

“Now Know Ye, That I, E—— C—— A——, Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, reposing full confidence in the recommendation aforesaid, and in the Masonic integrity and ability of the petitioners, do, by virtue of the power in me vested, hereby grant this Dispensation, empowering and authorizing our trusty and well-beloved brethren aforesaid, to form and open a Lodge after the manner of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and therein to admit to membership and make Freemasons, according to the ancient custom, and not otherwise.

“This Dispensation is to continue in full force until the first day of the month in which the next Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge shall be holden, unless sooner revoked by me; and I do hereby appoint Brother Alfred Albert Andrews to be the first Master, Brother Benjamin Bruce Brown to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother Charles Clarence Carroll to be the first Junior Warden of the said new Lodge; requiring them to return this Dispensation, with their Book of Records, an attested

copy of their By-Laws, and a full report of the doings of their said Lodge, to our Grand Lodge aforesaid, at the expiration of the time herein specified, for examination and for such further action in the premises as shall then be deemed wise and proper.

“Given under my hand and the seal of our Grand Lodge aforesaid, at S——, this twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, A. D. 1887.

[Seal]

“E—— C—— A——,

“Grand Master.

“Attest: A—— G—— A——,

“Grand Secretary.”

In accordance with the authority in them vested by the instrument, of which the foregoing is a copy, the following brethren then took their respective stations in the Lodge, viz.:

Bro. Alfred Albert Andrews as Master;

“ Benjamin Bruce Brown, “ Senior Warden;

“ Charles Clarence Carroll, “ Junior Warden:

and, the Master having made the following appointments, viz.:—

Bro. Daniel David Dawson, to be Treasurer;

“ Edward Egbert English, “ Secretary;

“ Francis Felix Foster, “ Senior Deacon;

“ George Gideon Griffith, “ Junior Deacon;

“ Henry Harold Hudson, “ Marshal;

“ James Jabez Johnson, { “ Stewards;

“ Isaac Isiah Inman, }

“ Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy, “ Tyler:

those officers took their several stations and places, and Example Lodge was opened in due and ancient form, in the third degree of Masonry.

The Master instructed the Secretary to enter first upon his Record-Book the minutes of the proceedings at the several preliminary meetings held for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of the Lodge, with the various official documents therewith connected.

He then stated that the next requisite measure would be the adoption of By-Laws for the Lodge, and that, as the Grand Lodge had prescribed a uniform code for the Jurisdiction, it would only be necessary to fill in the blanks in the printed form thereof, wherein was intended to be designated the name of the Lodge, the time of its stated meetings, the amounts of its fees and dues, and the sum authorized to be drawn by the Charity Committee; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, it was—

**Ordered,** That a committee of three be appointed to fill the several blanks in the form of the uniform code of By-Laws, for the use of this Lodge, with instructions to report without delay.

The Master named as such committee—

To prepare By-Laws: { Bro. Daniel D. Dawson,  
                                  { “ Isaac I. Inman.  
                                  { “ Edward E. English,

After a brief consultation, that committee reported the uniform code, with the several blanks therein filled, as shown in the following copy of the—



## BY-LAWS OF EXAMPLE LODGE, U. D.

(Here insert the Uniform Code.)

On motion of Bro. Henry H. Hudson, the report of the committee was concurred in, and it was—

**Ordered,** That the foregoing are hereby declared to be the By-Laws of Example Lodge, U. D., if approved; and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Grand Secretary for submission to the consideration of the Grand Master.

The Master stated that it was next necessary to procure the proper books and blanks for the Lodge, as prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and the jewels, working-tools, clothing, furniture, etc., required by the usages of the Craft; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Benjamin B. Brown, it was —

**Ordered,** That a committee of three (or any number) be appointed to procure the foregoing for this Lodge, at the earliest day practicable; together with such other articles as, in their opinion, may be required for its use.

The Master named as such committee—

To procure books,	{	Bro. Benjamin B. Brown,
jewels, etc.:		“ Daniel D. Dawson,
		“ Edward E. English.

The Master stated that, from the funds placed in his hands by order of the brethren at the preliminary meeting held on the 4th ultimo, he had expended the sum of \$75, being the fee for the Dispensation, for which he now handed the Secretary the Grand Secretary's receipt; and that the re-

maining moneys in his possession would be at once paid over to the Treasurer

He further informed the Lodge that, as the By-Laws just adopted, if approved, fixed the Monday of or next preceding the full moon in each month for its stated meetings, the first stated meeting would be held on Monday, the 7th proximo, unless otherwise ordered.

There being no further business, the Lodge was closed.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary.

Approved,  
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

### First Stated Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.

Masonville, Monday, February 7, A. L. 5887.

Example Lodge, U. D., assembled at the place and on the day above written, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

#### Officers:

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews,	Master;
“ Benjamin B. Brown,	Senior Warden;
“ Charles C. Carroll,	Junior Warden;
“ Daniel D. Dawson,	Treasurer;
“ Edward E. English,	Secretary;
“ Francis F. Foster,	Senior Deacon;
“ George G. Griffith,	Junior Deacon;
“ Henry H. Hudson,	Marshal;
“ Isaac I. Inman,	{ Stewards;
“ James J. Johnson,	
“ Kenneth K. Kennedy,	Tyler:

with the other members and visitors as shown by the

Tyler's Register; and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The minutes of the proceedings at all the previous meetings were read and approved, (**or were read, and, after correction, were approved**), and were ordered to be recorded in the Record-Book.

The Master stated that the By-Laws adopted by the Lodge had been approved by the Grand Master.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to procure books, jewels, clothing, furniture, etc., for the Lodge, presented a report exhibiting the manner in which that duty had been performed, accompanied by the following bills, viz.: of—

A—G—	, for books, and blanks.....	\$—
B—K—	, for jewels and working tools.....	\$—
C—L—	, for collars (or ribbons), aprons, etc....	\$—
D—M—	, for altar, columns, gavels, etc.....	\$—
E—N—	, for carpets curtains, cushions, etc.....	\$—
F—O—	, for chairs, desks, tables, etc.....	\$—
G—P—	, for painting, whitening, etc.....	\$—

Amounting in all to the sum of.....\$—

Which report was ordered to be placed on file, and the bills were referred to the Auditing Committee, with the direction that if found correct, orders be drawn upon the Treasurer therefor, by the proper officers.

A petition for the degrees of Masonry was received from Mr. Manfred Moses Melton, recommended by Bros. Isaac I. Inman and James J. Johnson, which was referred to a Secret Committee of Investigation, as required by the Constitution.

An application for affiliation was received from Bro. Oscar Obed Olney, recommended by Bros. Fran-

cis F. Foster and Lemuel L. Lincoln, and accompanied by a certificate of good standing from Simons Lodge, No. 6, in the State of New York, of which he was last a member, which was referred to a similar committee.

A petition for the second and third degrees, recommended by Bros. Benjamin B. Brown and Charles C. Carroll, was received from Bro. Peter Parley Piper, an Entered Apprentice of P—— Lodge, No. —, at T——, Cal., accompanied by a permission from that Lodge; which was referred to a similar committee.

A petition for affiliation was received from Bro. ———, recommended by Bros. ——— and ———, and accompanied by his dimit from ——— Lodge, at ———, Cal, of which he was last a member; which was referred to a similar committee.

A petition for the degrees of Masonry was received from Mr. ———, recommended by Bros. ——— and ———, and accompanied by a permission from ——— Lodge, within whose jurisdiction he resides; which was referred to a similar committee.

The Secretary reported the following receipts, viz.:—

From Manfred M. Melton, fee for the degrees.....	\$—
“ Nicholas N. Norris, fee for the degrees.....	\$—
“ Oscar O. Olney, fee for affiliation.....	\$—
“ Peter P. Piper, fee for second and third degrees .....	\$—
“ Quincy Q. Quarles, fee for the degrees.....	\$—
Amounting in all to the sum of.....	\$—

Bro. Daniel D. Dawson suggested that some action should be taken in regard to the compensation of

the Secretary and Tyler; and, upon his motion, it was—

**Ordered,** That the Secretary shall receive the sum of three dollars for each meeting of the Lodge which he shall attend, and that the Tyler shall receive the sum of two dollars for like attendance at each meeting and the preparation therefor.

Bro. Edward E. English offered the following resolution:—

**Resolved,** That the Secretary be instructed to procure from the Grand Secretary a full set of the bound Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, twenty copies of its Constitution and General Regulations, and four copies of Anderson's Manual for the use of the Lodge.

Which resolution was adopted.

Bro. James J. Johnson offered the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the Secretary be directed to procure two copies of Cross's Chart, for the use of the Lodge.

Bro. Edward E. English moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "two copies of Cross's Chart," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one copy each of Mackey's 'Manual of the Lodge, 'Lexicon of Freemasonry,' and 'Masonic Jurisprudence.'"

Which amendment prevailed, and the resolution, as thus amended, was adopted.

Bro. Lemuel L. Lincoln offered the following resolution:—

**Resolved,** That Jefferson's Manual be adopted as the rule of order in debate and for legislative action in this Lodge.

Which resolution the Master declined to entertain, stating that the usages of Masonry in the jurisdiction required no such manual.

Bro. Lincoln appealed from the ruling of the Master, but was informed by him that no such appeal could be allowed in a Masonic Lodge.

The Secretary presented the following bills, viz.: of—

B——, for rent of hall, one month, to 1st inst....	\$20
The Secretary, for one meeting in January.....	3
The Tyler, for one meeting in January.....	2

All of which were referred to the Auditing Committee and ordered to be paid, if found correct.

The Master named the following brethren as the—

Auditing Committee: {	Bro. Benjamin B. Brown
	“ Charles C. Carroll,
	“ Daniel D. Dawson.

There being no further business, the Lodge was closed.

	Edward E. English,
Approved,	Secretary.
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.	

### Stated Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.  
Masonville, Monday, March 7, A. L. 5887.

Example Lodge assembled at the place and on the day above written, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

**Officers:**

Bro. Benjamin B. Brown,	as Master;
“ Charles C. Carroll,	Junior Warden;
“ Daniel D. Dawson,	Treasurer;
“ Edward E. English,	Secretary;
“ Francis F. Foster,	Senior Deacon;
“ George G. Griffith,	Junior Deacon;
“ Isaac I. Inman,	{ Stewards;
“ James J. Johnson,	
“ Kenneth K. Kennedy,	Tyler:

with visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

The Acting Master announced that illness prevented the attendance of Bro. Andrews, the Master, and filled the vacant station and place by the following appointments, pro tempore:—

Bro. Lemuel L. Lincoln, as Senior Warden;  
 “ Oscar O. Olney, “ Marshal;

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree.

The minutes of the proceedings at the last stated meeting were read and approved, and were ordered to be recorded.

The committee upon the petition of Mr. Manfred Moses Melton for the degrees, reported favorably thereon; and, a ballot being had he was declared elected.

A majority of the committee upon the petition of Mr. Nicholas Nathan Norris for the degrees, reported favorably, and a minority unfavorably thereon, whereupon he was declared rejected, and his fee was ordered to be returned to him.

A majority of the committee upon the application of Bro. Oscar Obed Olney for membership, reported favorably; and, there being no minority report, a ballot was had and he was declared elected.

The committee upon the petition of Mr. Quincy Quintus Quarles, for the degrees, presented a special report stating that there was no objection to his character, but that he had been found to be legally disqualified in consequence of physical disability, (or insufficient residence.)\*

Whereupon the Master directed the withdrawal of the petition without further action; and ordered that such direction be entered upon the record, with a statement of the cause thereof.

[Reports of any other kind will here be presented; after which the petitions, etc., in the order of business as shown in the By-Laws.]

Bro. Francis F. Foster stated that Bro. Samuel S. Smith, a member of Drummond Lodge, No. 1, Maine, is in Masonville, sick and destitute; and moved that the sum of \$20 be donated for his relief; which motion was referred to the Charity Committee.†

The Secretary presented a communication from the Grand Secretary, stating the rejections, suspensions, expulsions, and restorations, which have been reported in the jurisdiction during the two months next preceding the first inst.; which was read and ordered to be transcribed, in the proper order, on the Black-Book.

The Secretary reported the following receipts since the last stated meeting, viz.: from—

Sundry brethren for dues, (giving names, etc.)....\$—  
 Bro. Alfred A. Andrews, donation to the Lodge....\$—  
 Amounting to the sum of.....\$

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\* The report should state particularly the cause of disqualification.

† This committee has full power to act at once, and it is expected that they will immediately see the brother and afford him such relief as may be deemed ample and necessary.



Bro. Oscar Ober Olney signed the By-Laws; and, there being no further business, the Lodge was closed.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary.

Approved,  
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

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### Special Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.  
Masonville, Monday, March 14, A. L. 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above written, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

#### Officers.

[Here give the officers present, as before.]

with members and visitors, as shown by the Tyler's Register.

[If there are any vacant offices, fill them as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the first degree of Masonry.

Mr. Manfred M. Melton, who, at the last stated meeting was elected to receive the degrees, was introduced and initiated an Entered Apprentice Mason.

There being no further work, the Lodge was closed.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary.

Approved,  
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

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**Special Meeting.**

Hall of Example Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.  
Masonville, Monday, March 21, A. L. 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened, etc., and there were present the following—

**Officers:**

[Here give them, as before.]

with members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

[If any vacancies, fill as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the first degree of Masonry.

Bro. Manfred M. Melton, an Entered Apprentice of this Lodge, appeared and was examined as to his proficiency in that degree.

The Lodge of Entered Apprentices was then closed and a Lodge of Fellow Craft was opened; when Bro. Melton, having been found proficient in the preceding degree, was introduced and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft.

No further work appearing, the Lodge was closed.

Edward E. English,

Approved,

Secretary

Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

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**Special Meeting.**

Hall of Example Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.  
Masonville, Monday, March 28, A. L. 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened, etc., and there were present the following—

**Officers:**

[Here give them.]

with visitors whose names appear upon the Tyler's Register.

[If any vacancies, fill as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the second degree of Masonry.

Bro. Manfred M. Melton, a Fellow Craft of this Lodge, appeared and was examined as to his proficiency in that degree.

The Lodge of Fellow Crafts was then closed, and a Lodge of Master Masons was opened.

Bro. Melton, having been found proficient in the preceding degree, was introduced and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

Bro. Manfred Moses Melton signed\* the By-Laws; and, there being no further work, the Lodge was closed.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary.

Approved,  
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

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### Stated Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.

Masonville, Monday, Sept. 26, A. L. 5887.

Example Lodge, U. D. assembled at the place and on the day above named at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

### Officers:

[Here recite those present.]

with other members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

[Vacancies, if any, to be filled as before.]

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\* In signing the By-Laws, each brother who has received the degree of Master Mason in, or been elected a member of the Lodge, must write all his names in full; and the Secretary should prefix thereto the date of either of these events, in the order of their occurrence.

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The minutes of the proceedings at the last stated meeting, and at the special meetings subsequent, were read and approved.

[Here record the reception of and action upon reports, bills, etc., and all other regular business; which, at this time, should be entirely completed, if possible.] \*

The Master informed the Lodge that this being its last stated meeting prior to the first day of October next, when its Dispensation will expire, it would be necessary, if the members desired to have the Lodge perpetuated, to petition that body to grant a charter for that purpose; and further that, in such case, it would be requisite to select three brethren, to be named in that instrument, if granted, as Master and Wardens of the Lodge.

The brethren having expressed the desire that the Lodge should be thus perpetuated, the Master directed that an informal ballot be had for the choice of officers thus to be recommended to the Grand Lodge; and he appointed Bros. Francis F. Foster and George G. Griffith to act as tellers.

Upon counting the votes, it was found that the following named brethren had been chosen, viz.:—

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews,	to be Master;
“ Benjamin B. Brown,	“ Senior Warden;
“ Charles C. Carroll,	“ Junior Warden.

Bro. Henry H. Hudson offered the following resolution:—

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\* It is very desirable, also, that all the work should be finished before the first day of October, when the returns are due from Lodges U. D.; i. e.—that each candidate before the Lodge should have received the degree of Master Mason; and, until that date, it may hold special meetings for that purpose.

**Resolved,** That the brethren just nominated to be the future officers of the Lodge be requested to act as its delegates to the Grand Lodge at the next Annual Communication thereof; and that they be instructed to present to that body a petition for a charter, in the manner prescribed in its Constitution.\*

Which resolution was adopted, and a petition was forthwith prepared and approved, of which the following is a copy:—

#### Petition for Charter.

“To the M. W. Grand Lodge of California:—

“The undersigned respectfully represent that on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, a Dispensation was issued by the Grand Master for the formation of a new Lodge at Masonville, in the County of Mason, by the name of Example Lodge; that on the twenty-eighth day of January of that year, said Lodge was opened and organized, and has since continued successfully to work during the period named in said Dispensation, as will appear from its records, by-laws, and returns, herewith presented; and that it is the anxious desire of the members of said Lodge that its existence be perpetuated.

“They therefore pray that a Charter be granted to said Lodge, by the name of Example Lodge, with such number as the usage of the Grand Lodge may assign it; and they recommend that Bro. Alfred Albert Andrews be named therein as Master, Bro. Benjamin Bruce Brown as Senior Warden, and Bro. Charles Clarence Carroll as Junior Warden; promis-

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\* It is not necessary that more than one delegate be present in the Grand Lodge.

ing, as heretofore, strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

“Given by instruction from and on behalf of said Lodge, at Masonville, this twenty-sixth day of September, A. L. 5887.

“Alfred A. Andrews,

“Benjamin B. Brown,

“Charles C. Carroll,

Delegates.”

The Master directed the Secretary to transmit to the Grand Secretary the Record-Book, Returns,\* (Annual Report,), and Book of By-Laws of the Lodge, in such time that they may reach that officer on or before the first day of October next; and, on motion of Bro. Edward E. English, it was—

**Ordered,** That an order be drawn upon the Treasurer for the sum of \$——, dues to the Grand Lodge, to be transmitted by the Secretary with the returns, etc.; and that a further order for the sum of \$75 be drawn upon that officer, to be placed in the hands of the delegates to pay the fee for a charter.

The Secretary presented the following report of the transactions of the Lodge since its organization:—

[Here record report, which should be a full summary of all its transactions.]

The Treasurer presented the following report relative to the financial affairs† of the Lodge since its organization.

[Here record report, which should be a full one as to all money matters.]

\* Blanks for these returns will have been received from the Grand Secretary in due season.

† A charter will not be granted by the Grand Lodge unless it be shown that the Lodge is out of debt.

The committee appointed at the last stated meeting to examine the books, accounts and vouchers of the Secretary and Treasurer, presented the following report:—

[Here record report.]

Bro. Isaac I. Inman offered the following resolutions:—

**Resolved**, That in case a charter be granted to this Lodge, and Grand Master is requested to constitute the Lodge and install its officers; or, if it be inconvenient for him to do so, to authorize the R.'. W.'. (or W.'.) H—— N—— R——, (here give the name and title of some Deputy or Past Deputy Grand Master, Grand or Past Grand Warden, or Master or Past Master,) to perform that ceremony.

**Resolved**, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon (or communicate with) the Grand Master, and respectfully invite him to constitute this Lodge, and install its officers; or, in the event of his inability so to do, to communicate with and respectfully invite the R.'. W.'. H—— N—— R——, (the officer above selected and authorized,) to perform that ceremony; and that said committee be empowered and instructed to make all necessary preparations for that purpose on such day as shall be designated by the Master.

Which resolutions were adopted, and the Master named as the committee—

To invite the	{	Bro. Isaac I. Inman,
Installing Officer:		“ James J. Johnson,
		“ Lemuel L. Lincoln.

All the business having been disposed of, Example Lodge, U. D., was closed.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary,

Approved,  
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

### First Meeting Under Charter.

Hall of Example Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.

Masonville, Monday, Oct. 24, A. L. 5887.

The M. . W. . Grand Lodge of the State of California having been pleased to grant a charter perpetuating the existence of Example Lodge, heretofore acting under Dispensation, pursuant to arrangements made and in accordance with due notice given, the members thereof assembled at the place and on the day above written, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of assisting at the constituting of the Lodge and the installation of its officers. Their names, with those of sundry visiting brethren, will be found inscribed in the Tyler's Register.

The Grand Master, being unable to be present in person, had authorized the R. . W. . (or W. .) H—— N—— R——, (here give his proper Masonic title,) to act as his proxy for the occasion; and the brethren were called to order by that officer, who, as Acting Grand Master, appointed the following brethren to assist him in the several capacities subjoined to their respective names, viz.:

R. . W. . M—— M—— E——, to act as Deputy Grand Master;

R. . W. . A—— R—— C——, to act as Senior Grand Warden;

W. . J—— W—— S——, to act as Junior Grand Warden;

W. . G—— T—— G——, to act as Grand Secretary;

Bro. S—— D—— N——, to act as Grand Marshal;\*

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\* And such other acting Grand Officers as may be thought proper. There may be present some Grand or Past Grand Officers, and Masters or Past Masters, in which case it would be proper to appoint them, in the order of their rank, to the principal offices.



and the Grand Lodge of California was opened in the customary manner.

The object of the Special Communication having been stated by the Acting Grand Master, by his direction the Acting Grand Secretary read the charter granted by the Grand Lodge, of which the following is a copy:—

### Charter.

“To all whom it may concern:

“The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons

“Of the State of California, Greeting:

“Whereas, It having been duly represented unto us that sundry brethren of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, residing at or near the town of Masonville, in the County of Mason, within our Jurisdiction, have heretofore, to wit: on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, received from our Most Worshipful Grand Master a Dispensation to assemble as a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for the purposes therein expressed; and, Whereas, it having been further represented that the said brethren are now desirous that their Lodge shall be duly chartered, constituted, and numbered upon our registry as a regular Lodge; and it appearing, after due examination, that they are well qualified and in all respects worthy to assume and fulfill the duties consequent upon the indulgence of their said desire; and, Whereas, it being believed that the advancement of Freemasonry will be encouraged, and the wise, moral, and beneficent purposes of our Ancient Craft be promoted by the constitution and permanent establishment of their said Lodge:

Now, therefore, **Know Ye**, That we, the Most Worshipful **Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons** of the State of California, have authorized, constituted and appointed, and, by this our **Warrant and Charter**, do hereby authorize, constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved brethren, Alfred Albert Andrews, Master, Benjamin Bruce Brown, Senior Warden, and Charles Clarence Carroll, Junior Warden, together with all such other true and lawful brethren as has already been or may hereafter be admitted to associate with them, to assemble and work as a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at the town of Masonville aforesaid, by the name and designation of Example Lodge No. —:

“**And We do hereby Grant and Commit** unto the Master and Wardens aforesaid and their successors, and to the brethren of the said Lodge, full power and authority to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, raise Master Masons, and admit brethren to membership; to choose a Master and Wardens and other officers, annually; to exact from their initiates and members such fees and dues as may be necessary for the maintenance of their Lodge, for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, and for the regular payment of such annual contributions to the Grand Lodge as shall by it be directed; and, generally, to perform and do all other acts and things which shall be in full accordance with the ancient usages and customs of the Craft, and in strict obedience to the Constitution, Regulations, and Edicts of this our Grand Lodge, aforesaid:

“**And We do hereby Require** the said Lodge to attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications,

by its Master and Wardens, or by its Representatives, duly appointed; to keep a fair and faithful record of all of its acts and proceedings which are proper to be written; and to lay the same before the Grand Lodge whenever it may be directed:

“And, lastly, We do hereby Enjoin upon the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodge, aforesaid, that they ever observe a strict conformity to all the ordinances of our Grand Lodge, which is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in the State of California; and they constantly give due respect and obedience to the Grand Master and their other superiors in office, in all things appertaining to our Ancient Craft.

“Done in Grand Lodge, in accordance with its order, at the City of San Francisco, California, on this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini 1887, Anno Lucis 5887.

“In Testimony whereof, We, Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, have hereunto set our hand and have [L. S.] caused our Grand Secretary to make his attestation thereunto, and to affix the Seal of our Grand Lodge.

“Attest, E—— C—— A——,  
 “A—— G—— A——, Grand Master.  
 “Grand Secretary.”

The ceremony of constituting and dedicating the Lodge, in accordance with ancient usage, was then performed by the Acting Grand Master and his assistants, after which an election of a Treasurer and Secretary was held, resulting as follows:—

Bro. Daniel D. Dawson was chosen as Treasurer;  
 “ Edward E. English “ “ “ Secretary.

The Master then presented a list of the other officers appointed by him, and all, having severally been presented to the Acting Grand Master, were by him duly installed in their respective stations and places, as follows:—

Bro. Alfred Albert Andrews,	as Master;
“ Benjamin Bruce Brown,	“ Sen. Warden;
“ Charles Clarence Carroll,	“ Jun. Warden;
“ Daniel David Dawson,	“ Treasurer;
“ Edward Egbert English,	“ Secretary;
“ Francis Felix Foster,	“ Sen. Deacon;
“ George Gideon Griffith,	“ Jun. Deacon;
“ Henry Harold Hudson,	“ Marshal;
“ Isaac Isaiah Inman,	} “ Stewards;
“ James Jabez Johnson,	
“ Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy,	“ Tyler.

After some words of admonition to the officers and members of the Lodge by the Acting Grand Master, the Grand Lodge was closed; the proper officers resumed their respective stations and places, and the Lodge was closed.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary.

Approved,  
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

### Stated Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.  
Masonville, Monday, Nov. 28, A. L. 5887.

Example Lodge, No. —, assembled at the place and on the day above written, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

#### Officers:

[Here name those present.]

and sundry members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

The Master filled the vacant stations (or places, or both) by the following appointments pro tem.—

[Here give the names, as shown before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The minutes of the last stated meeting, and of the special meeting since, were read and approved.

[Here will appear, first, reports of committees of investigation, with the balloting thereon; second, reports of other committees; and third, receptions of petitions and applications, as heretofore or hereinafter shown.]

A communication was received from the widow of our deceased brother, Robert Raphael Rogers, a member of this Lodge, asking assistance; which was referred to the Charity Committee, with power.

A communication was received from Parvin Lodge, No. 11, Iowa, stating that relief to the amount of \$— had been afforded by that Lodge to Bro. Samuel Selim Smith, a member of this Lodge; which was referred to the Auditing Committee, and the amount ordered to be refunded to that Lodge, if found correct.

The Master informed the brethren that Bro. Thomas Tobias Terry, a member of this Lodge, (or, a member in good standing of Caldwell Lodge, No. 5, Ohio,) died this morning; and that the funeral would take place from the Hall at two o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

The Master gave notice that the third degree would be conferred on Thursday evening next.

He also gave notice that Bro. Uriah Ulrich Unger, a member of Simons Lodge, No. 6, New York, was

lying very ill, and that it was desired that some of the brethren should watch with him; whereupon Bros. Inman, Johnson, Lincoln, and Melton volunteered so to do.

The Master named the following brethren as the committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, with instructions to report at the next stated meeting, it being that of the annual election, viz:—

On accounts of Treas- { Bro. Francis F. Foster,  
urer and Secretary: { “ George G. Griffith,  
                                  { “ Henry H. Hudson.

There appearing no further business, the Lodge was closed.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary.

Approved,  
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

### Special Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.  
Masonville, Tuesday Nov. 29, A. L 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above named, at two o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

#### Officers:

[Here name them as before.]

and sundry members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

The Master filled the vacant stations (and places, if any,) by the following appointments pro tempore:—

[Here give them as before.] ft ®

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The Master stated that the Lodge had been called to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Thomas T. Terry, who departed this life on yesterday morning.

After the customary services in the Lodge-room, the Lodge was called off, and the brethren proceeded with the body to St. John's Cemetery, where it was interred with the usual Masonic honors.

(If there are any friends of the deceased in waiting, who are not Masons, the Master will call the Lodge off immediately after announcing the purpose for which it was convened, and they may be admitted and be present during the ceremonies usually performed in the Lodge-room.)

Upon returning to the Hall the Lodge was called on, and on motion of Bro. Lemuel L. Lincoln, it was—

**Ordered,** That a committee of three be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, with instructions to report at the next stated meeting; and the Master named as such committee—

On decease of Bro. Terry:

Bro. Henry H. Hudson,

“ Manfred M. Melton,

“ Oscar O. Olney.

The Lodge was then closed.

Edward E. English,

Approved,

Secretary.

Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

### Special Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.  
Masonville, Monday, Dec. 5, A. L. 5887.

In accordance with special notices to its members, this Lodge was convened at the place and on the day above given, at seven o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

[Officers, members, and opening as before.]

The Master announced that the meeting was called for the purpose of electing Commissioners to hear and determine upon a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by a Master Mason in good standing against a brother of this Lodge; (or of some other Lodge, naming it; or, if a non-affiliated Mason, saying so;) and stated that the first business would be to determine the number to be elected, the Constitution permitting not less than seven nor more than nine.

On motion of Bro. Oscar O. Olney, it was—

**Ordered,** That the number of Commissioners to be elected be seven.

The Master instructed the brethren that the election must be by ballot, and that each member present should write upon his ballot the names of seven members; and he named as tellers, Bros. Francis F. Foster and George G. Griffith.

Upon counting the ballots it was found that the four following named brethren had each received a majority of all the votes of the members present, viz.:—

[Here give their names.]

and they were declared by the Master to be duly elected to serve as Commissioners.



The Master directed that another ballot be taken for the remaining three; and it being found that—

[Here give their names.]

had each received a majority of all the votes cast, they also were declared to be elected as Commissioners.

The Master announced that the first meeting of the Commissioners would be held in the Hall of the Lodge (**or any other convenient and proper place**), on Saturday, the 17th inst, at seven o'clock, P. M., and directed the Secretary to notify each of the Commissioners thereof, either in person or by writing.

He also directed the Secretary to prepare for his signature a summons for the accused to appear at that time and place, and a copy of the charge and specifications to accompany the summons when served; and also to notify the accuser of the time and place of meeting of the Commissioners.

The purpose of the meeting being accomplished, the Lodge was closed.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary.

Approved,  
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

NOTE.—All the forms necessary in the foregoing and in the course of the trial, and the manner of their service, will be found in the authorized pamphlet known as a "Form for Record of Trials and Transcripts thereof." The general law upon the subject will be found in Article IV, Part VI, of the Constitution.

**Stated Meeting.**

Hall of Example Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.

Masonville, Monday, Dec. 26, A. L. 5887.

Example Lodge No. —, assembled, etc., (**giving officers and appointments as before**), and the Lodge was opened in the third degree

[Reading of minutes and other usual business as before.]

The Charity Committee reported that they had found the widow of our late Bro Robert R. Rogers to be worthy and in need; that an order for the sum of twenty dollars had been drawn for her benefit; and that she would require further aid for some time to come. Whereupon, on motion of Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, it was—

**Ordered**, That the sum of twenty dollars per month be paid to the widow of Bro. Rogers during such period as may be deemed necessary by the Charity Committee.

The Auditing Committee reported that the statement of expenses incurred by Parvin Lodge, No. 11, Iowa, for the relief of Bro. Samuel S. Smith, a member of this Lodge, had been found correct, and that an order for the amount, \$—, had been drawn in favor of that Lodge.

The Secretary presented his annual report, which was ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows: —

[Secretary's report.]

The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows:—

[Treasurer's report.]

The committee, appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, presented a report

thereon, which also was ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows:—

[Committee's report.]

[Reports of committees on petitions and on other matters, should now be presented and acted upon, and all the ordinary business of the Lodge transacted.]

This being the meeting designated for the annual election of officers, the Master named Bros. Francis F. Foster and George G. Griffith as tellers, and the Lodge proceeded to ballot.

Upon counting the votes, the following named brethren were found to be chosen:—

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews, as Master;

“ Benjamin B. Brown, “ Senior Warden, etc.

The election being concluded, the evening of tomorrow, December twenty-seventh, being the day of St. John, the Evangelist, (or any other day), was designated for the installation of the officers.

All other business having been finished, the Master requested the visiting brethren (if there be any) to retire, and, in the presence of members of the Lodge only, announced that the Commissioners for the trial of Bro. (here give his name) had found him guilty upon one (or two, or all) of the specifications in the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him, and also upon the charge, and had sentenced him to expulsion (or suspension) from all the rights and privileges of Masonry (or to reprimand in open Lodge). (Or had found him not guilty upon all the specifications of the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him, etc.)

The Master directed the Secretary to enter upon the Record-Book the finding and sentence (if any), as the judgment of the Lodge; to file the record of the trial among its archives; and to prepare a cer-

tified copy thereof for immediate transmission to the Grand Secretary.

The Lodge was then closed.

Edward E. English,  
Secretary.

Approved,

Alfred A. Andrews, Master.

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### Special Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.

Masonville, Tuesday, Dec. 27, A. L. 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above named at seven o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

[Officers, etc., as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The Master stated that the meeting was for the purpose of installing the officers of the Lodge, lately elected, and those by him appointed, whose names were read by the Secretary, as follows:—

[Here give the names of the appointed officers.]

The Master announced that the Grand Master, the M. W. E—— C—— A——, (or any Grand or Past Grand Officer, Master, or Past Master, of this Jurisdiction, or the Inspector of the District,) had been invited to perform the ceremony of installation, and requested that officer to take the chair.

The officers\* of the Lodge were then installed in their respective stations and places, in the manner

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\* Before the Master elect can be installed he must present to the Installing Officer a certificate of qualification from the Inspector of the District, as required by the sixteenth and twenty-fifth of the General Regulations.

prescribed in the "Installation Service" of the jurisdiction, as follows:—

[† Here give their full names and offices.]

The Lodge was then closed.

Approved,	Edward E. English,
Alfred A. Andrews, Master.	Secretary.

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### Stated Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.

Masonville, Monday, July —, A. L. 5887.

Example Lodge, No. —, assembled at the place and on the day above named, at eight o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

#### Officers:

[Here record them.]

and sundry members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

The Master filled the vacant stations (or places, or both) by the following appointments pro tem:—

[Here insert the names, as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

[The minutes are read and all the usual business transacted.]

Bro. Volney V. Venable gave notice that, at the next stated meeting, he would offer the following resolution:—

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† The Secretary must send to the Grand Secretary the "Certificate of Election, Appointment, and Installation," prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, of the Constitution, within twenty days after the installation, as required by the twenty-second of the General Regulations. Forms of this Certificate will have been furnished by the Grand Secretary in due season.

“**Resolved**, That, inasmuch as the removal of many members of this Lodge from its jurisdiction (or for any other reason or reasons,) has rendered it impossible longer successfully and properly to perform its work, the Grand Lodge be respectfully requested to accept the surrender of its charter.”

On motion of Bro. William W. Wesley, the Secretary was instructed to notify every member of the Lodge that a resolution to surrender its charter would be introduced at the next stated meeting, and to urgently request their attendance.

On motion of Bro. Xenophon X. Xavier, the Secretary was directed to present, at the next stated meeting, a detailed statement of the liabilities of the Lodge; of the amounts owed to it by members or others; and an inventory of all the property of every kind which it possesses, with an approximate valuation thereof.

On motion of Bro. Yancey Y. Young, the Treasurer was directed to present, at the same time, a statement of his receipts and disbursements since the date of his last report, and of the exact condition of the treasury at the time of statement.

There being no further business, the Lodge was closed.

Approved,

\_\_\_\_\_, Master.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Secretary.

### Stated Meeting.

Hall of Example Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.

Masonville, Monday, August —, A. L. 5887.

Example Lodge, No. —, assembled, probably for the last time, at the place and on the day above

named, at eight o'clock, P. M., special notice having been given to the members, and there were present the following—

**Officers:**

[Here give them, as before.]

and sundry members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

[The Master filled vacancies, as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

[The minutes are read and all ordinary business transacted, as before.]

The Secretary reported that he had notified every member of the Lodge, whose residence was known to him, to be in attendance at this meeting.

He also, in obedience to the instruction given at the last stated meeting, presented a report showing the liabilities of the Lodge; the amounts owed to it on account of dues; (and on other accounts, if any,) and an inventory of all its property of every kind, with a valuation affixed to each article.

Which report was ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows:—

[Report of Secretary.]

The Treasurer presented a report, showing his receipts and disbursements since the date of his last report, with the balance now in the treasury, (or the deficiency, as the case may be.)

Which report was also ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows:—

[Report of Treasurer.]

Bro. Volney V. Venable presented the resolution, of which he had given notice at the last stated meet-

ing, relative to the surrender of the charter of the Lodge; and, upon a vote of ayes and noes, it was adopted by a vote of fifteen to six.\*

Bro. Zebulon Z. Zane offered the following resolutions:—

**Resolved,** That the Secretary be directed to prepare and transmit to the Grand Secretary, as soon as possible, a certified transcript of such portions of the proceedings of the Lodge at this and the last preceding stated meetings, as relate to its action in regard to the surrender of its charter, together with a copy of his report, and that of the Treasurer, presented at this meeting.

**Resolved,** That the Master be requested to recommend to the Grand Secretary some suitable and well qualified member of this Lodge, to be authorized by that officer (if he so desire), to perform the duties prescribed in Sec. 5, Art. VIII, Part I, and Sec 5, Art. IV, Part III, of the Constitution, relative to the disposal of its funds, jewels, furniture, and other property, and the final settlement of its affairs.

Which resolutions were adopted, and the business being all completed, Example Lodge No. —, was finally closed, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

Approved,  
\_\_\_\_\_, Master.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Secretary.

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\* If thirteen members vote in the negative, the resolution will be lost. A majority, no matter how large it may be, cannot surrender the charter if that number of members wish to retain it.



# A FORM FOR RECORDS OF TRIALS AND OF TRANSCRIPTS THEREOF

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As Reported by a Committee in 1871, Recommended  
by the Grand Lodge in 1872, and now Re-  
vised, Amended and Reprinted.

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## To the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M., of California:

When our present Constitution went into effect, in the year 1859, it was thought by the committee who prepared it, and by the Grand Lodge which adopted it, that the provisions relative to trials for Masonic offenses, as set forth in Part VI of that instrument, and especially in Article IV, of that Part, were sufficiently plain and explicit to ensure a proper manner of conducting and a correct method of recording the proceedings at such trials.

Plain and explicit, however, as those provisions then appeared, and still seem to be, it is nevertheless the fact that a very large number of the transcripts of trial-records which come up to the Grand Lodge are deficient, imperfect, or incorrect in many respects, too numerous to be here set forth, as the object of this paper is to point out how such business should be transacted and recorded by the Lodges—not how it has **not been done**. A brief examination of the reports of the Committees of Grievances, during eight or ten years past, will show how many cases have been remanded to the

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Lodges for new trials, with the reasons, as above mentioned, for such action.

Under these circumstances, to spare the Grand Lodge and its committees much time and labor, and to aid the Lodges in the avoidance of the annoyance and loss of time consequent upon so many second trials of the same cases, it was ordered, at a late Communication, that a committee be appointed to prepare a suggestive form for the guidance of the Masters, Secretaries, and Commissioners of Lodges in the proceedings incident to trials for unmasonic conduct, and in the records and transcripts of the records thereof.

The committee named, in obedience to that order, have endeavored to perform the duty assigned them, and now present the following suggestions—for as suggestions only are they to be offered until approved by the Grand Lodge—for the consideration of the officers of Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California, as a Form for the Records of Trials and of the Transcripts thereof.

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Here followed the original pamphlet entitled as above, which was printed and transmitted to all the Lodges of the Jurisdiction; and which, at the next succeeding Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, in October, 1872, was ordered to be recommended thereto.

The constant demand therefor having exhausted that edition, it was reprinted in 1881; and now, for the same reason, it is again reprinted, with a few amendments made necessary by some changes of, or additions to, the Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary.

San Francisco, June, 1887.

**To the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the  
Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of California:**

At the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:—

**Resolved,** That the Committee on Grievances be authorized and directed to revise and have reprinted the pamphlet known as “Form of Records of Trials and Transcripts Thereof,” and to incorporate therein a full form for a transcript of the record of trial for guidance of Secretaries in making up the same, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Secretary of each Lodge in this jurisdiction.

The Committee on Grievances has endeavored to perform the work required of it by this resolution. It would be impossible to improve on the work of the Committee of 1871, as shown by the pamphlet now in use, so far as that work goes, and no attempt has been made to do so. Some additions have been made for the purpose of making certain matters clearer, and some slight changes made in the phraseology of certain parts of the work. There have also been added forms and directions as to the preparations of transcripts and records, which, it is hoped, will aid subordinate Lodges in the matter of trials.

Frank Marion Angellotti,  
William Thomas Reynolds,  
Thomas Jefferson Shackelford,  
William Sewall Wells,  
Edward Reese Thompson,  
Committee on Grievances.

San Francisco, October, 1894.

# FORM FOR RECORDS OF TRIALS AND OF TRANSCRIPTS THEREOF

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As Reported by a Committee in 1871, Recommended  
by the Grand Lodge in 1872, and Revised,  
Approved and Reprinted by the  
Grand Lodge in 1894.

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1st. Section 1, Article IV, Part VI, of the Constitution, provides how and when charges of unmasonic conduct may be preferred against a brother. Such charges must be in writing and may be preferred by any Master Mason in good standing, and must be presented to the **Master** of the Lodge and **not** to the Lodge. The Lodge or Master of the Lodge may direct charges to be preferred against a brother, in which case they should be preferred by the Junior Warden.

2d. The charge itself should be a general one of unmasonic conduct, and should be defined in a specification or specifications to follow, setting forth, with clearness and precision, the offense or offenses complained of, and giving time, place, and all necessary particulars relating thereto, as distinctly as possible, so that the accused may have full knowledge of all that he may be called upon to explain, disprove, or justify. The following may be used as a general form for a—

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**Charge of Unmasonic Conduct.**

....., Cal., ....., 18.....

To the Master of ..... Lodge, No. —, F. and A. M.

Worshipful Sir and Brother:

The undersigned, a Master Mason in good standing, and a member of ..... Lodge, No....., at ....., in the State of ....., does hereby charge Bro. A——— B———, a Mason now residing (or said to be residing) at ..... in the State of ....., with unmasonic conduct, as set forth in the following specifications:—

First. That on or about the ..... day of....., 18....., he did (here state the offense as particularly as may be practicable.)

Second. That on or about the ..... day of ....., 18....., he did, etc. (here state the second specification, if any).

Third. That on or about, etc. (following with as many specifications as there are distinct offenses charged).

For all which the undersigned desires that the said A——— B——— may be brought to trial and dealt with in such manner as our Masonic laws provide.

Respectfully and Fraternally,  
C——— D———.

Should the charge be preferred by the Junior Warden, under the direction of the Lodge or Master, the first portion of the first paragraph foregoing should then read—

The undersigned, a Master Mason in good standing, and Junior Warden of ..... Lodge, No. ...., at....., in the State of ....., does hereby, by

direction of that Lodge, (or of the Master thereof), charge Bro. A——— B———, etc.

3d. The Master should carefully examine the charge and specifications, and, if they are evidently frivolous, or if the act or acts with which the accused is charged, is or are clearly such as do not constitute a Masonic offense, he may refuse to entertain them. But, should it appear otherwise, and it is known to him that the accuser is a Master Mason in good standing, he is to call a special meeting of his Lodge, as soon as practicable (see **Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution,**) by due notification to every member thereof whose residence is known and is within such distance as may reasonably permit him to attend; which notification shall state that the purpose of the meeting is to elect Commissioners to try a brother (using no name) upon a charge of unmasonic conduct, should be in writing or in print, and should be served personally, if possible, by the Tyler or some brother designated for the purpose; or, if it be not convenient so to serve it, should be left at his ordinary residence or place of business, or be sent by mail. The following is proposed at a form of such—

#### Notification to Members.

Hall of..... Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ....., 18.....

Bro. E——— F———,

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, to be holden on the ..... day of ....., 18....., at ..... o'clock, .... M., for the purpose of electing Commissioners to try a brother

upon a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him by a Master Mason in good standing.

By order of the Master.

[Seal.]

G——— H———, Secretary.

4th. At such special meeting the Master will announce its purpose, as above recited, and will ascertain, by a vote of the Lodge, the number of Commissioners (not less than seven nor more than nine, see Const., Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI), which it shall deem proper to elect. Each member present will write the name of as many members of the Lodge upon one ballot as shall correspond with the number of Commissioners determined upon, and, upon counting the ballots, such members as shall be found to have received a majority of all the votes cast, shall be declared elected as Commissioners. In case the full number should not be elected on the first ballot, another ballot will be had for the remainder in the same manner; and again and again, if necessary, until the full number of Commissioners shall have been elected, each by a majority of the votes of those present. (See Const., Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI.)

5th. The Master will then name the time and place for the first meeting of the Commissioners, keeping in view the provisions of Sections 2 and 3, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution, relative to the convenience of the parties and the time allowed to the accused for appearance, and will direct the Secretary to notify each Commissioner of his election and of such time and place of meeting, either in person or in writing, and will also direct the Secretary to notify the accuser of such time and place of meeting. (For form of record of this meeting of the Lodge, see Sec. 24, Sub. A.) The following may

be the forms of such notifications to the Commissioners and accuser:—

### Notification to a Commissioner.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M.

At ....., Cal., .....18.....

Bro. I—— J——,

You are hereby notified that, at a special meeting of this Lodge held on the ..... day of ....., 18...., you were elected to be one of the .... Commissioners designated to try a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against a brother by a Master Mason in good standing; and that a meeting of said Commissioners, for that purpose, will be held at ....., on the ..... day of ....., 18...., at .... o'clock, .... M.

By order of the Master.

[Seal.]

G—— H——, Secretary.

### Notification to an Accuser.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ....., 18....

Bro. C—— D——,

You are hereby notified that the Commissioners elected by this Lodge to try a certain charge preferred by you against Bro. A—— B——, will assemble at ....., on ....., the .....day of....., at .... o'clock, ....M, for that purpose.

By order of the Master.

[Seal.]

G—— H——, Secretary.

6th. The Master, at the same meeting, will direct the Secretary to prepare for his signature a summons



for the accused to appear for trial at the time and place before named, which summons, when properly signed and authenticated, shall be served in the manner prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution; and he will also direct the Secretary to prepare a copy of the charge and specifications (the original of which will be handed him for that purpose), and to properly certify it, under seal, and transmit it to the accused with the summons. The following is proposed as a form for a—

### Summons to an Accused Brother.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ....., 18....

Bro. A—— B——,

You are hereby summoned to appear at ....., on ....., the ..... day of ....., 18...., at ..... o'clock, .... M., there and then to answer to a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against you by Bro. C—— D——, a Master Mason in good standing, a certified copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand and the Seal of our Lodge, with the attestation of our Secretary.

[Seal.]

Attest: K—— L——, Master.

G—— H——, Secretary.

7th. The summons should be issued in duplicate, one copy to be delivered or transmitted to the accused, and the other to be presented to the Commissioners, with a proper certificate of service appended thereto. It is usual that the Secretary or Tyler perform such service, but it may be done by any brother whom the Master shall designate.

8th. The Constitution (Sec. 3, Art. IV, Part VI), is explicit as to the course that must be followed in notifying the accused if he be within the jurisdiction of the Lodge or if his residence be known, and the course there prescribed must be strictly followed. If the accused be within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, the summons and copy of the charges shall be served personally on the accused, or shall be left at his ordinary residence or place of business.

If the accused be not within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and his residence is known, they shall be forwarded to his address by the Secretary by mail or other usual mode of conveyance. In making the service, the times specified in this section of the Constitution must be observed. The following may be a form for the certificate of service, when the service is not had by mail or other mode of conveyance:—

#### Certificate of Service.

I, ....., Secretary (or Tyler, or a member authorized by the Master for this purpose), of this Lodge, hereby certify that I duly served the annexed summons upon Bro. ...., the accused brother, named therein, on the ..... day of ....., 18....., by delivering to him in person at....., (or leaving at his ordinary place of residence, to-wit: ..... street, in ....., California), or leaving at his place of business, to-wit:....., in....., California), the duplicate thereof, together with a certified copy of the charge and specifications which accompanied the summons.

The following may be a form for the certificate of service when the service is had by mail or other mode of conveyance:—

### Certificate of Service.

I, ....., Secretary of this Lodge, hereby certify that on the ..... day of ....., 18....., I forwarded by mail (or other usual mode of conveyance, stating it), to Bro. ...., named in the annexed summons, at ....., in the State of ....., which place is the residence of the said brother, the duplicate of the annexed summons, together with a certified copy of the charge and specifications which accompanied the summons.

....., Secretary.

9th. The Constitution provides (Sec. 3, Art. IV, Part VI), that if the address of the accused be unknown, the Master shall order the trial to proceed at once upon the testimony *ex parte*. This is the only case in which the trial of the accused can be legally had without service of summons on him as mentioned hereinbefore. It would seem to devolve on the Master to ascertain whether or not the address of the accused be unknown, and his finding on that question and direction for the trial to proceed *ex parte* should appear in the record. This finding might properly be announced at the meeting of the Lodge for the election of Trial Commissioners, after the election thereof, and before the naming of the time and place for trial, and may be in the following form:—

The Master announced that, after due investigation, he finds that the address of the accused is unknown, and that his present whereabouts are un-

known, and therefore orders that the trial shall proceed upon the testimony ex parte. The Master named....., the ..... day of ....., 18...., etc.

10th. The Master will issue summonses for witnesses at the request of either the accuser or the accused, and the following may be the form of such:—

### Summons to a Witness.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ....., 18....

Bro. S—— T——,

You are hereby summoned to appear at....., on ....., the ..... day of ....., 18...., at .... o'clock, .... M., there and then to testify in relation to a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by Bro. C—— D——, against Bro. A—— B——.

[Seal.]

Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand and the seal of our Lodge, with the attestation of our Secretary.

Attest:

K..... L....., Master.

G..... H....., Secretary.

11th. The Commissioners will assemble at the place and time directed by the Master. The Master and Secretary of the Lodge will also be present and will remain present until the conclusion of the trial. (See Const., Sections 4 and 8, Art. IV, Part VI.) No chairman is to be elected, but the Master will preside throughout. He will state the purpose for which the Commission is assembled. The Secretary shall keep a full and correct record of the proceedings and judgment. The names of the Commis-

sioners elected will be called by the Secretary, and those found present, as well as the Master and himself, will be noted upon the record. If a majority of the Commissioners be present the trial may proceed (see **Decision 4, page 381, Vol. IV, Proceedings**), or they may adjourn to some future time within the limitations prescribed by **Sec. 7, Art. IV, Part VI, Const.** (**See Const., Sec. 7, Art. IV, Part VI.**)

12th. The Commission being ready to proceed, the Master will cause the charge and specifications to be read by the Secretary, and also the summons to the accused, with the certificate of service thereof, all which should appear upon the record. The fact that the accuser was duly notified should also appear, and the record should likewise show whether both or either were present. If counsel appears for either accused or accuser, as is allowed by our law (see **Const., Sec. 6, Art. IV, Part VI**), that fact also should find proper place in the record; and, if there be objection to any of the Commissioners, the reasons for the objection may at this time be stated, and the Master should decide as to their validity, all of which should be stated in the record.

13th. The accused should now present his answer to the charge and specifications, which answer may be either oral or written, and should be made a part of the record. In this answer he may make a general or particular denial of all the specifications of the charge; or he may deny some and admit others, and may make statements in justification or extenuation of those admitted; or he may admit all, with expressions of sorrow for his misconduct! or, in fact, he may make any answer which to him, or his counsel, shall seem meet.

14th. The testimony will then be received in the manner prescribed by Section 5, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution. All oral testimony, direct and cross, will be written out in full by the Secretary; and, when each witness giving such testimony shall have concluded, his testimony shall be read to him, and, after such corrections as he may wish to make, shall be signed by him in the presence of the Commissioners. The documentary testimony will be presented in the manner prescribed in the section of the Constitution last referred to, and will be made a part of the record.

15th. As will be seen in Section 5, Article IV, Part VI, above mentioned, authority may be given to the Master of another Lodge to take the testimony of a Mason residing within the jurisdiction of his Lodge. In such case the following may be a form for such—

### Letter of Authorization to Take Testimony.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ....., 18....

To the Worshipful U—— V——,

Master of ..... Lodge No. ...., F. and A. M.

At ....., County of ....., Cal.

A charge of unmasonic conduct having been preferred in this Lodge by Bro. C—— D——, a Master Mason in good standing, against Bro. A—— B——, a member of ..... Lodge, No. ...., at ....., a copy of which charge, with the specifications, is herewith transmitted; and the testimony of Bro. W—— X——, a member (or a Mason residing within the jurisdiction) of your Lodge, being deemed important at the trial of said charge,

you are hereby authorized and requested to take the testimony of the said Bro. W—— X—— upon such matters as either the accuser or the accused, or both, may indicate in the paper (or papers) herewith annexed, and to make return thereof to me as early as may be possible.

Given at the place and on the day first  
 [Seal.] above written, as witness my hand,  
 the Seal of our Lodge, and the attestation of our Secretary.

Attest: K—— L——, Master.  
 G—— H——, Secretary.

It should not be forgotten that, when either party desires to have testimony taken elsewhere than before the Commissioners, notice thereof must be given to the other party.

16th. The testimony taken upon an authorization, such as the foregoing, should be written out precisely in the same manner, with question and answer, as though taken before the Commissioners; and, after being so written out and signed by the witness, should be attached to and be returned with the authorization, accompanied with the following:

### Certificate.

....., Cal., ....., 18....

I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbered from ..... to ....., inclusive, contain the full, true, and perfect deposition of Bro. W—— X——, taken by me under and by virtue of the annexed authorization.

U—— V——,  
 Master of ..... Lodge, No. ....

17th. If the testimony of witnesses who are not Masons is desired, such witnesses may appear before the Commission, and after having been put under oath or affirmation by some officer authorized by the laws of the State to administer oaths, may testify before the Commission in the same manner as Masons who appear before the Commission. Or such testimony may be taken by deposition before some officer authorized by the laws of the State wherein the testimony is taken to administer oaths, and at such times and place and upon such notice to the adverse party as shall be designated by the Master. Witnesses who are Masons in good standing shall testify upon their honor as such; and all others shall testify under oath or affirmation. (Sec. 5, Art. IV, Part VI, Const.)

18th. Should the Commissioners, by permission of the Master for good reasons shown (see Const., Sec. 7, Art. IV., Part VI), extend the period of their sittings beyond ten days, the fact that such permission had been given, and the reasons therefor, should appear at the proper place or places in the record.

19th. The testimony being all received, the Commissioners will proceed to deliberate upon their verdict and sentence with none present save themselves, the Master and Secretary. The Master and Secretary will both remain with them (see Const., Sec. 8, Art. IV, Part VI), the first having no vote, but having authority to decide any point of Masonic law or usage which may arise, and the last having only to keep a full and correct record of the proceedings. After sufficient consultation and deliberation, a vote for "guilty" or "not guilty," by ballot (see Decision 4, Page 381, Vol. IV, Pro-



ceedings), should be taken upon each specification, and each such vote should be recorded; and a similar vote should thus be taken upon the charge of unmasonic conduct and be thus recorded, as it might be that the facts proven and found did not constitute a Masonic offense. **A majority of all the Commissioners elected** is requisite to find a verdict of "guilty." (See Decision above given.) Should the accused thus be found guilty of one or more of the specifications, and of the charge of unmasonic conduct, the Commissioners will proceed to vote, by ballot, upon the sentence, and a majority of all the Commissioners elected will be required to adjudge it, whatsoever it may be. (See Decision before.) The vote will first be upon the question by the Master—"Shall the accused be expelled?"—and the ballots should have written upon them "aye" or "no." Should there not be the requisite majority for expulsion, the question will next be—"Shall the accused be suspended?"—and it will be decided in the same manner. Should there not be the required majority for suspension, the last question will be—"Shall the accused be reprimanded?"—and it will be decided like the others. All this should be recorded, giving the number of votes, both "aye" and "no" upon each proposition.

20th. The trial being ended, the Secretary will, as soon as possible, under the supervision of the Commissioners, make a fair copy of the record and finding, which is to be signed by all the Commissioners, who acted in the case, attested by the Secretary, and handed to the Master; and he, at the next stated meeting of the Lodge, in the presence of its members only, will announce the finding and sentence (if there be any sentence), and direct the

Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge, and to file the record of the trial among its archives. (See Const., Sec. 8, Art. IV, Part VI.) It would be well that this be the last business done at such meeting, as visitors should then be requested to retire; and the following may be a form for entry in the Record Book of such—

### Record of Finding.

All other business being concluded, and there being present only members of his Lodge, the Master presented the record of the trial of Bro. A——B——, by the Commissioners elected on the....., 18...., and announced that he had been found guilty upon one (or two, or all), of the specifications in the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him, and also upon the charge; and had been sentenced to expulsion (or suspension) from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. (Or to reprimand in open Lodge.) (Or that he had been found not guilty upon all the specifications of the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him.) The Master directed the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge and to file the record of the trial among its archives.

21st. The transcript of the record of trial, mentioned in Section 10, Article IV, Part VI, of the Constitution, will be a fair copy of the proceedings of the Lodge at the election of Commissioners, of the record of the proceedings before the Commissioners, as hereinbefore directed to be kept, and of the announcement of the result in the Lodge, as suggested in the next preceding paragraph. It should be written plainly on cap paper, fastened at

the upper end, and should be certified by the Secretary with the seal of the Lodge.

22d. The 26th of the General Regulations, adopted in 1882, prescribes the following:—

“Every transcript of a trial-record, when prepared by the Secretary of any subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, shall, before its transmission to the Grand Secretary, be submitted to the Master of the Lodge, who shall carefully examine the same and see that it complies with the ‘Form of Records of Trials and Transcripts thereof,’ heretofore adopted by this Grand Lodge; that it is fairly and legibly written, with sufficient spaces between papers and testimony; and that it otherwise complies with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and said Master shall endorse his approval thereupon.”

23d. It should be remembered (see Const., Sec. 10, Art. IV, Part VI), that in all cases of expulsion or suspension, whether there be an appeal or not, a transcript must be sent to the Grand Secretary; but that, in cases of reprimand or acquittal, such transcript is only necessary when a proper notice of appeal has been given; and it should not be overlooked that the law requires such transcripts to be sent **immediately** after the result of the trial shall have been announced to the Lodge. Section 10, Article IV, Part VI, Constitution, provides how and within what time an appeal may be taken to the Grand Lodge by either party.

**24th. Form of Transcript of Record of Trial.**

(a). First should come a fair copy of the proceedings of the Lodge at the special meeting thereof held for the election of Trial-Commissioners, which

should have been entered in the minutes of the Lodge in substantially the following form:—

### Form of Record

**At a Meeting for election of Trial-Commissioners.**

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M. .

At ....., California, ....., 18....

By order of the Master, of which due notification was given to the brethren, this Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above written, at .... o'clock, .... M., and there were present the following:—

(Here give the names and titles of the officers, and the number of other officers present, referring for the names of these last to the Tyler's Register.)

A Lodge of Master Masons having been duly opened, the Master stated that this special meeting had been called for the purpose of electing Commissioners to hear and determine upon a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by a Master Mason in good standing against a brother of this Lodge (or of some other Lodge, naming it, or, if a non-affiliated Mason, saying so), and desired that the Lodge should indicate the number of Commissioners which it deemed advisable to elect.

On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the number of Commissioners be.....

The Master appointed Bros. O——— P——— and Q——— R——— to act as tellers, and the Lodge proceeded to ballot for Commissioners.

At the conclusion of the .... ballot it was found that the following named brethren had each re-

ceived a majority of the votes of all the members present, viz.:—

(Here give the names in full of all the Commissioners elected.)

And they were declared by the Master to be duly elected to serve as Commissioners.

[Note.—At this point, if the Master finds that the address of the accused is unknown and directs the trial to proceed ex parte, record thereof may be inserted as provided in the 9th Section, and the direction as to summons being transmitted to the accused may be omitted.]

The Master named ....., the ..... day of ....., 18...., at .... o'clock, .... M., at the Lodge-room (or such other place as he may designate), as the time and place for the first meeting of the Commissioners, and directed the Secretary to notify each of them of his election and of the time and place of meeting.

The Master also directed the Secretary to prepare, for his signature, a summons to the accused to appear at said time and place before the Commissioners, and handed the charge to the Secretary with instructions that a certified copy thereof, under seal of the Lodge, be made and transmitted to the accused with said summons.

The Master also directed the Secretary to notify the accuser of said time and place of meeting of the Commissioners.

The business being thus concluded, the Lodge was closed.

G——— H———, Secretary.

Approved:

K——— L———, Master.

(b.) This should be followed by the record of the proceedings before the Commissioners, which may be in substantially the following form, viz.:—

.....  
At....., Cal., ....., 19....

The Commissioners elected by ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M., on ....., 19...., to try a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by Bro....., against Bro. ———, met at the time and place above noted, in accordance with the direction of the Master.

There were present the following named Commissioners, to-wit: Bros. ....

.....  
There were also present Bro. ———, W. M. of said Lodge, and Bro. ———, Secretary thereof. The accused was (or was not) present, and he was (or was not) represented by an attorney (naming him). The accuser was (or was not) present, and he was (or was not) represented by an attorney (naming him).

The Master then stated the purpose for which the Commission is assembled.

A majority of the Commissioners elected being present, the trial was ordered to proceed.

The Master then caused the charge and specifications to be read by the Secretary, and also the summons to the accused, with the certificate of service thereof. The following is a copy of the same.

(Here insert copy of charge, see 2d section; copy of summons, see 6th section; and copy of certificate of service, see 8th section.)

It was also shown that the accuser had been duly notified. No objection was made by either party to

any of the Commissioners (or, if objection is made, the fact and reasons given must be stated, together with the ruling of the Master thereon.)

The accused, in answer to said charge and specifications, stated (insert his statement as provided in 13th section, or, if his plea be in writing, insert copy thereof.)

The Commissioners then proceeded to hear the testimony, and the following testimony was introduced on the part of the accuser:—

Bro.———, a Mason in good standing, testified on his honor as a Mason, as follows: “I am a Mason in good standing, a member of \_\_\_\_\_ Lodge, No. \_\_\_\_\_, F. and A. M., of \_\_\_\_\_” (Here insert the testimony of the witness, exactly as he gives it in his own words, giving all the questions and answers.)

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_,

The foregoing testimony given by Bro.———, was read to the witness, and, after such reading, was signed by him in the presence of the Commissioners.

\_\_\_\_\_, a witness who is not a Mason, appeared before the Commission, and having been put under oath to testify truly by \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_, an officer authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths, testified as follows:—

(Here insert his testimony.)

The deposition of \_\_\_\_\_, who was not a Mason, taken by order of the Master by an officer authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths, was here introduced.

(Here insert copy of such deposition, with copies of all papers appertaining thereto. )

The testimony of Bro. ———, a Mason residing without the jurisdiction of this Lodge, and taken by ———, Master of ——— Lodge, No. ———, F. and A. M., by authorization of the Master of this Lodge, was here introduced.

(Here insert copy of authorization, testimony and certificate.)

The accused offered the following testimony:—

(Here insert all of such testimony in the manner already stated.)

No further testimony being offered, the matter was submitted to the Commissioners for decision. The Commissioners thereupon proceeded to deliberate, with none present save themselves, the Master and Secretary. After sufficient consultation and deliberation, a vote for "guilty" or "not guilty" was taken by ballot upon the first specification, and the vote thereon was "guilty," 3; "not guilty," 4. A vote for "guilty" or "not guilty" was then taken by ballot on the second specification, and the vote thereon was "guilty," 6; "not guilty," 1. A vote for "guilty" or "not guilty" was then taken by ballot upon the charge of un-masonic conduct, and the vote thereon was "guilty," 6; "not guilty," 1.

The Commissioners then proceeded to vote, by ballot, upon the sentence. The Master submitted to the Commissioners the question—"Shall the accused be expelled?" The ballot on such question resulted "aye," 3; "no," 4. The Master then submitted to the Commissioners the question—"Shall the accused be suspended?" The ballot on such question resulted "aye," 6; "no," 1.



The result of this ballot having been declared, the Commission, having finished its work, adjourned.

**Signatures of Commissioners who acted.**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

I, ....., Secretary of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M., do hereby certify that I acted as Secretary of the Trial-Commissioner elected by said Lodge to try a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by ..... against ....., and that the foregoing is a full and correct record of the proceedings and finding of said Commission.

Dated ....., 19.....

....., Secretary.

[This completes the copy of the record of the Commission, the **original** of which should be handed to the Master of the Lodge, who makes the announcement at the next stated meeting of the Lodge—see 20th section. The **original** record of the Commission, handed to the Master and filed in the Lodge, should in all cases contain the **original papers** (charge, summons, depositions, etc.), and not copies. **The original record remains with the Lodge.** The transcript for the Grand Lodge, given above, is a **copy** of this original record, including copies of all papers therein.]

(c.) The above should be followed in the transcript sent to the Grand Lodge by a copy of the minutes of the Lodge relating to the announcement

in the Lodge by the Master, for which see 20th section.

(d.) The transcript sent to the Grand Lodge should then be certified by the Secretary of the Lodge, as stated in the 21st section. The following may be a form for such certificate:—

Hall of ....., Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ....., 18....

I, ....., Secretary of the above named Lodge, do hereby certify that in the case of....., charged with unmasonic conduct, the foregoing is a full and correct copy of the minutes and proceedings of the Lodge at the election of Commissioners, of the record of proceedings before the Commissioners, and of the minutes of the Lodge as to the announcement of the result in the Lodge.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto  
[Seal.] set my hand and the Seal of said Lodge.

....., Secretary.

This must be followed by the approval of the Master, which may be as follows:—

I, ....., Master of said Lodge, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing transcript of trial-record, as provided in the 26th General Regulation, and I do hereby approve the same.

Dated ....., 19....

.....,  
Master of .....Lodge,  
No. ...., F. and A. M.

The foregoing forms are intended simply to show in a general way what is requisite. They must, of course, be changed by the persons preparing records to meet the facts of each particular case.

# A FORM FOR LAYING CORNER- STONES

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Compiled by J. W. Anderson, Past Grand  
Lecturer.

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On the day appointed, the Grand Lodge assembles at the hall of the Lodge in the place, and is opened in proper form.

The Grand Master then says: Brethren, the Grand Lodge of California has convened for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of....., in the city (or town) of ....., in accordance with the invitation of ....., presented to the Grand Master on the ..... day of ....., 19.... After the Grand Lodge is called off, the Grand Marshal will form the Grand Lodge and brethren in procession, and we will proceed to the place for the purpose of performing the ceremony provided for such occasions.

The Grand Lodge is then called from labor to refreshment for the purpose of performing the ceremony; and the Grand Marshal forms the procession in the following order:—

Escort of the Day;  
Band of Music;  
Master Masons;

THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the following order:—

The Grand Tyler;

The Grand Stewards, with white Rods;

**Junior Wardens:**

**Senior Wardens:**

Past Masters;

**Masters:**

A Master;                      The Grand                      A Master;  
Standard Bearer;

Grand Pursuivant and Grand Organist;

**The Choir;**

A Brother bearing Golden Vessel of Corn;

Two Brethren bearing Silver Vessels of Wine and Oil:

**Grand Orator and Assistant Grand Secretary;**

A Master Mason;      The Grand  
                         Bible Bearer;      A Master Mason;

Grand Lecturer and Grand Chaplain;

The Principal Architect bearing the Working Tools  
on a Cushion;

Two Brethren bearing the Tuscan and Composite Orders;

Three Brethren bearing the Doric, Ionic and  
Corinthian Orders;

Past Junior Grand Wardens;

Past Senior Grand Wardens;

Past Deputy Grand Masters;

**Past Grand Masters:**

Two Masters of Lodges, bearing two large Lights;

Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary;  
The Grand Wardens;  
A Master of a Lodge, bearing a large Light;  
The Deputy Grand Master;  
The Master of the Lodge at the Place, with the  
Book of Constitutions;  
Jun. Grand Deacon; The Grand Master; Sen. Grand Deacon;  
Grand Sword Bearer with drawn Sword;  
Two Stewards with white Rods.

The procession then moves to the site of the proposed building, by whatever route may have been designated. On arriving at the place the lines are opened to the right and left, under the direction of the Grand Marshal; and the Grand Master, preceded by two Stewards and the Grand Sword Bearer, and followed by the Grand Lodge, and the remainder of the procession in inversed order, pass through to the platform, erected near the north-east corner of the building. Upon this platform there should be placed chairs for the Grand Officers and the invited guests, and a table for the Holy Writings, the Book of Constitutions, the Golden Vessel, the Silver Vessels, the large Lights, the five Orders of Architecture, and the Working Tools. The brethren and others present are arranged around as conveniently as possible.

All being arranged, the ceremony is conducted as follows:—

Music by the Band;  
(A solemn Sacred Piece.)  
Prayer by the Grand Chaplain;

Singing of the following, or a similar Ode, by the Choir:—

“Hail, Masonry divine!  
Glory of ages, shine  
While time shall last!  
Wher'er thy vot'ries are,  
Let Love and Peace be there;  
Let thy good works compare  
With ages past.

Great mission thine below—  
This pilgrimage of woe  
Thine 'tis to cheer.  
With open heart and hand,  
Thy sons in every land,  
At Charity's demand,  
Are ever near.

As, since the Day of Light,  
Blazing with lustre bright,  
Thy star hath shone;  
So may its brightness send  
Joy, gladness, without end,  
Till Eternity attend,  
And Time be gone.”

The Master of the Lodge, or the President of the Hall Association, or some one on behalf of those erecting the structure, should then, in a brief address, invite the Grand Master to commence the ceremonies.

The Grand Master should then briefly address the audience. After which he addresses the Senior Grand Warden as follows:—

“Brother Senior Grand Warden: It has been the custom among the Fraternity of Free and Accepted

Masons, from time immemorial, to assemble for the purpose of laying the foundation stones of public buildings, when requested so to do by those having authority. The Grand Lodge of the State of California having been invited by the.....of the city (or town) of .....to lay the corner-stone of this Temple, to be dedicated to Masonry, Virtue, and Universal Benevolence,\* it has, by my order, here been convened, and it is my will and pleasure that it do now assist me in the performance of that pleasing duty. This you will communicate to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, and he to the Craft, that they, and all others present, may be duly notified thereof."

The Senior Grand Warden communicates the order, as follows:—

"Brother Junior Grand Warden: It is the will and pleasure of our Most Worshipful Grand Master that the Grand Lodge of California do now assist in laying the foundation stone of this Masonic Temple.\* This you will communicate to the brethren, that they, and all others here assembled, may have due and timely notice of this order."

The Junior Grand Warden repeats the order to the assembly, as follows:—

"Brethren: It is the will and pleasure of the Most Worshipful....., Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, that the Grand Lodge do now proceed with the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this Masonic Temple.\* Of this you will take due notice, and govern yourselves accordingly."

An enlivening piece of music by the band should follow.

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\*Modify this language to suit the occasion.

After which the Grand Master, addressing the Grand Treasurer, says:—

“Brother Grand Treasurer: It has ever been the custom of the Craft upon occasions like the present, to deposit within a cavity in the stone placed at the north-east corner of the edifice, certain memorials of the period at which it was erected; so that, if, in the lapse of ages, the fury of the elements, the violence of man, or the slow but certain ravages of time, should lay bare its foundations, an enduring record may be found by succeeding generations, to bear testimony to the untiring, unending industry of the Free and Accepted Masons. Has such a deposit now been prepared?”

The Grand Treasurer responds:—

“It has, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the various articles of which it is composed are safely enclosed within the casket now before you.”

The Grand Master then says to the Grand Secretary:—

“Brother Grand Secretary: You will read the record of the contents of the casket.”

Whereupon the Grand Secretary reads the contents of the box which is to be deposited beneath the corner-stone.

After the reading the Grand Master says:—

“Brother Grand Treasurer: You will now deposit the casket in the cavity beneath the corner-stone; and may the Great Architect of the Universe, in His wisdom, grant that ages upon ages shall pass away ere it again be seen of men.”

The Grand Treasurer, assisted by one or more brethren, then takes the casket and places it in the cavity in the lower stone. The stone is then lowered,



during which time the choir should sing the following or some other suitable ode:—

“Place we now the corner-stone—  
True and trusty, brothers own—  
Let us bring our hearts sincere,  
Hands to help and voice to cheer.  
Prov'd by the Grand Master's hand,  
Long may this foundation stand!  
May its superstructure rise  
In grace and beauty 'neath the skies!  
Let us join in songs of praise,  
That a Temple here we raise;  
Hoping, ages hence, 'twill prove  
A home for Charity and Love!”

The Principal Architect then distributes the Working Tools among the Grand Officers—giving the Trowel to the Grand Master, the Square to the Deputy Grand Master, the Level to the Senior Grand Warden, and the Plumb to the Junior Grand Warden.

These officers then descend to the stone and place themselves around it in the following order: The Grand Master at the East, the Deputy Grand Master at the North, the Senior Grand Warden at the West, and the Junior Grand Warden at the South.

The Grand Master, assisted by one or more of the workmen, ready for the purpose, spread the cement upon the lower stone, and then he directs the stone to be lowered to its place. The stone should be suspended from a derrick, and should be lowered at three separate intervals. At each stoppage of the stone, the brethren should give the Grand Honors. When the stone is properly adjusted the Grand Master should point the cement about its edges. He

then addresses the Deputy Grand Master as follows:—

“Brother Deputy Grand Master, what is the jewel of your office?”

The Deputy Grand Master responds:—

“The Square, Most Worshipful.”

The Grand Master says:—

Then you will apply the Square to those portions of the stone which should be squared.”

The Deputy Grand Master then applies the Square to the various corners of the stone, and says:—

“I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that in that respect the craftsmen have done their duty.”

The Grand Master then says:—

“Brother Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?”

The Senior Grand Warden responds:—

“The Level, Most Worshipful.”

The Grand Master says:—

“You will then apply the Level to the stone, and see if it be laid in a manner creditable to our Ancient Craft.”

The Senior Grand Warden then applies the Level to the surface of the stone and responds:—

“I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that the stone has been well leveled by the craftsmen.”

The Grand Master says:—

“Brother Junior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?”

The Junior Grand Warden responds:—

“The Plumb, Most Worshipful.”

The Grand Master says:—

“You will apply the Plumb to the stone, then, and see if it has been properly adjusted.”

The Junior Grand Warden tries the several sides of the stone with the Plumb and responds:—

“I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that the work of the craftsmen in that respect has been skillfully performed.”

The Grand Master then approaching the stone gives it three blows with his Gavel, and says:—

“The craftsmen having faithfully and skillfully performed their duty, I declare this foundation stone to be well formed, true and trusty. May the edifice which is to rest upon it ever be devoted to the uses of those whose mission it is to extend the spread of useful knowledge, to practice unceasing and unostentatious charity, and to inculcate fraternity and good will among men; and may it be completed by the craftsmen in peace, love, and harmony—they suffering no contention among themselves except that noble and fraternal one, as to who best can work and best agree.”

The Grand Master then directs the vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil to be distributed, respectively, to the Deputy Grand Master, and the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens. While this is being done the band should play a joyous air.

The Deputy Grand Master then pours the corn upon the stone, at the same time saying—

“May the Grand Architect of the Universe strengthen and sustain the craftsmen while engaged in this important work; and may He ever bountifully vouchsafe the Corn of Nourishment to all employed in honest and useful toil.”

The Senior Grand Warden then pours the wine upon the stone, at the same time saying:—

“May the Great Giver of all good enable the craftsmen in due time to complete this beautiful Temple; and, during their intervals from labor, may they constantly be blessed with that refreshment of which this Wine is emblematical.”

The Junior Grand Warden then pours the oil upon the stone, at the same time saying:—

“May the blessing of Heaven descend upon this and all good works; and may our loved Fraternity long exist to pour forth the Oil of Joy upon the hearts of the widowed, the fatherless, and the distressed.”

The Grand Master then says:—

“May the All-Bounteous Author of Creation lend aid to those who have conceived and thus far carried on this goodly enterprise; may He protect the workmen employed upon this building from every accident, and long preserve it for the beneficent uses which it is destined to subserve; and may He grant to us all an ever bountiful supply of the Corn of Nourishment, the Wine of Refreshment, and the Oil of Joy.”

The Grand Master then directs that the several Working Tools be given into the hands of the Chief Architect of the building, and says:—

“Brother Principal Architect: Relying upon your skill in our noble art, I now confide to you these implements of Operative Masonry. May this undertaking be speedily accomplished; may there be no envy, discord or confusion among the workmen; and may you perform the important duties with which you have been charged, not only to the satis-

faction of those who have entrusted you with their fulfillment, but in such manner as shall secure the approbation of your own conscience, and redound to the honor of our Ancient Craft."

The Grand Master and his officers then return to the platform and resume their seats. In the meantime the choir should sing the following or some other suitable ode:—

"Corn, Wine, and Oil we've poured upon  
Our brethren's hope—the Corner-Stone—  
The work is well begun;  
May Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty now  
Each with its attributes endow  
That which is to be done.

"And, when our Temple is complete,  
Once more may all the Brethren meet  
Its Halls to dedicate  
To Friendship, Virtue, Truth and Love,  
To Charity, and all above,  
To God, the Good, the Great."

The Grand Orator is then introduced by the Grand Master.

After the oration is concluded, "Old Hundred" is very appropriate, and should be joined in by the whole assembly; after which the ceremonies are terminated with a benediction by the Grand Chaplain.

The procession then re-forms and returns to the hall. The Grand Lodge is called on, and closed in suitable form.

# CEREMONY FOR CONSTITUTING MASONIC LODGES

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Prepared by J. W. Anderson, Past Grand Lecturer.

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At the time appointed the Grand Master and his officers meet in a convenient room, near to that in which the Lodge to be constituted is assembled, and open the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master then announces the object of the Communication, the Grand Lodge is called off, the Grand Marshal forms a procession, and the Grand Lodge proceeds to the hall of the Lodge about to be constituted. An emblem representing the Lodge is carried in the procession by four Past Masters, or by four brethren.

On arriving at the hall the procession opens ranks, and the Grand Master and other officers and brethren in succession pass through and enter. The Grand Master and the other Grand Officers take their respective stations and places, and the emblem is placed in the Lodge-room between the Altar and the East, the three lights being arranged around it. When the brethren are seated, the following hymn is sung:—

Tune—"Boylston."

"Great Source of light and love,  
To thee our songs we raise!  
Oh! in thy temple, Lord, above,  
Hear and accept our praise.

Shine on this festive day,  
Succeed its hoped design,  
And may our Charity display  
A love resembling thine.

May this Fraternal Band,  
Now consecrated—blest  
In union all distinguished stand,  
In purity be dressed.”

The Master of the new Lodge then approaches the East, and addresses the Grand Master as follows:—

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**—Upon the request of a number of brethren, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the State of California was pleased to grant them a letter of dispensation, bearing date the ..... day of ....., in the year ....., authorizing them to form and open a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in the town of ..... Since that time they have regularly assembled, and have conducted the business of Masonry according to the best of their abilities. Their proceedings have been examined by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and, being approved, a Charter of Constitution has been granted to them. The brethren are now desirous that their Lodge should be consecrated, and their officers duly installed, in accordance with the ancient usages and customs of the Craft. In behalf of my brethren of ..... Lodge, I now respectfully request that you assume the discharge of this important ceremony.

The Grand Master replies:—

**Worshipful Master and Brethren:**—I accept with pleasure the important and interesting duty which you request me to discharge. In doing so, permit me

to express to you and the brethren of ..... Lodge, No. ...., our hearty congratulations upon this happy occasion. The establishment of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in any community is an event of no unimportant significance. It indicates a desire upon the part of its membership to cultivate and practice the noble attributes of brotherly love, relief and truth. It means the inculcation of all those sentiments which constitute a higher morality and a nobler manhood. It contemplates the encouragement of all the virtues which elevate and ennoble man, making better fathers, better husbands, better sons and brothers, better citizens, a better and more prosperous community. Realizing, then, and trusting that you all comprehend and appreciate the great import of this occasion, we shall cheerfully comply with the desire of yourself and your brethren.

In accordance with the teachings of our Institution, it is our duty, before entering upon any great and important undertaking, to invoke the aid and blessing of God. We will, therefore, reverently unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.

### Prayer.

Supreme Grand Master! Great Architect and Ruler of the Universe! We would reverently invoke thy blessing at this time. Grant us thy aid in our present undertaking, that all we may do shall be done with an eye single to thy service, and to the good of our Fraternity. Bless the brethren of the Lodge now about to be constituted; impress them with a proper comprehension of their duty to thee, and to one another. May this Lodge become a means of lasting good in this community; may its members



be continually guided by the unerring counsels which thou hast given them in the great books of nature and revelation. Make them faithful to the obligations which they have assumed. Bless and prosper them in all their interests. Bless and prosper our beloved Order. Lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes for greater usefulness to ourselves and to our fellow-men; and to thy great name we will ascribe all honor and glory. Amen.

The choir then sing the following:—

Tune—"America," or "Italian Hymn."

" Oh God! our Order bless  
With peace and happiness,  
And Unity;  
O thou! our Craft defend,  
And may thy love extend  
To all, as guide and friend:  
So mote it be.

" May wisdom from on high  
Bring to our mystic tie  
Prosperity.  
May our united band  
Greet all throughout the land,  
With joyful heart and hand:  
So mote it be.

" May grace from heaven above  
Fill all our hearts with love,  
Upraised to thee;  
With harmony combine,  
To help thy glory shine,  
And let the praise be Thine:  
So mote it be.

The Grand Master then says:—

Brethren of ..... Lodge, No. ...., your proceedings having been approved, and a charter having been granted to you by the Grand Lodge, we will now proceed, according to ancient usage, to constitute you into a regular Lodge. Bro. Grand Secretary, you will read the warrant establishing and confirming the brethren of this new Lodge in the rights and privileges of a regular Lodge.

The Grand Secretary reads the charter.

The Grand Master then says:—

The officers of the new Lodge will now deliver their jewels to their Master, and he to the Deputy Grand Master.

Bro. Deputy Grand Master, you will now present the Master-elect of the new Lodge.

The Deputy Grand Master says:—

Most Worshipful, I present to you W.<sup>o</sup>. Bro. ...., whom the brethren of the Lodge now about to be constituted have chosen as their Master.

The Grand Master says:—

Brethren, do you remain satisfied with your choice?

The brethren respond:—

We do.

The Grand Master then says:—

Bro. Deputy Grand Master, you will severally present the Wardens and other officers of the new Lodge.

The Deputy Grand Master says—

Most Worshipful, I present to you Bro. ...., who has been chosen Senior Warden of the Lodge about to be constituted; Bro. ...., who has been chosen Junior Warden; Bro. ...., who has been chosen

Treasurer; Bro. ...., who has been chosen Secretary; Bro. ...., who has been appointed Chaplain; Bros. .... and ...., who have been appointed respectively Senior and Junior Deacons; Bro. ...., who has been appointed Marshal; Bros. .... and ...., who have been appointed respectively Senior and Junior Stewards; and Bro. ...., who has been appointed Tyler.

The Grand Master requests the officers to face their brethren, and then says:

Brethren of..... Lodge, you behold before you the brethren who have been elected and appointed to serve the Lodge about to be constituted as its officers until the next regular election. Do you remain satisfied with each and all of them?

The brethren respond:—

We do.

The Grand Master says:—

Then, Bro. Grand Marshal, you will form the brethren of the Lodge and the Grand Officers around the emblem of the Lodge in proper order.

The Grand Marshal says:—

The Grand Officers will form a square around the emblem. The brethren of the Lodge will form a square outside of that formed by the Grand Officers.

When the brethren are arranged, the choir sing the following stanzas, during which time the Grand Marshal uncovers the emblem:—

Tune—"America."

" Hail, universal Lord,  
By Heaven and Earth adored,  
All hail, great God!

Before thy throne we bend,  
To us thy grace extend,  
And to our prayers attend;  
All hail, great God!

“To thee our hearts do draw,  
On them, O write thy law,  
Our Saviour God!  
When in this Lodge we’re met,  
And at thine altar set,  
O do not us forget,  
Our Saviour God!”

The Grand Master directs the brethren to kneel, and the Grand Chaplain, approaching the altar, delivers the following—

#### Prayer.

Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all worlds! Deign from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly! We humbly invoke Thee to give us at this and at all times, **Wisdom** in all our doings, **Strength** of mind in all our difficulties, and the **Beauty** of harmony in all our communications. Permit us, O thou Author of Light and Life! great Source of Love and Happiness! to erect this Lodge, and now solemnly to **Consecrate** it to thy honor and glory! Amen.

The Grand Master then sprinkles the Corn upon the emblem, and says:—

Glory be to God on high!

The Brethren respond, giving the grand honors:—

“As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be! Amen.”

The Grand Master then pours the Wine upon the emblem, saying:—

Glory to God on high!

The brethren, giving the grand honors, respond as before.

The Grand Master then pours the Oil upon the emblem, saying:

Glory to God on high!

The brethren respond as before, giving the grand honors.

Again all kneel, and the Grand Chaplain continues:—

“Grant, O Lord, our God, that those who are now about to be invested with the government of this Lodge may be endued with wisdom to instruct their brethren in all their duties. May **brotherly love, relief and truth** always prevail among the members of this Lodge; may this bond of union continue to strengthen the Lodges throughout the world. Bless all our brethren wherever dispersed; and grant speedy relief to all who are either oppressed or distressed. We affectionately commend to thee all the members of this Lodge and of this great Fraternity. May they increase in grace, in the knowledge of thee, and in love for one another. Finally, may we finish all our work here below with thy approbation, and then have a blessed transition from this earthly abode to thy heavenly temple above, there to enjoy light and life eternal. Amen.”

The Grand Master, stretching forth his hands over the emblem, says:—

To the memory of the Holy Saints John, we dedicate this Lodge. May every brother revere their

character and imitate their virtues. Glory be to God on high!

The brethren respond with the grand honors as before.

The Grand Officers then return to their stations, and the brethren of the Lodge form in procession, in single file, under the direction of the Grand Marshal. They salute the Grand Master as they pass, bowing and having their hands crossed upon their breasts,\* the left hand outward. They then take their places as they were before the march was formed.

The Grand Master then says:—

In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of California, I now constitute and form you, my beloved brethren, into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Henceforth I empower you to meet as a regular Lodge, constituted in conformity with the rites of our Order and the charges of our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity; and may the Supreme Architect of the Universe prosper, direct, and counsel you in all your doings.

The brethren respond:—

So mote it be. Amen.

The grand honors are then given, and the choir sing the following:—

Tune—"Old Hundred."

"Be thou, O God, exalted high;  
And as thy glory fills the sky,  
So let it be on earth displayed,  
Till thou art here as there obeyed."

---

\* If the ceremony is not public, the private Grand Honors should be given.

The Grand Master then says:—

The officers of the new Lodge will now retire and prepare for the ceremony of installation.

This ceremony is the same as that usually employed at the installation of officers in a Masonic Lodge.

# CEREMONY FOR THE DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS

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Prepared by J. W. Anderson, Past Grand Lecturer.

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The members of the Grand Lodge assemble in a convenient room near the place where the ceremony is to be performed, and the Grand Lodge is opened in proper form.

The Grand Master then announces the object of the Communication, and directs the Grand Marshal to form a procession. This is done in the usual manner, except that an emblem representing a Lodge is carried in the procession by four Past Masters. A proper place for this would be immediately before the Grand Officers.

The brethren then proceed to the Hall about to be dedicated; and upon the arrival of the front of the procession at the door, they halt, open to the right and left, and face inward, whilst the Grand Master, and others in succession, pass through and enter.

After entering, the procession marches three times around the hall, and until the Grand Master comes to the East, when it halts, and the Grand Master takes the chair. The emblem of a Lodge is placed in the center, and the brethren are seated by the Grand Master—the Grand Officers taking the places of the corresponding officers of the Lodge.



During the march, as above, the following anthem is sung:—

Tune—"America."

- (1) "Thou who are God alone,  
Accept before thy throne  
Our fervent prayer!  
To fill with light and grace,  
This house, thy dwelling place,  
And bless thy chosen race—  
O Lord draw near."
- (2) "As through the universe  
All nature's works diverse  
Thy praise accord;  
Let Faith upon us shine,  
And Charity combine  
With Hope, to make us thine,  
Jehovah, Lord!"
- (3) "Spirit of Truth and Love,  
Descending from above,  
Our hearts inflame;  
Till Masonry's control  
Shall build in one the whole—  
A temple of the soul,  
To thy great name."

The three lights are placed in a triangular form around the emblem, and the vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil are placed on the emblem. At the foot of the emblem stands the altar, and upon it are placed the Bible and the Square and Compass.

The Grand Master then briefly announces the occasion of the assemblage, and the general purpose of the Masonic dedication of Halls.

After which the Master of the Lodge approaching the East, addresses the Grand Master as follows:—

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**—The brethren of ..... Lodge, No. ...., being animated with a desire to promote the honor and the interest of the Craft, have erected and furnished this hall for their convenience and accommodation. They are desirous that the same should be examined by the M.:W.: Grand Master; and, if it should meet with his approbation, that it should be solemnly dedicated to Masonic purposes, agreeably to ancient form and usage.

The Grand Master replies:—

**Worshipful Master and Brethren:**—I accept with pleasure the important and interesting duty which you request of me. In doing so permit me to express to the brethren of ..... Lodge, No. ...., our hearty appreciation of the enterprising spirit which has actuated them in the erection of this structure, an edifice which is a credit to the Fraternity as well as an ornament to this city. In accordance with the teachings of our Institution, it is our duty, before entering upon any undertaking, to invoke the blessing of God. We will, therefore, unite with our Grand Chaplain in address to the Throne of Grace.

The Grand Master calls up the brethren and the Grand Chaplain offers the following, or any other suitable prayer:—

O Lord God! Source of light and love! Supreme Grand Master, and Great Architect of the Universe! who from thy throne in the Highest Heaven, in mercy lookest down upon all the dwellers on earth, lend, we beseech thee, thine ears to the prayers and petitions of thy children now assembled in thy pres-

ence; enable us to properly comprehend and practice the precepts of this sublime edifice erected to thy holy and glorious name. Pour upon us, and upon all the members of our Mystic Craft whithersoever dispersed throughout the world, the rich blessings of thy providence. Give us strength to overcome temptations; to subdue our passions, and to practice virtue. Fill our hearts with reverence for thy great and terrible name; with an affection for thy divine goodness; with piety toward thee; and with love for our fellow man. Make us faithful to our friends and charitable to our enemies. Dispose our hearts, O thou—Great Jehovah, to receive light and truth from the great source of light, that our steps may be directed in the paths of virtue. And whilst we dedicate this temple to thee, enable us to prove to mankind by our actions that our lives are sincerely dedicated to our God, and to the relief and well-being of our fellow creatures. And, finally, when our pilgrimage in life is ended, may we be admitted into that sublime and eternal Lodge where thou dost forever preside. Amen.

**Response**—So mote it be.

The Grand Master then seats the brethren, and the Chief Architect, who superintended the erection of the Hall, advances to the front in the East, and addresses the Grand Master, as follows:—

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**—Having been entrusted with the duty of supervising and directing the workmen employed in the construction of this edifice, and having to the best of my ability accomplished the task assigned me, I now return my thanks for the appointment, and beg to return to you the implements committed to my care when the

cornerstone of this structure was laid [presents the square, level and plumb], humbly hoping that the result of our labors will be crowned with your approbation, and that of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master replies:—

**Brother Chief Architect:**—The skill and ability displayed in the execution of the trust reposed in you at the commencement of this undertaking, have received the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge; and they sincerely pray that this edifice may continue a lasting monument of the taste, spirit and liberality of its founders.

The Deputy Grand Master then says:—

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**—The hall in which we are now assembled, and the plan upon which it is constructed having met with your approval, it is the desire of the brethren that it should now be dedicated according to ancient form and usage.

The Grand Master replies:—

**Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master:**—Agreeably to the request of the brethren, we will now proceed with the ceremonies. Brother Grand Marshal, you will form the Grand Officers in procession.

The Grand Marshal then forms the procession in the following order, in single file, commencing on the north side of the Lodge, facing East:

Grand Tyler.

Grand Sword Bearer.

Grand Standard Bearer.

Grand Pursuivant.

A Past Master, with a Light.

Grand Steward, with Rod.

Grand Steward, with Rod.

Grand Organist.

Grand Lecturer.

Grand Orator.

Grand Bible Bearer, with Bible, Square and Compass.

Grand Chaplain.

Chief Architect.

A Past Master, with a Light.

A Past Master, with a Light.

Assistant Grand Secretary.

Grand Secretary.

Grand Treasurer.

Junior Grand Warden, with the Vessel of Corn.

Senior Grand Warden, with the Vessel of Wine.

Deputy Grand Master, with the Vessel of Oil.

Junior Grand Deacon, with Rod.

Grand Master.

Senior Grand Deacon, with Rod.

The procession being formed, the Grand Officers face inward, toward the Lodge, and remain in this position while the choir sing the following

#### DEDICATION HYMN:

Tune—"Rockingham."

Supreme Grand Master! most sublime!  
High thron'd in Glory's radiant clime;  
Behold thy sons on bended knee,  
Conven'd, O God, to worship Thee!

And as 'tis Thine with open ear,  
The supplicating voice to hear,  
Grant thou, O Lord, this one request,  
Let Masons be, in blessing, blest.

O! give the Craft, from pole to pole,  
The feeling heart, the pitying soul,  
The generous breast, the lib'ral hand,  
Compassion's balm, and mercy's brand.

With charity that pours around,  
The wine and oil on mis'ry's wound;  
And heals the widow's, orphan's heart,  
Deep pierced by sorrow's venom'd dart.

Then to Thy throne the Craft shall raise  
One deathless song of grateful praise;  
And Masons, men in chorus join,  
To hymn the power of love divine.

The Grand Officers then march around the symbol of the Lodge, at the same time the following stanza is sung:—

Tune—"Old Hundred."

"Genius of Masonry, descend;  
And with thee bring thy spotless name;  
Constant our Sacred Rights attend,  
While we adore thy peaceful reign."

When the Grand Master arrives at the East, the music ceases, and the procession halts, and faces inward; the Grand Officers kneel, and the Grand Chaplain offers the following

### Consecration Prayer:

"Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all the World! deign from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us

in all the purposes of our present assembly! We humbly implore thee to give us at this, and at all times, **wisdom** in all our doings, **strength** of mind in all our difficulties, and the **beauty** of harmony in all our undertakings. Permit us, O thou Author of Light and Life, Great Source of Love and Happiness, to consecrate this Hall, and dedicate it to thy honor and thy glory. Amen."

**Response**—"Glory to God on high; on earth peace, good will to men."

The Grand Officers then rise and move around the symbol of the Lodge, as before, during which the second stanza of the ode is sung:—

"Bring with thee Virtue, brightest maid;  
Bring Love, bring Truth, bring Friendship here,  
While Social Mirth shall lend her aid,  
To smooth the wrinkled brow of Care."

When the Grand Master reaches the East, the procession halts, faces inward, and the Junior Grand Warden advances and presents the Vessel of Corn, saying:—

**Most Worshipful Grand Master**:—In the dedication of Masonic Halls, it has been the immemorial custom to pour Corn upon the Lodge as an emblem of nourishment. I, therefore, present to you the Vessel of Corn, to be employed by you according to ancient usage.

The Grand Marshal slowly uncovers the emblem of the Lodge, and the Grand Master then calls up the brethren by striking the emblem thrice with his gavel, and pours the Corn upon the emblem, saying:—

In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to **Freemasonry**.

The Public Grand Honors are then given **once**. The Grand Master seats the brethren, and the procession moves around the emblem, during which the third stanza is sung:—

“Bring **Charity** with goodness crowned;  
Encircled in thy heavenly robe;  
Diffuse thy blessings all around,  
To every corner of the globe.”

When the Grand Master reaches the East, the Senior Grand Warden advances and presents the Vessel of Wine, saying:—

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**—Wine, the emblem of refreshment, having been used by our ancient brethren in the ceremonies of dedication and consecration, I present to you this Vessel of Wine, to be used by you on the present occasion according to ancient Masonic form.

The Grand Master then strikes the emblem three times, and sprinkles the Wine upon the emblem, saying:—

In the name of the Holy Saints John, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to **Virtue**.

The Public Grand Honors are then given **twice**; the brethren are seated, and the procession moves around the emblem, during which the fourth stanza is sung:—

“To heaven’s High Architect all praise,  
All praise, all gratitude be given,  
Who deigned the human soul to raise,  
By mystic secrets sprung from heaven.”



When the Grand Master arrives at the East, the Deputy Grand Master advances and presents the Vessel of Oil, saying:—

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**—I present to you, to be used according to ancient custom, this Vessel of Oil, an emblem of that joy which should animate every bosom on the completion of any important undertaking.

The Grand Master strikes the emblem three times, and sprinkles the oil upon the emblem, saying:—

In the name of the whole Fraternity, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to **Universal Benevolence**.

The Public Grand Honors are then given **thrice**.

The Grand Chaplain then advances and makes the following or a similar

### Invocation.

“And may the Lord, the giver of every good and perfect gift, bless the brethren here assembled, in all their lawful undertakings, and grant to every one of them, in needful supply, the Corn of Nourishment, the Wine of Refreshment, and the Oil of Joy. Amen.”

**Response**—So mote it be.

The following hymn is then sung by the choir:—

Tune—“America.”

“Hail Universal Lord—  
By Heaven and Earth adored—  
All hail, great God!  
Before thy throne we bend,  
To us thy grace extend,  
And to our prayer attend,  
All hail, Great God!

To thee our hearts do draw,  
On them, O! write thy law,  
Our Saviour God!  
When in this Lodge we meet,  
And at this altar sit,  
O! do not us forget,  
Our Saviour God!"

The Grand Marshal then re-covers the emblem of the Lodge; the Grand Master resumes his chair, and other Grand Officers repair to their respective stations.

By direction of the Grand Master, the Grand Marshal then makes the following proclamation:—

By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I do hereby proclaim that the Hall in which we are now assembled has been dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry in Due and Ancient Form. All persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Address by the Grand Master, or the Grand Orator, or some brother appointed for that purpose.

The following should be sung at the conclusion of the exercises:—

Tune—"Old Hundred."

"Be thou, O God, exalted high;  
And as thy glory fills the sky,  
So let it be on earth displayed,  
Till thou art here, as there, obeyed."

The audience is then dismissed with the usual

**Benediction,**

And the Grand Lodge is closed in proper form.

# THE MONITORIAL WORK

Of the Three Degrees of Masonry, Compiled by the  
Late John W. Shaeffer, Grand Lecturer, as  
Revised and Approved by the Grand Lodge  
of California at Its Annual Com-  
munication in 1899.

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## FIRST DEGREE.

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\* \* \* \* \*  
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### PRAYER AT OPENING.

Great Architect of the Universe! In thy name we have assembled and in thy name we desire to proceed in all our doings. Grant that the sublime principles of Freemasonry may so subdue every discordant passion within us—so harmonize and enrich our hearts with thine own love and goodness—that the Lodge at this time may humbly reflect that order and beauty which reign forever before thy throne. Amen.

### Another.

Supreme Ruler of the Universe! We reverently invoke thy blessing at this time. Wilt thou be pleased to grant that this meeting, thus begun in order, may be conducted in peace and closed in harmony. Amen.

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

## QUESTIONS.

I. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, that unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives you freely and voluntarily offer yourself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry?

II. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, that you are prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favorable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to your fellow creatures?

III. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, that you will cheerfully conform to all the ancient established usages and customs of the Fraternity?

\* \* \* \* \*

---

 PRAYER AT INITIATION.

Vouchsafe thine aid, Almighty Father of the Universe, to this our present convention, and grant that this candidate for Freemasonry may dedicate and devote his life to thy service, and become a true and faithful brother among us. Endue him with a competency of thy Divine Wisdom, that, by the influence of the pure principles of Freemasonry, he may the better be enabled to display the beauties of holiness, to the honor of thy holy name. Amen.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

“It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron’s beard, that went down to the skirts of his garments:

“As the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion: for there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life forevermore.”

\* \* \* \* \*

# CREATION.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth; and the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep, and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters; and God said, “Let there be light! and there was light.”

\* \* \* \* \*

# THE LAMB-SKIN APRON

Is an emblem of innocence and the badge of a Mason. More ancient than the Golden Fleece or the Roman Eagle, more honorable than the Star or Garter, or any distinction that can be conferred upon the candidate, at this or any future period, by King, Prince, Potentate, or any other person. It is hoped that he will wear it with pleasure to himself and honor to the Fraternity.

\* \* \* \* \*

# THE TWENTY-FOUR-INCH GAUGE

Is an instrument made use of by operative Masons to measure and lay out their work. But we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of dividing our time. It, being divided into twenty-four equal parts, is emblematic of the twenty-four hours of the

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day, which we are taught to divide in three parts, whereby we find a part for the service of God and a distressed worthy brother; a part for our usual vocations; and a part for refreshment and repose.

### THE COMMON GAVEL

Is an instrument used by operative Masons to break off the rough and superfluous parts of stones, the better to fit them for the builder's use. But we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of divesting our hearts and consciences of all the vices and superfluities of life; thereby fitting our minds as living stones for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

\* \* \* \* \*

### THE BADGE OF A MASON.

The Lamb, in all ages, has been deemed an emblem of innocence. He, therefore who wears the lamb-skin as the badge of a Mason, is continually reminded of that purity of life and conduct so essentially necessary to his gaining admission into the Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.

\* \* \* \* \*

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In the third section we receive instruction relative to the Form, Supports, Covering, Furniture, Ornaments, Lights, and Jewels of a Lodge; how it is situated, and to whom dedicated.

A Lodge is a certain number of brethren duly assembled with a Holy Bible, a Square and Compass, and a Charter or Dispensation authorizing them to meet.

A Charter is an instrument emanating from the Grand Lodge and, in this Jurisdiction, signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, authorizing certain brethren therein named, when duly assembled, to Initiate, Pass and Raise all good men and true who may apply for the purpose and whom they may find worthy. A Dispensation is a like instrument, issued by the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge, which, for a limited period, confers similar powers.

Our ancient brethren assembled on the highest hills and in the lowest vales, the better to observe the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers.

The **Form** of a Lodge is oblong. It extends from east to west and from north to south, and it is said to be thus extensive to denote the universality of Masonry and to teach us that a Mason's charity should be equally extensive; for in every country and in every clime are Masons to be found.

A Lodge is metaphorically said to be **supported** by three great pillars, denominated Wisdom, Strength and Beauty; it being necessary that there should be wisdom to contrive, strength to support, and beauty to adorn all great and important undertakings. These pillars are represented in the Lodge by the Worshipful Master, and the Senior and Junior Wardens.

The **Covering** of a Lodge is no less than the clouded canopy or star-decked heaven where all good Masons hope at last to arrive by aid of that theological ladder which Jacob, in his vision, saw, reach-

ing from earth to heaven—the three principal rounds of which are denominated **Faith, Hope and Charity**; which admonish us to have faith in God, hope of immortality, and charity for all mankind. The greatest of these is Charity; for our Faith may be lost in sight, Hope ends in fruition, but Charity extends beyond the grave, through the boundless realms of eternity.

Every regular Lodge is furnished with a Holy Bible, Square and Compass.

The Holy Bible is dedicated to God, it being the inestimable gift to man as the rule and guide of his faith; \* \* \* \* \* the Square to the Master, because it is the proper Masonic emblem of his office; and the Compass to the Craft, for, by due attention to its use, we are taught to circumscribe our desires and keep our passions within due bounds toward all mankind.

The **Ornaments** of a Lodge are the Mosaic Pavement, the Indented Tessel, and the Blazing Star. The Mosaic Pavement is a representation of the ground floor of King Solomon's temple, and is emblematic of human life, checkered with good and evil. The Indented Tessel is a representation of the beautiful tessellated border or skirting which surrounded the pavement, and is emblematic of the manifold blessings and comforts which surround us, and which we hope to enjoy by a faithful reliance upon Divine Providence, hieroglyphically represented by the Blazing Star in the center.

The **Lights** of a Lodge are three, situated in the East, West and South. As you may observe there is none in the North, because King Solomon's Temple, of which every Lodge is a representation, was situated so far north of the Ecliptic that neither the



Sun nor Moon, at meridian height, could dart its rays into the north part of the building. The North, therefore, among Masons, has always been termed a place of darkness.

The **Jewels** of a Lodge are six: three immovable, and three movable. The Immovable Jewels are the Square, the Level, and the Plumb; and they are termed immovable because they are the jewels of the three principal officers of the Lodge, the Worshipful Master and the Senior and Junior Wardens, who are always stationed in the East, West, and South. The Square denotes morality, the Level equality, and the Plumb rectitude of life.

The Movable Jewels are the Rough Ashlar, the Perfect Ashlar, and the Trestle Board. The Rough Ashlar is a stone as taken from the quarry in its rude and natural state. The Perfect Ashlar is a stone made ready by the hands of the workman, to be adjusted by the working-tools of the Fellow Craft. The Trestle Board is for the Master Workman to draw his designs upon.

By the Rough Ashlar we are reminded of our rude and imperfect state by nature; by the Perfect Ashlar, of that state of perfection at which we hope to arrive by a virtuous education, our own endeavors and the blessing of God; and by the Trestle Board we are reminded that, as the operative workman erects his temporal building agreeably to the rules and designs laid down by the Master on his Trestle Board, so should we, both operative and speculative, endeavor to erect our spiritual building agreeably to the rules and designs laid down by the Supreme Architect of the Universe in the great book of nature and revelation, which is our spiritual, moral, and Masonic Trestle Board.

Lodges are situated due East and West because Moses, after having been instrumental in conducting the children of Israel through the Red Sea when pursued by Pharaoh and his hosts, by divine command erected a tabernacle which he placed due east and west, to commemorate the mighty east wind by which their miraculous deliverance was wrought. This Tabernacle was an exact model of King Solomon's Temple, for which reason all Masonic Lodges are, or should be, situated due east and west.

Lodges were anciently dedicated to King Solomon, as it is said that he was our first Most Excellent Grand Master. Lodges at the present time are dedicated to Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist, who were two eminent patrons of Masonry; and since their time there is, or should be, represented in every regular Lodge a certain point within a circle—the point representing an individual brother, and the circle, the boundary line of his conduct, beyond which he should never suffer his passions, his prejudices, or his interest, to betray him. This circle is supported by two perpendicular parallel lines, representing Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist, and on its top rest the Holy Writings. In tracing its circumference we necessarily touch upon the parallel lines and also upon the Holy Bible; and while a Mason keeps himself thus circumscribed, it is impossible that he can materially err.

The three principal tenets of Masonry are Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

### Brotherly Love.

By the exercise of Brotherly Love we are taught to regard the whole human species as one family.—the

high and the low, the rich and the poor,—who, as created by one Almighty Parent, and inhabitants of the same planet, are to aid, support and protect each other. On this principle Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion; and causes true friendship to exist among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.

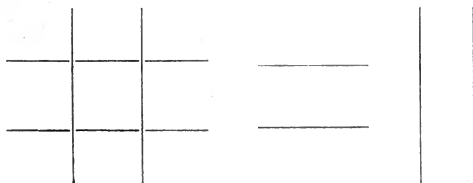
### Relief.

To relieve the distressed is a duty incumbent on all men, but particularly on Masons, who are linked together by an indissoluble chain of sincere affection. To soothe the unhappy, to sympathize with their misfortunes, to compassionate their miseries, and to restore peace to their troubled minds, is the great aim we have in view. On this basis we form our friendships and establish our connections.

### Truth.

Truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue. To be good and true is the first lesson we are taught in Masonry, On this theme we contemplate; and by its dictates endeavor to regulate our conduct. Hence, while influenced by this principle, hypocrisy and deceit are unknown among us; sincerity and plain dealing distinguish us; and with heart and tongue we join in promoting each other's welfare and rejoicing in each other's prosperity.

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## TEMPERANCE, FORTITUDE, PRUDENCE, AND JUSTICE.

### Temperance

Is that due restraint upon the affections and passions which renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from the allurements of vice. This virtue should be the constant practice of every Mason, as he is thereby taught to avoid excess or the contracting of any licentious or vicious habits, the indulgence in which might lead him to disclose some of those valuable secrets which he has promised to conceal and never reveal, which would consequently subject him to the contempt and detestation of all good Masons. \* \* \* \* \*

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### Fortitude

Is that noble and steady purpose of the mind whereby we are enabled to undergo any pain, peril or danger, when prudentially deemed expedient. This virtue is equally distant from rashness and cowardice, and like the former virtue, should be deeply impressed upon the mind of every Mason, as a safeguard or security against any illegal attempt which may be made, by force or otherwise, to extort from him any of those valuable secrets with which he has been so solemnly intrusted, and which was emblematically represented upon his first admission into the Lodge. \* \* \* \* \*

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### Prudence

Teaches us to regulate our lives and actions agreeably to the dictates of reason, and is that faculty

by which we wisely judge and prudentially determine on all things relative to our present, as well as our future happiness. This virtue should be the peculiar characteristic of every Mason, not only for the government of his conduct while in the Lodge, but also when abroad in the world. He should be particularly careful, in all strange and mixed companies, never to let fall the least sign, token, or word, whereby the secrets of Freemasonry might be unlawfully obtained. \* \* \* \* \*

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### Justice

Is that standard or boundary of right which enables us to render unto every man his just dues, without distinction. This virtue is not only consistent with divine and human laws, but is the very cement and support of civil society; and, as justice in a great measure constitutes the really good man, so should it be the invariable practice of every Mason never to deviate from the minutest principles thereof.

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### Freedom, Fervency, and Zeal.

Ch.

Ch.

Cl.

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### CHARGE.

My Brother:—Having passed through the ceremonies of your initiation, allow me to congratulate you on your admission into our ancient and honorable

Fraternity. Ancient, as having existed from time immemorable; and honorable, as tending to make all men so who are strictly obedient to its precepts. It is an institution having for its foundation the practice of the social and moral virtues; and, to so high an eminence has its credit been advanced, that, in every age and country, men, pre-eminent for their moral and intellectual attainments, have encouraged and promoted its interests. Nor has it been thought derogatory to their dignity that monarchs have, for a season, exchanged the sceptre for the trowel, to patronize our mysteries and join in our assemblies.

**As a Mason**, you are to regard the volume of the Sacred Law as the great light in your profession; to consider it as the unerring standard of truth and justice; and to regulate your actions by the divine precepts it contains. In it you will learn the important duties which you owe to God, your neighbor, and yourself. **To God**, by never mentioning his name but with that awe and reverence which are due from the creature to his Creator; by imploring his aid in all your lawful undertakings and by looking up to him in every emergency for comfort and support. **To your neighbor**, by acting with him upon the Square; by rendering him every kind office which justice or mercy may require; by relieving his distresses and soothing his afflictions; and by doing to him as, in similar cases, you would that he should do unto you. And to **yourself**, by such a prudent and well-regulated course of discipline as may best conduce to the preservation of your corporeal and mental faculties in their fullest energy; thereby enabling you to exert the talents wherewith God has blest you, as well to his glory as to the welfare of your fellow-creatures.

**As a Citizen**, you are enjoined to be exemplary in the discharge of your civil duties, by never proposing or countenancing any act which may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society; by paying due obedience to the laws under whose protection you live; and by never losing sight of the allegiance due to your country.

**As an Individual**, you are charged to practice the domestic and public virtues. Let **Temperance** chasten, **Fortitude** support, and **Prudence** direct you, and let **Justice** be the guide of all your actions. Be especially careful to maintain in their fullest splendor, those truly Masonic ornaments—**Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth**.

**Finally:** Be faithful to the trust committed to your care, and manifest your fidelity to your principles by a strict observance of the Constitution of the Fraternity; by adhering to the Ancient Landmarks thereof; and by refusing to recommend any one to a participation in our privileges unless you have strong reasons to believe that, by a similar fidelity, he will ultimately reflect honor on our ancient Institution.

### CLOSING.

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### PRAYER AT CLOSING.

Supreme Grand Master! Ruler of Heaven and Earth! Now that we are about to separate and return to our respective places of abode, wilt thou be pleased so to influence our hearts and minds that we may each one of us practice out of the Lodge

those great moral duties which are inculcated in it, and with reverence study and obey the laws which thou hast given us in thy holy word. Amen.

**Response**—So mote it be.

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### **Benediction.**

May the blessing of Heaven rest upon us and all regular Masons! May Brotherly Love prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us! Amen.

**Response**—So mote it be.

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## SECOND DEGREE.

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“Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

“And though I have the gift of prophecy and understanding all mysteries and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

“And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

“Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

“And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.”

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## THE WORKING TOOLS.

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### Plumb, Square, and Level.

The **Plumb** is an instrument made use of by operative Masons to try perpendiculars; the **Square**, to square their work; and the **Level**, to prove hori-

zontals; but we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of them for more noble and glorious purposes. The Plumb admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several stations before God and man, squaring our actions by the Square of virtue, and ever remembering that we are traveling upon the Level of time to "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

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### OPERATIVE MASONRY.

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By **Operative** Masonry we allude to a proper application of the useful rules of architecture, whence a structure will derive figure, strength and beauty, and from which will result a due proportion and just correspondence in all its parts. It furnishes us with dwellings and convenient shelters from the vicissitudes and inclemencies of the seasons; and, while it displays the effects of human wisdom, as well in the choice as in the arrangement of the several materials of which an edifice is composed, it demonstrates that a fund of science and industry is implanted in man for the best, most salutary, and most beneficent purposes.

### SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

By **Speculative** Masonry we learn to subdue the passions, act upon the Square, keep a tongue of good report, maintain secrecy, and practice charity. It is so far interwoven with religion as to lay us under obligations to pay that rational homage to the Deity which at once constitutes our duty and our happiness. It leads the contemplative Mason to view with reverence and admiration the glorious

works of the Creation, and inspires him with the most exalted ideas of the perfections of his divine Creator.

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### In Six Days

God created the heaven and the earth, and rested upon the seventh day. The seventh, therefore, our ancient brethren consecrated as a day of rest from their labors; thereby enjoying frequent opportunities to contemplate the glorious works of the Creation, and to adore their great Creator.

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### THE USE OF THE GLOBES.

Their principal use, besides serving as maps to distinguish the outward parts of the earth and the situation of the fixed stars, is to illustrate and explain the phenomena arising from the annual revolution of the earth around the sun, and its diurnal rotation upon its own axis. They are valuable instruments for improving the mind and giving it the most distinct idea of any problem or proposition, as well as for enabling it to solve the same. Contemplating these bodies, we are inspired with a due reverence for the Deity and his works, and are induced to encourage the studies of astronomy, geography, navigation, and the arts dependent upon them, by which society has been so much benefited.

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## ORDER IN ARCHITECTURE.

By order in architecture is meant a system of all the members, proportions, and ornaments of columns and pilasters; or, it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, which united with those of a column, form a beautiful, perfect and complete whole.

## Of Its Antiquity.

From the first formation of society order in architecture may be traced. When the rigor of seasons first obliged men to contrive shelter from the inclemency of the weather, we learn that they first planted trees on end, and then laid others across to support a covering. The bands which connected those trees at top and bottom are said to have given rise to the idea of the base and capital of pillars; and from this simple hint originally proceeded the more improved art of architecture.

The five Orders are thus classed: the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

## Of the Invention of Order in Architecture.

The ancient and original orders of architecture, esteemed by Masons, are no more than three—the **Doric**, **Ionic**, and **Corinthian**—which were invented by the Greeks. To these the Romans added two: the **Tuscan**, which they made plainer than the Doric, and the **Composite**, which was more ornamental, if not more beautiful than the Corinthian. The first three orders alone, however, show invention and particular character, and essentially differ from each other; the two others having nothing but that which is borrowed, and differing only accidentally. The Tuscan is the Doric in its earliest state, and the

Composite is the Corinthian enriched with the Ionic. To the Greeks, therefore, and not to the Romans, we are indebted for what is great, judicious and distinct in architecture.

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## THE FIVE SENSES OF HUMAN NATURE.

Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Smelling, and Tasting.

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## THE SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

Are Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music and Astronomy.

### Geometry

Treats of the powers and properties of magnitudes in general, where length, breadth, and thickness are considered; from a **point** to a **line**, from a line to a **superfice**, and from a superfice to a **solid**.

A **point** is the beginning of all geometrical matter.

A **line** has length, without breadth or thickness.

A **superfice** has length and breadth, without thickness.

A **solid** has length, breadth, and thickness.

### Advantages of Geometry.

By this science the architect is enabled to construct his plans and execute his designs; the general, to arrange his soldiers; the engineer, to mark out grounds for encampments; the geographer, to give us the dimensions of the world and all things therein contained, to delineate the extent of seas, and to specify the divisions of empires, kingdoms, and provinces. By it, also, the astronomer is enabled to

make his observations and to fix the duration of time and seasons, years and cycles. In fine, Geometry is the foundation of architecture and the root of the mathematics.



### Moral Advantages of Geometry.

Geometry, the first and noblest of sciences, is the basis on which the superstructure of Freemasonry is erected. By Geometry we may curiously trace nature through her various windings to her most concealed recesses. By it we discover the power, wisdom and goodness of the Great Artificer of the Universe, and view with delight the proportions which connect this vast machine. By it we discover how the planets move in their respective orbits, and demonstrate their various revolutions. By it we account for the return of seasons and the variety of scenes which each season displays to the discerning eye. Numberless worlds are around us, all framed by the same Divine Artist, which roll through the vast expanse and are all conducted by the same unerring law of nature.

A survey of nature, and the observation of her beautiful proportions, first determined man to imitate the Divine plan, and to study symmetry and order. This gave rise to societies and birth to every useful art. The architect began to design; and the plans which he laid down, being improved by time and experience, have produced works which are the admiration of every age.

The lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastations of war, have laid waste and destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity on which the utmost exertions of human genius were employed. Even the Temple of Solomon, so spacious and magnificent, and constructed by so many celebrated artists, escaped not the unsparing ravages of barbarous force. Freemasonry, notwithstanding, has still survived. The attentive ear receives the sound from the instructive tongue, and the mysteries of Masonry are safely lodged in the repository of faithful breasts. Tools and implements of architecture, most expressive, are selected by the Fraternity, to imprint on the memory wise and serious truths; and thus, through a succession of ages, are transmitted unimpaired the most excellent tenets of our Institution.

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### CHARGE.

**My Brother:**—Being advanced to the second degree of Freemasonry, I congratulate you on your preferment.

Masonry is a progressive moral science, divided into different degrees; and, as its principles and mystic ceremonies are regularly developed and illustrated, it is intended and hoped that they will make a deep and lasting impression upon your mind.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the duties which, as a Fellow Craft, you are bound to discharge. Your general good reputation affords satisfactory assurance that you will not suffer any consideration to induce you to act in a manner unworthy of the respectable character which you now sustain; but that, on the contrary, you will ever display the dis-

cretion, the virtue, and the dignity which become a worthy and exemplary Mason.

Our laws and regulations you are strenuously to support, and be always ready to assist in seeing them duly executed. You are not to palliate nor aggravate the offenses of your brethren; but, in the decision of every trespass against our rules, you are to judge with candor, admonish with friendship, and reprehend with justice.

The impressive ceremonies of this degree are calculated to inculcate in the mind of the novitiate the importance of the study of the liberal arts and sciences, especially of the noble science of Geometry, which forms the basis of Freemasonry, and which, being of a divine and moral nature, is enriched with the most useful knowledge, for, while it proves the wonderful properties of nature, it demonstrates the more important truths of morality. To the study of Geometry, therefore, your attention is especially directed.

Your past regular deportment and upright conduct have merited the honor which we have conferred. In your present character it is expected that, at all our assemblies, you will observe the solemnities of our ceremonies; that you will preserve the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity sacred and inviolate; and thus, by your example, induce others also to hold them in due veneration.

Such is the nature of your engagements as a Fellow Craft, and to a due observance of them you are bound by the strongest ties of fidelity and honor.

#### CLOSING.

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### THIRD DEGREE.

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“Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth; while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them: while the sun, or the light, or the moon, or the stars, be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain: in the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened, and the doors shall be shut in the streets; when the sound of the grinding is low; and he shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of music shall be brought low. Also, when they shall be afraid of that which is high, and fears shall be in the way, and the almond tree shall flourish and the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail: because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets: or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.”

\* \* \* \* \*

All the implements of Masonry indiscriminately, but especially the Trowel.



from the sea and the flood decayeth and drieth up, so man lieth down, and riseth not up till the heavens shall be no more. Yet, Oh Lord! have compassion on the children of thy creation; administer them comfort in time of trouble; and save them with an everlasting salvation. Amen.

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We read in the Holy Writings that it was declared in the wisdom and counsels of Deity aforetime, that a house should be built, erected to God and dedicated to his holy name. We also learn from the same sacred source that David, King of Israel, desired to build the house, but that, in consequence of his reign having been one of many wars and much bloodshed, that distinguished privilege was denied him. He was not, however, left without hope, for God promised him that out of his loins there should come a man who would be adequate to the performance of so great and glorious an undertaking. That promise was verified in the person and character of Solomon, his son, who ascended the throne, and, after David was gathered to his fathers, wielded the sceptre over Israel at a time when (as the great Jewish historian, Josephus, informs us), peace and tranquility pervaded the world, and all eyes seemed directed toward Jerusalem, as if to witness the splendid display of the wisdom of Solomon.

About this time King Solomon received a congratulatory letter from Hiram, King of Tyre, desiring to participate, in a small degree at least, in the

rich honors which then seemed to be clustering around his throne. In his reciprocations with Hiram of Tyre, King Solomon desired him to furnish a man well skilled in the arts and sciences, and his attention was directed to \* \* \*

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The third section illustrates certain hieroglyphical emblems well calculated to increase knowledge and promote virtue. In it, also, many particulars relative to the building of King Solomon's Temple are noticed. That famous fabric, as I before informed you, was commenced in the fourth year of the reign of Solomon, on the second day of the month Zif, being the second month of the sacred year. It was located on Mount Moriah, near the place where Abraham was about to offer up his son Isaac, and where David met and appeased the destroying angel. It was supported by fourteen hundred and fifty-three columns and two thousand nine hundred and six pilasters, all hewn from the finest Parian marble. There were employed in its erection three Grand Masters, three thousand three hundred Masters or Overseers of the work, eighty thousand Fellow Crafts or hewers on the mountains and in the quarry, and seventy thousand Entered Apprentices or bearers of burdens; and these were also classed and arranged by the wisdom of Solomon that neither envy, discord, nor confusion was suffered to interrupt or disturb the peace and good fellowships which prevailed among the workmen; \* \* \* \* \*

and, as a striking evidence of the approbation and interposition of Divine Providence, we are informed by the great Jewish historian Josephus that, although more than seven years were occupied in its building, yet during the whole term it did not rain in the day time, but in the night season only, that the workmen might not be obstructed in their labors. From sacred history we also learn that there was not heard the sound of axe, hammer, or any tool of iron in the house while it was building, it having been put together in the manner described to you in a preceding degree.

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The hieroglyphical emblems explained in this degree are:—

The Three Steps:

The Pot of Incense:

The Bee-hive:

The Book of Constitutions, guarded by the Tyler's Sword:

The Sword, pointing to a Naked Heart, and the All-seeing eye:

The Anchor and Ark:

The forty-seventh Problem of Euclid: and

The Hour-glass and Scythe.

The explanation of these eight classes is to be found in any of the various monitors which have, from time to time, been adopted by the fraternity as text-books, and with which it is hoped that you will soon make yourself familiar.

## EXPLANATION OF THE EIGHT CLASSES OF EMBLEMS.

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### The Three Steps

Usually delineated upon the Master's carpet are emblematical of the three principal stages of human life, viz.: **Youth, Manhood, and Age.** In **Youth**, as Entered Apprentices, we ought industriously to occupy our minds in the attainment of useful knowledge; in **Manhood**, as Fellow Crafts, we should apply our knowledge to the discharge of our respective duties to God, our neighbor, and ourselves; that so, in **Age**, as Master Masons, we may enjoy the happy reflection consequent on a well-spent life, and die in the hope of a glorious immortality.

### The Pot of Incense

Is an emblem of a pure heart, which is always an acceptable sacrifice to the Deity; and, as this glows with fervent heat, so should our hearts continually glow with gratitude to the great and beneficent Author of our existence, for the manifold blessings and comforts we enjoy.

### The Bee-hive

Is an emblem of industry, and recommends the practice of that virtue to all created beings, from the highest seraph in heaven, to the lowest reptile of the dust. It teaches us, that as we came into the world rational and intelligent beings, so we should ever be industrious ones; never sitting down contented while our fellow-creatures around us are in want, especially when it is in our power to relieve them without inconvenience to ourselves.

When we make a survey of nature, we view man in his infancy, more helpless and indigent than the brute creation; he lies languishing for days, months and years, totally incapable of providing sustenance for himself, of guarding against the attack of the wild beasts of the field, or sheltering himself from the inclemencies of the weather. It might have pleased the great Creator of heaven and earth to have made man independent of all other beings; but as dependence is one of the strongest bonds of society, mankind were made dependent on each other for protection and security, as they thereby enjoy better opportunities of fulfilling the duties of reciprocal love and friendship. Thus was man formed for social and active life, the noblest part of the work of **God**; and he that will so demean himself, as not to be endeavoring to add to the common stock of knowledge and understanding, may be deemed a **drone** in the **hive** of nature, a useless member of society, and unworthy of our protection as Masons. **The Book of Constitutions, Guarded by the Tyler's**

### **Sword,**

Reminds us that we should be ever watchful and guarded in our thoughts, words and actions, particularly when before the enemies of Masonry; ever bearing in remembrance those truly Masonic virtues, **silence and circumspection.**

### **The Sword,**

#### **Pointing to a Naked Heart,**

Demonstrates that justice will sooner or later overtake us; and although our thoughts, words and actions may be hidden from the eyes of man, yet that

### All-seeing Eye,

Whom the **Sun**, **Moon** and **Stars** obey, and under whose watchful care, even **Comets** perform their stupendous revolutions, pervades the inmost recesses of the human **Heart**, and will reward us according to our merits.

### The Anchor and the Ark

Are emblems of a well-grounded **hope**, and a well spent life. They are emblematical of that divine **Ark**, which safely wafts us over this tempestuous sea of troubles, and that **Anchor** which shall safely moor us in a peaceful harbor, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary shall find rest.

### The Forty-seventh Problem of Euclid.

This was an invention of our ancient friend and brother, the great **Pythagoras**, who, in his travels through **Asia**, **Africa** and **Europe**, was initiated into several orders of Priesthood, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. This wise philosopher enriched his mind abundantly in a general knowledge of things, and more especially in **Geometry**, or **Masonry**. On this subject he drew out many problems and theorems; and among the most distinguished, he erected this, which, in the joy of his heart, he called **Eureka**, in the Grecian language signifying, **I have found it**; and upon the discovery of which he is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb. It teaches Masons to be general lovers of the arts and sciences.

### The Hour-Glass

Is an emblem of human life. Behold! how swiftly the sands run, and how rapidly our lives are drawing



to a close! We cannot without astonishment behold the little particles which are contained in this machine;—how they pass away almost imperceptibly! and yet, to our surprise, in the short space of an hour they are all exhausted. Thus wastes man! To-day, he puts forth the tender leaves of hope; to-morrow, blossoms, and bears his blushing honors thick upon him; the next day comes a frost which nips the shoot; and when he thinks his greatness is still aspiring, he falls, like autumn leaves, to enrich our mother earth.

### The Scythe

Is an emblem of time which cuts the brittle thread of life, and launches us into eternity. Behold! what havoc the sythe of time makes among the human race! If by chance we should escape the numerous evil incident to childhood and youth, and with health and vigor arrive to the years of manhood; yet, withal, we must soon be cut down by the all-devouring scythe of time, and be gathered into the land where our fathers have gone before us.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is the inspiration of that great Divinity whom we adore, and bears the nearest resemblance or affinity to that Supreme Intelligence which pervades all nature, and which will never, never, never die. Hence, my brother, how important it is that we should endeavor to imitate \* \* \* in his truly exalted and exemplary character, in his unfeigned piety to God, and in his inflexible fidelity to his trust; that we may be prepared to welcome death, not as a grim tyrant, but as a kind messenger sent to translate us from this imperfect to that all perfect,

glorious and celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe forever presides.

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### CHARGE.

**My Brother:**—Your zeal for our institution, the progress which you have made in our mysteries, and your steady conformity to our useful regulations, have pointed you out as a proper object for this peculiar mark of our favor.

Duty and honor now alike bind you to be faithful to every trust; to support the dignity of your character on all occasions; and strenuously to enforce, by precept and example, a steady obedience to the tenets of Freemasonry. Exemplary conduct on your part will convince the world that merit is the just title to our privileges, and that on you our favors have not been undeservedly bestowed.

As a Master Mason you are authorized to correct the irregularities of your less-informed brethren, to fortify their minds with resolution against the snares of the insidious, and to guard them against every allurements to vicious practices. To preserve unsullied the reputation of the Fraternity ought to be your constant care; and, therefore, it becomes your province to caution the inexperienced against any breach of fidelity. To your inferiors in rank or office you are to recommend obedience and submission; to your equals, courtesy and affability; and to your superiors, kindness and condescension. Universal benevolence you are zealously to inculcate; and by the regularity of your own conduct endeavor to remove every aspersion against this venerable Institution. Our ancient landmarks you are care-

fully to preserve, and never to suffer them, on any pretense, to be infringed; and you are never to countenance any deviation from our established customs.

Your honor and reputation are concerned in supporting with dignity the respectable character which you now bear. Let no motive, therefore, make you swerve from your duty, violate your vows, or betray your trust; but be true and faithful, and imitate the example of that celebrated artist whom you have this evening represented. Thus you will render yourself deserving of the honor which we have conferred, and worthy of the confidence which we have reposed in you.

#### CLOSING.

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## DECISIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE

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**Section 1.** This Grand Lodge can give no countenance or support to any foreign Grand Lodge to a right to grant charters for Lodges in any of the territory of the United States of America. (See Sec. 20.) Vol. I, p. 108.

**Sec. 2.** There is no appeal from the decision of the Grand Master in any matter coming before him for his decision in Grand Lodge; and the same rule obtains with the Master of a subordinate Lodge over which he presides, or with any other officer while presiding. (See Secs. 119 and 485.)

Vol. I, p. 108.

**Sec. 3.** From immemorial usage, the Grand Master of a Grand Lodge has power to assemble Masons and confer degrees upon a candidate at pleasure. (See Secs. 13 and 24.)

Vol. I, p. 108. Rescinded, Vol. II, p. 121.

**Sec. 4.** No member of a Lodge can be required to divulge his vote on balloting for a candidate for the degrees of Masonry, or for membership, or to assign reasons for his vote, if known. Vol. I, p. 108.

**Sec. 5.** One negative defeats the candidate; and when a single negative appears, the presiding officer must cause a second ballot to be forthwith taken, with a view of correcting a mistake; **provided**, that, if, upon the state of the vote being declared, a member shall announce to the Lodge that he has voted contrary to his intention by accident, the ballot may be retaken for correction. Vol. I, p. 108.

**Sec. 6.** The degrees of Masonry should not be conferred upon any one whose physical deformity is such that he cannot acquire a knowledge, and impart to others the secrets of the Craft, according to the Rules of the Order. (See Regulation No. 11; also Sec. 921.) Vol. I, p. 108.

**Sec. 7.** The jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge is usually conceded to be the boundary of the State or Territory where such Grand Lodge is located, but extending to other States or Territories where no Grand Lodge exists. Vol. I, p. 122.

**Sec. 8.** Proficiency, without regard to the time of probation, should be the requisite to enable a brother to progress. Vol. I, p. 188; Vol. V, p. 363.

**Sec. 9.** No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive lectures from any person, as the authorized work, unless under the sanction of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master, or Grand Lecturer. Vol. I, p. 192.

**Sec. 10.** It is the sense of the Grand Lodge that the funds of Subordinate Lodges should not be used for the purpose of purchasing jewels, or other appropriate mementoes to be presented to distinguished brethren, and is therefore prohibited. (See Regulation 59.) Vol. II, p. 241.

**Sec. 11.** All chartered Lodges, hereafter, in issuing any and all notices or other documents therefrom, shall attach the Lodge seal thereto; otherwise they shall not be acted on by the Lodge to whom sent; and all returns and other papers returnable to the Grand Lodge shall bear such impress. (See Sec. 7, Art. II, Part III, of the Constitution.) Vol. I, p. 243.

**Sec. 12.** In regard to a brother not paying his just debts: all Masons should be moral men, and

consequently must avoid any ill behavior that will tend to bring reproach upon themselves, or our ancient and honorable Institution; and that it is the duty of all subordinate Lodges to impose on their respective members the absolute necessity of conforming to all the rules and regulations of Freemasonry.

Vol. II, p. 256.

**Sec. 13.** It is the sense of the Grand Lodge that the Grand Master is but the creature of the Grand Lodge, with no implied powers **inherent** or **divine**.

Vol. I, p. 264.

**Sec. 14.** It is competent for a Grand Lodge to try its Grand Master for a misdemeanor in office, and to deal with him as the nature of the offense may require; which action will comprehend what is understood by "A New Regulation."

Vol. I, p. 264.

**Sec. 15.** No Lodge under this jurisdiction shall ballot for conferring any degree, or approve its records at any other time than a stated meeting.

Vol. I, p. 308.

**Sec. 16.** A petition for initiation or membership, presented to a Lodge, immediately becomes the property of the Lodge, and can on no consideration be withdrawn; but a ballot must, in all cases, be had on the report of the committee. (See Const., Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III.)

Vol. I, p. 312.

**Sec. 17.** The practice of dueling is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry, and in all cases where two brethren resort to this method of settling their disputes, it becomes the duty of the Lodge, or Lodges, of which they are members, or under whose jurisdiction they may be, forthwith to expel them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, subject to the conformation of the Grand Lodge; and

no brother who may fall in a duel shall be buried with Masonic honors. Vol. I, p. 313; Vol. II, p. 114.

**Sec. 18.** The future establishment of subordinate Lodges by this Grand Lodge should be restricted to cases of manifest **propriety** and **necessity**.

Vol. I, p. 313.

**Sec. 19.** The use of Masonic emblems upon sign-boards is unmasonic, and in open violation of the spirit of Freemasonry. (See Vol. XIV, p. 563.)

Vol. I, p. 314.

**Sec. 20.** It is the sense of this Grand Lodge that all persons claiming to hold Masonic Lodges in the United States or its Territories, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of any State or Territory, without authority from such Grand Lodge, are illegal and clandestine.

Vol. II, p. 338.

**Sec. 21.** The degrees conferred without the lectures are incomplete, and the Grand Lodge hereby requires the lectures to be always given.

Vol. I, p. 331.

**Sec. 22.** The stern morality of Masonry is practicable. The influence of the Grand Lodge is pledged to sustain it, and all subordinate Lodges are recommended to see that their members exemplify the same in their lives and conduct.

Vol. I, p. 332.

**Sec. 23.** The suspension or expulsion of a brother from a Royal Arch Chapter, or an Encampment of Knights Templar, shall not operate as an expulsion from the Lodge of which he is a member.

Vol. I, p. 333.

**Sec. 24.** This Grand Lodge does not acknowledge the doctrine that a Grand Master may make Masons at sight, or at will, except in a regular Lodge, by

the unanimous consent of the members thereof present; and that, in its opinion, Grand Masters possess no powers except those contained in the Constitution of Masonry, and those clearly and expressly delegated to them by their brethren.

Vol. II, pp. 94, 107.

**Sec. 25.** The Grand Master of Masons of the State of California may hereafter be proceeded against and tried for unmasonic conduct. (See Const., Sec. 1 to 7, Art. I, Part IV.)

Vol. II, pp. 95, 107.

**Sec. 26.** The right, so called, to visit Masonically, is not an **absolute right**, but is a favor which every lawful Mason in good standing is entitled to ask, and which the Lodge may concede or refuse, at their discretion; and that no Master of a Lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor when positive objection to such admission is made by a regular member; in which case the Master, in his discretion, may admit or reject the visitor.

Vol. II, p. 9; Vol. III, p. 124.

**Sec. 27.** The Grand Lodge having recognized the principle that no man shall be initiated into the mysteries of our Order, except in the Lodge nearest his place of residence, unless by the proper permission; and having, by an established regulation, taken care to avoid infringing upon the jurisdictional rights of others, will not tolerate that its own be invaded; it is therefore ordered that no Lodge subordinate to the Grand Lodge of California shall admit or receive to Masonic communication, in any form whatever, any person who, being at the time a resident of this State, has received, or claims to have received the degrees of Masonry from any



source beyond the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, without proper permission from the Lodge nearest his place of residence; **provided**, however, that any Mason thus irregularly made may be **healed** by such Lodge, after a petition for that purpose shall have been presented and acted upon in the manner prescribed for initiation, and by a unanimous ballot.

The last part of this section, embracing the proviso, was changed by the action of the Grand Lodge in 1857, so as to read:—"until he shall have paid into the hands of the Secretary of the Lodge to which he applies for membership, the full amount charged by that Lodge for conferring the degrees, less the sum paid by him to the Lodge in which he received them." (See Const., Sec. 19, Art. III, Part III.) The matter alluded to in this section has since been made a part of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; and the proper mode of procedure is clearly indicated in Section 19, Art. III, Part III, of that instrument. The party must apply to the Lodge nearest his residence by conforming in all respects to the requirements for obtaining the degrees, just as if he had not received the degrees elsewhere. These requirements include the payment of the fee required of those who have never received the degrees.—J. W. A.

Vol. II, pp. 95, 108; Vol. III, p. 118; Vol. VI, p. 349.

**Sec. 28.** This Grand Lodge recognizes no degree of Present or Past Master conferred by any authority not holden under a legitimate Grand Lodge; acknowledging only the Order of that name as it exists in the ceremonies attending the installation of the Master elect of a chartered Lodge; which Order shall be conferred only by a convocation of

Present or Past Masters not less than three in number, who have thus regularly received it. (See Regulations Nos. 1 and 73.) Vol. II, pp. 95, 108, 117.

**Sec. 29.** A Lodge under dispensation is but a temporary and inchoate body, and is not entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge. (See Const., Sec. 3, Art II, Part III.) Vol. II, pp. 95, 108.

**Sec. 30.** In the absence of any special enactment on the subject, the advancement of Apprentices or Fellowcrafts, after they have been rejected, should be governed by the principle which regulates petitions for initiations; this principle requires a probation of one year. Vol. III, p. 104.

**Sec. 31.** No subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction shall suspend a member for a definite period; but all suspensions shall simply be recorded that the offender "be and is hereby suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

Vol. II, p. 120.

**Sec. 32.** Masonry is not only not especially a Christian Order; it is not a religious one at all, except in so far as it requires a belief in the existence and omnipotence of a Supreme Being, and the observance of the moral law. Vol. III, p. 105.

**Sec. 33.** It is not absolutely necessary that the Master of a Lodge should have previously served as a Warden. Vol. III, p. 118

**Sec. 34.** No Mason should hold Masonic communication with any person until he is satisfied fully and beyond a doubt that that person is a brother; nor should one Lodge commune with another until it has assurance that that other has been properly established and has a legal existence; and a brother who visits a Lodge styling itself as one of Masons

without being satisfied of its lawful authority to meet and work, does that which shows a total disregard of those teachings which he received at the very threshold of our Institution. Vol. III, p. 119.

**Sec. 35.** A Lodge makes a just demand in claiming the fees accruing upon the initiation, passing and raising by another Lodge of individuals whose residence relatively to the Lodge complaining, is within a point midway between the two.

Vol. III, p. 127.

**Sec. 36.** The "Side Degrees," so called, form no part of legitimate Masonry, and the conferring of them in Masonic Lodge rooms is discountenanced by the Grand Lodge. (The last clause of this decision is now practically obsolete—J. W. A.)

Vol. III, p. 311.

**Sec. 37.** There is nothing in the Constitution or laws of Masonry which prohibits a second trial for the same offense. (These decisions have been overruled. See Secs. 532 and 550.)

Vol. III, p. 317; Vol. IV, pp. 311, 363; Vol. XI, p. 466.

**Sec. 38.** The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring the degrees in less time than that provided for in the Constitution, is not doubted by the Grand Lodge; nor is his prerogative to grant dispensations for a re-ballot upon rejected candidates within the time prescribed in the Constitution.

Vol. III, p. 325.

**Sec. 39.** A Lodge has no power to levy extra assessments upon its members.

Vol. III, p. 328.

**Sec. 40.** No Lodge shall admit a brother to membership until he shall have deposited with the Secretary his dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member, or shall have presented in writing,

to be filed by the Secretary, good and sufficient reasons for not being able to do so.

Vol. III, p. 346.

**Sec. 41.** It is not necessary that it should appear in the face of the summons or by the proceedings of the Lodge that the summons was given by the order of the W.M. The rule merely requires the Secretary, in serving the summons, to act under the direction of the Master.

Vol. IV, p. 97.

**Sec. 42.** No Lodge under this jurisdiction is allowed to transact business, other than the conferring of degrees, with a less number than seven members present.

Vol. IV, p. 107.

**Sec. 43.** Mistakes in balloting may and should be rectified, and that, too, as speedily as possible; but the most unmistakable proofs should be presented that the dark ballots were really deposited in error. Where it appears evident that a black ball has been carelessly dropped, when a white one was intended, or when it is shown that a negative vote has been cast under a misapprehension as to the name or identity of the candidate, justice requires a correction of the error. Such cases, unless corrected immediately, should take the usual course, when a re-ballot is desired, and be referred to the Grand Master, with all the necessary evidence, for his dispensation, if he deem one proper. It should not be permitted to Lodges to take liberties with the law, however good the motive.

Vol. IV, p. 107.

**Sec. 44.** The occasion should be rare indeed when the funds dedicated to charity and beneficence, should be permitted to be diverted into any other channel.

Vol. IV, p. 110.

**Sec. 45.** The power to cast adverse ballots must be free and unquestioned, or the ballot-box will cease to express the wishes of the members of a Lodge. Whatever evils may arise from the too free use of black balls, they must be less than those which would spring from an unmasonic inquisition into the motives that caused them to be cast, or from authorized attempts to discover and censure those who cast them.

Vol. IV, p. 114.

**Sec. 46.** There is no difference between a temporary sojourn under a Lodge in this, and under one of another jurisdiction.

Vol. IV, p. 117.

**Sec. 47.** In all cases of a tie vote (except by ballot), the Master, in addition to his proper vote, has the right to give the casting vote.

Vol. IV, p. 118.

**Sec. 48.** A charter should not be granted to any Lodge until it affirmatively appears, in a clear and positive manner, that there is a population within its jurisdiction sufficient to afford the requisite number of contributing members and unworked material, whereby to enable it to have sufficient pecuniary resources to support the character and dignity of the Lodge.

Vol. IV, p. 120.

**Sec. 49.** A Master has power to issue a summons whenever the business of the Lodge requires it, without the order of the Lodge; and a brother receiving such summons has no right to question its legality and refuse to obey it. To admit this right would be to destroy its efficiency.

Vol. IV, p. 353.

**Sec. 50.** Those who hear the testimony of witnesses have peculiar opportunities of judging of their credibility, and this it is their province to determine; and when it appears that positive proof to a point

is not credited by those who tried the case, an appellate tribunal, which has not the witnesses before it, will never decide that the triers should have believed the witnesses, and on such a ground reverse a finding.

Vol. IV, p. 363.

**Sec. 51.** An acquittal is no bar to a second trial for the same offense. (Overruled, see Secs. 532 and 550.)

Vol. IV, p. 363.

**Sec. 52.** There is no doubt but that the proper rule for taking testimony is to take the words of the witness, and not the substance of what he says, as understood by those engaged in taking it. There is always room for construction of testimony, and that construction shall always be given by those who shall pass upon it, and not by those who commit it to writing.

Vol. IV, p. 363.

**Sec. 53.** It is too late to challenge the Commissioners after they have assembled for trial.

Vol. IV, p. 363; Vol. X, p. 584.

**Sec. 54.** The accused being a member in good standing of the Lodge, has a right to be present in the Lodge during the election of Commissioners.

Vol. IV, p. 364.

**Sec. 55.** A notification should be served in the same maner as a summons.

Vol. IV, p. 364.

**Sec. 56.** The announcement by the Master at a stated meeting; that all the members were summoned to appear at a certain time, would not be a service of the summons upon all the members of the Lodge; nor would the publication of a summons in the newspapers be so regarded. Such announcement or publication is not due notification. In a case of charges preferred it is the duty of the Master to see

that every member of his Lodge, who can possibly be notified of the meeting, is notified in due season.

Vol. IV, p. 364.

**Sec. 57.** The printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge, attested, as they are, by the seal and the signature of the Grand Secretary, are quite sufficient to inform a Lodge of this jurisdiction of the action of the grand Lodge upon any and all matters coming before it for consideration or adjudication.

**Sec. 58.** There is no better established custom in the Masonry of the United States, than that the Lodge (or the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction such Lodge exists) which suspends or expels a Mason, should alone have the right to restore him.

Vol. IV, p. 373.

**Sec. 59.** In cases of trial, a majority of the Commissioners elected may proceed with the business committed to them.

Vol. IV, p. 381; Vol. VI, p. 340.

**Sec. 60.** The vote upon the finding and sentence should be by ballot.

Vol. IV, p. 381.

**Sec. 61.** A majority of all the Commissioners is requisite for judgment.

Vol. IV, p. 381.

**Sec. 62.** It is not necessary that a Mason should be a member of the Lodge nearest his residence. He may hold membership, or apply for it, wherever it shall please him. (in this Stae.—J. W. A.) It is certainly better that he should be a member of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, but there is no law which requires it; and to be a member in good standing in **any** regular Lodge, is to be in good standing everywhere. (See Const., Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V.)

Vol. IV, p. 381.

**Sec. 63.** The Master of a Lodge has absolute control within his Lodge. Our ritual prescribes that none shall enter without his permission, and he may refuse admission to any at his discretion. He may even cause a member of his Lodge to be excluded or removed, but he must recollect that there should be strong cause for the exercise of such an act of authority, and that the Constitution provides a remedy for those who may be aggrieved by the abuse of the power which his station temporarily gives him.

Vol. IV, p. 381.

**Sec. 64.** A Mason may make application for affiliation as often as it may please him to do so. The rejection of his petition for that purpose by a Lodge, simply implies that that particular Masonic family, or some one or more of its members, has objection to the immediate association, but it does not prevent him from applying for membership to any other Lodge, or to the same one, at any time thereafter. (See Sec. 697 and Const., Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V.)

Vol. IV, p. 381.

**Sec. 65.** Suspension for non-payment of dues is absolute suspension. The disabilities which it involves under our laws, are the same as if the penalty had been incurred by unmasonic conduct. In fact, such is really the misdemeanor which has induced the punishment, as a violation of the By-Laws of a Lodge is eminently unmasonic. The only difference which our Constitution makes between suspension for (so-called) unmasonic conduct, and suspension for non-payment of dues, is, that in the first case, it requires the votes of two-thirds of the Lodge of which the delinquent was a member, to effect his restoration, while in the second, he may restore him-



self by payment of his arrearages. (See Const., Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III.) Vol. IV. p. 381.

**Sec. 66.** The position occupied by non-affiliated Masons in this State is plainly defined in the Constitution. In Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, of that instrument, it is declared that "it is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge, and every non-affiliated Mason who, having resided six months within this State, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to some Lodge therein, shall be deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to, nor be the recipient of, any of the rights, privileges or charities of the Order." This is literally the language of suspension, and, under this law, every non-affiliated Mason, coming within its purview, is absolutely suspended until by compliance with the alternative which it provides, he shall choose to free himself from the disability. Vol. IV, p. 381.

**Sec. 67.** A notification by advertisement of a meeting to elect commissioners is not a proper notification. It is the duty of the Tyler to serve notices. Vol. V, p. 57.

**Sec. 68.** A deceased sojourning brother, who was in good standing, is certainly entitled to Masonic burial; and if an individual renders that last service, he may well ask that his brethren and neighbors help him to bear the burden, if so it appears to him to be. But he can scarcely demand this as a right. He has done his duty, and they ought to be willing to assist him; but let him not detract from the merits of his charity by his complainings. God loveth a cheerful giver. Vol. V, p. 58.

**Sec. 69.** When a brother found guilty of a Masonic offense, and sentenced to be reprimanded,

appeals from the verdict and sentence, such sentence should not be carried into effect until the appeal shall have been disposed of by the Grand Lodge. (See Sec. 493.) Vol. V, pp. 63, 68; Vol. XVI, p. 265.

**Sec. 70.** It is well settled that the Master, or one of his Wardens, must be present at every meeting of the Lodge. Vol. V, p. 74.

**Sec. 71.** A Master may, if he chooses, omit a portion of the usual ceremony of opening and closing a Lodge, but no regulation authorizes an entire waiver of these ceremonies. Vol. V, p. 74.

**Sec. 72.** A Lodge can proceed to try a Master Mason, under suspension for non-payment of dues, for unmasonic conduct, without restoring him. No matter what the cause of suspension may have been, it is certainly within the power of a Lodge, having jurisdiction, to try a suspended Mason on charges of unmasonic conduct, and to inflict such further punishment as it may deem proper. Vol. V, p. 76.

**Sec. 73.** A Lodge cannot proceed to try for further unmasonic conduct a Mason suspended by itself, who, at the time charges are preferred against him, resides within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, although the offenses charged were committed while within the jurisdiction of the Lodge first named. The proper plan to pursue would be to prefer the charges before the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the delinquent actually resides, by which he can and should be tried. From the date of his suspension, whatever the cause thereof, his membership in that Lodge ceases, and residence elsewhere carries with it jurisdiction. Vol. V, p. 76.

**Sec. 74.** A subordinate of one Grand Lodge has not the right to make Masons of persons residing

within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge without its consent. Grand Lodges have exclusive territorial jurisdiction. Vol. V, p. 344.

**Sec. 75.** Lodges in whose jurisdiction a worthy non-affiliated Mason sickens and dies, should contribute to the extent of their ability in providing necessities and comforts for his widow and orphans. Vol. V, p. 355.

**Sec. 76.** A subordinate Lodge, for good cause, in the exercise of a discreet judgment, may remit dues in favor of a member suspended for non-payment of dues, in order to restore him. (See Sec. 111, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution.) Vol. V, p. 356.

**Sec. 77.** It certainly is the right of a brother upon trial for unmasonic conduct to make a statement before the commission assembled to try him; and that such statement should have its weight before the commission—though not as great as that of a disinterested brother—and it should form part of the record. Vol. V, p. 367.

**Sec. 78.** The constitutional words requiring the Master “to summon the accused to appear and answer,” should be construed differently in Masonry from what it is in the civil Courts, for Masonic law should receive a more liberal construction.

Vol. IV, p. 363; Vol. V, p. 367.

**Sec. 79.** It is not necessary or right to require a member who withdraws, and afterwards desires to affiliate again with the same Lodge, to pay dues during the time he was not a member, in order to affiliate. Vol. V, p. 368.

**Sec. 80.** It is not necessary, though it would be very proper, that every Mason should apply for affiliation to the Lodge nearest his place of resi-

dence. It is the right of a Master Mason to affiliate where he may choose, whether at the place nearest his residence or not, for our Constitution evidently conveys this meaning in the words, "It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of **some** Lodge." (See Const., Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V; also Sec. 697, and Sec. 721; also Sec 8, Art. V, Part VI, Const. This section of the Constitution is now the proper law on this matter.—J. W. A.)

Vol. V, p. 368.

**Sec. 81.** The right of exclusive jurisdiction of a Lodge over parties living nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other Lodge in the State, except in towns or cities where more than one Lodge exists, is a provision of the Constitution which must in all cases be strictly observed, in order that the harmony of the Craft be not disturbed. A Lodge should know the exact extent of its jurisdiction, and not rely for such information upon the statement of petitioners; and if any doubt existed, certainly inquiry should be made of, and consultation had with, the neighboring Lodge or Lodges.

Vol. V, p. 374.

**Sec. 82.** A subordinate Lodge may for good reasons of its own, release a member from the requirements which impose upon him active duties and relieve him from contribution; but it cannot relieve itself from its own responsibility assumed in bearing his name upon the roll. The Lodge thus expressing towards a cherished brother—its member—the estimation in which he is held, may call that act by any name it may elect, whether honorary or not. There is nothing in this jurisdiction which justifies such a Masonic title. (See Sec 11, Art. III, Part III, Const.; also Sec. 829.)

Vol. V, p. 376.

**Sec. 83.** When a brother has been initiated, has remained upon the roll of a Lodge as an E. A. over two years, and has been dropped from the roll, it is necessary only to require the proper proficiency to enable the other degrees to be conferred upon him.\*

Vol. V, p. 385.

**Sec. 84.** When an objection has been made, and a committee appointed to investigate the causes of objection, the committee is appointed to hear the testimony that may be adduced, and to inquire into, determine, and report the facts to the Lodge for its advisement, that it may wisely determine whether or not the objection is well founded; or, in the language of the clause, whether or not the clause is a valid and Masonic one. That the committee may arrive at the facts, it must hear all the testimony, as well for the defense as the prosecution. The candidate is a Mason, and, before conviction, should be heard—should have his day in Court. In many cases he should therefore be informed of the objection made against him, and should be heard in his defense.

Vol. VI, pp. 13, 110.

**Sec. 85.** When a member of the Lodge has interposed an objection, stating the cause, and the Lodge, upon the report of the committee, has decided that it is not a "valid and Masonic one," it is not competent for the same or another member to interpose a second objection for the same cause, except on the ground of newly discovered and material evidence, or for acts subsequently committed.

Vol. VI, pp. 13, 110.

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\* There is now no such thing as dropping an E. A. or a F. C. from the roll. They are carried on the roll, and must be reported to the Grand Secretary in the same manner as Master Masons are.

**Sec. 86.** Ordinarily the Master of the Craft is the proper one to judge of the fitness of the materials of which his building should be composed. But when the Lodge has decided that the applicant is worthy, and the requisite proficiency has been attained, the Master should, if not absolutely contrary to his obligation, proceed to confer the next degree. Vol. VI, pp. 13, 110.

**Sec. 87.** A suspended Mason dying, while still under sentence of suspension, cannot be restored by any action subsequent to his death. Vol. VI, p. 93.

**Sec. 88.** The fundamental laws of Masonry respecting its morality should be construed strictly, though always with charity; but in respect to its government, with liberality, and in the true spirit of its enactments and customs. Vol. VI, p. 94.

**Sec. 89.** The person who desires to be made a Mason must be a man; no woman nor eunich; free-born, neither a slave nor the son of a bondwoman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have; and be able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him. (The proper law now is Regulation No. 11. See also latest decisions, Sec. 921.)

Vol. VI, pp. 251, 364.

**Sec. 90.** A Lodge is not the proper place for the settlement of the business difficulties of the members, or the enforcement of the payment of debts. Exceptional cases may occur, involving such breach of faith and turpitude of conduct that they should be noticed; but they are exceptions, not the rule.

Vol. VI, pp. 251, 349.

**Sec. 91.** When a member of a Lodge has paid his dues, and at a stated meeting announces his intention to withdraw, his membership ceases; and he can become a member again of that Lodge only by petition and ballot, as in the case of any other non-affiliated Mason. It is not competent for the Lodge by vote to reinstate him. Vol. VI, pp. 251, 354.

**Sec. 92.** The Master, or any other officer of a Lodge, may withdraw therefrom in the same manner as any other member, and whatever may be the rule elsewhere, our laws make no distinction.

Vol. VI, pp. 251, 365.

**Sec. 93.** If a Mason forgets his duty to God, his fellow, and himself, and commits suicide, shall he or may he be buried by his Lodge with Masonic honors? Several cases have occurred in which suicides have been so buried. It should not always be so. When a Mason has unfortunately been deprived of that reason which God has given him to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong, and, being actually demented, deprives himself of life, I see no reason why he should not be interred with the usual Masonic honors and ceremonials. An insane man cannot commit a crime, and it would be an utter forgetfulness of that charity which is the brightest jewel of the Craft, to refuse the Masonic rite of burial, when desired by his relatives or friends, to one who has only been unfortunate. Not so, however, with one who wittingly, or in consequence of intemperate habits, destroys the life which Heaven has given him for useful and beneficent purposes. We would throw the mantle of charity over the faults of an erring brother, dead or living, but we should not lightly overlook his enemies. By all law, human and divine, he who

takes his own life is as guilty as he who takes the life of another. Before God and man he is guilty,—and it is not fitting that we, as a society, should hold ourselves out to the world as the excusers of such a crime. (See Secs. 170 and 193.)

Vol. VI, pp. 252, 336, 338, 371.

**Sec. 94.** A Lodge desiring to get rid of a member who, for some cause, has become obnoxious, avails itself of the first opportunity to accomplish its object. In such a case, it matters not how trifling may be the charges or insufficient the evidence. But such a course will not be tolerated by this Grand Lodge. Every individual member of the Order has his rights, and can only be suspended or expelled upon sufficient charges sustained by sufficient evidence.

Vol. VI, p. 340.

**Sec. 95.** Gambling and being connected with games is a Masonic offense, for which a Mason may be held amenable.

Vol. VI, p. 348.

**Sec. 96.** The Courts of the country are established for the purpose of settling differences which may arise in business transactions between men. A man does not cease to be a citizen when he becomes a Mason. All his duties and rights as a citizen are retained. Masonic Lodges are established and exist for other and different purposes, and were we to open the door of the Lodge and invite Masons to make it the tribunal before which to try their business disputes, the real purpose of the Fraternity would be forever rendered impossible. It is true, however, that circumstances may arise, in the course of transactions between Masons, of such a character that one or the other would be liable to a charge for violation of a Masonic obligation, and of such circumstances and their bearing on the particular case



to which they are sought to be made applicable, the Commissioners must judge, subject to the revision of the Grand Lodge. (See Sec. 100.)

Vol. VI, p. 349.

**Sec. 97.** If an E. A. removes from the jurisdiction of the Lodge in which he received that degree, he cannot petition another Lodge within whose jurisdiction he may live, for the remaining degrees, and receive them, if elected. He may apply to the Lodge into whose jurisdiction he may have removed, but his application must be accompanied by a permission from the Lodge in which he received his first degree, if it be in existence, else his petition cannot be received.

Vol. VI, p. 349; Const., Sec. 7, Art. III, Part III.

**Sec. 98.** When it is the intention of any Lodge to take measures to apply to the Grand Lodge for the restoration of a Mason who has been expelled, it shall be the duty of the Master thereof to notify the members of his Lodge, as far as possible, of the time when such proposed action will be had; and to cause to be spread upon the minutes of the meeting at which such action shall be had, the fact that such notification was duly given.

Vol. VI, p. 354.

**Sec. 99.** Traducing the character of a brother Mason, accusing him of theft and other serious moral delinquencies, and endeavoring to obtain property fraudulently, are sufficient causes for expulsion.

Vol. VI, p. 355.

**Sec. 100.** Lodges cannot undertake to settle all the legal questions that may arise between brethren from their business transactions. Brethren may honestly differ as to the terms of an agreement, although one or the other must be wrong; and it

would not be consistent with Masonic justice to punish for such difference of opinion. To warrant an appeal to Masonic censure, the case must involve a willful and deliberate disregard of moral and Masonic duty, and an intention knowingly and willfully to cheat and defraud a brother. (See Sec. 96.)

Vol. VI, p. 360; Vol. XI, p. 201.

**Sec. 101.** In all cases where the guilt of the accused is sought to be established by the naked testimony of but one witness, unsupported by any corroborating circumstances, and any doubt exists as to the probity or integrity of the witness, it is held safer, to avoid the possibility of imposition or the introduction of false testimony, to hold the evidence insufficient and the charge not proven.

Vol. VI, p. 362.

**Sec. 102.** The Master, or any officer of a Lodge, may withdraw therefrom in the same manner as any other member. Whatever may be the rule elsewhere, our law makes no distinction. (See Sec. 174.)

Vol. VI, p. 365.

**Sec. 103.** That the Grand Lodge possesses the power to restore a suspended Mason, there is no question. But the subordinate Lodge equally has that power, in cases of suspension (pronounced by itself), whilst at the same time the members of the subordinate Lodge possess opportunities for determining the propriety of the restoration which it is impossible for the Grand Lodge to have. As a general rule, the restoring power will not be exercised by the Grand Lodge, even in cases of expulsion, where the power of restoration resides solely in the Grand Lodge, except upon the application of the subordinate Lodge in which the original trial was had. That being the rule in cases of expulsion, a

**fortiori**, it should be the rule in cases of suspension. (See Const., Secs. 5, 6 and 7, Art. V, Part V.)

Vol. VI, p. 370.

**Sec. 104.** When a brother, who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, pays up all his arrearages, he thereby becomes restored to all the former privileges enjoyed by him in his Lodge, and it is unnecessary that he should again go through the form of signing its By-Laws. (But see proviso in Sec. 11 of Art. III of Part III of the Constitution.)

Vol. VI, p. 373.

**Sec. 105.** It is at all times the duty of a Mason respectfully to submit to the decision of the Master whilst in open Lodge, no matter what may be his own opinion as to the correctness of the Master's rulings. The peace and harmony of the Lodge depend upon implicit obedience to the orders of the presiding officer whilst the Lodge is open—there being always the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master from an erroneous decision which he may declare.

Vol. VI, p. 373.

**Sec. 106.** It would be an unfortunate proposition to establish, that a Masonic Lodge, devoted, as it should be, to charitable objects and the assistance of the distressed, could with imputy suffer its members to want for the necessities of life, and thus bring discredit upon the whole body.

Vol. VI, p. 374.

**Sec. 107.** No Grand Officer, Chairman of a Standing Committee, or Representative of a Lodge, shall receive payment for his necessary traveling expenses in attending a Communication of the Grand Lodge, who shall not have been in attendance from the first

to the last day, inclusive, of such Communication, unless excused by special action of the Grand Lodge.  
Vol. VI, p. 382.

**Sec. 108.** An objection made to the initiation of one who had been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry in a Lodge is, unless withdrawn within sixty days, equivalent to a rejection, and should be so reported by the Secretary to the Grand Secretary; and the party so rejected may, at any time after one year, again petition that or any Lodge, as in cases of rejection. (See Const., Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III.)  
Vol. VII, pp. 13, 98.

**Sec. 109.** When, after initiation, but before passing or raising, an objection has been made, and has been, by proper proceedings, declared by the Lodge to be a "valid and Masonic objection," such objection is a rejection for the remaining degrees; and the same rule shall apply as in cases where a separate ballot is required for each degree and one is rejected for the second or third degree. The party so rejected must wait twelve months, and then if he desires to proceed, he must petition his Lodge anew; and his petition must take the usual course. (See Const., Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III.) Vol. VII, p. 13.

**Sec. 110.** The reversal by the Grand Lodge of a judgment of suspension or expulsion made by one of its subordinates, at once restores the accused to the standing he had before charges were preferred.  
Vol. VII, pp. 14, 99.

**Sec. 111.** None but the accuser and the accused can appeal from the decision of a Commission. By operation of law the judgment of a majority of the Commission becomes the judgment of the Lodge; and it was never yet heard that a Court rendering

judgment in a case might turn about and appeal to a higher court from its own judgment.

Vol. VII, pp. 14, 99, 103.

**Sec. 112.** A petition from one who cannot read and write should not be received. If a man has lived to maturity, or beyond that period, in contented ignorance of how to read and write, he shows too little desire for ordinary light to be admitted to the brighter light of Masonry.

Vol. VII, pp. 15, 99.

**Sec. 113.** That the ballot should and must be secret and sacred, is one of the first principles we are taught in Masonry, one without which we could not maintain the purity of the institution. All authority, ancient and modern, proclaims it a law of Masonry as inflexible as the laws of Medes and Persians. Every Mason should know and remember that it is neither his privilege nor his right to inquire or to know how his neighbor may have voted upon any petition, nor is it the right or the privilege of the neighbor to show or tell how he intends to vote or how he has voted. It is essential to our very existence that the ballot be preserved secret and sacred.

Vol. VII, p. 16.

**Sec. 114.** On no occasion, except for the burial of a brother, is it permitted for any Lodge or number of Masons to appear in Masonic clothing in public procession, without special permission from the Grand Master; and that permission ought very rarely to be asked or granted. On the Fourth of July, and other national occasions, it seems out of character to appear otherwise than simply as citizens. It is exceedingly bad taste to appear in Masonic clothing at Masonic balls or other festivities.

Vol. VII, pp. 16, 85; Vol. VIII, p. 274.

**Sec. 115.** When a Lodge desires to remove its place of meeting from one place to another in the same town or city, no action but that of the Lodge itself is necessary. Vol. VII, pp. 21, 98.

**Sec. 116.** Transactions arising out of the attempted collection and foreclosure of a mortgage and the tender of payment in United States currency, are questions not properly cognizable before the tribunals of the Fraternity. Vol. VII, p. 92.

**Sec. 117.** An application for affiliation must take the same course, and be governed by the same rules as an application for the degree; and, having once been referred to a committee, cannot be withdrawn, but must go to a ballot. Vol. VII, p. 98.

**Sec. 118.** Whenever any Mason, under sentence of suspension, desires to apply to the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, it shall be his duty first to make such application to the Lodge by which he was suspended; and if it be there refused, that then it may be made to the Grand Lodge, provided that due notice be given to the subordinate Lodge of such intended application. Vol. VII, pp. 94, 106.

**Sec. 119.** There is no appeal from the ruling of the Grand Master. Vol. VII, p. 100.

**Sec. 120.** During a period of suspension for unmasonic conduct, the dues of a brother should cease. He is under a disability from which he cannot, of his own free will, free himself. When suspended simply for non-payment of dues, he is in a position from which he may, by his own act, at any time relieve himself, and he should pay his dues accordingly. But while he is under suspension for unmasonic conduct, he is cut off entirely from all priv-

ileges, and can only be restored by an act of his Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge. Vol. VII, p. 100.

**Sec. 121.** A Mason suspended for non-payment of dues, and subsequently suspended for unmasonic conduct, should be charged dues only during the period he was under suspension for non-payment of dues. Vol. VII, p. 100.

**Sec. 122.** No lenity will be shown in the case of Secretaries of Lodges who may be found to be defaulters to the Lodges, as the offense is one for which there can be neither justification or excuse. Vol. VII, p. 102.

**Sec. 123.** Masons should abstain from all conversation with a candidate as to the action on his petition. Vol. VII, p. 102.

**Sec. 124.** The law requires the Secretary to keep a full and correct record of the proceedings and the judgment of the commissions for trial, and this requirement can only be met by his keeping a record of all the testimony in the case; not a mere abstract, but the testimony of each witness in full, so that, if appeal be had to the Grand Body, its committees may have the whole case before them. Witnesses not Masons may testify before the commission in the form of deposition, taken before some officer entitled to administer oaths; and in order that the witnesses who are Masons may stand on the same footing, their testimony must be written out in full by the Secretary. Vol. VII, p. 109.

**Sec. 125.** It is the duty of the Secretary to give the notice to those in arrears for dues, without any order from the Master or the Lodge to that effect. The notice must have the seal of the Lodge attached. Vol. VII, p. 110.

**Sec. 126.** A quorum of the commissioners may proceed to trial and judgment, but, in such case, the judgment must be that of a majority of all the commissioners, to wit: if the number of commissioners be seven, four may try the case,—but all four must concur in the judgment. No power is anywhere conferred upon the Master to appoint to fill vacancies.

Vol. VII, p.110; Vol. XV, p. 648; Vol. XVI, p. 736.

**Sec. 127.** The notice to members in arrears for dues is made in obedience to the Constitution and must have the seal of the Lodge attached.

Vol. VII, p. 110.

**Sec. 128.** The accuser has the right to employ a brother in good standing to assist him at a trial.

Vol. VII, p. 111.

**Sec. 129.** The following are all offenses against the law of the ballot, and as such are punishable, for “nothing must be done to impair the inviolable secrecy of the ballot”:

1. A brother deposits his ballot in such manner that it can be seen how he votes.

2. One brother looks to see how another brother votes.

3. One brother tells how another brother votes.

4. One brother accuses another of casting a black ball.

5. One brother asks another why he blackballed the candidate.

6. The Master calls a brother to the East, and inquires of him if he cast a black ball, and why he did it.

Vol. VI, p. 124.

**Sec. 130.** The jurisdiction of each Lodge within this State—except those located in cities, which have



concurrent jurisdiction—extends in every direction to the geographical center between it and the contiguous Lodges. The air line governs, and not the route of travel.

Vol. VII, p. 293.

**Sec. 131.** Fraudulently alleging untruths in a petition for the degrees is a Masonic offense. See Sec. 196.)

Vol. VII, p. 412.

**Sec. 132.** When permission is granted by one Lodge to another to confer the remaining degrees upon a candidate applying therefor, the petition for any degree or degrees must be referred, reported on, and balloted for, unless there be a dispensation from the Grand Master in regard to the reference.

Vol. VII, p. 415.

**Sec. 133.** If a party intending to change his place of residence, becomes a member of the Fraternity abroad, the regulation of this State (Sec. 19, Art. III, Part III) should not operate against him on his return. Nothing is to be gained by a too strenuous and rigid enforcement of the law. If the party's intention in going abroad was to remain permanently, and become a citizen, his simple change of purpose and return to this State within some short time will not of itself bring him within the requirement of the Constitution.

Vol. VII, p. 434.

**Sec. 134.** The Master of a Lodge has a right to remain with the commissioners through the entire proceeding. When the trial is concluded, and the finding is made up, the record must be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary.

Vol. VIII, pp. 15, 113.

**Sec. 135.** The words "unanimous vote by ballot," mean unanimous vote by ballot of all the members of the Lodge then present, and not the unanimous

presence and ballot of all the members of the Lodge. Any other construction would be almost impracticable in giving the law effect. Vol. VIII, pp. 15, 113.

**Sec. 136.** No action of a Lodge is necessary to suspend a non-affiliated Mason who has resided more than six months in a subordinate jurisdiction. He cannot be the recipient of any of the rights, privileges, or charities of the Fraternity, and the Master of a Lodge violates the law if he permits a Mason to visit his Lodge who persists in remaining under its ban. Vol. VIII, pp. 15, 113.

**Sec. 137.** An E. A., whose Lodge has been declared extinct, and who properly applies to another Lodge to be advanced, must receive the unanimous ballot of the members present in the Lodge at the time his petition is voted upon; otherwise he must be declared rejected, and his name reported to the Grand Secretary accordingly.

Vol. VIII, pp. 15, 113.

**Sec. 138.** A petition signed with a cross-mark is prima facie evidence that a party petitioning is not capable of writing his own name, and according to General Regulation No. 11, unfit to be made a Mason. Under our law every petition must be signed in writing with the own proper hand of the petitioner; and when there is reason to believe to the contrary, the benefit of the doubt belongs to the Fraternity, and the Master must refuse to allow his Lodge to act upon the application until the doubt is removed. Vol. VIII, pp. 16, 113.

**Sec. 139.** Private examinations by individual members, without authority from the Master, do not, as a matter of right, entitle a member of a Lodge to vouch for a visitor. The Master himself

is responsible for the admission of all visitors within the Lodge which he governs. Vol. VIII, p. 18.

**Sec. 140.** Discussion regarding an unfavorable ballot is unlawful; it is productive of discord, and is the canvass of the integrity of individual action which is guaranteed by the solemnity which surrounds the occasion. No member has the right to declare how he voted, whether affirmatively or negatively, unless it be to declare his own act to the Master, if he is satisfied that he has committed an error of judgment, in order that injustice may be remedied. The knowledge of the officers in such matters, acquired in the discharge of their duties, belongs to their stations, and our Constitution particularly cautions the Master in the use of the final remedy, provided for the "purpose of correcting a possible mistake," that he shall resort to it "without declaring the result of the former ballot."

Vol. VIII, p. 18.

**Sec. 141.** Embezzlement is a Masonic offense. The law of our Fraternity is that when a Mason commits an offense which is a violation of the moral law and of the law of the land, he also commits a Masonic crime, because he thereby brings shame upon the Craft.

Vol. VIII, p. 93.

**Sec. 142.** The Commissioners in the case of Bro. Charles Prager, in Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, found the brother "not guilty of the charge and specifications, but guilty of unmasonic conduct." The charge was "gross unmasonic conduct," the facts being set out in the specification. The Commissioners might, upon a finding against the accused of all or a part of the facts set out in the specification, have negatived the charge of "gross unmasonic conduct," and found him guilty of simply "un-

masonic conduct;" but as they found him not guilty of the specification, nothing remains upon which they could base a judgment of guilty of "unmasonic conduct." After a verdict of "not guilty" upon the specification, the accused was entitled to an entire acquittal. It appearing, however, from the manner in which the Commissioners have rendered their decision, that, whilst they could not find the accused guilty of all the facts set out in the specification, nor guilty of the charge of "gross unmasonic conduct," yet that they believed him guilty of part of the facts alleged, and guilty of unmasonic conduct; and it being evident that the Commissioners were not aware that they might have found the accused guilty of part only of the facts charged, your committee recommends that the action be reversed and set aside, and that the case be remanded for a new trial.

Vol. VIII, p. 94.

**Sec. 143.** Every Mason is under the obligation not to injure a brother in his good name. He must neither originate statements of a defamatory nature against a brother, nor give circulation to any that he may have heard, because injury may be done as well as by the one as by the other; in fact, it is circulation that gives slander its effect. It is as much an offense to circulate such statements amongst Masons as amongst others. If the offense is committed without notice, the offender is deserving, at least, of a reprimand; if it is committed maliciously, the offender deserves expulsion.

Vol. VIII, p. 112.

**Sec. 144.** That a brother commits an offense under the influence of liquor is no excuse upon a Masonic trial, because his condition is itself a dis-

regard of one of the cardinal virtues of a Mason—temperance. Vol. 8, p. 112.

**Sec. 145.** When the Commissioners, upon a trial, cannot find the accused guilty of the charge or specification, as set out, they may negative any part of the charge or specification which they do not find against the accused, and return a verdict, or judgment, for that portion of the specification or charge of which they find the accused guilty.

Vol. VIII, p. 112.

**Sec. 146.** A notice of intended application for restoration must be given so as to be delivered and read to the Lodge, sixty days before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. VIII, p. 112.

**Sec. 147.** Sixty days' notice of an intended application for restoration must be given to the Lodge which expelled the brother. A notice was given to the Secretary on the day succeeding the regular monthly meeting of the Lodge. This, though given to the Secretary **sixty-three days** before the commencement of the Communication of the Grand Lodge, was held insufficient, because it could not be delivered to the Lodge until its next meeting, which was only thirty-six days before the commencement of the Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. VIII, p. 112.

**Sec. 148.** The record and proceedings had upon a trial belong to the secret archives of the Lodge, and ought not to be made public in any manner, except so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of transmitting the same to the Grand Lodge for review. It can readily be seen how a party, found guilty of a charge before a Lodge, might make

unworthy use of the evidence rendered before the Lodge, if furnished to him in authentic form, and how he might desire to preserve it for purposes of revenge and ulterior uses. At the same time that the absolute right to demand the transcript does not exist, the accused, or his counsel, or friends, if Masons, should at all times be permitted to have complete access to the record, to enable him to make a full and perfect defense to the charge before the Grand Lodge.

Vol. VIII, p. 114.

**Sec. 149.** The absolute right of visit by a Master Mason in good standing, to any Lodge where he may present himself, after due proof of his qualification, has been and still is a somewhat disputed point in Masonic jurisprudence. The question, however, is permanently settled in this jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of this State, at the Annual Communication in 1866, Vol. VII, page 433, having affirmed a decision of the Committee on Jurisprudence, laying down the general rule that the right of visit is not, as is sometimes supposed, absolute and indefeasible, and that the Master of a Lodge is clothed with authority to say who of those hailing from other Lodges shall visit him. (See Secs. 466 and 625.)

Vol. VII, p. 115.

**Sec. 150.** A Master of a Lodge cannot receive a minority report from a committee appointed on the application of a candidate for the degrees, and on it order a ballot to be taken. The duties of a Committee of Investigation are not fully discharged until a majority has reported, or the committee be relieved of its duties.

Vol. VIII, p. 115.

**Sec. 151.** A member of a Lodge is at all times entitled to be present and participate in its proceedings, while he conducts himself with due order

and propriety, and nothing short of a violation of such rules authorizes his being refused admission to his Lodge whilst he remains in good standing.

Vol. VIII, p. 116.

**Sec. 152.** On demand for such purpose duly made, the charges and evidence should be read in open Lodge, on the report of a committee appointed to consider an objection to the advancement of a F. C. to the Master's degree. The Lodge must at last decide whether the cause assigned for the objection is a valid and Masonic one, or otherwise, and to enable them to vote intelligently upon the question, it seems but right and proper that the charges, and evidence introduced in support thereof, should be read to the Lodge.

Vol. VIII, p. 116.

**Sec. 153.** Under the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, a dimit is not granted to a brother until he has actually joined another Lodge. As an applicant is by that regulation unable to obtain his dimit, through no fault of his, the existence of that fact is sufficient explanation of his inability to furnish it, and satisfies the requirements of Sec. 13, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution.

Vol. VIII, p. 117.

**Sec. 154.** An E. A. or F. C. physically perfect at the time of his initiation, his faith and good intentions towards Masonry, together with the fact that he had received partial knowledge of our mysteries, justifying such action, can receive the remainder of the degrees, provided he is able to conform literally to the requirements of the remaining degrees.

Vol. VIII, p. 275.

**Sec. 155.** It seems strange that hearsay testimony should continue to be received, when the Grand

Lodge reports are full of reversals because of the reception of such testimony. Vol. VIII, p. 381.

**Sec. 156.** Abusive language to a brother is a Masonic offense. The habitual use of profane language is also a Masonic offense. "Profanity in a Mason, while it is an insult to the majesty of our Maker, is also an irreverence for the religious design of the Masonic science, and as such is a Masonic crime." Vol. VIII, p. 381.

**Sec. 157.** The mere statement by a brother in his petition, acknowledging that he was rightly punished—that he feels his punishment to be very severe—that he is sincerely attached to the principles of Masonry—and that he is truly sorry for his fault and asks to be forgiven, is not sufficient. If it were, every unworthy Mason who has been expelled could be restored, and Masonic punishment would be a byword and a reproach.

Vol. VIII, p. 383.

**Sec. 158.** All moneys advanced by a Lodge or a Board of Relief, to or for a member of another Lodge, his widow or orphans, within this jurisdiction, shall be refunded by the Lodge of which the brother is, or was at the time of his death, a member in good standing; **provided**, that no more than twenty-five dollars shall be so advanced without the consent of the Master of the Lodge whose member shall be relieved.

Vol. VIII, pp. 383, 411.

**Sec. 159.** The Master of a Lodge has the right to strike out portions of the charges that contain no clear and certain specifications of an offense, but are rambling, uncertain, unsatisfactory, and insufficient. Charges must be specific, and stated with conciseness, clearness and certainty. Vol. VIII, p. 386.



**Sec. 160.** Charges must be specific, and stated with conciseness, clearness, and certainty. Such expressions as "malignant heart," "cowardly and lying assault upon his standing as an officer," "systematic coiner of slander and lies," "known to the accused to be a lie at the time he made it," and "having with malice willfully, from a corrupt heart, hatched a lie," etc., when applied to a brother, are not to be tolerated even in one preferring charges.

Vol. VIII, p. 386.

**Sec. 161.** On the trial of a case, the Commissioners should find the accused guilty of so much of the facts set out in the specifications as are proven.

Vol. VIII, p. 386.

**Sec. 162.** If a candidate has been elected to receive the three degrees of Masonry by a Lodge, and after having received the first degree, or first and second degrees, removes temporarily or permanently within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, the latter Lodge may, at the request of the former, confer the remaining degree or degrees upon him. In such case the conferring of the degree or degrees is only an act of courtesy, and the initiate becomes a member of the Lodge in which his petition was received, and not of the Lodge conferring the last degree. But if, having received one or two degrees in the Lodge in which he was elected to receive the three, he remove to another jurisdiction and desires to become a member of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he has removed, he must present his petition, stating the facts of his case and asking to receive the remaining degree or degrees in that Lodge. But his petition cannot there be received until the permission of the Lodge which had acquired jurisdiction over him by electing him and conferring

upon him the first, or first and second degrees, has been obtained; his petition must take the usual course of petitions for the degrees or for membership. In such a case, if he is elected and the remaining degree or degrees is or are conferred, he becomes a member of the Lodge conferring the last degree.

Vol. VIII, p. 394.

**Sec. 163.** A degree conferred by one Lodge at the request of another, is the act of the Lodge preferring the request. Permission to receive the petition of an E. A. or F. C. is a relinquishment of the rights of the Lodge granting the permission.

Vol. VIII, p. 394.

**Sec. 164.** A Mason who is the only witness to prove charges which have been preferred against a brother, is employed as counsel for such brother. Can he refuse to testify before the Commission on the ground that his knowledge of the facts of the case was communicated to him by the accused brother in his capacity as counsel?

The rules adopted in our civil Courts, with reference to communications between attorney and client, should apply in Masonic Courts as well. Those rules are well established. If one employs an attorney and discloses to him, as such, the facts of his case, the Courts not only will not compel, but will not permit the attorney to disclose them upon the witness stand. If one, charged with a Masonic offense, employs counsel and discloses to him, as such, the facts of his case, the same rule should apply, and the counsel should not be compelled or allowed to disclose the facts so communicated, when called as a witness. If, however, the brother employed as counsel has become acquainted with any facts pertinent to the case, otherwise than through

the confidential disclosures of his client, he should be compelled to give them in evidence when called as a witness. The relation of attorney and client should protect confidential disclosures of the client to the attorney, as such, and nothing more.

Vol. VIII, p. 394.

**Sec. 165.** It is the opinion of the Grand Lodge that caucusing or electioneering to influence the votes of members of the Grand Lodge in the election of Grand Officers, is contrary to the letter and spirit of Masonry; and the Grand Lodge disapproves of conventions, or other local or sectional combinations, to affect the legislation of the Grand Lodge, or to secure election to office. Vol. VIII, p. 399.

**Sec. 166.** The only discretion a Lodge can exercise in the case of a member refusing or neglecting to pay his dues who has been notified by the Secretary, is to remit his dues or extend the time for payment. If neither of these be done, he is suspended by operation of the law, and the Lodge has no occasion to take any action in the matter. (But the Master should declare him suspended.—J. W. A.)

Vol. VIII, p. 402.

**Sec. 167.** When an objection made to the advancement of a candidate, under Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, has been decided to be a valid and Masonic objection, such decision shall have the effect of a rejection for the remaining degrees; but the party so rejected may, after the lapse of one year, again apply to his Lodge, by petition in writing, for the remaining degrees, and in such case his petition shall take the usual course of petitions.

Vol. VIII, p. 403.

**Sec. 168.** The rule adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1864—that the candidate must be able to conform

literally to what the several degrees require of him—is correct. The Grand Lodge has adopted the rule as it stands, and it is the law of this jurisdiction. (See Reg. No. 11 and Sec. 916.) Vol. VIII, p. 411.

**Sec. 169.** No Lodge or body of Masons, nor any Mason, within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall appear in Masonic clothing, in any public procession or at any public meeting or demonstration, without permission from the Grand Master, except for the burial of a brother or to perform some strictly Masonic labor. (See Const., Sec. 10, Art. III, Part III.) Vol. VIII, p. 412.

**Sec. 170.** At the session of the Grand Lodge held in 1868 a resolution, on recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, was passed to the effect that no Lodge in this jurisdiction shall bury with Masonic honors any Mason who has committed suicide. At the session of 1870, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the **Lodge** to which he belonged should determine as to his sanity, and as to the propriety of interring him with Masonic honors. On the same day this action was reconsidered and the resolution as reported in Sec. 93, was adopted. The same was re-affirmed at the session of 1879, and is now the law of this jurisdiction relative to the matter. (See Secs. 93 and 193.) Vol. VIII, p. 412; Vol. IX, p. 423; Vol. XIV, pp. 153, 177.

**Sec. 171.** Every originator of a defamatory statement is adjudged to do so maliciously, and every one who publishes such statement is held to be the originator thereof, unless he can show that he received it from another. "If a Mason live amiss, or slander his brother, so as to bring the Craft to shame, he shall have no further maintenance among the brethren." (Old Constitutions.)

Vol. VIII, p. 419.

**Sec. 172.** Packing a commission for trial in order to accomplish a certain purpose, is in violation of the spirit and teachings of Masonry, and ought not to be tolerated.

Vol. VIII, p. 419.

**Sec. 173.** When one Lodge recommends an E. A. to another Lodge, and that Lodge elects him to, and confers on him the remaining degrees, the second named Lodge is entitled to the fees for the two degrees.

Vol. IX, p. 113.

**Sec. 174.** The Master of a Lodge can resign his office and withdraw from his Lodge on the same night.

Vol. IX, p. 114.

**Sec. 175.** In relation to voluntary withdrawal from a Lodge, no vote is contemplated or required unless a recommendatory certificate is desired.

Vol. IX, p. 114.

**Sec. 176.** Upon the resignation and dismissal of the Master of a Lodge, the Senior Warden would necessarily sign the certificate, having by law been charged with the powers and duties of the Master.

Vol. IX, p. 114.

**Sec. 177.** Divulging the proceedings of the Lodge to one not entitled to such knowledge is a Masonic offense.

Vol. IX, p. 115.

**Sec. 178.** A brother should not be punished for concealing the secret of another brother, confided to him as such.

Vol. IX, p. 116.

**Sec. 179.** Slandering a brother is a Masonic offense.

Vol. IX, p. 116.

**Sec. 180.** "Living in constant violation of the teachings of Masonry and conducting himself in a manner unbecoming a man and a Mason," is too general a charge. It contains no specifications of

the particular respects in which the accused is so doing. Vol. IX, p. 116.

**Sec. 181.** The notification of the special meeting to elect Commissioners must have the seal of the Lodge attached. Vol. IX, p. 118.

**Sec. 182.** The notification of the special meeting to elect Commissioners must state the object of the meeting. Vol. IX, p. 118.

**Sec. 183.** Charges against a Past Master for offenses committed by him while Master of the Lodge, are within the jurisdiction of a subordinate Lodge. Vol. IX, p. 118.

**Sec. 184.** Writing out the secret work of the Order so that the same is legible and intelligible to one's self or another is a Masonic offense for which the Grand Lodge has held expulsion to be the proper punishment. Vol. IX, p. 118.

**Sec. 185.** All petitions for the degrees and for affiliation shall be signed with the full names of the applicants, and be thus recorded in the roll-books and books of by-laws of the respective Lodges, and be thus returned in the annual reports to the Grand Lodge. Vol. IX, p. 139.

**Sec. 186.** The transcripts of trials must show that the Commissioners were elected; must contain a copy of the charges; must show that notice was given to the accused; that his residence was unknown when the trial is *ex parte*. Vol. IX, p. 142.

**Sec. 187.** The evidence upon which the Commissioners acted must be sent up. Vol. IX, p. 143.

**Sec. 188.** The trial must proceed *ex parte* when the residence of the accused is unknown. Vol. IX, p. 143.

**Sec. 189.** Lodges must recollect that the Grand Lodge can compel its subordinates to do justice.

Vol. IX, p. 144.

**Sec. 190.** Neglect of the Constitution, or disobedience of its provisions by a Lodge, may forfeit its charter.

Vol. IX, pp. 145, 448.

**Sec. 191.** When any member of a Committee of Investigation makes an unfavorable report, a ballot should not be had.

Vol. IX, p. 305.

**Sec. 192.** Lodges cannot impose fines. Under the Constitution, the only penalties recognized for the violation of our laws are reprimand, suspension, or expulsion.

Vol. IX, p. 420.

**Sec. 193.** In the case of a suicide by a Master Mason in this jurisdiction, the Master and Wardens of the Lodge to which he belonged shall determine as to his insanity, and as to the propriety of interring him with Masonic honors.

Vol. IX, p. 423; Vol. XIV, pp. 153, 177.

**Sec. 194.** The evidence of one witness whose credibility is impaired by the conflicting testimony of two independent witnesses, is not sufficient to sustain a charge.

Vol. IX, p. 424.

**Sec. 195.** Willfully misrepresenting the transactions of a Lodge is a Masonic offense.

Vol. IX, p. 425.

**Sec. 196.** Misrepresentations in a petition for the degrees is a Masonic offense, deserving expulsion.

Vol. IX, p. 425.

**Sec. 197.** Defrauding a brother by false representations made to him, the brother knowing him to be a Mason and placing confidence in him as such, is a Masonic offense.

Vol. IX, p. 426.

**Sec. 198.** Using language unbecoming a Mason towards a brother Mason is a Masonic offense.

Vol. IX, p. 426.

**Sec. 199.** Sending scurrilous and obscene letters to a Mason and his wife is a Masonic offense.

Vol. IX, p. 426.

**Sec. 200.** No circumstances will justify the application of vile and abusive epithets by one brother to another. An appeal to the laws of the land or to proper Masonic authority will be sufficient to afford ample redress for all cases of grievances.

Vol. IX, p. 427.

**Sec. 201.** Declaring that certain parties, pets of certain members, should never become members of the Lodge; disclosing his ballot; applying the term "scoundrel" to a brother member—are Masonic offenses.

Vol. IX, p. 428.

**Sec. 202.** The Master of a Lodge is, by virtue of his office and the express provisions of the Constitution, the chairman of all commissions acting under order of the Lodge. Therefore, at the conclusion of the trial, when the Commissioners were determining upon the verdict and the sentence, it was wrong for him to retire and for them to elect a chairman.

Vol. IX, p. 428.

**Sec. 203.** The charge of fraud—a serious offense, especially when committed by a Mason against a brother,—should be fully and clearly substantiated by the testimony.

Vol. IX, pp. 428, 429.

**Sec. 204.** If a Lodge receives and rejects the petition of a man who is a resident of another Lodge jurisdiction, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the man resides could not immediately thereafter receive his petition, regardless of the action of the



Lodge which, contrary to law, received his petition and rejected it. The second petition would bear evidence on its face of fraud, inasmuch as it would contain the declaration of such person that he had not been rejected by any Lodge of Masons within twelve months next preceding, as well as a contradictory statement as regard residence. A Lodge knowingly receiving such an application, would imperil its charter.

Vol. IX, p. 430.

**Sec. 205.** A resolution levying an assessment upon the members of a Lodge is not legal. There is nothing in the Constitution which clothes the subordinate Lodges with power to enforce the payment of money by its members, except the provision made for the collection of monthly or quarterly dues; and the penalty for refusal or neglect in that matter is suspension. Apart from that provision, which seems to have been intended to guarantee the accumulation, with certainty and regularity, of a fund for the payment of current expenses, all else seems to have been left to the sense of justice and spirit of fraternity by which Masons profess to be influenced in their intercourse with mankind, and especially with each other.

Vol. IX, p. 430.

**Sec. 206.** Drunkenness and profanity are Masonic offenses.

Vol. IX, p. 447.

**Sec. 207.** Abusive language is in plain violation of the spirit and teaching of Masonry.

Vol. IX, p. 447.

**Sec. 208.** Swindling a brother is a Masonic offense.

Vol. IX, p. 448.

**Sec. 209.** Written evidence, such as the proceedings and findings of a court of justice, must appear in the transcript of trial.

Vol. IX, p. 449.

**Sec. 210.** Upon unfavorable report being made by an investigating committee no ballot shall be had, but the Master shall, upon reception of the report, declare the candidate rejected. (See Const., Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III.) Vol. X, p. 151.

**Sec. 211.** A petition cannot go before a Lodge until it has received the recommendation of at least two of its members. Vol. X, p. 151.

**Sec. 212.** For any act wrong in itself, though committed before his initiation, a Mason may be tried, and very many cases might be suggested in which he ought to be. It is true that the Lodge which received his petition, if it knew of the offense at the time of receiving and acting upon his petition, may be said to have condoned the offense, but it could not wash out the stain, and had no right to impose on the body of Masonry an unworthy man; and whenever his unworthiness is known to those who will make the proper complaint, there can be no good reason why the offender should not be tried. Good men only are wanted in the Masonic family, and when bad men get in, we should take the earliest opportunity to get them out. If a Lodge knowing that an applicant for the degrees of Masonry had been guilty of any flagrant crime which would render him a disgrace to the Craft, should seek to condone and cover up the offense, and give character to the offender by making him a Mason, the sooner its charter is arrested the better for the interests of the Fraternity. Vol. X, p. 152.

**Sec. 213.** If any Lodge knowingly receives a petition from one who cannot both read and write, it is guilty of a flagrant offense, and it should be dealt with accordingly. Vol. X, p. 152.

**Sec. 214.** Every rule or regulation ordained by this Grand Lodge for the good government of the Craft is so far perpetual that it must continue of binding force until, in Grand Lodge, it shall have been repealed or modified; and the resolution in regard to Negro Masons is still in force as a rule of action for all Masons recognizing its jurisdiction.

Vol. X, p. 153.

**Sec. 215.** The resolution forbidding subordinate Lodges having any intercourse with "Negro Masons" is still in force.

Vol. X, p. 153.

**Sec. 216.** It is competent for the Grand Lodge to heal, or to authorize its subordinates to heal, Masons who have received the degrees of Masonry in clandestine Lodges, and to do this at any Annual Communication; but whether it would consider it expedient to do so, it will in its wisdom determine whenever a proper case is presented before it.

Vol. X, p. 153.

**Sec. 217.** It is competent for any Masonic Lodge of this jurisdiction to receive the petition of any person who has resided within the State of California twelve months, and within its jurisdiction six months next preceding his application, provided always that he be "a man, freeborn, neither a slave nor the son of a bond-woman, a believer in God and a future existence, of moral conduct, capable of reading and writing, not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have, and able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him"; and provided, also, that he has not been rejected by any Lodge of Masons within twelve months next preceding the date of his petition. These qualifications

are indispensable; but these are all that are required. Distinction of color is no where so much as hinted at or suggested by any word in our Constitution, Regulations, or any resolution of the Grand Lodge that has ever come to the knowledge of your committee. (See Sec. 916 and Reg. No. 11.)

Vol. X, p. 153.

**Sec. 218.** It is competent for the Grand Lodge of the State of California to grant charters to worthy brethren "without regard to color," as it has ever done.

Vol. X, p. 153.

**Sec. 219.** The Grand Lodge of California recognizes no man as a Mason unless he has regularly been made one in some Lodge of Masons, acting under a charter or dispensation from some Grand Lodge having proper authority to grant such charter or dispensation. It does not recognize any authority, except in itself, to grant any charter or dispensation for a Masonic Lodge in the State of California. It does not recognize any degree or title of 33°, or any degrees except those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, or any titles except those appropriate to the officers of a Grand or subordinate Lodge.

Vol. X, p. 154.

**Sec. 220.** A Lodge might give, and ought to give to a withdrawing brother to whom it has refused a recommendatory certificate, a certificate substantially in this form:—

Hall of ——— Lodge, No. —, F. and A. M.

This is to certify that Bro. ——— has this day paid his dues in full, and withdrawn from membership in this Lodge.

Attest: ———, Master.

———, Secretary. Vol. X, p. 154.

**Sec. 221.** If an applicant elected to receive the degrees in a Lodge does not come forward to be initiated within three months thereafter, the fee shall be forfeited unless the Lodge shall otherwise direct. (Un. Code B. L., Sec. 2, Art. IV.) Vol. X, p. 154.

**Sec. 222.** A party who had been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry and who had been obliged by urgent business, requiring his personal attention, to leave the State, and to remain out of the State for six months, failed to come forward for initiation within three months. The fee accompanying his petition would be, under Sec. 2 of Art. IV, of the Uniform Code of By-Laws, forfeited to the Lodge, unless his excuse is sufficient and order otherwise, but his election was not annulled by his absence. On his return it was his right to present himself to the Lodge, and, if the Lodge had taken no action with respect to the non-forfeiture of his fee, to tender the amount of the fee and ask to be initiated; and it would be the duty of the Master, if no objection were made, to proceed to confer on him the degrees of Masonry as in any other cases.

Vol. X, p. 155.

**Sec. 223.** A Mason who has resided for more than six months within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, must contribute a sum equal to six months' dues and apply to some Lodge to become a member before he can become a petitioner for a dispensation to establish a new Lodge.

Vol. X, p. 155.

**Sec. 224.** It would be entirely proper and, in many cases, specially desirable that the members of a Lodge should, on the coming in of a favorable report from an investigating committee, speak freely together of the qualifications of the candidate and of the propriety of receiving him as a member of

that Lodge. The very object of such committees is that the Lodge and all its members may be informed of the fitness of the applicant to be received into the Masonic family; and if any member of the Lodge knows the candidate personally, and desires to state any reasons why he should be received, and particularly if he knows any reasons why he should **not** be received, let him by all means have an opportunity to state them. The character of every applicant ought to be considered by the Lodge, and if anyone would dislike to have his character thoroughly canvassed, let him understand that a Masonic Lodge is not the place for him. If anyone asks us to receive him as a brother, we have the right, and it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to be fully advised of his qualifications and his fitness in all respects to be so received before we do receive him. If his character will not bear examination, let him keep aloof from us.

Vol. X, p. 156.

**Sec. 225.** Notice of a special meeting to elect Commissioners must be given.

Vol. X, p. 157.

**Sec. 226.** The issue of a summons is the prerogative of the Master, and not of the Commissioners.

Vol. X, p. 157.

**Sec. 227.** The mere fact that charges have been preferred against a brother does not deprive him of any of his rights and privileges as a Mason, and the accused has a right to be present and have a voice in the selection of those who are to hear and determine upon his case.

Vol. X, p. 158.

**Sec. 228.** The accused, if a member, must be notified of the meeting to elect Commissioners.

Vol. X, p. 158.

**Sec. 229.** Two of the Commissioners were important witnesses in the case, and, as appears in one of the papers filed with the commission, were alleged to be personally hostile to the accused; and, for this reason, objections were made to their sitting as Commissioners by the accused; which objections were overruled by the Master. In this the Master erred.  
Vol. X, p. 158.

**Sec. 230.** The transcript must be signed, not alone by the Secretary, but also by the Commissioners.  
Vol. X, pp. 158, 160.

**Sec. 231.** The transcript must bear the seal of the Lodge.  
Vol. X, p. 158.

**Sec. 232.** Offensive and extreme language is a Masonic offense.  
Vol. X, p. 159.

**Sec. 233.** Cutting and seriously wounding a brother is a Masonic offense.  
Vol. X, p. 159.

**Sec. 234.** Using language unbecoming a gentleman and Mason is a Masonic offense.  
Vol. X, p. 159.

**Sec. 235.** The transcript must show that a special meeting had been called to elect Commissioners, and that they were elected at a special meeting.  
Vol. X, pp. 159, 160.

**Sec. 236.** The testimony of the witnesses must be given in full.  
Vol. X, p. 159.

**Sec. 237.** It must appear that the witnesses (if Master Masons) testified upon their honor as Masons.  
Vol. X, p. 159.

**Sec. 238.** The accused cannot be required to testify against himself.  
Vol. X, p. 159.

**Sec. 239.** The accused must be informed of his rights, if he appear without counsel.  
Vol. X, p. 159.

**Sec. 240.** Immoral conduct is a Masonic offense.

Vol. X, p. 160.

**Sec. 241.** The Master of the Lodge cannot be elected as one of the Commissioners.

Vol. X, p. 160.

**Sec. 242.** The brother who preferred the charges cannot sit as one of the Commissioners.

Vol. X, p. 160.

**Sec. 243.** The finding of the Commissioners must not be on a detached paper without the seal of the Lodge.

Vol. X, p. 160.

**Sec. 244.** The willful and contemptuous disobedience of a summons should undoubtedly subject the offender to the severest punishment known to our laws; but before this extreme penalty is inflicted, the fact should be clearly and indubitably established that the failure to obey the summons arose from willful neglect or contempt.

Vol. X, p. 161.

**Sec. 245.** Allowing a person not a member of the Lodge to see his books, he being its Secretary at the time, is an offense deserving or a reprimand.

Vol. X, p. 163.

**Sec. 246.** Non-compliance with their duty as commissioners is a Masonic offense.

Vol. X, p. 171.

**Sec. 247.** When a Lodge removes from one place to another, it rightfully should assume immediate and entire jurisdiction over its new territory.

Vol. X, p. 176.

**Sec. 248.** Suppressing a paper while acting as Secretary pro tem. of his Lodge, is a Masonic crime.

Vol. X, p. 184.

**Sec. 249.** Slandering the character and impeaching the virtue of citizens of the community in which he lived, is a Masonic crime.

Vol. X, p. 184.



**Sec. 250.** It is generally conceded that the Lodge within whose jurisdiction an applicant for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry resides, should give its opinion on a petition for such purpose. The Committee on Grievances in the Grand Lodge cannot be cognizant of facts outside of the record, nor of the standing of applicants in the community where they reside. Vol. X, p. 184.

**Sec. 251.** Any Lodge which merely for favor, to get rid of an applicant, or, without proper and careful consideration, unanimously recommends for restoration a Mason deprived of his rights and privileges, commits a grievous wrong. It seeks to impose upon the Grand Lodge, and may bring within our circle men in no way reformed or corrected of their evil ways. Vol. X, p. 184.

**Sec. 252.** A Masonic tribunal should take no cognizance of a breach of contract or agreement between members of the Order unless moral turpitude is involved. It is not the province of the tribunals of Masonry to adjust mere legal rights, whether pecuniary or otherwise, as the Courts of law afford all the necessary facilities for the adjustment of such questions. Vol. X, p. 185; Vol. XIV, p. 186; Vol. XV, p. 686; Vol. XVI, p. 732.

**Sec. 253.** Swindling a brother is a Masonic offense. Vol. X, p. 185.

**Sec. 254.** The crime of embezzlement is one of the greatest. Masonry seeks to attain a higher object than that of glossing over the misdeeds of its members, and should make no distinction among its members. Vol. X, p. 187.

**Sec. 255.** The Grand Lodge expects every Lodge within this jurisdiction, so far as it is able to do so,

to see that the needy of its own membership and neighborhood are not made a burden to others.

Vol. X, p. 191.

**Sec. 256.** No Master of a Lodge in this State shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer, or of the Inspector of the District in which such Lodge is situated, that he is qualified to give the work and lectures entire in the three degrees; and such certificate, indorsed by the installing officer, shall be forwarded by him to the Grand Lecturer, to be kept on file in his office. (See Sec. 771a and Regulation 56.)

Vol. X, pp. 195, 588.

**Sec. 257.** The intendment of our Constitution is that a dimitted Mason should apply for affiliation to the Lodge where he resides. (See Sec. 697.)

Vol. X, p. 395.

**Sec. 258.** If a decedent—a member of our Order and of some other society—is to receive Masonic burial, the rites of the Craft must have the precedence; and so it should be with all other ceremonies.

Vol. X, p. 418.

**Sec. 259.** Neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge has the right to inquire of any individual Mason why he exercises his vote against the admission of any applicant for initiation or membership.

Vol. X, p. 552.

**Sec. 260.** If a negro who has been made a Mason in any just Lodge of Masons, holding its charter from any Grand Body with which we are on terms of amity, asks admission to our Lodges, he will be admitted and will receive the same attention as any other brother. We do not regard his nationality, race, or color, but only the regularity of his making. (See Secs. 303 and 790.)

Vol. X, p. 552.

**Sec. 261.** From the earliest times there has been in the United States a distinct understanding between the Grand Lodges and the governing bodies of the Scottish Rite, that the Grand Lodges should have exclusive control of the first three degrees, by whatever Rite conferred. Among them, questions of jurisdiction are well settled, and the right of each Grand Body to regulate its own domestic affairs is fully recognized.

Vol. X, p. 552.

**Sec. 262.** It is the right of every Grand Lodge on this continent to govern the Craft within its own territorial limits in such wise as shall to it seem best adapted to promote the interests of Masonry, and to exercise exclusive, supreme and perpetual control over the first three degrees of Masonry within those limits.

Vol. X, p. 553.

**Sec. 263.** It is the duty of the Master to bring offenders to trial. He must see to it that his own household is kept in order. But where charges have been preferred against an offending brother, the law prescribes what shall be done.

Vol. X, p. 554.

**Sec. 264.** Trial Commissioners in a Masonic Court must act upon their own convictions in determining from the evidence as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and they alone are responsible for thier own action. The Master presides and declares the law; the Commissioners are the sole judges of the facts proven, and, ordinarily, they are accountable only to their own consciences for the motives by which they are actuated.

Vol. X, p. 554.

**Sec. 265.** In a clear case, when the facts are admitted and the law is plain, only one verdict could be **honestly** reached, and it might well be said that Commissioners who should, in disregard of the duty

they owed to themselves, their Lodges, and the great body of Masons, render a verdict of acquittal in such a case, were no longer worthy to wear the badge of a Mason. Charges might properly be preferred against them, for, by their perfidy, they had shown themselves deserving the severest penalty known to our laws. Vol. X, p. 554.

**Sec. 266.** It is difficult to conceive even of a case where the Lodge should be held responsible for the faithlessness of a Board of Trial Commissioners, over whose acts it neither can have nor ought to have any control. Vol. X, p. 554.

**Sec. 267.** An applicant who has lost one eye does not come up to the standard of qualification required by the Grand Lodge, and cannot be made a Mason. (See Sec. 916 and Reg. 11.)

Vol. X, p. 555; Vol. XI, p. 585.

**Sec. 268.** Your committee, after a very careful research, have been unable to find any law of Masonry, or to discover any principle of Masonic jurisprudence, which forbids the circulation among the Craft of even an "electioneering document," with a view to influence elections, provided always such documents be truthful in its statements. (See Secs. 165 and 749a). Vol X, p. 559; Vol. XI, p. 195.

**Sec. 269.** Your committee are not advised of any law of this Grand Lodge, or of Masonry, that directs what matters shall or shall not be inserted or stated in the addresses, reports or official papers of the officers of the Grand Lodge; or of any law that would be violated by the insertion in such address, report or official paper of any truthful and pertinent matter, even if it were intended to have a direct influence upon an election. (See Sec. 165 and 749a.)

Vol. X, p. 559.

**Sec. 270.** There is not only no law forbidding the making of nominations for officers in a subordinate Lodge, but common sense would seem to indicate that such a course would not only tend to facilitate business, but to preserve the harmony of the Lodge.

Vol. X, p. 561.

**Sec. 271.** Temperance is one of our cardinal virtues, "and should be the constant practice of every Mason." From our duty to ourselves result all those virtues, the practice of which enables us to discharge the obligations we owe to society, our family, and our friends. In neglecting this duty, by abusing the bounties of Providence, by impairing our faculties by irregularity, and by debasing our profession by intemperance, we violate the moral law and are guilty of a Masonic crime.

Vol. X, p. 564.

**Sec. 272.** Gambling is also declared to be a Masonic offense in the old charges. The ancient charge on this subject at the making of a Freemason, was that "a Mason must be no common player at the cards, dice, or hazard."

Vol. X, p. 564.

**Sec. 273.** That obtaining money from a brother by promising payment from a particular source, which promise was violated, no one can doubt to be a Masonic offense, for "to be good and true is the first lesson we are taught in Masonry."

Vol. X, p. 564.

**Sec. 274.** The object of the Committee on Grievances in the Grand Lodge being to do even and exact justice, it has been the invariable rule always to hear and consider any additional evidence that may be aduced before them, either on the part of the accuser or the accused.

Vol. X, pp. 565, 584.

**Sec. 275.** It is not necessary that all of the Commissioners elected to try a case should be present. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires only that "the judgment of a majority of the Commissioners shall be taken as the decision of the whole."

Vol. X, pp. 565, 584.

**Sec. 276.** The Lodge may at any time remit the dues of a member suspended for non-payment thereof, and by that act restore the standing of the party as effectually as he could restore himself by payment. (See Const., Sec. 11, Art. III, Part. III.)

Vol. X, p. 566.

**Sec. 277.** Admissions of the accused before the Commissioners can be accepted as evidence.

Vol. X, p. 569.

**Sec. 278.** A verdict should be rendered of either "guilty" or "not guilty" upon each specification or part of a specification, so that the accused, the Lodge, and the Grand Lodge, may know the specific offense of which he has been convicted. If acquitted on all specifications, the accused is entitled to a verdict of not guilty on the charge. If found guilty of any part of the specifications, it is then to be decided whether or not he is guilty of unmasonic conduct, for it might be that the facts proven and found would not render him amenable to Masonic censure.

Vol. X, p. 569.

**Sec. 279.** The mere fact that a Mason is unable to pay his indebtedness to a brother is not a Masonic offense. "To warrant an appeal to Masonic censure, the case must involve a willful and deliberate disregard of moral and Masonic duty, and an intention, knowingly and willfully, to cheat and defraud a brother."

Vol. X, p. 569.

**Sec. 280.** When the Commissioners failed to meet at the time to which they had adjourned, no further time having been granted them prior to adjournment by order of the Master, the Commission, *ipso facto*, was dissolved. Vol. X, p. 570.

**Sec. 281.** It is an error for the Commission, after dismissing the accuser and accused from further attendance, to recall the accuser and examine him in the absence of the accused. Vol. X, p. 570.

**Sec. 282.** A Lodge should always retain the control of its own funds, and never leave them to the disposition and management of a body which, though created within itself, might at any time refuse to obey or be guided by its directions. A Lodge has now, under the laws of the State, all the power requisite for the management of its own concerns; and the creation of a corporation within a Lodge, for the management of any of its funds, would be not only impolitic, but of dangerous tendency. (See also Secs. 489, 512, and 856; also Art. III; Reg. No. 72.) Vol. X, p. 577 and Vol. XIII, pp. 22, 197, 420 and 620.

**Sec. 283.** While it is the duty of a Lodge to hold an election at the time stated for such purpose, yet the failure to do so in no manner conduces to prevent the Lodge from performing any of its necessary work or duties—the old officers holding their positions until their successors are installed. The Lodge should endeavor to obtain a dispensation to elect its officers as soon as possible, but in the meantime no privilege or prerogative of the Lodge is necessarily impaired. Vol. X, p. 578.

**Sec. 284.** It is the American doctrine and has become the common law at Masonry that, whenever an

independent State is formed, the Lodges within it are at liberty, and possess the absolute right, immediately to throw off their former allegiance, to form an independent Grand Lodge, and to compel all Masons and Masonic Lodges, within the territorial limits of the new State, to abandon all other allegiance and to swear fealty to the new Grand Lodge. This is practically the rule in the United States, because no Grand Lodge in the United States institutes Lodges outside the territorial limits of the State in which it is located, except for temporary purposes, or claims to exercise exclusive jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of its own State.

Vol. X, p. 579.

**Sec. 285.** The Commissioners must sign the whole record and not the findings only. Vol. X, p. 583.

**Sec. 286.** The Master must preside at the trial. Vol. X, pp. 160, 583.

**Sec. 287.** Hearsay evidence cannot be taken. Vol. X, p. 583.

**Sec. 288.** Evidence should be given as it came from the mouth of the witness. Vol. X, p. 583.

**Sec. 289.** Such statements in a record as that the witness testified, "in effect, that the facts set forth in the charge were true to his own knowledge," are not sufficient. Vol. X, p. 583.

**Sec. 290.** It was held to be an error where the trial was had without the service of a summons upon the accused, it not appearing that his residence was unknown. Vol. X, p. 584.

**Sec. 291.** The transcript must show that the Master presided at the trial; that the accused was summoned; and also whether the accused appeared at the trial. Vol. X, p. 584.



**Sec. 292.** A charge should be free from duplicity. There should be a general charge of unmasonic conduct, and the distinct offenses complained of should be set out with sufficient certainty in separate specifications. Vol. X, p. 584.

**Sec. 293.** There should be a general charge of unmasonic conduct, and the distinct offenses complained of should be set out with sufficient certainty in separate specifications. Vol. X, p. 584.

**Sec. 294.** A party cannot be admitted, after submitting his case to the Court and the rendition of an adverse decision, to object to the competency of the Court. It is entirely too late. Vol. X, p. 584.

**Sec. 295.** The Master shall, on the night on which the action of the Commissioners is reported to the Lodge, announce the result and direct the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge. No discussion must be allowed. Vol. X, p. 585.

**Sec. 296.** Habitual intemperance, or being a common drunkard, is a grievous Masonic offense, and deserving of the severest punishment. But an occasional over-indulgence, though not excusable, will not constitute a man a common drunkard. Vol. X, p. 585.

**Sec. 297.** The Commissioners at their first meeting elected a chairman, and, although the Master was present during the trial and ruled upon the legal questions which arose, yet, upon the conclusion of the testimony, he retired, leaving the Commissioners to deliberate upon their finding and sentence. A Court thus constituted is not constitutional, as the fundamental law of the Grand Lodge makes the

Master the presiding officer in all stages of a trial.

Vol. X, p. 586.

**Sec. 298.** The Constitution provides that any Master Mason in good standing may appear as counsel. The Master ruled that one who presented himself as such could not act as counsel for the accused on account of his being a non-affiliated Mason. The mere fact of being non-affiliated does not always disqualify a brother from acting as counsel; for, though non-affiliated, he may be in good standing.

Vol. X, p. 586.

**Sec. 299.** The Constitution provides that the record of the trial shall be filed for safe-keeping among the archives of the subordinate Lodges, and that a transcript thereof shall be sent to the Grand Secretary in certain cases. It would be singular if the Lodges could not understand so plain a provision, and could not distinguish between an original and a copy, which is what a transcript is.

Vol. X, p. 587.

**Sec. 300.** The Grand Master is authorized to divide the districts as he may deem necessary, and to appoint Inspectors for such new districts.

Vol. X, p. 588.

**Sec. 301.** Rendering a verdict of acquittal in despite of the most indubitable proof of guilt, is sufficient cause for charges against a Commissioner.

Vol. X, p. 593.

**Sec. 302.** In 1873, Grand Master Leonidas E. Pratt decided that sitting in a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons with a given individual in this jurisdiction entitles the brothers so sitting to vouch for such individual to a Lodge of Master Masons.

The Grand Lodge seems to have expressed no opinion as to the correctness of this decision. That

it is correct there can be no doubt, inasmuch as before the individual could enter a Royal Arch Chapter, he must have been either vouched for or examined as a Master Mason. Vol. XI, p. 24.

(Overruled: See Sec. 985.)

**Sec. 303.** The color of the skin is a consideration to be entirely disregarded. No tests should be adopted but those of regularity, character, manhood, and intelligence. A colored Mason is entitled to visit, and the mere fact of color should be disregarded; it is not sufficient reason to justify a Master Mason in excluding him. (See Secs. 260 and 790.)

Vol. XI, pp. 24, 180.

**Sec. 304.** A Masonic Lodge is established for certain purposes of charity and society, and gathers its funds for the promotion of those purposes. For such purposes it has the inalienable right to expend all its available funds, and, if need be, to call upon its members for unusual contributions. It holds its funds in trust for those purposes, and none other, and whenever it uses them, or allows them to be used for any other, it becomes false to its trust, and should be held to strict account. It is humiliating to know, and, knowing, to confess, that there could be found a majority in any Lodge in this State with so little appreciation of the spirit and objects of Masonry, and with so little regard for the welfare and good name of their Lodge, as to consent to divert its funds from their legitimate uses and employ them for their private amusements and gratifications. It is well enough, if the members of a Lodge choose to give dinners or collations to their newly installed officers, and can afford to pay for them, that they should do so; but it is simply shameful for them to take the funds of the Lodge to pay

their bills, and particularly so to borrow money in the name and on the faith of the Lodge for such use. (See Regulations 57 and 59; also Sec. 915.)

Vol. XI, p. 174; Vol. XII, p. 499; Vol. XV, p. 686.

**Sec. 305.** No Lodge should suffer any one of its members to be suspended without knowing that he has been willfully or, at least, culpably negligent in the matter of paying his dues, for it is a grievous wrong to declare and publish a Mason as suspended when there is no just cause for suspension. Theoretically the Master and Wardens are supposed to know the condition and circumstances of every member of their Lodge, and it is only just that they should cause proper inquiry to be made before anyone is suspended for any cause. It is true the law declares that **he shall be suspended** if no cause is shown why he should not be, after he has been notified, but it is so declared on the presumption that some member of the Lodge will know the circumstances of the delinquent, and will show cause for him if he cannot do so for himself. The Lodge, before allowing any one of its members to be declared suspended for non-payment of dues, should be certain of three things:—

1st. That he has been in fact notified, otherwise he cannot, or should not, be so declared;

2d. That if notified otherwise than by service of notice by the Tyler or other person properly deputed for that duty, he has had a reasonable time within which to show cause why he should not be suspended; and

3d. That he has the ability to pay, and that his neglect is willful, or, at least, culpable, for otherwise he ought not to be suspended. Vol. X, p. 182.

**Sec. 306.** Formerly all charges for Masonic offenses were tried only in the General Assemblies of Masons, but upon the organization of Grand Lodges the jurisdiction devolved upon them. For convenience this Grand Lodge has delegated to its subordinates powers to try offenses; and, in the exercise of this power, the subordinates and the Commissioners they select, act, not from any inherent power, but for and on behalf of the Grand Lodge, which retains complete control and supervision over all the proceedings. This delegation of power to the subordinates is not exclusive, for the Grand Lodge cannot divest itself of this, one of its fundamental rights, but retains the power to try and punish offenders by the action of its own body. Vol. XI, p. 199.

**Sec. 307.** It is singular that, when the Grand Lodge has so repeatedly decided that habitual intemperance is a Masonic offense, we should be so frequently compelled to review cases in which the only ground of appeal is that an habitual drunkard is not amenable to Masonic law. Vol. XI, p. 200.

**Sec. 308.** If the accused was charged, in substance, with defrauding a brother Master Mason. The testimony showed that the accused bought a bill of lumber, etc., from a firm of which the brother was a member, amounting to \$1,027; that this material was used in the erection of a dwelling; that the accused employed counsel to prevent the collection of the debt, and finally sold the house for \$3,600, but did not pay the first dollar of the bill for the lumber. No excuse whatever is shown for not paying the debt out of the proceeds of the sale of the house, and your committee believing that the facts proven established a case of willful and deliberate fraud, cannot see that the Commissioners erred. Had the

sentence been expulsion they would not have interfered with it.

Vol. XI, p. 200.

**Sec. 309.** An objection is made by the accused to the specifications upon which he was convicted, on the ground that it was not sufficiently specific; but all that part of the specification in which the insufficiency was alleged to exist can be stricken out, and yet leave a good and valid specification of fraud. Mere technical objections cannot avail here. The object of the Fraternity is to do strict justice, and when that has been done, without the infringement of any of the rights of the accused, technicalities cannot stay the judgment.

Vol. XI, p. 200.

**Sec. 310.** It appears from the transcript that, on the trial, the accused gave notice to the Commissioners that the Master had sent for the deposition of a witness to be used on the trial, but the Commissioners determined to proceed without the deposition—which they did—the trial being concluded on the day appointed by the Master for the first meeting of the Commission. This was wrong. The accuser, as well as the accused, should always have an opportunity to produce his testimony, that strict justice may be done.

Vol. XI, p. 201.

**Sec. 311.** It was objected that two of the Commissioners participated in the latter part of the trial who had not heard all the evidence. The objection was not admitted.

Vol. XI, p. 202.

**Sec. 312.** Hearsay evidence cannot be admitted.

Vol. XI, p. 202.

**Sec. 313.** The fact that the findings and sentence were the judgment of the majority of the Commis-

sioners, who had heard all the evidence, is of itself sufficient to sustain the action of the Lodge.

Vol. XI, p. 202.

**Sec. 314.** If a brother is unworthy to be a Mason, he should be expelled; but so long as he remains a member of the Fraternity, he must be treated with kindness, courtesy, and brotherly love; and any brother who speaks disparagingly of him is amenable to Masonic punishment.

Vol. XI, p. 203.

**Sec. 315.** To reject a given applicant, whoever he may be, is the sacred right of any member of a Lodge. No one may demand, nor is he at liberty to disclose, his reasons. He is the sole judge thereof. They may well be of too delicate a character to be disclosed. He must settle the question of their sufficiency with his own conscience and manly sense of right and wrong, and his decision must be a finality. If indeed some factious brother is found habitually rejecting all applicants in utter disregard of their worth or character, and for the mere sake of rejecting them—or through malice or prejudice or some unfounded ill-feeling toward the Lodge or the person of the applicant—or for reasons of class or religion or politics—or from any unmasonic or unworthy motive, openly and avowedly declared—such brother would himself be a proper subject for discipline, and ought to be speedily and remorselessly cast out; for these are or may be conditions which would render the casting of a black ball a Masonic offense. The existence of such conditions must not be assumed. A belief of them is to be accepted only on indubitable evidence.

Vol. XI, p. 209.

**Sec. 316.** The right to refuse a recommendatory certificate is somewhat analogous to the right to reject an applicant. No member can be required to

disclose his reasons for his vote on such a question. It may well happen that he who asks for a dimit may be of such a character that the brethren do not choose to recommend him to the Masonic world, and yet his conduct in no particular be so flagrantly wrong that charges could be maintained against him. But this right of negative vote is susceptible of abuse. Every Mason has a right to elect his Masonic home. If a member desiring to withdraw should ask a recommendatory certificate, no one has a right to inquire **why** he asks it. That is his personal matter. Unless there is **some cause** for not recommending him, such certificate should be granted. But if there be such cause, then each member must determine for himself as to the **sufficiency** of that cause, and vote accordingly. If, however, a member should vote in the negative, and at the same time openly avow that there was no reason for it, or, in a spirit of retaliation for some fancied wrong, or to hamper or embarrass the action of the Lodge and interrupt its harmony, should avow reasons utterly unmasonic, and resting only in personal ill-will, prejudice, or malice, such member himself would be a proper subject for charges and punishment. (See Regulation 75.) Vol. XI, p. 209.

**Sec. 317.** The will of the majority is the law of a Masonic Lodge, and he who does not yield a cheerful obedience to that will, when fairly expressed, proves himself unworthy of the fraternal confidence and trust of his brethren. Vol. XI, p. 210.

**Sec. 318.** The power of the Grand Master is ample to take such action as may be necessary to restore harmony in the Lodge, and, if that cannot be effected, to arrest the charter. Your committee think that he ought to do so, unless the members of



the Lodge, within some reasonable time, can restore harmony among themselves. Vol. XI, p. 211.

**Sec. 319.** A Master re-elected must furnish a certificate of qualification before he can be installed. (See Sec. 383.) Vol. XI, p. 211.

**Sec. 320.** Upon the conclusion of the testimony against him, the accused asked for a continuance that he might have an opportunity to prepare his final defense, but his application was denied, and the Commissioners proceeded to dispose of the case. This was wrong. The accused should always have an opportunity to introduce his testimony that strict justice may be done. For this error the judgment must be reversed. Vol. XI, p. 212.

**Sec. 321.** The Master, in permitting the accuser to apply abusive epithets to the accused without checking or in any way attempting to prevent him, failed to discharge his duty. For such language the accuser should be tried and punished by the Lodge. Vol. XI, p. 212.

**Sec. 322.** A number of years ago it was determined by your committee that they would never recommend the restoration of a suspended or expelled Mason who had removed beyond our jurisdiction, unless satisfactory evidence was furnished by the action of a Lodge within whose jurisdiction he at the time resided, duly certified that the applicant was worthy, and that his standing and character were such as would entitle him to affiliation with such Lodge should he be restored; as they did not think it right to restore one with whom the Fraternity of his jurisdiction would not affiliate.

Vol. XI, p. 213.

**Sec. 323.** Master Masons, individually or associated, violate the true spirit and unwritten laws of

Masonry when use is made of the name or the emblems of Masonry for the purpose of advertising their business. (See Vol. XIV, p. 563.)

Vol. XI, p. 221.

**Sec. 324.** Want of respect to Masonic superiors is an offense for which the transgressor subjects himself to punishment.

Vol. XI, p. 222.

**Sec. 325.** The Master elect, having been duly re-elected, no reconsideration was in order, the first election holding good, without the brother peremptorily declines; if so, a dispensation will be necessary for another election. It is not essential to install immediately.

Vol. XI, pp. 466, 598.

**Sec. 326.** A brother under sentence of reprimand by a Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, can be so disciplined, even though he may at the time be under the penalty of suspension in his own Lodge. A member of the Fraternity so careless in his actions under the penalty of suspension in one Lodge, as to incur reprimand from a Lodge in another jurisdiction, should be expelled from the Order.

Vol. XI, p. 466.

**Sec. 327.** It is proper and requisite that a Master carry his gavel at funerals and general public occasions, as his Lodge is under his full and executive control. Being at refreshment, the Marshal is acting subordinate to the direction of the Master, and the brethren must implicitly obey the gavel on such occasions, thereby enabling the decorum and propriety of their actions to be fraternally preserved. The brethren are always expected to comply with and obey the sound of the gavel until they return to the Lodge and the same is regularly closed. The gavel, in the Master's hand, should always be

obeyed in the Lodge, whether in the East, before the altar, or any other station. Vol. XI, p. 466.

**Sec. 328.** If a member of another Lodge, in good standing, can assure the Master that the person elected to receive the degrees in his Lodge is unworthy or in any way disqualified, it is the Master's imperative duty to refrain from initiating the person until satisfied, by proper investigation of his status. (See Sec. 711.) Vol. XI, p. 466.

**Sec. 329.** There is no law pertaining to Masonic jurisprudence that would prevent or interfere with a person's being elected Master of a Lodge who had been maimed. A brother's being maimed after receiving the third degree does not militate against his being honored by the Fraternity, but resolves into a mere question of propriety among the brethren interested. Vol. XI, p. 467.

**Sec. 330.** Annual elections of subordinate Lodges held on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist are not constitutional. Vol. XI, p. 467.

**Sec. 331.** An initiate being found unable to read and write, must learn to do so before being advanced. (See Regulation No. 11.) Vol. XI, p. 467.

**Sec. 332.** No person can be invited by the Master or Wardens to confer the degrees who does not conform to our uniform work. Vol. XI, p. 467.

**Sec. 333.** It is the duty of every Lodge of Masons and of its officers and members to see that no one of its members is wrongfully suspended for any cause. The Lodge is a family and, theoretically at least, every member is supposed to know and to feel a personal interest in the welfare of every other. The law requires that every member pay to his Lodge certain dues, and directs that, in case of his neglect

so to do for six months, he shall be notified by the Secretary of the fact of his delinquency and that he will be suspended unless he pay or show cause why he does not; and commands that in case, after notice, he neglect to pay or show cause why he does not, the Master shall declare his suspension as the judgment of the law. He must be notified of his delinquency, and, if he is unable to pay, some one of the members of his Lodge ought to know the fact and report it to the Lodge, when his dues should be remitted or further time be granted for payment; and if there is no one who does know, some one ought to inquire and inform himself and his Lodge, and no Master ought to declare any member of his Lodge suspended for non-payment of his dues unless he is satisfied that proper notice has been given and that the delinquent has the ability but willfully neglects to perform his duty and deserves suspension.

Vol. XI, p. 560.

**Sec. 334.** If one willfully neglects the performance of his duties he ought to be punished for it; and, if suspension is the proper punishment, he ought to be suspended; and if death overtake him while suspended for that cause, as for any other, the suspension ought to continue. He might in his lifetime have removed the cause but did not care to do it, and it is a sickly sentimentality that induces us, simply because he is dead, to mourn over him and to desire to show our mourning to the world. While living we were willing to let him remain suspended—would not pay his dues to relieve him, and the reason is not apparent why we should exhibit any extraordinary amount of consideration because he is dead. (See Sec. 608; also Const., Sec. 5, Art. II, Part V.)

Vol. XI, p. 560.

**Sec. 335.** Our business is first of all with the living members—to look after them in sickness, to stand by them in misfortune, to be friends to them in adversity as well as in prosperity; and we do to them and ourselves a grievous wrong if we suffer them to be disgraced by suspension when we know, or ought to know that they do not deserve it.

Vol. XI, p. 560.

**Sec. 336.** We take it to be a well recognized principle of Masonic law that no man can be deprived of his rights and privileges, or be declared to have been so deprived, without having at least an opportunity to be heard in his defense. If he is contumacious and refuses to appear, after notice, judgment will pass against him by default. He has had his opportunity to be heard. The proceedings under Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of our Constitution, are in the nature of criminal proceedings; but they are legal proceedings and constitute a trial. The charges are that the party has willfully neglected his duty to his Lodge, in failing to pay into the treasury his just proportion of the funds necessary for its maintenance and the performance of its legitimate work. He must be notified of the fact that such charge stands against him and must be answered; and the evidence must show that he has been notified, else the Master has no jurisdiction to declare the judgment of the law, and the law itself declares no judgment—can declare no judgment. Vol. XI, p. 560.

**Sec. 337.** Our law has never made any provision for notification to delinquents for non-payment of dues, other than that provided for in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, which is simply “that he shall be notified by the Secretary that, etc.” This, in our judgment, means personal ser-

vice of the notice. By an amendment of the definition of "notification," adopted in 1874, the notifications "shall, when practicable, be personally served upon the brother to be notified by a Tyler or some other Mason properly deputed for the purpose. If this cannot be conveniently done, it shall be left at the residence or usual place of business of such brother, or, if such residence or place of business is distant or unknown, it may be placed in the post-office, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, and this shall be deemed due and sufficient service."

Vol. XI, p. 561.

**Sec. 338.** The notification called for in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, is in effect a summons. It is an imperative order to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of a Masonic offense and deprived of all his rights as a Mason.

Vol. XI, p. 561.

**Sec. 339.** It is not within the legitimate authority of this Grand Lodge, or of any Masonic power, to deprive a Mason of his rights without due process of law, and that due process of law implies of necessity that the defendant have notice of his offense, and have an opportunity to be heard in his defense.

Vol. XI, p. 561.

**Sec. 340.** Whenever a Master of a Lodge has pronounced judgment of suspension against a member of his Lodge without having acquired jurisdiction to pronounce judgment, it is the plain duty of the Master to declare that the act was void, The party declared to have been suspended was not suspended, because the Master had no authority to make the declaration.

Vol. XI, p. 562.

**Sec. 341.** With political differences Masonry has nothing to do; the proper remedy lies in appeal to the legal tribunals and not to a Masonic Lodge.

Vol. XI, p. 567.

**Sec. 342.** The fact that a divorce has been obtained is by no means conclusive evidence of guilt on the part of the accused, in a charge of adultery. To convict a brother of such a crime the evidence must be direct and positive.

Vol. XI, p. 567.

**Sec. 343.** The inability to pay a just debt, however annoying it may be to the creditor, is not a Masonic crime; and, where no moral turpitude is involved, should never be made the basis of charges of unmasonic conduct.

Vol. XI, p. 568.

**Sec. 344.** A verbal notice does not constitute due notification, as provided in Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI, and in Art. II, Part VII, of the Constitution. It is especially important that, in case a special meeting of a Lodge is called for the election of Trial-Commissioners, every member thereof whose residence is known, should be notified, in order that justice may be done to all concerned.

Vol. XI, p. 568.

**Sec. 345.** Each Inspector shall be a resident of the district for which he may be appointed, and it shall be his duty to officially visit every Lodge in his jurisdiction at least once in every year.

Vol. XI, p. 575.

**Sec. 346.** No person who acted as a Commissioner on the first, is competent to sit as a Commissioner on the second trial.

Vol. XI, p. 581.

**Sec. 347.** The first qualification of a Commissioner should be that he can and will determine the case according to the evidence that shall be produced on the trial and to the law applicable thereto,

as declared by the Master. That he could not do if he had prejudged the case. Vol. XI, p. 581.

**Sec. 348.** A plan of life-membership might be accomplished by the adoption of resolutions to that effect duly recorded. (See Secs. 933 and 942.)

Vol. XI, p. 583.

**Sec. 349.** A brother against whom charges are preferred has the right to object to any of the Commissioners elected to try him, and it would be the duty of the Master to hear and determine the objection, and, if he found it well taken, to exclude the party against whom it was made from participation in the trial; and further, if such objection was found to be well taken against a majority of the Commissioners, their election should be vacated, and a new one for the rejected Commissioners be ordered.

Vol. XI, pp. 586, 572.

**Sec. 350.** It is the absolute right of the accused to object, and to show cause for his objection, at any time before the trial commences, unless the time for making objections is limited by positive enactment.

Vol. XI, p. 587.

**Sec. 351.** If the case be one in which the Master is personally interested to such extent that he could be disqualified as a Commissioner, he is disqualified to preside at the trial, and another should be appointed by the Grand Master to preside thereat in his stead.

Vol. XI, p. 587.

**Sec. 352.** In a case in which the Master is the accuser or the injured party in the matter of the accusation, he is disqualified to preside at the trial, and his Lodge is disqualified to try the case; and in such event the Grand Master should direct that the case be transferred to some other Lodge for trial. (See Secs. 744 and 909.)

Vol. XI, p. 587.



**Sec. 353.** One who has prejudged the case; who has any personal ill-will or enmity towards the accused; who is strongly biased, either for or against him; or has a mind biased or prejudiced by reason of unfriendly personal relations—is disqualified to act as a Commissioner. Vol. XI, p. 587.

**Sec. 354.** Our law necessarily implies that the qualifications of each one nominated for election as Commissioner may be canvassed and inquired into at the time, and that it would be entirely proper for the Master to require the attendance of the accused at such meeting, to interpose objections to any one proposed for election, if he desired to do so; and that the Master might very properly determine the sufficiency of the objections and qualifications of the party named for election before the election proceeds. Vol. XI, p. 587.

**Sec. 355.** The Constitution will not permit a Lodge to try its Master; and, as a Lodge should be in natural sympathy with its Master and directly interested in the preservation of his good name and fame, it should not be permitted to decide a matter at issue between him and a Mason not a member, as a verdict of acquittal would justify the defendant and imply the truth of the alleged slander. Vol. XI, p. 589.

**Sec. 356.** The fact that the testimony of the witnesses was not written out in full at the trial, was held to be good cause for reversal. Vol. XI, p. 590.

**Sec. 357.** Surreptitiously obtaining and falsifying the record, is a Masonic offense. Vol. XI, p. 591.

**Sec. 358.** The Master of a Lodge is the proper person, when objections are made to the admission of a visiting brother, to decide thereupon, as it is

his duty to see that no discord or confusion be permitted to enter a Lodge, if he can prevent it.

Vol. XII, p. 17.

**Sec. 359.** When a special meeting relating to the business of a Lodge is under discussion, it is quite proper that the Master should inform all brethren present, not members, that they could have permission to retire, the members desiring to commune alone upon the matters relating to their own Masonic family.

Vol. XII, p. 18.

**Sec. 360.** When a brother asks for a dimit, he wants a recommendatory certificate of withdrawal, which alone would enable him to affiliate with another Lodge in this jurisdiction, and if the Lodge refused to give him this dimit, the brother would remain a member. (See Secs. 372 and 871; also Regulation No. 75.)

Vol. XII, pp. 18, 130.

**Sec. 361.** When a brother affiliates with a Lodge, his dues commenced from the date of his election, as from that time he is entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Lodge, and his own negligence, or the carelessness of the Secretary, should not relieve him from sharing his portion of the burdens.

Vol. XII, p. 18.

**Sec. 362.** In case of the death of an officer of the Lodge, the Master has the right to appoint pro tempore, to fill the vacancy during the unexpired term; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer, the Master is the proper custodian of the Lodge funds until the vacancy is filled. Vol. XII, p. 18.

**Sec. 363.** There is no impropriety in a Lodge subscribing for stock in a Masonic Hall Association, provided that the Lodge had surplus funds, and a

majority of the members thought the investment a judicious one. Vol. XII, p. 19.

**Sec. 364.** It is the duty of a Lodge to see that no warrant is drawn upon the treasury if there are no funds to meet its payment, unless in extreme case or Masonic necessity or charity. Vol. XII, p. 19.

**Sec. 365.** The Grand Master can issue Inspector's commissions to such brethren only as have a certificate from the Grand Lecturer as to qualification and proficiency in the work and lectures adopted by this Grand Lodge. Vol. XII, p. 102.

**Sec. 366.** It is an inflexible rule of this Grand Lodge not to interfere or meddle with political or religious matters, at home or abroad. Its members may represent all shades of political and religious opinions, but when they are assembled in subordinate or Grand Lodge, they cannot so much as discuss such opinions. Masonry has its own proper objects and purposes, and those must be considered by us to the absolute exclusion of all others, and particularly of such as would certainly arouse contention and confusion. Of religion we only desire to know that each one asking admission is a sincere believer in God and a future existence. Of politics, we only ask if the applicant is a good citizen. These questions are determined before his admission. Once admitted, all discussion and consideration of religious and political affairs is strictly prohibited.

Vol. XII, p. 111.

**Sec. 367.** In the United States it is universally recognized as the law of Masonry, that whenever there are three chartered Lodges in any State or Territory in which no Grand Lodge has been established, those Lodges have the absolute right to meet

in convention and organize a Grand Lodge for such State or Territory; that when a Grand Lodge is once regularly established in any State or Territory, it has exclusive jurisdiction over all Masonic Lodges and Masons within such State or Territory; and that no other Grand Lodge or Grand Body can establish a new Lodge within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge so organized, or can maintain jurisdiction over a Lodge therein to which it may have granted a charter. From the moment of the organization of the new Grand Lodge its jurisdiction becomes absolute over the entire territory, and all Lodges and all Masons there must acknowledge it and yield obedience to it, and their allegiance elsewhere ceases. Vol. XII, p. 112.

**Sec. 368.** The Grand Lecturer, in qualifying the Inspectors of the jurisdiction for the duties of their position, instructing the many Masters elect of Lodges who may apply to him for instruction, and visiting such Lodges as in his judgment require such visits, fully performs all the duties which ought to devolve upon him as such officer.

Vol. XII, p. 116.

**Sec. 369.** In answer to the question, "can the Master of a Lodge refuse to entertain charges of unmasonic conduct against a brother, when presented to him by a Master Mason in good standing," the Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows, and the report was concurred in by the Grand Lodge:—

The office of Master of a Lodge, with its many dignities and peculiar prerogatives, is also an executive office. Where the landmarks and ancient customs point he must go, and when the Constitution of the jurisdiction in which he resides directs,

he must obey. Our Constitution, upon the point at issue, is plain enough. Upon the presentation of charges against a brother by a member of the Lodge in good standing, to the Master of a Lodge having jurisdiction, it is his duty to initiate and oversee the proceedings until the conclusion is reached. If the Master of a Lodge should hesitate or refuse to inaugurate and cause the trail to be prosecuted, we could only presume that he was actuated in assuming such responsibility by a peculiar and personal knowledge of circumstances which satisfied him that justice and worthier results would be secured by refusing to commence proceedings; as for instance, where he knew that the brother submitting the charges was unfortunately not in his right mind, or that the charges were frivolous, or so evidently dictated by passion that their unreason was palpable. The Master who assumes such a responsibility must exercise a sound and wise judgment, for he must not forget that the Grand Master and Grand Lodge may review his acts. (See Const., Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI.) Vol. XII, p. 128.

**Sec. 370.** Either a **recommendatory certificate** or a **certificate of withdrawal without recommendation**, is a proper dimit in the sense in which that expression is used in Sec. 13, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, and is sufficient to enable a brother to affiliate with another Lodge, if the brethren who constitute it are willing to elect him. Vol. XII, p. 131.

**Sec. 371.** A Lodge cannot, with propriety, receive the petition of one who had served a term in the State's prison. Vol. XII, p. 131.

**Sec. 372.** A brother makes application for a dimit, his dues being paid, but the Lodge granted him a "certificate of withdrawal without recommenda-

tion." The brother refused to accept the certificate, saying that it was not what he wanted. The Lodge declined to grant him a recommendatory certificate, and he was placed on the list of members withdrawn from the Lodge. The Grand Master's decision, that the brother who had been refused a certificate was still a member of the Lodge, was sustained by the Grand Lodge. (This section has been overruled; see Sec. 875 and Regulation 75.)

Vol. XII, p. 131.

**Sec. 373.** Habitual intemperance is a Masonic offense for which suspension or expulsion are not too severe a penalty.

Vol. XII, p. 132.

**Sec. 374.** If Masons will engage in fighting one another they need expect no mercy at the hands of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XII, p. 133.

**Sec. 375.** It has long since been established by this Grand Lodge that where the Commissioners cannot find the accused guilty of all the facts set out in the specifications, they must find him guilty of so much thereof as is proven.

Vol. XII, p. 133.

**Sec. 376.** Striking a brother is a Masonic offense.

Vol. XII, p. 133.

**Sec. 377.** Every violation of the laws of the land is a Masonic offense.

Vol. XII, p. 133.

**Sec. 378.** In a case where a brother dimitted and moved to another locality, and charges were preferred against him, it was decided that the charges must be preferred in the Lodge in whose geographical jurisdiction he resides.

Vol. XII, p. 350.

**Sec. 379.** The accuser has the right to be present at the trial and to a hearing up to its conclusion.

Vol. XII, p. 498.

**Sec. 380.** The accused has no absolute right to be informed as to whom a charge has been preferred against, when the special meeting of the Lodge was called for the purpose of electing Commissioners to try a brother for unmasonic conduct.

Vol. XII, p. 498.

**Sec. 381.** A brother who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, sent the amount necessary to restore him, but the money did not reach the Secretary until after the brother's death. The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that, in their opinion, the only question to consider, and the one which should govern the case under the Constitution, is whether a brother under suspension, who, three hours before his death, remits to the Secretary of the Lodge the amount of money necessary to entitle him to restoration, complies sufficiently with the true spirit of the enactments and customs? This is the question presented by the record; and, while the committee have in view the decision by the Grand Lodge, that a Mason dying under suspension cannot be restored by any action subsequent to his death, they believe that the essential and necessary requirement by the constitution had in this case been sufficiently complied with previous to the death; and they reported in favor of the restoration. The Grand Lodge concurred.

Vol. XII, p. 510.

**Sec. 382.** It is the duty of the Secretary to pay over the funds which come into his hands as fast as they are received.

Vol. XII, p. 511.

**Sec. 383.** When a Master has been carefully examined by the Inspector and found to be proficient in the work, and when, in the event of said Master's re-election, the Inspector still remains satisfied

as to his proficiency, it is unnecessary to require him to submit to a second examination.

Vol. XII, p. 513.

**Sec. 384.** The accused has a right, at any time before the commencement of the trial, to object to any Commissioner on the ground that he is so biased, or interested, or prejudiced, that it would be unfair for him to act. The same objection may be made to the Master, and the same reasons that would disqualify a brother from acting as a Commissioner disqualifies the Master from presiding at the trial. The Commission, and all trials in Masonry, must be so constituted and conducted as to be reasonably free from any suspicion of unfairness, bias, prejudice, or partiality.

Vol. XII, p. 522.

**Sec. 385.** Reasonable continuance should always be granted, to afford the accused an opportunity to exercise his right of defense. The Commission may meet and continue their sessions during such reasonable hours as they, in their discretion, may deem convenient; but to compel the accused, against his consent, to undergo a trial after midnight, is an abuse of its discretion.

Vol. XII, p. 522.

**Sec. 386.** A Lodge of Masons, as a Lodge, will only appear in a funeral procession when it shall conduct the ceremonies; it will not appear, even as an escort, when the funeral services are performed by other societies or appendant Orders. The Lodge conducting the ceremonies is entitled to the post of honor in the procession, at the left of the line, and nearest the body of the deceased; other Lodges in the same jurisdiction take position in the line in accordance with their Grand Lodge number; the Lodge may invite or permit other bodies to join in the procession as escort or otherwise, and will as-



sign their position, which must invariably be in advance of the Lodge performing the service; after the Lodge has completed its service it cannot prevent services that may be performed by other societies or appendant Orders, but it retires and does not participate therein. Vol. XIII, p. 21.

**Sec. 386a.** Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III, applies to Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts who have received their degrees in California. Coming from another Grand Jurisdiction with no request but only a **permission** from the Lodge conferring the first, or the first and second, degrees, the petitioner is subject to the same careful scrutiny that our laws provide for the application of a Master Mason for affiliation; consequently the petition of the brother should be referred, reported on, and balloted on as if he were a Master Mason applying for affiliation, or if he were a candidate for the degrees.

Vol. XIII, p. 22.

**Sec. 386b.** Our law asserts no specific time when an E. A. may be deprived of the privilege of seeking advancement. He can apply for the other degrees, and it will rest with his Lodge to determine if his conduct as an E. A. entitles him to advance. The Lodge holds jurisdiction over him until it chooses to relinquish it. (See Sec. 414.)

Vol. XIII, p. 22.

**Sec. 387.** The only testimony introduced at the trial in support of the second specification is wholly hearsay, and is therefore insufficient to sustain the finding.

Vol. XIII, p. 156.

**Sec. 388.** The proof in support of the first specification is ample, and consists of a transcript of the record of a trial had in the County Court of the County of Del Norte, wherein the accused was tried

for the offense contained in the first specification. He was indicted for assault with intent to commit rape, but was finally convicted of a simple assault.

Vol. XIII, p. 156.

**Sec. 389.** Several brethren stated that they had heard from other sources that the accused had behaved badly in various ways, but of their own knowledge they testified to nothing against him. A brother "can only be suspended or expelled upon sufficient charges sustained by sufficient evidence," and mere hearsay is not sufficient evidence upon which to found a conviction, either in civil or Masonic law.

Vol. XIII, p. 163.

**Sec. 390.** The Grand Lodge has not imposed upon Inspectors the duty of canvassing or determining the moral fitness of the Master elect for the responsible duties of that office. If he has been elected and is proficient in the work and lectures, he is entitled to the certificate of the Inspector, and to be installed. If, for any reason, he is unworthy to occupy the position, our Constitution provides the remedy; and it is the duty of the members of his Lodge to avail themselves of it. Vol. XIII, p. 180.

**Sec. 391.** It behooves the Lodge to see that the brother whom it elects as a Master is a man of good repute and of proper habits; a Lodge which elects a Master known to be intemperate in his habits, ought to be suspended.

Vol. XIII, p. 180.

**Sec. 392.** The Senior Warden cannot preside at the trial when the Master desires to become the prosecutor, or when the Master is a material witness. It is the duty of the Master to preside at all trials, but if he is the prosecutor or a material witness in the case, he ought not to preside in such case. He should report the facts to the Grand Master,

who alone can depute another to preside, and who would, in a proper case, appoint some disinterested Master to conduct the trial. Vol. XIII, p. 180.

**Sec. 393.** The Master against whom charges of continued dissipation could be justly made, ought to be tried and expelled. Vol. XIII, p. 180.

**Sec. 394.** Amendments to charges ought to be allowed whenever they are necessary for, or will tend towards, a proper administration of justice. When the Commissioners have assembled, they, with the Master, constitute a court, and, if need be, may adjourn the trial until the pleadings are in such shape as to present fairly the issues to be tried. That the accused may not have occasion to complain of surprise, if he has appeared, the trial should never be allowed to proceed until he has had at least ten days' notice of the amendments, by service of a copy. If more time is necessary to enable him to prepare for his defense, it should be given in a Masonic court as it would be in a civil court.

Vol. XIII, p. 181.

**Sec. 395.** There is no statute of limitations in respect to Masonic dues and duties. The party suspended for non-payment of dues **may** restore himself at any time by payment, but his Lodge must remit or he must pay as a condition for restoration. The presumption is that his Lodge will remit if he ought not to pay, and the Constitution has very wisely left the determination of the matter to the discretion of the Lodge. Vol. XIII, p. 181.

**Sec. 396.** The very moment a member makes payment of his dues and notifies his Lodge that he withdraws, he ceases to be a member. Whether his Lodge will recommend him by certificate to the Fraternity as a worthy brother, is a matter for the

Lodge to determine; and when membership has been severed, it can be restored only by petition and election in the way provided for affiliation.

Vol. XIII, p. 181.

**Sec. 397.** A Lodge has jurisdiction to hear and determine charges against its own members wherever they may reside, and against all Masons residing within its territorial limits. Vol. XIII, p. 181.

**Sec. 398.** If a Lodge consents that another Lodge may receive a petition from an applicant residing within its territorial jurisdiction, the Lodge granting the permission has the right to the fees, and might, at its pleasure, relinquish or insist upon them. The Lodge having the exclusive right to receive the petition and the fees, may surrender its right as to one or both, or may refuse as to either or both.

Vol. XIII, p. 181.

**Sec. 399.** The Grand Master decided that brethren holding dimitts more than one year old need not make application to some Lodge and pay six months' dues before they can be allowed to sign a petition for a dispensation to form a new Lodge, on the grounds that the signing the petition should be regarded as an application for membership, and that, with respect to the formation of a new Lodge, every Mason presenting a dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member, and who has not been suspended or expelled, must be deemed in good standing. In their report, the Committee on Jurisprudence say: "The right to become a petitioner for and a member of a new Lodge is one of the rights and privileges of the Order, and is within the inhibition of the provision contained in Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, of the Constitution. It may be that this inhibition operates to the disadvantage of many

worthy Masons who, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, have never made application for membership or paid any amount as an equivalent for dues, but it is a plain declaration of the fundamental law of this jurisdiction. The section referred to declares it to be 'the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge,' and prescribes the penalty for disregard of that duty; and Sec. 2, Art. I, Part III, declares that no dispensation shall be issued unless the petition is accompanied by the certificate of the nearest or most convenient Lodge 'that the petitioners are all Master Masons in good standing.''' The report was concurred in by the Grand Lodge. Vol. XIII, p. 182.

**Sec. 400.** A fair construction of the regulation requires not only that the applicant shall **not** be deformed or dismembered, and shall be hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have, but that he must **also** be able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively required of him. Such **construction** gives meaning to every part of the regulation, as the rules of construction universally require. The committee are aware that very many of the best informed brethren think that the last clause was the controlling one, and that the only inquiry to be made should be as to the ability to conform literally to the requirements of the degrees; and that if the candidate possessed that ability, he might be deformed or dismembered, and need not be hale and sound in his physical conformation. Your committee cannot so interpret the regulation, and are of the opinion that the applicant is ineligible if he be deformed or dismembered, or be, for any other reason, unable to conform literally to the requirements of

the three degrees. The Grand Lodge concurred in this report, and thereby overruled the decision of the Grand Master to the effect that an applicant who was humpbacked could be received. (See Regulation No. 11 and Sec. 916.) Vol. XIII, p. 182.

**Sec. 401.** All reports of committees upon petitions must be in writing, and a ballot was properly had when two members of a committee made a favorable report in writing, although a member of the Lodge, at the request of the third member of the committee, was absent, presented an unfavorable verbal report. It was the duty of the absent member to make his own report, and to make it in writing, and he could not delegate the performance of that duty to another. The Constitution, Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, provides that "if the report of the committee, or any member thereof, be unfavorable, no ballot shall be had; but the Master shall, upon the reception of such report, declare the candidate rejected." In the case presented no such report was received, and the only proper order was to proceed with the ballot.

Vol. XIII, p. 182.

**Sec. 402.** It would be extremely dangerous to allow a witness, whose evidence is important to the prosecution or the defense, to act as a Trial-Commissioner.

Vol. XIII, p. 183.

**Sec. 403.** If it were known at the time of the election of Commissioners that any individual would be, or ought, from his knowledge of the facts of the case, to be a witness, the Master should not allow him to be elected, or, if elected, should declare him ineligible to the position; and if, when the Commission has assembled to hear the case, or, during the progress of the trial, either party should call one

of the Commissioners as a witness and he testify to the merits of the case, he should cease to act as a member of the Board; and it should be good cause for reversing the judgment or determination of the Board that one of the parties participating in its final action had been a witness and testified to the material facts of the case. Vol. XIII, p. 183.

**Sec. 404.** The Lodge conducting the ceremonies will occupy the post of honor, and will assign such positions to other societies that may join in the procession or ceremonies as the circumstances of the case may seem to render proper. The members of a Lodge may join in the procession, as citizens, when the ceremonies are conducted by other organizations, but the Lodge can only appear on such occasions when the ceremonies are under its direction. (See Regulation No. 19.) Vol. XIII, pp. 184, 197.

**Sec. 405.** When a Mason from another jurisdiction comes to this State with the purpose of making it his permanent residence, it is fitting that he should, and in most cases he will, withdraw from membership there and become a member of some Lodge here; but if he chooses, for any reason, to retain his membership in the other jurisdiction, he has the undoubted right to do so. Whether he pays his dues or not, concerns the Lodge of which he is member, and does not concern us. If he maintains his good standing as a Mason elsewhere, he is entitled to the courtesies extended to Masons in good standing here. The only inquiry that we can legitimately make is, whether he is, or ought to be, suspended or expelled; and we have a formula, which is familiar to most Masons, by which Masters can satisfy themselves in that regard, whenever in their

judgment it is necessary or proper to propose the test.

Vol. XIII, p. 184.

**Sec. 406.** It is certainly remarkable that a Mason should continue in full membership in a Lodge for fifteen years, and that no inquiry should be made as to his moral fitness until, by a sudden misfortune, he is rendered helpless and compelled to call for assistance. The common instincts of humanity should then impel us to forget his faults and delinquencies and to tender such aid as his necessities require. If we can afford to overlook his offenses against the moral law, when he is hale and strong, and amply able to provide for himself, it certainly is not the part of manhood to begin to speer out his faults when misfortune has overtaken him and he is helpless. It is a good maxim, which has come down to us from the generous and brave old Saxons, that every man is to be deemed innocent until he be proven guilty and until his guilt has been established by the judgment of some proper tribunal.

Vol. XIII, p. 186.

**Sec. 407.** When a Brother applied to his Lodge for relief his name was on its roll as a member in good standing, and the only inquiry then to be made by the Lodge or by its Charity Committee was whether he was in actual distress; and if found so to be, the duty to relieve him was plain and imperative, and it was a duty for the neglect of which it is hard to conceive a plausible excuse. It is no excuse for the Lodge in this neglect of its first duty to say that the applicant had been dissipated, had squandered his estate, and, through his own folly, reduced himself to penury. That is a specious pretext, not an excuse.

Vol. XIII, p. 186.



**Sec. 408.** The time when one of its members needs and applies for relief is not the time when the Lodge may stop to inquire whether the brother has, in some or many things, offended, and he must be presumed to be worthy until his unworthiness has been judicially determined; and, further, it is not the province of the Charity Committee of a Lodge at any time to canvass or determine the question whether or not a member of their Lodge is worthy of Masonic consideration. Their only duty is to ascertain if the member is in actual need, and, if they find he is, they are to relieve him.

Vol. XIII, p. 186.

**Sec. 409.** It is the right of every member of a Lodge to move, at any one of its meetings, that the Lodge relieve the distress of any one of its own members, and it is not within the discretion of the Master to refuse to entertain such a motion.

Vol. XIII, p. 186.

**Sec. 410.** On the presentation of charges, if the residence of the accused was **unknown**, the Master of the Lodge should have ordered the trial to proceed *ex parte* and at once. If the residence of the accused was **known**, then the summons and accompanying papers should have been mailed to the address of the accused.

Vol. XIII, p. 192.

**Sec. 411.** It is the duty of the several Inspectors to qualify the officers of the Lodges in their respective districts, and not that of the Grand Lecturer.

Vol. XIII, p. 193.

**Sec. 412.** In case of the re-election of a Master or Past Master known to an Inspector to be competent and qualified, that officer shall have the power to issue his certificate of qualification without another personal examination.

Vol. XIII, p. 195.

**Sec. 413.** If one who has received the first, or the first and second degrees in another jurisdiction, desires to receive the remaining degree or degrees in and become a member of a Lodge in California, he must first obtain the permission of the Lodge in which he has been initiated to make the petition; his petition must be acted on as other petitions are, and the objection mentioned in Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III, has no reference to such a case.

Vol. XIII, p. 197.

**Sec. 414.** The Lodge in which an applicant is initiated gains, and can retain at its pleasure, control over him as an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft. He cannot apply to another Lodge for advancement without the consent of such Lodge. He may at any time apply for advancement in that Lodge, and he is entitled to receive it if he has made suitable proficiency and no objection is interposed under the provisions of Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution. The "dropping from the roll," so-called, as mentioned in a former regulation, now no longer in force, never meant more than that the names of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts should not be published in the printed proceedings more than two years in either of those grades. Their status in the Lodge was never affected by that regulation.

Vol. XIII, p. 197.

**Sec. 415.** The pendency of charges against a Master elect does not debar him from being installed; his election gives him the right of installation upon obtaining the proper certificate of qualification.

Vol. XIII, p. 198.

**Sec. 416.** When the Secretary of a Lodge either does not or cannot perform his duty, he should resign; and if he does not resign, then he ought to be

displaced, and a suitable successor appointed. If the brethren persist in electing an incompetent person, then the Master ought to correct the situation without delay.

Vol. XIII, p. 412.

**Sec. 417.** A Commissioner cannot act as counsel for the accuser or the accused in a Masonic trial.

Vol. XIII, pp. 418, 619.

**Sec. 418.** When a non-affiliate of six months or more applies for membership, he will pay a sum equivalent to six months' dues and the affiliation fee, if any. If he be rejected he places himself in good standing for six months; and if he applies again within the said six months, he would be required to pay only the affiliation fee.

Vol. XIII, pp. 418, 619.

**Sec. 419.** When a judgment has been rendered by a Commission duly elected, and appears upon its face to be regular and valid, it should be treated as a valid judgment until the appellate tribunal has declared its invalidity. The only method of review which our law has provided is by appeal to the Grand Lodge. Either party may have an appeal, and the Grand Lodge can render such final judgment as the facts of the case require.

Vol. XIII, p. 619.

**Sec. 420.** However it may have been in the earlier days of Masonry, there is no doubt that, under our law, the Commissioners to try an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft must be Master Masons, and can be elected only by a Lodge of Master Masons.

Vol. XIII, pp. 418, 619.

**Sec. 421.** The Grand Master decided that if, upon a ballot, only one black ball appeared, it was not competent for the Master to declare the candidate rejected without first ordering a second ballot, for

the purpose of correcting a possible mistake; and in a case where, by inadvertence, the Master made the declaration without ordering the re-ballot, directed that notice be given to all who were present at that meeting, and that a second ballot be had at another stated meeting. The directions of the Constitution are so explicit in regard to the ballot as to leave no doubt of the correctness of the decision. (Overruled; see Sec. 543.)

Vol. XIII, pp. 418, 619.

**Sec. 422.** A non-affiliate may apply to any Lodge in this jurisdiction for membership.

Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

**Sec. 423.** When charges have been preferred and Commissioners have been elected, a trial must be had, and the fact that a grand jury had ignored a bill against the party for the offense charged, could not relieve the Commissioners from proceeding with the trial.

Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

**Sec. 424.** Whenever charges have been preferred, which ought to be entertained at all, the Lodge and the whole body of Masons are interested in the result; and it ought never to be permitted that any Mason should make use of the procedure of the Lodge for the adjustment of his private business affairs. That procedure is criminal and is intended to punish offenses. When offenses have been committed we are all interested to see that the offender is punished, and it should never be left to the accuser to determine whether or not the trial should proceed. The Master of the Lodge should, in the exercise of a proper discretion, determine whether the offense charged is of such a character as to demand investigation, and in that he will look to the interests of the Craft and not to the private

interests of the accuser. (Modifying decision of G. M.)  
Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

**Sec. 425.** In elections, blanks found in the ballot-box ought not to be counted as votes cast. In the Grand Lodge blanks have never been counted.

Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

**Sec. 426.** If a Lodge owns real estate, not required for the purposes of the Lodge, it has the undoubted right to dispose of the same, provided that due notice of the intended action be given, and if, at a stated meeting, the proposition be adopted by a majority of the members present.

Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

**Sec. 427.** The members of a Lodge are not entitled to know or inquire the name of a brother who interposes an objection to the initiation of a candidate any more than they would the name or motives of the party casting the black ball.

Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

**Sec. 428.** Persons who have lost one or more fingers of the right hand, and all persons who have not their right limbs as men ought to have, cannot lawfully be made Masons in California. (See Regulation No. 11 and Sec. 916.)

Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

**Sec. 429.** The evidence presented on the trial was amply sufficient to warrant the sentence of expulsion which was adjudged by the Commissioners, it being a certified copy from the records of the Nineteenth District Court of the divorce of the accused from his wife for repeated acts of adultery, together with the cumulative evidence that the accused had applied for a new trial in the said Court, and that his application has been denied.

Vol. XIII, p. 576.

**Sec. 430.** It is fully time that Masons should understand that this Grand Lodge has again and again decided that no previous provocation will warrant personal violence or the use of indecent or threatening language to a brother Mason.

Vol. XIII, p. 578.

**Sec. 431.** The accused, while in an intoxicated condition, had on various occasions talked on Masonic subjects in public places and in the presence of strangers; he had used such expressions as that, "No Jew should become a member of a Masonic Lodge while he belonged to it"; he was frequently seen on the streets under the influence of liquor; and he was an habitual drunkard. The committee, in rendering a verdict of suspension instead of expulsion, went fully as they were justified in doing in tempering justice with mercy.

Vol. XIII, p. 578.

**Sec. 432.** When a brother has been summoned by his Lodge to appear for trial, may he remain away and another brother put in for him a plea of "guilty"?

The Grand Master decided that if he, without sufficient excuse, neglected to obey the summons, his neglect would be an offense for which he might afterwards be tried; that the plea of "guilty" could be put in by the party on trial for himself, but not by another for him; and that, when he neglected to appear and plead, the trial must proceed *ex parte*.

In this decision the committee concur. Masonic trials are strictly criminal proceedings, and the accused must be deemed innocent until he is proven guilty by competent evidence or by his own confes-

sion. He may, for himself, plead guilty, but it would be unsafe to permit another to do so for him.

Vol. XIII, p. 603.

**Sec. 433.** When a Mason is in prison under indictment for murder, the Lodge must properly wait till the trial had been had, and his guilt or innocence determined in the proper Court. It does not necessarily follow that a party is guilty because an indictment even for the gravest offense has been found against him. Men have, from time to time, been indicted and tried for murder when the circumstances of the killing were such that we should all consider it entirely justifiable and the party free from moral as well as legal stain. An indictment should create so strong a presumption of guilt as to demand an investigation at our hands, but, the Courts of law have better facilities for procuring the attendance of witnesses than we have, and we may ordinarily wait till a result of a trial in the Courts has been announced.

Vol. XIII, p. 603.

**Sec. 434.** Would the Secretary of a Lodge be justified in refusing to receive the dues of a suspended member of his Lodge from one who might be deemed to have a personal interest in making such payment, without the knowledge of the suspended member?

The Grand Master answered that the Lodge has a right to expect that every member in arrears will, if he cannot pay, either directly or indirectly, make known his condition, and ask remission or an extension of time for payment, and that a failure to do so would be culpable. The presumption is, and should be, that such payments are, when made by others than the party himself, made with the knowledge and consent of the party, but that the Secretary would be warranted in refusing to receive such

payment when tendered by parties who are induced to make it by their own personal interest, and when the receiving of it be in conflict with the good of the Lodge.

As the case was put to the Grand Master his decision was right. As a rule, however, it should not be left to the discretion of the Secretary to determine whether a brother offered to pay the dues of another was doing it to subserve his own personal interest or not, or whether the good of his Lodge would be best promoted by receiving or refusing the payment. The presumption is, and should be, that the brother making such payment does it from pure motives, and that it will meet the approval of the party for whom it was made. If a brother is in arrears for dues, and is about to be, or has been, suspended for non-payment thereof, ordinarily another may come to his relief and make payment for him, without his knowledge; and the circumstances must be peculiar that would make it proper for the Secretary to inquire as to the motive. The consent of the party for whom the payment is made must be presumed, because it is for his good. If, however, having the ability, he, himself, had refused to make the payment, then no other should offer or should be allowed to make it for him.

A Lodge must exact the payment of dues to enable it to meet its necessary expenditures, and a member is bound to pay his dues as he is to pay every other debt. If he neglects to pay without excuse rendered, the law suspends him and cuts him off from his Masonic privileges so long as his neglect continues. He may relieve himself at any time by making the payment, and no good reason occurs to your committee why he should not be relieved if



another makes the payment for him. If a case should occur in which a brother, from improper motives, should pay, or offer to pay, the arrearages of another, he may be dealt with for his actual or attempted wrong. No Lodge ought to have any member whose dues, if in arrears, it would not be willing to receive from any one offering to pay them; and, if any one of its members, suspended for non-payment of dues, is unworthy of restoration, he should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by our laws. (See last clause of Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution.) Vol. XIII, p. 603.

**Sec. 435.** If one Mason buys goods from another, and subsequently leaves the State without paying for them, the Master of the Lodge having jurisdiction should not entertain charges against him for his failure to pay the debt, unless the transaction was fraudulent. Lodges are not instituted for the purpose of collecting debts, and up to this time no procedure has been devised looking to such a purpose. Masonic law punishes men for offenses against the moral law, but does not attempt to enforce the payment of debts.

Vol. XIII, p. 604; Vol. XV, p. 686.

**Sec. 436.** Lodges shall not be permitted through circular, or otherwise, to solicit pecuniary assistance from the Lodges or Masons of other jurisdictions. Circumstances may be such as to render a call for help not only proper but necessary, but none of us like professional beggars. Lodges should manage their affairs prudently. If they are poor, let them contrive to live within their means. If they may not be able to expend in charities as much as they would, let them expend only as much as they can; and, above all things, let them keep free

from debt. If they must have help, then application should be made to their own Grand Lodge.

Vol. XIII, p. 604.

**Sec. 437.** When the report of a committee has been received and approved, it is not competent for the Lodge to expunge any part of it. In the first instance, the Lodge could receive and approve or reject the report. If it contained anything objectionable, it could refer the subject again to the committee, or discharge the committee who had presented the report and appoint another; but expunging records is not in order.

Vol. XIII, p. 605.

**Sec. 438.** A dimit granted to a member without any legal notice on the part of the member that he desired a dimit, is utterly void and of no effect.

Vol. XIII, p. 621.

**Sec. 439.** The provisions of our law allow any brother to appeal to the Grand Lodge from the decision of a Commission. (See Const., Sec. 10, Art. IV, Part VI.)

Vol. XIII, p. 622.

**Sec. 440.** Masters of Lodges, in addition to the regularly appointed officers, should select and appoint from among the qualified members of the Lodge, suitable brethren to act in conferring the second section of the third degree, whose duty it would be to be present, prepared to work, whenever that degree is conferred.

Vol. XIII, p. 623.

**Sec. 441.** The Grand Lecturer was requested to prepare an installation service, wherein shall be embodied his recommendation that a proper Certificate of Qualification of the Master elect be presented to the installing officer at each installation.

Vol. XIII, p. 624.

**Sec. 442.** The Grand Lecturer was requested to compile a monitorial work to be used in this jurisdiction, which work, when approved by the Grand Lodge, shall be substituted for that now in use, and that no change in such monitorial work shall be tolerated or permitted, except by authority of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XIII, p. 624.

**Sec. 443.** The necessity for visiting Lodges within their respective districts should be left to the sound judgment of the Inspectors; but a Lodge shall only be required to pay the expense of the Inspector's visit, when made at its request. (See Vol. XIV, pp. 181 and 182. For law in force, see Regulation No. 15.)

Vol. XIII, p. 624.

**Sec. 444.** A Lodge should not permit other organizations to participate in its funeral services. If the services of other bodies are desired, the Lodge should first conclude and retire.

Vol. XIV, pp. 20, 154.

**Sec. 445.** When the Lodge was willing to bury a deceased brother with Masonic honors, but was refused by the widow, the ceremonies of the church were employed, and subsequently the Lodge was called upon to defray the cost of the burial. In such case the Lodge can refuse to pay the funeral expenses with eminent propriety.

Vol. XIV, pp. 20, 154.

**Sec. 446.** The election of Grand Officers is the first business of the Grand Lodge on the day fixed by the Constitution, and until the election shall have been concluded no other business shall be considered. (See Regulation No. 20.)

Vol. XIV, p. 151.

**Sec. 447.** When a member is more than six months in arrears for dues, and has been notified as pro-

vided for in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, the Master must declare him suspended. He has no discretion or authority to delay the declaration.

Vol. XIV, p. 153.

**Sec. 448.** It is clear that until a member delinquent for dues has been notified and had an opportunity to show cause for his neglect, he cannot be suspended.

Vol. XIV, p. 153.

**Sec. 449.** There is no law to prevent immediate action on a petition for recommendation of a new Lodge. It would be better to delay action until the next stated meeting, in order that all the members might be notified of the subject to be acted upon, and every member of the Lodge should be notified.

Vol. XIV, p. 154.

**Sec. 450.** A brother was accused of gross unmasonic conduct, in that he refused to obey the Master's gavel. After proper trial he was expelled. If the lawful prerogatives of the Master are not sustained, the whole fabric of Masonry falls to the ground. Ours is essentially an autocratic institution, and no one of our regulations should be more carefully maintained than that of the absolute right of the Master to control his Lodge. He is accountable to the Grand Lodge only, and if any brother considers himself unjustly treated, he has his remedy by applying to that supreme authority. (See Sec. 583.) Vol. XIV, p. 165; Vol. XV, p. 652; Vol. XVII, p. 203.

**Sec. 451.** If the Master elect fails to qualify and be installed, and the former Master cannot or will not perform the duties, the Grand Master may, upon the application of the Lodge, issue a dispensation under which the vacancy may be filled.

Vol. XIV, p. 168.

**Sec. 452.** As in the formation of a new Lodge it is a prerequisite for a Lodge which desires to change its place of meeting from one town to a town in proximity, to have a recommendation from the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge, inasmuch as one Lodge has not the right to restrict the jurisdiction of another, lessen the amount of another's material, occasion the dimission of another's members, or in any way impair the condition of another.

Vol. XIV, pp. 21, 167.

**Sec. 453.** When a man not a Mason removes from this State and becomes a resident of another State, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he lived while here has no authority to consent that the degrees be conferred upon him; it has nothing to do with him.

Vol. XIV, p. 168.

**Sec. 454.** When a party who had lived in California has removed to other territory under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California, it is not necessary that he should have resided in that territory for one year before making application for the degrees in a Lodge.

Vol. XIV, pp. 21, 168.

**Sec. 455.** Objection to the initiation of a person elected to receive the degrees of Masonry in a Lodge may be made to the Master thereof at any time before the initiation, either by simple oral statement or in writing, and either in or out of the Lodge. It is sufficient if the Master is advised by the brother objecting that he **does** object.

Vol. XIV, p. 168.

**Sec. 456.** Residence very largely depends upon the intention of the party; if a man selects some place as his home and acquires the right to vote there, it is his residence in law, and should be considered so

in Masonry, notwithstanding the exigencies of his business may keep him moving from place to place.

Vol. XIV, p. 168; Vol. XV, pp. 658, 660.

**Sec. 457.** The word "State" means "Jurisdiction."

Vol. XIV, p. 168.

**Sec. 458.** The Secretary will have performed the letter of his duty when he has shown himself ready to deliver his books and semi-annual reports to the committee appointed to examine them at the place of keeping. The committee have not the power to summon him to appear before them at such place as they might name, with his books and papers. Such proceedings should, however, be attended with a reasonable degree of courtesy.

Vol. XIV, p. 169.

**Sec. 459.** The ritual taught by the Grand Lecturer and the Inspectors is the only work recognized by the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XIV, p. 181.

**Sec. 460.** No Inspector who has failed to make the report required by law should be reappointed, unless satisfactory reasons for the failure are assigned.

Vol. XIV, p. 181.

**Sec. 461.** Inspectors are directed to examine whether Lodges fulfill the requirements of the Constitution relative to the payment of dues.

Vol. XIV, p. 181.

**Sec. 462.** Except for funeral services, the avoidance of labor on Sunday is to be observed. It is neither right nor legitimate for a Lodge to work on the Sabbath. (See Regulation No. 29)

Vol. XIV, p. 184.

**Sec. 463.** A Lodge cannot rescind a contract of life-membership entered into with a brother without his consent.

Vol. XIV, p. 190.

**Sec. 464.** The Master of a Lodge has no power to authorize a Past Master to open the Lodge and perform work during the absence of himself and Wardens; the Lodge cannot be opened except by or under the direction and with the presence of the Master or one of the Wardens.

Vol. XIV, p. 190; Vol. XVI, p. 736.

**Sec. 465.** In the absence of the Master and Wardens, the Lodge cannot be opened even for the burial of a brother; but any Mason may, on such an occasion, read the burial service.

Vol. XIV, p. 190; Vol. XVI, p. 736.

**Sec. 466.** It is the province of the Master, in all cases where objection is made to the admission of a visiting brother, to determine whether the objection is sufficient, and, in his discretion, to admit or exclude the brother.

Vol. XIV, p. 190.

**Sec. 467.** The installation of a Master who has not received the certificate of qualification required by General Regulation No. 16, is void. (See Regulation No. 56.)

Vol. XIV, p. 190.

**Sec. 468.** When a Mason is charged with the commission of a crime, the fact that he has been acquitted by a civil court or that a Grand Jury has refused to indict, is no bar to his trial and conviction by a Masonic tribunal for the same offense.

Vol. XIV, p. 190.

**Sec. 469.** Charges may be withdrawn either before or after the election of the Commission.

Vol. XIV, p. 191.

**Sec. 470.** If either the accused or the accuser desire to produce evidence before the Grand Lodge on appeal, in addition to that produced before the Trial-Commission, he must cause it to be taken within

sixty days after the announcement of the result of the trial by the Master; and if either party desires to present any argument before the Committee on Grievances, such argument must be transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least sixty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge. (See Regulation No. 18.)

Vol. XIV, p. 191.

**Sec. 471.** The Grand Lodge alone has power to vacate and set aside a judgment of suspension or expulsion.

Vol. XIV, p. 191.

**Sec. 472.** It is the duty of the Lodge to satisfy itself, at the time of application for admission, as to the moral character of the applicant; and this having been determined his status in the order must depend entirely upon his conduct and course of life after his admission. Should he then prove himself unworthy, the remedy against his misconduct is ample.

Vol. XIV, p. 197.

**Sec. 473.** The fact that a brother charged with a crime had been acquitted in a Court of Justice is not absolutely conclusive, and a Masonic Court may go behind such acquittal; but such a decision ought to weigh strongly in favor of the accused, and should be considered prima facie evidence in his favor.

Vol. XIV, p. 199.

**Sec. 474.** The installation service and monitorial work, as prepared and compiled by the Grand Lecturer, is adopted as the ritual for this jurisdiction.

Vol. XIV, p. 202.

**Sec. 475.** An election for officers held at any meeting other than that provided in the Constitution, unless by special dispensation, is illegal and void.

Vol. XIV, p. 418.



**Sec. 476.** Inspectors are authorized to correct the work of a Lodge and examine its records.

Vol. XIV, p. 418.

**Sec. 477.** When a Master shall refuse or fails to qualify, his predecessor should not continue in the functions of the office longer than until a special election can be held under a dispensation from the Grand Master.

Vol. XIV, p. 418.

**Sec. 478.** For good reasons shown, the Master of a Lodge may, in his discretion, adjourn the trial for more than ten days.

Vol. XIV, p. 418.

**Sec. 479.** The presence of a majority of the Commissioners is sufficient, because the judgment of a majority of the entire Commission is considered as a decision of the whole.

Vol. XIV, p. 418.

**Sec. 480.** The laws regulating trials do not provide for filling vacancies which may occur in a Commission, unless a majority thereof shall have been found to be disqualified; and a majority may act—but to convict, the concurrence of a majority of the entire Commission, and not alone a majority of those present, is essential.

Vol. XIV, p. 418.

**Sec. 481.** When funeral ceremonies are conducted by organizations other than a Lodge of Masons, the members of a Lodge cannot, as Masons, take part in the ceremony, but as private citizens only. (See Regulation No. 19.)

Vol. XIV, p. 418.

**Sec. 482.** A Masonic Lodge cannot hold its meetings in a hall situated in a town or village other than that in which it is sought by dispensation to establish a Lodge.

Vol. XIV, p. 418.

**Sec. 483.** The position that when a member of a Lodge dies he ceases to be a member thereof, and therefore the widow and orphans of such deceased

Mason have no longer any claim upon the Lodge of which he was a member, but must look to Masons generally for that relief and consolation which the brother was taught to believe would be given by the members of his own Lodge, is wholly untenable and at variance with every principle of Masonry.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 484.** It is improper for a Mason to lecture an applicant for visitation or affiliation, who has, on examination, failed to gain admission into a Lodge, the applicant having no brother to vouch for him. To do so is a most reprehensible proceeding, and should subject the offending brother to proper discipline.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 485.** No appeal from the decision of a Master can, under any circumstances, be made to his Lodge.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 486.** The family of a Mason who has taken his own life has, if the brother was in good standing at the time of his death, as much claim on the Lodge for aid and protection as if his death had not resulted from his own act.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 487.** After Trial-Commissioners had balloted upon all the specifications of a charge laid before them, and had signed the findings and judgment, the Commission could not re-assemble and review their proceedings, or do anything further, as the whole matter had passed out of their hands.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 488.** There is nothing unmasonic, or even reprehensible, in holding a dancing party in a Masonic hall. Social festivities, when properly conducted, do not desecrate the Lodge-room, it being

understood, of course, that members on such occasions are not to be clothed as Masons.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 489.** It is improper and unlawful for a Masonic Lodge to incorporate under State laws.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 490.** A Lodge may acquire and hold stock in any incorporated company.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 491.** A Master refusing initiation after the election of a candidate, for the reason that a member objected whose name and grounds of objection the Master refused to state, acted correctly.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 492.** To ballot for and elect as a member of a Lodge an applicant for affiliation who, not being vouched for, is unable to prove himself a Mason before the examining committee, is totally wrong and unjustifiable, and cannot be condemned in too strong terms.

Vol. XIV, p. 419.

**Sec. 493.** The Grand Master cannot stay or interfere with the judgment and sentence of a Lodge; the only remedy of a brother deeming himself aggrieved or injured by the findings and judgment of a Commission lies in an appeal to the Grand Lodge; and pending such appeal, the sentence of the Lodge must be carried into effect and remain in force until set aside by a decision of the Grand Lodge. An appeal stays execution of a sentence of reprimand. (See Sec. 69.)

Vol. XIV, p. 421.

**Sec. 494.** The non-payment of a debt is no Masonic offense. To make it one, fraud must be charged and proved.

Vol. XIV, p. 559.

**Sec. 495.** Employing a stenographer to take testimony is disapproved, and all Lodges in this juris-

diction are forbidden in future to resort to any means of perpetuating testimony other than those provided by our Constitution and Regulations. (See Regulation No. 21, as amended, 1907.)

Vol. XIV, p. 562.

**Sec. 496.** A Master Mason who had been sentenced by his Lodge to reprimand, and was, on appeal to the Grand Lodge suspended by it, would, on being restored by the Grand Lodge, occupy the position of "a Mason at large." His restoration by the Grand Lodge would not restore him to membership in the Lodge. That membership ceased upon his suspension, whether that suspension was by the subordinate Lodge, affirmed by the Grand Lodge, or by the Grand Lodge directly; and that connection, having been thus completely extinguished, could only be revived in the manner prescribed in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part V, of the Constitution. It would not be in the power of the Grand Lodge to restore him to membership. He would be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, **except** those which are incident to membership in a particular Lodge. These latter peculiar rights and privileges he could only acquire by affiliation, upon petition and election in the regular mode.

Vol. XIV, p. 563.

**Sec. 497.** Whether the use of the name and emblems of Freemasonry in business matters is censurable or not, depends largely upon the nature and character of the business in which they are used.

Vol. XIV, p. 564.

**Sec. 498.** No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall hereafter receive an application for affiliation until the applicant shall have proved, to the satisfaction of the Master of such Lodge, that he is a Master Mason.

Vol. XIV, p. 581.

**Sec. 499.** The province of the Master in Masonic trials is simply to decide such questions of law as may arise during the trial, with perfect indifference as to the effect or result of such decision. To attempt to suppress evidence; to badger, confuse, or annoy a witness; to endeavor to put words into his mouth; to express his own opinion as to the knowledge of the accused in regard to certain facts, or as to his purpose or motive in doing certain things; or to declare his opinion as to the value, weight, or effect of certain evidence, is entirely beyond his proper province and cannot be too severely reprimanded. He is there simply to declare the law. The Commissioners are to settle all questions of fact, without reference to the opinions, surmises, or suspicions of the Master; and it is not proper for him to indicate his opinions, suspicions, or surmises.

Vol. XIV, p. 582.

**Sec. 500.** The Grand Lodge has set its face firmly against taking cognizance of mere business controversies, in which there is no fraud, breach of trust, misrepresentation, or bad faith. Masonry deals with violations of the moral law alone; but when there is an obvious violation of that law, the Mason should not be permitted to shield himself behind the fact that it occurred in the course of a business transaction.

Vol. XIV, p. 582.

**Sec. 501.** No Mason under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall participate Masonically in any so-called Masonic funeral service or ceremonial, other than that prescribed by this Grand Lodge and conducted by a Lodge of Master Masons. (Rescinded. See Vol. XV, p. 172.) Vol. XIV, p. 584.

**Sec. 502.** If the authority of an Inspector may be set at naught at the caprice of the Master of a Lodge, then the object and purpose of the system of inspection will fail. The Grand Lodge has clothed the Inspector with authority to convene a Lodge for inspection, and should see that authority sustained in order that the dignity of the office may not fall into contempt and the usefulness of the Inspector be destroyed. If a Master refuses to convene his Lodge when notified by the Inspector, he should be reported by the Inspector to the Grand Master.

Vol. XIV, p. 595.

**Sec. 503.** If a Lodge fails to install a Master, within a reasonable time, who shall be qualified to confer the three degrees of Masonry in accordance with the ritual adopted by the Grand Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master to demand the surrender of its charter.

Vol. XIV, p. 596.

**Sec. 504.** The expense incident to the trial of a non-affiliate should be borne by the Lodge preferring the charge.

Vol. XV, pp. 16, 658.

**Sec. 505.** When a candidate has taken the obligation in the third degree, and, in the progress of the following ceremonies, is suddenly stricken with such an illness as requires his immediate removal from the Lodge, and thereafter continues so dangerously ill that further ceremonies could not be observed, he is entitled to all the consideration and attention to which members are entitled, including burial; but is not entitled to sit in the Lodge until further instructed.

Vol. XV, pp. 16, 658.

**Sec. 506.** If a vacancy occurs in the office of Secretary, the Master may appoint a brother to fill it for the unexpired term. (See Regulation No. 74.)

Vol. XV, pp. 17, 660.

**Sec. 507.** The office of Master does not become vacant by the failure of his Lodge to elect at the usual time of elections, nor by the failure of the brother elected to qualify and be installed.

Vol. XV, pp. 17, 660.

**Sec. 508.** When a petitioner for the three degrees had been elected and, having received the first degree, or the first and second degrees, had waited for several years before presenting himself for further advancement, a new ballot was neither necessary nor proper.

Vol. XV, pp. 17, 659.

**Sec. 509.** A suspended brother has the absolute right, at any time, even upon his dying bed and *in articulo mortis*, to make payment of his dues, and neither the Secretary nor his Lodge can rightfully refuse to receive payment. The tender of the amount, whether received or not, would affect his immediate restoration, and no inquiry should be allowed as to his motive in making the payment or tender. The same result would ensue if a third person had, at his request, made the payment or tender. The act would have been his—as much his as if made by his own hand. The maxim, “who does through another, does through himself,” applies exactly, and it would make no difference whether the person employed were a Mason or not. A child could do the act as effectually as a man. Nor would it make any difference whether the money was his own or loaned, or given to him by a friend or a stranger, nor whether, if given, it was given for a mercenary or charitable purpose.

Vol. XV, pp. 18, 661.

**Sec. 510.** A Mason, who was at the time under suspension for non-payment of dues, was tried on charges for unmasonic conduct and sentenced to be

reprimanded. The reprimand should be given in open Lodge, and the party should be summoned to attend and be received for that purpose.

Vol. XV, pp. 18, 661.

**Sec. 511.** Whenever a Lodge, believing that one of its members, or a Mason within its jurisdiction, has been guilty of an offense, has directed that charges be preferred against the offender, the Lodge is the complainant, and the party against whom the offense was committed can have no control over the case in any stage of the proceedings; and not even the Master could, in such a case, withdraw the charge, except by direction of the Lodge. If the brother against whom the offense had been committed should refuse when summoned to appear and testify as a witness, there should be another trial, the result of which ought to be very certain.

Vol. XV, pp. 18, 661.

**Sec. 512.** A Lodge can, through Trustees, buy, hold, manage and sell property as effectually and quite as conveniently as it could if incorporated, and nothing would be gained by incorporation. The Lodge may appoint its Trustees and give them such powers, and such powers only, over its property as it desires to give. They are at all times under its control and direction. They can sell or mortgage, by direction of the Lodge, and the proceedings are all simple, well understood, and inexpensive. (See Sec. 856.)

Vol. XV, p. 188.

**Sec. 513.** Installations may be either public or private.

Vol. XV, p. 189.

**Sec. 514.** A brother dying while under suspension, cannot be restored to Masonic life any more



than he could be to physical life. No action on the part of the Grand Lodge can be had.

Vol. XV, p. 192.

**Sec. 515.** The Commissioners met to deliberate upon the verdict. Only eight of the nine were present—four voted “guilty,” and four “not guilty.” It was held by the Grand Lodge that there was no verdict, the Constitution, Sec. 8, Art. IV, Part VI, requiring a majority of all the Commissioners to render a verdict.

Vol. XV, pp. 202, 647.

**Sec. 516.** Charges were preferred by the Junior Warden, by order of the Lodge; the appeal was taken by the Master of the Lodge. Both acts being the action of the Lodge through its proper representatives, the appeal was properly taken.

Vol. XV, pp. 202, 647.

**Sec. 517.** No moneys (except such as may be disbursed by the Charity Committee) can legally be drawn from the treasury of a Lodge without its express consent and under its instructions. Such consent should always appear in the minutes, and every warrant drawn upon and paid by the Treasurer should be shown by the minutes to have been thus expressly authorized to issue.

Vol. XV, p. 204.

**Sec. 518.** The minutes of a Lodge should furnish a complete history of all its transactions outside of its esoteric work. Every action of the Lodge relating to its business matters should be clearly and concisely set forth therein, and, in every case where, by our Constitution and Regulations, a particular mode of procedure is prescribed, the minutes should show that the prescribed course has been pursued—not by stating a mere conclusion, but by a plain

statement of the facts whence the conclusion followed. Vol. XV, p. 204.

**Sec. 519.** The funds of a Masonic Lodge are set apart for its necessary expenses and for the special calls for charity for which the Lodge was instituted; and no Lodge should expend such funds for any other purpose, however worthy or patriotic it may be. For all purposes, other than those recognized as purely Masonic, the members of the Lodge, desiring to make contributions, should make them from their private funds. (See Regulations Nos. 57 and 59.)

Vol. XV, pp. 440, 686.

**Sec. 520.** The Master of a Lodge is justified in refusing to entertain a charge of unmasonic conduct against a Mason when the only specification is that the accused had refused to renew a promissory note which the accuser had allowed to become barred by the Statute of Limitations.

Vol. XV, pp. 441, 686.

**Sec. 521.** The reversal by the Grand Lodge of a judgment of suspension or expulsion by a subordinate Lodge, at once restores the party to all his rights and privileges in his Lodge.

Vol. XV, pp. 441, 686.

**Sec. 522.** When a Mason who is a member of a Lodge, but who resides within the jurisdiction of some other Lodge in this State, is guilty of an offense, charges may be preferred against him either in his own Lodge or in the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, both having jurisdiction—the one by reason of his membership, and the other by reason of his residence.

Vol. XV, pp. 441, 686.

**Sec. 523.** It is the duty of an Inspector to refuse to give a Certificate of Qualification to any Master-elect who fails to qualify, and to report to the Grand

Master the case of every Master-elect who fails to qualify within the proper time.

Vol. XV, pp. 441, 686.

**Sec. 524.** There is no Statute of Limitation that will bar the prosecution of a brother for unmasonic conduct.

Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687; Vol. XVII, p. 202.

**Sec. 525.** An application for affiliation, accompanied by the necessary amount of dues and the fee therefor (if a fee be required), places the applicant in good standing, whether his application be accepted or rejected, and he may renew such application every six months or oftener, if he chooses; but the particular application acted upon by the Lodge cannot be again referred. (See Const., Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI.)

Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687.

**Sec. 526.** If a non-affiliate, who had maintained his standing as indicated in Sec. 525, should die, it is the duty of the Lodge or Lodges having jurisdiction to bury him with Masonic honors.

Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687.

**Sec. 527.** In case of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer of a Lodge, the Master should fill the vacancy by appointment; and no election can be held for that purpose till the next annual election, without a dispensation from the Grand Master.

Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687.

**Sec. 528.** It is the duty of a Master to install his successor, and it is not the privilege of the Master-elect to select the installing officer or in any way interfere with the duties or privileges of the officer until he is installed; but a Master-elect who has been installed by a Past Master, though selected by himself, is duly installed.

Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687.

**Sec. 529.** The Master has discretion to admit or exclude visitors; and when objection is made, he may require that the reasons therefor be stated to him, and must judge of their sufficiency.

Vol. XV, pp. 442, 687.

**Sec. 530.** The Master may enjoin secrecy upon all present in his Lodge in regard to such matters as may transpire therein which, in his judgment, should not be known elsewhere; and for any violation of such injunction, a charge of unmasonic conduct should be speedily preferred against the offender.

Vol. XV, pp. 442, 686.

**Sec. 531.** The Master ought never to participate in the debate of questions before his Lodge, unless he first calls one of his Wardens or a Past Master to the chair and takes the floor.

Vol. XV, pp. 442, 686.

**Sec. 532.** The Grand Master decided that when a judgment of conviction for an alleged Masonic offense has been reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, charges for the same offense may again be preferred, and the accused be again put upon trial therefore, and that the testimony offered in the former trial, with other testimony, may again be offered.

The Committee on Jurisprudence did not agree with the Grand Master in this decision, although they were aware that it is sustained by some Masonic authorities of good repute. The committee say: "There is a maxim which has come down to us from the old Roman judges, and which has been adopted in every system of jurisprudence, that it is for the public weal that there should be an end to a litigation; and, following this maxim, that a defendant shall not be twice vexed with the same

contention, whether that be in its nature civil or criminal; your committee think that the maxim should have the same application in Masonic as in civil tribunals. On appeal from the judgment of a subordinate Lodge the accuser may introduce in Grand Lodge any additional or new evidence which he may have discovered; but when the Grand Lodge has determined that the accused ought not to have been convicted, and has vacated and set aside a judgment of conviction, without ordering a new trial, they think that its judgment ought to be final and conclusive. It is for the interests of our Fraternity that there should be some end to litigation.”

Vol. XV, pp. 440, 687.

**Sec. 533.** It is a matter of wonder that any Lodge or Master should be found so derelict in its or his duty to the Fraternity as not to give immediate attention to objections made or stated by another Lodge, or even by any worthy Mason, to any candidate knocking at its doors for advancement. (But see Sec. 929.)

Vol. XV, p. 687.

**Sec. 534.** All transcripts of trial-records, when prepared by the Secretary of any subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, shall, before being transmitted to the Grand Secretary, be submitted to the Master of the Lodge, who shall carefully examine the same and see that they comply with the twentieth and twenty-first paragraphs of the Form of Transcripts, and that it is fairly and legibly written, with sufficient spaces between papers and testimony, and otherwise complies with the law and regulations of the Grand Lodge; and who shall endorse his approval thereon.

Vol. XV, p. 626.

**Sec. 535.** There certainly can be no verdict or judgment of conviction or acquittal until a majority of all the Commissioners elected to try the case have rendered a verdict of conviction or acquittal.

Vol. XV, p. 648.

**Sec. 536.** Under our Constitution, the Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction to consider a case upon its merits until a Trial-Commission has rendered a verdict therein.

Vol. XV, p. 648.

**Sec. 537.** No Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall confer any degree of Masonry on Sunday. (See Regulation No. 29.)

Vol. XV, p. 677.

**Sec. 538.** The fact that the widow of a deceased member of the Lodge has removed from the jurisdiction of the Lodge, does not relieve the Lodge from its duty to see that she is properly cared for.

Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 278.

**Sec. 539.** Where a candidate for the degrees had been rejected by a Lodge within whose jurisdiction he was residing, a dispensation could not be granted to authorize another Lodge to re-ballot upon his petition, because the Lodge which had received his petition and rejected it is the only one that can, by our law, petition the Grand Master for a dispensation to re-ballot upon such a petition.

Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 278.

**Sec. 540.** Cubes may be used as substitutes for black-balls in ballotings.

Vol. XVI, p. 278.

**Sec. 541.** An application for affiliation cannot be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee. The law is general that no petition, whether for degrees or affiliation, can be withdrawn after such reference, unless the Lodge should discover,

from the report of the committee, that the petition ought not to have been received, as provided in Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution.

Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 278.

**Sec. 542.** When one black-ball appeared in the first and second ballots for a candidate for the degrees, the Master had no authority to order a third ballot; in a case where a third ballot was ordered and the candidate declared elected, the election so declared was void.

Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 278.

**Sec. 543.** Upon the application for degrees one black-ball appeared on the first ballot, and the Master, without ordering a second ballot, declared the candidate rejected. This being reported to the Grand Master, he directed that all the members of the Lodge be notified and that another ballot be had at the next stated meeting. The Committee on Jurisprudence say: "The Master committed an error in not having at once ordered the second ballot, but that could hardly be corrected by another error on the part of the Grand Master, in directing that a second ballot should not be had at a second meeting of the Lodge. The inhibition of the Constitution, Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, is positive and exact. If it could not be postponed to another meeting, it certainly could not be had at another meeting." This overrules the decision contained in Sec. 421.

Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 279.

**Sec. 544.** A Lodge may elect any one of its members, possessing the requisite qualifications, as a Trial-Commissioner, although he be not present at the time of the election.

Vol. XVII, pp. 18, 278.

**Sec. 545.** A Lodge cannot grant a dimit to one of its members except upon an application made by himself or by some one authorized by him.

Vol. XVI, pp. 18, 278.

**Sec. 546.** A petition for affiliation can be acted upon by the Lodge receiving it but once, and if the petitioner desires to renew his application he must do so by a new petition.

Vol. XVI, pp. 18, 278.

**Sec. 547.** At an election for officers none but members whose dues are paid are entitled to vote or are eligible to any office in the Lodge; and one elected as Master, who was at the time of the election in arrears for dues, could not be legally installed.

Vol. XVI, pp. 18, 278.

**Sec. 548.** One who is ruptured is not eligible for the degrees of Masonry. (See Regulation No. 11 and Sec. 916.)

Vol. XVI, pp. 18, 278.

**Sec. 549.** Every Master Mason who is in good standing at the time of his death, is entitled to be buried with Masonic honors; and the Master of a Lodge has no discretion to determine whether he should or should not be so buried.

Vol. XVI, p. 279.

**Sec. 550.** A judgment of acquittal by the subordinate Lodge of which the accused is a member, should not be reversed or disturbed by the Committee on Grievances or by the Grand Lodge, except in case of gross violation of Masonic law by the Trial-Commissioners or by the Lodge acquitting him, whatever may be done in a case of conviction by way of reversing or modifying a sentence. It holds as well in Masonic as in civil jurisprudence that no



one should be placed twice in jeopardy either for his natural, civil, or Masonic life.

Vol. XVI, p. 229.

**Sec. 551.** When the sentence is reprimanded it shall not be carried into effect, in case of appeal, until after a decision by the Grand Lodge affirming the judgment of the subordinate Lodge.

Vol. XVI, p. 265.

**Sec. 552.** The usual manner of voting is *viva voce* or by show of hands, but it is competent for a Lodge to determine for itself that the vote upon any particular matter be taken by ballot, in the absence of any law forbidding it.

Vol. XVI, p. 276.

**Sec. 553.** For method of procedure in the consolidation of lodges, see

Vol. XVI, p. 277.

**Sec. 554.** If a Mason found guilty of unmasonic conduct and sentenced by the Trial-Commission to be reprimanded, appeals to the Grand Lodge from the judgment, the sentence should not be carried into execution until the appeal has been heard and determined.

Vol. XVI, p. 279, note.

**Sec. 555.** The Master of a Lodge has no authority to open his Lodge at any other than its appointed place, even for the purpose of conducting a funeral. He should open his Lodge in its Lodge-room, and proceed thence to the place where the funeral service is to be performed.

Vol. XVI, pp. 564, 736.

**Sec. 556.** When a Commission consists of seven members, five or even four, may try the case, but a majority of the whole number elected must concur in the judgment; a majority of those present is not sufficient. For the further prosecution of the charges new Commissioners must be elected. No

person who acted as a Commissioner on the first, is competent to sit as a Commissioner on the second trial.

Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 736.

**Sec. 557.** A Mason who retains his membership in another State, but who is a permanent resident of this State, should be buried by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, without reference to whether the expenses of the burial will be repaid or not.

Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 736.

**Sec. 558.** The Master may, in the proper exercise of his discretion, exclude from a meeting of his Lodge one of its members who presents himself for admission in a state of intoxication.

Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.

**Sec. 559.** When the Grand Lodge has reversed a judgment of one of its subordinates and ordered a new trial, a new trial must be had, and the Lodge has no power to dismiss the charges or to take any action in the matter except to elect a new Commission. (See Regulation No. 40.)

Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.


**Sec. 560.** The Grand Master has no authority to authorize a Lodge to confer the three degrees upon the same candidate in one evening.

Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.

**Sec. 561.** A Lodge in California has no authority to receive a petition for affiliation from a Mason residing in another Grand Jurisdiction.

Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.

**Sec. 562.** When a Lodge has heard objections made to the advancement of a candidate, and has determined by a proper vote that the cause is not a valid and Masonic one, the Master should not allow the same objection to be made a second time.

Univ Calif - Digitized by  Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.

**Sec. 563.** An Entered Apprentice cannot receive Masonic burial. Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 738.

**Sec. 564.** The Master has authority, at the request of the accuser, to dismiss charges that do not involve gross immorality or criminal conduct, and ought in all cases to dismiss or refuse to entertain charges that are in his judgment frivolous.

Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

**Sec. 565.** When, upon a motion to grant a commendatory certificate to a withdrawing member, three voted in favor of the motion and one against, the Master had the right to presume that all those who did not vote assented to the motion, and had the authority to declare the motion carried; and when the motion had been so declared, it was the duty of the Secretary to enter it upon his record and to issue the commendatory certificate.

Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

**Sec. 566.** All who neglect to vote upon any proposition before the Lodge must be presumed to assent to whatever disposition may be made of it by those who do vote, and the Master may rightfully declare the result as the majority of those voting shall be for or against the proposition; the Secretary must record the result so declared as the action of the Lodge.

Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

**Sec. 567.** It is greatly to be desired that all the members of a Lodge should maintain the most friendly relations one with another, but it is not necessarily a grave offense if some one gets offended with another and for a time refuses to speak to him or even stays away from Lodge meetings because of his presence. Friendly admonition is the discipline best suited to such cases.

Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

**Sec. 568.** A Lodge which rejects the petition of an applicant for the second and third degrees, must pay over to him the fees which it received with the petition. Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

**Sec. 569.** The word "State" should be considered to mean "Jurisdiction." Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 739.

**Sec. 570.** A Lodge formed by the consolidation of two or more Lodges is responsible for the debts of each of its constituents. Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 739.

**Sec. 571.** If, after initiation and before passing, or after passing and before raising, the candidate meet with such misfortunes as precludes the possibility of a literal compliance with our requirements, such fact alone will not preclude his further advancement. Vol. XVI, p. 724.

**Sec. 572.** The Grand Lodge was not instituted for the purpose of affording a channel through which transactions of every-day life in trade and commerce should be adjudicated—there being plentiful redress for such grievances, if any there be, in the Courts of the country. Vol. XVI, p. 732.

**Sec. 573.** A petition for affiliation cannot be received unless accompanied by a proper dimit from the Lodge of which the applicant was last a member, or a satisfactory explanation in writing of the inability to furnish such dimit. If a Lodge does receive such a petition, and the applicant is elected, such election should be void. (But see Const., Sec. 8, Art. I, Part V.) Vol. XVI, p. 735.

**Sec. 574.** By an Amendment to the Constitution adopted Oct. 17th, 1884, the Grand Master, upon request of a Master to whom charges of unmasonic conduct against a Mason have been presented, may transfer the trial of the accused from the Lodge

having jurisdiction by reason of his residence or membership, to some other Lodge to be named in his order of transfer, whenever, for the convenience of witnesses or other good cause such transfer is, in his judgment, necessary or expedient. (See Const., Sec. 1, Art. I, Part II, paragraph 9.)

Vol. XVI, p. 940.

**Sec. 575.** In order to give a Lodge jurisdiction of a Masonic offense, it is required, as primary steps, that the charge should be preferred, that the Master should pass upon its sufficiency, and that he then should call a special meeting to elect Commissioners, of which the brethren should have due notice. Upon the Lodge convening in special meeting, it designates the number of Commissioners, tellers are appointed, the Lodge elects by ballot, the Master delivers the charge to the Secretary, and directs him to prepare a copy for service on the accused, with a summons for him to attend, and also notifications to the Commissioners of their election, and to them and the accuser of the time and place of the first meeting of the Commission. When this is done, and not until it is done, does the Lodge acquire jurisdiction of the offense. These matters are not waived by an appearance, neither will consent or appearance confer jurisdiction. They are Constitutional requirements and must be complied with. Vol. XVII, p. 198.

**Sec. 576.** In the case of charges against a brother whose residence was unknown, the record should show that a summons to the accused had been issued, the return that he could not be found, and the mailing of the summons addressed to his last place of residence; otherwise the Master and Commission would have no proper ground for proceeding *ex parte*.

Vol. XVII, p. 199.

**Sec. 577.** The record, as shown by the transcript, must state the facts that the Commissioners were elected by ballot; that the accused was notified by summons, or otherwise, of the time and place of the meeting of the Commission; and that a copy of the charges had been served upon him.

Vol. XVII, p. 200.

**Sec. 578.** The Commissioners must find the accused "guilty" or "not guilty" upon each specification, and also upon the charge. A finding upon the charge, separate and distinct from the specifications, is as necessary as a finding upon the specifications; for, while the accused might be guilty of the facts set forth in the latter, it does not follow that they constitute a Masonic offense, and that he would be guilty of unmasonic conduct.

Vol. XVII, pp. 200, 201, 202.

**Sec. 579.** A deposition taken without notice to, and in the absence of the accused, constitutes no part of the record of a trial, and, therefore, is not entitled to any consideration. Vol. XVII, p. 200.

**Sec. 580.** The objection to the Master presiding on the ground that he was a witness, was untenable. Because of that fact he was not disqualified, and it was not shown that he was personally interested by being a witness or otherwise. (See Sec. 744.)

Vol. XVII, p. 203.

**Sec. 581.** The members of a Commission who participate in the entire proceedings are alone qualified and entitled to participate in its findings.

Vol. XVII, p. 203.

**Sec. 582.** Unless a Commission shows by the records that the findings are upon both the specifications and the charge, it fails to find the accused guilty of any offense to which a penalty can attach.

Vol. XVII, pp. 203, 205, 209, 229.

**Sec. 583.** Disobedience to the Master's gavel is an offense considered one of the gravest in the Masonic Code, and one which renders the offender amendable to the severest penalty known to our laws. (See Sec. 450.) Vol. XVII, p. 204.

**Sec. 584.** The matter of when a notice of appeal is given is a very necessary item in getting an appeal before the Grand Lodge for its consideration. Vol. XVII, p. 205.

**Sec. 585.** At the time appointed by the Master the Commissioners failed to meet, but it did meet on a subsequent day. Having failed to meet on the day designated by the Master, it was, *ipso facto*, dissolved. This is the rule when a Commission fails to meet pursuant to adjournment and no further time is granted by the Master. For a more cogent reason would it be the rule when the Commission did not meet at all. Under this rule the Commission lapsed, became *functus officio*, and any action which it did take was extra-judicial, a usurpation of power and authority, and void. It will not avail to claim that the accused, by being present, waived this. The accused by his presence, or by his consent, cannot create this body. It can only be brought into existence by the mode prescribed by the Constitution through the action of the Lodge. It having ceased to exist, no consent of the accused, or act of the Master or Commission, could revivify and restore it, any more than they could create it in the first instance. Vol. XVII, p. 205.

**Sec. 586.** It would be no excuse for the failure of a Commission to meet at the time designated by the Master, that the accused could not be served with the summons, he being absent from the State. In

any event, and under any circumstances, the Commission should meet at the time designated, and, if not ready to proceed, should adjourn in the manner provided by the law, and thus perpetuate itself. Failing to do so, any act which it performs is void.

Vol. XVII, p. 205.

**Sec. 587.** The Constitution provides that the record and findings shall be signed by the Commissioners—all of them—and not by a portion only.

Vol. XVII, p. 205.

**Sec. 588.** Specifications must not be general, but, as the word implies, specific. The facts should be stated with sufficient particularity as to give the accused information of the matter with which he stands charged. Unless they do this they are not tenable.

Vol. XVII, p. 210.

**Sec. 589.** At the special meeting for the election of Commissioners, and before the Commissioners were elected, it was an irregularity and highly improper to announce the name of the brother against whom charges had been preferred.

Vol. XVII, p. 227.

**Sec. 590.** A Secretary who was present only a part of the time of the trial, is incapacitated and unable to certify to the correctness of the record.

Vol. XVII, p. 228.

**Sec. 591.** Without a finding upon the charge, there is nothing upon which a Commission can attach a penalty; and without such finding a Commission which assesses a punishment does so without having found the accused guilty of any offense, for the offense is the accusation that the accused has been guilty of "unmasonic conduct."

Vol. XVII, p. 228.



**Sec. 592.** The Master cannot transfer his duties to either of the Wardens when he is present. The Constitution makes the provision that, in the absence of the Master, the Wardens, in their order, shall succeed to his powers and duties.

Vol. XVII, p. 247.

**Sec. 593.** Without the Master's endorsed approval thereon, no record should be received or countenanced by the Grand Lodge, whether on appeal or otherwise.

Vol. XVII, p. 228.

**Sec. 594.** The Master being present, neither the Senior nor the Junior Warden can be invested with authority to receive or pass upon the sufficiency of charges preferred against a member of the Lodge, or to call a special meeting of the Lodge for the election of Commissioners, or for any other purpose.

Vol. XVII, p. 247.

**Sec. 595.** The Master being present, neither of the Wardens can be invested with authority to preside at a trial.

Vol. XVII, p. 247.

**Sec. 596.** When a Master prefers charges against a member of his own Lodge, the trial cannot be had in that Lodge.

Vol. XVII, p. 247.

**Sec. 597.** When the Master of a Lodge desires to prefer charges against a member of his own Lodge, the charges must be presented to the Grand Master; and, if he finds them sufficient, he will designate the Lodge in which the case shall be tried, and will transmit the charges to the Master of that Lodge, with directions to proceed to elect Commissioners for the determination thereof, in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XVII, p. 247.

**Sec. 598.** When one Lodge surrenders jurisdiction over a petitioner residing within its territorial limits to another Lodge, and the petitioner is therein rejected, the Lodge which surrendered jurisdiction cannot receive his petition and ballot upon it before the expiration of twelve months.

Vol. XVII, p. 248.

**Sec. 599.** Masonic residence within the meaning of Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, is the domicile—home—place where the party resides with the intention of remaining permanently, or for an indefinite time, and which he leaves on business or pleasure with the purpose of returning.

Vol. XVII, p. 248.

**Sec. 600.** When the Secretary of a Lodge neglects his duties and fails to account for and pay over moneys collected by him, the Master may and ought to suspend him from office, and cause charges to be preferred against him.

Vol. XVII, p. 248.

**Sec. 601.** A dimit presented by an applicant for affiliation must be a proper dimit in the jurisdiction from which it emanates—that is, it must be in accordance with the regulations of that jurisdiction.

Vol. XVII, p. 248.

**Sec. 602.** A Lodge cannot surrender jurisdiction and grant a rejected candidate permission to apply for the degrees in another Lodge until after the lapse of twelve months.

Vol. XVII, p. 248.

**Sec. 603.** The Grand Master has no authority to grant permission for a Lodge to appear in Masonic clothing for a Fourth of July parade, or upon any other occasion not Masonic in its character.

Vol. XVII, p. 248.

**Sec. 604.** A certificate of qualification from an Inspector is not a necessary prerequisite to the instal-

lation of the officers of a new chartered Lodge, as, under the Constitution, no charter can issue from the Grand Lodge unless it be certified that the Master and Wardens named therein are thoroughly skilled in the work and lectures.

Vol. XVII, p. 248.

**Sec. 605.** The inhibition contained in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, is explicit, and one Lodge cannot surrender jurisdiction over a person not a Mason, who resides within the territory over which its jurisdiction is exclusive. We find nothing in the Constitution which authorizes a Lodge to take any action in respect to a person, not a Mason, resident within its territory, until he has made application to it for the degrees. Upon the presentation of such an application, its jurisdiction over the person is called into exercise. It can then elect or reject him; and having elected and conferred the first degree upon him, it can surrender its jurisdiction over him to another Lodge at his request. (This section is nullified by Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution; see also Sec. 792.)

Vol. XVII, p. 249.

**Sec. 606.** No Lodge in this State can lawfully receive and act upon the petition for degrees of any person, other than one belonging to the army or navy, before he has resided for six months within the territory over which it has jurisdiction, exclusive or concurrent, and in the State twelve months. (See Regulations Nos. 57 and 59.)

Vol. XVII, p. 249.

**Sec. 607.** Lodge funds are sacred to purposes of charity, and should not be misused by being appropriated for light or trivial purposes.

Vol. XVII, p. 249.

**Sec. 608.** The discretionary power, involving the right to bury a Mason who has been suspended for non-payment of dues only, and against whom no other Masonic offense has been established, must be exercised by the **Lodge**, and not by the Master and Wardens.

Vol. XVII, p. 250.

**Sec. 609.** It has been decided that a prayer for restoration of an expelled or suspended Mason, who has removed from our jurisdiction, should not be granted unless he produce satisfactory evidence, by or through the Lodge, or its members, within whose jurisdiction he at the time resides, that he is worthy and that his standing and character is such as would entitle him to affiliate with the local Lodge should he be restored.

Vol. XVII, p. 644.

**Sec. 610.** An appeal may be taken by either party, upon notice of the intention to appeal being given to the Master, in writing, within thirty days after the Master shall have announced the result of the trial in his Lodge. The accused, if he desires to appeal, has, therefore, thirty days after the result of the trial was announced by the Master in which to give notice thereof. Until such announcement is made, and the judgment is recorded by the Lodge, the accused is not obliged to take any steps in the review of the action of the Commissioners by this Grand Lodge.

Vol. XVII, p. 653.

**Sec. 611.** Inability on the part of Lodges, when shown to exist, is a sufficient answer to any demand of the Board of Relief to re-pay any moneys advanced by said Board for the relief of the widows of deceased Masons belonging to those Lodges; but when a Lodge requests another Lodge or a Board of Relief to advance money for its benefit, and after

such advances are made, not only refuses re-payment, but coolly repudiates its liability and actually reduces its monthly dues so as to deprive itself of the means of paying, there can be no ground upon which its conduct can be justified. The Lodge should be required to pay the same, and Art. III, Part III, provides a method of procedure against a Lodge in such a case. Vol. XVII, p. 681.

**Sec. 612.** When a petition for the degrees of Masonry is received and referred to a Committee of Investigation within a year after the rejection of the applicant by another Lodge, the committee should find the applicant ineligible on account of insufficient lapse of time since his rejection; and the petition, by order of the Master should be withdrawn. Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

**Sec. 613.** When a case has been remanded to a subordinate Lodge for re-trial, a demurrer to the charges cannot be sustained, because the action of the Grand Lodge in remanding the case established the sufficiency of the charges. Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

**Sec. 614.** A brother applied for affiliation, but died in a few days after his application had been received by the Lodge. Should he receive Masonic burial? Yes. (See Regulation No. 44, and Sec. 526.) Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

**Sec. 615.** The Secretary of a Lodge paid a private debt to a member by giving a receipt for dues and crediting the brother on the books of the Lodge, but no money was paid into the treasury. Such private arrangement releases the brother from paying his dues, because the Lodge is bound by the action of its officers. Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

**Sec. 616.** In the absence of the Master of a Lodge the Senior Warden has the right to call a Past Master to preside; and in the absence of the Master and the Senior Warden, the Junior Warden may call a Past Master to preside; but said Warden must remain in the Lodge during the evening.

Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

**Sec. 617.** A brother so prejudiced that he cannot determine the case upon the evidence, is certainly disqualified, and should be excused.

A brother prepossessed in favor of either the accuser or the accused, to such an extent as to warrant the apprehension of partiality, should not be retained on the Commission.

If a brother have an interest in the trial other than a due regard for the welfare of the Craft, he should be considered ineligible.

Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

**Sec. 618.** If a suspended Mason on his death-bed pay his dues, and thereby reinstates himself, would the charges against him excuse the Lodge from burying him with Masonic honors should he die before the case be brought to trial? No.

Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

**Sec. 619.** The preferring of charges against a member of a Lodge does not deprive him of any of the rights and privileges until said charges are proven.

Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

**Sec. 620.** In case of the death of a brother suspended for non-payment of dues, nothing else appearing against him, the Master should, at the request of any number of brethren, call the Lodge together for the purpose of determining whether or not he should be buried with Masonic honors; and he should do so without such request if he believes

that there would be a general disposition to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

**Sec. 621.** It is not lawful to use the funds of a Lodge to pay the funeral expenses of a Mason who has been suspended for non-payment of dues.

Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

**Sec. 622.** It is not lawful to use the funds of a Lodge for charity outside of the Fraternity, because that charity which extends to all mankind is individual.

Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

**Sec. 623.** The Master of a Lodge should not divulge to other members the name of a brother who makes objection to the admission of a visitor.

Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

**Sec. 624.** It is sufficient to notify a visitor privately against whose visiting a brother objects.

Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

**Sec. 625.** The objection to a visiting brother is a private matter upon which the Master should exercise his discretion, having in view the peace and harmony of the Lodge. His decision, when given, is final, and he should not give to the visitor the name of the brother objecting.

Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

**Sec. 626.** It is the duty of a Mason to be honest in every station in life, and he cannot justify a crime in himself because it was not committed in our Order.

Vol. XVIII, p. 175.

**Sec. 627.** It is not the province of the tribunals of Masonry to adjust mere legal rights, whether pecuniary or otherwise, as the courts of law afford all the necessary facilities for the adjustment of such questions.

Vol. XVIII, p. 176.

**Sec. 628.** Section 6, of Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, gives to every member the right to object to the advancement of a candidate; but while such is the language of the section named, the party can only avail himself of this privilege when he has presumptive evidence of the unworthiness of the candidate, and where such evidence has come to his knowledge after the candidate's initiation.

Vol. XVIII, p. 177.

**Sec. 629.** The fact that there were no cubes (black-balls) in the ballot-box when the candidate was elected, does not justify the brother in objecting to the advancement of a worthy brother, because that brother was himself innocent of wrong and should not be made to suffer for wrongs committed by others.

Vol. XVIII, p. 177.

**Sec. 630.** When a brother seeks to gratify his personal feelings of enmity towards the Lodge or its officers, by assailing the character of a candidate to him totally unknown, he proves himself unworthy of being or remaining a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and the sooner the Lodge deprives such brother of the power to do harm the better it will be for the Craft.

Vol. XVIII, p. 177.

**Sec. 631.** The crime of rape is one of the greatest of which a Mason can be guilty, and, when proven, should subject the offender to the extreme penalty of the law.

Vol. XVIII, p. 187.

**Sec. 632.** The Master of a Lodge may refuse to entertain charges against a brother when such charges relate to a purely business transaction.

Vol. XVIII, p. 187.



**Sec. 633.** Records of a Lodge should show that bills have been referred to the Auditing Committee; and payments made by Treasurer should be ordered by the Lodge. — Vol. XVIII, p. 189.

**Sec. 634.** The payment of moneys from the Lodge funds for banquets are violations of the By-Laws and of the laws of the Grand Lodge, and are, in the case of Lodges under dispensation, quite sufficient to warrant the denial of a charter. (But see Regulation No. 57.) Vol. XVIII, p. 189.

**Sec. 635.** The writing and publishing a defamatory letter is a sufficient offense to warrant more than simple reprimand. (Reconsidered, p. 195). Vol. XVIII, p. 192.

**Sec. 636.** A Lodge cannot avoid the payment of its debts by consolidation any more than by direct refusal. Vol. XVIII, p. 193.

**Sec. 637.** The inability to pay a just debt, however annoying it may be to the creditor, is not a Masonic offense; and when no moral turpitude is involved, it should never be made the basis of a charge of unmasonic conduct. Vol. XVIII, p. 194.

**Sec. 638.** Habitual intemperance and the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors are grave offenses, sufficient to warrant expulsion. XVIII, p. 195.

**Sec. 639.** Slander and the use of vile language is a Masonic offense sufficient to warrant suspension. Vol. XVIII, p. 204; see also p. 206.

**Sec. 640.** Frequenting a house of ill-fame and notoriously consorting with an inmate thereof, are sufficient offenses to warrant expulsion. Vol. XVIII, p. 205.

**Sec. 641.** Lodge funds should not be used for banqueting purposes. Vol. XVIII, p. 210.

**Sec. 642.** When a Lodge has exhausted its power for good and there is no hope of restoring harmony, the good of Masonry demands that it cease to exist. Vol. XVIII, p. 211.

**Sec. 643.** The revocation of a charter is an act which can only be exercised by the sovereign power, the Grand Lodge. Vol. XVIII, p. 212.

**Sec. 644.** Resolved, That hereafter, the Inspector of each Masonic district in this jurisdiction shall be required to examine each and every Master-elect in his district as to his knowledge of such portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge as relate to the government of a Lodge, as well as in regard to his proficiency in the work and lectures; that each certificate of qualification issued by such Inspector shall declare that, after strict examination, he has found the Master-elect named therein to be well qualified in both the respects above named; and that no Master-elect shall be installed until he shall have produced such a certificate to the installing officer. (See Regulation No. 56.) Vol. XVIII, p. 214.

**Sec. 645.** When the Grand Lodge has expelled a Mason who was at the time a life-member of a Lodge, and such party should subsequently be restored, and again elected to membership in the Lodge with which he held the contract of life-membership, he should be deemed to be restored to all the rights pertaining to his life-membership, as well as to others. His contract was in that Lodge, he should be forever exempt from the payment of dues, and common justice would require the observance of

that contract on the part of the Lodge. If such party, subsequent to his restoration, should become a member of a Lodge other than the one from which he had been expelled, he would be subject to the payment of dues. Vol. XVIII, p. 674.

**Sec. 646.** Members specially exempted from the suspension involved in the order of arrest of the charter of a Lodge, should pay dues during the period of arrest—to the Lodge if the charter be restored, and to the Grand Lodge if it be revoked and the Lodge be declared extinct. Either the Lodge or the Grand Lodge could remit such dues, but unless remitted they should be paid. In case the charter be revoked, they should pay dues up to the date of issuing the certificate by the Grand Secretary.

Vol. XVIII, p. 674.

**Sec. 647.** At the date of the declaration by the Grand Lodge that a Lodge has become extinct, whether by revocation of its charter or by the acceptance of the surrender thereof, all its members theretofore in good standing, become non-affiliated Masons, and, as such, are to be deemed subject to the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, and Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI, of our Constitution.

Vol. XVIII, p. 674.

**Sec. 648.** Regulation No. 1, relating to the degree of Past Master, has never been rescinded, and is still existing law; and a newly elected Master of a Lodge is required to receive it before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office and presiding in his Lodge. (See Regulation No. 73.)

Vol. XVIII, p. 674.

**Sec. 649.** The degrees of Masonry should not be conferred upon a person subject to epileptic fits. (See Regulation No. 11; also Sec. 916.)

Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

**Sec. 650.** The Master of a Lodge, at the election for officers thereof, is not entitled to a casting vote, in addition to his proper vote, in case of a tie vote in his Lodge. Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

**Sec. 651.** The word ballot in our Constitution means a secret vote by the use of balls, cubes, or slips of paper. Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

**Sec. 652.** No Lodge can confer the degrees of Masonry gratuitously, it being contrary to our Constitution. (See Sec. 919.)

Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

**Sec. 653.** When an Entered Apprentice is refused advancement, he is entitled to a return of that portion of the fee paid by him which is charged for the two remaining degrees. Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

**Sec. 654.** When objection is made to the admission of a visitor, the Master should require the member objecting to state to him the reasons for the objection, that he may judge of their sufficiency.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

**Sec. 655.** A non-affiliated Mason residing in this State, cannot keep himself in good standing by contributing to a Lodge in any other State.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

**Sec. 656.** The intent of a party is always an important factor in determining his residence; his acts and declarations may show his intention.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 460, 462, 676, 677.

**Sec. 657.** A Committee of Investigation are guilty of serious neglect of duty if they report favorably upon a petition without reliable information as to all the matters upon which the Lodge requires advice.

Vol. XVIII, p. 677.

**Sec. 658.** No Lodge can amend, repeal, or nullify one of its By-Laws by a standing resolution.

Vol. XVIII, p. 677.

**Sec. 659.** (See Secs. 928 and 944.)

**Sec. 660.** If extraordinary expense is at any time incurred, it should be met by an increase of the dues of the members of the Lodge; and a Life member should no more be exempt from such an increase than one who had maintained his standing by the monthly payment of his dues.

Vol. XVIII, p. 677.

**Sec. 661.** The officers of a Lodge undertake, when they accept office, not only to qualify themselves to perform their official duties, but to be diligent in performing them; and, if one neglects to perform such duties, it is proper that the Master suspend him from his office, and appoint in his place another who is not only competent, but willing to perform the duties. Your committee would not except even the Wardens from this rule. The Master is not excepted, for he must qualify himself before he can be installed; and if, after being installed, he neglects to perform his duties, the Grand Master, may, and upon well verified complaint should, suspend him from his office. The sooner incompetent and inefficient officers are disposed of, the better for the Lodge.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 463, 678.

**Sec. 662.** Masonry has no use for men who will hesitate and quibble about God, or belief in His omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence.

The indispensable qualification of a candidate for initiation is that he must have faith in God—not a nameless something, but the true God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. No man who does not believe in

the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, can lawfully be made a Mason. He must believe, else he should not be received. If he honestly believes he will not hesitate or equivocate in the declaration of his belief. Whenever he hesitates or equivocates in declaring it, it must be assumed that he does not believe, and all further proceedings should be stopped.

A case of hesitancy would never occur if the Committee of Investigation to whom the petition was referred had done their duty. It is the duty of a committee to know that the petitioner was in all respects qualified; and if found in this respect disqualified, his petition should be reported upon unfavorably.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 464, 678.

**Sec. 663.** No special dispensation is necessary to appear in Masonic clothing for the purpose of decorating the graves of deceased Masons. The authority for so doing is ample, under the provisions of our Constitution. The custom of decorating the graves of the dead, upon some day to be selected by each Lodge for itself, is one that is commendable.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 464, 678

**Sec. 664.** It is in exceedingly bad taste for a Lodge to rent any portion of the building in which its Lodge-room is situated, for saloon purposes.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 468, 679.

**Sec. 665.** An accused party has the undoubted right to be confronted with his accusers, and should have notice, in case it is the intention of his accusers to take affidavits for use against him, to be present when the affidavits are made and sworn to.

Vol. XVIII, p. 654.

**Sec. 666.** There is no provision in the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or in the ancient landmarks of the Order, which in any way limits or restricts the powers of the Grand Lodge to appropriate such sums as it may deem proper for any purpose which it may consider worthy.

Vol. XVIII, p. 681.

**Sec. 667.** Lodges of the jurisdiction are not permitted to attend funerals, as Lodges, when the ceremonies are conducted by a Commandery of Knights Templar.

Vol. XVIII, p. 681.

**Sec. 668.** The rule is that testimony must be taken in full by question and answer, be reduced to writing, and be signed by the witness. The construction of testimony must be given by those who shall pass upon it, and not by those who are merely to commit it to writing.

Vol. XIX, p. 169.

**Sec. 669.** Findings must be rendered separately and distinctly upon the charge and the specifications; and the record must bear the proper attestation of the Secretary and the approval of the Master.

Vol. XIX, p. 171.

**Sec. 670.** The record of the proceedings had at a trial must be taken and made up in the prescribed manner, and they must be **kept** in the archives of the Lodge trying the case,—not sent to the Grand Lodge. Immediately after the trial, the **transcript** of the trial record must be sent to the Grand Secretary. A transcript means a copy—a full, complete and correct copy of all the proceedings had in, or relative to, the case.

Vol. XIX, p. 173.

**Sec. 671.** A notice of intended application for restoration is not given to the subordinate Lodge

until it has been received by such Lodge at a stated meeting; and by Sec. 5, of Art. V, of Part VI, of the Constitution, the notice must be given in writing, at least forty days prior to the commencement of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XIX, p. 190.

**Sec. 672.** Every one who accepts the office of Master, undertakes that he will perform the duties of his office faithfully, and will make himself familiar with the law governing their performance, at least so far as has been declared by our own Grand Lodge. Ignorance of the law in respect to the number of members requisite to constitute a Lodge for the transaction of business, is inexcusable.

Vol. XIX, p. 194.

**Sec. 673.** The Master of a Lodge should be a gentleman, and should at all times, in the Lodge, if not elsewhere, not only observe towards his brethren the amenities and proprieties which are due from one gentleman to another, but should require such observance from them. Whenever any one occupying this position, by base conduct or obscene conversation, dishonors himself and his office, his attendance and his services can well be dispensed with.

Vol. XIX, p. 194.

**Sec. 674.** The Grand Lodge is the only tribunal that can reverse or modify the decisions of the Grand Master.

Vol. XIX, p. 195.

**Sec. 675.** Residence and citizenship are dependent upon the intention of the party; and one having a residence may absent himself from it for a few months, or for years, and retain his residence, and be, on his return, immediately entitled to all the benefits and privileges attaching to it, provided he



went and remained away with the intent to maintain it. His own statement would ordinarily be received as sufficient evidence of his intent.

Vol. XIX, p. 196.

**Sec. 676.** Causing his name to be placed on the Great Register of another place, or exercising his rights as a legal elector of another place, would be conclusive evidence that the party so doing had solemnly declared his intent to become a resident of such place.

Vol. XIX, p. 196.

**Sec. 677.** The executive powers of the Grand Lodge include "the exercise, generally, of all such authority as may be necessary to carry its own legislation into complete effect." (See Sec. 3, Art. III, Part I, of the Constitution.) The Grand Master is given authority not only to "exercise a general and careful supervision over the Craft," but "to discharge all the necessary executive functions of the Grand Lodge when that body is not in session." (See Subdivisions 4th and 5th of Sec. 2, Art. I, Part II, of the Constitution.) Vol. XIX, p. 209.

**Sec. 678.** The accuser and the accused have a right to demand that the Trial Commission shall be composed of men who have not prejudged the case, and who will try it fairly and honestly; and whenever such a Commission cannot be obtained in the Lodge in which the accusation is made, the Grand Lodge, when in session, and the Grand Master when it is not, has the right, and will ever recognize the duty, to transfer the case for trial to some other Lodge, where even justice may be done.

Vol. XIX, p. 209.

**Sec. 679.** Under the Constitution, the accused has thirty days after the announcement of the result of the trial within which to give notice of appeal; and

the Grand Lodge cannot affirm the record prior to the expiration of said thirty days, and prior to the giving of such notice of appeal, without depriving the brother of a right guaranteed to him by the Constitution. Vol. XIX, p. 211.

**Sec. 680.** Authority attaches to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge the moment the action is had in the Grand Lodge, and the printed proceedings furnish ample authority upon which subordinate Lodges can act. Vol. XIX, p. 211.

**Sec. 681.** When a Trial-Commission fails to adjourn in accordance with law, it so far fails to perpetuate itself, and thus becomes **functus officio**, and any act which it performs is void. Vol. XIX, p. 556.

**Sec. 682.** The reading of the summons to the accused is not sufficient. The summons must be issued in duplicate, one to be served, "the other presented to the Commission with certificate of service appended thereto." Vol. XIX, p. 556.

**Sec. 683.** In Masonry, as in law, litigants only can be appellants. By Sec. 10, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution, it is declared that an appeal may be taken to the Grand Lodge by **either party**. The judgment of the Commission is the judgment of the Lodge. Vol. XIX, p. 558.

**Sec. 684.** An accused party should be confronted with his accusers; hence, an **ex parte** affidavit cannot be admitted in evidence. Vol. XIX, p. 559.

**Sec. 685.** When charges are preferred by the Secretary of the Lodge, that officer becomes disqualified from acting as Secretary of the Trial-Commission. Vol. XIX, p. 560.

**Sec. 686.** A Masonic trial is a criminal proceeding, and the conduct of such a trial ought to be pretty strictly in accordance with the provisions of our law regulating such trials, and there are certain things required which are indispensable:—

1st. Charges must be presented to the Master.

2d. The Master must examine the charges and determine whether they are sufficient in form and substance.

3d. He must, by due notification, call a meeting of his Lodge for the election of Commissioners.

4th. The Commissioners being elected, he must appoint a time and place for their meeting.

5th. A summons must be issued directed to the accused and commanding him to appear and answer the charges preferred within ten days, if served within the territorial jurisdiction of the Lodge; within thirty days, if served outside that jurisdiction, but within the State, within ninety days, if served out of the State.

6th. If the accused can be found, or has a known place of residence or business, or a known address, the summons must be served in the manner prescribed, and proof of service should, in all cases, be endorsed on the summons by the officer making it.

7th. If the address be unknown the trial may be taken *ex parte*.

8th. If depositions are desired, the party desiring them must make application in writing to the Master, stating the names of the witnesses, the reasons for taking their depositions, and that their testimony is material to the proper trial of the case, and the Master must, if he deem the application suffi-

cient, make an order authorizing the taking of the depositions before some officer authorized to administer oaths, after such notice to the adverse party as may be prescribed by the order, and at a time and place therein designated. The application, order and notice cannot be dispensed with.

Vol. XIX, p. 581.

**Sec. 687.** The rule is that testimony must be taken in full by question and answer, be reduced to writing and signed by the witness.

Vol. XIX, p. 583.

**Sec. 688.** The construction of testimony must be given by those who pass upon it, and not by those who are merely to commit it to writing.

Vol. XIX, p. 583.

**Sec. 689.** Under Sec. 3, Art. I, Part V, of our Constitution, no Lodge in this State can receive a petition for the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason from a person who had received the degree of Entered Apprentice in a Lodge subordinate to any foreign Grand Lodge until the applicant has resided twelve months in the State and six months within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and that no Lodge in this State can receive such petition at all until it has received permission from the Lodge which conferred on him the first degree.

Vol. XX, pp. 15, 212.

**Sec. 690.** When the Grand Master has transferred the trial of charges from the Lodge to which they were presented by reason of the disqualification of the Master to preside, he may, if a new Master is elected, against whom no objection exists, before any proceedings have been had for or in the trial, retransfer the case for trial to the Lodge from which it was removed.

Vol. XX, pp. 15, 212.

**Sec. 691.** It is the duty of a Lodge to attend the funeral of a deceased member, and, if he requested it, to conduct the ceremonies; to see to it in all cases that proper provision is made for his burial, and in case of need to pay the expense; but it is not the duty of the Lodge to pay the funeral expenses when the deceased has left a large estate.

Vol. XX, pp. 15, 212.

**Sec. 692.** When a petition for the third degree shows that the Lodge in which the petitioner received the first and second degrees has surrendered its charter, the Lodge to which the petition is presented must, before receiving it, obtain permission from the Grand Lodge to which the charter was surrendered, or in the interval between its sessions from its Grand Master.

Vol. XX, pp. 15, 213.

**Sec. 693.** If, at the annual election in a Lodge, the party declared elected to the office of Master then declines to accept the position, the Lodge may immediately proceed to ballot again for Master as though no ballot had been had.

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 213.

**Sec. 694.** The Master of a Lodge is not disqualified to preside at the trial of a member, because as Junior Warden he had, by direction of the Lodge, preferred the charges, or because he is a witness, unless he is personally interested. (But see Sec. 744.)

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 213.

**Sec. 695.** In one case the petition for a dispensation to form a new Lodge was accompanied by the dimits of all the petitioners, but some of them were a few days over six months old. It was shown that all the petitioners had obtained their dimits for the purpose of joining in the petition, but there was some

delay in getting it ready, because the seal of Traver Lodge, from which some of them hailed, had been lost and its records destroyed by fire. Under the circumstances the Grand Master ruled, as we think very properly, that all the petitioners were in good standing and competent to join in the petition.

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 213.

**Sec. 696.** No Lodge can pay the expenses of one of its members out of its funds, in attending meetings of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast.

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 213.

**Sec. 697.** "It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of **some** Lodge, and every non-affiliated Mason who, having resided six months within this State, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to **some Lodge therein**, shall be deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to, nor the recipient of, any of the rights, privileges or charities of the Order." This language admits of but one interpretation. If a non-affiliated Mason wishes to preserve his standing he must apply to some Lodge, and he may apply to any Lodge in this State. (See Const., Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI; also Sec. 721.)

Vol. XX, p. 214.

**Sec. 698.** One on asking to be received as a visitor must, unless vouched for by some one present, prove himself to be a Mason, to the satisfaction of the Master of the Lodge, on a personal examination, and a Grand Lodge diploma or certificate or other documentary evidence can never be received as sufficient to entitle the applicant to admission without examination.

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 214.

**Sec. 699.** It is proper that every Lodge should provide a suitable place for the burial of its dead, and the expense of the purchase of such a place and of the keeping of it in good condition is a legitimate Lodge expense. Every Lodge should secure such a place and should see that it is kept in good condition.

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 214.

**Sec. 700.** Under our Constitution the Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation to a Lodge to receive and act upon a petition for the degrees from any person who has not resided in the State twelve months, and within the jurisdiction of the particular Lodge six months, unless the petitioner is a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States.

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 214.

**Sec. 701.** An applicant for the degrees of Masonry must be a man not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation. (See Regulation No. 11; also Sec. 916.)

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

**Sec. 702.** No Lodge can be permitted to use its funds to provide refreshments or entertainments for its members or friends. (See Regulation No. 57.)

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

**Sec. 703.** The payment of a sum equivalent to six months' dues, by a non-affiliate, is a condition precedent to the presentation of his petition for membership, and places the applicant in good standing. The money, therefore, so paid, will not be refunded in case the application is rejected. The right to make such application is one of the privileges from the exercise of which he had by his own neglect deprived himself, and the payment was made for

the purpose of restoring him to that right and other rights incident to good standing.

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

**Sec. 704.** No Mason of our own or of a foreign jurisdiction can be allowed to circulate among the brethren here a petition for contributions for the erection of a church or for other like purpose.

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

**Sec. 705.** A Lodge having charge of the burial of one of its members may properly invite other organizations to furnish pallbearers and to join in the procession, but not to take part in the ceremonies. This must not be understood to mean that no service except the Masonic burial service can be performed at the burial of one who has requested Masonic burial, but only that the Lodge must, in the procession, occupy the place of honor, and must have charge of and conclude the service. Not unfrequently the friends of the decedent desire service in the church of which he was a member or attendant, and it is customary and proper in such cases for the Lodge to accompany the body to the church and there assist in the proper church services, and upon the conclusion of such services to conduct the body to the place of burial, and there, in accordance with Masonic usage, conclude the service and consign the body to the grave.

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

**Sec. 706.** When a special meeting for the election of Trial-Commissioners has been called and notice given, if for any reason no meeting is held at the time designated, the Master must issue another call and cause new notices to be served.

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 216.



**Sec. 707.** A petitioner for degrees must be recommended by at least two members of the Lodge, but he is not required to furnish references. If, however, he does furnish references, he may give the names of firms with as much propriety as of individuals.

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 216.

**Sec. 708.** In 1879 Grand Master Browne decided that a "Lodge cannot be opened except by or under the direction and with the presence of the Master or one of the Wardens" (Proceedings, Vol. XIV, p. 190), and that we understand to be the correct rule. If, for instance, the Grand Lecturer were present, he might, at the request and in the presence of the Master, open the Lodge and confer degrees or assist in the transaction of business. In such case, the Master being present, directs and controls his Lodge and its work as effectually as though himself occupying the chair. But the rule is that the Lodge cannot be opened, nor any work done, nor any business transacted, except in the presence and under the direction of the Master or one of the Wardens.

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 216.

**Sec. 709.** A Lodge may, for special reasons, as for services performed in instructing candidates, remit the dues of one of its members. The Lodge has full control in such cases, and may of its own motion or upon his request, remit the dues of some member for services performed, or because for some reason he is unable to pay them.

Vol. XX, pp. 18, 218.

**Sec. 710.** Under our procedure the Lodge, as such, has no authority to act in the matter of entertaining or dismissing or permitting the withdrawal of charges. That duty is devolved upon the Master,

and, as in the first instance, he had the right to determine whether the acts complained of constituted a Masonic offense, so he should have authority when the offense charged is trivial, to permit charges to be withdrawn before trial, or after a reversal of judgment before retrial, whenever, in his judgment, all the good results that could be hoped for from a trial or retrial have been accomplished. (After reversal of judgment by the Grand Lodge, no retrial can be had, unless the Grand Lodge ordered it; then a retrial must be had, and the Master cannot dismiss the charges. (See Sec. 538a and 559; also Regulation No. 40.) Vol. XX, pp. 18, 216.

**Sec. 711.** Yuba Lodge No. 39 had elected a candidate for the degrees, and a member of another Lodge had interposed an objection to his initiation. Thereupon the Master inquired of the Grand Master what he should do, and whether he had a right to demand the reasons for the objections. The Grand Master, construing a decision of Grand Master Hines and the report of this committee made thereon in 1879 (Vol. XIV, p. 168) to mean that a member of another Lodge could, under the provisions of Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, interpose an objection to the initiation of a candidate, held that an objection so interposed would, if not withdrawn within sixty days, be equivalent to rejection.

The language of the section of the Constitution alluded to is: "No Lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees; but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if, at any time before his initiation, objection be made by any member, he shall not receive the degree until such objection shall have been withdrawn; and such ob-

jection shall, unless withdrawn within sixty days, have the effect of a rejection by ballot, and shall be reported to the Grand Secretary.

It is worthy of note that the right of objection is given to the members of the Lodge only and not to every Mason in good standing.

In 1878 Grand Master Browne decided "that the members of a Lodge are not entitled to know or to inquire the name of **the brother** who interposes an objection to the initiation of a candidate any more than they would be the name or motives of the party casting a black ball." (Vol. XIII, p. 620.)

In the case before him an objection had been interposed by a member, and other members desiring to know who had interposed it and why, the question was asked, if they had a right to know.

Again, in 1879, a member outside of the Lodge, stated to the Master that he objected to the initiation of a candidate who had been elected, and the question was asked, whether the Master should notice an objection made in that way. In that case Grand Master Browne decided that "an objection to the initiation of a person who has been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry in a Lodge, may be made to the Master thereof at any time before the initiation, either by simple oral statement or in writing, and in or out of the Lodge. It is sufficient if the Master is advised by **the brother** objecting that he does object." (Vol. XIV, p. 118.)

Both of these decisions were approved by the Grand Lodge. We have given these decisions and the section of the Constitution upon which they were based, because it is plain to us that the Grand Master was misled by the use of the words **the brother** in these decisions, in interpreting them to mean any

Mason in good standing or a member of any Lodge. We do not think the decisions ambiguous, but, if they are so, the language of the section upon which they were based is so explicit and clear as to leave no room for doubt.

As we interpret that section and the decisions, a member of the Lodge may at any time before the initiation, and in the Lodge or elsewhere, by word of mouth or by writing, advise or inform the Master that he objects, and that the candidate cannot be initiated unless that objection is withdrawn; but no member of another Lodge has a right to interpose an objection any more than he would have a right to participate in the ballot upon the candidate's petition.

If the Master, however, should at any time before initiation be advised by any Master Mason in good standing, or by any respectable gentleman, that the candidate was unworthy or disreputable, it would be the Master's duty to delay further proceedings until he could satisfy himself fully as to the candidate's character. (Jurisprudence Committee.)

Vol. XX, p. 216.

**Sec. 712.** A Lodge of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts can exercise no control over the funds of a Lodge for charity or for any other purpose, and a Lodge of Master Masons cannot give any portion of its funds for the relief of the widow of an Entered Apprentice, for no business can be transacted except in a Lodge of Master Masons, and none but Master Masons can be members of a Lodge or are entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Order.

Vol. XX, pp. 18, 217.

**Sec. 713.** (This decision has reference to a party elected at a time when separate ballots were had for the degrees. It has no longer any validity.)

**Sec. 714.** The charges against an accused brother should not be read at the meeting called to elect Commissioners; nor should the name of the accused be made known.

Vol. XX, p. 191.

**Sec. 715.** The accused is clearly entitled to vote at the meeting called to elect Commissioners.

Vol. XX, p. 191.

**Sec. 716.** In cases of reprimand no transcript is necessary, unless a proper appeal is taken, in which case the sentence is stayed until the case is heard in the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XX, p. 192.

**Sec. 717.** Inability to pay debts does not constitute a Masonic offense; there must be some Masonic delinquency shown, involving moral turpitude. Lodges cannot be made collectors for bad debts.

Vol. XX, p. 686.

**Sec. 718.** An accused party has thirty days after the announcement of the result of the trial, within which to give notice of appeal, and to affirm the record prior to the expiration of said thirty days, and prior to the giving of such notice of appeal, would be to deprive the brother of a right guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

Vol. XX, p. 687.

**Sec. 719.** It is not in the power of the Grand Lodge to restore to **membership** in his Lodge one who has been suspended or expelled therefrom. It can restore him to all the rights and privileges, **except** those which are incident to membership in a particular Lodge. These latter peculiar rights and privileges he could only acquire by affiliation, upon petition and election in the regular mode.

Univ Calif - Digitized by Vol. XX, p. 711.

**Sec. 720.** The six months' dues paid by an applicant for affiliation whose dimit had been issued more than six months prior to his making application, is a condition precedent which simply entitled the party to make application. If elected to membership, his dues in the Lodge will begin to run from the date of his election and the equivalent which he had paid can not be applied in payment of dues accruing subsequent to his election. Vol. XXI, p. 212.

**Sec. 721. Ist.** It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge.

2d. If, being a member of a Lodge in some other State or country, he comes to reside in California, he may continue his membership in the State or country from which he came.

3d. If, however, before coming to California, he severs his membership with the Lodge in the State or country from which he came, he must, within six months from the time he becomes a resident of California, make application for membership to some Lodge in this State.

4th. If he neglects to make such application within the time limited, he is not to receive, nor are we permitted to accord to him, "any of the rights, privileges, or charities" of the Order. He is, in effect, suspended.

5th. If, however, after the lapse of six months, he desires to make application for membership, he must, as a condition precedent, pay a sum equivalent to six months' dues of the Lodge to which he would apply, and then present his petition with his dimit and the affiliation fee.

6th. The rejection of his application places him in good standing for six months from the date of the rejection, and during that period he may again apply

to the same Lodge or to any other Lodge in the State, without the payment of any sum as a condition precedent. [That is, without the payment of six month's dues.]

7th. The six months begin to run from the time the non-affiliated becomes a resident in California, and not from the date of the dimit, unless it were issued subsequent to his becoming a resident here.

8th. If a member of a Lodge in this State withdraws therefrom, and, continuing to reside here, neglects for six months from the date of such withdrawal to make application for membership to some Lodge here, he will place himself under the same disabilities and be subject to the same conditions as the non-affiliate who, coming from abroad to reside here, neglects the duty prescribed. (See Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI, Const.) Vol. XXI, p. 213.

**Sec. 722.** When a custom prevails, generally, in respect to a matter, such as balloting on an application for membership or for the degrees, it should be observed as the law, and should be modified only by express law. In balloting, the following method of procedure should be employed:

The Senior Deacon should, when directed by the Master so to do, approach the altar and then prepare the box for the ballot, and, having prepared it, he should present it to the Junior and Senior Wardens, and then to the Master. These officers should severally inspect it, and, if found to be properly prepared, the Master should, before handing the box to the Deacon, deposit his ballot; he should then direct the Deacon to present the box to the Senior and Junior Wardens, that they may, without leaving their station, cast their ballots. The Deacon should then place the box upon the altar, and each member

present shall be required to approach the altar and deposit his ballot. Vol. XXI, p. 214.

**Sec. 723.** A Lodge in California may, at the request of a Lodge in Michigan or in any other State, confer, as an act of courtesy, the second and third degrees upon a person who has been elected and initiated by the Lodge making the request.

Vol. XXI, p. 215.

**Sec. 724.** If at the time fixed for the installation of the newly elected officers of a Lodge, the Master happens to be sick and unable to attend, the installing officer may, nevertheless, proceed to install the other officers present, and the Master may be installed when he is able to attend.

Vol. XXI, pp. 10, 215.

**Sec. 725.** There can be no installation by proxy. At the time fixed for the installation of officers, the installing officer shall, upon satisfactory proof of qualification, install such as then present themselves; and such as cannot, for any reason, then present themselves, may be afterwards installed, but they cannot, in any case, enter upon their duties until they have been installed.

Vol. XXI, p. 215.

**Sec. 726.** An application for affiliation unaccompanied by a dimit, may be received if it is accompanied by a statement or explanation which is satisfactory to the Master and the Lodge, stating the reason why the applicant cannot present a dimit or certificate of withdrawal. The applicant must, in such case, present with his application a statement or statements showing to the satisfaction of the Master and his Lodge, that the applicant had been a member of some particular Lodge; that, being in good standing, he had withdrawn therefrom, and had received a dimit or simple certificate of with-



drawal, which had been lost or destroyed; or that, under the laws of the particular Grand Jurisdiction, as in New York, no dimitts were ever issued until the particular member desiring one had made application to some other Lodge for membership, and had been elected. The dimit is the best evidence, but when that cannot be had, secondary evidence may be resorted to. So long as the Lodge continues in existence, a statement of the facts by its Secretary, and under the seal of his Lodge, is next in order, and when the Lodge has ceased to exist, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Jurisdiction to which the records of the extinct Lodge belong, would be the next best. (See also Constitution, Sec. 8, Art. I, Part V.) Vol. XXI, pp. 10, 215.

**Sec. 727.** No Lodge in this State has authority to waive jurisdiction over an applicant for degrees whose application has been rejected by it. Under our law the Lodge, whether in this State or elsewhere, acquires, by receiving or rejecting his application for the degrees, exclusive jurisdiction over the applicant for the period of twelve months from the date of rejection. And no other Lodge can lawfully, within that period, receive an application from him. When that period has expired, its jurisdiction is gone, and the party is free to make another application as he would if he had never made one.

Vol. XXI, pp. 10, 216.

**Sec. 728.** The Grand Lodge of California recognizes perpetual jurisdiction only when an applicant has been elected and initiated by the Lodge to which he applies. In such a case our law is so general, and yet so precise, as to leave no room for doubt. The language is: "No Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft shall be advanced to a higher degree in any

**Lodge** other than that in which he shall have received those, or either of those degrees, unless by the official consent of such Lodge, if it be then in existence and be within the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada." The policy of this prohibition might be doubtful if it were open to question. If it were a matter of absolute right, there should be no limitation to particular countries. But we accept it as our written law.

Vol. XXI, p. 216.

**Sec. 729.** California recognizes a jurisdiction of one year over a rejected candidate. During that time the rejecting Lodge may, by dispensation from the Grand Master, receive from him a second application, but no other Lodge can. When the full year after a rejection has elapsed, the jurisdiction has lapsed, and we recognize no claim or authority over the rejected applicant by reason of the rejection, whether claimed by one of our own Lodges or by a Lodge in any other State or country.

Vol. XXI, p. 216.

**Sec. 730.** The funds of a Lodge, no matter from what source derived, cannot be used for the purpose of providing refreshments or entertainments for the members or their friends. (See Sec. 771, Vol. XXI, p. 777; also Regulation No. 57.)

Vol. XXI, pp. 11, 217.

**Sec. 731.** When a member of one of our Lodges withdraws therefrom and receives a dimit, he should, within six months from the date of withdrawal, make application for membership to some Lodge here. After a lapse of six months, if he desires to make such application, he must first pay to the Lodge to which he wishes to apply a sum equivalent to six months' dues of that Lodge, and the Lodge

can thereupon receive his application. (See Sec. 721.) Vol. XXI, pp. 11, 217.

**Sec. 732.** Whenever it becomes necessary or expedient for the Master to assign to a candidate for initiation any reason for delay in conferring the degree, he should assign the true reason; and he should never attempt, by prevarication or equivocation, to mislead or deceive the candidate.

Vol. XXI, pp. 17, 217.

**Sec. 733.** When an Entered Apprentice is guilty of offenses cognizable by our tribunals, charges should be preferred against him, and a trial should be had in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution regulating trials for Masonic offenses. An Entered Apprentice is not a member of the Lodge, but he is a Mason, and is amenable to Masonic law, and if guilty of any serious infraction of that law, he should be tried, and reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as may meet his offense. Dropping from the roll is not mentioned in our Penal Code as punishment for offenses committed.

Vol. XXI, pp. 11, 218.

**Sec. 734.** When the Secretary of a Lodge dies shortly after his installation, the fact should be reported to the Grand Master, with the request for a dispensation to elect a Secretary to fill the vacancy. This rule applies to all elective officers of a Lodge, except the Master, to whom the Wardens have the right of succession whenever a vacancy occurs in the early part of the term from death, resignation or suspension of the incumbent, or his removal from the jurisdiction. If the vacancy should occur near the end of the term, it would be proper and more convenient to appoint pro tempore. (See Regulation No. 74.) Vol. XXI, pp. 11, 218.

**Sec. 735.** Under Section 2, Art. III, Part III of the Constitution, as amended in 1892, the permission by the Lodge within whose jurisdiction a party resides to a neighboring Lodge to receive and act upon his petition must be given at a stated meeting; and the determination of the question may be made by the vote of the majority of the members present, taken in the manner in which other matters of business are usually determined.

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 219.

**Sec. 736.** The permission to a Lodge to attend religious services, as a Lodge and in Masonic clothing, in company with a Commandery of Knights Templar, is a matter strictly within the discretion of the Grand Master. (See Secs. 773, 803, and 853.)

Vol. XXI, p. 219.

**Sec. 737.** The signatures to a petition for a dispensation to authorize the formation of a new Lodge must be only those of Master Masons in good standing at the time. Parties holding dimits six months old cannot sign the petition.

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 219.

**Sec. 738.** It is a primary duty of every Lodge to care for, and, in case of need, to assist the family of one of its own deceased members; but it would be a duty of any Lodge, within whose jurisdiction the family of a deceased member of another Lodge resides, to care for and assist such family—a duty, the neglect of which could not be excused by any neglect on the part of the Lodge of which such deceased brother had been a member.

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 219.

**Sec. 739.** The rule of our Penal Code that when the accused is not within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, but is in the State, and his residence is

known, the summons and a copy of the charges shall be issued at least thirty days before the day of trial and forwarded to his address by the Secretary by mail or other usual mode of conveyance, is general, and applies to a case transferred from one Lodge to another for trial. If the accused is in fact within the jurisdiction, the time is ten days. If he is not within that jurisdiction and is within the State, and his residence is known, the time is thirty days.

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 220.

**Sec. 740.** The daughter of a Master Mason, whether of tender years, or, if unmarried, of mature years, is a member of his family, and is, if in need, entitled to ask for and receive assistance from Masons wherever she may be; and a Lodge or Board of Relief may lawfully and properly pay out from the fund at his disposal, such sum as may be necessary to relieve the needs of such applicant. (See Regulation No. 77; also Secs. 876 and 887.)

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 220.

**Sec. 741.** When a cause has been transferred from the Lodge in which the charges were presented to another Lodge for trial, the accused is not entitled, as a matter of right, to notice of the time fixed for the election of Commissioners.

Vol. XXI, pp. 13, 221.

**Sec. 742.** It is competent and proper for the Master, without a vote of his Lodge, to direct the Secretary to draw and the Treasurer to pay a warrant for Grand Lodge dues, which, by the Constitution, are required to accompany the annual report of the Lodge. (See Regulation No. 53.)

Vol. XXI, pp. 13, 221.

**Sec. 743.** When a trial is had in the Lodge of which the accused is a member, or in another Lodge

to which the case is transferred, the Secretary cannot make any charge for serving the summons, or for writing up the record of the trial, or for writing a transcript or copy of the record, for transmission to the Grand Secretary in case of an appeal.

Vol. XXI, pp. 13, 222.

**Sec. 744.** The Master of a Lodge ought not to preside at the trial of a Mason, whether a member of his Lodge or not, when it is known to him in advance of the trial that he is to be called as a witness, or when he, as Junior Warden or otherwise, has preferred the charge upon which the trial is to be had.

Vol. XXI, p. 206.

**Sec. 745.** A Lodge can properly appropriate from its Lodge funds for the payment of the premium on a policy of insurance for a brother who has been pronounced to be in the last stages of consumption, and whose death would leave a destitute family dependent upon the Lodge. (See Sec. 822.)

Vol. XXI, p. 207.

**Sec. 746.** (1) No Lodge in California can do anything in the way of advancing an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft except at request or by permission of the foreign Lodge.

(2) At request of the foreign Lodge, the Lodge here may confer both the second and third degrees, or either of them, as an act of courtesy; but in such case no petition need be, or can be, received or ballot taken, and no fee can be demanded either from the Lodge making the request or from the party advanced; and, when the third degree has been conferred the recipient becomes *ipso facto* a member of the foreign Lodge.

(3) If a Fellow Craft from a foreign jurisdiction desires to receive the third degree in and to become

a member of one of our Lodges, he must first procure the permission, the **official consent** of the Lodge that made him a Fellow Craft, and must present that official consent and the proper fee with his petition, else his petition cannot be received. If elected, the degree may be conferred and he will thereby become a member of the Lodge conferring it. The fee **must** accompany the petition, and the applicant must pay it. The Lodge ought not even to suggest that it might present a claim to the foreign Lodge under such circumstances. If any reclamation on account of fees paid but not earned is to be made, let the party who paid them make it.

Vol. XXI, p. 209.

**Sec. 747.** When an applicant has been initiated in any Lodge, whether in this State or elsewhere in the United States or Canada, no Lodge in this State can confer either of the remaining degrees upon him, except as an act of courtesy at the request of the Lodge which initiated him, or by its **permission** to receive and act upon his petition. (See Constitution, Sec. 7, Art. III, Part III.)

Vol. XXI, p. 209.

**Sec. 748.** Ex parte affidavits are not admissible as testimony. The testimony should be taken in the form of a deposition, in the manner prescribed in Section 5, Article IV, Part VI, of the Constitution.

Vol. XXI, p. 231.

**Sec. 749.** When a resident of California makes a visit to another State or country for business or pleasure, and while away from his home, without permission of the Lodge nearest his residence, applies for and receives the degrees of Masonry in a regularly constituted Lodge, he is a Mason and cannot be classed as clandestine; yet no Lodge here

can recognize him as a Mason until he has made application to and been received as a **member** by the Lodge nearest his place of residence; and that Lodge may demand of him, as a condition for receiving his petition, the payment of the full fee for the three degrees; and when, under such circumstances, the party has received only the first degree, or the first and second degrees, no Lodge in this State should, even at the request of the foreign Lodge, confer the remaining degree or degrees without the consent of the Lodge having jurisdiction over his place of residence. Vol. XXI, pp. 537, 762.

**Sec. 750.** In the Grand Lodge of England a decided expression of opinion upon electioneering for office seems to have been sufficient. There, in 1888, the Board of General Purposes was informed that a candidate for Grand Treasurer who was, at the time of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, sick and unable to leave his house, had sent invitations to members to call and take luncheon with him. The Board reported the matter to Grand Lodge, which unanimously adopted this resolution:—

“That this Grand Lodge emphatically condemns any entertainment or other inducement given to influence members by any candidate in Grand Lodge.”

A like resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1877, with like effect. It is plain, however, that with us, as with our friends in Kentucky, resolutions of condemnation have not proved effectual, and that it is incumbent upon us to make such a new regulation as will immediately stop these disreputable practices. We call them disreputable advisedly, because to us it seems disreputable for an aspirant for office in an Order like ours, by circulars or personal canvass, to publish his own peculiar



qualifications and fitness for office and solicit the influence or votes of others to secure office for him, even if, in such circulars and such canvas, he avoids vilifying the character of his competitors. The practice, if permitted, will surely lead to serious trouble, and it ought not to be permitted at all.

Vol. XXI, pp. 252, 253.

**Sec. 751.** The entire work of conferring the third degree should be completed at the meeting at which it is begun.

Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 765.

**Sec. 752.** It is proper for a Lodge to re-refer any subject of investigation, even after the committee appointed to make it has submitted a report, if for any reason further inquiry be desired.

Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 765.

**Sec. 753.** In case of the death of the Master of a Lodge during his term, the Senior Warden succeeds to the office of Master, and can and should assume the duties of the office. In such case the Lodge is under no obligation to apply for a dispensation to fill the office. If, however, at the request of the Lodge, a dispensation is granted, any member of the Lodge in good standing, and whose dues are fully paid, is eligible.

Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 765.

**Sec. 754.** A Lodge may instruct its Master or other representative relative to voting upon any proposition coming before the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 766.

**Sec. 755.** Neither one who has lost an eye and wears a glass eye in its place, nor one who has lost the sight of one eye, can be lawfully initiated in this State. (See Regulation No. 11; also Sec. 916.)

Univ Calif - Digitized by Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 767.

**Sec. 756.** Masters of Lodges ought not to need the advice of the Grand Master to enable them to determine whether one who has lost an eye, or arm, or leg, is dismembered; or whether a hunchback is deformed; or whether a paralytic is hale and sound in his physical conformation. (See Regulation No. 11; also Sec. 921.) Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 768.

**Sec. 757.** An election for officers of a Lodge, held on any other day than that fixed by the Constitution, is illegal and void, unless authorized by special dispensation. Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

**Sec. 758.** No officer of a Lodge can be installed by proxy; such act is void. Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

**Sec. 759.** The funds of a Lodge cannot be used to procure presents for retiring officers. Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

**Sec. 760.** The Master of a Lodge has no authority to suspend one of its by-laws for any purpose or for any time. Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

**Sec. 761.** The extension of time for the payment of dues will not entitle the delinquent to vote at the election. (See Const., Sec. 3, Art. I, Part IV.) Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

**Sec. 762.** When objection is made to the advancement of a candidate, the Master must appoint a committee to investigate the cause of objection. He is not vested with any discretion in the matter. The language of the Constitution is peremptory—"Such objection shall be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into the cause thereof."

Vol. XXI, p. 539, 769.

**Sec. 763.** No Lodge can receive as visitors any but Masons in good standing; and one who, residing in this State, had been dimitted more than six

months and has not made application for affiliation, is not in good standing. Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 769.

**Sec. 764.** No Lodge can receive an application for affiliation until the applicant has proven that he is a Master Mason to the satisfaction of the Master; but if the applicant in such case is unable to make satisfactory proof, he may make application for the degrees, and, if elected, may receive the degrees and thus become a member. See direction. The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that this decision be approved—not, however, as a precedent, but only as the proper disposition of the case before the Grand Master. (See Sec. 929.)

Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 769.

**Sec. 765.** A Past Master, by service of this or any other jurisdiction, is competent to install the officers of a Lodge when the Lodge is under the immediate charge of its proper officers.

Vol. XXI, pp. 540, 770.

**Sec. 766.** When Trial-Commissioners, after finding a verdict of guilty, fail to agree upon or refuse to fix the penalty, the Master should discharge them and order the election of new Commissioners and a new trial.

Vol. XXI, pp. 540, 770.

**Sec. 767.** If a vacancy occurs in the office of Secretary, the Master may appoint a brother to fill it for the unexpired term. It is not only the privilege, but the right of the Master to appoint for the unexpired term, in case of a vacancy of the office of Secretary or of any office in his Lodge other than of Master and Wardens. Provision is made in the Constitution in Sec. 2, Art. I, Part IV, for filling a vacancy in either of the offices of Master or Wardens; but no provision is made in that instrument for

filling a vacancy in any other office. The Grand Master may, in the exercise of the executive functions of the Grand Lodge during its recess, grant a dispensation for the election of a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever, upon the application of the Lodge, there shall appear to him to be urgent necessity for such election; but, except under peculiar circumstances, the Master should exercise the right of appointment. (See Secs. 506 and 869; also Regulation No. 74.)

Vol. XXI, pp. 540, 770.

**Sec. 768.** Trial-Commissioners, in fixing the penalty for an offense of which they have found the accused guilty, are not limited to one or any number of ballots. They should continue to discuss the matter among themselves and to ballot so long as there is any reasonable prospect of agreement.

Vol. XXI, pp. 540, 770.

**Sec. 769.** An application for the degrees must be made to the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the applicant resides, and his place of residence is the place he has selected for and made his home. (See Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, Const.; also, Sec. 794.)

**Sec. 770.** Connection with or membership in any particular religious denomination, society or sect, is not a valid or Masonic cause of objection to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft.

Vol. XXI, pp. 541, 771.

**Sec. 771.** Whenever the Grand Master is informed, no matter how, that any Lodge in its action, or any Master by his ruling, has violated or disregarded a landmark of the Order, his duty is to investigate the matter immediately, and to make such orders in respect to it as the case may require, and to report it to the Grand Lodge that it may take

such action as will effectually prevent the recurrence of such offending. Vol. XXI, p. 772.

**Sec. 772.** The simple non-payment of a debt, without some element of fraud, deceit, false pretense, or the like, would not justify the conviction of a brother of a Masonic offense. Vol. XXI, p. 729.

**Sec. 773.** On recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, General Regulations Nos. 16, 27 and 45 were repealed, and No. 56 was adopted in their stead. Vol. XXI, p. 775.

**Sec. 774.** Be it resolved, By the Grand Lodge of California, that the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby authorized to expend, in each Masonic year, a sum not exceeding ten per cent of their total revenue for the preceding Masonic year, for purposes of refreshment and the promotion of fraternal intercourse; provided, no expenditure whatever shall be made for spirituous, malt or fermented liquors. (See Regulation No. 57; also Sec. 785.) Vol. XXI, pp. 777, 780.

**Sec. 775.** On December 26th, 1894, the Grand Master granted permission to the members of Ontario Lodge, No. 301, to appear in Masonic clothing for the purpose of attending divine service.

Reporting on the above action of the Grand Master, the Committee on Jurisprudence say: "We are constrained to disagree with him in granting permission to Lodges to appear in the regalia of the Order for the purpose of attending divine service. Brethren should not appear in public clothed in regalia, except upon occasions which are Masonic and in attending funerals. We are of opinion that the discretion of the Grand Master in granting such permission should not have been exercised." The

Grand Lodge concurred in the opinion expressed by the committee. Vol. XXII, pp. 15, 261.

**Sec. 776.** A Lodge is under no obligation to contribute to the relief of the widow of a Mason whose dimit had expired some time, or any time, prior to the death of the brother. Vol. XXII, pp. 17, 262.

**Sec. 777.** At the annual election for officers in Athens Lodge, No. 228, votes were cast by members who were in arrears for dues, the votes were canvassed and the Master declared the officers elected. Prior to the next stated meeting a brother insisted that the Master should declare the election illegal.

The Grand Master decided the election must stand. In rendering his decision the Grand Master makes use of the following language: "While it is true, under the provisions of Section 2, Article IX of the Uniform Code of By-Laws of Lodges, delinquents should not be permitted to vote, in this case, delinquents having been permitted to do so, would not justify the Master in declaring the election illegal."

In this connection, at least referring to the same subject, Woodland Lodge, No. 156, states that, "previous to voting the Master announced that brethren in arrears for dues were not entitled to vote." There were twenty-six votes cast and only twenty-two brethren present who had paid their dues. In view of these facts the questions are asked: Was the election legal? Has the Lodge a right to install the officers so elected?

In both cases the Grand Master decided that the elections must stand. Which determination we think was correct.

It is true that no brother, who is in arrears for dues, is entitled to vote, yet we are of the opinion

that in permitting those who are in arrears to vote, the responsibility rests upon the Master solely, and his irregularity should not vitiate the election. We, however, look upon it as a duty, for the benefit of Lodges, to say to all Masters that they should not permit a brother to participate in an annual election unless he is clear of the books.

Vol. XXII, pp. 17, 262.

**Sec. 778.** The son of the Secretary of a Lodge died and the father was without means to bury his dead. The Master of the Lodge advanced the money to defray the expenses of the funeral. The Lodge objected to reimbursing the Master for the money thus advanced, for the reason that the Secretary had no claim against the Lodge, and that the amount should be considered a loan upon the part of the Master.

The Grand Master thought that this was a matter altogether proper for the consideration of the Lodge; if its Secretary, or any other member, under the circumstances stated, was unable to meet the necessary expenses of burying the child, it was the duty of the Lodge to help him, and it was the duty of every member of the Lodge to see that he received the necessary assistance. That the action of the Master was proper, as the representative of the Lodge, in making the advance when it was impracticable or inconvenient to call the Lodge together to act upon the case, and that the Lodge should repay to the Master the money thus advanced. If, however, the money was advanced as a loan, then the Lodge was under no obligation to repay the amount.

The position of the Grand Master is well taken upon both propositions. From the statement of the matter we think the Master acted for the Lodge.

Probably the charitable instinct of the Master, which prompted him to render the aid as he did, was not strictly in accordance with the practice of the Order, yet we should remember that charity is one of the cardinal principles of our Order, and that which is done in the name of charity is blessed. The Master having rendered the relief we think the Lodge should reimburse him.

Vol. XXII, pp. 18, 263.

**Sec. 779.** The Trustees of a Lodge made a loan of the funds of a Lodge to irresponsible persons, and which resulted in its loss. The question is asked: Are the Trustees responsible for the amount?

The Grand Master thought that if the Trustees exercised their best judgment in making the loan, and acted in good faith, they incurred no liability. In other words, if the Trustees exercised that judgment which an ordinary, prudent business man would with reference to his own affairs, that no liability would attach. We think this is the law of the case briefly stated.

Vol. XXII, pp. 18, 263.

**Sec. 780.** Question: Can the Tyler of a Lodge, he being a member in good standing, debate and vote on questions before the Lodge?

The Grand Master said yes, and that it was the duty of the Master to relieve him sufficiently to exercise the right.

We cannot see that the Tyler, because he has taken upon himself the responsible duties of that place, should have favors extended to him whereby he would be released from his obligations as a member of the Lodge. It is not only the right of the Tyler to exercise all the privileges of a member of the Lodge, but it is his duty, as well as all members



of the Lodge, to participate in the transaction of the Lodge's business. Vol. XXII, pp. 18, 263.

**Sec. 781.** A person received the degrees of Masonry in an Eastern State some twenty years ago, and shortly afterwards removed from the jurisdiction of his Lodge, and was suspended for non-payment of dues. About fifteen years ago he came to California and has ever since resided there. After leaving the East he changed his name. The Grand Master was asked if a Lodge could receive a petition signed by the new name and confer on him the three degrees. The Grand Master answered no; that the candidate must place himself in standing, by either paying his dues or by having the same remitted by his Lodge, and secure a dimit therefrom. After doing so, he should make application for membership in the manner provided for in our Constitution. This, your committee thinks, is the correct procedure. Vol. XXII, pp. 18, 263.

**Sec. 782.** Charges were preferred against the Secretary of a Lodge, and the question was asked who should notify the members of the special meeting called to elect Commissioners?

The Grand Master replied that the Secretary should issue the notices, and act in his official capacity until the Commissioners were elected; then he should be temporarily suspended from office, and a Secretary pro tem. appointed to discharge the duties of the office to the conclusion of the trial. The Secretary is not supposed to know against whom the charges are preferred.

Your committee lays this down as the proper practice. Vol. XXII, pp. 18, 264.

**Sec. 783.** Question: Is it required that the Master-elect shall be qualified to give the work and lecture of the Senior Deacon, to be entitled to be installed as Master?

The Grand Master thought not; so we think. Though we would suggest that the Master should be sufficiently proficient in the work as an entirety to enable him to instruct his officers, as well as to correct them in any mistakes which they might make.

Vol. XXII, pp. 19, 264.

**Sec. 784.** A brother had for a number of years remained suspended for non-payment of dues. He became sick, and, thinking his life fast drawing to a close, expressed a desire to be restored by his Lodge, that he might die a Mason in good standing. The request was made known to his Lodge at the next stated meeting thereof, when a brother moved that the delinquent's dues be remitted, and the motion was carried without opposition. Prior to the next stated meeting, the Grand Master was asked if, at that meeting, the vote by which the dues were remitted could be reconsidered? He answered, No.

In another case, the question as to a reconsideration of the action of the Lodge was referred to the Grand Master, as follows:—

“A brother was suspended for non-payment of dues at the stated meeting in December, 1894, the Lodge refusing to grant him further time. At the stated meeting in January, 1895, a brother, who felt aggrieved at the action of the Lodge, made the statement in open Lodge, ‘That he had seen the Grand Master, and had talked the matter over with him, and that the Grand Master would very likely order us to rescind our action, or he would take our charter.’ Upon this statement being made, a member

made a motion to rescind the action of the Lodge, and to remit the dues of the brother to January 1st, 1895, stating, 'that if we had to reinstate the brother, we had better do it voluntarily than to be ordered to do so by the Grand Master, or lose our charter.' The motion was carried, and the brother was reinstated. Soon after this action was had, the Master of the Lodge called on the Grand Master and stated that by reason of such action the harmony of the Lodge had been disturbed, and asked his advice as to the best way to proceed, with a view of restoring harmony. The Grand Master assured the Master that the statement made as above quoted as coming from him was incorrect. The Grand Master stated to the Master that the suspension of the brother was a matter with which the Lodge had a perfect right to deal, and that he did not think he had any right to interfere. The Master then asked: 'Can our Lodge reconsider the vote by which the brother's dues were remitted?' The Grand Master answered that the Lodge, having acted under a misrepresentation of facts, its action might be reconsidered."

The action of the Grand Master in both propositions was correct.

In the first proposition, under all rules, the motion to reconsider would come too late; and again, the action of the Lodge was in the dispensation of a charity which was commendable. Further, the action of the Lodge created, or rather restored the brother to a new status in the Lodge, and conferred upon him the rights of which he could not be deprived only by his own act in causing a forfeiture, or by due process of law.

In the second proposition, it is very evident that the action of the Lodge was reached through a mis-

understanding of the facts, and the members were influenced by misrepresentations.

Vol. XXII, pp. 19, 264.

**Sec. 785.** Question: Can a Lodge set apart, for social purposes, money received for rent of their halls?

The Grand Master says No. Such funds are part of the revenue of the Lodge, and a sum, not exceeding five per cent of the total revenue for the preceding Masonic year, can be used for such purposes.

We think that no greater latitude should be allowed in the use of the funds of a Lodge for the purpose referred to than is noticed in the Grand Master's reply. The money referred to becomes a part of the funds of the Lodge as much as though they had been received from the payment of dues. We approve of the position taken by the Grand Master. (See Regulation No. 57.) Vol. XXII, pp. 19, 265.

**Sec. 786.** Question: Can a Mason, holding a dimit, place himself in standing by paying dues to a Lodge? The Grand Master answered, No.

Vol. XXII, pp. 20, 264.

**Sec. 787.** The Master of a Lodge desires that all persons who may be made Master Masons hereafter, shall be required to pass an examination as to their proficiency in the degree, in open Lodge, within six months after receiving the degree.

We are of the opinion that this proposition is impracticable. Should this become a regulation we see no means to compel its observance. The efficacy of the law is in the means of enforcing obedience. This could not be reached. Self-pride should prompt a brother to perfect himself in the work of the

Master's degree, but, if he neglects so to do, we are utterly powerless to compel him.

Vol. XXII, p. 265.

**Sec. 789.** Section 4, Article VIII, Part I, provides what contributions shall be paid as annual dues by each of the Lodges, whether chartered or under dispensation, at the time and in the manner provided in Section 4, Article II, Part III.

**Sec. 790** has reference to life membership, and is not important. (See Sec. 1, Art. IX, of Uniform Code of By-Laws.)

**Sec. 791.** It must be remembered that a Mason has no right to subordinate Masonry to his own business interests; he has no right to do any act that will reflect discredit on the Order, even though it may benefit him a little financially.

Vol. XXII, p. 215.

**Sec. 792.** Any person, eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry, may present his petition for the degrees to a Lodge other than that Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, by complying with the provisions of Section 2, Article III, Part III, of the Constitution, and upon receiving the consent of a majority of the members present at the time that his request is voted upon.

Vol. XXII, p. 569.

**Sec. 793.** An applicant for the degrees of Masonry, who is otherwise worthy and well qualified, is not ineligible because of a suspicion of African taint in his blood. There is no requirement in Masonic law, nor in Masonic tradition, for refusing to receive the petition of a worthy applicant, or for refusing admission to a Masonic Lodge of a Mason of recognized good standing, merely because of any particular color of his skin.

Vol. XXII, p. 569.

**Sec. 794.** Lodge funds cannot be used to purchase jewels for retiring officers or to purchase portraits of such officers to ornament the walls of a Lodge-room. (See Sec. 10 and Regulation No. 59.)

Vol. XXII, p. 569.

**Sec. 795.** A retiring Master has no right to demand or receive from the funds of his Lodge any sum whatever in return for his services as installing officer of his successor in office.

Vol. XXII, p. 569.

**Sec. 796.** A Lodge cannot lawfully expend any portion of its funds to pay for the expediting of the books of a private corporation, even although such corporation owns the cemetery in which the Lodge buries the bodies of its deceased members.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 797.** Neither a Masonic Lodge nor a Masonic Board of Relief can lawfully donate twenty dollars, nor any other sum, to the Salvation Army for charitable distribution.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 798.** For a Lodge to pass a resolution remitting the dues of all its members for one year, or for any other stated period, or to adopt a resolution or general regulation whereby it appropriates a stated sum for funeral expenses for each and every member that dies, is a misappropriation of its funds. The remission of dues and funeral benefits are charities which should be bestowed on the needy and destitute only.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 799.** A Lodge must not negotiate a loan of its funds on a note and mortgage on the residence premises of the widow of a deceased Mason. Masonic charity should be direct, and should never be

so conditioned as to endanger the forfeiture of the homestead of its beneficiaries.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 800.** A Masonic Board of Relief is not required to extend its work of charity beyond the jurisdiction of those Lodges of which it is composed.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 801.** The Master of a Lodge has no authority or Masonic right to order the Secretary of his Lodge to make changes in the minutes of a meeting, after the same have been approved, until he is duly authorized to make such changes by a vote of the Lodge at a regular meeting.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 802.** Masonic emblems must not be printed upon a ball ticket.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 803.** No Mason can be placed on trial in his Lodge for alleged offenses against regulations of the Order of the Eastern Star, or for offenses during secret session of, and relating to the affairs of that Order only.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 804.** In the construction of a Masonic Temple, or Hall, the Lodge-room should not be built upon the ground floor.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 805.** It is contrary to Masonic teachings and Masonic usage to serve beer, wine, or any other intoxicant at a Masonic banquet, given in a Masonic Hall.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 806.** The members of a Lodge who assemble for the sole purpose of attending religious services, are not permitted to wear their regalia on parade or at church.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 807.** The non-observance of the first day of the week, either as a day of rest or for the performance of religious devotion, does not constitute a

Masonic reason for the rejection of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry. Masonry regards neither sect nor creed in its religious requirements.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 808.** The widow of a deceased Master Mason, who was in good standing at the time of his death but whose Lodge has subsequently surrendered its charter, becomes a charge, if needy, upon the charities of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction she resides.

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 809.** Separate dispensations must be issued, and separate fees paid, for each application to re-ballot on rejected candidates for the degrees, even though two or more are asked for by any one Lodge at one time. (See Regulation No. 62.)

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 810.** The act of cremating the body of a deceased Mason does not constitute a Masonic burial. The performances of the ceremonies of our ritual for burial would not be appropriate on such an occasion. (This decision has been overruled. See Secs. 814 and 858.)

Vol. XXII, p. 570.

**Sec. 811.** A decree of suspension for non-payment of dues, because of alleged illness and inability to secure employment, must remain in force until the dues are paid or remitted, unless the Lodge had received notice of inability to pay, accompanied by a request for further time.

Vol. XXII, p. 571.

**Sec. 812.** It is the duty of every Lodge to give to its deceased members decent burial, and when such is done by a sister Lodge the expense so incurred should be at once remitted, and the necessities of the particular case and no By-Law of a Lodge should govern as to the amount.

Vol. XXII, p. 832.



**Sec. 813.** The mysteries of Freemasonry have, in all ages since the first organization of this ancient Order, been taught by tradition and committed only to the faithful breast, and all suggestions or propositions looking to a change will be regarded as unmasonic and denied consideration in the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XXII, p. 223.

**Sec. 814.** Any Master Mason, who may be in good standing at the time of his death, may direct such disposition of his remains to be made as he may see fit without forfeiting the honors of a Masonic funeral. (See Sec. 858.)

Vol. XXIII, p. 233.

**Sec. 815.** An applicant who has lost an eye, and wears a glass eye, and is in all other respects qualified, is not qualified to be admitted to our Order. (But see Regulation No. 11; also Sec. 916.)

Vol. XXIII, p. 234.

**Sec. 816** relates to pay of members attending Grand Lodge. (See Regulations Nos. 8 and 69.)

Vol. XXIII, p. 234.

**Sec. 817.** The Grand Lodge of California will not approve the establishing of a Supreme Grand Lodge, such action being a violation of Section 1, of Article III, of Part I, of the Constitution.

Vol. XXIII, p. 235.

**Sec. 818.** There is no Masonic authority for the practice of decorating the altar of a Lodge with the American flag.

Vol. XXIII, p. 237.

**Sec. 819.** The law as expressed in General Regulation No. 11 is the law of this jurisdiction, and must be obeyed.

Vol. XXIII, p. 238.

**Sec. 820.** Neither an Entered Apprentice nor a Fellow Craft Mason is, as a right, entitled to relief from the funds of a Lodge.

Vol. XXIII, p. 238.

**Sec. 821.** The funds of a Lodge cannot be used to defray the expenses of the accused in a Masonic trial, nor to repay money expended for attorney's fees.

Vol. XXIII, p. 238.

**Sec. 822.** A Lodge has no authority to use its funds to pay assessments on a life insurance policy, even though made out in favor of the Lodge, especially where there are grave doubts that the amount of the policy would be paid to the Lodge in case of the death of the insured.

Vol. XXIII, p. 238.

**Sec. 823.** A Lodge is not under any moral obligation to render financial assistance to the widow of a deceased Master Mason, unless it appear that she is unable to support herself.

Vol. XXIII, p. 239.

**Sec. 824.** No Masonic precedent is violated by a Lodge in sending out a printed folder; but the names of applicants for the degrees must not be printed and dispersed in such folders. Neither should names of applicants, when posted on bulletin boards, be exposed to public view, except during the times of the meeting of the Masonic Lodges in whose hall the names are posted.

Vol. XXIII, p. 239.

**Sec. 825.** A lady claiming to be the widow of a deceased brother Mason, where there is no evidence of her having been such, should not be recognized as such, and is not an object of charity on the part of a Lodge. (See Regulation No. 64.)

Vol. XXIII, p. 239.

**Sec. 826.** A worthy distressed Mason who, at the time of his application for aid, is in good standing in the Order, is a just charge on Masonic charity, and on the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he

resides, even though his application for membership may have been rejected by said Lodge.

Vol. XXIII, p. 240.

**Sec. 827.** The permission referred to in Section 3 of Article I, Part V, of the Constitution, cannot be construed as a waiver of jurisdiction until after the candidate has been elected by and has received the degree of Master Mason in the Lodge to which he has applied. If then a person who had received the Entered Apprentice degree, or the Entered Apprentice and the Fellow Craft degrees in a certain Lodge, obtains permission to receive the remaining degrees or degree in another Lodge, and, on application to said other Lodge, he should be rejected, he continues to be the material of the Lodge that granted the permission.

Vol. XXIII, p. 241.

**Sec. 828.** A brother who has been refused advancement is entitled to know only that he has been refused, that the matter has been referred to a proper committee, that his rights have been preserved, and that the Lodge has, by a proper vote, refused to advance him. (See Sec. 938.)

Vol. XXIII, pp. 597, 852.

**Sec. 829.** A person having been elected to receive the degrees may, at the request of the Lodge in which he was elected, receive the three degrees in another Lodge.

Vol. XXIII, pp. 597, 852.

**Sec. 830.** Charges may be withdrawn previous to the commencement of a trial, but not afterwards.

Vol. XXIII, pp. 597, 852.

**Sec. 831.** When a brother has received certain sums of money as charity from his Lodge, the money thus given him cannot be charged to his account as dues or as money due from him to the Lodge.

Vol. XXIII, pp. 597, 852.

**Sec. 832.** An amendment to the By-Laws of a Lodge, remitting the dues of all members suspended for non-payment of dues, would be neither wise nor constitutional. It is the duty of every Mason to pay his dues when financially able, but when he can no longer do so his Lodge, on a proper showing made, may either remit them or extend the time of payment. Having been suspended, a member may be reinstated either by the payment of all arrearages, or his dues may be remitted by the Lodge; but a by-law, the effect of which would be practically to require no dues at all from any member after a certain period of delinquency, would not be constitutional. (See also Sec. 795.)

Vol. XXIII, pp. 597, 852.

**Sec. 833.** An Italian gentleman, speaking neither English nor French, cannot receive the three degrees of Masonry in a Lodge working in the French language, by the medium of an interpreter or dragoon.

Vol. XXIII, pp. 597, 852.

**Sec. 834.** A resolution that every application for dues being remitted must be made in writing or in person by the delinquent himself, stating his reasons for his inability to comply with the financial requisitions of the law of the Lodge, restricts the provisions of Section 11 of Article III of Part III of the Constitution, and is therefore unconstitutional.

Vol. XXIII, pp. 597, 853.

**Sec. 835.** The Grand Master decided that an application to a Lodge for permission to form a new Lodge must be accompanied by a proper dimit in the case of each brother signing the application, and that no one while a member of a Lodge should vote on his own application to form a new Lodge.

In considering this decision the Committee on Jurisprudence say: "We agree with the Grand Master so far as the foregoing decision relates to the **propriety** of a member voting on his own application for permission to form a new Lodge from the subdivision of the Lodge of which he is a member; but, on the other hand, we know of no law or regulation in Masonry by which a member who is present at a meeting, and is in good standing in his Lodge, can be arbitrarily deprived of the privilege of voting on any and every proposition which is submitted to the vote of the members of the Lodge." The Grand Lodge concurred in the opinion expressed by the committee.

Vol. XXIII, pp. 597, 853.

**Sec. 836** relates to the matter of life membership. (See Sec. 928, 942 and 943; also see Sec. 1, Art. IX, of Uniform Code of By-Laws.)

**Sec. 837.** The summons and charges must be served on an accused brother residing within the jurisdiction of the Lodge personally, or by leaving same at his ordinary residence or place of business, and whenever it is necessary to make such service by mail, at least thirty days must elapse between the date of mailing and the first meeting of Commissioners.

Vol. XXIII, p. 813.

**Sec. 838.** In a certain case the Master ruled that the Commission could not legally proceed with the trial because the registered return receipt had not been received, and there was no direct proof that the accused had been duly served, and advised the Commission to postpone the meeting. This was done and the Commissioners adjourned to the call of the Master. This was entirely unnecessary. A service is made and complete when the charges and

copy of the summons are placed in the mail properly addressed; and though the practice of registering these letters and offering the registered return receipt as proof is a commendable one, it is not necessary, as the certificate of service made by the Secretary or other member of the Lodge is sufficient proof. The practice of adjourning Commission to the call of the Master cannot be approved; the adjournment should be to some certain and definite time.

Vol. XXIII, p. 815.

**Sec. 839.** There seems to be a growing tendency in Masonic trials, where parties are represented by attorneys, to strictly apply the rules of civil law to evidence produced before the Commission. This is wrong; the Master has no right to exclude any testimony—the accused should have every opportunity to present evidence to the Commission in his defense, and the Commission should judge its competency.

Vol. XXIII, p. 836.

**Sec. 840.** The record should show the vote upon each specification, and upon the charge, and also the vote on the question of penalty.

Vol. XXIII, p. 836.

**Sec. 841.** It is the duty of the Master, when charges are presented, to judge of their sufficiency; if insufficient he should refuse to entertain them, and we know of no rule which justifies the filing of amended charges and proceeding with the trial upon such new charges. A brother must be tried upon the charges as originally presented, and to which he has been summoned to answer; if it appears that they are insufficient they should be dismissed and the new charges preferred.

Vol. XXIII, p. 837; also p. 838.

**Sec. 842.** The right to the fees in a controversy is to be determined by the constitutional regulation governing a waiver of jurisdiction, as prescribed in Section 2, Article III, Part III, of the Constitution, as amended in 1892. That section of the Constitution, at the time of its adoption, repealed all laws and decisions which conflict with its provisions. The Lodge which grants a waiver of jurisdiction over one who is not a Mason surrenders all of its jurisdictional rights over the person mentioned, including its right to receive his petition for the degrees and its right to claim or demand the fees which were paid by the said applicant for the degrees in Masonry.

Vol. XXIII, p. 849.

**Sec. 843.** A brother who holds a certificate of life membership in a Lodge that has subsequently gone out of existence occupies the relation to the Fraternity of a dimitted Mason. His life membership was a special contract between himself and his Lodge. When the Lodge ceased to exist his life membership ceased also, and when he affiliates with another Lodge he will be required to pay dues the same as any other member.

Vol. XXIII, p. 850.

**Sec. 844** relates to the restoration of non-affiliated Masons. (See Const., Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI.)

**Sec. 845.** Testimony at Masonic trials cannot be taken in shorthand writing. (See Sec. 495.)

Vol. XXIII, p. 854.

**Sec. 846.** The pay of representatives to the Grand Lodge from the respective subordinate Lodges shall hereafter be an unlimited first-class railroad fare, together with stage fare and cost of berth in sleeper when required.

Vol. XXIII, p. 883.

**Sec. 847.** The widow of a Mason, who was in good standing at the time of his death, is entitled to all necessary assistance so long as she remains his widow.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 19, 274.

**Sec. 848.** A Mason, residing in this State, who, within six months from the issuance of his dimit, makes application to some Lodge in the State for membership, accompanying his application with the affiliation fee, if any, required by the by-laws of the Lodge, is kept in standing for another six months by such application, although the same be rejected, and, by a new application every six months, he can keep himself in standing indefinitely; and it is only when he has allowed six months to elapse without an application that he loses his standing as a Mason under the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, of the Constitution, and is in need of the restoration provided for in Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI, of the Constitution. (As amended, see Sec. 721.)

Vol. XXIV, pp. 19, 274.

**Sec. 849.** When the Grand Lodge restores an expelled brother to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, immediately upon the action of the Grand Lodge the brother becomes again, without any action on his part, a Mason in good standing, entitled to all the rights and privileges of Masonry except those which are incident to membership in a particular Lodge. He is, in effect, a non-affiliated Mason in good standing, and can acquire the rights and privileges of membership in a Lodge only by affiliation therewith upon petition and election in the regular mode.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 19, 274.

**Sec. 850.** Where a Lodge requests another Lodge in this State to confer a degree or degrees for it,



the conferring of the degree is an act of courtesy to the Lodge making the request, and is considered the act of the Lodge preferring the request. There is no fee contemplated by our law for such an act of courtesy on the part of one Lodge toward another Lodge. It would be only fair, however, that the Lodge making the request should reimburse the Lodge of which the request is made for any expense caused by the conferring of the degree. Where degrees are so conferred, the brother becomes a member of the Lodge making the request, which Lodge will return him as such member and will report the degrees as if conferred by it and pay the Grand Lodge fee therefor.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 19, 274.

**Sec. 851.** One who has been elected to receive the degrees in a Lodge, and receives the E. A. degree and then refuses to proceed further, is not entitled to have returned to him any portion of the fee for the degrees paid by him at the time of application.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 19, 274.

**Sec. 852.** An E. A. Mason cannot withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Lodge in which he has received his E. A. degree. That Lodge retains jurisdiction over him as an E. A. Mason, unless, by its permission, he is elected to receive the remaining degrees in another Lodge.

Vol. XXIV, p. 20, 274.

**Sec. 853.** When a brother, suspended for non-payment of dues for a longer period than two years, pays all arrearages and seeks restoration, the Constitution requires the Lodge to act upon his application for restoration at the stated meeting next succeeding that at which the same is brought before the Lodge. The vote upon the question of restoration is

required to be by ballot. If the applicant does not receive a three-fourths vote of the members present, he is not debarred from making another application at a subsequent stated meeting. (See Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution.)

Vol. XXIV, pp. 20, 274.

**Sec. 854.** The Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation to a Lodge to receive and act upon a petition for the degrees from any person who has not resided in the State twelve months, unless the petitioner is a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 20, 274.

**Sec. 855.** The name of a Lodge cannot be changed by an amendment to the by-laws of the Lodge, or by any action on the part of the Lodge. The name is assigned by the Grand Lodge when it orders the issuance of a charter, the Constitution providing that "the Grand Lodge may order the issue of a charter to such Lodge, and assign it such name and number on the registry as shall be deemed proper." Again, subordinate Lodges have power to amend their by-laws only so far as the same relate to the time of meeting, and the amounts of fees, dues, and disbursements by the Charity Committee.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 20, 274.

**Sec. 856.** It is settled law in this jurisdiction that a dispensation should not be granted to a Lodge, authorizing the Lodge to appear in public in regalia for the purpose of attending divine service.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 20, 274.

**Sec. 857.** The annual election for officers of a Lodge must be held on the night fixed by the by-laws for the stated meeting next preceeding the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist, and can-

not be postponed to some other time by calling off the Lodge. Our Constitution expressly provides that no adjourned or called meeting shall ever be considered as a part of a stated meeting. If the election is not held at the time fixed by law, it can be held thereafter only under dispensation issued by the Grand Master, upon proper application.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 20, 274.

**Sec. 858.** A Lodge may conduct the funeral service prescribed by our ritual over the remains of a deceased brother, although cremation of the remains is to follow.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 20, 274.

**Sec. 859.** A Lodge has the right, by resolution, to provide for the appointment of trustees to buy, hold, manage and sell its property, subject to the control and direction of the Lodge. Such a resolution would not be in contravention of anything contained in the Constitution or Regulations of this Grand Lodge or the Uniform Code of By-Laws.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 20, 274.

**Sec. 860.** Contra Costa Lodge, No. 227, surrendered its charter, and such surrender was approved and accepted October 15, 1897. A member in good standing of that Lodge at such date, and who had been such ever since 1878, received, in December, 1897, from the Grand Secretary, the certificate of his standing provided for by our Constitution. On March 3, 1898, he regularly applied to Friendship Lodge, No. 210, for membership, and on April 7, 1898, he was rejected. He again applied to the same Lodge for membership on December 1, 1898, and was rejected January 5, 1899. He then applied to the Grand Master for information as to his status, and was informed as follows:—

“When Contra Costa Lodge surrendered its charter, he became a non-affiliated Mason, subject to the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, of the Constitution. Upon the expiration of six months from the date of his first application to and rejection by Friendship Lodge, he, having neglected to again make application for membership to some Lodge in the State, under the provisions of that section, stood suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. He occupied such position at the close of the last Communication of the Grand Lodge, when the amendment to Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI, of the Constitution, relating to the restoration of such non-affiliated Masons, became a part of the Constitution. By reason of such amendment, his election to membership in some Lodge was essential to a restoration, and his application on December 1, 1898, having resulted in a rejection, did not restore him. He therefore still stood suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. (See Const., Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI.)

Vol. XXIV, pp. 20, 274.

**Sec. 861.** A dispensation cannot be issued to a Lodge to authorize it to hold a new election for officers, merely because the result of the annual election is unsatisfactory to the members. The officers duly elected at the time fixed by law are entitled to be installed, if they qualify and present themselves for installation.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 21, 274.

**Sec. 862.** The mere fact that charges have been directed by a Lodge to be preferred against one of its members does not deprive him of his right to withdraw from the Lodge by giving notice of his intention so to do at a stated meeting, and paying his dues. Upon such withdrawal, he is entitled to a

certificate of the fact of such withdrawal. But, notwithstanding such withdrawal, the charges may still be preferred against him in the Lodge which has jurisdiction over him, which, except in towns or cities having more than one Lodge, is the Lodge whose place of meeting is nearer to his residence than that of any other Lodge in the State.

Vol. XXIV, p. 21, 274.

**Sec. 863.** A Lodge has no right to use any of its funds for the payment of hall rent for a Chapter of the Eastern Star.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 21, 274.

**Sec. 864.** The word "State" means "Jurisdiction." (See Secs. 457 and 569.)

Vol. XXIV, pp. 21, 274.

**Sec. 865.** Where, after election, and before installation, the Secretary-elect, who is also the retiring Secretary, moves away and becomes unable to further perform the duties of his office, a dispensation may be issued, upon proper application by the Lodge, for the election of a new Secretary, and such application would be proper and advisable. (See Regulation No. 74; also Sec. 872.)

Vol. XXIV, pp. 21, 274.

**Sec. 866.** The Master-elect of a Lodge having declined to accept the office, a dispensation was granted, upon the application of the Lodge, for a special election for Master. Inquiry was then made as to whether the brother who had been elected, and declined, was eligible to the office at the election under such dispensation. The Grand Master answered that if he was in good standing and his dues were paid, he was eligible under Sec. 3, of Art. I, of Part IV of the Constitution, which makes every voter eligible to any office in the Lodge, and that

if the brethren saw fit to elect him again he could serve.

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**Sec. 867.** A claimed to have been made a Mason in Missouri in the year 1860. The Lodge in which he claimed to have been made became defunct during the Civil War. He had withdrawn therefrom, receiving a dimit, which had been lost. The records of the Lodge, for the time during which he was a member thereof, could not be found. He was not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the Master of the Lodge with which he wished to unite, that he was a Master Mason. The Grand Master was asked whether the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resided could receive his application for the degrees, he having the qualifications of residence, and answered "Yes."

Vol. XXIV, pp. 22, 274.

**Sec. 868.** When a member, suspended for non-payment of dues, who has neglected for the period of two years to pay his dues, or have the same remitted by his Lodge, **for the purpose of restoring himself to standing**, pays the amount necessary to restore him under Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution and presents his petition for restoration, and the Lodge denies such petition, it should return to the applicant the money paid by him. (See Const., Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI.)

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**Sec. 869.** A Lodge having elected a candidate to receive the degrees, and having conferred the First Degree upon him, requested Covelo Lodge to confer for it the remaining degrees upon him. Covelo Lodge was about to comply with this request, when a Master Mason in good standing, who was not a member of either Lodge, objected to the advance-

ment of the brother. Covelo Lodge then inquired as to its proper course in the matter. The Grand Master answered, that as Covelo Lodge was simply acting for the Lodge making the request, no one but a member of such requesting Lodge could interpose the objection to advancement provided for by Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III, Constitution. Said section was, therefore, not applicable, and the objection interposed had no legal force. He advised further, in substance, that if it came to the knowledge of the Master of the Covelo Lodge, from any source, that a valid and Masonic cause existed why the brother should not be advanced, his duty to the Craft and to the Lodge making the request demanded that he should delay further proceedings and acquaint the requesting Lodge with the facts.

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**Sec. 870.** There is no provision of our laws that in terms makes the receiving of the Past Master's Degree a condition precedent to installation. In conformity with custom the Master-elect should, wherever practicable, receive the degree in the manner provided by General Regulation No. 1, but he can legally be installed without having received it. (Regulation No. 73.)

Vol. XXIV, p. 22, 274.

**Sec. 871.** A person made a Mason in a subordinate Lodge of the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico, and who dimitted therefrom a year prior to the recognition of the Gran Dieta by the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of California, who presents such dimitt to some Lodge in this jurisdiction and who proves to the satisfaction of the Master of such Lodge that he is a Master Mason, is eligible to membership by affiliation in such Lodge.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 23, 274.

**Sec. 872.** When a vacancy occurs in the office of Secretary of a Lodge the Master should appoint a brother to fill the office for the unexpired term.

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**Sec. 873.** When a member of a Lodge voluntarily withdraws therefrom in the manner provided by the Constitution, he becomes, as a matter of right, entitled to receive a certificate of the fact of such withdrawal, **without a recommendatory certificate**, and no vote of the Lodge is essential to authorize the issuance thereof. This paper is a "proper dimit," in the sense in which that expression is used in Sec. 13, Art. III, Part III, Constitution, and would enable a brother to affiliate with another Lodge, if the brethren thereof are willing to elect him. But one who voluntarily withdraws is not entitled, as a matter of right, to a recommendatory certificate; that can be given him only by a vote of a majority of the members of the Lodge then present, and it lies wholly with the members to determine whether such certificate shall issue, and the brother withdrawing cannot compel the issuance thereof. (See Regulation No. 75; also Sec. 874.)

Vol. XXIV, pp. 23, 277.

**Sec. 874.** On November 8, 1897, at a stated meeting of Anaheim Lodge, No. 207, a member of that Lodge, in writing, asked for his dimit from the Lodge. He was, at the time, in good standing and his dues were paid. The Lodge accepted such request as a notice of withdrawal by the member, and, by its order, a certificate of the fact of his withdrawal, in the form prescribed in our Constitution (Art. III, Part VII) without recommendatory certificate, was issued to him, and the Lodge placed him upon the list of members withdrawn. The



brother accepted the certificate of withdrawal so issued, and it was the understanding of all concerned that he had withdrawn. More than six months thereafter he applied to another Lodge in this State for membership by affiliation, accompanying his application with the certificate of withdrawal. That Lodge improperly refused to accept the certificate as a dimit, on account of the absence of the recommendatory certificate. The brother had not, prior to this, been aware of the fact that there was any other form of certificate of withdrawal than the one he had received. In March, 1899, the brother returned the certificate of withdrawal to Anaheim Lodge, saying, "I decline to accept it as a dimit, and now renew my application for a dimit upon the regular forms, and containing a clause of recommendation to other Lodges."

Upon these facts, the Grand Master was asked as to whether the brother was still a member of Anaheim Lodge, and answered, "No." (See also Regulation No. 75.)

Vol. XXIV, pp. 23, 278.

**Sec. 875.** At a ballot had upon an application for the degrees, a brother who was in arrears for dues for more than six months, but who had not been declared suspended, voted. The ballot being unfavorable, the Grand Master was asked if the same could not be declared illegal on the ground that the brother was not entitled to vote. His answer was, "No. The ballot was legal. The brother not having been declared suspended was still a member of the Lodge, and it was not only his right, but his duty, to vote upon a ballot for the degrees."

Vol. XXIV, pp. 24, 274.

**Sec. 877.** Under the provisions of our Constitution and Code of By-Laws, a brother who is in

arrears for dues at the time of the annual election and who has been granted an extension of time for the payment of the same, is ineligible to office in the Lodge.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 24, 274.

**Sec. 878.** The daughter of a Master Mason is entitled to receive assistance from Masons, if she be in need, notwithstanding the fact that she is the widow of one who was not a Mason. The fact that she has been married makes her no less the daughter of a Master Mason, and as such she is entitled to our consideration.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 24, 274.

**Sec. 879.** One who has been elected to receive the degrees in a Lodge is not entitled to have the fee, paid by him therefor, returned in the event that he does not receive the degrees, so long as the Lodge is willing and ready to confer them.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 24, 274.

**Sec. 880.** Pending action by the Lodge upon the application for membership by affiliation of one who, by reason of refusal or neglect to apply for more than six months, is, under Sec. 1, Art. II, Part VI, Constitution, suspended from all Masonic rights and privileges. Such applicant is not entitled to visit the Lodge, or to any Masonic right or privilege, as, under the amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1898, he is not restored until elected to membership. (See Const., Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI.)

Vol. XXIV, pp. 24, 274.

**Sec. 881.** If, subsequent to election but prior to initiation, it is discovered that an applicant for the degrees is ineligible by reason of physical disqualification, the Master should not proceed with the initiation. In such event, the application may be directed to be withdrawn for physical disability,

and the applicant must be returned the fees paid by him.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 24, 274.

**Sec. 882.** The resolution; levying a per capita tax for the support and maintenance of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, adopted at the Communication of 1898, requires that each Lodge, chartered or under dispensation, shall, in payment of such tax, accompany its annual report with the sum of one dollar for each Master Mason borne upon its roll.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 25, 274.

**Sec. 883.** In the absence of the Master and both Wardens of a Lodge, the Lodge cannot be opened.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 25, 274.

**Sec. 884.** A resident of San Francisco, California, while temporarily within the State of Oregon, made application for the degrees to a Lodge therein, and was elected and initiated. He returned to San Francisco, and the Oregon Lodge requested a San Francisco Lodge to confer the remaining degrees for it. The San Francisco Lodge, in compliance with such request, conferred the Second Degree. It was then ascertained by the San Francisco Lodge that the candidate was a resident of San Francisco at the time of his application to the Oregon Lodge and his election and initiation therein. The Grand Master was asked if the San Francisco Lodge could legally proceed, having such knowledge, to confer the Third Degree for the Oregon Lodge, and he ruled that it could not do so, citing Sec. 19, Art. III, Part III, of our Constitution.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 25, 274.

**Sec. 885.** A resident of an Eastern State, a member of a Lodge therein, dimitted from his Lodge some eight years ago, and has never since sought to

affiliate. For more than two years of that time he resided in Arizona, where there is substantially the same constitutional provisions regarding non-affiliates as our own provision. Subsequently he removed to California, where he has not as yet completed his first six months of residence. No charge of unmasonic conduct has ever been preferred against him. The Grand Master was asked if he should be held to be in good standing, and answered, "Yes. The six months prescribed in Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, of our Constitution, do not begin to run until the non-affiliate becomes a resident of California, and the date of the dimit is immaterial. Neither the provision of our own Constitution above cited nor a like provision in the Constitution of any other jurisdiction, can be construed as having any extra-territorial effect." Vol. XXIV, pp. 25, 274.

**Sec. 886.** Inquiry was made by the San Francisco Board of Relief as to the meaning of the words "Masonic Jurisdiction," and "no attention is paid to reimbursing," contained in the recommendation of the Finance Committee embraced in the report of that committee to the Grand Lodge at its last Communication: "That, hereafter, no allowance be made by this Grand Lodge to any Board of Relief who maintains and grants regular weekly or monthly stipends to those who are from a Masonic Jurisdiction where no attention is paid to reimbursing the Board of Relief making such expenditures." In reply thereto, the Grand Master answered as follows:—

"While it rests entirely with the Grand Lodge to determine what, if any, assistance shall be given by it to the various Boards of Relief to aid them in their local work, I cannot believe that the Grand

Lodge of California will ever impose any penalty upon any Board of Relief, or subordinate Lodge, simply because it has given **necessary** assistance to any Mason, his widow or orphan, in distress, within its jurisdiction, wherever he or she may hail from, and whatever may be the attitude of the jurisdiction from which he or she may come, as to reimbursement. If so, it will certainly be contrary to what we have hitherto been taught as to our duty toward our distressed brother, his widow and orphans. The doctrine that a Mason must, so far as he can, relieve a distressed brother Mason, is as old as Masonry, and is one of the foundation stones of the Institution. We cannot disregard it without putting ourselves beyond the pale of Masonry. There are certain fundamental laws that are a part of 'the body of Masonry,' and cannot be changed, and this is one of them. Our Constitution recognizes the fact that the Grand Lodge is limited in power by a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the Order. I must hold that the recommendation in question has in no degree lessened the obligation of the Masons of San Francisco and of their agent, your Board of Relief, to extend, so far as in their power lies, all necessary assistance to distressed brother Masons, their widows and orphans, within their jurisdiction, regardless of whether the jurisdiction from which they hail reimburses them or not. While we may justly claim that the jurisdiction to which the distressed brother belongs should reimburse us, if able so to do, its neglect to perform what we may consider its duty, in no degree lessens our duty to the distressed. Looking at the matter in this light, the questions asked as to the meaning of certain words contained in the recommendation are immaterial."

**Sec. 887.** A Master Mason's daughter, who is the wife of one not a Mason, and whose husband has deserted her, leaving her in need, is, as the daughter of a Master Mason, entitled to relief at the hands of Masons.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 26, 274.

**Sec. 888.** In the case of one Bro. George West, who had been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry by Liberty Lodge, No. 299, and after receiving the First Degree had removed to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, said Liberty Lodge, among other resolutions, adopted the following: "Resolved, That Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., of Honolulu, is hereby fraternally requested to confer upon said Bro. West the Second and Third Degrees of Masonry without expense to Liberty Lodge."

Hawaiian Lodge conferred the degrees upon Bro. West. He thereupon signed the By-laws of Hawaiian Lodge, and was claimed by said Lodge as a member thereof. Liberty Lodge having made complaint to the Grand Master, he decided:—

1st. That Hawaiian Lodge had no authority to confer the Second and Third Degrees upon Bro. West **except on behalf of and as an act of courtesy to Liberty Lodge**, and that the resolution adopted by Liberty Lodge constituted a request that it so confer them.

2d. Having conferred such degrees, Hawaiian Lodge must be held to have acted under such request, and Bro. West must be deemed to be a member of Liberty Lodge.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 26, 274.

**Sec. 889.** No brother will be permitted to resign from Masonry, or renounce the Order. He may withdraw from the particular Lodge in which he holds membership, but for him to even attempt to

renounce Masonry is an offense and should be punished.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 641, 899.

**Sec. 890.** A Lodge in California may, at the request of any Lodge in this State, or under the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge recognized as legitimate by this Grand Lodge, confer any or all of the three degrees upon a candidate elected by the Lodge making the request. (See also Constitution, Sec. 2, Art. I, Part V. Amended in 1902.)

Vol. XXIV, pp. 64, 899.

**Sec. 891.** A petition for degrees is received when a Lodge decides by its vote to receive it, or when, as is quite customary, it shall, in the absence of any objection, be declared by the Master to be received, and after such petition shall have been referred to a committee, it cannot be withdrawn, except as provided in Section 3 Art. III, Part III, of our Constitution.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 641, 899.

**Sec. 892.** A brother who has dimitted from his Lodge, and has lost his dimit or certificate of withdrawal, is entitled, at any subsequent time, on application, to receive a duplicate dimit, dated as of the time when the original was issued, which duplicate dimit will only entitle the brother to the rights which he had under the original.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 641, 899.

**Sec. 893.** At the installation of a Master-elect an opportunity is given to object to the installation, and if such objection is made, it is the duty of the installing officer to inquire into the reasons urged by the brother objecting. Should it appear on inquiry that the reasons are proper ones upon which to base charges, then for the reason that the pendency of charges does not prevent the installation of a Master-elect, it is the duty of the installing officer to proceed

with the installation. It would be a very extraordinary state of facts which would justify the installing officer in refusing to install a Master who has been duly elected by the Lodge and presents the proper certificate of qualification.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 642, 900.

**Sec. 894.** Lodge funds cannot be divided between the Lodge and members thereof who withdraw for the purpose of forming a new Lodge, nor can they be divided with the new Lodge when formed.

Vol. XXIV, p. 642, 900.

**Sec. 895.** A Past Master of a Lodge which merges its existence by consolidating with another Lodge has the same standing as a Past Master of the new Lodge created by the consolidation as he had in the Lodge merging its existence.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 642, 900.

**Sec. 896.** Every legally constituted life member of either of the Lodges consolidated is a life member of the Lodge formed by the consolidation of such Lodges.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 642, 900.

**Sec. 897.** The Constitution permits Lodges which consolidate to take the name and number of either Lodge, or the name of one Lodge and the number of another Lodge, but the Lodges cannot by consolidation change the name of the new Lodge formed to one different from that of either of the Lodges consolidated. The Grand Lodge can alone change the name of any Lodge.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 642, 900.

**Sec. 898.** As any one of the Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction over a person may receive his petition, elect him and confer the degrees of Masonry upon him, so any one of such Lodges may waive jurisdiction in the manner prescribed by the Con-



stitution and authorize another Lodge to receive and act upon the application.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 642, 903.

**Sec. 899.** When a Lodge within this State confers the degrees of Masonry upon a candidate at the request of a Lodge in another jurisdiction recognized as legitimate by this Grand Lodge, the Regulations of that jurisdiction in relation to physical qualifications will control, and any questions as to the eligibility of the candidate upon this ground must be decided by the requesting Lodge. Should the candidate, however, appear to be ineligible under our laws, it would be prudent to request a distinct ruling from the Lodge requesting to have the degrees conferred upon him before proceeding.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 642, 900.

**Sec. 900.** A Lodge must be convened in stated meeting for business at the hour and on the day fixed by the By-Laws, and under no circumstances has the Master or any other officer authority to open the Lodge for business at an earlier hour, because by so doing a brother relying on the By-Laws and desiring to take part in the business of the meeting might be deprived of his right to do so, and any business transacted at such meeting before the time fixed in its By-Laws is void and of no effect.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 642, 900.

**Sec. 901.** When a dispensation has been granted to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, or to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected applicant within twelve months after the date of such rejection, the meeting to be held under such dispensation may be either a stated or special meeting; provided, however, that notice thereof and of such balloting be given to every member. Vol. XXIV, pp. 642, 900.

**Sec. 902.** When a dispensation has been issued to a Lodge to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, or to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected applicant within twelve months after the date of such rejection, the notice to be given under the provisions of the Constitution should not state the name of the candidate.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 643, 901.

**Sec. 903.** While this Grand Lodge has not deemed it wise to establish army Lodges, so-called, with authority to hold meetings and confer the degrees in such place or places as the regiment to which it is attached may be stationed while engaged in actual warfare, yet it does not question the right of other legitimate Grand Lodges to establish such army Lodges during times of war attached to regiments formed in their respective jurisdictions.

Vol. XXIV, p. 643, 901.

**Sec. 904.** Any brother receiving the first degree, or first and second degrees, in a regularly created army Lodge, which has ceased to exist, may apply to be advanced to the higher degree or degrees, provided his application be accompanied by the usual fee for the remaining degree or degrees required by the By-Laws, and by certificate under seal of the Grand Lodge creating such army Lodge, that it was acting regularly and with lawful authority, and that the brother was an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft thereof at the time such Lodge ceased to exist; but if such brother was at the time he received the degree or degrees a resident of this State, his application must be made to the Lodge nearest his place of residence, and his election upon such application will satisfy our Constitutional provision, for by it

the proper Lodge will have received him as an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 643, 901.

**Sec. 905.** Any brother receiving the three degrees of Masonry in a regularly created army Lodge which has ceased to exist, may apply for affiliation in a Lodge in this State, but such petition must be accompanied by the fee for affiliation required by its By-Laws, if any, and by a certificate under seal of the Grand Lodge creating such army Lodge, that the Lodge was legally created and acting under lawful authority, and that the brother was a member thereof in good standing at the time such Lodge ceased to exist. And if such brother was, at the time he received the degrees, a resident of this State, he must apply to the Lodge nearest his place of residence, and his election by such Lodge will satisfy our Constitutional provision, for by it the proper Lodge will have received him as a member.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 643, 901.

**Sec. 906.** When a Lodge receives an application from a person who has resided within its jurisdiction for the period required by the Constitution, and the application has been referred to a committee, the removal of the applicant from the jurisdiction of the Lodge before balloting upon the application does not change the rule that it cannot be withdrawn; the applicant must be balloted for, and if elected, the Lodge may request any other Lodge near the candidate's place of residence to confer the degrees if convenience require. Vol. XXIV, pp. 643, 901.

**Sec. 907.** When a brother has been elected to receive the three degrees, and shall have received the first degree, or the first and second degrees, in one Lodge, and, permission having been granted,

shall be elected to receive the remaining degree or degrees in another Lodge in this jurisdiction, an objection to his advancement must be referred to a committee, for it must take the same course and is governed by the same law as any other objection to advancement. Vol. XXIV, pp. 644, 901.

**Sec. 908.** When charges of unmasonic conduct have been preferred against a Master Mason in his own Lodge by one not a member thereof, and after trial the accused is sentenced to reprimand, the accused is not entitled to be present at the meeting when the result of the trial is announced or at the meeting when the sentence is carried into effect, but he is entitled to notice of the result of the trial so that he may appeal, if he desires to, before the reprimand is administered.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 644, 902.

**Sec. 909.** When after trial the accused is found guilty and the penalty inflicted by the commission is reprimand, under our Constitution the result must be announced at the next stated meeting of the Lodge. But the sentence of reprimand must not be carried into effect until the next stated meeting to be held after the announcement of the result of the trial, in order that neither the accuser nor the accused may be deprived of his right to appeal.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 644, 902.

**Sec. 910.** It is a very grave Masonic offense for a Mason to make a public or even a private declaration that he does not believe in the existence of God. Charges should be at once preferred against such a one, and, if found guilty, he should be expelled from the Order.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 644, 902.

**Sec. 911.** A Lodge should not suspend one of its members for non-payment of dues who has been ad-

mitted on its application to the Masonic Home, but knowing, as it must, that such member is unable to pay his dues, it can and should remit them without any request, written or oral, from the member himself. Vol. XXIV, pp. 644, 902.

**Sec. 912.** A Lodge is not relieved of its duty to bury one of its members, or a widow dependent upon its charity, by reason of the fact that such person has been admitted to the Masonic Home and dies while an inmate thereof; the burial expenses must be paid by the Lodge which nominated such person. Vol. XXIV, pp. 644, 902.

**Sec. 913.** If the Master of a Lodge directs the Junior Warden to prefer charges against one of its members, he cannot preside at the trial, nor should the charges be presented to him. Vol. XXIV, pp. 645, 902.

**Sec. 914.** If during the balloting upon an applicant for degrees or for affiliation a brother shall object on the ground that the ballot-box is not properly prepared, the Master must, before announcing the result of the ballot, examine the ballot-box, and if it is not properly prepared, he must at once rectify the error, and a ballot on the applicant must be had, for if the ballot-box is not properly prepared there has been no ballot under our Constitution. Vol. XXIV, pp. 645, 902.

**Sec. 915.** A resident of California who is temporarily absent from the State solely by reason of his services in the United States army, is no less a resident because of such absence, and the Constitutional prohibition would be applicable in his case. The conferring of some of the degrees on such a person, by the Army Lodge working in Manila under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of North

Dakota, was no doubt in accord with the law of that Grand Lodge and therefore regular; but, by reason of our Constitutional provision, we, of California, cannot recognize such person as a Mason **until the Lodge nearest his place of residence shall have received him as a member.** (See also Const., Sec. 19, Art. III, Part III.) Vol. XXIV, p. 866.

**Sec. 916.** If a party temporarily absent from the State solely by reason of his service in the United States army has received the E. A. Degree, or the E. A. and the F. C. Degrees, in a military Lodge, he can apply, under our Constitution, to any Lodge in California within whose jurisdiction he resides, for the remaining degrees, or degree, and, if elected, receive the degrees therein, and become a member thereof, provided that he presents with his application a certificate, under seal of the Grand Lodge from which the dispensation for the Army Lodge emanated, that the Lodge from which the applicant hails was legally established under the laws of such jurisdiction, and that the records of such Lodge show that he received the degrees claimed therein, and accompanies his application with the fees prescribed by the By-Laws for the degrees applied for.

Vol. XXIV, pp. 867, 868.

**Sec. 917.** Any one of the Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction over a person may receive his petition, elect him and confer the degrees of Masonry upon him; or any one of such Lodges may waive jurisdiction, in the manner provided in the Constitution, and authorize another Lodge to receive and act upon the petition.

Vol. XXIV, p. 903.

**Sec. 918.** Every brother has the right of choice of ballot, and the number of cubes placed in the

ballot-box should not be less than one-third of the entire number of ballots. Vol. XXIV, p. 914.

**Sec. 919.** Lodges have jurisdiction (exclusive, if but one, or concurrent if more than one Lodge is located in the same place) within the corporate limits of the town or city in which such Lodge or Lodges may be situated, and in every direction from the corporate limits of such town or city. The jurisdiction of the Lodge or Lodges, as the case may be, is exclusive over all the persons living nearer the corporate limits of such town or city than to the corporate limits of any other town or city where another Lodge is located. It is the geographical center between towns or cities in which Lodges are located which governs, and not that between the Lodge halls. Thus no Lodge can gain or lose territorial jurisdiction by moving its place of meeting from one hall to another in the town or city in which it is located.

Vol. XXV, p. 306.

**Sec. 920.** The Grand Lodge has held that the funds of a Lodge are irrevocably dedicated to charity and the necessary expenses of the Lodge, and no Lodge shall expend such funds for any other purpose, however worthy or patriotic, except the sum of ten per cent of the income of the Lodge, which may be used for other purposes. For all purposes, other than those recognized as purely Masonic, the members of the Lodge desiring to make contributions should make them from their private funds. (See Regulation 57, as amended in 1906).

Vol. XXV, p. 306.

**Sec. 921. a.** An applicant who has lost the use of his right arm, is ineligible.

b. An applicant who has lost the first finger of his right hand, is ineligible.

c. An applicant, having lost the first joint of the thumb and first finger of his right hand, is ineligible.

d. An applicant who cannot walk without the use of an artificial foot, is ineligible.

e. An applicant who is aged and hard of hearing, is ineligible.

f. An applicant who is a hunchback and dwarf, is ineligible.

g. An applicant who has lost his left arm, is ineligible.

h. An applicant who has lost the second and third fingers of his left hand, is ineligible.

i. An applicant who has lost his left hand, is ineligible.

j. An applicant who is slightly ruptured, not enough to interfere with his regular duties, upon the recommendation of a physician who is a member of the Lodge receiving the petition, is eligible.

k. An applicant who has lost the sight of an eye by accident, when the sight of the other eye is not impaired, is eligible.

[For the elucidation of these several decisions we here insert the comments made by the Committee on Jurisprudence:—

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to establishing a concurrent jurisdiction between "Pacific Grove" Lodge, No. 331, and "Monterey" Lodge, No. 217, have had the same under consideration and report as follows:—

There is no authorization in our Constitution for the maintenance of concurrent jurisdiction between adjacent Lodges other than in towns or cities where



more than one Lodge exists, and, as there is but one Lodge in each of the towns mentioned, such concurrent jurisdiction cannot be established without first amending the Constitution in such a manner as to authorize the same.

As no such proposed amendment has yet been submitted for our consideration, we deem it expedient to await further authorization from the Grand Lodge before taking further action in the matter.

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address quoting his decisions under Masonic law, have the same under consideration and report as follows:—

In paragraph 1 of the decisions we find that many questions relative to the physical qualifications of candidates for the degrees, as set forth in General Regulation No. 11, as amended at our last Annual Communication, have been submitted to the Grand Master for his interpretation of the law. The nature of some of the questions indicate that there are some Masters of Lodges who seem to think that the amendment of Regulation No. 11 has thrown the door of Masonry wide open for all applicants for the degrees, so far as their physical qualifications are concerned. Such, however, is not the case. The amended regulation requires that the candidate for the degrees must have "no maim or defect in his body (or in the members thereof) that may render him incapable of learning the art," and that he must be "physically able to conform, literally, to what the several degrees, respectively, require of him." With this language for their guidance it ought to be very easy for the Master of a Lodge, or for a committee of investigation, to instantly determine the eligibility

of a candidate in almost every case under consideration, without referring the matter to the Grand Master for his decision. Every well informed Mason knows that such applicants as are referred to in subdivisions a, b, c, d, g and i of the Grand Master's decisions are not physically able to conform, literally, with the essential requirements of the ceremonies in the several degrees. He also should know that the applicants described in subdivisions h, j and k are both capable of learning the art and of conforming physically to what the several degrees, respectively, require of him.

To say that:—

“e. An applicant who is aged and hard of hearing, is ineligible,”

May be true of the particular case referred to, yet the only age limit for the degrees of Masonry are “nonage” and “dotage.” But an applicant who is incapable of hearing and understanding the lectures, when uttered in a clear and distinct, yet ordinary, tone of voice, is manifestly ineligible to conform “literally” with our requirements. Each case of defective applicants must be decided on its own individual merits. The Worshipful Master of a Lodge and an investigating committee should be able and qualified to decide in each case whether the defect of the applicant is sufficient to disqualify him for the degrees of Masonry.

We are of the opinion that it is unwise, if not impossible, to make or declare any arbitrary rule for determining the disqualification of applicants for the degrees, other than the general rule contained in Regulation No. 11, as amended at our last Annual Communication. That amendment dropped the word “deformed” from the regulation, so that “physical

deformity'' is not necessarily a disqualification of a candidate, unless such deformity is of such nature that the applicant is physically incapable of conforming, literally, with the requirements of the ceremonies in the several degrees of Masonry.

**Sec. 922.** When the name of an Entered Apprentice of a Lodge is dropped from the roll through inadvertence, mistake, or other cause, it is proper for the Master to order the name of such Entered Apprentice restored to the roll, and the Secretary should state the circumstances in his report to the Grand Lodge. Vol. XXV, pp. 17, 311.

**Sec. 923.** A waiver of jurisdiction is necessary to permit an entered Apprentice to apply to a Lodge, other than that wherein he was initiated, for the second and third degrees of Masonry. When jurisdiction is waived the Entered Apprentice is privileged to petition the Lodge specified in the waiver of jurisdiction for the second and third degrees, and **if elected by such Lodge**, can receive the second and third degrees therein and become a member thereof. When the Entered Apprentice has been denied advancement in his own Lodge he can only be advanced by petition to said Lodge, followed by a clear ballot, but, after one year from the date of his rejection, jurisdiction over him may be waived by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting when the application for a waiver is acted upon. Vol. XXV, p. 17, 311.

**Sec. 924.** A Lodge receiving a request from a sister Lodge to confer degrees should, if practicable, grant the request and confer the degrees as an act of Masonic courtesy, and a proper fraternal spirit would dictate that no fee be charged for such

courtesy. However, a Lodge has the right to refuse to confer the degrees or to confer the same and charge the Lodge preferring the request for the reasonable expenses incurred in so doing.

Vol. XXV, pp. 17, 311.

**Sec. 925.** When a candidate is elected to receive the degrees and it transpires that he willfully signed an assumed name to his petition, he should be denied initiation.

Vol. XXV, pp. 17, 311.

**Sec. 926.** The Master of a Lodge has the right to refuse a committee to a person applying to visit his Lodge if such person cannot furnish receipts for dues or other documentary evidence to show that he is in good standing and is a Mason. The Master possesses the power of determining who shall visit his Lodge or sit therein. [Your committee find that this decision is in strict conformity with our law, and recommend that it be approved. We make this recommendation, however, subject to the express understanding that, although the Master of a Lodge has the undoubted right to refuse a committee to examine one who has no documentary evidence of his membership, yet such Master is not required to do so. It is the duty of the Worshipful Master to satisfy himself that the applicant for admission is a Mason in good standing by requiring such evidence as, in his judgment, is necessary.]

Vol. XXV, pp. 17, 311.

**Sec. 927.** When objection has been made to the advancement of a candidate, and the committee required by the Constitution has been appointed and has reported, the sense of the Lodge on the question of advancement need not be taken by secret ballot, but may be taken by a show of hands or other means, to determine the opinion of the mem-

bers present and to ascertain the proportion between those favoring and those opposed to the advancement of the candidate. Vol. XXV, pp. 17, 311.

**Sec. 928.** A candidate is not disqualified to receive second and third degrees by reason of an accident occurring subsequent to his initiation whereby his fingers are stiffened and the thumb of his right hand is destroyed. Vol. XXV, pp. 17, 311.

**Sec. 929.** A person claiming he was made a Mason in Peru, but who is unable to show the fact, may, if he can satisfy the jurisdictional requirements of our law, petition for the degrees and, if elected, be initiated, passed and raised in the same manner as though he had never been made a Mason.

Vol. XXV, pp. 18, 311.

**Sec. 930.** An expenditure from the funds of a Lodge for the purchase of dishes, crockery, cutlery, etc., would be classified as for refreshments, and only ten per cent of the total revenue of a Lodge can be used for such purpose. (See Regulation No. 57, as amended in 1906.) Vol. XXV, pp. 18, 312.

**Sec. 931.** When an election of officers is not completed at the meeting held at the time prescribed by the Constitution, the offices which were not filled at such meeting cannot be filled by election at a subsequent meeting, except under a dispensation to hold an election to fill the vacancies which exist by reason of a failure to elect at the proper time.

Vol. XXV, pp. 18, 312.

**Sec. 932.** A Lodge does not possess the power to remit the initiation fee of any candidate. The By-Laws provide for the fee and they cannot be set aside without the permission of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XXV, pp. 18, 312.

**Sec. 933.** No Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California can establish life memberships by resolution or in any other manner. (See amendment to Sec. 1, Art. IX of the Uniform Code of By-Laws.)

Vol. XXV, pp. 18, 312.

**Sec. 934.** An objection to the advancement of a candidate, made by a Mason who is not a member of the Lodge, does not operate to deny advancement. The Lodge, after the report of the committee prescribed by the Constitution, determines by a two-thirds vote to advance the candidate or deny his advancement, and such determination is final, for the Lodge is the sole judge of the eligibility of its material.

Vol. XXV, pp. 18, 312.

**Sec. 935.** A non-affiliate Mason, whose dimit is less than two years old, is not entitled to have returned to him the six months' dues paid to the Lodge at the time he makes application for membership, for such dues, under our law, become the property of the Lodge. If the Lodge prescribes an affiliation fee, such fee should be returned to the applicant in the event of his rejection.

Vol. XXV, pp. 18, 312.

**Sec. 936.** When a person has petitioned a Lodge for the degrees of Masonry and an investigating committee has been appointed, and made a favorable report at a subsequent stated meeting, it is the duty of the Lodge to vote upon the petition at such stated meeting and the Master has no power or authority to postpone the balloting to a subsequent meeting.

Vol. XXV, pp. 18, 312.

**Sec. 937.** The Secretary of a Lodge cannot classify the members according to years or membership and have their dues remitted for the number of

years they have been active members of the Lodge. Every Mason must pay his dues when financially able.

• Vol. XXV, pp. 18, 312.

**Sec. 938.** Where objection is made to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice, which may be either oral or in writing, and at any time, it is not necessary to state the reasons to the Master, but he should appoint a committee of such number as he considers proper, and to such committee the objection should be fully stated, and they should fairly and impartially investigate the report, hearing both sides, if they consider it necessary. The Entered Apprentice is not entitled, as a matter of right, to know of the proceedings until he is refused advancement, when he should be informed that objection was made, the matter referred to a proper committee, that his rights have been preserved, and the Lodge has by a proper vote refused to advance him.

Vol. XXV, pp. 704, 1043.

**Sec. 939.** A Lodge cannot receive or act upon the petition of an applicant for degrees until he has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and the petition should not be signed or presented until he is a man—that is, twenty-one years of age.

Vol. XXV, pp. 704, 1043.

**Sec. 940.** One is entitled to vouch for a brother where he has examined and passed him for admission to a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, or a Commandery of Knights Templar, within this Grand Jurisdiction, or sat in either of those bodies with him. (Overruled. See Sec. 985.)

Vol. XXV, pp. 704, 1044.

**Sec. 941.** Several Lodges in the jurisdiction have contended that the decision of the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication of 1900, relative to Life

Membership, did not prevent them from issuing life memberships where a standing resolution or by-law passed prior to and in force at the time of the decision so provided. I have decided that a life membership is not established by the mere passing of a resolution providing for it, but that the act of receiving the money and issuing the certificate constitutes or establishes the life membership, and that, since said decision, it is improper and illegal to issue or grant any life membership or receive any money therefor, and any and all resolutions or by-laws providing therefor, should be immediately repealed by the Lodge. (See Sec. 1, Art. IX of the Uniform Code of By-Laws.)

Vol. XXV, pp. 794, 1044.

**Sec. 942.** Where a Lodge, prior to the decision of 1900, has, by resolution or otherwise, granted a life membership, agreed that a brother should be a life member, and enrolled him as such in accordance with the agreement, or in any manner created and granted such life membership, it is then an executed contract between him and the Lodge, and cannot be set aside or rescinded without the consent of both, and such life memberships must stand.

Vol XXV, pp. 704, 1044.

**Sec. 943.** Where a person has resided within the jurisdiction of a Lodge for several years, and failed to make application for degrees, and removes therefrom, the Lodge from the jurisdiction of which he removes immediately loses the right to receive and act upon his petition, and the Lodge into whose jurisdiction he moves does not acquire jurisdiction until he has resided therein for six months immediately preceding his application.

Vol. XXV, pp. 704, 1045.



**Sec. 944.** The expenditure of Lodge funds for floral pieces for a deceased brother is in no sense charity, and is improper; if at all, they must be purchased with funds collected from the individual members or from the amount set apart or permitted to be used for social purposes.

Vol. XXV, pp. 705, 1045.

**Sec. 945.** The funds of a Lodge can be used for charitable purposes only, and it is improper to donate any portion thereof to a member, even though he be a minister of the Gospel, merely for the purpose and with the intention of returning to him the fee for degrees. A Lodge should not accept one whose condition is such that he immediately becomes a burden and a subject of charity, and the remission of the fees for degrees, directly or indirectly, is unmasonic and improper, and not permissible.

Vol. XXV, pp. 705, 1045.

**Sec. 946.** Early in the year there was called to my attention a circular sent out by a Lodge, concerning Masonic Home Legislation. It was a very unhappily worded document, and should never have been issued in the form in which it was by any Lodge in this jurisdiction. I immediately wrote to the Lodge, telling them to take no further steps in the matter, deciding that no circular of, or concerning legislation to be brought before the Grand Lodge, or the election of any officers therein, was proper to be sent out by any Lodge in this jurisdiction; that, if the necessity occurred, the Lodge should advise the Grand Master, giving him all the necessary information, and that the circular should be issued by him through the Grand Secretary only. This is merely following the decision as found in the Report of the Jurisprudence Committee, on page 251

of Volume XXI of Grand Lodge Proceedings, and that the rule is a wise one is fully exemplified by the facts of this case. Vol. XXV, pp. 705, 706.

**Sec. 947.** In order to enable the Grand Lodge to issue a charter to a Lodge under dispensation, it is not absolutely necessary that degree work should have been done. Under the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. I, Part III, of the Constitution, a charter may be issued by the Grand Lodge to any Lodge that has existed for any length of time under dispensation, provided it has exhibited to the Grand Lodge evidence satisfactory of its Masonic capability.

Vol. XXVI, p. 372.

**Sec. 948.** Lodges begin to exist with the issuance of the dispensation, and that date alone should be considered in fixing the fiftieth or other anniversary.

Vol. XXVI, p. 381.

**Sec. 949.** A Junior Warden who is instructed to prefer charges against a brother for unmasonic conduct is still the accuser, although elected and installed as Senior Warden of the Lodge.

Vol. XXVI, p. 1077.

**Sec. 950.** A Lodge has no right to suspend a mentally incompetent brother.

Vol. XXVI, pp. 808, 1077.

**Sec. 951.** A Lodge cannot receive the petition of a person under indictment by a Grand Jury.

Vol. XXVI, p. 1077.

**Sec. 952.** Lodges under dispensation are Masonic Lodges for all purposes, and under the same laws, rules and regulations governing chartered Lodges.

Vol. XXVI, pp. 1077.

**Sec. 953.** The Masonic burial service may be read over the remains of a deceased Mason by any body

of Masons, but such reading does not constitute a Masonic burial. (See Regulation No. 81.)

Vol. XXVI, p. 1078.

**Sec. 954.** The reading of the names of brethren on committees of investigation, when reporting, is in the discretion of the Lodge. (But see Sec. —.)

Vol. XXVI, pp. 1087, 1110.

**Sec. 955. Grand Master's Address.** In selecting a Junior Grand Warden we are selecting a brother who will, in all human probability, be called upon to assume the great responsibility of directing the destinies of Masonry in this jurisdiction. It is needless to say to Masons that in the relation of one who is ultimately to be our Grand Master, with all the powers and duties of that great office, personal friendship and pride of locality, and other like considerations, should all yield to the superior one of worth and fitness, and that the brother selected should be the free choice of a majority of the members of the Grand Lodge, uninfluenced by trade or combination of any kind.

Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence on the foregoing: We feel that it is impossible for us to add anything to the words of the Grand Master upon this subject. The matter is not one as to which legislation would afford any remedy. This appeal is to the hearts and conscience of all good Masons. We feel confident, with him, that it is only necessary to call attention to these things, and that the overwhelming majority of Masons, recognizing the danger, will formulate a cure for the evil. We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the expressions of the Grand Master as to "Politics and Political Methods in the Grand Lodge" are heartily indorsed by this body.

Vol. XXVI, pp. 1079, 1080.

**Sec. 956.** A seafaring man who has never resided within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, sailing from port to port, who claims or has no residence except the ship on which he may happen to be employed, remaining in port but a few weeks at a time, or only so long as the business of the ship may detain him, cannot make application to any Lodge. A man must first acquire a residence in a place; he must have some fixed place of abode or home before he can petition a Lodge, and it is not lawful for any Lodge in this jurisdiction to receive or act upon a petition from such a person. Vol. XXVI, p. 1083.

**Sec. 957.** It is the duty of a Lodge to attend the funeral of a deceased member or Master Mason within its jurisdiction, and the members of a Lodge conducting the funeral ceremony should see that the attendance on such occasion is creditable to the Lodge, and, should the members fail to perform their duty, it is in the power of the Master to compel them to do it. A Master has power to issue a summons whenever the business of the Lodge requires it, and the brother receiving the summons has no right to question its legality and refuse to obey it. A Master can compel the performance of duty by Master Masons, and there is now a remedy for the evil should the Master consider it necessary to act.

Vol. XXVI, p. 1084.

**Sec. 958.** The Constitution provides that no Lodge shall admit a visitor without due inquiry or examination. The term "due inquiry" is not satisfied by the consideration of letters or written statements only, given by the Master or Secretary of the Lodge of which he claims to be a member to the effect that he is a Master Mason in good standing. Documentary evidence alone, no matter of

what character, is not sufficient to admit him, but he must prove himself by a personal examination. When, however, he has a statement from the Secretary of a Lodge, under seal, that he is a Master Mason in good standing, and is unable to pass a rigid test, very slight evidence by examination should be sufficient to admit him. (See Sec. 698.)  
Vol. XXVII, pp. 16, 111.

**Sec. 959.** When more than one candidate is to be balloted on at the same meeting, a separate ballot must be had on each.

Vol. XXVII, pp. 16, 111.

**Sec. 960.** Charges may be brought against a Fellow Craft, and the method of procedure, and the penalties are the same as in the cases of a Master Mason. (See Sec. 733.) Vol. XXVII, pp. 17, 111.

**Sec. 961.** When a case is transferred for trial to another Lodge and the brother charged with offense is found guilty and sentenced, if he afterwards desires to be restored, he must petition the Lodge which tried him. Vol. XXVII, pp. 17, 112.

**Sec. 962.** The daughter of a Master Mason in good standing at the time of his death, married a man who had been a Mason, but dimitted, and was out of standing for many years, is entitled to consideration at the hands of the Lodge to which her father belonged at the time of his death. Her right to relief depends upon the fact that she is the daughter of a Master Mason, and is not forfeited by the misfortunes of matrimony.

Vol. XXVII, pp. 18, 113.

**Sec. 963.** A member of a Lodge permitting himself to remain suspended for a period of two years, can be restored only by compliance with all of the

provisions of Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III of the Constitution; any other method of restoration is void.

Vol. XXVII, pp. 17, 113.

**Sec. 964.** In the case of an Entered Apprentice who had some years previously been denied advancement, on his again applying, the Lodge must be governed by what appeared in its approved minutes of the meeting at which advancement had been denied, and not by other evidence. The denial of advancement was equivalent to rejection for the remaining degrees, and the applicant could obtain the remaining degrees only by petition, reference and ballot in the ordinary way.

Vol. XXVII, 18, 114.

**Sec. 965.** There is no law or regulation of Masonry that precludes Masons from going to church together from the hall of their Lodge; but no dispensation could be granted them to wear regalia on such an occasion.

Vol. XXVII, pp. 18, 114.

**Sec. 966.** There can be no valid objection to the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of a deceased brother, who, upon the request of his widow, was buried by the Commandery of which he was a member, although the Lodge took no part in the funeral.

Vol. XXVII, pp. 19, 114.

**Sec. 967.** A Lodge has not the right to bury a man presumed to be a Mason, whose dimit had been granted several years before, and who had resided in the immediate vicinity of a Lodge, and had never visited or made himself known as a Mason, although just before his death he had requested to be buried by the Masons.

Vol. XXVII, p. 115.

**Sec. 968.** When a petition has been received and referred to a committee of investigation, it cannot

be withdrawn, even though the applicant in the meantime may have removed from the jurisdiction of California. The applicant, in such a case, is entitled to a final determination; and if rejected his fee can be returned to him; if elected, the degrees can be conferred upon him by some Lodge in the State to which he may have gone.

Vol. XXVII, pp. 19, 117.

**Sec. 969.** If a member may object and prevent initiation **after election**, certainly he should have the right and power to do so **before election**, and the objection should be treated in all respects as one interposed after election, and, unless withdrawn, would hold good for sixty days from the time the applicant was elected. Vol. XXVII, pp. 20, 118.

**Sec. 970.** When a member of a Lodge takes a dimit therefrom, and afterwards desires to reconnect himself with the Lodge from which he received the dimit, he must pursue the same course as he would be required to do in case he desired to affiliate with any other Lodge; that is, he must make application for affiliation. This application must be referred to a committee of investigation, and after report of such committee, a ballot must be had. (See Sec. 91.) Vol. XXVII, p. 201.

**Sec. 971.** A Past Master of a foreign jurisdiction affiliating with a Lodge in California, carries with him the title of Past Master, and should be entered on the roll as a Past Master. He does not, however, become a member of the Grand Lodge of California. A Past Master of a Lodge in California dimitting from his Lodge and affiliating with another Lodge in California carries with him the title and the privileges; for, being a Past Master of a Lodge in California, he is a member of the Grand Lodge so

long as he is a member of any Lodge in California. (See Const., Sec. 1, Art. II, Part I; also Part VII.)

This decision was modified by the Committee on Jurisprudence to the effect that the provision of the Constitution controls as to the meaning of the term "Past Master" wherever it occurs in the Constitution. Only those who come within its terms can be held to be entitled to the rank and privileges of a Past Master in California, and one whose only service as Master was in a Lodge of another jurisdiction is plainly not within its terms. In 1907 the matter alluded to in this section was again brought up in Grand Lodge and definitely settled. See Definition, page 90.) Vol. XXVII, pp. 202, 461.

**Sec. 972.** There is nothing in the General Regulations, or in the decisions of the Grand Lodge, which prohibits a Lodge from having wines at a banquet, provided the wines are not purchased with the funds of the Lodge. The question as to whether it is advisable for a Lodge to have wine at a banquet is one that the Lodge has a right, in the absence of any law prohibiting its use, to determine for itself.

In commenting on this decision the Committee on Jurisprudence says: "The decision of the Grand Master relative to the right to use wine at a banquet held outside of the Lodge-room, where such wine is paid for otherwise than from Lodge funds, is in accord with our existing written law on the subject. The only written prohibition now in our law is as to the payment for spirituous malt or fermented liquor from Lodge funds. It has also been decided that it is contrary to Masonic usage to serve such liquors in a Masonic hall. If it be desired to prohibit the use of such liquors at any Masonic banquet or gathering, wherever held, a



regulation to that effect will accomplish the desired purpose. Vol. XXVII, p. 203.

**Sec. 973.** If a Lodge sublets a hall which it rents for its own use, the rental received from the subtenant is part and parcel of the gross income or revenue of the Lodge, and only the per cent thereof allowed under General Regulation No. 57 can be used for banqueting purposes.

Vol. XXVII, p. 203.

**Sec. 974.** This Grand Lodge has adopted a Uniform Code of By-Laws. This cannot be amended by a new section providing a special sum for banquet purposes, for the reason that this sum would be practically an increase of dues, and would be a part of the revenues of the Lodge. Such action would be a violation of General Regulation No. 57.

Vol. XXVII, p. 204.

**Sec. 975.** An Entered Apprentice denied advancement remains still an Entered Apprentice and must be carried on the roll as such. The fee paid by him should be returned, less the amount charged for the E. A. Degree.

Vol. XXVII, p. 205.

**Sec. 976.** A brother may present a certificate in lieu of a dimit, and be elected in the Lodge to which he applies, but he does not actually become a member of the Lodge by virtue of the election until a dimit is granted by the Lodge to which he belongs. If there should be a lapse of time between the issuance of the certificate of membership and the granting of the dimit, which would cause the brother to be indebted to the Lodge for dues during the interim, he must pay to the Lodge from which he is dimitting the amount of dues accruing during the interim.

Commenting on this decision the Jurisprudence Committee says: "It is clear that the mere election of the brother to membership in the new Lodge under these circumstances in no way affects his standing as a member of the old Lodge. He continues a member of the old Lodge and liable for all dues that may accrue until such time as he formally withdraws therefrom, which he may do, under Section 6 of the same article, by giving notice of his intention so to do at a stated meeting, when, he being in good standing, and his dues being paid, he will receive a certificate of withdrawal or dimit. From that moment he is not a member of any Lodge until he becomes a member of another Lodge, and he can become a member of the new Lodge to which he has been elected only upon filing such certificate of withdrawal or dimit with the Secretary thereof at a stated meeting. His dues in the new Lodge do not commence to accrue until such filing of the certificate. During the time that may elapse before his withdrawal from the old Lodge and the filing of his certificate of withdrawal or dimit in the new Lodge, he, not being a member of any Lodge, is not liable for dues to any Lodge. The certificate of standing or membership contained in the Grand Master's decision, and taken by him from Anderson's Manual, at page 69, we find on investigation has never been adopted as a part of our Constitution or law, and is no part thereof. As we understand the Grand Master's decision, he ruled that the brother was liable to the old Lodge for such dues as might accrue to the time when he formally withdrew therefrom, and such ruling is strictly in accord with our law, and we recommend that it be approved. We have discussed this matter at length for the purpose of making

clear the status of the brother from the time of his withdrawal to the time of filing his certificate of withdrawal with the Secretary of the new Lodge, a matter that does not appear to be explicitly covered by the decision of the Grand Master.

Vol. XXVII, p. 205.

**Sec. 977.** There is no provision in the Uniform Code of By-Laws for the creating of a salaried officer, or for the appointment of such an officer, for the purpose of instructing candidates in the lectures of the first and second degrees.

Vol. XXVII, p. 207.

**Sec. 978.** No life membership can be authorized, except as provided by amendment to the Uniform Code of By-Laws adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1905. (See Sec. 1, Art. IX, of Uniform Code of By-Laws.)

Vol. XXVII, p. 207.

**Sec. 979.** Every Mason, whether old or young, if able, should bear his proportion of the burdens of the Lodge and pay his dues; if not able, it becomes the duty of the Lodge to see that his dues are remitted, and the brother kept in standing.

Vol. XXVII, p. 460.

**Sec. 980.** This section has reference to the consent of Lodges for the formation of new Lodges. (See Sec. 2, Art. I, Part III, of the Constitution as amended, the amendment being as follows: Provided, always, that whenever the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge refuses to grant its recommendation, the Grand Master may, if after full investigation he deems it to be for the best interests of Masonry, grant such dispensation without any such recommendation having been given.)

Vol. XXVII, p. 462.

**Sec. 981.** Our interpretation of the resolution adopted at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California in reference to keeping secret the names of brethren appointed on committees of investigation on petitions for degrees and applications for membership, and our judgment as to the proper method of procedure, are as follows:

The intention of the resolution being to secure absolute secrecy, the names of the brethren appointed on these committees should not, in our opinion, be given by the Master to the Secretary, to enable him, as formerly, to notify the brethren of their appointment, neither should their reports be returned to the Secretary; but the Master himself should severally notify the members of the committee of their appointment, not revealing to one the identity of the others, and their reports should be rendered by them directly to him, and when practicable, should be given verbally, and if in writing, after having subserved the purpose of informing the Master of the results of the investigations, should be by him, destroyed, and his simple announcement to the Lodge of such results, will be all the information concerning these reports conveyed by him to anyone.

Vol. XXVII, pp. 594, 681.

**Sec. 982.** The Grand Lodge in approving the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence in the case of a transfer of trial made by the Grand Master, expressed the opinion that the Grand Lodge was unwilling to establish the general rule that a **Lodge** by ordering its Junior Warden to prefer charges thereby renders itself disqualified from trying the case.

Vol. XXVII, p. 681.

**Sec. 983.** When an objection has been made to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or a

Fellow Craft, and the committee has reported, the same reasons which impelled the Grand Lodge to adopt the resolution providing for secrecy of committees of investigation clearly indicate that voting upon objection to advancement should be by secret ballot, and not by show of hands, for, by a show of hands the brethren voting would be obliged to expose their ballots. Owing to the impracticability of voting by ball and cube, the ballot should be taken on each of which should be written "Yes" or "No." Vol. XXVII, pp. 597, 681.

**Sec. 984.** A request for waiver of jurisdiction should not be acted on at the meeting at which it is presented, but should lie over for a month and a committee should be appointed to investigate; first, as to whether or not the Lodge to which the request for waiver is addressed actually possesses jurisdiction, and secondly, if the reasons alleged by the applicant as to why a waiver is desired are good and sufficient. This report can only be rendered at a stated meeting succeeding the one when the request is received, and the Lodge can only act intelligently in the light of the information received therefrom. If the Lodge to which the request for waiver of jurisdiction has been made, refuses to grant the waiver asked, another Lodge holding concurrent jurisdiction cannot within twelve months receive and act upon a request from the same applicant.

**Sec. 985.** No Mason can rightfully vouch for a visiting brother unless he shall have sat with him in open Lodge, or has examined him under proper authority, or, in case a member of one Lodge has sat in open Lodge with a visiting brother, such brother, so sitting, can vouch for such visiting brother to a member of any other Lodge all three being present,

and such brother to whom such avouchment is made can then vouch for such visiting brother to the Master of his Lodge; **provided**, such visiting brother can and does produce written evidence under seal of his Lodge that he is in good standing in his own Lodge, and no proper avouchment can be made except as therein defined. Vol. XXVII, p. 714.

**Sec. 986.** The same reasons which impelled the Grand Lodge, at the annual communication of 1906 to adopt the resolution providing for secrecy of Committees of Investigation clearly indicates that voting upon objection to advancement should be by secret ballot, and not by show of hands, for by show of hands the brothers voting would be obliged to expose their ballot. Owing to the impracticability of voting by ball and cube, the ballot should be taken by slips of paper on each of which should be written "yes" or "no." Vol. XXVII, p. 714.

**Sec. 987.** The desertion of wife and child is a Masonic offense, for which expulsion may not be too severe a penalty. Vol. XXVII, p. 136.

**Sec. 988.** It is the duty of Masonic Lodges to pay the expenses of their deceased members and the widows and orphans who are dependent upon them. It would be inequitable and unjust to require one Lodge in the vicinity of the Masonic Home to bury all who may die there, at an expense to them. Such expenses as are necessary in performing this duty should be paid by the Lodge to which the deceased belonged or under whose care he or she may have been. The Lodge incurring the expense should send its claim to the Lodge of the deceased and it should be settled by such Lodge. The Grand Lodge should not be required to pay these amounts; the burden is on the Lodge, and should be met by it.

Vol. XXVII, p. 110.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE MASONIC HOME

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1. Admission to the Home will be made by the Board of Trustees on nomination of the Lodge to which the applicant belongs, duly certified by the proper officers of such Lodge under seal.

2. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any person nominated.

3. The certificate of a physician (regular practitioner) as to the physical and mental condition of the person nominated must accompany the nomination. Blank forms for medical certificate will be furnished by the Board of Trustees.

4. The absolute relinquishment of guardianship of orphans must be given by their parents, or guardians, before their admission to the Home; the necessary legal papers therefor to be furnished by the Lodge making the nomination.

5. Transportation and attendance to the Home, of applicants accepted by the Board of Trustees, must be provided by the Lodge making the nomination.

6. The acceptance or rejection of an applicant for admission will be made known to the Lodge making the nomination by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

7. Persons admitted to the Home, not complying with the regulations established for its government, or whose personal habits or conduct may be such as to disturb the peace and comfort of other occu-

pants and endanger its discipline, may be discharged therefrom by the Board of Trustees and returned to the Lodge making the nomination.

8. A Master Mason in good standing in a Lodge of this jurisdiction who is unable to support himself or earn a livelihood, is of good character, and free from disease, of temperate habits, not addicted to the use of narcotics, and without relatives who by process of law can be compelled to support him, may, if his admission does not interfere with the demands of orphans and widows applying for admission, be admitted to the home. If admitted he must agree to comply with the regulations of the Home and perform such duties as may be assigned to him for his own comfort and the comfort of the other inmates.

9. The wife of a Master Mason who has been admitted to the Home may, in the discretion of the Board of Trustees, also be received therein, if she and her husband so wish, upon her complying with the regulations herein prescribed for widows.

10. A widow whose husband was a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction and in good standing at the time of his death, who is in destitute circumstances, unable to earn a livelihood, of good character, free from disease, of temperate habits, not addicted to the use of narcotics, and without relatives who by process of law can be compelled to support her, may also be admitted. If admitted, she must agree to comply with the regulations of the Home and perform such duties as may be assigned her for her own comfort and the comfort of the other inmates.

11. An orphan under the age of 16 years whose father was a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction



in good standing at the time of his death, who is in destitute circumstances and without relatives and friends who can be legally compelled to support him or her, of good character and disposition, and free from any chronic disease, either physical or mental, may also be admitted.

12. When an application for admission to the Home is presented to a Lodge, the Master shall appoint a committee to investigate the same, who shall report in writing.

13. The Home being designed for worthy and indigent Masons, their wives, widows and orphans, the eligibility of applicants for admission is based upon the worthiness of the Mason; therefore the full Masonic record of the Mason must be furnished, whether the applicant is a Master Mason, his widow or orphan.

14. The Lodge to which an application for admission is addressed, when satisfied that the applicant is worthy, must forward copies of the application, the report of the committee and the action of the Lodge thereon, together with the physician's certificate, to the Board of Trustees.

15. The Board of Trustees may consent to the binding out of orphan children admitted to the Home to any trade, or may place them in any proper employment. The earnings of such children while occupants of and supported by the Home shall belong to the Board of Trustees, and shall be set apart to be paid to such orphan upon his or her retirement from the Home.

16. In consideration of his or her admission into and maintenance in the Home, each applicant shall, before his or her admission, execute a deed of con-

veyance to the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home of California, of all of his or her property, real, personal and mixed, then owned or that may thereafter come into the ownership or possession of such applicant, or to which he or she may become entitled; any life insurance, pension or income from an organization of any kind paying benefits that he or she may be in, or that may come into his or her possession, or which he or she may become entitled to. Any income accruing from such property may be expended for his or her benefit, but the principal shall be the exclusive property of the Association.

17. The Board of Trustees may admit to the Home Master Masons, their wives, widows or orphans, not covered by the foregoing regulations, upon such terms as they may deem best.

[Adopted by the Board of Trustees, Sept. 14, 1898.]

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## AMENDMENTS AND DECISIONS, 1908

The following Amendments, Resolutions, and Decisions were made and approved at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, October, 1908:

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Section 1 of Article IV of Part VI amended by adding the following:

“Such charges shall never be presented to the Master of a Lodge under dispensation if there is a chartered Lodge having concurrent jurisdiction over the same territory, except where the accused is a member of such Lodge, or under or within its jurisdiction, and no chartered Lodge has concurrent jurisdiction over the same territory, they may be presented. When the Lodge, to the Master of which such charges are presented, is a Lodge under dispensation, such Master shall at once transmit the same to the Grand Master, who shall thereupon, if it shall appear to him that the act or acts complained of therein constitute a Masonic offense, designate some chartered Lodge to try the same, and transmit such charges to the Master thereof, who shall thereupon proceed therewith in the same manner as if the charges had originally been presented to him.

Subdivision 5 of Section 1 of Article IV of Part II, is amended to read as follows:

5th. To report at each Annual Communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him during the year, with a specific statement of the sources whence they were derived, presenting therewith the receipt of the Grand Treasurer therefor; and also a detailed and itemized statement of the disbursements of the Grand Lodge during the year.

sonic conduct, and sentenced him to receive a reprimand. In this view of the matter, it is easy to see what parties, if any, are deserving of a reprimand. It ought to be clear by this time to all Masons that unmasonic conduct is not a Masonic offense upon the finding of which sentence may be imposed.

Vol. XXVIII, p. 112.

**Sec. 991.** The fact that a Brother accused of embezzlement pleaded not to be expelled, or that he confessed his errors and expressed sorrow for his faults and asks to be forgiven, is not sufficient. If it were, every unworthy Mason who has been expelled could be restored, and Masonic punishment would be a by-word and a reproach.

Vol. XXVIII, p. 115.

**Sec. 992.** The inability of an applicant for affiliation to procure a dimit from the jurisdiction of which he has ceased to be a member will not stand in the way of affiliation where a satisfactory explanation, in writing, of the inability to furnish the same is made.

Vol. XXVIII, p. 117.

**Sec. 993.** No one can be recognized as a Mason, and received by affiliation, unless he has regularly been made a Mason in some Lodge acting under a charter or dispensation from a Grand Lodge recognized by us as possessing proper Masonic standing and authority to grant such charter or dispensation.

Vol. XXVIII, p. 117.

**Sec. 994.** The action of a Grand Master in designating other Lodges for the trial of cases when it is made to appear that the Master of the Lodge where the charges were pending, or the Lodge itself, was disqualified to conduct a trial, or when the convenience of witnesses makes such a change expedient, is in accord with our law.

Vol. XXVIII, p. 117.

**Sec. 995.** We find no authority in our Constitution or Regulations for the designation of a Master to preside at a trial in any other Lodge than his own, and consider it the better and safer course under our laws as they now exist, to transfer the case to another Lodge for trial, whenever the Master is disqualified, for any reason, to preside.

Vol. XXVIII, p. 118.

**Sec. 996.** Any Lodge in the City and County of San Francisco has jurisdiction to entertain and to try charges of unmasonic conduct against a Mason residing in said City and County, but who is a member of a Lodge outside thereof. (This decision would be applicable in any city or city and county in which there are Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction.—J. W. A.)

Vol. XXVIII, p. 118.

**Sec. 997.** The Grand Lodge of Scotland has established what it calls a District Grand Lodge in the Hawaiian Islands, solely for the purpose of supervising the Lodges existing therein under charter from such Grand Lodge. Until a Grand Lodge for that Territory is regularly organized, any Grand Lodge having chartered Lodges, or Lodges under dispensation therein, has the right to govern such Lodges in such manner as it sees fit.

Vol. XXVIII, p. 119.

**Sec. 998.** Under the proviso of Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI of the Constitution, a non-affiliated Mason, who has neglected to apply for affiliation for a period of more than two years, can be restored to Masonic rights only by election to membership in some Lodge. Until so restored by election, he cannot visit a Lodge. But the mere fact that the non-affiliate's dimit is more than two years old does not bring him within the operation of the proviso.

If he has not allowed two years to elapse without application for affiliation, accompanied by payment of six months' dues and affiliation fee, he may place himself in standing by the mere making on an application and the payment of six months' dues and affiliation fee, even though his application be rejected. This is well-settled law.

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 37, 119.

**Sec. 999.** Where the record of a Trial Commission shows that the Commission met regularly, heard and weighed the evidence and rendered their judgment, that the record was properly prepared by the Secretary, and approved by the Commissioners as correct, the signatures of the members of the Commission would verify the record even though made by them individually after adjournment.

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 37, 119.

**Sec. 1000.** The Constitution of the Grand Lodge does not provide for a Lodge to hold a session at any place, except in their Lodge-room; nor does the by-laws of Subordinate Lodges do so. An out-door session is dangerous and unnecessary.

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 37, 119.

**Sec. 1001.** In the Jurisdiction of California a man becomes a member of the Lodge after he has received the full ceremony of the Third Degree, or after election, by affiliation. (This decision is the law; but the compiler desires to enter his dissent: Prior to the revision of the Ritual, the signing of the by-laws was, we think, properly, regarded as a requisite.—J. W. A.)

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 38, 119.

**Sec. 1002.** The daughter of a Mason does not forfeit her rights to be treated as such merely because she has married a man who is not a Mason. She is still the daughter of a Master Mason. The

Lodge of which her father was a member may very properly grant her the necessary assistance to such an extent as may be reasonably sufficient to cover her individual needs. The relief extended, however, should be limited to what is necessary for her alone, and must be left to the discretion of the Lodge and its officers.

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 38, 119.

**Sec. 1003.** The Constitution contemplates that no judgment of expulsion or suspension shall become final until affirmed by the Grand Lodge. (Sec. 10, Art. IV, Part VI.) While such a judgment goes into effect at once (Sec. 9 of same Article), the effect of a reversal by the Grand Lodge is to restore the accused to all his rights and privileges as a member of the Lodge. (Sec. 2, Art. V, Part VI.) If in the meantime the accused has died, there can be no doubt that he should be considered as being in good standing at the time of his death.

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 38, 119.

**Sec. 1004.** The Tyler of a Lodge need not necessarily be a member of the Lodge to which he acts as Tyler, but must be a Master Mason in good standing. The office of Tyler being appointive, the appointment being made by the Master, no objection would be effective, if the Master chose to appoint a member of another Lodge.

Vol. XXVIII, p. 39.

**Sec. 1005.** The Grand Lodge of California recognizes perpetual jurisdiction only when an applicant has been elected and initiated by the Lodge to which he applied. We also recognize a jurisdiction of one year over a rejected candidate. When the full year for a rejection has elapsed, the jurisdiction has elapsed, and we recognize no claim or authority over a rejected applicant by reason of the rejection,

whether claimed by one of our own Lodges or by a Lodge in any other State or country.

Vol. XXVIII, p. 39.

**Sec. 1006.** A regular Masonic Lodge does not and cannot recognize an irregular or clandestine Lodge of Masons. The only way to proceed with an applicant who has received one or more degrees in an irregular or clandestine Lodge, is to take a petition for the degrees, have it referred to a proper committee, and if reported on favorably, to take a ballot, and, if elected, to confer the three degrees.

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 40, 119.

**Sec. 1007.** One who has received the degrees of Masonry in an irregular or clandestine Lodge can not be "healed." The process of "healing" applies only to those who have received the degrees of Masonry in regular Lodges. (See Sec. 27 of Decisions.)

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 40, 119.

**Sec. 1008.** A communication soliciting contributions from a Lodge for the erection of a monument to the memory and worth of a brother may be received by a Lodge. But the Lodge cannot appropriate any of its funds for such purpose. No Lodge should expend its funds for purposes other than charity or the necessary expenses of the Lodge.

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 41, 119.

**Sec. 1009.** The By-Laws of a Lodge cannot be amended, in any manner, to provide for the collection of money for social purposes. Such an amendment would be an assessment, which is not permitted by the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 41, 119.



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