This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.





https://books.google.com

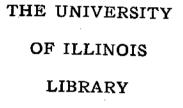
DOINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

1800-1900.

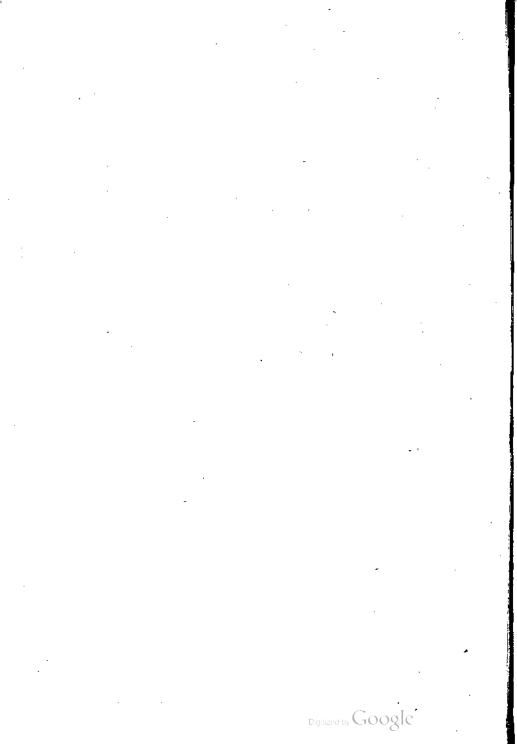
PREPARED BY H. B. GRANT.



366.1 K41d

OAK ST. HDSF





. ٠ ÷ .





GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY,

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AND

HISTORICAL DATA OF ITS SUBORDINATES,

WITH

SKETCHES OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

AND

NUMEROUS TABLES STATISTICAL.

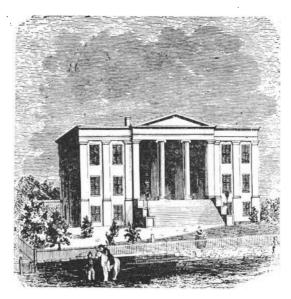
1800--1900.

ILLUSTRATED.

PREPARED BY H. B. GRANT.

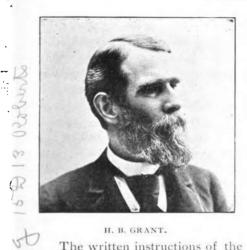
LOUISVILLE, KY.; PRINTED AT THE MASONIC HOME BOOK AND JOB OFFICE. 1900.

Digitized by GOOS



Mesonic Hall, Lexington, Torn Down, December, 1891.

INTRODUCTION.



H. B. GRANT.

مين _واړه و

Under the instructions of the Most Worshipful Grand Master (see his letter published herewith), I have entered upon the duties assigned me, but too late to hope the result will be much more than a compendium of the doings of the Grand Lodge.

To give it a personal interest and relieve it, somewhat, of '11'...' a stiffness of unadorned facts, a few extra copies will be printed and bound separately.

The written instructions of the Grand Master are as follows:

OWINGSVILLE, KY., March 3, 1900 H. B. Grant, Grand Secretary, Louisville, Kr.:

R. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER : Something ought to be done to appropriately notice the One Hundredth Anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. The committee failed to report on the motion to publish a history. I, there-- fore, appointed you to prepare a history of our Grand Lodge, to be published by the Grand Secretary, with the Proceedings of 1900. You say truly that the time is short for such a work, but I can not relieve you of this task (and I realize it is a heavy one). Therefore, you will please prepare the matter and have it printed as an addenda, to be bound with the regular Proceedings. Halftone portraits of Past Grand Masters, with suitable sketches and illustrations, you are authorized to cause to be printed in the his-As ever your friend and brother, tory.

JOHN A. RAMSEY, Grand Master.

For elections of Grand Officers and matters affecting particular lodges, see sketches of subordidate lodges and tables.

HerBlorant.

250965

EARLY MASONIC HISTORY.

A retrospective view of Masonry prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky seems to be an appropriate introduction.

Freemasonry is probably the oldest of human organizations. It has survived persecutions, ignorance and the anathemas of the church. It has witnessed the rise and fall of nations, but steadily advanced to an exalted position, commanding deserved respect because it is built upon the eternal principle of TRUTH, which is the foundation of every virtue.

The word "Freemason" was formerly used as two words: "Free Mason;" as a compound word, "Free-Mason;" and in the early charges* and laws as "Mason" and "Maconnes."

FREE, the prefix, probably referred to those who builded with hewn stones, to distinguish them from the "rough-masons" who did/ tough work—by Scottish brethren called "cowans"—in modern parlance something like "scabs," not being in the guild or "unions."

The Schaw Statutes of 1599 required Masters and Fellows to swear they would not work with "cowains." The art of building, or how to build, was a secret tending to preserve trade mysteries. When vigilance was relaxed the way was opened for speculative Masons to enter, who brought more brain than brawn into the society. Their introduction has, no doubt, made Masonry what it is to-day.

Free, signifies free-born, of lawful age or a free man, a freeman. They were also exempted from certain political restrictions and endowed with certain political privileges. They were made "free of the craft" or guild, and those who were not could not work with those who were. I am inclined to think this may have another signification, namely, that they were free from obligations to work at the trade, hence the possibility of admitting those who were not masons by trade—or speculatives.

MASON is one who is a builder in stone or brick. From such, no doubt, our fraternity developed by "evolution." "We work in Speculave Masonry, but our Ancient brethren wrought in both

*So called because they contained an abridgement or epitome of a Mason's duty.

1900.]

Operative and Speculative." In other words, modern Masonry is "a system of ethics (that is, the science of good morals) illustrated by symbols," and those symbols are the tools and customs of their predecessors, the operatives of the masons' trade. Hence, it is happily said: "No institution was ever raised upon better principles or more solid foundation; nor were ever more excellent rules and useful maxims laid down than are inculcated in the several Masonic lectures."

So imperceptibly has the operative character merged into the speculative, that the exact date when it became wholly speculative can not be determined, yet it is reasonably certain that speculative Masonry was in the ascendency before the close of the seventeenth century.

The word "Mason" is supposed by a learned theorist to have been taken from Egyptian hieroglyphics—MAI signifying to love; and son meaning a brother. Therefore, the combination MAI-SON expressed our word Mason—to love as a brother.

"Free and Accepted Mason" was first given as a name to the fraternity in the second edition of the Book of Constitutions. published by Rev. James Anderson, D. D., in 1738*.

ACCEPTED was a word sometimes used interchangeably with initiated, as referring to one who had been *accepted* (initiated) a brother of a particular lodge.

"Free and Accepted, Mason," therefore, signifies a freeman who has been initiated into a particular lodge, and is to love (and be loved) as a brother.

Ancient York Mason is a misnomer and misleading. It ought never to be applied to our fraternity. It has no legitimate place in American, nor in any other Masonry now existing.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky claimed to be Ancient York Masons and upheld the Grand Lodge of "Ancients"[†] of South Carolina, which by resolution expelled ten lodges with all their pfficers who had worked under the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, F. and A. M. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky was evidently "mixed" on the titles of "A. Y. M." and "F. and A. M.", for it incorporated the latter in its by-laws (1806), but

Digitized by Google

5

[&]quot;It was also accepted as the designation and published in the first Constitution (called "By-Laws") of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1806. In 1824 the Grand Lodge noticed this title.

[†]The Schismatics, who seeded from the Grand Lodge, assumed to be Accient Masons, and stigmatized the mother Grand Lodge as "Moderns."

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

afterwards condemned it, and glorified the former in upholding South Carolina.

York Rite. – Upon the hypothesis that York (England) was the "cradle of Masonry," the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, were called the "York Rite," though strictly speaking there is no such rite. "*The York Rite*" is now generally understood to refer to the degrees embraced by the "Blue" Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, respectively called Symbolic, Capitular, Cryptic and Chivalric Masonry. The degrees and bodies governing them are not exactly the same as is practiced in England, therefore the system as practiced in the United States is sometimes called the "American Rite."

The Origin.—Tradition informs us that Freemasonry originated with the builders of Solomon's Temple, and a very large majority of the brethren, amounting almost to unanimity, give this "unwritten history" the fullest credence. There are plausible reasons to suppose this may be true, but I have not been able to discover any evidence that it is. A learned disquisition fixes the origin among the Phœnecians long before Solomon's time.

There are many theories touching the inception of Freemasonry, but the place, mode or date of its beginning can not certainly be determined. A common saying among the Craft is: "It has existed for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

Early Records.—Much of the earliest history is interspersed with fable and romance. The art of printing was unknown, and a practical knowledge of writing being confined to a few, mankind trusted largely to tradition. Comparatively little of Masonry was written until near the beginning of the eighteenth century; partly because of the facts just stated, and also on account of unfavorable opinions of writing matters Masonic, especially the esoteric (private) portions. Strong disapprobation of such writing is entertained by many of the most thoughtful Masons of to-day. Constant encroachments upon the "hidden secrets" are made by monitor makers, each new writer venturing farther upon forbidden "disclosures" than his predecessor dared to go, until now the words and tokens seem to be nearly all that remains to be published!

Dr. Anderson (born in Edinburgh, 1684, died 1746), compiler

of the Book of Constitutions (1723), stated that the ancient records were lost in the wars with the Danes, who burned the monasteries where they were kept. That in 1720, "at some of the private lodges, several very valuable manuscripts concerning the fraternity were too hastily burned....that these papers might not fall into strange hands."

Rebold-Brenan's History (p. 350), says: "The small number of documents which the Masonic Society possesses....is easily accounted for by the fact that absolute silence had been imposed by oath....not to communicate in any manner, except verballyany of the secrets confided to them."

Leaving the chaos of mythical tradition to conjecture, we find veritable lodge minutes as early as 1599, and more than fifty old manuscripts of the fraternity are still preserved. One of the latter is supposed to have been written about the year 1390. It is a quaint old poem known as the "Regius" and "Halliwell" MS.,† and gives an account of an assembly of the Craft that was convened at York, England, 926, to amend the laws. It declares that :

"Thys craft com ynto Englond, as y zow say, Yn tyme of good kynge Adelstonus* day."

The latter part of the poem gives the legend of the Four Crowned Martyrs,⁺ with moral instructions, and closes thus:

> "Amen! Amen! So mot hyt be! Say we so alle per charyte."

Rev. George Oliver, D. D., a learned English Masonic writer, thought the poem contained the Constitutions of 926, called, "the Gothic Constitutions," in allusion to the Gothic architecture believed to have been introduced into England by the fraternity. A common designation is "the York Constitutions," from the place in which they are said to have been adopted.

The "Cooke MS.," written early in the fifteenth century, and others of 1583, 1607, 1610, etc., also a MS. roll eleven and a half feet long, bearing date 1687,‡ are all exceedingly interesting and valuable documents. My recollection is that all of them bear

\$Fac-similes are in Grand Lodge of Kentucky Library.

1900.]

^{*}Athelstan, King of England 924-940.

[†]Four stone squarers, or masons, "crowned" with the crown of martyrdom by Diocletian, by being sealed in leaden coffins, alive (November 8, 287), for refusal to sacrifice to the Pagan god. They are the patron saints of some of the European Masons.

evidence of having a common origin, and give substantial foundation for the belief in the antiquity of Masonry.

This sketch is not intended to be exhaustive, but merely a glance backward, and necessarily leaves out much of interest, perhaps many things that ought to be included.

The First Grand Lodge of which we have written evidence was the gathering at York (926) referred to as a "General, Assembly," and it has been claimed that that body had jurisdiction for six hundred years. That in 1567 the Masons in the south of the island elected a "Grand Master of England," while he of the north was called "Grand Master of All England."

The Revival,-Be this as it may, it is certain that in 1717 four lodges in London formed a Grand Lodge and agreed that although the privilege of assembling as Masons had been unlimited, it should be vested in lodges convened in certain places, and that thereafter every lodge-except the four then existingmust be authorized by a warrant from the Grand Master with consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge; and without such warrant no lodge should be deemed regular. That is now a fixed rule.

Religion of Masonry .- Until 1721, or about that time, Freemasonry was not only Christian, but was Trinitarian*. When the Constitutions were revised by Dr. Anderson the character-or religion-of the fraternity became a Theism; in short, belief in God as the Creator, which is its only obligatory religious creed to this day-though the resurrection is clearly and impressively taught.

In 1738 certain brethren becoming dissatisfied with the Grand Lodge of England (instituted in 1717), withdrew from it and held unauthorized meetings, calling themselves "Ancient York Masons," assuming to be in possession of the Ancient Landmarks, and stigmatized the Grand Lodge, from which they withdrew, as "Moderns"†. Mackey says they formed a Grand Lodge in 1739,

"Pray we now to God almyght, And to hys moder, Mary, bryght."

^{*}The (1390) Hallowell MS, has these words :

Old regulations of 1459 commences this way: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and of our Glorious Mother Mary, and also of her Blessed Servants, the Four Crowned Martyrs, of everlasting memory."

[†]How very like some of our good breth:en when in want of argument, declare the thing they are combatting to be "against the Ancient Landmarks," about which they absolutely know nothing! And everything not in accord with their own sweet wills or preconceived notions is "inodero" or an "innovation."

but it is pretty certain that this did not take place until 1751 or '53.

The Schismatics introduced the Royal Arch degree in 1738-'40, and the "Moderns" adopted it in 1776.

Those two Grand Lodges consolidated (1813) and formed the United Grand Lodge of England, which with the Grand Lodges of Ireland (formed in 1728-'29), and Scotland (formed in 1736), have extended Masonry to every clime where now it exists.

Masonry in America.—Traces of Masonry in America appear as early as 1606, but the first written mention of a probable organization here was a letter from John Moore (1715), who had been appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia twelve years before. The first documentary evidence of authority for Freemasons to assemble in lodges were "deputations,"* viz.: June 5, 1730, by the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master, to Daniel Coxe, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1733 a deputation was granted by Viscount Montague to Henry Price, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New England. A provincial Grand Lodge was organized in Boston, July 30, 1733.

In 1735 Masonry was introduced into Georgia and South Carolina.

Masonry in Virginia, from whose Grand Lodge our own Grand Lodge of Kentucky sprung, was established by the Grand Lodges of Scotland; Massachusetts; England, both "Athol"† and "Moderns;" the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Orient of France (now apostatized[†]).

May 6, 1777, Representatives from five lodges, from as many jurisdictions, met at Williamsburg, in Virginia, and "Resolved that a Grand Master ought to be chosen to preside over the craft in this commonwealth." May 13, the Convention sent out an address to lodges. It met June 23; again October 13, 1778, when it clected a Grand Master who was installed on the 30th of the same month.

Digitized by Google

1900.]

9

^{*}The commission of a Provincial Grand Master.

⁽⁵⁰ called because the Duke of Athol .presided over the schismatic (or "Ancient") Masons, as Grand Master,

Substantially in eliminating the name of God from their Constitutions, thus making it possible for Atheists to become Masons, which struck a blow at the very foundation of the fraternity. For that reason English and American Grand Lodges declared non-intercourse with the French Masons, and that edict still, and will ever remain, as long as the Ancient Landmark of belief in God as the Creator remains displaced.

Kentucky Lodges. (See sketches of Kentucky lodges in this volume). The Grand Lodge of Virginia authorized the formation of lodges in Kentucky:

November 17, 1788, for Lexington Lodge No. 25, Lexington, which became No. 1 on the Kentucky Register, after the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was established.

December 6, 1791, for Paris Lodge No. 35, Paris, which became No. 2 on the Kentucky Register.

November 29, 1796, for Georgetown Lodge No. 46, which became No. 3 on the Kentucky Register.

December 17, 1798, for Frankfort-Hiram Lodge No. 57, which was chartered December 11, 1799, and became Hiram Lodge No. 4 on the Kentucky Register.

July 10, 1800, for Abraham Lodge, Under Dispensation, which was subsequently chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky as Solomon Lodge No. 5.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

PRELIMINARY CONVENTION.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1800.

Masonic Pedigree has been scanned from the dim and distant past to the establishment of five lodges in Kentucky by the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Of these, Lexington Lodge No. 25 invited representatives of the lodges in Kentucky to meet in "Masons' Hall," Lexington, Kentucky, Monday, September 8, 1800, at which time there were present :

Three representatives from Lexington Lodge No. 25.

Three representatives from Paris Lodge No. 35.

Two representatives from Georgetown Lodge No. 46.

Six representatives from Frankfort-Hiram Lodge No. 57.

One representative from Abraham's Lodge U. D., of Shelbyville.

John Hawkins was elected Chairman and Thomas Bodley, Clerk.

Resolutions were adopted (substantially) as follows:

That each lodge should have one vote.

"That it is expedient, necessary and agreeable to the Masonic

Constitutions that a Grand Lodge should be established in this State to be composed of the representatives of such lodges in the Western Country as may find it convenient to attach themselves to its jurisdiction."

That the lodges now represented appear by representatives in the same place Tuesday, October 16th, proximo.

That Brothers Murray, Macgregor, Hughes, Adams and Shepherd (being one from each lodge), draft a respectful address to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, giving the reasons that induced the lodges to separate from its jurisdiction.

That every lodge pay all it owed to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

The following address prepared by the Special Committee was agreed to and signed by the Chairman and Clerk:

Most Worshipful Sir and Brother:

A meeting of the Deputies from five Lodges, regularly established in Kentucky, has been held at Lexington, and adopted the resolutions which you will find inclosed.

In adopting this measure we have been actuated by a wish to promote the welfare of the craft. It can not be new to, or unconsidered by, the Grand Lodge of Virginia, that the lodges in this country under their jurisdiction labor under many inconveniences.

In the first place we suppose the charity fund an important object in our institution. The benefit of this fund can not be extended to any brother or his family here.

It must also be observed that the lodges in this State can not conveniently be represented in the Grand Lodge of Virginia by their Masters and Wardens; and that the appointment of other representatives is subject to great difficulties, from causes which are evident. The distance and unavoidable accidents have frequently prevented the lodges in Kentucky from being represented in the Grand Lodge.

Another inconvenience (not the least important with regard to Masonry) is, that we can not expect the presence either of the Grand Master or visitors, who may be appointed to inspect our work, and feel that it is regularly conducted.

Part of an independent Commonwealth, we need not refer to precedents to authorize this measure; these precedents must be familiar to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

While, however, we deem this measure necessary, we have yet determined that the usual contributions to the Grand Lodge of Virginia shall be paid up till the period of our separation, and, thus proving our disposition to discharge in every respect our duty

II

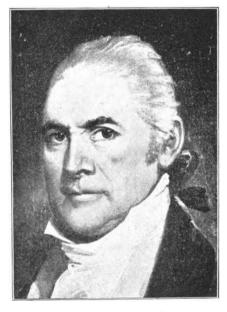
1900.]

to our Parent Lodge, we trust that it will credit the motives which lead us to separate.

Notwithstanding the separation, we will never forget that we are materials of the same Temple, nor cease to attach ourselves to our brethren of Virginia, however remote we may be, from their part of the Great Superstructure. No disgust, no disrespect to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, has induced us to adopt this measure; necessity and the welfare of the craft command it.

We shall, at every opportunity, be happy to communicate through our Grand Lodge with your Grand Lodge, and assure you we are Your FRIENDS AND BROTHERS.

Organization of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.



October 16, 1800, in Másons' Hall at Lexington, Kentucky, pursuant to the third resolution of the Convention of September 8th, Representatives assembled. James Morrison, "being the oldest Past Master present, was requested to take the chair...."

THERE WERE PRESENT.

From Lexington Lodge No. 25 – A. Macgregor, M.; Thos. Bodley, S. W.; John Bobbs, J. W.; James Morrison, P. M.; Hugh M'Ilvain, P. M.; Representatives. Also James Russell, James Bliss, Nathaniel Barker.

Digitized by Google

JAMES MORRISON,* Prest. of Convention and Second Grand Master,

From Paris Lodge No. 35-Thomas Hughes, M.; Nath. Williams, J. W.; Representatives. Also Tho. Phillips and Joseph Duncan.

^{*}COL. JAMES MORRISON was a Revolutionary soldier, "a self-made man" of strong sense, a gentleman of the old school; liberal mind, with a talent for making money, which he used well. He was a friend of Gen. Jackson, and said to he "somewhat Jacksonian himself." He was one of the founders and managers of the Kentucky Bible Society which (fs?) became auxiliary of the American Bible Society. He bequeathed \$20,000 to found a professorship in Transylvania University, and \$40,000 to erect an edifice for its use, to be called "Morrison College" in whose chapel Henry Clay (afterwards Grand Master), pattok of his first communion, He died April 23, tS23.

From George Town Lodge No. 46-Wm. Sutton, M.; Sam. Shepherd, S. W.; John Sutton, J. W.; Cary L. Clarke, P. M.; Representatives.

From Hiram Lodge No. 57-Wm. Murray, M.; Tho. Love, S. W.; Isaac E. Gano, J. W.; Representatives.

From Abraham's Lodge (U. D.)—Simon Adams, M.; James Wardlow, S. W.; Representatives.

A Master Masons lodge was opened "in due form."

The Masters of lodges produced their charters and credentials. How nicely exact and careful they were that everything should be well and lawfully done.

It was agreed :

That in voting for officers, each lodge have one vote, and Past Masters, not representatives, one vote.

That the Ahiman Rezon of Virginia be observed, as far as practicable, in electing officers.

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

William Murray* (of No. 57, now No. 4), was elected Grand Master, and immediately installed.

The Grand Master "waived his right" to appoint his deputy, and Alexander Macgregor^{\dagger} (25, now No. 1), was elected Deputy Grand Master. He was also installed immediately.

Simon Adams (of Abraham, U. D., now Solomon No. 5), was elected Grand Senior Warden.

Cary L. Clarke (46, afterwards No. 3), Grand Junior Warden, and both were installed.

James Russell (25, now No. 1), elected Grand Secretary.

John A. Seitz (25, now No. 1), Grand Treasurer,

Thomas Hughes (35, afterwards No. 2), Grand Senior Deacon. Nathaniel Williams (35, afterwards No. 2), Grand Junior

Deacon.

*Reported dead in return of Lexington Lodge in 1805, but without date or comment.

^{*}WILLIAM MURRAY was a bachelor and very eminent lawyer, Attorney-General of the State, and in prosecuting inquiry as to the conspiracy of Abren Burr, opposed Henry Clay and John Allen (Burr's counsel), who afterwards became Grand Musters. Murray was a man among men, of great foresight, force of character ind excellent sense, who had the courage to stand alone in support of his convictions. As Representative of Franklin county (17,5%, he opposed resolutions that were practical influence in dorther, bolding that "the authority to determine that a law is void is lodged with the judiciary." He was the only member who space against the resolutions and stendily voted teen raily, or six out of nine times alone) against them, and kentucky repudated the doctrine in after vers. He presented the address to the Grand Lodge of Virginia concerning the formation of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which he is believed to have written. The died August 9, 1805, q. v., when resolutions and a lodge of mourning were adopted.

Sam. Shepherd (46, afterwards No. 3), Grand Pursuivant. John Bobbs (25, now No. 1), Grand Tyler, And they were severally installed.

It was "ordered that the Grand Lodge meet in Grand Committee to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to take into consideration such matters as may be deemed necessary to the benefit of the craft, and to make report thereon to the Grand Lodge at 7 o'clock in the evening."

This was the usual method of sifting the business. It was substantially what is now known as a "Committee of the Whole," wherein more freedom was permitted, and was so styled in 1801.

Then it was "ordered that the Grand Lodge do now adjourn till to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock."

The "Grand Committee" met according to orders. Alexander Macgregor (Grand Senior Warden), Chairman, and J. Russell (Grand Secretary), Clerk. Its doings were reported to the Grand Lodge when convened "pursuant to adjournment" and "opened in ample form." Action of the Grand Committee was considered separately, "ratified and confirmed," substantially as follows :

Simon Adams, William Sutton and Isaac E. Gano were appointed to prepare a circular to Grand Lodges detailing the reasons for withdrawing from the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

The Virginia Ahiman Rezon, with subsequent amendments, were to govern the grand and subordinate Kentucky lodges until the Grand Lodge of Kentucky should publish its own Ahiman Rezon.

That the Grand Master "ought to appoint some well skilled brother or brothers to visit and inspect the workings of the different lodges."

That the following ought to be the order of numbers of subordinate lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge until by it legally changed :

Lexington Lodge No. 1 (No. 25 on Virginia Register).

Paris Lodge No. 2 (No. 35 on Virginia Register).

Georgetown Lodge No. 3 (No. 46 on Virginia Register).

Hiram Lodge No. 4 (No. 57 on Virginia Register).

Solomon's Lodge No. 5 (late Abraham's U. D. on Virginia Register).

Digitized by Google

1800.

That the seal of Lexington Lodge be used as the Grand Lodge seal until one can be prepared.

That the lodge charters be "delivered up" and temporary charters be furnished to lodges Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 for $\pounds 5$ each, and to No. 5 for $\pounds to$, lodges credited for these amounts respectively on paying the Grand Secretary's fees in advance.

That the Grand Secretary prepare charters for the lodges, and same be signed by the "Grand Masters"* and attested by the Grand Secretary under seal.

That the charters be returned at the next stated meeting and others be issued in due form in lieu thereof.

That the Grand Master, Grand Secretary † and Grand Treasurer prepare regalia, tools, jewels and other necessary apparatus.

That the livery be crimson.

That the completion of the seal be left with the Grand Secretary.

THE CIRCULAR LETTER TO GRAND LODGES

was also reported and approved, as follows, viz.:

LEXINGTON (Kentucky), A. L. —, A. D. —....., Most Worshipful Sir and Brother :

I am instructed by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to announce to you their organization; and to explain the motives which have led to a separation of the lodges in Kentucky from the jurisdiction of their parent Grand Lodge of Virginia. They will be detailed in the simplicity of unadorned truth; and are too forcible to require any extraneous assistance to carry conviction of the propriety of the measure. No motive of disgust or disrespect to the Grand Lodge of Virginia has actuated those lodges upon this occasion. They still feel the same fraternal love and affection for their brethren of Virginia which, as Masons, it is their duty to entertain for all the fraternity; with the additional sentiments which arise from a remembrance that it was more immediately from that Grand Lodge that those lodges derived the means of illumination. They conceive that their procedure is sanctioned by precedent, and enforced upon them by Masonic principles.

Among the multitude of precedents to which they might refer, the following only will be enumerated, which are supposed to be more than sufficient to give every sanction which precedent can give to any measure:

I. In the reign of George the 2nd, the lodges in England having from neglect gone greatly into decay, it was deemed necessary

Digitized by Google

1900.]

^{*}Grand and Deputy Grand Masters, no doubt.

[†]The Grand Secretary ranked the Grand Treasurer, and this was the general rule.

to promote the welfare of the craft, that a Grand Lodge for England should be established in London, although no Grand Lodge had ever been before established there. It is further to be observed, at that time there was a Grand Lodge established at York in the same kingdom, which continued a long time afterwards separate and independent. In the State of Kentucky there is no Grand Lodge but this which is now organized. In forming the new Grand Lodge in England, at London, four lodges only concurred; in forming the Grand Lodge of Kentucky five regular lodges (all of which are in this State) are represented.

II. Prior to the American Revolution, the Grand Lodges of the then provinces were governed by Provincial Grand Masters, appointed by the Grand Master of England. After that revolution they separated themselves into different and independent Grand Lodges; justly conceiving that as members of an independent Commonwealth, and as Freemasons, they had a right so to do, the better to promote the welfare and prosperity of the craft. This is believed to have happened in almost every State of the Union.

III. There was one exception which will now be noticed, as the last precedent of which mention will be made—the lodges in Maryland were generally, if not altogether, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania until the 31st day of July A. D. 1783, A. L. 5783, when they formed a Grand Lodge of Maryland; and this proceeding finally received the sanction and approbation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Though the right of the lodges in this State to form a Grand Lodge is undoubted, yet a due regard to the opinions of their brethren induces this Grand Lodge to develop the circumstances which rather have compelled than induced this measure to be adopted merely as of right and choice.

Here it will be only necessary to advert to the great distance (not less than 700 miles) between the seats of the lodges in this State and that of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. This alone is sufficient to prove that our inducements to a separation are much stronger than those which existed in the cases of the Grand Lodge at London, or that of Maryland. On this head it will be sufficient to enumerate some inconveniences-not which might happen, but which have actually been felt in this State by the craft. Some lodges, though punctual in transmitting their communications and contributions to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, have labored under a painful, and although to the Grand Lodge then unknown, and undeserved censure, when from causes unavoidable, the persons intrusted therewith have not arrived in due time. From the same cause, one lodge then acting under a dispensation has been compelled to take out two dispensations before they obtained a charter, and were obliged to suspend their work at two periods for almost a year. In different parts of this State applications for charters

have been made by worthy brethren, which are presumed wholly to have miscarried, because no notice has been taken of them by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and the characters of the applicants are of undoubted eligibility.

We have already found cause to lament that the lodges in this country could not be legally and regularly visited; a continuance in such a state, there is just ground to fear, would give existence and permanence to the greatest irregularities. Finally, it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that if no other reason existed, it would be sufficient to represent to our brethren that our situation precludes an unfortunate brother or his family among us from the due assistance out of the Grand Charity Fund, to which we have contributed.

Fully convinced of their right, and actuated by a desire to encourage the deserving brethren in their labors, and repress the irregularities of the unwary, we trust that our motives and conduct will be duly appreciated by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of ______. I am also instructed by this Grand Lodge to offer through you a reciprocation of correspondence and communications with your Grand Lodge, and to assure them of the carnest wish we have to prove to them our fraternal regard and esteem, in which permit me to add to yourself and them that of

Your friend and brother,

MACGREGOR, Chm.

Resolved, That the committee do now rise and report.

J. RUSSELL, Clk.

Signed.

1900.]

The chairman of the "Grand Committee" seems to have been something of a "Me Lud" kind of a man, and signed his name "Macgregor, Chm."

The Grand Lodge met on Monday, February 9, 1801, in "Masons' Hall," Lexington. It was opened on the third degree, and visitors were admitted.

The Grand Lodge "adjourned" on the 9th and "met according to adjournment" on the 10th.

A charter was granted to a lodge in "Bairdstown" to be known as Washington Lodge No. 6. (See rosters and sketches of lodges). It was

"Resolved, That it is indispensably necessary for every subordinate lodge to have their charter or dispensation present before they proceed to open a lodge."

Tuesday after the second Monday in October was fixed for the "Annual Communications."

2

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

AT MASONS' HALL, LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 1801.

October 13-14. Representatives handed in their credentials,* but only three lodges appeared, and the delegates adjourned until the next day, when four lodges appeared by representatives, who found "that the good of the craft required that they proceed to business." Also

"Resolved, That representatives from a majority of the lodges shall constitute a quorum."

October 15. John Morrison (1) was elected Grand Master, and he appointed the Deputy Grand Master. (See table of Grand Officers and biographical sketches).

The Grand Master nominated and appointed the Grand Secretary, and (except the Treasurer) the other Grand Officers.

A communication from the Grand Lodge of Virginia "approbating the conduct of the lodges in Kentucky in establishing a Grand Lodge was received," as was one from New Hampshire.

The Deputy Grand Master elect "having first passed the chair," was installed.

By resolution the Grand Lodge required the election of officers in subordinate lodges to take place "at the stated meetings on each St. John's day, and every officer may be eligible to be re-elected as often as the lodge shall think proper."

Harmony Lodge No. 7, Natchez, Mississippi, was chartered.

Solomon Lodge No. 5 had elected John Pope (who had lost his right arm), to receive the degrees upon condition that the Grand Lodge should approve it. The Grand Lodge resolved, "...he may be initiated by said lodge, as it appears...that the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the Arts and Mysteries of Freemasonry, and that being initiated will not be an infringement upon the Landmarks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our institution⁺"

When the degree upon which the Grand Lodge was opened

*Would it not be wise now to require this?

†" Thus men go wrong with an ingenious skill. Bend the strict rule to their own crooked will; And with a bright and shining light supplied, First put it out, *then* take it for a guide."

1900.]

is given, in all these meetings, it was said to have been opened "*in*"* the third degree.

"Ordered that the Grand Lodge do *adjourn* until the first Monday in April next...or during the pleasure of the Most Worshipful Grand Master."

ADJOURNED MEETING.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 5, 6, 1802.

Application from Abraham Lodge, U. D., for a charter was granted. (See sketches of lodges).

April 6. Communications from the Grand Lodges of North and South Carolina on the formation of a "Superintending Grand Lodge of the Union" were read; action deferred till October 14, when a committee was appointed to attend the convention at Washington, D. C., but any action taken was not to be binding until ratified.

"Irregularities" were alleged to have been committed by Paris Lodge No. 2 in not being represented at the last Annual Communication, and the lodge was cited to show cause why its charter should not be arrested.

The Grand Lodge "adjourned" and "was then closed in ample form and harmony."

The returns of lodges were first printed in April, 1802, and in all cases the chief officer is called "Master," not "Worshipful Master."

Size of the printed page (face of the type) in the Proceedings is $3 \times 5\frac{14}{100}$ inches.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION. .

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 12, 13, 14, 1802.

October 12. Deputy Grand Master John Tyler, Grand Secretary Thomas Bodley and representatives from lodges Nos. 1 and 8 met and adjourned for want of a quorum. The next day Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8 were represented and the Grand Lodge was opened.

October 13. Quick Work. The Grand Lodge "dispensed with the usual form of examination in opening lodge and proceeded to pass and raise Brother Thomas Reid, of Lexington Lodge No. 1, for the purpose of procuring his attendance as

^{*}A degree is a step up, down, forward, etc., hence a lodge is opened on, not in it. But Grand Lodge was opened and closed at each sitting.

Grand Tyler." The job was done and he was appointed "Grand Tyler *Pro. Tem.*," and his fees for passing and raising were remitted.

The *Grand Lodge* granted leave of absence to the Grand Junior Warden and by vote appointed a brother to take his place*.

October 14. Lodges were "strictly enjoined" to make returns according to law "and by no means omit" report of rejections, expulsions, deaths, etc.

Paris Lodge No. 2 responded to a summons for non-representation by surrendering its charter and giving the reasons, which do not appear. This lodge has never been revived, though No. 16 was given its name and number sixty-eight years afterwards!

The Masters of lodges were required to deliver a lecture on "one of the three first degrees" at the stated lodge meeting.

Balance in the treasury, $\pounds 249$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Abraham Lodge was credited with $\pounds 48$ in consequence of its officers not having been installed until September last.

Seven dollars for "refreshments" furnished the Grand Lodge was allowed, and one hundred copies of the proceedings were printed.

The Deputy Grand Master was added to the Committee "on Regalia." The Grand Lodge then adjourned until the first Monday in April, and was "closed in ample form and harmony."

ADJOURNED COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 4, 5, 1803.

The Grand Lodge met pursuant to adjournment. A new charter was granted to Washington Lodge No. 6, and Abraham Lodge No. 8 was authorized to move to Louisville from Middle-town.

Representatives from three lodges was declared sufficient to make a quorum.

Returns from lodges Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8 are printed.

In very many meetings nearly all of the offices were filled "P. T."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 11, 12, 13, 1803.

October 11. John Jordan, Jr. (1) was elected Grand Master, and he appointed the Grand Secretary.

*Grand Masters' "prerogatives" had not been discovered among the "Landmarks" then.

Digitized by Google

20

Additional brethren were appointed members of the "Stewards' Lodge," which had evidently existed, but now referred to for the first time. This was a kind of committee to relieve and disburse relief funds as provided for in the Ahiman Rezon.

October 12. Grand Lodge meetings were changed to the third Tuesdays in March and September.

It was resolved that unless lodges comply with "requisitions respecting the Communications" they shall not be received.

That candidates, on initiation, shall pay \$1 to the "Grand Charity Fund," which the Treasurer was required to collect and remit at each Grand Communication. For initiation in Grand Lodge \$5 must be paid for the same purpose.

Simon Adams was allowed \$16 for traveling expenses to install the officers of lodges Nos. 5 and 8.

The Grand Secretary was instructed to affix the seal to transcripts of original charters "issued from this Grand Lodge," certify to the same and preserve the originals.

Ordered that expulsions, suspensions and rejections reported by other Grand Lodges be published with the proceedings.

Georgetown Lodge No. 3 was cited to answer for non-representation at the last meeting.

Lodges were forbidden to confer the Past Master's degree except on brothers regularly elected to the chair or by dispensation from the *Grand Lodge*,* the fee for which was fixed at \$2, to be paid to the Grand Charity Fund.

£8 13s for refreshments were allowed

The Grand Lodge "adjourned" and was not noted as closed.

October 13, 1803. "The Grand Lodge met according to adjournment," and brethren were appointed to visit and inspect the workings of lodges and report.

Returns of Lodges Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, and suspensions, etc., by lodges of other Grand Jurisdictions were printed, with notice and descriptions of impostors.

"Resolved that when a charter..., shall be returned or forfeited, the whole of the regalia, books and papers shall be vested in the Grand Lodge and be at their disposal."

Digitized by Google

1900.]

د

^{*}Still was the Grand Lodge deemed the authority, and Grand Masters' "prerogatives" had not yet been discovered as a Landmark.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 20, 21, 1804.

This was styled a "Grand Communication."

The "Grand Committees" met regularly at each session, and the Grand Lodge was opened "*in*" the third degree, as before noticed.

Lodges were ordered to report all visiting brethren.

Georgetown Lodge No. 3 failed to respond to citation by a representative and a committee was appointed to demand its charter and property.

The by-laws of Solomon Lodge No. 5 were received, but no action taken thereon.

In answer to a question from Hiram Lodge, the strict observance of the law was required, which was that the candidate must be free-born, of lawful age, moral, etc., not deformed or dismembered, but of hale entire limbs as a man ought to be. [Yet the Grand Lodge had authorized the making of a man who had lost his right arm*].

At the meeting in September "lawful age" was defined to be the age at which the candidate was free to act for himself according to the civil laws, which in Kentucky is 21 years.

The committee to procure "regalia" was discharged and the Grand Secretary directed to procure it.

Bringing charters to Grand Lodge was no longer required.

Lodges were enjoined to correspond with the Grand Secretary who, under direction of the Grand Master when he "shall think the good of the craft requires it," was to correspond with lodges.

Delinquent lodges were "ordered....to make their remittances....without delay."

\$34 for printing and stationery was ordered paid.

Returns from lodges Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, and expulsions, etc., by other Grand Jurisdictions were printed.

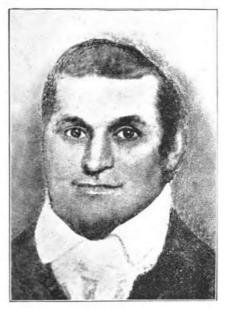
*See case of John Pope, page 18.

[1800.

22

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 18, 19, 1804.



GEORGE M. BIBB,

George M. Bibb* was elected Grand Master by unanimous vote.

Jerusalem Lodge No. 9 was granted a charter.

In response to Virginia concerning the propriety of the incorporation of lodges, it was

"Resolved as the decided opinion....that such an incorporation is unnecessary and would be dangerous to the existence and prosperity of Masonry."

"Resolved, That a Past Master to be eligible to a seat as a member of the Grand Lodge, shall have been regularly elected as

Master of a lodge, or shall have received the Past Master's degree as a preparatory step to some higher degree in Masonry, which shall have been conferred."

Possession of the charter of Georgetown Lodge No. 3 was reported and a committee to collect its dues and settle its accounts,

A man of ardent temperament, subject to bursts of excitement, but supported by "an iron frame" he lived to a good old age, and died in Georgetown, D. C., April 14, 1859, lamonted as he had been honored and respected.

In a notice of his death (Proceedings, 1850), this is said of him: "He was one of the most able officers of the Grand Lodge during its infancy and weakness," That he was well versed in Masonic Ritual is made apparent from the early proceedings.

Digitized by Google

Э

[&]quot;GEORGE M. BIBB was born in Prince Edward County, Virginla, October 30, 1776, being the son of Richard Bibb, who afterwards moved to Russellville, Ky. George M. Bibb graduated at Hampton and Sidney, and William and Mary Colleges. He practiced law in Virginia and settled in Lexington, Ky. (1708). became one of the most able lawyers of this State and one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals (1808). The year following he was appointed Chief Justice, resigned in 1810, was re-appointed in 1874, and was again elected to that body and served from 1820 to 1835. He was a strong supporter of President Madison's administration. From 1835 to 1844 was Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court and resigned to become Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Tyler. He afterwards practiced law in the District of Columbia, also acting as Assistant Attorney-General. I remember often seeing him ("in the 50's") with his fishing tackle and camp-stool taking feeble, but dignified steps towards the Kentucky river, near Frankfort, where he evidently enjoyed his quiet piscatorial sport.

raising money on its real property if necessary, was appointed. Any surplus was to be for the use of any lodge hereafter established in said town.

The amount expended in relief given to transient brethren by lodges 1, 4, 5 and 8 was passed to the credit of these lodges.

Brethren were appointed to visit and inspect lodges.

\$30.56 was allowed to the Grand Steward and Tyler for services and for refreshments.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

CALLED "GRAND COMMUICATION"

LEXINGTON, MARCH 19, 1805.

March 19. Returns from lodges Nos. 1, 4 and 5 were read, and it was "Resolved that said returns will not be received, inasmuch as the requirements of the Grand Lodge have not been complied with "

\$7 was paid for "refreshments."

The Grand Secretary and Brother John Bobb were appointed to settle the accounts of the Grand Treasurer.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 18, 1805.

September 17. William Murray (Past Grand Master), died August 9, 1805, and the Grand Lodge resolved that officers and members wear black crape on the left arm for one month in token of high respect and esteem for him and his Masonic virtues. Also recommended to subordinate lodges that they adopt a similar resolution.

Union Lodge No. 10, "Millersburgh," and St. John's Lodge No. 11, at Flemingsburg, having worked under dispensation, were granted charters.

Ordered that twenty dollars be presented to Jesse Gains, an afflicted brother, out of the Grand Charity Fund.

The Grand Secretary was directed to procure a "press" for the safe-keeping of his books and papers, and prepare forms for returns.

George M. Bibb was unanimously re-elected Grand Master.

Refreshments and Grand Steward and Tyler's services cost $\pounds_{4,25}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1900.] GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

Lodges "who shall at any time be in arrears... for more than 12 months, shall have their warrants taken from them," was the rather stringent order, and the Grand Treasurer was "charged with the execution of this resolution so far as to communicate such delinquency to the Grand Lodge." (Modified March 20, 1806, to the effect that they shall first be cited, and if they should not satisfactorily account for delinquency, their charters shall be taken).

The Grand Master "then delivered to the assembled brethren an appropriate address, when the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet" in March.

Names of visiting brethren are recorded.

EMERGENCY MEETING.

September 18. The Grand Lodge had closed its annual meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but was called in the evening "in emergency" to grant a charter to Philanthropic Lodge, U. D., of Davidson county, Tennessce, as the representative had been detained *en route* and the dispensation had expired. The charter was granted as No. 12 " upon their paying the usual fees "

Alexander Macgregor, first Deputy Grand Master, is reported in the return of Lexington Lodge as a "P. M." under "Death," without date.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 18, 19, 20, 1806.

March 18. Cincinnati Lodge, U. D., was represented by David L. Carney.

All the brethren, except Past Grand Officers, retired, and Thomas Wallace was installed as Grand Treasurer "according to ancient form"*.

March 19. The Grand Lodge was opened "in ample form" by "M. W. James Moore, P. J. G. W. and G. M. P. T." All except the Grand Treasurer were pro tempore. Sundry communications (not described) were received and referred, and the Grand Lodge closed.

It met again at 3 P. M. "agreeable to adjournment." The Grand Secretary (who was recognized from the beginning as superior in rank to the Grand Treasurer), who, with the Grand

[&]quot;The "Ancient" disease seems to have been in the land. What the "ancient form" for installing a Grand Treasurer is not known, for it was a "modern" office.

Tyler, were the only regular officers present not pro tems. Nothing was done except to agree to meet in Grand Committee at 8 A. M., and as the Grand Lodge at 12 the next day.

March 20. The Grand Committee's action (as usual) was read and agreed to.

More strict compliance with the Grand Secretary's requisitions (about making returns?) was ordered; also reports of deaths, etc., use of lodge seal, except if the lodge had none, the Secretary's private seal "shall supply its place."

The Grand Secretary reported communications from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina claiming jurisdiction over the territory in which Philanthropic Lodge No. 12 was created. The Grand Master, who had the letters, not being present, a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter and communicate with "the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee." The Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Henry Clay were made this committee.

A committee was appointed to settle the accounts of the late Grand Treasurer and subordinate lodges.

Cincinnati Lodge No. 13, of Ohio, was chartered, and Washington Lodge No. 6 was summoned to show cause why its charter should not be arrested for non-representation at two communications

A committee to ascertain the cost of engraving a plate for printing diplomas was appointed.

Also a committee to compile a Book of Constitutions, and report to a convention of delegates in Lexington, Tuesday preceding the next Grand Annual Communication. Lodges were to appoint delegates, and each lodge should have one vote therein. Henry Clay was also a member of this committe, though only a Master Mason.

Refreshments and Grand Tyler's services cost £9 10s.

The Deputy Grand Master, Grand Secretary and four brethren were "visitors to inspect the workings of as many of the subordinate lodges as they can....to secure uniformity, and report...."

CONVENTION

TO PREPARE BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

October 2, 1806. The Convention met to act on the committee's report of Book of Constitutions. (See March 20, 1806).

Digitized by Google

26

Thomas Tunstall, President; Daniel Bradford, (Grand Secretary), Clerk.

John Bobb was requested to furnish refreshments, and after a four days' session the committee reported to the Grand Lodge.

The rules and regulations, which consisted of about 2,500 words, are substantially as follows:

Article 1. Grand Communications to be held once a year on the last Wednesday in August.

2. Representatives of five lodges constitute a quorum.

3. Members are : Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers, Past Masters, officers of lodges.

4. Lodges may appoint proxies, who are members of some Kentucky lodge.

5. Representatives and proxies must have certificates under lodge seal.

6. Grand Lodge duties : To receive appeals, redress grievances, remove complaints, grant warrants, authorize new lodges, reprehend misconduct, relieve distress, assess economical contributions for charity, etc., correspond with Grand Lodges, devise plans and problems for lodges, elect officers by ballot annually, and install them.

7. Grand Officers "in proportion to superiority," supervise subordinate lodges.

8. Majority vote determines questions. Grand Master having one vote, and a second in case of a tie; Deputy Grand Master, one; Grand Wardens, one, collectively; Past Grand Officers and Past Masters one collectively; each lodge represented, one vote. But no brother could vote in a double capacity.

9. Grand Officers elected annually by majority ballot; Senior Grand Deacon collects, Grand Master counts and Grand Secretary proclaims the officer elected, during which all remain silent and *keep their seats**. In voting the Grand Secretary calls each voter by seniority. If there are more ballots than votes,† another ballot is necessary.

10. No brother could hold a Grand Office of higher corresponding grade than he had held in his lodge.

11. Elective offices : "Are the M. W. G. M., the two G.

^{*}No chance for disreputable political electioneering when they are thus orderly. †This was known to occur some years ago, but vote was not disturbed!

Wardens, the G. Chaplain, the G. Treasurer, and the G. Steward.' Officers having authority to make appointments may waive that privilege.

12. There are fifteen Grand Officers: 1. M. W. Gr. M.; 2. R. W. Dep. Gr. M.; 3. W. S. Gr. W.; 4. W. J. Gr. W.; 5. M. Rev. Gr. Chap.; 6. Gr. Orator; 7. Gr. Secy.; 8. Gr. Treas.; 9. Sr. Gr. D.; 10. Jr. G. D.; 11. Gr. Mar.; 12. Gr. Steward; 13. Gr. Sw. Bearer; 14. Gr. Pur.; 15. Gr. Tyler [spelled *Tyler*].

13 Installation before entry upon duty.

14. Members meet punctually, strict order, "prayers said," proceedings read, returns examined, committees appointed and continue only during the session.

Committees of three (members who are deputies from different lodges), to examine books and accounts. 2. Of two to examine visitors (and only M. M's. admitted). 3. Of three members to hear grievances.

15. Gr. M. may call emergent meeting.

16. Gr. M. may fill vacancy and install him.

17. Gr. M. may command Gr. Officers and call on them for assistance.

18. Gr. M. can not make or second a motion.

19. Gr. M may grant dispensations during recess, as can Dep. G. M. in his absence.

20. If Gr. M. dies, or refuses to serve, his powers become the inherent right of 1. Dep. Gr. M.; 2. Sr. Gr. W.; 3. Jr. Gr. W.; 4. P. G. Officers, according to rank and seniority; 5. Masters of lodges, according to rank; 6. P. M's., according to rank.

21. Gr. M. installs the Deputy, and may deputize another to install other officers of grand or subordinate lodge.

22. He (in office or pro tem.) signs minutes in Grand Lodge, after they are read by Gr. Secretary, and agreed to by a majority present.

23. A lodge not represented for three successive communications, or in arrears for two years, shall be suspended until defects are cured; or on order at a time specified, forfeits charter after due notice.

24. Members of Grand Lodge must be affiliated and respectfully submissive.

25. Every Freemason must live in peace, harmony and love

[1800.

1900.]

with mankind, despise hatred, malice and calumny, practice charity, avoid lawsuits, submit differences to lodges, etc.

26. Avoid addressing a brother or a cowan as a Freemason, unless they are in private or in open lodge, under penalty....

27. The charter fee of \$30 to be paid into the Grand Charity Fund, and \$6 for engrossing it.

28. For a dispensation five dollars is paid into the Grand Charity Fund and three dollars for fees.

29. Every lodge shall pay yearly \$1 for each initiation, and fifty cents for each member.

30. The Grand Charity Fund is subject to applicants for charity as the Grand Lodge and Grand Charity Stewards shall direct.

31. The Grand Master, with four other members of Grand Lodge, are "entitled Stewards of the Grand Charity Fund," three of whom constitute a quorum.

32. The Stewards of the Grand Charity Funds superintend and apply said funds with care and economy, and draw any sum they think proper.

33. They report in writing giving account of their proceedings for the last twelve months and ask advice of Grand Lodge in doubtful or intricate cases.

34. The Grand Chaplain's duty is to "say prayers" at opening and closing Grand Lodge and preach occasional sermons as directed by the Grand Master.

35. The Grand Secretary keeps a record of proceedings, but none that are not ratified and signed in open lodge by the Grand Master, which is filed as an original voucher.

36. No warrant, certificate or instrument of writing has validity, if issued by the Grand Secretary, without his signature and Grand Lodge seals affixed.

37. All books, papers, seal, etc., kept by Grand Secretary is Grand Lodge property, to be delivered when called for.

38: The Grand Secretary, or his agent (a member of Grand Lodge); shall attend every assembly of Grand Lodge under penalty of \$20.

39. "The Grand Secretary shall procure all the books and stationery for the Grand Lodge on the most reasonable terms and draw on the Grand Treasurer" to pay therefor, and he was to be paid by Grand Lodge ten cents for every hundred words "he actual-

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

ly and necessarily writes for their use and by their direction," By parties employing him ten cents for every one hundred words in copying records, etc., and for this purpose finds his own stationery.

He was also to be paid \$1 for affixing seal of office, except dispensation or charter, provided for in Articles 27 and 28.

40. He is not entitled to fee for documents for use of Grand Lodge.

41. Grand Treasurer accounts for all money received, and only pays it out on order of the Grand Master or Grand Charity Stewards, except as before provided.

42. He lays statement before Grand Lodge on the first day of each session.

43. Grand Secretary always to have his books "completed" to produce to every Grand Lodge under penalty of \$20.

44. A Grand Officer who demits from his lodge vacates his seat in Grand Lodge.

45. No lodge shall confer the P. M. degree, except on those elected to the chair, or as preparatory to some higher degree*; and no P. M. receiving the degree for the latter purpose is entitled, on that account, to a seat in Grand Lodge, nor returned as such (P, M).

46. Amendments must be offered, seconded and lay over one whole vacation before action.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 6, 7, 1806.

The By-laws fixed the annual meetings, but did not make any provision for between, or semi-annual, communications.

October 6. Lodges 1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 were represented.

The Grand Lodge was opened, and, after receiving sundry communications, which were referred to the "Grand Committee," "adjourned until 9.0'clock to-morrow morning."

October 7. The Grand Lodge was opened "in" the third degree; so was probably closed when it "adjourned."

The convention appointed to prepare a Book of Constitutions completed its work October 6 so far as to adopt by-laws, a synopsis of which has been given, and the president was instructed to

Digitized by Google

^{*}This evidently refers to the P. M.º as preparatory to the R A.º, and it was conferred by a lodge outside chapter jurisdiction, apparently. The actual and virtual P. M's. were two classes as now.

1900.]

ڊ-

è

حر

report the same to the Grand Lodge. James Moore, from the committee, reported that some progress had been made, but personal avocations and the magnitude of the object prevented the completion of the work. They promised to use "every possible industry to have the compilations in readiness to be presented before the next Grand Lodge." Time asked for was granted, the by-laws reported were agreed to, and the printing of 100 copies was ordered. [The committee failed to report in 1807, were discharged and a new one appointed]. The same brother reported having visited Cincinnati Lodge and installed the officers; that "the charges were given and proper regulations made for the due progress of their work."

The return of Cincinnati Lodge No. 13 was rejected for informalities and failure to comply with rules.

Communications from other Grand Lodges were read, but the contents thereof do not appear.

Agreeing to the recommendations of the Grand Lodges of North Carolina and Tennessee "for a Grand Convention" in Washington, D C., January 15, 1808, the Grand Lodge did nothing about it until August, 1807, when the Grand Master was requested to appoint the committee or delegates to the convention.

It was ordered that the charter of Washington Lodge No. 6, with its regalia and effects, be arrested and forthwith delivered to the Grand Secretary.

Henry Clay was appointed Grand Orator, and with three others, were elected "Grand Charity Stewards."

Thirty-six dollars compensated the Grand Tyler for services and for "refreshments."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 26, 27, 1807.

August 26. Rural Lodge, U. D., of Georgetown, was represented and asked for a charter.

August 27. The committee to compile a Book of Constitutions, which is referred to in the minutes as "a Book of Ahiman Rezon," was discharged and a new committee appointed.

On petition, the Grand Master was "recommended" to issue a dispensation for a lodge at Vincennes, Indiana.

Ordered that all expulsions, dispensations and rejections to the

present time be published, and lodges "post up the same in their respective lodge rooms, and all communications of the same kind hereafter made, be published and distributed as above directed."

The following address was ordered to be sent to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee:

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee:

BRETHREN—Your communication of the 18th January, 1806, was duly received by this Grand Lodge; in reply we beg leave, in the first place, to apologize to you for not answering your communication earlier. This we should have done, but for two causes, the taking away through mistake of your communication by a brother and the lapse of time employed in making inquiry into the fact whether the G. Lodge of Virginia has ever adopted the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, referred to in your communication.

There has been but one instance of a charter granted by this G. Lodge to any lodge in Tennessee. That was issued in behalf of the Philanthropic Lodge in Davidson County. It originated in a respectable application, supported by Brother Hutchins Burton, the Deputy Grand Master, as we have understood, of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee. Unapprised of the restriction upon the jurisdiction of this lodge, arising out of the rule suggested by you, the charter was granted on the usual conditions. In your communication it is not positively stated that the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was ever adopted by that of Virginia; and after consulting the best sources of information we have in our power we are still unable to learn whether it was ever so adopted. We must, therefore, take the liberty of enquiring of you for further information on that subject, and also how the exclusive jurisdiction over the State of Tennessee became vested in the Grand Lodge of the State of North Caro-We also beg leave to state to you instances where different lina. Grand Lodges have exercised concurrent jurisdiction. In the State of Ohio we know of regular lodges holding their charters under three different Grand Lodges, to-wit: those of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. We therefore do conceive that all Grand Lodges have a concurrent jurisdiction over all the sister states and territories where no Grand Lodge is established. But should we find that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has justly and correctly acquired a jurisdiction over the State of Tennessee the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will then come to a determination of the course they ought to pursue. In this, rest assured, brethren, they will be governed by those principles of harmony and fraternal love so essential between lodges as well as between individual brothers. Should the Grand Lodge of Kentucky finally decide that the grant of a charter to the Philanthropic Lodge was

improper, and that they will henceforward abstain from issuing similar charters, they beg leave to suggest that as the measure originated in mistake and as the Philanthropic Lodge, both respectable and flourishing, are desirous of continuing their connection with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, whether it would not be proper that you should yield your consent to their establishment and relationship with us. The regulation suggested by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts appears to have contemplated an acquiesence of this kind.

Accept, brethren, the most sincere wishes for the prosperity of your Grand Lodge.

August 31, 1810, the following letter from Philanthropic Lodge was ordered to "be spread on the minutes." Why it was not done sooner does not appear :

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Kentucky;

Enclosed you will see an order of the Grand Lodge of North . Carolina, dated Raleigh, December 27, 5806, published in the Nashville Impartial Review of January 31st ultimo. This order appears to us, so far as we are implicated in it, to be one of the most singular and rancorous that ever issued from a Grand Lodge of Free Masons. Moderation and forbearance among Masons is essentially necessary, and are true characteristics of our order; but when a Grand Lodge overleaps these bounds, and has for its object self-aggrandizement and monopoly, at the expense of subordinate lodges and private character, it becomes our duty to justify ourselves and call on you also to aid us in it. It is well known to you, and also to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, that we have been duly examined, both as to moral character, and our proficiency in the secrets of Ancient York Masonry, and have been pronounced as worthy of working as Masters in the Temple of the Faithful. It is well known that we have received a lawful charter, and have worked under it regularly and industriously. Under those circumstances, to be denounced to the world as a set of men who have 'assumed the appellation of Free Masons, and associated together for purposes unknown,' is truly humiliating. But this is not enough—our association is pronounced an imposition, and the Grand Lodge denies any connection or fraternity with us, and advises all persons to avoid us, declaring that we are not possessed of the Craft. These denunciations, advices and declarations go to place us on a footing with Clandestine Masons, who are as ignorant of true Masonry as below our notice.

We hold it as a correct principle, that a competent number of regular York Masons, wherever situated, and associated together for the good of the Craft, have an undoubted right to apply to any Grand Lodge for a charter; and that no Grand Lodge is possessed of the right of denial.

3

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina claims jurisdiction over us in Tennessee, in consequence of a compact said to have been entered into to that effect, between them and the Grand Lodge of Virginia, at a time when both your State and ours were Territories, or appendage of those States. This compact entered into by the Grand Lodges of the two States, giving them exclusive right of jurisdiction over their respective Territories, must have been a mere matter of mutual accommodation, and could not have been viewed as founded in right or constitution. The then Territories having now become independent States, the compact is at an end, and each have the right of acting for themselves. Your State has established a Grand Lodge, self-competent to all its concerns, free from the engagements of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and of course at liberty to issue charters to brethren of the Masonic Order in Tennessee, without infringing the rights of the North Carolina Grand Lodge. We do not believe that any Grand Lodge on earth has an inherent right of exclusive jurisdiction over any particular State or tract of country. This belief is justified by universal custom and reason.

Charity, a fundamental part of our creed, would persuade us, that we were not included under the denunciation, did not circumstances, too prominent to be overlooked, stare us in the face, viz : the application to your Grand Lodge to call in our charter, and the total omission of the name of our lodge in the catalogue of Tennessee lodges.

We shall ever hold it as our duty to act in conformity to the directions of that Grand Body from whom we have derived our authority. So long as we do that, we hold our charter sacred, *too sacred* to be within the reach of any power on earth.

As we have been denounced by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, we can not immediately communicate with them, therefore desire, that in your correspondence with that Body, you will forward a copy of this remonstrance, with a request that they will be as prompt and as public in doing us justice, as they have been in criminating us. As Masons, we act in the square, and have a right not only to expect, but to demand the same of others.

Done by order of Philanthropic Lodge No. 12.

JOHN WATSON, Sec'y. (L. S.) Davidson Co., Tenn., February 3d, 5807.

From MS. the following letters were copied in Rob Morris' History of F. M. in Ky., 136, and are inserted here that the whole matter may be presented as nearly connectedly as practicable*:

The Committee, to whom was referred the dispute existing be-

^{*}See Proceedings 1S10 and 1S12.

tween this Grand Lodge [N. C.] and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky relative to jurisdictions, report :

That several Articles of Confederation were proposed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and were adopted by the Grand Lodge on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1796.

That the second article of said Confederation is in the following words: That it shall be an invariable principle, that no Charter of erection or Dispensation shall be granted to any number of Masons residing out of the State, wherein, the Grand Lodge, adopting the principles is held, except when the Grand Lodge of the State, in which the petitioners reside, shall acquiesce therein in writing.

Your Committee state, that in 1796, Kentucky was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Whether these articles of confederation, as proposed by Massachusetts, were adopted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia at that time, your Committee have no correct information, yet it is presumed that such an adoption was made.

The Grand Lodge was constituted by a Charter issued from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. This charter authorized this Grand Lodge to constitute, at pleasure, new lodges in his then Majesty's Provinces of North Carolina. It is well known, that what is now Tennessee, was, at that time, in within the Charter's limits of his Majesty's Province of North Carolina. This Grand Lodge being thus constituted a sovereignty for the purpose of Masonry, had a right to extend its government to every part of its Territories whenever new lodges were constructed. That this is correct on principles of natural law. Hence it follows, that as our Charter included the whole of this Province of North Carolina; and as Tennessee was, at that time, part of said Province, so Tennessee comes within jurisdiction of this Charter.

That Tennessee will continue to remain within their jurisdiction until a new sovereignty will be erected by those rules common among civilized nations. That Tennessee, not being settled by Masons at that time, will not alter the principles. If any Grand Lodge is acknowledged as a sovereignty for the benefits of Masonry, this sovereignty, *quod hoc*, must be taken in the similitude of other sovereignties.

This being admitted, our sovereignty of Masonry extended through all parts of North Carolina, it being attached to the soil, the right of which all mankind admit is the primary cause of domain. This domain being first established, societies and compacts are formed by benefits resulting to each party. As society progresses in population, new rules become necessary to enforce obedience to the original compact. This increase of population is applicable to Tennessee as growing out of North Carolina. That, as it swelled, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina found it

necessary to constitute new lodges within that part of its domains; and, at this time, there are six lodges in Tennessee chartered from this Grand Lodge, which they acknowledge as author of their existence and fountain of their power-that they are respectfully represented in our Grand Annual Communications, at every Session thereof, by a delegation chosen by them for that purpose; and that they regularly pay their dues to our Grand Charity; that the style of this Grand Lodge is that of North Carolina and Tennessee, so adopted by a Convention of Masons, assembled by representatives as well from the State of Tennesse as the State of North Carolina. Your Committee further state, from good information, that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky have constituted, by Charter, a lodge or lodges in the western part of Tennessee, which they deem as an infringement on our jurisdiction, and, therefore, improper; because, if this principle was recognized, subordinate lodges, becoming displeased with their Grand Lodge from motives however improper, would withdraw from their government, and attach themselves to the jurisdiction of some other.

That such subordinate lodges may take the round of all Grand Lodges in America, and avert, with impiety, the chastising hand of the mother Grand Lodge, who alone may know errors, and best apply the proper correction. That when any subordinate lodge is created by a Grand Lodge, the latter has an inherent right to renounce improper conduct in the former.

That no other, as a sovereignty, has a right to interfere with the members or jurisdiction of another. Such an interference Mr. Locker, on Civil Government, c. 18, calls *usurpation*.

Such an interference as this, your Committee conceive, will shake the foundation of Masonry, which may be seen when we advert to the first principles of our Order. That a friendly intercourse is a basis on which the prosperity of our Fraternity and harmony of the Craft are founded. This is highly advantageous to create respect, and to promote and cherish the Masonic virtues this harmony will actuate, and influence proper motives, and place our Institution in a flourishing and conspicuous situation.

Established as Masonry is, on the foundation of genuine morality, forming a chain of union between the charitable and benevolent of all countries and nations, it ought to be cultivated with harmonious zeal. Frequent and friendly communications, with an exchange of good offices, will shed a luster on our Institution, and spread also beneign influences to all nations around the globe.

From such an establishment among the Craft through the United States, and a steady adherence to its principles, can not fail, in a great degree, to insure its votaries the blessings of our Institution. The prejudices of mankind will yield to our influence, and recognize us as a band of friends and Brothers. The

Digitized by GOOGIC

1900.]

1

pillars of our Order will become more strengthened, and redound to the honor of the Crart. Your Committee are grieved to say, that such Committee are not received from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Repeated requests have been made on our part. Friendly solicitations were given, and they have turned a deaf ear, and silently refuse that social union which should grapple our souls into one band of Brothers.

Hard as it is, we owe duties to ourselves and the Craft which compel us to perform that painful task in recommending the following resolution :

Resolved, by this Grand Lodge, That one more request be made to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, to call in any Charter or Charters that may have been issued by them, constituting a lodge or lodges in the State of Tennessee, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee; and if the same is not done within a convenient time, that this Grand Lodge will forever renounce all further communication with them, or any of their subordinate lodges, and that no lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall have any communication with them, or any lodge under their jurisdiction.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these Proceedings be transmitted to every Grand Lodge in the United States, and to the Grand Lodge in Nova Scotia, with a request that our conduct in this particular may be so approbated by them, as to influence their co-operations with us in effecting an alteration in the conduct of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

H. G BURTON, WM. W. JONES, R. W. SMITH,

In Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee, December 11, A. L. 5809, A. D. 1809

The foregoing report was read and resolved, unanimously, that the lodge do concur therewith.

A true copy from the General Archives.

Teste: THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Grand Secretary.

RALEIGH, January 9th, A. L. 5808, A. D. 1808.

Digitized by Google

BROTHERS :---Your letter dated August 28, 1807, came to hand, and is now before me. In this letter it is required to know what right of jurisdiction our Grand Lodge have to exercise in Tennessee.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina is constituted by Charter issued from the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the year 1761, signed by Henry Somerset, Duke of Beauford, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grasmont, Baron Herbert, Lord of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower; and Baron Beauford, of Caldicot Castle, as Grand Master; and attested by George John Spencer, Earl of Spencer, of Althorpe, in Northamptonshire, as Grand Secretary.

They were among the officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, although Beauford was an English Duke and Lord Spencer an English Earl. Our Grand Lodge, by this Charter, were then authorized to claim jurisdiction, and new lodges to be constituted, at their pleasure, in his then Majesty's Province of North Caro-It is well known that what is now the State of Tennessee, lina. was, at that time (though not populated), within the Chartered limits of his Majesty's Province of North Carolina; that our Grand Lodge, being thus constituted a Sovereignty for the purpose of Masonry, had a right to extend its government to every part of its Territories, whenever new lodges were by them constructed; that this is correct on principles of Natural Law, vide Vattel, 90, 91; Grotius, L. 1, ch. 3, sec. 78; Rutherforth Institutes, 68; Puffendorf, L. 7, ch. 4, sec. 1, 11, 14, with Burbeyrac's Notes on sec. 1.

From these it is to be seen, that as our Charter enclosed the whole of the Province of North Carolina; and as Tennessee was, at that time, part of said Province, so Tennessee comes within the jurisdiction of our Charter; that Tennessee will continue to remain within this jurisdiction, until a new Sovereignty, erected by those rules which are common among civilized Societies, shall be adopted for the purpose of erecting a new Government or Sovereignty.

That Tennessee, not being settled by Masons at that time, will not alter the principle, if any Grand Lodge is acknowledged as a sovereignty; for the purpose of Masonry, this sovereignty, quod *hoc*, must be taken in the similitude of other sovereignties. This being admitted, our sovereignty of Masonry extended through all parts of North Carolina, it being attached to the soil, the right of which, all writers say, is the first or primary cause of the right of That this domain being first established, societies are domain. afterward formed, by compacts or covenants, for the security of personal property, and this, again, introduces in the civilized world a large portion of their laws; that as societies progress in population, arts, and commerce, new rules then become necessary to enforce obedience to the original compact; that this increase of population is in point applied to Tennessee from that of North Carolina; that as it swelled itself gradually, so the Grand Lodge of North Carolina found it necessary to constitute new lodges within that part of its domain; that at this time, there are five lodges in Tennessee, chartered from this Grand Lodge, which they acknowledge as the author of their existence, and fountain of their power.

That they are respectfully represented in our Grand Annual Communications, at every Session thereof, by delegates chosen for that purpose, and they regularly pay their dues to our Grand

Charity. That the style of our Grand Lodge is that of North Carolina and Tennessee, so adopted by a Convention of Masons representing as well their lodges in the State of Tennessee, as those of North Carolina.

That every one of these lodges in Tennessee was created by us, and under whom they regularly worked for several years, until the Nashville lodge became refractory; that this lodge continues refractory, notwithstanding the frequent cautions given them by our Grand Lodge; that they still remain in open rebellion to us, not regarding our admonitions or power; that they were created by us and are within the domain of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee the right to their government exclusively belongs to us, and that no other sovereignty or Grand Lodge ought to interfere in the government of the members of another; that such interference would the more become improper when rebellion takes place between the subjects or citizens with their sovereign power; that this exercise of power, which another hath a right to, Mr. Locke, on Civil Government, calls usurpation. Mr. Burton, alluded to in your letter, is a young gentleman commissioned by our Grand Master to visit the lodge in Nashville; that he never was Deputy Grand Master among us, and neither was he ever authorized by us to petition your Grand Lodge for a Charter, such an act of petitioning is, therefore, by us disavowed. The case mentioned by you in the lodges in the State of Ohio deriving their Charters from several of the Grand Lodges, and that these Grand Lodges have in that State concurrent jurisdiction, does not apply, because in the State of Ohio there is no Grand Lodge; if there was, then the case, put by you, might be analogous.

Brothers: the confederation entered into, as proposed by Massachusetts, alluded to in my former letter, we deem right upon principles. If such a compact did not exist, consequences would arise most injurious to the craft. No sooner would a subordinate lodge become displeased with its Grand Lodge, from motives however improper, than such subordinate lodge would withdraw from their government and attach themselves to some other; thus such subordinate lodge would take the round of Grand Lodges in America. This would shake the government of the craft to the foundation; it would produce disorganization throughout the Masonic world, and prostrate with confusion those pillars which are the honor and glory of the craft. If subordinate lodges have the right to withdraw from their government from caprice, would it not follow that such lodges would erect Grand Lodges at pleasure? It seems to me a fair deduction. What confusion would this likewise produce! Destruction of Masonic government.

Brothers: It is expected that you will lend us all aid in your power to correct refractory lodges; that you will lend a willing hand to the suppression of disorder, and it can not be that the

Digitized by Google

1900.

[1800.

Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Kentucky can refrain from those acts we deem as of the highest importance to secure order and tranquility among brothers of one common family, the Bond of Masons. ROBERT WILLIAMS,

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Grand Secretary.

P. S. We have appointed our delegates to represent our Grand Lodge in a Grand Convention of Masons to meet this winter, in Washington City, for the purpose of forming a Constitution for a Superintending Grand Lodge of America. Will you

be so good as to send on your delegates as soon as possible. ROB'T WILLIAMS, G. S.

Lexington Lodge was requested to afford pecuniary aid to a Virginia brother, sick and needy, and present the account to the next Grand Communication.

\$21.25 paid the Tyler for service and "refreshments."

Cary L. Clarke was appointed (in addition to those appointed in 1806) to visit lodges and "inspect their workings."

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 28, 29, 30, 1808.

March 28. Certificates of representation and the lodge returns were referred to a "Grand Committee," and the Grand Lodge, as usual, resolved to meet at a time specified "in Grand Committee," whose actions subsequently were "agreed to."

March 29. The Grand Lodge "met according to adjournment," and was opened in ample form. It concurred in the Grand Committee's report, which is not recorded, and adjourned to meet in Grand Committee at 7 in the evening, and in the morning as a Grand Lodge.

March 30. The new "Book of Ahiman Rezon," compiled by James Moore and Cary L. Clarke, was examined by the Grand Committee with some apparent thoroughness, amended and adopted by the Grand Lodge. It is the first Book of Constitutions published by the authority of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Five hundred copies were ordered.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 31 AND SEPTEMBER 1, 1808.

August 31. Committees were appointed, and Dan'l Bradford, Grand Secretary, presided as Grand Master.

September 1. He held proxies of lodges Nos. 7, 11 and 12 in



addition to his multifarious positions. The Grand Lodge resolved that, under the by-laws, no one could vote in a double capacity, therefore he could serve as proxy of but one lodge. Also, as the lodges evinced a disposition to comply with their duty, they "stand in the same situation as if they had been regularly represented."

A dispensation for a lodge at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, was authorized.

A petition for a lodge in Barren county was presented, but "inasmuch as the members of the Grand Lodge were unacquainted with the qualifications of the said brethren," it was deemed improper to grant a charter or dispensation.

The Grand Secretary reported having printed 500 copies of the Book of Constitutions, and he was ordered to sell them to lodges for \$1.25 per copy, and to send a copy to each Grand Lodge in correspondence with us, and one copy each might be retained by the compilers.

When the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master were installed, all save Past Masters retired.

- The Grand Lodge refused to change the meeting place to Frankfort, or change the time of meeting, both propositions having laid over for a term, and both motions were at once renewed and ordered to lie over until the next Annual Communication. The motion to move was renewed September 1, 1809.

The Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's books were examined. The latter seemed to be out of fix and a committee to examine them was appointed.

Lodges were ordered to report the time of holding their monthly meetings and the Grand Lodge "adjourned."

"GRAND CONVOCATION."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 27, 1800.

March 27. John Allen,* elected Graud Master in September, 1808, was installed, "and received the salutations and congratula-

Digitized by Google

1900.]

ر

^{*}COL. JOHN ALLEN, from whom Allen county, Kentucky, derived its name, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, December 30, 1772. With his father, James Allen, he emigrated to Kentucky (1750), and settled near the present town of Danville, and (1753) removed to Nelson county, near Bardstown, where John was educated. He studied law in Virginia and settled in Shelbyville, Kentucky. As a lawyer he ranked with the first men of his profession, becoming a judge of one of the courts in Kentucky. Inflexibly just and benevolent, with undanned courage, he raised the first regiment of rifemen and lost his life at the disastrous battle of the Raisin, January, 1873, while making gallant efforts to rally his men. He was the opponent of Gen, Chas. Srott in the political race that made Chas. Scott fourth Governor of Kentucky, and served in the Legislature 1753, 1700, 1800 and 1507-170, and his name is given as one of twelve most distinguished men of Kentucky in his day. He was one of the first Board of Directors of the Bank of Kentucky (1807). See resolutions on his death, 1812.

death, 1813.

tions of the brethren." John Simpson* was chosen Deputy Grand Master.

It was resolved that lodges "not only possess the power, but it is their duty to take cognizance of brethren within their vicinities (not being members....) and to suspend or expell them" for cause, subject to appeal.

Also that the Grand Master "be requested to appoint any brother or brethren of known skill and probity to visit" lodges and give them specific instruction.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 30, 31 AND SEPTEMBER, 1 1809.

August 30. Committees were appointed, and provision for the "Grand Committee" meeting (as usual) was made.

August 31. Charters were granted to Vincennes Lodge No. 15, Paris-Union Lodge No. 16 and Russellville Lodge No. 17.

All save Past Masters retired, and that degree was conferred on Thomas Randolph, who represented Vincennes Lodge, though not the one named as Master.

A foreigner asked for relief, and the pitiful tale of woe covered over a page of the Proceedings. He wanted money to pay his debts. Aid was declined, but he was given \$10 with which to get to his home in Ohio.

September 1. Communications from Grand Lodges were considered. Among them was one from "a lodge styling itself 'The Grand Lodge of South Carolina'....as well as....from the faithful brethren who have refused to deviate, and are laboring to restore the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons in South Carolina"+. The Grand Lodge declared itself "entirely unwilling and can not alter or transcend our Ancient York Masonic limits. Hence are constrained to take distant leave of those who have wantonly strayed," and "congratulated the brethren who have withstood the anti-Masonic gate, and are restoring the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of South Carolina."

Digitized by Google

^{*}CAPT. JOHN SIMPSON migrated from Virginla and settled in Lincoln county, Kentucky. His first experience of war on a large scale was at the battle of Fallen Timbers (1794). He removed to Shelbyville, where he studied and practiced law, and represented Shelby county in the Legislature 1806-'9-'10 and '11, and was elected Speaker in 1811. In 1812 he was elected to Congress. Raising a company of riflemen he joined the regiment of his friend, Col. John Allen, with whom he scaled his patriotic devotion to his country with his blood at the battle of the Raisin. See Proceedings 1813. 'This was the so-called "Ancients," and some stress is put upon the claim of its title, "Ancient York Masons," here and elsewhere, yet in section 7 of the By-laws (adopted 1806) it as fully claims to observe "the customs of the Sublime Order of Free and Accepted Masons" ("Moderns"). See introductory remarks.

)

A committee was instructed "to ascertain the situation of the accounts" of lodges.

Twenty-five per cent. was allowed for selling the Book of Constitutions.

Cincinnati Lodge No. 13 was permitted to demit* (spelled demit).

The motion to meet in Frankfort (see August 31, 1808) was renewed and laid over.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 29, 30, 31, 1810.

August 29. The Grand Wardens were installed after all save Past Masters had retired+.

While committees had before been appointed to examine the books, they are now for the first time called "Committee on Accounts." Committees to examine visiting brethren and to hear grievances were appointed, though they were not the first of the kind.

August 30. St. Andrew's Lodge was granted a dispensation. The Grand Lodge of Ohio was "recognized" formally.

The Grand Secretary was instructed to transmit to each lodge a list of all lodges of Kentucky, with their usual times and places of meetings. This to be done soon after each "Grand Communication."

A committee to "draft the form of returns" was appointed, and reported such a form, which provided for report of visitors. The visitor report was repealed in 1817.

All the brethren except Past Grand Officers retired when the Grand Junior Warden, Grand Treasurer and Grand Steward and Tyler were installed "and received the congratulations of the brethren." Then all but Past Masters retired, and the Master of St. Andrew's Lodge U. D. was installed and congratulated.

The Grand Secretary [instead of Grand Treasurer as heretofore] was instructed to keep accounts with lodges, which paid dues to the Grand Treasurer who issued a receipt for any money paid him and filed it with the Grand Secretary, then that officer gave "his quietus" to the lodges paying, which were not

[•]To unite in forming the Grand Lodge of Ohio. †Why not give Wardens the P. M. degree as well as confer it on the Master? But it will be noticed there was little uniformity in following the "ancient form and usage."

"discharged from a demand against them" until the Grand Secretary's quietus was obtained.

The proposition at the last session to move to Frankfort was "passed in the negative," as was the proposed change of the time of meeting.

August 31. A communication from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee "seems to contain unnecessary asperity, but believing that a misunderstanding of facts, as well as opinion exists between the Grand Lodges," an explanation was deemed desirable, and the following resolutions (substantially) were adopted:

The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Secretary, Grand Orator (Clay) and Jesse Bledsoe were appointed to correspond with North Carolina concerning the charter granted to Philanthropic Lodge No. 12, endeavoring to amicably and honorably adjust the matter.

A communication from Philanthropic Lodge dated February 3, 5807, was ordered spread on the minutes. (See Proceedings of 1812).

Authority to appoint delegates "jointly or severally" to represent the Grand Lodge of Kentucky at a "General Convention of Masons" in Washington, D. C., January, 1811, "for the purpose of forming a Superintending Grand Lodge of America," and the Grand Secretary was to ascertain whether other Grand Lodges of the United States and Nova Scotia had appointed delegates.

The Grand Treasurers seem to have been wanting in a number of cases. This year the Grand Secretary and Bro. Coons were instructed to settle the G. T.'s accounts and given power to call on every lodge for information; requiring the W. M.'s to furnish it, particularly the amounts paid into the Grand Treasury since the erection of his lodge, to whom and when paid.

With the proceedings is printed a communication from South Carolina, whose Grand Lodge of A. Y. M.'s expelled by resolutions ten lodges and all "Ancient Masons" who had worked in any way under the "Grand Lodge of South Carolina, Free and Accepted Masons," who are also called "Moderns." See action of Kentucky, 1809.

It is queer that Kentucky claimed to be Ancient York Masons, and yet inserted Free and Accepted Masons as its legitimate title in the first code of laws it adopted.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 28, 29, 30, 31, 1811.



JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIESS.*

August 28. Every officer, except the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer and Grand Tyler, were marked pro tems., though the Deputy did preside, while representatives and visitors came straggling in.

August 29. St. Andrew's Lodge No. 18 and Washington Lodge No. 19 were chartered and dispensations granted to Madison Lodge of Mississippi Territory and to brethren in Clark county, Ky. (Winchester Lodge, but name not given).

Joseph Hamilton Daviess, Daniel Bradford (Grand Secretary), and J. T.

*Joszpii HAMILTON DAVIESS was born in Bedford County, Virginia, March 4, 1774, and came with his family to Kentucky in 1770, and settled near Danville. He attended school at Harrodsburg, studied Greek and had a remarkable talent for declamation. In 1702 he became a (mounted) volunteer, assigned to guarding transportation of provisions to the forts north of the Ohio river, where he had his first fight with Indians and with reckless courage recaptured his own horse under a shower of bullets. On his return he studied law and became distin-guished at the bar as in history. He was a close student and entered upon the practice of law in Danville, removed to Frankfort, and was the first western lawyer to appear as counsel in the Supreme Court of the United States, where, it is said, being dressed in the buckskin suit of "the wild West," he did not meet with attention until he spoke. Then the profound impression made upon the court and attendant coursel was marked. He married Anne Mar-shall (1603), sister of the Chief Justice, and moved to Lexington in 1500. He had few equals as an orator, and his associates, who had listened to Ckty, said of him that he was the most impressive speaker they ever heard. Daviess county, Kentucky, and Daviess Lodge No. 22 (defunct) were named for him.

Daviess county, Kentucky, and Daviess Lodge No. 22 (defunct) were named for him. He prosecuted Aaron Burr at Frankfort for treasonable conspiracy, in which he opposed Henry Clay, counsel for Burr, which a contemporary referred to as a "splendid intellectual combat."

As Grand Master he visited the lodge at Vincennes, Indiana, then under his jurisdiction, on his way to join Gen. Harrison, and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, where he lost

on his way to join Gen. Harrison, and participated in the battle of Tippecanoc, where he lost his life in most courageously gallant action while in command of Kentucky troops. At Tippecanoe Daviess was ordered to dislonge the enemy with his dragoons. In his official report, Gen. Harrison said: "The Major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a smaller force than was sufficient... He joined me as a private volunteer, and on recommendation of the officers of that corps was appointed to command the three troops of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified the choice. Never was there an officer pos-sessed of more ardor and zeal in the discharge of his duties with propriety, and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame." See sketch of his brother, Samuel Daviess, Gr. M., 1826.

Priestly were appointed a committee to reply to North Carolina. (See 1806, 1809 and 1810).

August 30. "Past Masters" installed the Masters of Washington and Winchester Lodges, and the question of legality of opening a P. M. lodge was raised, whereupon the Grand Master was requested to correspond with other Grand Lodges on the subject.

Joseph Hamilton Daviess was elected Grand Master.

For the first time of record all save Past Grand Masters retired when the Grand and Deputy Grand Masters were installed, after which those who had retired returned to the Grand Lodge.

August 31. The charter of St. Andrews Lodge No. 18 was "rescinded." A new charter was ordered and the Master installed.

The Grand Master was authorized to correspond with Grand Lodges, particularly mentioning North Carolina, the former committee appointed for that purpose being discharged.

An appeal from Lexington Lodge No. 1 in the matter of assault by John Young on Warfield being reversed, and Young was expelled by resolution.

Decided, that unanimous vote is necessary in suspending a member, as in admission of a candidate or new member.

Ordered, that a member feeling aggrieved by the decision of his lodge may appeal to the next Grand Lodge, which shall take cognizance of all matters and evidence relating thereto and pronounce such sentence or decision as seems just. Notice of intention to appeal being sufficient, the papers shall be lodged with the Grand Secretary "as soon as may be;" if time and distance permit, one month before next Grand Lodge meets, and, on request, the Grand Secretary shall issue summons to witnesses, either party on notice being permitted to take depositions of non-Masons, or Masons not likely to attend.

The necessity for unanimity to suspend "passed in the negative."

The "Grand Secretary appeared and took his seat as proxy for No. 15."

These resolutions (substantially) were adopted:

That representatives or proxies shall not take seats until certificates of full payment of all dues are shown, unless necessary to a

Digitized by Google

quorum, and vacate their seats when a quorum is present without them.

That every visitor pay \$1.00 to the Grand Treasurer.

Lodges are "recommended" not to initiate a candidate from another county, "unless in extraordinary cases."

Grand Secretary was to examine the printing account and pay for it by order on the Treasurer "so far as he thinks right."

The Grand Steward and Tyler was paid \$130 for attendance and "refreshments."

Then the Grand Lodge agreed to "adjourn sine die," But the Grand Master (Daviess) delivered "an appropriate address and charge," the last words he spoke in Grand Lodge—for in less than two months thereafter he gave up his life for his country at Tippecanoe. Grand Lodge was "closed in ample form and harmony at 2 o'clock."

In the returns of Lexington Lodge an extract from the minutes of June 15, 5811, appears, in which Basil Duke is reported to have been suspended for non-payment of dues under a misapprehension, and he was therefore restored.

CALLED COMMUNICATION. '

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER, 24, 1811.

OBSEQUIES OF JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIESS.

December 24. The Gr. M. pro tem. (Past Dep. Gr. M. John Simpson*) "informed the Grand Lodge that they had been convened in consequence of the death of our M. W. Grand Master, and laid before them sundry communications on that subject from the R. W. D. G. M."

A committee of eleven, of which the Grand Secretary was chairman, being appointed, the Grand Lodge adjourned until 3 o'clock. Upon re-assembling the committee reported, lamenting the "melancholy event," and actuated "by fraternal love and high regard for their late M. W. Grand Master, Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who gloriously fell on the 7th of November last in the battle on the Wabash." Further tribute was given and arrangements were proposed for the funeral. Jesse Bledsoe was requested to deliver an oration and Rev. Brother James Elliott was assigned to assist as Grand Chaplain.

1900.]

^{*}Soon afterwards killed at the Raisin. See page 42.

Committees of arrangements and to "address a letter of condolence to the relic of our deceased M. W. Grand Master" were appointed. Members were to wear the livery of the Grand Lodge on the left breast until August next. \$24.75 were appropriated for the Steward for attendance and refreshments and the Grand Lodge "adjourned until the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday in August next at 10 o'clock A. M."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1812.

"CONVENED BY ADJOURNMENT."

August 25. Eleven lodges were represented and preliminaries were arranged.

August 26. Ordered, that every lodge is entitled to three representatives and no more. In the absence of either, his place may be filled by an appointed delegate, One or more representatives and delegates, those (delegates) first on the list, shall be associated with the representatives to make up the deficit.

The fee of \$1 for visitors was suspended for a day.

August 27. The procession was formed by: 1. Two Tylers leading, having drawn swords. 2. A band of music. 3. Lexington Lodge (being the private lodge to which the deceased belonged) formed by Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, then Master Masons, two and two; Deacons, with wands; Secretary, with scroll, and the Treasurer; the Master; coffin and eight Master Masons (members of Lodge No. 1), as pall-bearers. Then followed the lodges, each formed in the same order, the youngest lodge in front; then the Grand Lodge in this order:

Twelve Past Masters, two and two, bearing white wands; Past Grand Officers; Grand Sword Bearer; Grand Secretary, with scroll, and the Grand Treasurer; Grand Wardens, with their columns; "three lights *extinguished*" borne by three Past Masters; Holy Bible, Square and Compasses, borne by a Past Master, and supported by two Past Masters; Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master; Grand Pursuivant; four Grand Deacons, with wands.

The Grand Lodge marched to the Presbyterian Church, where Rev. Dr. Caleb W. Cloud delivered the sermon; then in the same order proceeded down Main street to the place of interment and the Masonic service was performed and all returned to the hall.

Digitized by GOOQIC

1900.] GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

August 28. Communications from lodges and Grand Lodges were read, one from Port Royal Kilwinning Lodge and Grand Master John Crawford on the death of Grand Master Daviess.

Ordered that a statement of account against Cincinnati Lodge No. 13 be given in response to a communication from the Grand Lodge of Ohio (which was approved), and when the dues were paid a discharge be given. Also a receipt for the charter now deposited in the archives.

Winchester Lodge was granted a charter and dispensations given for Montgomery and Richmond Lodges.

Jerusalem Lodge No. 9 was cited for non-representation three successive terms and Unity Lodge No. 10 for non-payment of two years' dues.

Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 14 asked that \$23.75 paid to indigent brethren be refunded. It was deemed improper to allow the claim. The Master was installed.

Madisonville Lodge No. 21, Huntsville, Mississippi Territory, was chartered, and its Master installed.

Anthony Butler was elected Grand Master.

August 29. The brethren, except Grand Officers, retired, and the Grand Master and Grand Wardens were "installed according to ancient form."

The "Committee of Accounts" reported \$267.75 had been received and disbursed by the Grand Treasurer, and \$104.32 for expenses of the funeral procession (of Grand Master Daviess) and \$713.95 for printing, postage and services of the Grand Secretary since 1806 were paid.

Brethren of Lexington Lodge No. 1 stated that the members of that lodge had become too numerous (6) Master Masons, with 3 Fellow Crafts and 12 Entered Apprentices reported in return) to work with convenience and asked that a new lodge be erected. Accordingly Daviess Lodge No. 22 was chartered at once, being named in honor of Joseph Hamilton Daviess.

The Grand Secretary (Bradford) was permitted to retire and William T. Berry appointed Grand Secretary pro tem., but the Grand Secretary returned in a short time.

New officers were appointed for Montgomery Lodge, granted a dispensation the day before.

In the case of Daniel G. Brown, on appeal the punishment

4

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

50

.0081].

by St. John's Lodge No. 11 was deemed too severe and a rehearing ordered.

In the case of Dr. John Young expelled, a memorial of Lexington Lodge expressed the unanimous wish that he be reinstated, he having shown contrition, suffered punishment, and asked forgiveness. The prayer was granted, but he was to "appear before the Grand Lodge and receive from the Grand Master admonition that his improper conduct requires," which was done and he "received the hand of the M. W. Grand Master, other Grand Officers and brethren present in token of reconciliation," he expressing penitence.

Georgetown Lodge No. 3 having surrendered its charter, jewels and property, Wm. Sutton was allowed \$42.22 "for floor cloths furnished."

Grand Master Daviess having been killed in battle, he had not opened correspondence with the Grand Lodge of North Carolina concerning Philanthropic Lodge No. 12. It was therefore

"Resolved, that this Grand Lodge are now, from information to them produced, sensible they have encroached upon the Masonic geographical limits of the M. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee, they are willing to make such atonement as in their power, by revoking the charter of said lodge. But it must necessarily require some time for said lodge to close its accounts."

The Grand Master was requested to endeavor to obtain permission for said lodge to work until June 24 next, after which day this Grand Lodge declares its charter revoked.

The Grand Steward got \$158.62 for services and refreshments.

The Grand Master "delivered an appropriate and impressive charge."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 25, 26, 27, 1813.

August 25. The minutes were read for the first time noted in the records, and committees were appointed, and the Master of Daviess Lodge was installed.

August 26. Charters were granted to Montgomery Lodge No. 23, Allen Lodge No. 24, and Richmond Lodge No. 25.

August 27. Anthony Butler was re-elected Grand Master.

Digitized by GOOQIC

Jerusalem Lodge No. 9 answered the citation of last year, and "their letter of apology deemed satisfactory."

Apologies from Vincennes Lodge No. 13 for failing to send returns or representatives for three successive years were accepted as satisfactory.

Washington Lodge No. 19 was informed that "it is improper to appoint any brother to tile who is not a Master Mason," or "to ballot for a candidate unless his petition has laid over for one month at least."

Members of Abraham Lodge No. 8 petitioned for a new lodge in Louisville, but Grand Lodge resolved that it "ought not to be granted."

The new Grand Lodge of Louisiana was formally recognized, "and their proceedings sanctioned."

The Grand Master reported his correspondence with the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in the matter of Philanthropic Lodge No. 12, substantially, "that as soon as the Grand Lodge of Kentucky had detected the error by which they had been misled (in establishing a lodge in North Carolina's jurisdiction) they, with the promptitude becoming honorable men and Masons, proceeded to repair, as far as circumstances would permit, all the evils resulting therefrom; that the delay in response, etc., was in consequence of a calamity by which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was deprived of their chief (Daviess), to whose especial care the communications relative to the matter was confided."

He gracefully explained away the caustic letter of North Carolina thus:

"I am aware of the great delicacy and interest involved in questions of jurisdictions, and how much sensibility would therefore be excited in your M. W. Grand Lodge at what was considered by them an unjustifiable invasion of their rights by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. And as it will avail but little to know how the mistake originated, I shall abstain from an exposition of that ground upon which we heretofore supposed our proceedings might be justified. It is enough that we have discovered our error; that it is declared, and that we are desirous to repair it,...and I must believe that the spirit of amity and candor displayed by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in the frank avowal of their error and tender of reparation will be received by a corresponding spirit....."

Digitized by GOOQIC

1900.]

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

"I am, Most Worshipful Sir and Brother, with sentiments of high respect and fraternal regard,

"Your most obedient servant,

52

"A. BUTLER,

"Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky."

The response was short, but cordial, and stated that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina consented that Philanthropic Lodge should continue to work under Kentucky until June 24, 1814, after which it was expected the charter would be revoked.

He also stated that assent had been given for the formation of a Grand Lodge in Tennessee, of which notice would be sent, "so as to gain them an admission among the Masonic sovereignties of our country."

The casualties of war resulted in the deaths of Past Grand Master John Allen, and Past Deputy Grand Master John Simpson, while fighting for their country at the battle of the River Raisin, and a resolution "to wear the usual badge of mourning for three months" was adopted.

Unity Lodge No. 10 having been cited, but failing to answer, its charter was suspended and the lodge threatened with arrest.

The returns showed dual membership, and the Book of Constitution was cited to show the error, and the law was copied in the minutes -viz: "No Mason shall be a member of two separate and distinct bodies of the same denomination at one and the same time."

Lodge 22 submitted the question: Can a unanimously elected candidate be refused admission except by a majority of the lodge? And this was the answer:

"The general rule.... in the admission of members is that such admission is to be sanctioned by entire unanimity; and so sacred and fundamental does the Grand Lodge conceive that rule to be, that it is competent to a minority, or any member of the lodge, prior to the performance of the final ceremony of initiation, to prevent the admission of the candidate."

"Ordered, That this Grand Lodge be now adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning."

August 28. Brethren, "except Past Grand Officers," retired, and the Grand Junior Warden and Grand Treasurer were installed, "according to ancient form," and the brethren returned.

Digitized by GOOQIC

[1800.

A proposition was offered to change the time of meeting to the first Wednesday in October, and to give Past Grand Officers one vote collectively, and Past Masters one vote collectively. Laid over for a year.

Correspondence and subscriptions to build a Masonic Hall in Lexington was authorized. Robert Crockett, Daniel Bradford (Grand Secretary), and Henry Clay were appointed the Committee to attend to it and report.

The treasury was \$466.80 deficit, but it was thought the sale of Grand Lodge property would liquidate the debt.

The first itemized statement of finances was made by the Committee on Accounts.

The Grand Master delivered a "short but impressive charge to the brethren," and was requested to furnish a copy for publication.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 31, AND SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 3, 1814.

August 31. The first mention of a Grand Chaplain officiating appears. He "offered an appropriate prayer to the throne of grace" when the Grand Lodge was opened on the third degree.

Maysville Lodge No. 26 was chartered, and "the Grand Lodge resolved itself into a Grand Committee to take under their consideration the returns from subordinate lodges, communications from the several Grand Lodges...," etc. The committee recommended, but next day Grand Lodge refused to grant, a dispensation to a lodge at Shawnee Town, Indiana Territory.

September 1. Charters of Maysville Lodge No. 26 and Columbia Lodge No. 27 were signed in open Grand Lodge. A Past Master's lodge was opened, and after the Masters of these lodges had been installed and the lodge closed, a Master Mason's lodge was opened, and the Wardens of No. 26 were installed; then "the brethren who had retired now entered the Grand Lodge." The Grand Lodge being open during all these proceedings, and the Master Mason's lodge that was opened may be open to this day! as the Grand Lodge simply adjourned until the next morning, when "the Grand Lodge assembled according to adjournment."

September 2. By amendment of the rules Past Grand Officers were given one vote collectively, and Past Masters one vote col-

Digitized by Google

3

[1800.

lectively, instead of giving Past Grand Officers and Past Masters only one vote collectively.

Harmony Lodge No. 7 made return and surrendered its charter. A committee was appointed to take charge of its effects.

Brethren belonging to two lodges were allowed until the next Annual Communication to elect as to which lodge they would belong.

The charter of Unity Lodge No. 10 was forfcited for failure to answer citation, and its property declared to be property of Grand Lodge.

Every lodge was required to procure a seal.

James Moore* was elected Grand Master.

September 3. The Grand Master "delivered a most impressive charge." All but Past Grand Masters retired, and the Grand Master and other Grand Officers elect were installed; then the brethren returned and the new Grand Master, "in a most impressive manner," thanked his predecessor for the ability and zeal displayed in the discharge of the duties of his office.

The action in rescinding the charter of No. 23 at "Mountsterling" (August 29, 1812), and re-granting it with John Mills as Master in lieu of N. Patton, was now explained at length to have been done because it was understood to be the wish of Bro. Patton, and for no other reason

The recommendation of committee that the action of Montgomery Lodge No. 23, in "gently reprimanding" a brother for his conduct toward another, was rejected, the sentence of plain reprimand was ordered to be carried into effect, and the granting of a new trial set aside.

William Cochran was the bearer of a challenge from Dr. James Overton, Jr., to John Tilford, all being Master Masons. Cochran, before becoming the second of Overton, had been assured by Tilford that he had never by thought, word or deed injured Overton, yet Cochran continued to carry communications founded upon the assertion of Overton that he had been seriously injured by Tilford. Cochran acknowledged the action, disclaimed any feeling of hostility, and although he had reflected on his Masonic relations with the parties, "felt himself bound and imperiously com-

Digitized by Google

JAMES MOORE, elected Grand Master 1814, was the first Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky and was re-elected in 1818 and 1819. Died March 7, 1825.

1900.]

ъ

5

.

manded by the convictions of his best judgment to pursue the course he did."

Cochran, having been tried by Lodge 22, and suspended for one year, appealed to the Grand Lodge, and a committee made an exhaustive report on the circumstances and ethics of the case. It "shudders at the disastrous consequences that might have grown out of the challenge...," and had "no hesitation in saying they think br. W. Cochran had acted improperly....but they are induced to believe that br. Cochran thought he was acting correctly...." On recommendation of the committee the action of Daviess Lodge was "annulled and set aside," and Cochran was "to appear and receive a lecture....on the impropriety of his conduct," which was done.

The Grand Lodge "was adjourned until the third Monday in November next," without closing!

Cochran demitted the following July, but nothing appears to have been done with the principals in the difficulty! Overton was Master of No. 1, and Grand Junior Warden at that time.

\$2,500 had been subscribed to the fund for building a Grand Masonic Hall, and a committee was appointed to continue the effort to raise funds for that purpose.

Caution against "Charles De Cueta Maligni Marquis De Montserat," a "notorious villain," and two others, natives of Italy and Spain, was published with the proceedings.

ADJOURNED COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 1814.

The Grand Lodge "begun and held by adjournment" a communication in Lexington, November 21. A charter was granted to Franklin Lodge No. 28, at Danville, in *Mercer* (now Boyle) county.

November 22. The report of the Grand Committee "was adopted *in toto*," and practically all, or nearly all the business was transacted in that committee and reported to the Grand Lodge. In but one instance (heretofore noticed) did the Grand Lodge refuse to approve the acts and recommendations of the Grand Committee.

The State was divided into five districts, under "District Inspectors"—"for the purpose of having a uniform and settled method of working" and "to superintend and instruct the lodges within his district in the plan of working as adopted by the Board of Inspectors."

First District—Lodges 1, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, Daniel Bradford, D. G. M., inspector.

Second District—Lodges 9, 17, 21, 24, 27, Christopher Tompkins, Master of 24, inspector; afterwards Geo. M. Bibb was appointed in his stead.

Third District—Lodges 4, 14, 16, 18, Carey L. Clarke, of No. 14, inspector.

Fourth District-Lodges 11, 19, 26, Maurice Langhorn, of No. 16, inspector.

Fifth District—Lodges 5, 8, 15, of Vincennes, Indiana, Jno. Sutton, of No. 8, inspector.

Inspectors were authorized to convene the craft for instruction at the most central and convenient points within their districts as the lodge officers may think proper. The Grand Lodge agreed to pay the necessary expenses and a reasonable compensation. The whole matter was repealed in 1815. (Which see).

A petition was presented "from a number of the craft denominated Royal Arch Masons, who are desirous of establishing a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Lexington, and praying that they be authorized by the Grand Lodge to do so, and perform other works appertaining to that degree." November 24. The petition in full is printed and in it these words appear: ".... Recognizing the authority of this M. W. Grand Lodge over all congregations of Masons assembled within the State, we pray the sanction of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge to our proceedings-and that a warrant may issue to us, authorizing us to open, and hold a Royal Arch Chapter, under warrant No. 1, and that under the authority of that warrant we may be enabled, in addition to the ordinary workings granted by this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, to confer the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason, and to do all other matters and things appertaining to a Royal Arch Chapter."

Officers of Lodge 28 were installed after all but P. M's. had retired. Apparently all received the P. M. degree. Why not? If it is necessary for the Master thus to be qualified, why not the



Wardens, who may be called upon to fill the office temporarily, or possibly for the entire term?

November 23. Members of a committee "broke the quorum" by absence and were "summoned under authority of the M. W. G. M. to attend the G. Lodge forthwith."

November 24. The committee to obtain subscriptions for a Grand Masonic Hall failed to report. Another brother was added to the committee and instructions given to "proceed" with the work.

A committee to ask the Legislature for authority to raise not exceeding \$30,000 by lottery for the hall was appointed and another to contract for, commence and superintend the building when \$20,000 was raised.

November 25. For five days' attendance and "other services" the Grand Pursuivant was paid \$16.50.

An incompleted trial will be noticed further on.

After a "fervent prayer," the Grand Lodge closed in ample form.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 30, 31, SEPTEMBER 2, 1815.

August 30. Although it was resolved that the rule "can not be dispensed with" that a representative before taking his seat must "produce the return of his lodge, together with a receipt....of having paid all dues." Yet "inasmuch as there are several....in a situation similar," etc., therefore that they and others "be exempted from the operation of that regulation."

Then, as now, a law is good and "can not be dispensed with" until it is in the way!

August 31. Union Lodge No. 29, Brooksville Lodge No. 30 and Simpson Lodge No. 31 were chartered. Harmony Lodge U. D. (Natchez), and Independence Lodge, U. D., were given dispensations.

Extracts from the minutes of Montgomery Lodge No 23 with a manly memorial were presented to the effect that petitions had been received and candidates initiated without waiting a month, because other lodges acted on petitions "*instantee*." The candidates "were men of the first respectability," well known by every member, hence the object of deferring the petitions were met, but

Digitized by Google

1900.]

58

on reflection the Master decided, and the memorialists acknowledged the error, and submitted the case.

This course secured forgiveness of "the past errors," but mildly, a more consistent conformity with law was urged.

The Grand Lodge often called "to refreshment," and "after a short time" to labor again!

Daniel Bradford (former Grand Secretary) was elected Grand Master.

The Master of No. 30 was installed. Grand Lodge adjourned until 3 o'clock, but was called at noon "in case of emergency," and the Grand Master and Deputy were installed, "all but Past Grand Masters having retired." The Past Masters' lodge was then closed and a Master Masons' lodge opened, when "the Grand Wardens were installed, and the Grand Lodge adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon." That was all.

At 3 P. M. the Grand Lodge convened "agreeable to adjournment." No calling on or opening.

At each meeting those who were present are fully reported in the record.

The Grand Lodge was called to refreshment, and "after an interval of ten minutes to labor again."

So "refreshment" seems to have meant just what the plain English of the word indicates—with some suggestive *etcetera*, possibly.

The case or trial that was deferred (1S14) for a year because of the want of record evidence and different constructions put upon the testimony by members of the committee, now came up for consideration, and the Grand Lodge determined it had no rightful jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge simply "adjourned."

September 2. "The Grand Lodge convened agreeable to adjournment." The time of meetings was changed to the first Monday in August.

The appointment of Inspectors (see 1814) was abolished, and it was made the duty of the Grand Master to examine in Grand Lodge the attending officers of subordinate lodges as to the mode of working, and give them instruction, for which purpose the third and fourth days of the session were set apart.

Digitized by Google

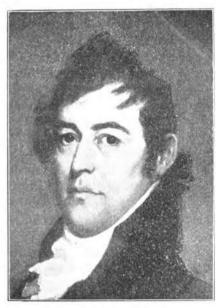
Another "short interval" for refreshment!

Balance in the treasury, \$530.75.

The committee appointed last year (q, v.) to obtain an act of the Legislature granting authority to run a lottery and erect a Masonic Hall obtained the grant and were authorized to have it amended, proceed with collections, and erect the building so that "the lower story...may be appropriated to the use of a Charity School."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1816.



WILLIAM H RICHARDSON.

August 26. The Grand Chaplain "proffered an appropriate prayer to the throne of Grace," when Grand Lodge was opened on the Third Degree. Committees were appointed and the Grand Lodge "adjourned to meet again" at 3 P. M. the next day.

August 27. The Grand Lodge "met agreeable to adjournment," and was opened this time on the Third Degree, when Daniel Bradford "declined a reelection," and William II. Richardson was chosen Grand Master.

August 28. The Griev-

ance Committee declined to interfere in a case where St Andrew's Lodge No. 18 suspended a member when it became known that he had been suspended for non-payment of dues by a Virginia lodge, but recommended that he pay up and demit from the latter. Then, no doubt, No. 18 would re-admit him to full membership. (So much for dual memberships).

Maysville Lodge No. 28 was sustained on appeal for expelling Matthias Wenans, who had been disciplined for some offense, and the committee was "astonished" that "a man who pretends to be versed in the principles of the order should have appealed....a case it is hoped *rare* in the annals of Masonry." It was declared an "infraction of obligation so flagrant, that, no matter how atonement may be made to injured feelings....the wound inflicted on the purity and confidence this order inculcates, can not be healed." (The offense is not stated.)

St. Paul's Lodge No. 32, Harmony No. 33, Murray No. 35, Blazing Star No. 36, Hopkinsville No. 37, and Potosi No. 39 in Missouri, were chartered.

August 28 an emergency meeting was held at 8 P. M., when charters were granted to Lawrence Lodge No. 34, Bardstown No. 38, and a dispensation to Amity Lodge in Millersburg.

Royal Arch Chapters were authorized to be "established" with authority to work under the lodge warrants at Frankfort (Hiram No. 4), and Shelbyville under warrant No. 5, because it was "ascertained there is a competent number of Royal Arch Masons residing....(there), properly skilled in the Royal Arch Degree."

But on application from Natchez for such authority, this was stated: "Individuals, or some of them who seek for such permission *must* be *personally* known to be competent to work in that degree. This not being the case in the instance now before usIf a competent number, skilled in that degree, resident at Natchez or its vicinity, were properly made known as such to the Grand Lodge, it would be advisable to establish a chapter there."

On the 30th it was "Resolved, That the chapters working under warrants No. 1, No. 4, and No. 5 be and are hereby permitted to form a Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and that hereafter no chapter be opened under any warrant without permission of this Grand Lodge, and then only upon the recommendation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter."

August 29. The managers of the lottery authorized by the Grand Lodge and the Legislature reported, substantially:

Doubts as to the powers delegated to the managers by the Legislature caused delay until an explanatory act could be obtained, but fearing a repeal of the privileges granted, if the desired amendments were asked for, they "thought it prudent not to make application."

They had given bond for \$60,000, and were about to advertise the lottery, when they again stopped to ascertain who would pay

Digitized by Google

1900.]

expenses in case of failure of the lottery. This, with an unsettled state of money matters, and probable depreciation of the currency in case specie payments were resumed, and knowing most of the tickets would be paid for in "paper of banks partially uncurrent," etc., therefore, nothing had been done; but the managers declared "their entire willingness and anxiety to progress in the duties"

They were told to go ahead, and Grand Lodge would pay the expenses.

Again South Carolina's troubles came up, and the Grand Lodge resolved it regretted that "any Ancient York Mason should so have forgotten the ancient landmarks* of the order and the boundaries prescribed by immemorial usage as to associate himself and hold communion with men not professing to be, nor in fact being Ancient York Masons."

Brethren of St. John's Lodge No. 31, of Charleston, and other lodges of "Ancient York Masons" of South Carolina were thanked "for their firm, virtuous, and determined opposition to the proposed plan of uniting with the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, *not* Ancient York Masons."

That Kentucky would "not acknowledge or hold communication with any Grand Lodge in South Carolina but the Grand Lodge of *Ancient York Masons*," and lodges under it, and directed all communications to lodges in South Carolina to be addressed to lodges by name, "with the special addition of Ancient York Masons."†

The Grand Master lectured the Grand Lodge upon "the three first degrees of Masonry," and in the afternoon "proceeded to lecture the Grand Lodge upon the second degree of Masonry. After progressing through that degree, it was called from labor to refreshment, and after a short interval again to labor."

The Grand Master, the Deputy and Wardens were installed in a Past Masters' lodge, and when the brethren re-entered the newly installed officers were presented to them.

August 30. By resolution to "now proceed to the installation of the attending officers of lodges late under dispensation...."

^{*}What a pity our daddies, if they were so familiar with the "ancient landmarks," (a most abused ideality), had not "made a note of it " to have enlightened future generations.

[†]For comments on this sentimental name or term or appendix, which was an assumption of schismatics, see introduction.

all but Past Masters retired and in a P. M. lodge the Masters of Lodges Nos. 32, 35, 36 and 37 were installed*.

August 31. Chapters working under warrants 1, 4 and 5 were authorized to establish a Grand Royal Arch Chapter (See p. 60).

Grand Junior Warden Willis A. Lee was thanked "for permitting the Grand Lodge to have in charge the portrait of his beloved friend, our late Most Worshipful Grand Master, Joseph H. Daviess."

The office of Assistant Grand Secretary was proposed to be established and his duties defined, but action was deferred until the next Annual Communication (q. v.).

A committee was appointed to prepare a new Book of Constitutions, and open subscriptions for it, publishing it at its discretion.

A committee was appointed to ascertain if the portraits of Jno. Allen, P. G. M., and John Simpson, P. D. G. M., who fell in the battles of their country, could be procured.

A curious record is made in the correspondence or reports of expulsions, etc., from other Grand Lodges. "Philadelphia Lodge No. 2" is pronounced spurious-organized by an expelled member of Columbia. Lodge No. 91, of Philadelphia, and expelled Masons were joining the spurious lodge. That the regular Lodge No. 2 held in Philadelphia had no other name than its number.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1817.

August 25. The Grand Secretary was excused from attendance during the session. Committees were appointed, returns of lodges and foreign communications were referred to the "Grand Committee" as usual, which met in the afternoon.

August 26. First appointment of a committee to report unfinished business. Jurisdiction in trials of affiliates was defined to be with the lodge in whose precinct the offense was committed, to inquire into it and report it to his own lodge for trial. Unaffiliates may be tried by the lodge in whose jurisdiction the wrong was done, which may censure, suspend or expel as the case required.

^{*}There was no clearly defined methods, but a sort of wabbly development to this point. Sometimes a M. M. lodge closed and P. M. lodge opened with none but Past Grand Officers present, and the *Wardens* were installed in a P. M. lodge, etc.

All cases of expulsion "shall be directly thereafter published in some newspaper."

With a long "whereas," time was fixed for the Grand Master or some designated brother to deliver the lectures of the three degrees, and this was to take precedence until completed.

August 27. Lodges Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 were chartered.

Wm. G. Hunt, Master of Daviess Lodge No. 22, and proxy representing Madison Lodge No. 21, Mississippi, took the chair by invitation of the Grand Master "and delivered lectures on the two first degrees;" then the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, and after the space of ten minutes to labor again; when Bro. Hunt delivered a lecture on the third degree of Masonry, after which he declined the chair...."

The Grand Lodge having been "called from labor to refreshment until 3 o'clock P. M.," met at I "in case of emergency" to open a Past Master lodge and install the Master of No. 41.

D. G M. Jno. Willett, "from indisposition was unwilling to be considered a candidate for Grand Master," Wm. H. Richardson was re-elected, and Grand Lodge again "adjourned."

August 28. Geo. M. Bibb appeared and "took his seat as a Past Grand Officer," which was not an uncommon style of putting it. Members and visitors are noticed by name and lodge at each sitting, even if there were two meetings the same day.

The lectures delivered on the 27th were declared to "vary in many parts from the ancient mode of working heretofore practiced in this State," and a committee of five was appointed to confer and report by delivering lectures for examination and decision of the Grand Lodge. Geo. M. Bibb, of the committee, delivered the Entered Apprentice lecture two days subsequently. No decision or comment is recorded.

In a Past Master lodge composed of Past Grand Officers the installation of all the Grand Officers elect took place, and they were presented to the brethren in a Master Masons' lodge.

Again a Past Master lodge was opened and "Masters elect" of Lodges Nos. 40, 42 and 43 were installed.

August 29. The office of Assistant Grand Secretary was established. See 1816. He to be appointed by the Grand Secretary with the advice and consent of the Grand Lodge which

Digitized by GOOGIC

1900.]

3.

r

should appoint him if the Grand Secretary waived his right. The Assistant was to act in the absence of the Grand Secretary, but not to receive moneys (as assistant). His pay was a matter between him and his chief.

The action of Abraham Lodge No. 8 in expelling a member was confirmed. Vincennes Lodge No. 15 was instructed to furnish a member with a copy of the proceedings in his case for appeal and action "suspended" until the next annual meeting.

A dispensation was issued for Fortitude Lodge at Westport.

August 30. Petitions for lodges at Vevay, Indiana, and Morganfield, Ky., were referred to the Grand Master.

A second time in its career the Grand Lodge was called "from labor to refreshment" until the hour for afternoon meeting (3 o'clock), when it was called to labor again.

The "Grand Committee" reported on returns and on its recommendation the rule of 1810, requiring report of visitors in return of "inferior lodges" was abrogated.

"After a few moments" at refreshment labor was resumed.

The lottery managers reported they advertised a universally approved scheme and sold tickets for cash, but no time for the drawing had been fixed, because the tickets were not signed, though now nearly ready, and would soon be distributed. They asked advice and authority to sell for negotiable paper payable 30 days after the drawing. Also suggested that lodges have leave to purchase on account as their funds permit, and the fraternity contribute to the success of the lottery by purchasing tickets and aid in their distribution. All of which was unanimously adopted and the managers were authorized to proceed agreeable to the report.

Geo. M. Bibb delivered a lecture on the first degree.

Receipts, \$1,835.75; expended, \$309.48; balance, \$1,326.75.

Lexington Lodge No. 1 offered to give the lot on which to erect the "Masonic Temple," reserving the privilege of holding its meetings therein. This was agreed to with thanks.

Published communications from Grand Lodges consisted, as usual, in lists of suspensions and expulsions.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1818.

August 31. Committees on Accounts, "Visiting Brethren," Grievances, and to examine workings of lodges U. D., were appointed. The first in this way.

September 1. Charters recommended and granted to Nos. 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, the first numbering, however, being somewhat mixed, but the foregoing are the numbers finally accepted.

W. H. Richardson (Grand Master), and Ben. W. Dudley fought a duel, and were cited to answer for it. The resolution declared "it is entirely improper, and entirely repugnant to the principles of Masonry for any of its members to engage in personal conflicts with each other with deadly weapons, or otherwise." Both appeared and Grand Lodge resolved the matter ought to be inquired into. Later a committee was appointed to endeavor to reconcile the brethren, and Henry Clay was made its chairman. The committee reported success in the effort. A resolution to expel the duelists was laid on the table. The next day Henry Clay offered a resolution, which was adopted, deploring the "unhappy conduct" and condemning the practice, but as the brethren had become reconciled, recommended a mitigation of punishment otherwise due, they were suspended "during the pleasure of this Grand Lodge." September 3, 1819, they were September 4, a committee to inform them of this both restored. action was appointed!

The Grand Lodge was opened "in" the Past Master's degree to install the Masters of Fortitude Lodge No. 47, Springfield Lodge No. 50 and Warren Lodge No. 53.

Representatives of lodges granted charters were by resolution, permitted to vote.

In a very fraternal way notice was taken of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, by six lodges, on January 12, 1818, and a resolution adopted that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky "will be happy at all times to reciprocate" fraternal correspondence.

Rising Sun Lodge, U. D., of Indiana, was recommended to the Grand Lodge of that State for a charter.

5



THOMAS BODLEY.

Thomas Bodley* clected Grand Master.

September 2. Dispensation was granted for Burlington Lodge.

A letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York was read, noticing the publication of suspensions and expulsions by lodges in newspapers, declared such practice "a direct violation" of regulations "dissonant to the principles of genuine Masonry;" that "difference between it (a lodge) and its members can only be definitive when confirmed by the Grand Lodge," which will

have "the information conveyed to the Masonic community, whom alone it concerns, and to whom alone it should be imparted. To veil from the public eye the venial faults of a brother is no less a Masonic duty than to relieve his pecuniary wants." That Grand Lodge also forbid by formal resolution such publications.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky then forbid publications of suspensions; also forbid publishing expulsions until after the next Annual Communication; and in case of appeal until Grand Lodge shall decide upon it.

A letter from Nova Cæsarea Lodge No. 2, Cincinnati, O., gave notice of a member absconding with an orphan girl's money and of defrauding brethren.

Provisions for revising the Book of Constitutions were made, and for appointment of "a commission" to visit lodges and lecture

^{*}THOMAS BODLEY, second son of Major Wm Bodley, was born July 4, 1772, in Pennsylvania. He became Grand Master in 1813, being the second Grand Secretary (1802). He was Quartermaster during the war of 1812, and General of Kentucky militia. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Gurrard to restore the partially burned (or wholly destroyed) records of Fayette county, whose Court House was destroved by fire January 31, 1803. He was one of the electors from Kentucky, 1877, 1821. Several years before his death he became Circuit Court Clerk and died of cholera in Lexington June 10, 1833.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

1900.]

them, the lodges being recommended to remunerate "said commissioner for his expenses," were tabled.

The Masters of Lodges 51, 52, and 54 were installed by Grand Lodge, opened in the Past Master's degree.

In appeal of P. N. Ross, from Lodge 8, the lodge action was affirmed. In the case of Samuel Par, expelled by No. 15, the action was deemed improper, and he was permitted to publish his reinstatement.

September 4. John M. Farnham, of Lodge 4, struck an Entered Apprentice for publicly declaring he had uttered a base falsehood. The committee moralized at length on the question of "whether it is requisite for the honor and interest of the craft" to inflict the highest penalty "for having so far given way to the impulse" under such circumstances, deprecated "all kinds of force and violence, especially among brethren," read more moral law, and referred the matter to the Grand Lodge without recommendations. The report was laid on the table, but in December Farnham was restored, and lodge action declared "erroneous"

September 5. A committee to draw up rules for Grand Lodge proceedings was appointed.

Charges (whatever they were) against "Switzerland Lodge No. —," held at Vevay, Ind., recommended to be referred to the Grand Lodge of that State, seems to have been tabled, being under that jurisdiction. The complaint was again referred to the Grievance Committee. The lodge return shows 16 initiated, 3 admitted. At the November meeting the matter was referred to the Grand Master of Indiana.

On an appeal by A. B. Gill, expelled, of Abraham Lodge No. S, the committee thought he ought to be reinstated, but directed the lodge to rehear the case. This recommendation was tabled.

On appeal from St. Paul's Lodge No. 32, William Chambers appeared to have used language to a brother "manifestly improper," but not such as to justify expulsion. He was restored at the November meeting and permitted to publish the facts.

Adjourned to meet in November.

ADJOURNED COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 30, DECEMBER 1, 2, 3, 1818.

November 30. Met "pursuant to adjournment," and the Grand Chaplain "addressed the Grand Architect of the Universe in solemn prayer."

December 1. Daniel Bradford and J. G. Trotter reported the printing of the new Book of Constitution (second edition) had been contracted for. It was amended by providing that candidates for initiation can not be received by a lodge out of his county, if there be a lodge there; when presented, the petition can not be withdrawn except by unanimous consent; if rejected he can not be knowingly received by another lodge without unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge.

The book was to be published at the risk and profit of the committee—D. Bradford and J. G. Trotter.

The name of Philips Lodge No. 52 was changed to Confidence Lodge.

December 2. An appeal from Paris Union Lodge No. 16, by John L. Martin, was merely referred to in September. The charges were not "sufficiently proved to warrant his expulsion," and he was restored

December 3. Abraham Lodge No. 8 was censured for admitting a suspended Mason, and cited to show cause why its charter should not be arrested, and be suspended from working *ad interim*. That lodge had decided that a Royal Arch Mason, not a member of a lodge, was not subject to censure by a lodge, and Grand Lodge declared this erroneous.

Nathaniel S. Porter was appointed and confirmed Assistant Grand Secretary.

\$400 was appropriated for the best design for the Grand Masonic Hall.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 30, 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 3, 4, 1819.

August 30. Notice from Lexington Chapter No. 1 that on September 1 it would pay tribute to the memory of Thomas Smith Webb, and asked co-operation. The Grand Lodge adopted resolutions of respect, and appointed a committee to confer with the Chapter.

August 31. Bloomfield Lodge was granted a dispensation, and Webb Lodge No. 55 was chartered.

Twenty-three rules of order were adopted, and are substantially the present rules.

A Committee on Returns and on Foreign Communications (but not giving names) were appointed to relieve the "Grand Committee" of the work.

Full programme and order of procession, jointly with the chapter, for the Webb memorial service were reported and concurred in.

September I. The Grand Lodge was called to refreshment and "marched in procession" to Lexington Chapter, thence with the chapter to the Episcopal Church, "where Divine service was performed" by the Grand Chaplain, and an eulogy* delivered "on the merits and character of our deceased brother, Thomas Smith Webb, late Deputy General Grand High Priest...." The Grand Lodge returned in the same order and route, and was called to labor and again to refreshment until 10 P. M.

The next day the Grand Lodge unanimously resolved to wear crape on the left arm and the livery of the Grand Lodge for thirty days in memory of Thomas Smith Webb. \$56.75, being one-half the cost of the procession, was ordered paid.

Presumably in the afternoon, the Grand Lodge was called "in case of emergency" by the Grand Master pro tem. to install the Masters of Lodges 38 and 50, when the Grand Lodge opened on the Past Master's degree.

The same day the Grand Lodge was again convened "in case of emergency" by the Grand Master to install the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens elect, none but Past Grand Masters being present.

September 2. A complaint by York Lodge of Massachusetts against Vincennes Lodge No. 15 was referred to the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Decided that unanimous vote is essential to confer any degree. Another emergency meeting was held (by order of Deputy Grand Master) to install the Master elect of No. 55.

September 3. Burlington Lodge No. 56 was granted a charter.

7

^{*}Afterwards ordered to be published.

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi was fraternally recognized.

Notice of the union of the "ancient and modern Masons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" was recorded, and the Grand Officers were "requested forthwith to....obtain....information on the subject" and promulgate it.

St. Paul's Lodge No. 32 (q. v.) was ordered to admit a member restored by Grand Lodge, under threat to suspend its working if it did not, and was cited to answer.

Abraham Lodge No. 8 (q. v.) was discharged, on acknowledging its error in admitting a suspended Mason.

Clark Lodge No. 51 (q. v.) was directed to rescind an order suspending Ferguson of No. 8 on his respectful request.

A resolution to restore Grand Master Richardson and Ben W. Dudley (who had fought a duel and were indefinitely suspended) was tabled.

September 4. Potosi Lodge No. 39, Missouri, returned its charter.

The lottery managers were instructed to close the business speedily.

In case of Farnham expelled by No. 4, the Grand Lodge decided that its reversal of lodge sentence restored the accused to his former standing in the fraternity and to membership in his lodge. This was contrary to the decison of the lodge that only the lodge can determine who should be admitted to membership.

Lodge jurisdiction, formerly confined to the county, was determined to be with the nearest lodge.

Nathaniel S. Porter was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge "adjourned until the last Monday in November next at 10 o'clock."

ADJOURNED MEETING.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 29, 30, DECEMBER 1, 2, 1819.

November 29. Committees were appointed and petitions, etc., were referred.

November 30. The lottery managers were asked to report immediately, and later were cited. See December 2.

St. Paul's Lodge No. 32 (q. v.) refused to recognize Wm. Chambers, restored by Grand Lodge; had acted "highly insubordinate and refractory," and its charter was arrested. Solomon

Lodge No. 5 asked leave to dissent, which was allowed! Chambers wrote a long and kind letter, winding up with an earnest request that charter be restored, hoping the lodge would hereafter be a credit to the craft, and declaring that he had no wish to associate with the lodge, and would demit. The Master acknowledged that the lodge erred and the charter was restored.

Bloomfield Lodge No. 57 was chartered, having received a dispensation August 31.

Benevolent Lodge, of Blue Spring, Fayette county, reported August 31 as having been working U. D., was refused a charter, but now a dispensation was ordered, and old jewels retained.

Daviess Lodge No. 22 (q. v.) in case of Edwards was sustained.

Removal from the jurisdiction was not deemed sufficient to forfeit lodge membership, and a Past Master must have served as Master of a Kentucky lodge and retain membership to have a seat in Grand Lodge.

December 1, 2. Several Masters were installed by Grand Lodge opened in Past Master degree, and laws enacted.

Two lottery managers were cited to appear *instanter* to show cause why they had not reported. They reported in writing partially, explaining the difficulty, and promised to make full report later, from which it appears that the loss was not small.

\$150 was appropriated for the relief of a widow and children.

In the case of Ferguson against Clark Lodge No. 51 (q. v.), the brother was restored.

A loan of \$500 to the Grand Chaplain was authorized on his giving approved security.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 28, 29, 30, 31 AND SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 1820.

Lodges Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 64 were chartered, and the Masters of 58, 60, 61 and 62 were installed in Grand Lodge opened on the Past Master's degree. For more information, see under the heads of lodges.

August 29. Lodges Nos. 8 and 51 petitioned that some of the Grand Charity Fund be expended in Louisville, as the strain on these two lodges for charity was severe.

A proposition offered in 1819 that a "deputy representative"

shall not be disturbed as such by the subsequent appearance of the "legal representative," was tabled, and coming up this year, was postponed indefinitely.

Officers of Lodges U. D. granted charters were permitted to take their seats as representatives, as was the usual course.

August 29. Abraham Lodge No. 8 and Clark Lodge No. 51 asked for a portion of the Grand Charity Fund, as they had expended money for Masonic relief to their financial embarrassment,



HENRY CLAY.*

and exhibited corroborative vouchers for \$300 that had been expended for such purposes.

Henry Clay was elected Grand Master (see roster), and, with the Deputy Grand Master, was installed in the evening, the Grand Lodge being opened on the Past Master degree ("all except the Past Grand Masters having retired"), which being closed, the Grand Secretary was installed.

August 30. An appeal from Maysville Lodge No. 26 (q. v.)by James G. Arnold, expelled, came up, and the lodge action was affirmed, but reconsidered the next day. It was taken up

Digitized by Google

again subsequently and the former action confirmed, then reconsidered and laid over for a year.

72

^{*}HENRY CLAY was born in Hanover county, Virginia, April 13, 1777, with no other heritage than poverty, but he attained distinction by force of ardent talents and honest effort. It is said of him that "a more honest man, or one more devoted to the best interests of his country, perhaps, never lived," He commenced the study of law at the age of 19, and came to Kentucky soon afterwards.

He was an active, zealous Mason, as the records of the Grand Lodge abundantly prove. Elected Grand Master in 1520 and was a great advocate of a National Grand Lodge. The fame of his works will live as long as the country, in whose service he spent a large part of his valuable life, shall exist, which God grant may be perpetual.

His political career commenced (1799) in active canvass for the election of delegates to the Kentucky Constitutional Convention; represented Fayette county in the Kentucky Legislature, 1803, and was appointed to the United States Senate in 1806. Again elected to the Legislature (1807), and chosen Speaker. In 1808 he fought a duel with Humphrey Marshall, Elected to the U. S. Senate, 1809; to the National House of Representatives, 1811, and made Speaker thereof, to which office he was re-elected five times. He advocated the war with England, and was appointed (1814) Pence Commissioner. Elected to Congress, 1818, and delivered his famous speech on the recognition of the South American Republics. He advocated a national

1900,]

Anthony Sheriff, suspended by Amity Lodge No. 40 (q. v), was recommended to be restored, as the Grand Lodge did not wish to interfere with the lodge decision, yet believed him innocent of intended wrong. The lodge action was also affirmed in a case where a brother let his indorser pay a note.

August 31. Thanks for the "eloquent sermon" delivered by Caleb W. Cloud, Grand Chaplain, were tendered and a copy of the address asked for publication.

The return of a lodge (No. 22) was sent back to have the proceedings in a trial expunged.

The by-laws were amended so that members should be tried by their own lodge, or, if unaffiliated, by "the nearest lodge to where the charges were cited."

A Committee on "Foreign Communications" having been "raised," reported in three-fourths of a page, chiefly mentioning proceedings received, and expressing "fraternal regard and willingness to co-operate" in Masonic matters.

A motion to require security of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer was rejected, but an amendment to that effect was offered and laid over.

On appeal of P. W. Brown from Hiram No. 4 (q. v.), the lodge action was reversed.

September 1. In St. Paul's Lodge No. 32, Abel Covington preferred charges against Wm. Hardin, who also preferred charges against Covington, and both were acquitted. The action in the Hardin case was approved by the Grand Lodge. In the Covington case it appeared that he had been rejected in 1816 by a number of votes, but again petitioned in 1819, when the by-laws were "dispensed with," and he was elected instanter and initiated. The case was remanded to the lodge with direction to expel him, and the lodge cited to show cause why its charter should not be arrested.

In 1849, elected to the Senate, he devoted his energies to the Compromise measures, and resigned in 1852 on account of ill health. He died June 29, 1852, chief among equals, and probably the greatest of great Americans.

system of internal improvements; in protection of American industry and adjustment of the "Missouri Compromise," and retired from Congress.

In 1823 he was again elected to Congress and supported the independence of Greece.

He was Secretary of State under President John Quincy Adams, during which his attack on John Randolph led to a bloodless duel between the two.

In 1831 he was again elected to the U. S. Senate and commenced his tariff work. He was nominated for President, but was defeated by Jackson. Elected to the Senate in 1837, and continued therein until he resigned in 1842. In 1844 he was again nominated for President, but was defeated by Polk.

Why Covington was held guilty for the lodge's illegal action is not apparent, though the Grand Lodge pronounced him unworthy. However, the lodge representative acknowledged the error in suspending the by-laws, and the matter was settled by reprimanding the lodge. In 1821 the Committee on Grievances concluded the cause of difference between Harding and Covington "may be attributed to the misapprehension of the latter, that he is sensible of his error," and Hardin and the lodge wished that he be restored. That was done.

The Grand Treasurer loaned Grand Lodge's "uncurrent notes" to be paid in current notes, but was unable to collect the amount due, whereupon he was given 180 days in which to settle.

One hundred dollars were appropriated for the relief of the widow of James Dunlap, to be expended at the discretion of a committee.

September 2. Grand Lodge ordered that its money be deposited in designated banks, to be drawn on check of the Grand Treasurer in favor of the Grand Master, and the former was authorized to convert uncurrent money into bankable funds at the current rate of exchange.

A committee to examine into the lottery affair reported that the examination would require much time, but having confidence in the lottery managers, had no doubt everything was properly done, and regretted the failure of the business caused by the "sudden and unforseen vicissitudes of sublunary affairs rather than to mismanagement." The committee would not hazard an opinion touching matters connected with the lottery and referred the Grand Lodge to the managers themselves! That an active agent might enable a drawing to take place in six and another in four or six months thereafter, and suggested that lodges take half the tickets.

"The great misfortune of the first class was its magnitude," and the committee recommended some details in furtherance of the business.

Funds on hand, exclusive of the lottery interests, \$2,509.10, after paying claims.

This proposition was offered and laid over:

That no one should be Grand Master, Deputy, or a Grand Warden more than one year, nor fill such office a second time without the lapse of a year.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1821.

Seven committees were appointed : Of accounts; to examine attendant and visiting brethren; of grievances; to examine returns; to examine workings of lodges under dispensation; on foreign communications, and a committee on unfinished business.

Petitions from "members" of the U. D. lodges and others were received and referred to committees. Then the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 3 р. м.

Representatives and "proxies" of lodges "took their seats."

On various occasions, now and heretofore, the Grand Secretary was either absent or excused and a pro tem. appointed. If this was



done these latter days there would be confusion.

August 28. Henry Clay, as Grand Master, presided, and a dispensation was given Mayslick Lodge.

Lodges Nos. 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72 were granted charters and their representatives permitted to vote in Grand Lodge.

Bowling Green Lodge U. D. was refused a charter because "their work was not returned; it is a short time since a dispensation was granted; they are but few in number."

John McKinney, Jr., was elected Grand Master.

JOHN M'KINNEY, JR.*

The Correspondence

JOIN MCKINNEY, JR., elected Grand Master, 1821, from Grand Senior Warden. The por-trait from which the picture of him is taken was painted by Jouett more than sixty years ago. Bro. McKinney was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, 1782, the son of Col. John McKinney, of South Carolina, a soldher of the Revolution. The younger John was educated in Woolford county, Kentucky, of which he was at times Sherift and County Court Clerk; also Circuit Court Clerk in 1834. He married Miss Margaret Crittenden, a sister of U. S. Senator John J. Crittenden, and for a second wife took Mrs. Susan Shannon. neither of whom oore children. He was the first Junior Warden of Landmark Lodge No. 41, and Grand High Priest in 1833.

1823.



Committee reported, in a page of matter, having considered proceedings of thirteen Grand Lodges, noting warnings of an impostor, and a communication from the Grand Consistory of New York concerning the unmasonic conduct of Jos. De Glock D'Obernay, *alias* D'Obernay De Glock, pretending to have the 33°, who had interrupted the harmony of the jurisdiction by erecting a Grand Consistory, conferring the first degrees of Masonry, and transferring the power of doing so to others within the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges.

The committee offered these resolutions, substantially, which were adopted :

To have knowledge of Grand Officers' signatures, the Grand Secretary was instructed to report the Grand Officers elected, with the written signatures of the principal Grand Officers, under Grand Lodge seal, and continue to do so in future, asking other Grand Lodges to render the same information.

Also that a list of expulsions, etc., in other Grand Jurisdictions be published with the proceedings, and transmit to Grand Lodges so much of the proceedings as to him may seem expedient.

August 29. The Masters of Nos. 67, 68 and 72 were installed in the Grand Lodge opened on the Past Master's degree, "according to ancient form, and received the salutations and congratulations of the brethren." Then all except Past Grand Masters retired, when the Grand Master elect (McKinney, Jr.) was installed.

A petition for relief was referred to the Stewards, with instructions to grant "such pecuniary aid as may seem to them necessary and proper."

Petitions from various lodges were received and referred to committees and back to the lodges, but the substance of the petitions are not always given. One of these was from Lawrence Young, which was referred to St. Paul's Lodge No. 32 "to investigate the case of the petitioner, and render to him the justice to which he may be found entitled," which is all that is known about it.

In case of an appeal of Andrew Muldrow and Wm. B. Long, from Landmark No. 41, it appears that Muldrow, a candidate for the Legislature, was opposed by Long. Harsh things were said and Muldrow assailed him and was expelled by the lodge, which suspended Long indefinitely. Long petitioned for reinstatement,

1900.]

expressing contrition, and was rejected. The brethren became reconciled and Grand Lodge restored both of them.

On appeal it appeared that Jonathan M. Tanner was suspended by Winchester Lodge No. 20 and afterwards expelled by Nicholas Lodge No. 65, but the cause or particulars are not given, and the case was "referred back to said lodges."

The old case of Jas. G. Arnold, of Maysville Lodge No. 26, from last year again. On the written evidence presented the Grievance Committee recommended that he be restored to "all the rights and privileges of Masonrv." Oral testimony appears to have been given at the original trial, and referred to by the committee, which said no parol evidence was offered to them. The Grand Lodge postponed the case and ordered the lodge to send up all the evidence.

The charter of Solomon Lodge No. 5 "met with a casualty," and a certified copy was granted, with permission to retain the old one "in the archives."

Franklin Lodge No. 28 recommended the petition for a dispensation for Warren Lodge (afterwards No. 53), which had been signed by "Bro. Gordon." No. 28 demanded of No. 53 dues for him. Held that the recommendation "was an avowed consent that said brother might withdraw, and....is in bar to any claim on Warren Lodge No. 53 for dues of said Gordon."

On appeal it appears that Richard Thompson, under suspension, was expelled "forthwith" by Winchester Lodge No. 20 without notice of the verbal and general charges, or citation to answer, and the action was reversed. Next day leave to receive back the papers in the case was granted to No. 20.

Resolutions prescribing a "work" that should be selected by a committee and providing for inspections and lecturers were rejected.

August 30. The Grand Lodge was opened on the third degree and "prayers said."

The Masters of Nos. 64, 69, 70 and Mayslick Lodge U. D. were installed in the Grand Lodge opened on the Past Master's degree, and, while opened on the Master Mason's degree, the Grand Wardens were installed, which was a departure from former custom.

The Grand Master appointed the Grand Marshal and Senior

Deacon, and the Grand Senior Warden appointed the Grand Junior Deacon.

The Grand Lodge also called to refreshment until afternoon, instead of closing, which was not usual.

The by-laws were amended allowing the Grand Treasurer 5 per cent commission on moneys received and he and the Grand Secretary were each to give a bond for \$4,000.00.

The Grand Lodge "adjourned" and was then closed.

August 31. "The Grand Lodge met pursuant to adjournment....was opened in^* the third degree of Masonry in ample form – prayers said."

Returns of forty-six lodges were examined. Of these 29 were pronounced correct; 15 "informal;" 1 "very informal," and 1 "extremely informal"—that is, about one-third were incorrect! The committee expressed its "astonishment at the negligence."

Fortitude Lodge No. 47 was authorized to move to any place in the county (Jefferson) it deemed proper and report its selection and removal to the Grand Secretary.

The committees of Abraham Lodge No. 8 and Clarke Lodge No. 51 reported having received \$300.00 from the Charity Fund as authorized, and had expended \$225.00 of it for relief, giving the details. \$255.00 more was placed in the hands of the committee for charity purposes.

The lottery business seems to have been a knotty and troublesome one. The repeated, and sometimes peremptory, demand for report, developed an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The managers and agents were not in accord, each claiming that the other should make collections for tickets not paid for, and the Grand Lodge

"Resolved, That the managers of the Grand Masonic Hall Lottery be required to settle forthwith all accounts between them and the agent and sub-agents, and all others having anything to do with the lottery; and that they be directed to prepare their accounts immediately, for final settlement with the Grand Lodge." It also provided that the four principal Grand Officers, with Henry Clay, represent the Grand Lodge, with power to employ counsel and bring suit. Also to report at the next annual meeting or sooner if a called meeting was deemed necessary, having fully

*The Grand Lodge was always "*in*" it, and not on the third step. It was wabbly in those days. "Usage" was uncertain, but always "ancient !"

investigated the conduct of the managers, agents and others connected with the lottery. Managers to conduct further drawings were appointed under a supplemental act of the Legislature of 1820.

A committee was appointed to procure a set of gold jewels for the Grand Officers, also "devise and cause to be executed appropriate jewels" for the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Chaplain, Grand Orator, Grand Marshal and Grand Sword Bearer, provided all the jewels should not cost more than \$300.

"Laurence" Lodge No. 34 resolved to surrender its charter June 14, 1818, but failed to deliver it to the Grand Secretary. It resumed work March 23, 1821, and was now exempted from dues during those dates, as it did not meet.

A sum not exceeding \$200.00 was appropriated for the relief of the families of Samuel Owens and James Dunlap, both deceased.

Balance in the treasury, \$1,760.57, and the Grand Treasurer (Michael Fishel) was thanked for promptness.

Balance in the hands of the Charity Committees, of Maysville, \$137.00; of Louisville, \$45.00.

\$100.65 was paid to "Bro. H. Brother" out of the Charity Fund.

A bill of \$11.50 paid the Grand Tyler for refreshments furnished the Grand Lodge was not approved by the Committee on Accounts, but the expenditure was not disturbed, nor was a bill of \$14.00 for "Musick" at the laying of the cornerstone of St. John's Chapel, Lexington.

The Grand Orator was requested to *orate* on Masonry at the next annual meeting, and the Grand Chaplain "offered up a fervent prayer" at the close, instead of "saying prayers" as before, when the Grand Lodge "adjourned *sine die.*"

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1822.

August 26. Seven committees were appointed in a more systematic way than formerly; and these were named: On accounts; to examine attending and visiting brethren; "of grievances;" to examine returns; to examine work of Lodges U. D.; on foreign communications; on unfinished business. Petitions on various

-79

.1900.]

subjects were received and referred without giving their purport, and in the afternoon reports were made:

Approving a contract for sale of tickets in the lottery, but the gist of it is not apparent.

On workings of Lodges U. D., charters were granted to Bowling Green Lodge No. 73, Mayslick Lodge No. 74 and Trotter Lodge No. 75.

The charter of Arkansas Lodge No. 59, of Arkansas, was surrendered "with reasons why said lodge did not go to work under said charter," and the members were permitted to retain the jewels.

Officers named in the new charters were permitted to represent their lodges.

Fileciana Lodge No. 46, of Louisiana, was excused for delinquency because its remittances had been delayed or lost in the mail.

Washington Lodge No. 19 paid dues and was "discharged from the citation against it."

The proposed limitation to one year in holding the offices of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master or a Grand Warden was defeated by unanimous vote.

August 27. "Prayers were said," and the Grievance Committee reported:

Thomas Q. Roberts vs. Bardstown Lodge No. 38. Roberts attempted to inflict personal violence upon Charles A. Wickliffe. The former is declared mild tempered and the sentence too severe, therefore, the action was reversed and the lodge instructed to censure or suspend for not exceeding twelve months.

A resolution, tabled at the last annual meeting, recommending uniformity for degree fees, was taken up and rejected.

Sam'l N. Luckett vs. Fortitude Lodge No. 47. He paid — Stewart \$20 in good Kentucky money to be paid to Isaac Howks, but used part and held the balance until it depreciated, and Howks refused it; so Stewart had to pay in specie and the lodge expelled Luckett. The Grand Lodge declared the action erroneous and reversed it, restoring Luckett to "all the rights and privileges of the order."

Wm. Swift was suspended indefinitely by Daviess Lodge No. 22 for what cause is not shown, but it was deemed irregular and

8**o**

"enormous" (erroneous?) "and ought to be reversed, set aside and held for naught." Yet disapprobation of Swift's conduct and hopes were expressed that the admonition "will restrain him from persisting in his present aberrations from similar errors in future" -whatever his "aberrations" may have been.

Books of lodges U. D. were examined and returned to them.

August 28. David Graham Cowan* was elected Grand Master. Grand Lodge after opening on the third degree, then being called to refreshment and "prayers said," a procession was formed and marched to the Episcopal Church in the following order:

Two Tylers⁺, with drawn swords,

Entered Apprentices. Fellow Crafts. Master Masons. Junior Deacons. Senior Deacons. Treasurers. Secretaries.[†] Past Wardens. **Junior Wardens.** Senior Wardens. Mark Masters. Past Masters. Most Excellent Masters. Royal Arch Masons. Roval Masters.8 Select Masters.8 Knight Templars. Masters of Lodges, Grand Tyler, with drawn sword. Grand Stewards, with white rods. Grand Secretary[‡] and Treasurer.

Digitized by Google

1900.]

^{*}DAVID GRAHAM COWAN, elected Grand Master (S42, and served as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky (*30 and (\$22, being the second to fill that office. He was a member of the Legislature from Mercer county (\$21, '22. In (\$26 betwas Clerk of Danville's Town Council, having been editor of the "Olive Branch." He was a lawyer of prominence. As Master of Lodge No. 25 he addressed a circular to the craft (March 3, (*27), warning them "to mark with pointed reprobation all participation in that commerce, which, under the influ-ence of a degraded cupidity, imports from other States hundreds of slaves every year to be sold as merchandise in this county, in violation of the express law of the hand and of the best feelings of our nature, and, as we believe, against the permanent interest of our country." "It is spelled, correctly, TYLERS. The Sceretary, in all cases, ranked the Trensurer, "This separation of the two will strike R. & S. M.'s of to-day as very odd, "That is the way it is spelled. *DAVID GRAHAM COWAN, elected Grand Master (Saz, and served as Grand High Priest

That is the way it is spelled.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

Holy Writings, by a Master of a Lodge. Grand Chaplain and Grand Orator. Past Grand Wardens. Past Deputy Grand Masters. Past Grand Masters. Senior and Junior Grand Wardens. Deputy Grand Master. Master of Oldest Lodge, bearing Book of Constitutions.

Junior Grand Deacon, Grand Grand Deacon, with black rod. Sword Bearer. Show with black rod.

GRAND MASTER.

Two Stewards, with white rods.

At the church "The Grand Master of the Universe was invoked in solemn prayer," and Wm. T. Barry, Grand Orator, delivered an oration. [Afterwards he was duly thanked "for the eloquent and truly Masonic oration," and asked for a copy to be published].

The procession returned in the same order.

Maysville Lodge No. 26 produced no additional evidence against Jas. G. Arnold, whose case had been postponed two successive years, so the sentence of expulsion was reversed and he restored to the privileges of Masonry.

August 29. Grand Secretary Daniel Bradford, P. G. M., took the chair, after "the Grand Lodge was opened in the Past Master's degree in due form" by Deputy Grand Master, D. G. Cowan, Grand Master elect. Then all except Past Grand Masters retired and the Grand and Deputy Grand Masters were installed "according to ancient* form, and received the salutations and congratulations of the brethren."

The Past Master's lodge was closed "in ample form and harmony." Then the Grand Lodge was opened on the third degree and the Grand Wardens were installed and "all the brethren entered."

Brethren of Daviess Lodge No. 22 petitioned for a loan to J. H. Weigart, but a committee recommended that it was improper for the Grand Lodge to loan its funds (for relief?), but the Stew-

^{*}Whatever the "ancient form" was I can not say, and the wabbly course pursued in the installations along these years evinced quite as much "uncertainty" among our fathers of the craft.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

1900.

ards were authorized to afford relief from the Grand Charity Fund without requiring any return thereof. This was concurred in.

Two hundred dollars previously appropriated for the relief of Mrs. Dunlap and Mrs. Owens had not been fully expended, and more was not deemed necessary for the ensuing year.

John Rowan, Grand Orator, was unanimously requested to deliver an oration at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Returns found 40 returns correct, 11 "informal" and otherwise erroneous, and the Grand Secretary was instructed to prepare a form for returns.

Russellville Lodge No. 17 was reproved for having some of its minutes copied on its return, and for acting on a petition at a called meeting.

Elihu Stout asked credit for bills of the Lexington Insurance Company, received when current for Grand Lodge lottery tickets, but became worthless before they could be paid over. The matter was referred to a committee empowered to summon Stout before it and report next year.

Uniformity of work was again agitated and a proposition to appoint a Grand Lecturer was deferred.

The case of Thompson vs. Winchester Lodge No. 20 (q. v.), was deferred, that each party might sccure affidavits, to be certified to by the lodge Secretary, and sent up for consideration at the next annual meeting.

A committee to superintend the drawing of the "first class of the second series of the Grand Masonic Hall Lottery" was appointed.

A committee to collect and report testimony in an appeal case of Wm. M. Baylor against St. Andrew's Lodge No. 18, recommended (August 31) that his suspension by the lodge for six months be affirmed, and that was agreed to. What the offense was is not stated.

Other matters were proposed and postponed that will be noticed when action is taken thereon.

On an appeal of Platt Kennedy from Temple Lodge No. 64, the indefinite suspension was reversed and Kennedy restored, "the charges...appear to be unsupported by evidence, either written or parol." The by-laws were amended so that when lodge officers (representatives) if unable to attend Grand Lodge, "delegates" may fill their places, taking those first named on the roll of delegates "to make up the deficit." Also when a "delegate" took his seat in the absence of the "legal representative," he could not be ousted by "the after attendance" of the latter.

August 30. Grand Lodge was called at 7:30 A. M. "in case of emergency" and the Master of Mayslick Lodge No. 74 was installed.

At 8 o'clock "the Grand Lodge met agreeable to adjournment."

"The Committee on Foreign Communications" reported, in sixty-six words, the examination of twenty Grand Lodge proceedings, and communications from two subordinate lodges of Maryland and Indiana, recommending that suspensions, rejections and reinstatements (in all jurisdictions) be published in an appendix to the proceedings.

It also reported the following concerning a

PROPOSED GENERAL GRAND LODGE.

They have also had under consideration a Communication from sundry highly respectable Brethren, composing a Convocation of Masons, held at Washington City on the 9th of March last, to which communication (marked A) they beg leave to refer, and which they request may be considered a part of this Report.

"Masonic Notice.— Those members of Congress who belong to the Masonic Fraternity, and those visitors of the city who are or have been members of any State Grand Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting, to be held in the Senate Chamber, this evening, at seven o'clock, to take into consideration matters of general interest to the Masonic Institution.

March 9, 1822."

"Pursuant to the above notice, published in the National Intelligencer, a number of members of the Society of Freemasons, from various parts of the United States, composed of Members of Congress and strangers, assembled at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, March 9th, 1822. Bro. Thomas M. Ross, a Member of Congress from the state of Ohio, was appointed Chairman; and Brother William Darlington, Member of Congress of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

Much conversation took place on the expediency of the general objects of this meeting; various propositions were submitted; and several Brethren offered their views at large. Finally,

The following Resolutions, offered by Brother Henry Clay, of Kentucky, were adopted unanimously:

1900.]

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient, for the general interests of Freemasonry, to constitute a General Grand Lodge of the United States.

Resolved, That it be proposed to the several Grand Lodges in the United States to take the subject into their serious consideration, at their next annual communications, and that, if they approve of the formation of a General Grand Lodge, it be recommended to them to appoint one or more delegates, to assemble in the city of Washington, on the second Monday of February next, to agree on the organization of such Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That if two-thirds of the Grand Lodges within the United States concur in the propriety of establishing a General Grand Lodge, it be recommended to them to instruct their representatives to proceed to the formation of a constitution of a General Grand Lodge, to be subsequently submitted to the several Grand Lodges in the Union, for their ratification, and which, being ratified by a majority of them, shall be considered as thenceforth binding on all the Grand Lodges assenting thereto.

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful John Marshall, of Virginia; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; William H. Winder, of Maryland; William S. Cardell, of New York; Joel Abbott, of Georgia; John Holmes, of Maine; Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania; John H. Eaton, of Tennessee; William W. Seaton, of Washington; Christopher Rankin, of Mississippi; Thomas R. Ross, of Ohio; H. G. Burton, of North Carolina; and the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., of Massachusetts; be, and they hereby are, appointed a committee to open a correspondence with the respective Grand Lodges within the United States, and to take such measures therein as they may deem expedient to carry the aforesaid resolutions into effect.

The committee, in complying with the above resolutions, are aware that a meeting of individual Masons, however respectable in number and character, could delegate no regular authority in behalf of the Masonic body; and, if they could, it was unnecessary. This paper will, therefore, be understood as it is intended—a proceeding, originating in the necessity of the case, to adopt some mode by which the general views of Masons in the different states of the American Union may be ascertained.

The history of the Masonic Institution shows that, though established among various nations, it was in each country, confined to a comparatively small number. The jurisdiction exercised by Grand Lodges, like almost every exertion of power or of moral influence, was concentrated in different capital cities. The subordinate Lodges were few in number, and their connection with the supreme head was very direct. Till within a recent period, it is believed, no great number of Lodges have been united under a single jurisdiction. The art of printing and other causes have

produced great changes in the condition of the world, and these causes have operated in their full proportion on the society of Freemasons. The sphere of civilization is greatly enlarging its boundaries: intellectual attainments and the influence of moral operations are taking the place of brute force: known principles and laws are recognized, and the advantages of cultivated reason are shared by an increased proportion of mankind. Under these circumstances Masonry has been extended, and its Lodges so multiplied as to make their proper conduct a subject of much interest to the friends of the society.

There are two points which at once present themselves in connection with the idea of establishing a General Grand Lodge of the United States. The first is to acquire, in a correspondence with foreign nations, an elevated stand for the Masonry of this country; to unite with them in maintaining its general principles in their purity; and, secondly, to preserve, between our own states, that uniformity in work, and that active interchange of good offices, which would be difficult, if not impossible, by other means.

The committee do not presume to instruct their brethren in the nature of an institution in which they have a common interest. They are governed by a few plain considerations known to all who have attended to the subject.

The antiquity of the Masonic Society, extending so far beyond all other human associations, seizes the attention, and the mind is naturally impressed with the feelings of interest for an institution transmitted to us through the long train of a hundred ages. Time, which destroys all perishable things, seems to have consolidated the pillars of this moral temple. We contemplate the long catalogue of excellent men who have been equally the supporters of Masonry and the ornaments of human nature; and, we say, almost unconsciously, that the present generation, with all its lights, must not tarnish the name of an institution, consecrated by so many circumstances calculated to endear it to the mind of a good man.

Without making invidious comparisons between the United States and other portions of the world, there are some great considerations of responsibility, which our intelligent citizens, accustomed to reflect on the affairs of nations, can not overlook. The Masons of the United States, in character as such, have their full share of this moral responsibility. They will consider their institution as one of the great social causes to allay low-minded jealousies between nations at peace; and in war to mitigate the horrors which it can not avert. While they offer their gratitude to a beneficent Providence for their own blessings, they will not be regardless of their obligations to their brethren through the world.

These reflections, drawn from the external circumstances of Masonry, are strengthened by the consideration of its intrinsic

nature. Its foundation is fixed in the social feelings and the best principles of the human mind. Its maxims are the lessons of virtue reduced to their practical application. It stands opposed to sordidness; to a jealous or revengeful temper; to all the selfish and malevolent passions; it coincides with the highest motives of patriotism; the most expanded philanthropy, and concentrates all its precepts in reverence to a Divine Creator, and good will to man.

The United States are supposed to contain near 80,000 Freemasons. They are generally in the vigor of manhood, and capable of much active usefulness. Notwithstanding the abuses in some places by the admission of unworthy members, they are, as a body, above mediocrity in character and talent. It becomes an interesting question how the energies of this body can be best combined to give effect to the benevolent design of their association.

From causes which need no explanation, the Masonic jurisdiction in this country has taken its form from the political divisions. The modification which it has undergone, from the spirit of our civil institutions, has its benefits and its defects.

Each of our state jurisdictions is supreme within itself. Whatever collisions may exist: whatever abuses; whatever departures from the correct standard, in principle or in rites; whatever injury to the common cause; there is no mode assigned to obviate the wrongs which it is the interest of all to prevent. There is no provision for a systematic interchange of Masonic intelligence. In one or two instances there are already two or more Grand Lodges in the same state, each claiming superior jurisdiction, and with no acknowledged boundaries between them. Will not these evils increase as our population becomes more dense, unless means be seasonably used to guard against them? Is the difference now prevailing between different states an evil which calls for remedy? Every good Mason must wish chiefly for the harmony of the general institution: for the society is so formed that no particular part, however meritorious by itself, can continue to prosper, if the body at large is brought into disgrace. Is the Masonry our our country at present a great arch without a key stone? Is it not in danger of falling? Are not many of the books which are published in the name of the Masonic institution, derogatory to its character and interest?

It is not the design of the committee to enter into arguments on this subject; nor to lay down their own opinions as a guide for those better able to judge; but to proceed to the only duty required of them to perform.

According to the preceding resolutions the committee are to submit the question whether it be expedient that a Grand Lodge of the United States be formed: and, secondly, to request those Grand Lodges which approve that object, to appoint delegates to meet at Washington, on the second Monday of February next, to take such measures as may be deemed most proper for the organization of such General Grand Lodge.

It is requested that this letter may not be published in newspapers; but submitted to the several Grand Lodges, and distributed among Masons, as a subject concerning the affairs of their own body.

If the information furnished to the committee should render it expedient, perhaps another letter may be forwarded, giving a statement of such facts as may be interesting to be known previous to a final decision on the course to be taken.

An answer is requested, with a free expression of opinion on the subject of this communication. Such answer may be directed to any member of the committee, or, in particular, to William W. Seaton, Esq., Washington. HENRY CLAY,

WILLIAM H. WINDER, WILLIAM S. CARDELL, JOEL ABBOT, JOHN HOLMES, HENRY BALDWIN, JOHN H. EATON, WILLIAM W. SEATON, CHRISTOPHER RANKIN, THOMAS R. ROSS, H. G. BURTON, THADDEUS MASON HARRIS."

Your committee find, upon examination, that the proposition for establishing a National Grand Lodge has been taken into consideration by the Grand Lodges of New York and Pennsylvania, and has been rejected by them as inexpedient and impracticable. It appears however, to your committee, that the nature and extent of the proposition has been misunderstood by those respectable bodies. The report of the committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, upon the reasoning of which the decision in both states seems to have been founded, contains sentiments deemed by your committee perfectly correct, but in their opinion totally inapplicable, as objections against the institution proposed to be established. In order to furnish a full view of the subject, which the committee can not but regard as important and interesting, they beg leave to present that report to the Grand Lodge entire:

"GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN GRAND QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 3, A. D. 1822, A. L. 5822.

. Digitized by Google

The Committee, to whom was referred the proceedings of a Meeting of Masons held in the city of Washington, on the 9th

1900.]

March, 1822, recommending the establishment of a General Grand Lodge of the United States, made report; which was read and is as follows:

REPORT.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The Committee, to whom was referred the Communication of the proceedings of 'A number of Members of the Society of Freemasons from various parts of the United States, composed of members of Congress and strangers, assembled at the Capitol in the city of Washington, March 9, 1822, recommending the establishment of a *General Grand Lodge of the United States*,' make report.

That, they have considered the communication referred to them, with all the care and attention, that the importance of its object and the respectability of the source, from which it emanated, would require. By a reference to the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, it will appear, that as early as the year 1790, the Grand Lodge of Georgia proposed the establishment of a General Grand Lodge throughout the United States. On the 7th June, 1790, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania unanimously expressed its disapprobation of the proposed measure, which, at that time, appears to have been abandoned.

On the 24th June, 1799, the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, prompted, it is imagined, by its then peculiar situation, renewed the proposition of a General Grand Lodge, for the purpose of reviving 'the drooping spirit of the Ancient Craft,' and adopted a number of resolutions similar to those contained in the communication now referred, and declaring that they would appoint deputies to meet the convention at Washington, as soon as two-thirds of the different Grand Lodges in the United States should approve. of the measure. The Grand Lodge of South Carolina transmitted its proceedings to the different Grand Lodges, and among others to that of Pennsylvania. On the 7th March, 1803, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, while the proceedings from South Carolina were under consideration, declared, 4 That a Supreme Superintending Grand Lodge in the United States is inexpedient and impracticable, but that a Convention of Deputies from the several Grand Lodges for the purpose of forming a more intimate union, and establishing a regular and permanent intercourse between the said Grand Lodges, and considering other interesting matters, would be conducive to the advancement and respectability of the Ancient Craft.' These sentiments were subsequently approved and adopted by the Grand Lodges of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, and by the Grand Lodge of Georgia, in which the measure, in 1790, was originally brought forward.

On the 6th March, 1809, this Grand Lodge, having the original

communication from South Carolina still under consideration, once more unanimously reiterated their former sentiments upon this subject, and by the report of the Committee of Correspondence, made at that time, it appears, these sentiments were, again, in the years 1807-8, concurred in, by the Grand Lodges of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

After a careful review of the whole ground, your committee most fully and cordially concur in the sentiments heretofore expressed by your body on this subject. Previous to the American Revolution, Provincial Grand Lodges were established in the Colonies, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England. After the Declaration of Independence by these United States, the different Grand Lodges declared themselves sovereign and independent. Well-known and established boundaries, whether natural or artificial, have always been fixed upon as the limits of the jurisdiction of separate Grand Lodges. In this country, therefore, we have always been divided by states, and such a division appears to your committee to be useful and judicious. Under this system, Masonry has continued to advance in the United States to a degree of splendour and brilliancy hitherto unparalled, and no longer requires any new plan 'to revive its drooping spirit;' little or no collision has ever existed between the different Grand Lodges; and so far as the knowledge of your committee extends, the utmost harmony and cordiality now subsist, without an exception, between the different Grand Lodges throughout the United States.

In the opinion of your committee, the reasons that produced the present political Confederation or union of the United States, altogether fail when applied to the interests of Freemasonry. The Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and Ireland are sovereign and independent of each other, they are more contiguous, their jurisdictions embrace a less space of territory than the United States and they are under one consolidated government, without even the subdivision of power, peculiar to our State and Federal Governments. We believe in the Mother Country they have experienced as few evils from this system as we have, and although the late Union of the two Grand Lodges in England presented a favorable opportunity of proposing to establish one Consolidated General Grand Lodge, if it had been desired, yet we do not find that it was even proposed.

In the opinion of your committee the exercise of a jurisdiction, so extensive and so particular as that proposed, comprehending not only the most important concerns, but the most minute affairs of the Subordinate Lodges, would be attended with innumerable delays, difficulties, and embarrassments, and would produce the greatest confusion and disorder throughout the whole Fraternity. The general advantage of the Craft requires that the Subordinate

Lodges should be placed under the immediate superinteding care of a Grand Lodge, which by its proximity of situation and the exercise of its legitimate authority, may correct their errors, attend to their wants, and inspire them with the sublime spirit of our order. The establishment of a General Grand Lodge would deprive the different Grand Lodges of these powers, they would become subordinate bodies; and not only every lodge, but each individual member of every lodge would have the right of appeal to the General Grand Lodge. The proceedings of the Subordinate Grand Lodge would in many cases, be reversed at a great distance from the scene of action, where the parties were but little known, the circumstances of the case less understood, the Grand Lodge appealed from, perhaps, not represented, and the ultimate tribunal operated upon, by the perseverance and importunities of such of the parties as might attend upon its deliberations.

It is also feared that in the course of time many of the Grand Lodges would be nominally represented, and thus the attributes of this Colossal Power embracing complete and universal controul over the fiscal and more purely masonic concerns of every Grand Lodge, and individual member in the United States, would be concentrated in the hands of a few who would constitute the meeting. To prevent this evil it may be said, the meetings of the General Grand Lodge might be less frequently holden; but in the opinion of your committee this would be an insurmountable objection. A prompt decision, upon all questions connected with Masoury, is absolutely necessary, and the delay and procrastination consequent upon an appeal to the General Grand Lodge, as well in trivial as important concerns, would be a greater evil than all the advantages to be derived from the establishment of the body. The distance of many of the Grand Lodges from the seat of government, and the inclemency of the season proposed as the time of meeting would be serious difficulties. It is to be apprehended that persons would be selected as delegates rather from the circumstance of their attendance upon the seat of government, upon public duty or private business, than from the knowledge of the principles of the order and its forms and ceremonies. The members of such a body, as the one proposed, ought to be intimately acquainted with the local concerns and separate interests of the bodies, they represent, not only ought they to have been bright and expert workmen, in their progression to distinction in the order, but they should continue to be so, by constant and uninterrupted intercourse with the lodges and daily participation in their labours. In short the members of such a body ought to constitute the Masonic energy and intelligence of the Grand Lodges whom they would represent. On the other hand, your committee apprehend, many of the members would be selected, rather from their rank and dignity in political life and the casual circumstances before referred to, than

Digitized by Google

9I

1900.

the possession of those attainments in the order, which ought to be necessary qualifications of its members. These remarks are intended to convey our ideas of what would, in the progress of time, be the result of the establishment of a General Grand Lodge,' and not as reflections upon the highly respectable meeting who were convened at Washington.

Your committee however believe, than an occasional Convocation of Delegates from the different Grand Lodges would have a salutary tendency, and would furnish a remedy for many of the evils delineated in the communication referred to them. The deliberations of such an august and venerable body, consulting upon the great interests of the order, and dependent upon the good sense and judgment of the Craft, for the fulfilment of its wishes, would be received with enthusiasm, and its recommendations performed with alacrity. Although your committee are not aware that at present, 'in one or two instances there are already two or more Grand Lodges in the same State, each claiming superior jurisdiction,' as is stated in the communication; yet as the evil has heretofore existed and may occur again, the contemplated Convention propose as a fundamental principle, that not more than one Grand Lodge should exist in a State, and there is little doubt but that the recommendation would be adopted by the different Grand They could adopt measures calculated to promote an Lodges. uniformity of work; though most assuredly they would find it difficult, if not impracticable to enforce universal obedience to any masonic ritual, whether it be the good old system, as handed down to us by our masonic forefathers, or any of the new plans that have been recently adopted in various parts of our country. They might also propose measures calculated to suppress the publication of improper books on masonry, an evil of considerable magnitude, and rapidly increasing with the times.

Your committee are therefore of opinion, that a Grand Convocation of Delegates from the different Grand Lodges throughout the United States, to meet on St. John the Baptist's day in June, 1823, in either the cities of New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, would be proper and expedient. They would observe some delicacy in fixing upon our own city as the place of meeting, and if either of the other cities, or any other place not yet designated, should be preferred, they would abandon their preference, and cheerfully abide by the views of their other brethren. At the same time they would observe, that the central position of the city of Philadelphia, and the conveniences afforded by the use of the Masonic Hall, render it, in their humble opinion, the most suitable place at which the Convocation should be holden. Your committee believe that any general meeting should not be held at the city of Washington, but in one of our large cities, where the numbers, wealth, and respectability of the Craft would afford the Delegates

suitable accommodations, and such other conveniences as might render their attendance pleasant and agreeable.

Your committee therefore offer the following resolutions for adoption.

Resolved, That the establishment of a General Grand Lodge of the United States, and the calling a Masonic Convention for the purpose of instituting and organizing the same as proposed, is inexpedient, and, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, impracticable.

Resolved, That a General Grand Convention of Delegates from the different Grand Lodges throughout the United States, for the purpose of consulting upon the interests of the order, be recommended to be holden on St. John the Baptist's day in June (the 24th) 1823, at the city of Philadelphia, or such other place as may be designated by the other Grand Lodges throughout the United States.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will appoint Delegates to meet such Convocation as soon as it shall appear to be the wish of the different Grand Lodges throughout the United States, that the same shall be holden."

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Report and Resolutions to the different Grand Lodges thoughout the United States, and one copy of the same to William W. Seaton, Esq., at the city of Washington, agreeably to the request contained in the communication referred to your committee.

The objections contained in this report against an institution such as is therein described, your committee consider substantial and conclusive. An attempt, on the part of any National Institution, exercing jurisdiction co-extensive with the Union, to embrace 'complete and universal control over the fiscal and purely masonic concerns of every Grand Lodge, subordinate lodge and individual member in the United States,' would, in the opinion of your committee, be absurd and impracticable. But such does not appear to be the design of the Convocation at Washington: such is not the proposition submitted to the consideration of the several State Grand Lodges. The details of the plan, if adopted, are hereafter to be agreed upon; and it is not for a moment to be presumed that such a minute and embarrassing interference with the concerns of Grand and Subordinate Lodges and of individual masons, as is objected to in the above report, would be seriously attempted.

The objects suggested by the Convocation at Washington City, as likely to be attained by the establishment of a National Grand Lodge are these two:

First, 'to acquire, in a correspondence with foreign nations, an elevated stand for the Masonry of this country, to unite with them in maintaing its general principles in their purity.'

• Secondly, to preserve, between our own states that uniformity

in work, and that active interchange of good offices, which would be difficult, if not impossible, by other means.'

These are objects which all must regard as of vital importance, and if attainable by the adoption of the measure suggested, as furnishing ample and powerful arguments in its behalf. A National Grand Lodge, composed as it undoubtedly would be, of the most distinguished masons in the Union, would constitute a central point of Masonic Intelligence, from which the most luminous rays of useful light and knowledge would be, from time to time, emitted. The character of the order in our country, would be elevated in the estimation of the enlightened in other countries, and many facilities would be afforded for mutual illumination and improve-Harmony, uniformity, and increased mutual affection bement. tween the brethren in different parts of our widely extended republic, might be calculated on as natural and almost necessary results of the measure, if judiciously arranged and properly conducted. Much, it is true, must depend on the details of the plan; and the utmost caution should undoubtedly be exercised to guard against the abuse of an institution capable of such an extensive influence as that now proposed.

Uniformity in the exercise of our mystic rites, and a settled adherence to the same general principles and rules of conduct are obviously of the greatest importance to the interests of the Craft. An occasional convocation of the most enlightened masons from every quarter of the Union, and a free mutual interchange of views, sentiments, and feelings, would tend much to the removal of little local jealousies, to the amalgamation of various and apparently discordant materials, to the settlement of certain great leading principles, upon the basis of mutual conciliation and agreement, and to the establishment of an acknowledge standard as to the mode of conducting the mystic rites and ceremonies of the order. Indeed, the happy tendency of a free interchange of sentiment between brethren from every part of the Union, meeting upon the level, and under all the pleasing associations of the Masonic tie, appears to your committee too obvious to require further illustration.

Objections are made to the seat of the National Government as the site of a General Grand Lodge, and perhaps those objections are sufficiently weighty to render it an essential condition to the co-operation of this Grand Lodge, that some other more appropriate and less objectionable place should be determined on. Nothing surely more imperiously demands the cautious vigilance of the fraternity, than the preservation of Masonry from all connection with the political institutions and political intrigues of the country; and although it is utterly impossible to avoid the danger of abuse in any human concerns, no exertions should be spared to protect our masonic establishments from being made the theatres of political manœuvring, and being converted into the engines of personal or

Digitized by Google

94

party aggrandizement. The establishment of a National Grand Lodge at Washington might have the dangerous tendency to connect our order with the political institutions of our country, and as is justly remarked by the Pennsylvania report, 'it is to be apprehended that persons would be selected as delegates, rather from the circumstance of their attendance upon the seat of government, upon public duty or private business, than from the knowledge of the principles of the order and its forms and ceremonies.' This objection will however be sufficiently obviated by the establishment of the General Grand Lodge in some other city. Either Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore would be a convenient place for the meeting of such an institution, and would be free from the dangerous tendency justly attributable to the city of Washington.

The expenses necessarily attending the establishment of a National Grand Lodge may perhaps be urged as an objection against If however the meetings be held, as in the opinion of your it. committee they ought to be, not oftener than once in every five, or seven years, the expense, it is presumed, would be hardly felt by the fraternity. The attendance of one or two delegates from each Grand Lodge would be amply sufficient, and such attendance afforded only once in the periods just suggested, could not produce an expense worthy of serious consideration or apprehension, by the It ought however to be an indispensable condition that the craft. meetings of the proposed institution should not be held more frequently than the interests of the fraternity, and the attainment of the great ends of the establishment might seem to require. Annual or biennial meetings would be seriously objectionable, as they would not only create an unnecessary expense, but by being more frequent than the business of the order would demand, they would be the more likely to be employed for purposes foreign from the objects of their institution.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, it will be seen, has expressed its approbation of an occasional 'convention of Delegates from the different Grand Lodges throughout the United States,' and such appears to your committee to be substantially the character of the institution proposed to the several Grand Lodges. The regular organization of such a body, the appointment of officers, and the adoption of a General Grand Constitution for the establishment of certain leading principles and the promotion of uniformity in certain important particulars, could not, it is presumed, be productive of injury. And your committee can not avoid remarking, that experience has already demonstrated the practicability and utility of such an institution, in the success and prosperity which have attended the operations of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States. The happy results which have flowed from that institution, in the promotion of order, harmony, and uniformity in the higher degrees of Masonry, warrant

the conclusion, that effects equally desirable would result to the Craft from the establishment now proposed—nor are your committee aware that any objections can with propriety be urged against a National Grand Lodge which would not equally apply to the General Grand Chapter.

At any rate, it appears to your committee, that whatever opposition might be deemed proper to the institution proposed when all its details were determined on, no evil can result from a compliance with the suggestion of the very respectable convocation whose communication is under consideration, so far at least as 'to appoint one or more delegates,' on the part of this Grand Lodge to meet other delegates in the city of Washington, on the second Monday of February next, to consult with them on the subject, and to endeavour, if possible, so to organize a National Grand Lodge as to obviate the objections which are now anticipated against it. The plan, when devised, will be submitted to the inspection and consideration of this Grand Lodge, and it will be time enough then, if the details shall be found to be objectionable, to refuse our co-operation in the proposed establishment. With these views the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge would be much gratified by the establishment of a National Grand Lodge under proper restrictions, limitations, and regulations.

Resolved, That ------, be appointed Delegates on the part of this Grand Lodge to attend the proposed meeting of delegates in the city of Washington, on the second Monday of February next, to deliberate on the organization of such General Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That it be an indispensable condition of the co-operation of this Grand Lodge, that the superintending power of the proposed National Institution be limited and general, not extending to the minute, local, or fiscal concerns of the several State Grand Lodges nor claiming jurisdiction over the cases of individual brethren, who may appeal from the decisions of subordinate lodges.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the city of Washington ought not to be the site of a National Grand Lodge, and that the regular meetings ought not to be held, oftener than once in every — ---- years.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THO. H. BRADFORD, { Committee. W. G. HUNT,

Digitized by Google

Which report being read was agreed to except that part which goes to sanction the establishment of a General Grand Lodge at Washington City. A motion was made by Bro. Barry, and concurred in, that that part of the report be re-committed to a select committee, with instructions to report against the proposition to establish such General Grand Lodge.

1900.]

The Special Committee reported on the following day, which was adopted, as follows:

The Select committee, to whom was recommitted the report of the committee upon foreign communications, have agrecably to order had the same under consideration, and beg leave to REPORT:

That they have taken into their deliberation, the proceedings of a number of members of the society of Free Masons, from various parts of the United States; composed of members of Congress and strangers assembled at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, March 9th, 1822; recommending the adoption of a General Grand Lodge of the United States: They have viewed this communication, with all the deference so eminently due to its distinguished sources, yet at the same time, with the freedom, and frankness characteristic of our order, and solicited by the respectable assemblage at Washington.

In contemplating this project, for superadding another story to the civil fabric of Masonry, it may not be improper to view the causes and necessity which led to the creation of Grand Lodges.

It is a fact familiar to every mason, that the essence of the order, its noble precepts of benevolence and charity, at once the protection and glory of the brothers of the mystic tie, are to be found in the Lodge, emphatically so called, untramelled by any other governmental connection or municipal machinery whatever, independent of the existence of Grand Lodges, and before they were ever thought of by the fraternity.

It is here, that, Masonry first displays itself, in a palpable external shape. It is in this social form, that the excellencies of Masonry are practically inculeated upon its votaries, and all the virtues of the heart are cherished and nourished into the full bloom and perfect fruit.

What then is the necessity of a Grand Lodge? Principally, we answer, as a convenient appellate body from the decisions of the subordinate Lodges, affecting personal feeling and character.

It has, no doubt, other valuable effects in congregating masonic characters to a considerable extent, as all social assemblies have; but this is the essential feature which endears it to the craft. It is our city of refuge in distress, it is our asylum from oppression or mistake.

But does any necessity of this kind extend to a General Grand Lodge? The operation of masonry is essentially domestic and private; it delights in the offices of private friendship and charity; to reconcile its members suffering under erroneous impressions of each other; or the victims of momentary passion.

The widow and the orphan, in fine, the removal of distress in every possible shape, are the darling objects and essential element

⁷

of Masonic activity; all else is subordinate, or matter of pure unmixed expediency. Does this expediency exist in favour of the present proposition? We think, most decidedly not

Innovation in practical institutions, is at all times *prima facie* improper.

The lamentable lessons, which are read to us, in the commotions and calamitous revolutions of empires, conclusively establish this truth. On every occasion of essential alterations, in matters affecting the actual concerns and feelings of men, the necessity should be imperative, the remedy clear and unequivocal. But if these maxims are consecrated by experience, in the affairs of political government, how infinitely more obligatory are they in a moral institution, vitally depending upon unanimity and harmony among its members, and beheld through the long vista of 'an hundred ages.' Innovation in masonry, properly and essentially so called, is, we all know, a solecism—the thing has not, can not be. But yet we think the most scrupulous caution should extend to the changes of its great leading, municipal regulations.

We should not proceed one step beyond the evident dictates of imperious necessity. Let us, now for a moment contrast the imperfect sketch which has been given of the Lodge, and the Grand Lodge, with the operation of a General Grand Lodge. The latter is a distant and national institution; it could scarcely touch us in a solitary point of affection; it could afford no remedy in distress; it could hardly cultivate any social sympathies beyond the present system of masonic intercourse; and so far from coming home to the domestic circle, with its charities and good offices, it soars almost at a sightless and heartless distance from us all.

Its moral superintendence, is therefore, an impossibility. What then is it to do? Is it to superintend the Grand Lodges of the United States? What are its peculiar capacities and aptitudes for this extensive office? But, while we distinctly state, that no domestic necessity is known under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or from its foreign correspondence, requiring the creation of a General Grand Lodge, yet, in courtesy to the eminent brethren who have addressed this communication to us, we will attend to the reasons which they have assigned for this measure.

They observe, that, 'there are two points which at once present themselves in connection with the idea of establishing a General Grand Lodge of the United States.'

'The first is, to acquire in a correspondence with foreign nations, an elevated stand for the masonry of this country; to unite with them in maintaining its general principles in their purity, and secondly, to preserve, between our own states, that uniformity in work, and that active interchange of good offices, which would be difficult, if not impossible by other means.' The committee can not resist the expression of their most painful regret, that an ob-

ject so purely political, so foreign and extraneous to the lowly and benevolent principles of the masonic institution, should have allured their worthy brethren, at the metropolis of the union, into its splendid snares.

How is the masonry of the United States to acquire an elevated stand with foreign nations; but by living up to its sublime precepts; by meeting upon the level, and parting upon the square; by continuing the same good old course, which has raised the institution to its present high and dignified standing.

If there is any other mode of accomplishing this object, we know it not.

But how is a General Grand Lodge to increase the active virtues of masons, or restrain their ill propensities? Certainly not by edicts from Washington, nor by any magic of masonic decrees. How then is it to aid the subordinate, or as we would rather say, the original Lodges, in the cultivation of masonic virtues: But our distinguished correspondents at Washington say, we might unite with foreign nations in maintaining the general principles of masonry in their purity.

If we do not now so unite, it is a novelty to us—it is more; it is a novelty in masonry. What diversity or difficulty, now exists, in this maintenance of the pure principles of the order, we are utterly at a loss to know.

Again, we are told that a General Grand Lodge would 'preserve, between our own states, that uniformity in work and that active interchange of good offices, which would be difficult, if not impossible, by others means.' We have always been taught, and are still most firmly of the belief, that masonic work was substantially uniform all over the earth. It has ever been the pride, and is still the great excellence of the society, that its language is universal and uniform.

How, otherwise, do the brethren of different climes and various languages, whether, in the turmoil of battle, or the dark silence of night, mutually recognize each other.

The deformity, or discrepancies then impliedly complained of, must be of the more trivial description, more worthy the attention of a Martinet, than a solid soldier.

May we not urge the principle of uniformity in masonic minutiae (and no other diversities can exist), to as injudicious a degree, as it has vainly been attempted in religion.

If a celebrated emperor was astonished, when no two watches would exactly agree in denoting time, that he should have so pertinaciously attempted to make the human mind agree in religion; ought we not to avail ourselves of this lesson and carefully to guard against losing the good we so pre-eminently possess, in pursuit of an imaginary, perhaps an impracticable addition? The present uniformity of masonry, its tongue the only universal one

upon the surface of the globe, so long the desideratum of scholars, protects and cherishes, endears and identifies its members with one another, all over the world.

And what more ought we to want? Is it unfortunately true, as we might infer from the Washington correspondence, that the active interchange of good offices between the Free masons of our own states, is difficult, if not impossible, from the present means of communication? On the contrary, does it not flourish with unparalleled harmony, and to an unequalled extent? What speck of discontent is there visible on the Masonic horizon? and if there were, how portentous must it be to justify this momentous change, in the external government of Freemasons? Let us not, in quest of precise uniformity in non-essentials, degrade our sublime and moral institution into a ritual of forms and ceremonies; a manual of mechanical movements, to the neglect of its high souled virtues, which recommend it to every generous and noble heart.

Let us not, in the fulness of masonic prosperity, ungratefully requite the beneficence of heaven, by aiming at a perfection denied to mortals.

But independent of these objections, we are opposed to this project, from our dread of its perversion to political purposes.

Not that for one moment, or in any way, we would ascribe such views to our excellent and distinguished correspondents, they are utterly incapable of supporting such schemes; But this circumstance does not exempt the proposed institution, from its capacity of political alliance.

We dread the slightest approximation, the remotest prospect of so unhallowed a perversion of the order.

We should ever deplore the destruction of a society, famed through such a lapse of centuries, for its undeviating cultivation of the human heart. Its subservience to the malignant passions, and the cruel animosities of political strife, would be a sad blight in the moral world.

The very thought is distressing to every friend of man. The social charities of masonic life, are too dear to risk upon this trackless ocean of experiment.

We want no more government than that we have so long enjoyed, with increasing felicity and prosperity. What could compensate this Grand Lodge, or the society at large, if this new project should excite so large a schism, as a third of the Grand Lodges of the United States; yet, the proposed General Grand Lodge may go into existence, upon the very face of its proposal with a minority so fearful to every good mason.

What then, would become of our boasted harmony and uniformity, thus eagerly sought? All lost in this wanton change and innovation; new barriers of division raised up; sects of modern and ancient masons created, as of late unhappily existed in Eng-

100

land. These reasons apply in a remoter degree, to the project of a convention, with advisory power, as proposed by the most worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. This Grand Lodge ought to see the necessity of this step, before it sanctions a meeting with such undefined objects. Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, it is inexpedient to form a General Grand Lodge of the United States; and further, that it is unnecessary to adopt any measures for an occasional convocation of delegates from the different Grand Lodges of the respective states, as proposed by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolutions to the different Grand Lodges, throughout the United States, and one copy of the same to William W. Seaton, Esq., at the City of Washington, agreeably to the request contained in the communication referred to your committee.

The year following (1823) the Committee on Foreign Communications reported as follows, and the Grand Lodge concurred in it:

Your Committee have also had under consideration a communication from a committee of correspondence of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, inviting our renewed attention to the subject of a General Grand Lodge for the United States. Your Committee, however, deem it unnecessary and inexpedient, at the present moment, again to agitate that question, as it was fully and ably investigated at our last annual Communication, and the sentiment of this Grand Lodge decidedly expressed, in opposition to the measure proposed. No essential change of opinion can be presumed to have taken place since that time, and your Committee find the opposition from the several Grand Lodges to be too general and decided, to leave room for a presumption that such an institution as is proposed, can now be established with any thing like the unanimity which would be essential to its success. Your Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, it is inexpedient to appoint Delegates from this Lodge to meet in Convention at the City of Washington, in February next, as proposed by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

In 1824 it was noted that the General Grand Lodge matter had been settled; rejected in 1822, and again being presented by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, was rejected by Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Louisiana, the matter was believed to have been settled.

Returns of lodges were reported and criticised in a way that gives no information that can be understood, except they were "incorrect," "informal," etc.

Receipts through the Grand Secretary, \$1,435.50.

Balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, \$1,653.75, including \$115.50 of "divers (13) independent (insolvent) bank notes."

The former Grand Treasurer was indebted to the amount of \$578.01.

The Stewards of the Grand Charity Fund had disbursed \$363.20, and the Louisville Sub-committee on Charity reported having disbursed \$145.84 more. In all, \$509.04 for charity.

Ordered, That the printing of lodge returns, except names of officers, Past Masters, lists of rejections, expulsions, suspensions, and the time and place of meeting, with names of lodges, be discontinued.

For "refreshments" \$11.25 was allowed, and \$300 was placed in the hands of a committee of Nos. 8 and 51 for charity.

August 31. The committee appointed in 1816 to superintend the erection of a Grand Masonic Hall reported "the unfortunate termination of a class of lottery for the purpose," but there was now a prospect of success in small classes, and it was in the power of Grand Lodge to realize the expectations in the erection of a building "to render the meetings comfortable and add consequence and dignity to the order"—(in running a lottery?).

	/
It estimated receipts from lottery,	6 6,700 00
It estimated receipts from lot of Lexing-	
ton Lodge,	2,500 00
From Royal Arch Chapter,	1,000 00
Daviess and Murray Lodges, they to re-	
serve rooms for their use,	1,800 00
Lexington Library Co., reserving rooms	
for their use,	2,000 00
Trustees of Lexington, reserving room	
for Town Hall,	2,000 00
Grand Lodge, cash, etc., on hand,	1,500 00
Grand Lodge, provided dues were dou-	
bled for three years,	6,000 00 ′
Total, S	\$23,500 00
Digitized by C	loogle
Digitized by 🥿	IUUXIC

The Grand Lodge concurred, discharged the committee, and appointed a new one, retaining one of the old committee. It was authorized to contract for the erection of the hall, making agreement for its use by other societies, etc., deemed advantageous, to accept the house presented by Lexington Lodge No. I and to dispose of it.

The dues from lodges for three years were fixed at \$1 for each member and \$2 for each initiation. This was declared contrary to by-laws and set aside August 26, 1823, hot having laid over the requisite time.

\$1,218.00 were received from the lottery managers, who were discharged from further liabilities. The Building Committee was directed to purchase not exceeding forty packages of tickets from the managers of the lottery, to insure the drawing.

Moneys received at any "drawing" were to be paid to the Grand Secretary or Grand Treasurer.

Ordered, That a copy of each lodge's by-laws be transmitted with the annual dues.

Miss Hammond was tendered thanks and \$20 "for politeness and readiness with which she assisted in the public exercises on the day of her performance on the organ," and a special committee (J. M. Pike) was to carry the resolution into effect.

Henry Wingate was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge "adjourned *sine die* and closed in ample form and harmony."

EMERGENT COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 2, 1823.

The Grand Lodge was convened January 2, 1823, on account of the death of two managers of the "Grand Masonic Hall Lottery," and the removal from the State of another (names not given). James Morrison, Past Grand Master, was evidently one of the deceased referred to.

A committee of five to superintend the drawings was appointed, and any two of them were authorized to act.

\$2,030 had been paid to the managers, being ten *per centum* in the drawing of January 1.

>

>

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1823.

August 25. It was resolved that the annual elections should commence at 10 A. M. on the third day of the annual meetings.

Paris Union Lodge No. 16 was "cited by subpoena....to send up forthwith....their book of records and such papers" in the case of John Cummins as the appellant deemed essential in his defense.

In respect to the memory of James Morrison, Past Grand Master, and W. Edward Tyler, Jr., "Junior Grand Warden," and "to express its sense of their worth and its deep regret at their loss," the Grand Lodge resolved "to wear a badge of mourning in Masonic form for thirty days."

The Grand Lodge "adjourned to meet in Grand Committee forthwith, and in Grand Lodge at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning," and was "closed in ample form and harmony."

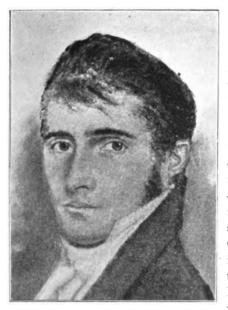
August 26. The Grand Committee reported its proceedings of the previous day, which were concurred in, to the effect that the Grand Master or presiding officer "deliver a lecture touching the three first degrees of Masonry" upon the second day of each annual communication.

A charter was granted for Lodge 76, and refused to Golden Square Lodge, U. D., but on the 29th the action was reconsidered and a charter granted to Golden Square Lodge No. 77.

A proposal last year for a Grand Lecturer was considered and rejected.

This was now adopted: "No Grand Lodge shall be opened for...business" unless twenty-five lodges were represented. Reconsidered on the 28th and amended so that a majority of lodges would constitute a quorum, except at called or emergency meetings, when a representative from one-third of the lodges would be sufficient.

A committee of two was appointed to invite William G. Hunt to lecture on the three degrees. August 28 he delivered a lecture on the first and second degrees.



ASA K. LEWIS.*

August 27. The Grand Master (Cowan) delivered a lecture on the three degrees. Asa K. Lewis* was elected Grand Master, and the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Chaplain were elected. The Grand Lodge, after considering various matters, but not settling anything, closed —to meet at 6 л. м. the next day. Before the time set for assembling, the Grand Lodge "was called in case of emergency" in the evening, and a Past Master's lodge opened, when the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master

were installed. The lodge was closed and a Master Mason's lodge opened. Then the Grand Wardens were installed.

At another emergency meeting in the morning the Master elect of No. 76 was installed in the Grand Lodge, opened on the Past Master's degree, "according to ancient form." So that last year, as now, the Grand Wardens were installed in a Master Mason's lodge and the Master of a lodge was installed in a Past Master's lodge!

August 28. Dispensations were granted for Tyler Lodge, of Jeffersontown, and Crane Lodge, at North Middletown.

Returns from 36 lodges were pronounced correct, and 9 were "informal."

A brother asked payment of a prize for a ticket in the lottery which had not been presented before forfeiture by limitation, and was refused.

The Grand Charity Committee reported having disbursed \$160 in relief.

The charters of Nos. 11, 32, 62 (q. v.) were surrendered.

^{*}ASA KENTUCKY LEWIS represented Clark county in the Legislature 1819.

The afternoon session was held in the chapel of Transylvania University, which had been procured and fitted up for that purpose.

On appeal by Joseph Cornwell, expelled by Maysville Lodge No. 26, the evidence did not justify expulsion. The action was rescinded and set aside, and Cornwell was "fully restored."

August 29: Daniel Bliss, representing himself to be a member of Freeland Lodge No. 33, of North Carolina, asked for charity, which was refused. He was declared unworthy, and a description of this "Weary Willie" was ordered to be sent to lodges.

. It was resolved that it was improper for a lodge to publish in the "News-Papers" the expulsion or suspension of members.

A committee consisting of the Grand Junior Warden (Hunt), Grand Secretary (Bradford), and Combs was appointed to publish a Digest of the laws, etc., then in force.

The Thompson appeal from Lodge 20 was referred to a special committee. Two of the Grievance Committee were "discharged," and the vacancies filled, on motion naming the new members. On recommendation, the action of No. 20 was reversed, and tabled until the following annual communication.

In the case of John Cummins' appeal from No. 16 the committee reported. He addressed the Grand Lodge and retired. The suspension was "reversed and set aside," and the lodge "directed to admonish him on the impropriety of his conduct and restore him to the privileges of the craft."

The action of Hart Lodge No. 61, indefinitely suspending Jonathan H. Chesley, was "rescinded and set aside," and the lodge directed to restore him "to membership therein."

A committee was appointed to wait on the Grand Orator (Cosby) and request him to deliver an oration at the next annual meeting. The next day a committee to request the Grand Chaplain to deliver a sermon was appointed. Printing two hundred copies of the lists of expulsions, etc., was ordered for distribution.

August 30. St. John's Lodge, at Washington, Mason county, was granted a dispensation, and Washington Lodge No. 19, of the same place, surrendered its charter.

Jonathan Stout, late a member, appealed from Irvine Lodge No. 69, but action was postponed to enable the lodge to take evidence.

>

THE LOTTERY.

Ordered that three hundred copies of the lottery report be printed.

The Grand Treasurer received \$2,601, and was allowed \$130.05 (5 per cent) for the trouble of receiving this vast sum exclusive of the lottery moneys.

Lewis Marshall drew a prize in the lottery which came near swamping the whole institution, and trouble waited on trouble because of it. A committee to endeavor to make arrangements with him to wait and receive moneys to be collected was appointed, and was authorized to draw on the Grand Treasurer to pay on account of this indebtedness.

Lodges were requested to "institute inquiries into the conduct of all such of their members and other Masons...as they have any reason to believe acted improperly in relation to the....Grand Masonic Hall Lottery," and Leslie Combs, "our attorney," was requested to furnish information to lodges near the defaulters' residences, etc. So much for the gambling scheme of a Masonic Grand Lodge, and "still there's more to follow" all through many years to come.

Thirty-two pages of the lottery report is printed as an appendix. From it these facts are extracted:

In 1821 the lottery managers were required to settle forthwith, and the four principal officers of Grand Lodge and their successors, with Henry Clay, empowered to employ counsel, were charged with the enforcement of the resolution; to bring suit if necessary, and investigate the whole matter.

The action of 1816 made the Grand Lodge assume the "risk and expense" in case of failure, and the managers prosecuted the business. The Grand Lodge made (1817) a "great fundamental error, out of which many, if not all, subsequently blunders and disasters of the scheme to raise funds by lottery have grown." Then the report excuses the Grand Lodge for "difficulties of the country, which have been, perhaps, increased by the acts of our own legislation, could not have been foreseen and guarded against by human foresight."

It traces the steps, enumerating "the credit system," and "the peculiar circumstances of the times." It goes into detail as to



managers and their successors appointed; suits and attempted settlements as to the "\$200,000 scheme."

Then follows apologies for speaking "in terms of reprehension of any individual" The managers undertook the task without any reward, no pecuniary consideration was expected, nor was it expected they should neglect their own business. But "having engaged to perform the service presupposed a sufficient exemption from their own business to attend to that which they had assumed." Two managers named (prominent men in Kentucky) were blamed for "pursuing too long and patiently a mild and lenient course toward their agent." Then it is smoothed over as to the agent who received \$5,000 commissions, hence "he is to be looked upon as engaged, not for considerations of a Masonic nature only, but urged by wages deemed sufficient...."

So the report continues with castigations, in gentle excuses and apologies in general for every one. Yet "the undersigned feel much regret and mortification that they can not view the report of Past Grand Master Bodley in a light even as favorable as that of Bro. Tandy," whom they patted and flagellated.

Then follows the managers' report as to what they did, what they reported, and the action of the Grand Lodge thereon through the years 1816-1823, with numerous financial statements. To follow them all and present an intelligible summary would require much time and thought. Suffice it to say, in one "recapitulation" it was shown that individuals had been paid \$61,990; to L. Marshall, on account, \$6,610; agents paid and unpaid, \$9,620, with a balance of \$24,570 due. To pay it, "notes due," \$8,454; due from venders of tickets, \$17,372.67; tickets in another lottery, \$650; uncurrent notes, \$1,362, etc. With that kind of assets a profit is shown of \$6.847.56!

CALLED COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, JUNE I, 1824.

The object being to lay the cornerstone of the Grand Masonic Hall.

A procession was formed and moved to the site, and the cornerstone was pronounced "well formed, true and trusty."

On it was engraved:

" Erected

By authority of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,

M. W. Asa Kentucky Lewis, G. Master,

W. John Speed Smith, D. G. Master,

June 1, A. L. 5824, A. D. 1824."

On a copper plate deposited therein was engraved:

" Erected

June 1, A. L. 5824, A. D. 1824, under the direction of

Brethren W. T. Barry, John Tilford, John

Brand, Thos. Smith and Leslie Combs,

Building Committee,

by authority of the

Worshipful Grand Lodge

of Kentucky.

Then follows the list of Grand Officers (see table), and "Matthew Kennedy, Architect."

A collection for the workmen was placed on the cornerstone.

Thanks were tendered Robert J. Breckinridge, Grand Orator, and the committee reported:

That it closed the lottery account with the agent (W. G. Hunt), who exhibited a satisfactory statement; but an "insuperable barrier to the undertaking" appeared that the committee declined to explain. It proceeded, however, relying on the ability of the Grand Lodge for funds. The site was selected because of its convenience, safety, revenue from rents, and donation of lot, which cost \$2,000, and the committee proposed to buy additional ground for \$600. The building, according to the plan, would "require between 10 and 12,000 to roof it." To complete it the whole cost is estimated at \$21,000.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 30, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 3, 1824.

August 30. Having been opened, committees were appointed, and the Grand Lodge "adjourned," then called to refreshment, to meet in the chapel of Transylvania University.

The Building Committee reported in three and a half pages of

1900.]

>

وخ

small type: The plan of the "Grand Hall" adopted, and desired its approval. The Hall was described, substantially, as follows:

First story.—Two front rooms and a counting room, with commodious cellars.

Second story.—To accommodate the Grand Lodge, having a hall 32×60 feet; a room 21×24 ; and a banquet hall 24×60 , in front.

Third story.—One room 32 x 60, for "Encampment of Knights" and the Royal Arch Chapter; four rooms for lodges and committees.

The lot was big enough for other necessary buildings. "A temple to be dedicated to such holy purposes, nor the lot on which it stands, it was thought, ought not to become the residence of families." [And yet it had two rooms and a counting room and commodious cellars – "for business purposes" (!) and built, in part, by lottery!]

The holder of the prize ticket of "the unfortunate lottery," as they styled it, refused depreciated currency, and brought suit for payment in gold. Members of the committee became personally responsible for "considerable" of the building expenses.

Lodge 16 was cited to answer why it had published an expulsion in newspapers. September 2 this was indefinitely postponed.

Lodge 76, when chartered, did not have its officers installed, but they continued or held over from the U. D. lodge. The Grand Lodge deemed this "irregular," but excused it because of the difficulty in "obtaining proper persons to install them," and experienced brethren did not deem it necessary.

The Grand Lodge then fixed the rule requiring installation before work under charter.

William Warren, Past Grand Junior Warden, having died, wearing of "the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as a testimony of respect for his memory" was resolved upon.

The Grand Master lectured and "elucidated" the three degrees.

Forty-one returns were pronounced as correct, and eleven were "informal."

The rule requiring reports of visitors in lodges was repealed, because it was "an unnecessary labor....without any possible benefits."

ooo prize ticket, continued to disturb the Grand Lodge. He was written to about it, authorized to draw on Leslie Combs, attorney, for \$4,000, but kept quiet. His attorney, Robert Wickliffe, was addressed, and finally answered verbally. Suit was bought and vigorously pressed, and a committee with power to settle was appointed.

John Barrett, a member of Lodge No. 50, owed \$200 for tickets he had sold, and settlement was suggested by his surrender of a claim to 220 acres of land in Adair county.

A proposition to amend the laws giving Grand Lodge power to assess lodges "according to a ratable proportion," practicably without limit, was rejected. Thanks to the ladies who assisted in "the orchestra," and \$20 to the lady organist were given.



JOHN SPEED SMITH.*

÷,2

September 1. A charter was granted to Washington Lodge No. 79, and representatives of newly chartered lodges were permitted to take their seats.

John Speed Smith* was elected Grand Master.

September 2. In a Past Master's lodge the Grand Master and Deputy were installed, without reference to "all except Past Grand Masters," or all except Past Grand Officers retiring, as in former times. In the Grand Lodge, opened on the third degree, the Grand Wardens were installed. All in "a case of

•JOINN SPERD SMITH, SR., (father of our brother of the same name, Grand Master in 1801), was a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky. Afterwards he resided in Richmond, where he practiced law. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, from Madison counber of Congress 1821-731, and Secretary of legation sent to the South American Congress to assemble at Tacubara; United States Attorney for Kentucky, appointed by JackSon; and or of the two Commissioners from the Kentucky Legislature to visit Ohio to solicit the passage of a law to prevent the enticing or assisting slaves to escape from Kentucky, and provide means for recaptoring fugility e slaves, in which the Commission was successful. He served as Aide to Gen. Harrison (1813), from which, no doubt, he became known as "Coloncl." He died june 0, 1554, and an appropriate notice thereof was taken by the Grand Lodge.

Digitized by Google

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

emergency" meeting. That was between the close on September 1 and the hour then named for opening on the 2nd. No notice is taken of other installations.

While "at refreshment" the brethren marched to the Episcopal church, where a sermon was delivered by Dabney C. Cosby, who was duly thanked and asked for a copy for publication.

Thanks were voted to Francis R. Potter, Grand Chaplain, for a sermon delivered by request of the Grand Lodge.

Forty dollars in specie was loaned to a sojourning brother to enable him to pursue his journey.

Authority to inquire into the propriety of obtaining a charter from the Legislature to enable the Grand Lodge to hold real estate was given to a committee, which reported such authority existed in the act of 1815, and recommended that title to the Hall lot be conveyed, according to contracts.

September 3. The purchase of two hundred tickets in the lottery, at 3 each, was authorized.

The Marshall debt; on account of a prize drawn by him, was reported on, and authority given to create a lien on Grand Lodge property in settlement – if found necessary.

The Grand Secretary (Bradford) was allowed \$20 for compiling the Digest, in connection with Leslie Combs, and the Digest was approved.

On recommendation of a committee some request of Golden Square Lodge No. 77 was granted, though it was thought such applications ought not to be indulged! What it was is not shown.

Four of the Building Committee declined to act further. Their contracts were approved, and one man (Harper) was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The committee was authorized to borrow money and mortgage the property and resources of Grand Lodge to secure the payment.

A committee thought the use of the letters VDCCC to express 5800 on the seal was not justified, and a change ought to be made, but to avoid mistakes was granted further time

Past Grand Masters were given the right to vote, which was not conceded to other Past Grand Officers.

Publications of expulsions, etc., in newspapers were again prohibited, except by consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

The Committee on Foreign Communications thought it a duty to direct attention to a few facts, and made a report in less than two pages. Among other things it said (substantially) that Grand Lodges are designated "Ancient York Masons" (which is erroneous – see introduction), "Ancient Free Masons," and "Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons." Louisiana recognized "as true and lawful members of the great Mystic Family all regular Masons of whatever rite of Ancient York, that of France (sometimes called Modern Masonry), or that of Heredom,* of Scotland."

The District of Columbia dropped the "York" (see this book under 1816).

The Grand Lodge declared itself the supreme authority on Masonry in Kentucky, and its duty was to disseminate Masonic Light; therefore prohibited, under penalty, all lecturing, professedly Masonic, without its consent, but not referring to resident brethren delivering the usual course of instruction.

Authority to sell the property of St Paul's Lodge No. 32 for gold and silver, giving a credit of two years, with interest, was given.

Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts were declared not to be entitled to vote, except for admission and advancement.

Expulsion, etc., from a Chapter was declared without effect on lodge standing.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 29, 30, 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 1825.

August 29. The Grand Lodge met in the morning, called off until 3 P. M., when it met in the "new Grand Masonic Hall," though not finished.

August 30. A procession "marched" to the Episcopal church to hear Grand Orator, Daniel Breck, who was duly thanked for his "truly Masonic oration," and asked for a copy of it to be published.

At night Samuel Daviess, Deputy Grand Master, delivered a

8

>

1900.]

Digitized by Google

^{•&}quot; Heredom" is what is called "high degrees," and esteemed in Scotland as nothing beyond or above it. The word is said to have been introduced about 1740 by adherents of Charles the Pretender, at the Court of St. Germain, his residence—hence, having a political significance. Of the various derivations the one given in 1850 is now accepted, generally perhaps that it is from the Greek *hieros*, holy, and *domos*, house. Therefore the "Rose Croix of Heredom" signifies the Rose Croix of the Holy House of Masonry. Plausable, it must be admitted.

[1800.

lecture on the first degree, and on the second degree the next day.

August 31. Expulsion of Lee for defrauding Slavens of Lodge 55 was affirmed.



THOMAS HORD BRADFORD.*

Thomas Hord Bradford* (14) was elected Grand Master.

The prize ticket, 17,400, which drew for Dr. Marshall the \$20,000 prize to worry the Grand Lodge, was investigated, and Marshall was pronounced the *bona fide* owner. The balance of \$10,630 remained unpaid, but had been arranged by note, bearing 6 per cent interest, to mature in ten years, and secured by mortgage on the "Grand Masonic Hall."

The lingering case of Jonathan Stout, of Irvine Lodge No. 69, was settled. Edmund Irvine had chal-

lenged Stout, and they fought a duel. Both were tried. Stout was indefinitely suspended and Irvine reprimanded. The Grand Lodge could not see why a greater degree of punishment should be inflicted on one than the other. Irvine was dead, and Stout had stood suspended for three years. Yet "unwilling to aid in the restoration of the brother without receiving in addition....a punishment not inferior to that imposed upon the deceased brother," the suspension was set aside and annulled; but he was first to be reprimanded in open lodge!

Arrearges of lodges located in Illinois, now of that jurisdiction, were remitted.

A proposition from the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to

FHOMAS HORD BRADFORD was a Kentucky Senator from Scott county in 1844, serving in the lower house of the Legislature in 1846 from Bracken county. He was Grand High Priest in 1827.

1900.

>

erect a monument to George Washington at Mount Vernon had been acceded to by some other Grand Lodges. The recommendation that the Grand Lodge consider the matter was concurred in, and that seems to have been the last of it.

September 1. Again the Grand Master was installed while the Grand Lodge was opened "in" the Past Master's degree. So with the Deputy Grand Master. The Grand Wardens were installed while it was opened on the third degree, all being done "in ancient form." Perhaps there were several "ancient forms," as it has been made apparent that the installations of these officers were not always the same. In this case "the brethren entered" *after* all the installations!

By-laws of eight lodges were approved; others failed to transmit their by-laws for examination, and were urged to comply with the law.

Feliciana Lodge No 46 (Louisiana), having ceased to work for some time, resumed, made return, paid dues for the current year, and back dues were remitted.

Representatives were admonished as to their duty in attending the sessions until the Grand Lodge closed, the Grand Secretary being required to report failures so to do to their lodges.

A "religious society" expressed dissatisfaction because a Masonic interment had taken place in ground appertaining to their church; therefore the Grand Lodge recommended that lodges abstain from so doing, "or doing any other act deemed by them [the religious society] an invasion or trespass, whose wishes are known."

Abraham Lodge No. 8 initiated an Indiana man, which created some dissatisfaction in that State, but no remonstrance was made, yet the Grand Master was requested to "open a correspondence with the M. W. Grand Master of Indiana, and give any satisfaction in his power"

LaFayette Lodge U. D., was authorized to meet at the residence of Colby H. Taylor, in Clark county.

Lodges were requested to subscribe to the fund for building the Grand Lodge Hall, "as a convenient mode of paying their dues by the interest on the sum subscribed." Contributions from lodges were made payable "in lawful money of the United States," and contract with the Grand Chapter for "permanent oc-

115

Ę

cupation of the apartments intended for their use" was authorized. These things were termed "retrenchments!"

Another committee to superintend a "drawing" of the lottery was provided for.

Alleged defects in the cupola of the Grand Lodge Hall were examined by a committee, but were not found to be defects. The cupola was to be one story high with a spire, and not a steeple. The committee had "never seen a building of the same magnitude in which the whole work is better executed."

Ordered, That the committee to dispose of the effects of St. Paul's Lodge No. 32 be cited to show cause why they had not attended to the duty, or made report.

Also ordered that a bar be put over the letter V in the Grand Lodge seal. (See page 112.)

Sixty dollars were expended in charity.

Grand Lodge "adjourned *sine die*, and closed, with prayer, in ample form and harmony."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 28, 29, 30, 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

August 28. Leslie Combs addressed a letter to the Grand Lodge, presenting "a valuable full-sized painting of our late most beloved and venerated decease brother, General George Washington, copied from the original, executed by the celebrated American artist, *Stewart.*"* He prayed "that the influence of his (Washington's) exemplary virtues may be felt, acknowledged, and acted upon by all of us."

By resolution the portrait was received with thanks, and the Grand Marshal authorized to have attached to it in small letters: "Presented to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky, on the first day of their Grand Convocation in 1826, by Brother P. M. Leslie Combs, Asa Parks, Artist."

August 29. Because of irregularities in receiving and acting on petitions and conferring the Entered Apprentice degree the same evening, a charter was refused to "Lebanon Lodge in the county of Washington," but its dispensation was continued.

A charter was granted to Augusta Lodge No. 80, Livingston Lodge No. 81, Princeton Lodge No. 82, Jefferson Lodge No. 83.

^{*}This portrait can not be found. I have advertised for it, and caused search to be made without good result.—H. B. G.

117

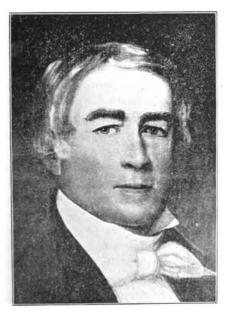
Ordered. That lodges report the dates when petitions were "handed in," and when acted on, "in order that it may be seen whether such petition or petitions were laid over for the space of one month."

The Charity Committee reported that in consequence of the state of the funds "they have forborne to answer the usual calls for charitable purposes."

After calling to refreshment a procession was formed and marched to the Episcopal church, where an oration was delivered by Grand Orator W. W. Southgate, who was duly thanked.

In Grand Lodge the Grand Master (Thomas H. Bradford) delivered a lecture on the first degree.

The committee to settle the affairs of St. Paul's Lodge No. 32 had not closed the matter, and was instructed to collect the dues of



SAMUEL DAVIESS.*

the members, "except from those who are dead, or suspended....and that said members be directed and required to pay without delay," under penalty of suspension threatened.

August 30. Jefferson Lodge No. 83 was chartered, and Greenup Lodge U. D. authorized.

Decided in Grand Lodge that a protem Grand Warden was not thereby entitled to the Warden's vote.

Samuel Daviess* was elected Grand Master.

An invitation to visit the Lunatic Asylum was accepted, and 4 P. M. set as the time for it.

*SAMUEL DAVIESS was a brother of Joseph Hamilton Daviess (q. v.), Grand Master (1811), who fell at Tippecanoe. The Daviess family went from Scolland to the north of Ireland, where they took refuge from persecutions. Samuel's father, Joseph Daviess, married Jean Hamilton and came to America, making their home in Bedford county, Virginia. Thence they came to Kentucky, and settled near Danville. Samuel Daviess was a man of strong character, a Presbyterian, and evidently devoted to his church, for he went hack over the mountains to Virginia after his pastor, Rev. David Rice, whom he brought to Kentucky on borschuck to hereme a noneyr of Presbyterians here.

whom he brought to Kentucky on horseback to become a pioneer of Presbyterianism here.

Digitized by Google

Concerning a letter from Daniel M'Carthy Payne (nature of it not given) it was thought improper to take any action on the subject, because it might have some bearing on politics, "in which the Masonic fraternity, as a body, will never interfere."

August 31. The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master elect were installed in a Past Master's Lodge, and the Wardens in the Master Mason's lodge.

The lottery agent (J. M. Pike) asked the Grand Lodge to unite with him in taking the unsold tickets, that the drawing might take place "during the present Grand Convocation," dividing the profit and loss with him; and in case of loss the agent would look for the deficit from the bonus in this and future drawings, which was agreed to.

Thomas H. Bradford (P. G. M.) delivered a lecture on the first degree.

It was resolved to send circulars to individuals and take up subscriptions among the lodges to pay off the mortgage on the Masonic Hall, given to secure Marshall in the payment of \$10,680, balance due on a prize drawn by him in the lottery. The next year two individuals responded, and \$35 were reported! and from Augusta Lodge fourteen individuals contributed \$27.

A dispensation for a lodge at Lawrenceburg was declined.

LaFayette Lodge U. D. sent in its dispensation, granted last year, and was discontinued.

Clarke Lodge No. 51 complained that Ziff Lodge No. 8, of Indiana, "has been in the habit of making Masons of persons residing in Kentucky," and "has made Masons of persons who have been rejected by lodges in Kentucky."

The Grand Lodge concurred in the report of a committee, which was exceedingly kind, and thought the Kentucky rules directly forbidding such action were "intrinsically right and ought to exist in every Grand Lodge," but not knowing what the rule in Indiana was, ordered that a copy of the communication from Clarke Lodge, with proofs and the report thereon, be sent to that Grand Lodge with request that it "adopt such measures....as to them may seem necessary and proper."

Digitized by GOOGIC

Samuel was educated in Harrodsburg, and became a practicing lawyer; moved to that place and, at the death of his father, took charge of the younger children, whom he educated. He represented his district in the lower house, afterwards in the Senate of Kentucky, and died September 30, 1856, aged S3 years. The Grand Lodge in noticing his death declared: "He was a good man, and bore himself honorably and creditably, and was an excellent example to all around him."

The matter was reported the following year as having been "satisfactorily adjusted."

The ubiquitous Richard Thompson matter from Winchester Lodge No. 20 was again postponed!

So much of the contributions of the four Lexington lodges, to the Grand Masonic Hall, "as may be necessary to finish the two rooms....intended for their use" was ordered to be applied for that purpose as soon as the funds were paid.

The situation of Abraham No. 8, Clarke No. 51, Louisville; Temple No. 64, Covington; Maysville No. 26 and Confidence No. 52, of Maysville, was declared to be "more subject to calls for charity....and as charity is the chief object of this institution," drafts by the Masters of Nos. 8 and 51 for \$50, and \$25 each for the others, were ordered to be paid.

Kentucky declared itself in accord with the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, which requested the Grand Lodge of Maine to reconsider its determination to change the mode of conferring degrees (changing the word *oath* to *affirmation*), and refused to recognize any one as a Mason who had been made by the mode proposed.

An interchange of Grand Lodge Constitutions was thought "would tend to diffuse Masonic light," and thanking Pennsylvania for its Ahiman Rezon, ordered the Kentucky Book of Constitutions sent to other Grand Lodges. Also that five hundred copies of the Digest be printed.

September 1. The action of Daviess Lodge No. 22 in expelling John Deverin—cause not stated—was affirmed.

Samuel Feemaster, expelled by Montgomery Lodge No. 23 – cause not given—was reversed and he "restored to all the privileges of the order," as "the case is not such an one as will warrant the expulsion."

Of fifty-one lodge returns examined, but 22 were reported correct! and the particular errors of the others were pointed out. Three that failed to make returns and other delinquents were cited to "show cause why."

Augusta,* Jefferson,* Grant,* Lafayette, Clinton, Greenup, Livingston, Tyler* and Lebanon* Lodges U. D. made returns. Those marked * and DeWitt Clinton U. D. were represented.

An address to the managers of the Lunatic Asylum was con-

Digitized by Google

>

>

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

curred in, thanking them for the invitation (which had been used) to visit the institution, and commending the principles upon which it was founded, the philanthropy of the Legislature in establishing it, and the orderly neatness in which the asylum was kept.

Complaint by No. 79 that No. 40 passed and raised a demitted Apprentice of the former, which had twice refused to advance him, was not deemed contrary to established usage, if No. 40 found him worthy. If unworthy, No. 79 ought not to have permitted him to demit.

"Bro. G. Tandy, late G. Treasurer," was yet in debt for a balance of \$476.58, and a balance of \$862.28 was in the treasury.

The interest on the Dr. Marshall's (lottery prize) mortgage that continued as an incubus, was provided for.

The Building Committee reported they were careful not to incur more debt and anxious to prepare the Grand Lodge Hall rooms for use. Except No. I, Lexington lodges were occupying the Grand Lodge room of the Hall in its unfinished state, and the donation by No. I had not been made available, because the lodge objected to giving possession of the lot donated until the lodge room in the Grand Hall was completed for its use.

The Marshall mortgage seems to have harrassed the committee. The subject of soliciting donations to liquidate that debt was reconsidered, when it was ordered that one-third of the collections be paid to the Building Committee.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE,* OCTOBER 25, 1826.

The call was made for the purpose of dedicating "a Masonic Hall lately erected in this town [Louisville] at 11 o'clock A. M," Samuel Daviess, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Lodge was opened successively on the first, second and third degree, then called from labor for the space of two hours and proceeded in procession to the Episcopal church, "where an eloquent and very appropriate address was delivered by Bro. Grand Chaplain H. M. Shaw, after which the procession returned to the Hall, joined in anthems...."

At 2:30 P. M. "the Grand Lodge was called to labor and the

Digitized by Google

I 20

^{*}Bro. Robert Morris savs this was held in Lexington for the purpose of dedicating the "Grand Hall." The records do not say so. On the contrary it says Louisville, and resolutions acted on sav it was held in Louisville to dedicate a Masonic hall, that is not called the "Grand Hall."

solemnities of dedicating this Hall were performed in ancient form and order."

Thanks were tendered to the Grand Chaplain, whose address was a "very able, appropriate and eloquent Masonic address," and request made for a copy, to be published in pamphlet form. Thanks to the organist and those "who assisted in singing the odes of the Episcopal church" were also tendered. Committees to deliver these messages were appointed—as usual in the Grand Lodge during that early period.

The Grand Lodge was closed on the third, second and first degrees successively.

CALLED COMMUNICATION.

AT THE HOUSE OF DAVID MEADE, IN JESSAMINE COUNTY, JULY 22, 1827.

To Masonically bury Past Grand Master Samuel Hughes Woodson, which was done with Masonic honors. No particulars are given.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION. LEXINGTON, AUGUST 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1827.



DANIEL BRECK *

Daniel Breck* was elected Grand Master August 29.

Seven committees were appointed at the opening, practically as they are to-day, but known by different namesto-wit: "To Examine Attendant and Visiting Brethren," now called "Committee on Visitors;" on "Grievances," now called "Appeals;" "Foreign Communications," now "Foreign Correspondence;" on "Accounts," now "Finance;" " On Returns of Subordinate Lodges," called "On Returns" and dispensed with a decade or more ago, putting the work on the Grand Secre-

Digitized by GOODIC

*DANIEL BRECK was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, February 14, 1785, the son of Rev. Daniel Breck, a chaplain of the Revolution; as such being with Montgomery and Arnold in the Quebec assault; and lived to be 100 years of age. Straggling with adversity, young Daniel

121

tary; on "Lodges Under Dispensation," now the same; on "Unfinished Business," now performed by the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Appeals, communications, etc., were generally (about this time) presented and laid on the table for a more convenient season (which did not always come), or were referred to committees.

The death of Past Grand Master Samuel H. Woodson was noticed in nine lines, in which it was resolved to "wear the emblems of mourning for thirty days from this date."

A committee to "ascertain all the debts due by the Grand Lodge" was appointed, and the Grand Treasurer was instructed not to pay out any moneys until further ordered. The committee reported, but as it could not ascertain all the facts and amounts, action was deferred to give the committee time until the next annual communication.

Various committees were appointed to settle (or collect) particular claims.

The report made covered nine pages of closely printed matter, and the several amounts are given as so much in "specie," or in "Commonwealth notes," which renders it extremely difficult to comprehend, as the total is not given.

August 28, 20. A petition for a new lodge at Athens was referred to the Committee on Grievances!

On appeal from Maysville Lodge No. 26 for expelling George Hancock (cause not given), the lodge action was affirmed.

The dispensation of Pulaski, Colon, and Anderson Lodges, U. D., were continued, and Lodges 85, 86, 87, and 88 were granted charters. Lodge 77 surrendered its charter.

Leslie Combs, Grand Orator, delivered an oration in the Episcopal church, to which the Grand Lodge "marched." Expense of procession, \$11.50.

Grand Master Sam Daviess "delivered a lecture on the first degree."

taught and attended school; finally gruduated (1812) at Dartmonth College, and was chosen to deliver the Philosophical Oration. He came to Richmond, Kentacky, (1814) and began the practice of law, and became one of the ablest lawyers of the State, being one of the most pro-found Justices of the Court of Appeals (1843), from which he retired in 1840 to run for Congress. In 1824, '5, '6, '7, and '34 he represented his county in the Leeislature; a representative to the Educational Convention (1833) in Frankfort, and a member of Congress (849-51. It delivered 'a truly Masonic oration'' before the Grand Lodge in 1825, and was ten-dered thanks there for.

dered thanks therefor.

His distinguishing traits were: Self-reliance, mental balance, excellent judgment, even-

He married Miss Jane B. Todd (1810), daughter of Gen. Levi Todd, one of the founders of Lexington, and died February 4, 1871, aged 83.

≫

The suspension of H. Gaither of No. 9 was set aside, because the testimony did not warrant suspension.

Lexington No. 1 gave a lot to the Grand Hall and subscribed \$356.11 for furnishing the lodge room, but claimed the money was a loan. Ordered that the amount be refunded out of the proceeds of the lot when sold.

The by-laws were amended so that restoration of an expelled brother by the Grand Lodge would not restore him to lodge membership. Augusta Lodge No. 80 sent a communication touching this by-law. It covered more than a page and a half of small type and set out substantially: That such provision was supposed to be the law; that a lodge had been compelled to receive back as a member one who had been expelled, and that decision reversed; that admission must be by unanimous consent, because that was essential to the well being of a lodge, and should be no less than unanimous to restore; that lodges were better informed relative to facts than the Grand Lodge could possibly be, etc.

August 30. The Grand and Deputy Grand Masters were installed in a Past Masters' lodge, and the Wardens' in a Master Masons' lodge. Other officers were not formally inducted into office, at least the records do not show it, if they were.

The returns of more than two-thirds of the lodges were pronounced defective.

The regulation requiring lodges to send up their by-laws for inspection was rescinded.

Lodges which conferred degrees out of time (without an interim of twenty-eight days between reception of petition and initiation), unless under dispensation, were to be cited and punished.

Lodges were prohibited from admitting a visitor, unless he was the bearer of a diploma and came well recommended by known brethren, but that was not to dispense with an examination "which, hereafter, shall be as strict as possible."

The newly established Grand Lodge of Michigan was recognized.

The first instance of thanking the Grand Master "for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided," etc., occurred, and he (Samuel Daviess) was also thanked "for the clear, lucid, learned and satisfactory lectures he has delivered on the three degrees." It was resolved that all "who shall have signed the petition upon which any dispensation or charter shall have been grantedare regularly members thereof."

On appeal the sentence expelling Harry Perkins, of Augusta Lodge No. 80, was "reversed and set aside," because "although imprudent, he was not guilty of the moral turpitued" implied by the sentence. The offense is not stated.

August 31. The report of indebtedness of the Grand Lodge was made and noted under date of August 29. It is confusing to the reader of to-day. Here is a sample: Leslie Combs "annexes his account current to this date, showing balances due from him of of \$16.13 silver and \$8.19 Commonwealth bank notes. He.... recommends that some individual be authorized to dispose of the residue of bad debts...."

But as reported the total amounts to \$21,601.35, including the Marshall lottery claim of \$10,630.60. The assets amount to \$5,-327.25. (See action taken in 1828).

The by-laws were amended prohibiting representation by one not a member of the lodge represented, and taking away from individuals the power to appoint proxies.

The decision of Hiram Lodge No. 4 in the case of Geo. Baltzell (whatever it may have been), was affirmed.

The appeal of H. Gaither from Jerusalem Lodge No. 9 was deemed irregularly taken, and that "the testimony did not warrant the decision given by said lodge" (what it was does not appear), therefore it was "reversed and set aside."

The action of Landmark Lodge No. 41 in the matter of appeal by Wm. H. Cosby, was affirmed, but the cause or charge is not given.

On appeal by Richard Thompson from Winchester Lodge No. 20, the lodge action was affirmed.

Lexington Lodge No. 1 was allowed \$356.10 (with a carpenter's bill added) for moneys advanced in fitting up the lodge rooms of the Grand Hall.

Each Grand Officer and the Master of every subordinate lodge were appointed to receive subscriptions to aid in paying off the Grand Lodge debts and relieve the Grand Hall of incumbrance.

Charity committees of Abraham Lodge No. 8 and Clarke No. 51 reported \$50 expended, and \$25 were appropriated for expenditure in charities by Temple Lodge No. 64.

ʹʹͻ

≻

The Grand Master reported that he had installed Wm. D. Scott, Master of Temple Lodge No. 64, at a convocation of Past Masters, August 28; Chas. E. Williams, Master of Washington Lodge No. 79, and Abraham Jonas, Master of Grant Lodge No. 35 on August 29.

The Grand Lodge *adjourned sine die* and was "closed in ample form and harmony.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 25, 26, 27, 28, 1828.

August 25. The charter of Murray Lodge No. 35 was reported as having been surrendered to the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Treasurer was ordered to await orders for the payment of moneys.

A proposition to elect lodge officers annually instead of semiannually was rejected.

In re appeal of Richard Kean of Augusta Lodge "a total want of regularity in the proceedings of the applicant (Kean, expelled); that he has furnished no record of the proceedings of the lodge," though he applied to the Master who directed the Secretary to furnish them, which he failed to do, but the Grand Lodge ordered him to do so and postponed action for a year.

August 26. "Yellow Banks Lodge," at "Owensborough," was granted a dispensation.

The indebtedness seemed to "muddle" the Grand Lodge as much, perhaps, as it does the historian! A preamble and eight resolutions were "concurred in," to the effect that "the pecuniary affairs....are in a situation to demand the earnest and solicitous attention of its members; and it is highly expedient that their present actual condition should be faithfully exhibited....for the purpose of affording the Grand Lodge sufficient data....," etc. A committee of seven was appointed to report: 1. All debts in detail and in what currency due; 2. "means....in property, money, debts or otherwise;" 3. value of all property and debts; 4. the income of the past three years, specifically; 5. the annual expenditures and object of each with the amount; 6. what reductions may be made; 7. to consider and recommend the the most eligible means to relieve the pressure of claims; 8. giving power for the committee to sit during recess and instructing officers to furnish information needed.

125



The Grand Master (Breck) delivered a lecture on the first degree.

Robert J. Breckinride, Grand Orator, delivered an oration at the Episcopal church, to which the Grand Lodge moved in a body from the "Grand Hall."

Anderson Lodge No. 90 was chartered, and Athens Lodge U. D. continued.

August 27. The Grand Master (Breck) delivered a lecture on the second degree

All of the thirteen officers were elected, including Robert Johnson,* Grand Master.

An appeal from Peter Clarkson, expelled from Paris Union Lodge No. 16, was continued until the next annual communication.

In the matter of appeal of Thomas Rudd, suspended by Augusta Lodge No. 80. The first charge was of so "highly indelicate character" it was not published; of the second he was found guilty, but it was wanting in precision. The evidence concerning illicit communications between Rudd and a bad man for the purpose of making and using counterfeit money was exparte and conflicting. The only evidence tending to show such correspondence was, that on a dark, cold night they were together on a seat near a tavern, and if they conversed at all it was in a low voice or whisper! The decision of the lodge was reversed, and Rudd restored.

^{*} H. M. Vance vs. Owen Lodge No. 68 was continued.

James Stivers having been expelled by Lexington Lodge No. 1, the lodge action was confirmed.

Michael Fisher, Grand Treasurer for many years, was thanked for correctness and fidelity.

^{*}ROBERT JOHNSON, a native of Virginia, migrated to Kentneky at an early date. He lo-cated olaims for land in different sections of what was afterwards Scott and Jefferson coun-ties. There is now, In the Henry county Clerk's office a parchment Treasury warrant given to Robert Johnson, on which the established a claim and made a survey of land in that county when it was a part of Jefferson (1780). He was in command at Bryan's Station during the absence of Bryan, who founded it. To his wife, Jemimu Suggett Johnson, is accorded the honor of having led the women out of Bryan's Station to the spring for water in full view of the Indians under the notorious renegade, Simon Giver

Station to the spring to: match mark in the first meeting of an Association west of the Alleghenics (1753), held at Clear Creek, Woodford county. In 1797 his name appeared with four future governors, congressmen, lawyers, etc., to a call for a meeting to organize a "Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge." In 1797 his name appeared with four future governors, congressmen, lawyers, etc., to a call for a meeting to organize a "Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge." In 1797 his name appeared with four future governors, congressmen, lawyers, etc., to a call for a meeting to organize a "Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge." In 1797 his name appended with four future governors in the next of the second secon

He represented Scott county in the Legislature of Kentucky 1795, '7, '8, 1802, '7, '10, '11, '12,

⁷¹³; and was Senator 1702 to 1705. He was Grand Master 1523; Grand High Priest 1826, and first Most Puisant Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. & S. M. of Kentucky. He was father of two colonels, one major, one vice-president, and one judge of the "New

Court" of Appeals.

The death of Past Master Robert Trimble, of No. 16, during the session, was noticed by resolving that he was regarded a worthy brother, and that members of the Grand Lodge wear mourning for thirty days.

Three prominent men were appointed to inform Rev. William Holeman of his appointment as Grand Chaplain, and ask his attendance at the next annual communication.

A committee to request the Grand Orator to deliver an oration at the next annual communication was appointed.

Again a proposed amendment to the by-laws that a sentence of suspension, if reversed or abrogated, shall not restore to lodge membership without unanimous consent of the lodge, was proposed.

The officers of Tyler Lodge No. 84 having moved away, a committee was appointed to inquire into its status and revive it if possible; or, if not, take charge of the property and dispose of it.

The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master were installed in a Past Master's lodge, and the Grand Wardens in a Master Mason's lodge. Then all the brethren were admitted and the installation proclaimed.

Pulaski Lodge U. D. was granted a dispensation and the fee remitted.

This amendment to the by-laws was proposed:

"That hereafter the mysteries of Masonry shall not be conferred upon any petitioner for initiation unless he shall first declare that he believes the soul of man will survive after the death of the natural body, and in *that* state will be rewarded or-punished according to the deeds which it may have committed when in union with the natural part,"

Samuel Lundy complained that Norman Hawley signed a note drawn by Lundy, and payable six months after date, when it should have been due in sixty days, and refused to correct it. The lodge was ordered to furnish the records in the case. At the next session (1829) the Grievance Committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and that was agreed to.

The same Norman Hawley, Master of Jefferson Lodge No. 83, absented himself from Grand Lodge without leave, and was cited to show cause why he did so. In 1829 he reported, and was exonerated from blame.

Returns of twenty-five lodges, out of fifty reporting, were found defective or irregular, and the committee "beg leave to express their astonishment at the negligence of the Secretaries...."

No. 18 received and acted on a petition the same day, and it was declared that the lodge "deserved censure."

No. I was censured for violating rules and regulations in permitting a petition to be withdrawn after the petitioner had twice been rejected.

A resolution that withdrawal of a petition after rejection of a candidate, even by a single vote, was "improper, unmasonic, and can not be tolerated," went to the table

Three hundred copies of the address of Robert J. Breckinridge, Grand Orator (1827), were printed.

August 28. Phil. Swigert, Grand Treasurer, executed bond and was installed.

One of the Grand Stewards (Levi Tyler) reported he had not disbursed anything in charity, and believed his co-Stewards had not used any part of the Grand Charity Fund.

The lodge U. D. at Smithland returned its dispensation because its officers had not been installed.

Assets and liabilities of the Grand Lodge were reported Debts due in coin		52
in coin at	966	36
Total in gold and silver\$1 Debts owing: in specie	3,778	38
\$396.91, in specie equal to		
"Available debts" due Grand Lodge \$3,156 82 "Unavailable debts" due Grand Lodge, \$9,864.59, supposed to be worth 986 45		
Total "Available debts"	4,143	27
Excess of what appears to be floating debts\$ Cash available\$1,052 10	9,635	11
Depreciated paper, \$1,045.00, worth 104 50	1,156	60
Net excess of debts	8,478	51

129

1900.]

>

Property owned by Grand Lodge:

Grand Masonic Hall and ground.

Lot in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Property of Murray Lodge surrendered, worth \$100.

House and lot in Lexington, which Grand Lodge could get when it gave a title to one of the lodge rooms in the Grand Hall to Lexington Lodge No. 1.

The expenditures of Grand Lodge, three years, ... \$4,079 65 Receipts for the same three years (1825-'7) 3,655 34

Expenditures exceeded receipts.....\$ 424 31

Measures to reduce expenditures, collect moneys due, and pay debts were recommended.

M. Fishel, late Grand Treasurer, donated his commissions in money (\$112.11), and regretted he was unable to do more.

Murray Lodge No. 35 having surrendered its charter, its assetts were reported as amounting to \$203.85 in Commonwealth money, and provision was made to settle its affairs. Sales amounting to \$29.25, of which fifty-eight cents was "duty to the State, two per cent." In 1830 Daviess Lodge No. 22 was "hereby directed to act as agent" in settling the affairs.

Regrets were expressed at the want of comity between the Grand Lodges of Missouri and Illinois, on account of an interference with the "letitimate jurisdiction" of Missouri by Illinois.

These opinions were "resolved:"

"That no authority on earth, except the universal body of Masons, or their representatives, especially empowered for that purpose, has the right to alter, in any manner whatever, the ancient landmarks of the order." [What are they?].

That new tests for examinations or admissions of visitors can not rightfully be effected, except as shown in the foregoing, and such attempts "meets with the settled disapprobation of this Grand Lodge,"

That one suspended shall be promptly notified in writing, delivered or left at his place of business or residence.

St. Johns Lodge U. D. had property reported as worth \$175.55, besides the jewels in dispute, and a brother was appointed to settle its affairs.

Digitized by Google

9

Ordered that the fees of a lodge at Smithland which obtained a dispensation but was not organized be refunded.

Mount Moriah Lodge, at Lexington, was granted a dispensation.

Unfinished business was laid over until the next session.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 3, 4, 1829.

August 31. Athens and Yellow Bank Lodges U. D., and thirtyfive chartered lodges were represented.

The by-law, allowing five per cent. commission to the Graud Treasurer on moneys received by him, was repealed, and the compensation fixed at two per cent.

A charter was granted to Athens Lodge No. 91, and its representative, by resolution, was "permitted to vote on all matters."

September 1. The Grand Lodge was opened "in the third degree" and "prayers said."

An appeal of John and Wm. Conner, from a decision of Vesper Lodge No. 71, suspending them indefinitely, was confirmed!

Yellow Bank Lodge U. D., of "Owensborough," was chartered under the name of Woodson Lodge No. 92, and its representative was permitted to vote.

In the case of Thomas Rudd, of Augusta Lodge No. 80, last year, the lodge took exceptions and asked that its memorial be spread upon the minutes. This was refused, because, as alleged, no censure was attempted; no power existed to revoke or modify the decision so as to affect the parties; the Grand Lodge could not officially presume it decided wrong in any case over which it had no longer power to act; and lastly, so far as the memorial might effect the former committee or Rudd, it ought not to appear without a response from them.

The office of Assistant Grand Tyler was abolished.

Allowance to the Assistant Grand Secretary was forbidden, because it was "in violation of the by-laws creating said office!"

The Grand Lodge formed in procession, "which moved to the Episcopal church, where a Masonic oration was delivered by Bro-Grand Orator Robinson."

Pulaski Lodge U. D. was continued at its own request.

The committee to attempt to revive Tyler Lodge No. 84 re-

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

1900.]

ported its attempt and failure to do so, and steps were taken to sell the property and settle the lodge affairs.

Jefferson Lodge No. 83 surrendered its charter in December, 1828, and a committee was appointed to settle its affairs. If any member refused to pay his dues he was to be cited to answer at Grand Lodge.

September 2. The matter of Peter Clarkson, expelled by Paris Union Lodge No. 16, was continued until the next annual communication.

Wm. P. Robertson, expelled by Franklin Benevolent No. 70, on December 9, 1826, did not appeal until a few weeks before the Grand Lodge convened (this year), therefore the appeal was dismissed.



WILLIAM WRIGHT SOUTHGATE.*

William Wright Southgate* was elected Grand Master,

By resolution the Grand Lodge declared when it shall reverse or abrogate a lodge decision suspending a brother, and restore him, he shall not thereby be restored to membership in the lodge that suspended him without its unanimous consent.

At an "emergency" meeting in the afternoon the Grand and Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Stewards and Grand Tylers were installed "according to ancient form." Other Grand Officers do

not appear to have been formally inducted into their offices.

A motion to dispense with processions was rejected, as was a

131

^{*}WILLIAM WRIGHT SOUTHGATE (Grand Master 1829), was born in Newport, Ky., 1800, the son of Hon. Rich. Southgate and Ann W. Hinds.

He was educated at Transylvania University, where he also studied law. Was a Representative in Congress (1547-9), and Presidential Elector as a Whig in 1841 and 1845. He served as Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge.

motion last year to dispense with orations. But this year an economical spirit prompted a preamble and a resolution that annual orations delivered by the Grand Orator should not be printed. Both were "concurred in."

The resolution touching the withdrawal of a rejected petition, having been tabled, was taken up and adopted; then reconsidered, amended and concurred in. It reads as follows:

"That when a ballot is taken on a petition for the initiation of a candidate, and a single vote should be found against him, it is improper, unmasonic and can not be tolerated, that the petition shall be withdrawn or reconsidered, except by unanimous consent of the lodge: that consent to be ascertained by spreading and collecting the ballot*."

Mount Moriah Lodge U. D., Lexington, surrendered its dispensation.

The Committee on Foreign Communications, reviewing the proceedings of other Grand Lodges which had been examined, made its report in ten lines, saying they found "in them nothing which, in the opinion of your committee, requires the especial attention of the Grand Lodge." That may be a little extreme, but there is a world of good sense in it. Grand Lodge committees are appointed to digest matters and report them for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, and not to write a volume in compliments and glittering generalities or discuss questions, officially giving its opinions, which go to the credit (or discredit) of the Grand Lodge that never sees or knows anything about them, and if it did, might take a very different view of the matter.

Irvine Lodge No. 69 rejected a candidate, then reconsidered the vote, appointed another committee on the petition, and elected the candidate at the next monthly meeting. This action was declared unmasonic, "and deserves the severe reprehension of the Grand Lodge."

September 3. The action of Owen Lodge No. 68 in suspending H. M. Vance was confirmed.

Franklin Benevolent Lodge No. 70 suspended John Lewis and the Grand Lodge resolved that "the sentence of suspension.... was not called for by the offense pretended to have been committed," and the lodge decision was reversed and Lewis restored.

.

^{*}Reconsidering a ballot is now forbidden, and that is based upon sound and well established rules. Digitized by Google

≫

>

St. Andrew's Lodge No. 18 acted on a petition within three days after it was presented and the lodge was censured, and reference made to censure of the lodge last year for a like offense.

Confidence Lodge No. 52 was also censured for violation of regulations "in receiving and acting on four petitions for member-ship *instanter*."

Hart Lodge No. 61 and DeWitt Clinton Lodge No. 86 were censured for acting on petitions before the expiration of a month.

Of fifty-one returns examined, but thirty-one were pronounced correct. The lodges making incorrect returns were censured and the Grand Lodge ordered that a blank form for returns be printed with the proceedings.

Augusta Lodge No. 80 was censured for preventing its Secretary from complying with the requisition of the Grand Lodge in sending up the records in the case of Richard Kean, nevertheless the decision of the lodge was confirmed.

The matter of debt owing Lewis Marshall, who drew a prize in the lottery, and which caused much trouble, was referred to a special committee. Subsequently a committee was authorized to settle the claim, subject to ratification. The principal and interest amounted to \$12,243.40, but by certain payments was reduced to \$10,000, with interest paid in advance amounting to \$854.45.

Lebanon Lodge No. 87 surrendered its charter and a committee to "inquire into its situation" was appointed. By resolution the charter was received.

The Grand Orator (James O. Harrison) was requested to deliver an oration at the next annual meeting.

A committee to settle the affairs of St. Paul's Lodge No. 32 was cited to show why the committee ought not to be suspended for failure to attend to former orders in the case.

September 4. An appeal of Enoch Worthen from St. Andrew's Lodge No. 18, in suspending him, was continued until the next annual meeting, and the lodge Secretary ordered to send up a transcript of the record.

NOTE.—The many postponements, by tabling or otherwise, is remarkable, and how the run of the business was kept—if it was is a matter of surprise. The accounts published are past comprehension at this date. For example, the Committee on Accounts reported the debts of the Grand Lodge in twenty-four items. Some



are on depreciated paper basis, others in specie, and the total is not supplied—no doubt because of the mixed values—other items are put down as "unknown." Taking all as they stand, the indebtedness appears to have been 11,785.50, and the assets 2,254.25, or liabilities of 9,531.25, with cash (of some sort) 3344.50 in the treasury, making the net liability 9,186.75, not including the appropriations of 666.00, and other items (printing, etc.)not specified in figures.

Authority was given to receive from Lexington Lodge No. 1 title to the Masons' Hall, conditioned that the lodge be granted "suitable and commodious rooms for its use in the Grand Masonic Hall or elsewhere in Lexington, should the Grand Lodge by any vicissitude be deprived of the Grand Hall." The house and lot given by the lodge, which was to rent it until a sale was made.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 30, 31, AND SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 1830.

August 30. Maysville Lodge No. 26, Clay Lodge No. 72 and Mayslick Lodge No. 74 surrendered their charters. Full reports on each being made, settlement of their affairs was provided for.

Abraham Lodge No. 8 was granted a new charter, which should recite the loss and date of its former charter.

The death of Grand Senior Deacon Worden Pope Churchill was noticed, and the wearing of mourning for thirty days resolved upon.

August 31. Notice, charges and specifications against Franklin Benevolent Lodge No. 70 "for arrest of the charter, together with a memorial from Thomas M. Smith, a suspended brother therefrom," were presented, but not read or recorded. It appears, however, that Smith, suspended indefinitely, had "acted harshly.... and deserves and should receive a reprimand....and be admonished that the first duty of a Mason is to learn to subdue his passions; the next is to cultivate charity...." The decision of the lodge was set aside, and Smith restored.

Smith also preferred charges against the lodge, but what the complaint was is not recorded. Nevertheless the Grievance Committee was of opinion that they were "substantially sustained, although some of them (the specifications) are not; and the principles of the order require that the charter should be recalled,"

which was done September 3, 1830, and a committee provided for to obtain the books, property, etc.

In the matter of St. Paul's Lodge No. 32, that had been up since 1826, the committee to settle its affairs were put to more expense than the amount of money they had collected. Collections of dues and settlements were referred to Lodge 8.

The Grand Lodge went in procession to the Methodist Episcopal Church to hear an oration by Grand Orator James D. Harrison, and he was duly thanked.

Moscow Lodge U. D. was granted a dispensation.

Eleven matters of deferred business were reported (see "note" page 133).

A new lodge U. D. at Flemingsburg was authorized, but no name for it appears.

September 1. John M. McCalla* was elected Grand Master.

The Committee on Foreign Communications presented its report, embraced in five lines, it having examined the proceedings of eleven Grand Lodges but found nothing requiring especial notice.

Dispensation of Pulaski Lodge was continued.

Garrett Davis, Grand Orator, was requested to deliver an oration at the next meeting.

Leslie Combs, for years exceedingly active in Grand Lodge affairs, resigned from the Building Committee. He it was who gave the portrait of George Washington that can not now be found.

September 2. The Grand and Deputy Grand Masters were installed in a Past Master's lodge, and the Wardens in a Master Mason's lodge.

Grand Master Southgate was thanked "for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided"

Landmark Lodge No. 41 owed dues, \$26.00, which was credited on its claim of \$50.00 against the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary had been paid for keeping the minutes, folding, stitching and mailing them, an average of \$131.85 for five years, and the Grand Lodge thought \$75.00 a year should be the compensation!

Ten dollars to the "Assistant Grand Tyler" was refused, because the office had been abolished.

By resolution lodges "dealing with a brother for unmasonic

Digitized by Google

*JOHN MOORE MCCALLA, Grand Master 1830, Grand High Priest 1843, died.

conduct" were directed to cause written charges and specifications to be made, a copy delivered to the accused, with notice of the time, etc., of taking proof, and he be permitted to offer evidence, and a record kept of the testimony. In case of appeal, a full transcript of the proceedings and testimony was to be sent to the Grand Lodge. Before that the Grand Lodge took testimony which was burdensome, uncertain, if not *ex parte*, and caused many delays.

In the case of E. Wortham against St. Andrew's Lodge No. 18, suspending him for a year from August 10, 1829, the lodge decision was reversed.

John Craig claimed to have been expelled by Anderson Lodge No. 90 without notice, but the Grand Lodge was convinced the alleged want of notice was an error, and dismissed the matter.

To a question asked, the Grand Lodge answered that it was competent for a brother to prefer charges against a lodge. [See the case of Smith vs. Lodge No. 70, page 134, where charter was recalled].

The charter of Bloomfield Lodge No. 57 was surrendered, the lodge having ceased to work since June, 1827. The members were discharged from dues since that date.

Lodges 26, 70, 72 and 74 are noted as having surrendered their charters.

Lodges 30, 38, 46, 53, 71 and 76 were suspended from December 28, 1830, unless they should pay their dues for the two years just past, and were to remain suspended until their delinquencies were removed by payment.

Fifteen lodges were cited for failure to make returns and pay dues.

Of forty-three lodges making returns, but twenty-nine were found to be correct.

Paris Union Lodge No. 16 and Bowling Green No. 73 were censured for having received petitions and initiating the applicants at the same meeting, through "the purest motives," in "cases of emergency."

St. Andrew's Lodge No. 18 did not make proper return and the lodge "continues to disregard the repeated admonitions and votes of censure of the Grand Lodge. See proceedings, 1828 ... 1829...." It was therefore cited to answer at the next annual communication.

[1800.

A resolution was adopted that no case of emergency justified a lodge receiving, acting upon and initiating an applicant before the petition has been before the lodge at least one month.

Also that Grand Lodge dues must be paid for Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.

Bro. William Lashbrook was cited to show cause why he had not performed duties required of him by the Grand Lodge in 1828.

L. Marshall's claim was reduced by \$1,200 being paid to him.

The Building Committee was discharged, and a committee appointed to complete rooms in the Grand Hall and rent the same, using the rentals for completing and finishing the rooms.

These questions were submitted to the lodges: "Will it advance the true interest of this Grand Lodge to remove from Lexington?" If yes, "Will it be expedient to remove to Louisville?" If yes, The amount Louisville will subscribe to accommodate the Grand Lodge and pay L. Marshall's claim for lottery prize he won. Marshall was to be asked if he would take the Grand Hall in part payment.

It was made the duty of Masters to cause the Grand Lodge proceedings to be read in their lodges. [So it is now; and they do it—not.]

Pifer Clarkson's appeal from Paris Union Lodge No. 16 was continued.

Abraham Lodge No. 8 was instructed to cite two brethren before it to show why they had not attended to settling the affairs of Lodges 83 and 84.

An invasion of the Kentucky jurisdiction by Rising Sun Lodge, of Indiana, was referred to the Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary was instructed to omit the names of officers and Past Masters in the published proceedings.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 29, 30, 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 1831.

August 29. Representatives of twenty-one chartered lodges, and one (Fleming) U. D., assembled, and the Grand Lodge was opened, but called off for want of a quorum until 7 P. M., when three more lodges were represented. Committees were appointed and papers referred or tabled, but no action was taken. The daily minutes were signed by the Grand Master (McCalla) and attested by the Grand Secretary pro tem. (H. I. Bodley).

Digitized by GOOG C

137

August 30. "Flemingsburgh" Lodge U. D. was chartered, numbered 93, and the officers recommended by the lodge were

[1800.

"concurred in," and permitted "to take their seats and have the privilege of voting in this Grand Lodge."

It was resolved that hereafter dues for ministers who are free \cdot members of lodges will not be exacted.

The proposed repeal of the law making Past Masters members of the Grand Lodge was rejected.

The rule requiring the Grand Master "to deliver a lecture touching the three first degrees of Masonry" was repealed.

The Grand Lodge house and lot given by Lexington Lodge No 1, had been rented at \$40.00 a year, but the rental was not paid until it had earned \$1.56 in interest. Re-rental to another party for \$40.00 per annum was made payable quarterly, but the second quarter's rent, due June 27, remained in the tenant's hands, and a committee to collect and re-rent the property was appointed.

"A procession was formed and moved to the M. E. Church, where an oration was delivered by Garrett Davis, Grand Orator," who was duly thanked.

The committee to collect the dues of members of Paris Union Lodge No. 16 had not collected their indebtedness inasmuch as they desired the restoration of the charter, but the Grand Lodge directed that the collections be made.

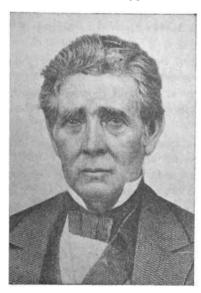
Brethren of Lebanon Lodge No. 87 (whose charter and books had been taken by a committee appointed for that purpose) wished to have the charter restored upon the payment of dues, but the Grand Lodge was of opinion "that it does not possess the power to return the charter!" and settlement of its affairs was ordered. The Grand Treasurer was authorized to sell its jewels, and those of other defunct lodges.

Warren Lodge No. 53 answered a citation, claiming failure to make returns or pay dues regularly was, in part, owing to the continued absence of the Master, and its representative brought the return of last year from a belief that former returns had been made. \$54.00 was due, \$48.00 paid, and the lodge "restored." Returns and dues were required by the next annual meeting.

August 31. The Foreign Communication Committee reported in fifteen lines. Eight Grand Lodges named had sent lists of their officers with their own signatures.

Mayslick Lodge No. 74 resolved, July 14, 1830, to surrender its charter, when it sold its property, collected what was due, and paid its debts assisted by voluntary contributions. This was declared to be honorable, the reasons for the surrender being satisfactory.

The committee appointed to close the affairs of Bloomfield



1000.]

LEVI TYLER.*

Lodge No. 57 were given a year's time, with power to cite delinquents to answer before Clarke Lodge No. 51, which was authorized to "deal with" and suspend them.

• Levi Tyler* was elected Grand Master. Clinton Allan, Grand Orator, was requested (through a committee, as usual) to deliver an oration at the next annual communication.

September 1. The committee in the matter of appeal of Peter Clarkson vs. Paris-Union Lodge No. 16, made a severe report in the case and sustained the lodge. What the charge was, or the action had, does not

appear. Several attempts to reconsider it were subsequently made, which finally resulted in continuing it for a year.

John Cockrill, a deceased member of Nicholas Lodge No. 65, had been suspended (after his death) for non-payment of ducs, which was declared "a nullity and without effect."

St. Andrews Lodge No. 18, having been cited for "irregular work," in disobedience of former specific instructions and general regulations, was censured, admonished, and discharged from further discipline.

Daviess Lodge No. 22, having acted as agent to wind up the

He was Past Master of Clarke Lodge No. 51 in 1839. Elected Grand Master 1831. Represented Clarke Lodge No. 51, 1826; Master 1825, 1826; Junior Warden 1824, 1828, 1829; Treasurer 1823; Senior Deacon 1827; Grand High Priest 1839.



139

^{*}LEVI TYLER, Son of Edward Tyler, of Virginia, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, December 8, 1789. Levi came to Louisville in 1807, and married Elizabeth Oldham, October 4, 1810, who died August 20, 1840. Bro. Levi was Deputy Clerk of courts under Worden Pope, and afterwards was Deputy Sheriff. Bought property and became wealthy. Died March 16, 1811.

affairs of Murray Lodge No. 35, suspended a number of members of No. 35 for non-payment of dues, was directed to pay over \$1.08 balance due the Grand Lodge and continue as agent, thus in effect approving its action.

The proposal to move the Grand Lodge to Louisville had been submitted to the lodges. But sixteen acted in the matter; of these six favored it, nine were against moving, and one left it to the discretion of its representatives. A resolution to re-submit it to lodges was negatived.

Abraham Lodge No. 8, as agent to settle the affairs of Saint Paul's Lodge No. 32, defunct, suspended some of the latter's members, remitted part of the dues of one and recommended the remission in other cases. No. 8 was authorized to reinstate those who should pay up.

A committee to borrow money from the Grand Chapter and pay L. Marshall's lottery claim was appointed.

The Grand Senior Warden appointed the Grand Junior Deacon. Hanging Fork Lodge No. 78 was permitted to move from "Lodue" to Liberty, in Casey county, by complying with the law. Reconsidered and tabled the day following.

Pulaski Lodge, U. D., was continued for a year.

Warsaw Lodge, U. D., failed to make return, etc., and a committee was appointed to collect members' dues and wind up its affairs. But the day following a "very informal" return from the lodge is acknowledged, its work was pronounced incorrect and its by-laws "obnoxious." Yet a charter was granted, giving it No. 94.

Liberty Lodge, U. D., was admonished to observe more care in its proceedings and its dispensation was renewed.

Seventeen lodges having been cited, nine made answer of some sort, and were excused; others were dealt with as follows:

Nos. 30 and 38 were arrested.

No. 46, on account of "the great distance of its location," was granted a year in which to pay up.

Nos. 17, 56, 64, 76 were suspended after January 1 until they severally paid the two years' dues owing.

No. S8 escaped by oversight, or was purposely ignored.

The Committee on Returns pointed out the errors: Nos. 5 and 27 admitted members out of time, but only mention of the fact

140

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

1900.]

was made. Eighteen failed to make returns, and citations were ordered.

Chilton Allan, Grand Orator, invited to deliver an oration at the next annual communication, consented to do so.

September 2. The Grand Lodge was "called in case of emergency," and the Grand Master, with the Deputy Grand Master, were severally installed in a Past Master's lodge. The Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Steward and Tyler were installed in a Master Mason's lodge.

A resolution to have the Digest printed with the proceedings was adopted. It covers five pages of solid matter in small type.

Resolutions providing for another lottery drawing were adopted "as a means of relieving the Grand Charity Fund (!) and discharging the debts for which the Grand Masonic Hall stands mortgaged."

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer gave approved bonds.

There was owing Louis Marshall, for lottery claim, \$9,073.55, which was reduced to \$7,040 by sundry payments, including the old hall donated by Lexington Lodge No. 1, valued at \$1,100.*

Expenses of the session, \$212.55.

Those in charge of the Masonic Hall were directed not to rent it for "theatrical exhibitions," and endeavor to cancel the rental to Mr. Drake (supposed to be in that line).

The Encampment of Knights Templars owed the Grand Lodge, "the amount of which is not known," said the Finance Committee, and correspondence with the General Grand Encampment concerning it was ordered.

The Grand Master (McCalla) was thanked for being "able" and "impartial," and the Grand Lodge was "closed with prayerin ample form and harmony."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 27, 28, 29, 30, 1832.

August 27. The Grand Lodge was opened and called off until 3 P. M., only eighteen lodges being represented.

A "Committee on Ways and Means" was provided for in an amendment to the by-laws. Its duty was explained to "take into

Digitized by Google

141

^{*}III luck followed the lottery business all the way. Even this reported payment had to be declared off. See August 30, $1S_{32}$.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

consideration the state of the funds and estate of this Grand Lodge, and report such measures as they may deem expedient for the benefit of the institution, and to act on such other matters as may be referred to them."

Russellville Lodge No. 17 surrendered its charter August 12, 1831. It now appeared that it owned incumbered property and steps were taken to save it.

August 28. M. J. Scantland demitted from Abraham Lodge No. 8 and moved to St. Louis, after which the lodge expelled him. On appeal, it was held that the lodge had no jurisdiction, although it may have had conclusive evidence of the alleged unmasonic conduct, and that the decision was null and void.

Peter Clarkson's appeal from Paris Union Lodge No. 16, deferred in 1831 until this session, with positive assurance that neither party would be granted further time. He asked that the trial be postponed for a year, and a resolution that it be heard and determined at this session was "concurred in." The committee subsequently reported that the case had been before the Grand Lodge since 1828. Continued under promise that exculpating evidence would be produced, but little additional evidence was presented. The action of the lodge was again affirmed.

Twelve matters of unfinished business were reported.

The by-laws were amended, fixing the Grand Lodge quorum at one-third of all the lodges under no constitutional disability, "except in cases of emergency, when one-fourth will be sufficient."

A resolution was adopted "that after this Grand Annual Communication the Grand Lodge in its Grand Masonic Hall will hear orations from Grand Orators.

By resolution a committee was authorized to insure the Grand Hall for $\frac{57,000}{100}$, at seventy-five cents on the $\frac{5100}{100}$.

The law was construed to mean that a lodge was not obliged to bury a non-affiliate.

The committee to close the affairs of Bloomfield Lodge No. 57 (see 1831) were given another year.

August 29. The Committee on Returns made an excellent report, showing that 27 lodges had made returns, only 18 of which were correct; 25 failed to make any, and 12 had been in arrears for two years.

Nos. 46, 56, 64 and 76 had failed to comply with resolution of

142

Grand Lodge, and "Nos. 26, 30, 38, 56, 57, 70, 72 and 74 have heretofore been arrested, withdrawn or surrendered, and should be stricken from the list of lodges."

Nos. 18, 24, 25, 27, 31, 41, 46, 50, 53, 61, 64, 79, 81 were cited to answer at the next annual communication.

"Nos. 56, 64, 76 and 46, having been in arrears for two years and upwards, and having disregarded all former citations and suspensions," were suspended " until their delinquencies were severally



1900.]

JOBN PAYNE.*

its charter.

paid up...." Further indulgences were refused.

By resolution a committee was appointed to ask the Legislature to appoint a new Board of Managers for the lottery. But two of the original managers survived and one of them lived in Alabama,

Grand Officers were installed as noted in 1831.

John Payne* was elected Grand Master.

August 30. Clay Lodge No. 72, defunct, had bought a house, agreeing with those who donated various sums to help pay for it, that the money should be refunded if the lodge surrendered The Grand Lodge recognized these claims and or-

JOHN PAYNE was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, February 18, 1788. The following

year his parents moved to Kentucky and settled near Lexington, thence to Mason county, near Mayslick. He graduated at Transvivania University in 1566, and served as Deputy Clerk of Fayette County courts for one year. Was appointed Clerk of Bracken County and Circuit Courts (1807, which positions be beld continuously until 1851, when the office became elective and he declined to be a candidate.

He was among the first to enlist in the war of 1812, and became First Lieutenant of Draproms; acted as Adjutant of a det church of regul its and volumeers sent against the Miami and Delaware Indians near the Wahash. The Indians were defeated in three battles. He was dis-charged in 1513, but hearing of the defeat at the Raisin he joined the troops in that vicinity and received permission to recruit a company, which he succeeded in doing from the vicinity of

Augusta: was elected Captain, and participated in the battle of the Thames. Ile made an active convass in behalf of Henry Clay, who was a candidate for President, as he did for his old general, W. H. Ikurison, for the same office. He was Secretary of the College of Electors (1540) and its chosen messenger to bear its vote to Washington.

The was admitted to the bar in Kentucky at an early age, and (1841) admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States and U. S. District Coart of (Southern) Ohio. He became Grand Master in 1832; served on important committees, and was elected Grand

High Priest the same year.

He married twice and left a large family, surviving his second wife only a short time; died January 18, 1854.

dered repayment out of the proceeds of sale, at least in certain cases.

The Grand Lodge of Florida was recognized.

The retiring Grand Master (Levi Tyler) was duly thanked and the Grand Orator requested to deliver an oration at the next annual communication.

The rules were amended, giving the right of appeal from the Grand Master's decision.

Lewis Marshall, of lottery prize fame, so often referred to in these annals, agreed to take the old Masonic Hall (given by Lexington Lodge) at \$1,100, but the latter declined to convey title unless the certain conditions were complied with, and the trade was declared off.

The substance of the agreement was this: No. 1 had a hall and gave it to the Grand Lodge upon condition the Grand Lodge would provide a room in which it could continue to meet.

To further aid the Grand Lodge, No. 1 advanced \$401.82 to fit up a room in the "Grand Masonic Hall" which the Grand Lodge mortgaged to secure Marshall's claim, thus rendering insecure possession of the room occupied by No. 1. Therefore it declined to give up the title to its old hall until the money it had expended should be refunded.

The balance in the Grand Treasurer's hands amounted to \$680.49, and the estimated cost of the present session of the Grand Lodge was \$181.65.

A resolution was adopted tendering the use of the Grand Masonic Hall (except the third story) as a hospital in case the Asiatic cholera visited Lexington, provided consent of lodges and lessees occupying it could be obtained.

The Committee on Ways and Means made an elaborate report and rebuked the lukewarmness of laggard lodges.

The four principal Grand Officers with the Grand Treasurer (Swigert, afterwards Grand Secretary) were appointed to attend to the lottery business with power to appoint managers, etc.

Webb Encampment No. 1 Knights Templars had agreed to pay \$1,000.00 towards building the Grand Masonic Hall, conditioned that suitable apartments therein should be prepared for it, and did pay "\$210.00 Commonwealth's money" on account of the subscription. No rooms had been provided for the Templars and

144

the Grand Lodge exonerated the "Encampment" (now Commandery) from all obligations to pay any more of its subscription to the Grand Hall fund, conditioned that the Grand Lodge be released from repayment of money already received.

Committees for closing the affairs of lodges 16, 30, 38, 70, 85, and Pulaski U. D., all defunct, were "added to" or appointed, with power to act, Lincoln Lodge No. 60 being "required to deal with the members of said (Pulaski) lodge as with its own, to compel an adjustment of its financial concerns."

A receipt for \$1,100, given by Louis Marshall (of lottery fame) for money paid on the lot lately belonging to Lodge 1, was returned, because Grand Lodge could not comply with the conditions for which it had been given, and Dr. Marshall had credited the amount on the debt owing him by Grand Lodge.

Leave of absence was granted to the representative of No. 78. "Ordered, That the Grand Lodge adjourn sine die." Then it was closed "with prayer...in ample form and harmony."

Lists of visitors and Kentucky rejections, suspensions and expulsions, and of suspensions and expulsions in other jurisdictions, were appended.

A form for lodge return was added. The dues were fixed at \$1 per member and \$2 for initiations.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 26, 1833.

John Payne, Grand Master, presided; five Grand Officers were "pro tems," and fourteen lodges were represented.

The Grand Lodge resolved that "it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from this transitory existence our most esteemed friends and brothers, David G. Cowan and Thomas Bodley, Past Grand Masters, and Jacob H. Weigart, Grand 'Stewart and Tylerto a world of eternal duration.... The members....will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days."

August 27. The purchase of "the building" of Russellville Lodge No. 17 (defunct) failed; \$500 was paid Marshall on lottery account, and a committee to settle the affairs of No. 17 was appointed.

A committee to ask the Legislature to fill the vacancies in the Lottery Managers' Board was appointed.

10

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

The rule requiring Masters to deliver a lecture on the three degrees at each stated meeting was repealed, and one permitting lodges to elect officers on December 26 or 28, when St. John's day fell on Sunday, was adopted.

"Past Grand Master Daniel Bradford entered and took his station," whatever that was. His name not being in the list of officers "his station" may have been that of a P... G... M...

The Committee on "Foreign Communications" made its report in six lines, having examined the proceedings of eleven Grand Lodges, finding nothing therein that required special notice.

Hart Lodge No. 6t tendered its charter and jewels, having been summoned as a delinquent, but it was deemed "irregular to receive the surrender..., whilst in arrears and under unanswered citation...." and a year's time was given.

Two dollars and fifty cents had been collected on account of Murray Lodge No. 35 (defunct), and was given to the committee.



АВВАНАМ JONAS,*

August 28. Abraham Jonas was elected Grand Master.

The Building Committee reported the income for rental of the Grand Lodge Hall was at the rate of \$190 a year, and insurance on it could not be had because a cabinet shop was located in the building.

The jewels of No. 72 (defunct) were sold to No. 91 for \$5.50.

The receipts amounted to \$522.50. In Treasurer's hands, \$512.05. Estimated cost of the session, \$122.30.

The Marshall lottery debt amounted to \$8,549.26, including interest. Owing to Lodge 1, \$188.00. The Grand Offi-

Digitized by Google

cers were appointed to dispose of lottery interests in future drawings.

146

^{*}AURAMIAN JONAS was born in England September 12, 1801, and came to America (1816),

Leniency to delinquents was extended because of the dreadful scourge (cholera) and for other causes. Laments were indulged in that "Masonry languishes in the land," and indications were not wanting of "a neglect on the part of a great number of the order of the social and moral duties which it should be the delight of Masons to cherish"

"The mountain of debt that hangs over us" was one of the causes, for "when we pay all (that could be paid) our debt still grows upon us."

A recommendation to surrender the Grand Lodge hall in liquidation of the Marshall debt was concurred in. This included all property except the portrait of Washington given by Leslie Combs,* and the Grand Chapter was to be requested to consent to the surrender.

Retiring Grand Master Payne was thanked for "his able and impartial" discharge of duty, and the Grand Orator (Tannahill) was asked to deliver an oration at the next meeting.

The laws were amended so that the Grand Lodge agreed "when it adjourns, it will adjourn to meet in the city of Louisville."

Philip Swigert, Frankfort, was elected Grand Secretary.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 25, 1834.

All officers save the Orator, Secretary and Treasurer were "pro tem's," though the Wardens acted as Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master respectively, fifteen lodges being represented.

The committee to invite Wilkins Tannahill,* Grand Orator, to deliver an address reported that he would comply with the request,

*Which can not be found, although diligent search has been made for it.-II, B. G.

†Afterwards writer of a manual and Grand Master of Tennessee,

togating near Cincinnati, then moved to Williamstown, Grant county, Kentucky, and served in the State LegisLaine (SS, '20, '30 and '33. He moved to Illinois ((SS), engaging in commercial parsnits, but became a member of the Legislature of that State, and was prominent in all positions he occupied. He was of cred Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentacky August, (S33, and became the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Himois. At the semi-centennial of that Grand Lodge ((No) a brobze medal was struck which bears his name. Br v. lonas made the report of the Committee on "Foreign Communications" ((S3), which was "boiled down ' into six lines.

and concerning into six titles, The did not attend the session of 1834, but wrote his excess, which was deemed "reason-able."

He married Miss Louisa Block in Cincinnati, Obio (18ai), who died in 1867. Five sons and three daughters were the fruit of this union, all of whom survive. One son, Benj, F. Jonas, represented Louisiana in the United States Senate.

and the Grand Marshal was directed to make the necessary arrangements. The next day he (Tannahill) made his speech and was duly thanked and asked for a copy to be printed.

August 26. The Committee on Foreign Communications reported that in Rhode Island the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges had surrendered their acts of incorporation rather than submit to inquisitorial requisitions of the State in its requirements that returns, proceedings, etc, be made to the General Assembly.

In Vermont (1831) a resolution "to dissolve the institution" was rejected (99 to 19), yet with a view of allaying public excitement a resolution was adopted recommending that the "secular lodges" hold but two meetings a year, one for the good of the order and discipline, and the other for the choice of officers. In 1833 another attempt to dissolve the Grand Lodge and annul lodge charters was rejected by a vote of 79 to 42.

Burlington Lodge No. 56 made no returns (1830), but was "further suspended" in 1832; had not met since December, 1830, and had no place to meet in. Its dues were remitted for 1831-'34.

The jewels of Russellville No. 17 were secured, but settlement of its affairs dragged.

Legislative authority to appoint new lottery managers had been secured.

Owen Lodge 68 was "excused the payment of dues" for 1830-'33, and reinstated.

Nimrod G. Houge, suspended by Maysville Lodge 26 (defunct), while in the service of his country, was "restored to all the rights and privileges."

Good Faith Lodge U. D., authorized by the Grand Master, was continued U. D. A dispensation for a lodge in Adair county was refused, and the matter referred to the Grand Master.

Hiram No. 4 had not met, for want of a room, nor had it collected dues for 1833-'34. Its Grand Lodge dues for three years were remitted.

August 27. Springfield Lodge No. 50, having been cited, paid up and was reinstated.

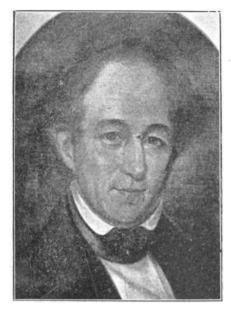
Tender of the charter of Bowling Green Lodge No. 73 was "filed."

Members of Lebanon Lodge No. S7 (defunct) had paid dues in part, leaving a balance of \$42 owing by the lodge. The names of delinquent members are published.

148

1000.]

In the case of Geo. H. Quigg, acquitted by "Abram's Lodge No. 8," no one appeared to prosecute the appeal, and the lodge's action was affirmed



RICHARD APPERSON.*

Richard Apperson was elected Grand Master, and a procession marched to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where Wilkins Tannahill, Grand Orator, delivered an address. Grand Chaplain W. Holeman delivered prayers.

"The Grand Lodge was called to labor in case of emergency and opened in the Past Master's degree. Why "emergency" is left to the imagination, for the proceedings seems to be continuous, but the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master were installed (during the emergency), and "the Past Master's Lodge

was then closed, and the Grand Lodge called to labor," when the Grand Wardens, Secretary, Treasurer and Tyler were installed, and other officers appointed - "all of whom were introduced, received their charges, invested with their jewels and took their stations."

Because Augusta Lodge No. So had a "fortunate situation for the relief of distressed worthy brethren, and in consequence of the zeal of the members in the cause of humanity...," the lodge dues (\$10) were returned.

Landmark Lodge No. 41 and Clinton No. 52 paid up and were reinstated.

Digitized by Google

RICHARD APPERSON -

^{*} KICHARD APPERSON — Little is known, but it appears he possessed one of the oldest patents in Kentucky, which was issued by the crown of Great Britain (1772) to John Frey for 2,054 acres, surveyed by Geo. Washington (1707–1770), whose initials appeared upon it, and was evidence of Washington's having crossed the Big Sandy into Kentucky. He died May 25, 1863, and was referred to by the Grand Master and a special committee as a man successful in his profession (law), honored by his country and faithful to his church, generous and useful.

Apperson was Grand High Priest in 1544.

Feleciana Lodge No. 46, in Louisiana, was three years in arrears, but owing to its remote situation and former promptness, it was "discharged from the payment of dues and its allegiance to this Grand Lodge, and they advised that it attach itself to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

These lodges were "stricken from the roll:" Nos. 18, 24, 25, 27, 53, 61, 81, all owing three years' dues. Also Nos. 37, 47, 55, 64, 66, 67, 69, 71 and 92, all owing four years dues."

These were declared stricken from the roll by operation of previous resolutions: Nos. 30, 38, 57, 70, 72, 76, 87, 88, and Pulaski U. D. These had surrendered: Nos. 53, 74, 83, 84, 93.

Ordered that Lexington Lodge be paid \$174, due to it, and a resolution to move back to that city was "laid over until the next annual communication for consideration."

Thanks to the Chaplain and choir were tendered, and the Grand Orator requested to deliver an address next year.

August 28. The Louis Marshall lottery claim would not "down," and the Grand Lodge resolved to surrender the Grand Hall and property, except the portraits of Washington* and Daviess,† and pay the claim of the "Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Kentucky the amount expended by her in improving said Grand Hall."

Lodge 73 was reported as having initiated a candidate (1833) the next day after receiving his petition, conferring the other degrees the day following. The Committee on Return adds: "Charter surrendered." Yet an appended resolution declares that Nos. 52, 73 and 78 deserve censure (52 and 78 for errors in returns). Others were "admonished." Good Faith U. D. was excused for violation of law. No. 93 paid up and surrendered its charter.

Balance in the treasury, \$1,292.49.

Thirty dollars was appropriated for the relief of the widow and orphans of the late Grand Tyler (Weigart). The widow of Col. Joseph Morris, deceased, was "requested to accept the sum of \$30 as a testimonial....of the virtues of her deceased husband as a Mason....and of the sincere condolence....."

Twenty-five dollars each were given to other widows.

150



^{*}Not found to this day. - + Not now in the possession of the Grand Lod- e . One of later date (18H) has been secured

1900.]

The opinion was given that brethren of Kentucky lodges having held either of the six principal offices in other Grand Lodges of the United States were eligible to similar offices in this Grand Lodge, and Past Masters of any lodge, if members of Kentucky lodges, were also members of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer was authorized to make investments of Grand Lodge funds, reserving \$100 for current evpenses.

A committee was appointed to select agents and do any lawful thing in the lottery business.

Twenty-five dollars each, as a "testimonial," was appropriated to the Grand Chaplain (Holeman) and Orator (Tannahill).

Lists of visitors, rejections, suspensions, etc., were printed as an addenda to the proceedings; also "a list of all of the lodges" (33) in Kentucky was printed.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 31, 1835.

August 31. Held in the "Grand Masonic Hall," but no one living knows where it was located.

The Grand Master (Apperson) reported that he had granted a dispensation for "Adair Lodge U. D., in Columbia, Ky."

"Good Faith Lodge No. 94" was granted a charter, but the number was erroneously printed as 94. It should be 95. Its Master was installed in open Grand Lodge.

Bodley Lodge U. D., at Quincy, Ills., was authorized (in honor of Thos. Bodley, P., G., H., P., deceased),

Cowan Lodge U. D. was authorized and named "in remembrance of" P., G., M., David G. Cowan, at LaFayette, Christian county, Ky.

September 1. A dispensation was granted to McKinney Lodge U. D., at Falmouth, named in honor of P., G., M., John McKinney, Jr.

A charter was granted to Adair Lodge U. D., to be knows as Moore Lodge No. 96, in memory of James Moore, P., G., M.,

"The Committee to whom was referred the proceedings of Foreign Grand Lodges" made a report on thirteen Grand Lodges in sixteen lines, referring to "noble and praiseworthy sentiments" in resolutions by Vermont, readopted by Indiana; and that from other communications "it appears manifest that the principles of the order have survived the furious attacks made upon Masonry by its cruel persecutors." Congratulations for brighter prospects were tendered, and steady, zealous perseverance in the principles "of our praiseworthy Institution" were recommended.

Nineteen lodge returns were examined. Seven of these were "incorrect," and lodges were "required to attend more strictly to the form and regulation prescribed," while 68 and 78 were censured, and others shown to be "incorrect."

A procession was formed and marched to the Unitarian Church,* where Grand Marshal W. G. Suethen delivered an oration, and prayers were offered by Grand Chaplain Caleb W. Cloud. Thanks to all were tendered.



WILLIS STEWART †

Returning to the Hall, the Grand Lodge was "called to labor" and "met in case of emergency," when it was "opened in the Past Master's degree" and "Samuel G. Menzies was installed agreeably to ancient form and usage as Master of Good Faith Lodge No. 94," (95).

Leslie Combs (1830) asked exemption from liability on a note endorsed by him, and Grand Lodge declared he "has no right to claim indemnity."

Jewels of lodges were reported sold, those of No. 79 were reported as received.

Digitized by Google

September 2. Willis Stewart was elected Grand Master. The

* Situated on the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut, subsequently torn down.

*Situated on the sontheast corner of Print and wantur, subsequently for down.
*W11.18 STEWART, for whom Louige 221 was named, was horn in Jefferson county, Kv., May 12, 1707, made a Mason in Louisville (1823) and became a zealous and prominent crafts-man in all of the bodies of the "York Rite." He was one of the leading members of "The Masonic Boart of Finance," which managed adiars for the building of the Masonic Temple, vest side of Fourth street, extending from Jefferson to Green. (Suld in 1900 to Jones Bros.) He was elected General Grand King (1847) of the General Grand Chapter; re-elected in 1850, and elected Deputy General Grand Figh Priest in 1853. Bro. Stewart was a member of Clarke Lodge No. 51, and died November 13, 1856.

1900.]

Grand Lodge having been "called to labor in case of emergency," immediately after calling off until 3 o'clock P. M., and the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master were installed in a Past Masters' lodge, the Grand Wardens being present.

At 3 o'clock the Grand Lodge was called to labor and the other elective officers were installed, and appointed officers "received their respective charges and were presented with their jewels."

The money on hand amounted to \$1,406.97, and the postage account amounted to \$4.26 (not enough to send a postal card to each lodge to-day). The entire expense for the year was \$553.51—which is not as much as the Grand Treasurer and Committee on Correspondence now receive.

These lodges were "stricken from the list" for three years' delinquency: Nos. 9, 20, 28, 54, 65 and 91.

Marshall refused to take the Grand Lodge Hall for his debt, and brought suit for foreclosure.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 29, 1836.

August 29. The Grand Master (Stewart) made his report in eight lines and stated that he had granted a dispensation for a lodge (Nelson) at Bardstown. This was the first of formal reports by a Grand Master of his official acts.

Sundry petitions and returns were received and referred. A communication was received from Lodge 23 concerning a batter from Pittsburg who had acted ungentlemanly, unmasonic and absconded, after swindling various persons. Advice was asked as how to proceed. Tabled.

August 30. The dues of Landmark Lodge No. 41 were remitted, and it took one hundred and fifty words to do it.

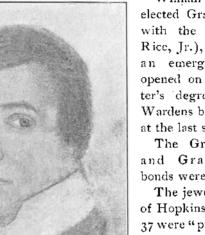
A dispensation for "Boone Lodge U. D.," at Petersburg, was granted.

On appeal from Burlington Lodge No. 56, growing out of business trouble between Thos, J. Trandle and Sam E. Griffith; the parties became reconciled and the lodge representative thought there was no objection to Trundle's reinstatement. By resolution he was "reinstated to all the privileges of Free Masonry in as full and ample a manner as though said proceedings had never been had in said lodge." Renewed efforts to settle the lottery claim with Marshall were unavailing.

The Correspondence Committee made an eight-line report, telling what proceedings (of ten Grand Lodges and Union Lodge No. 322 of N. Y.) it had reviewed, and congratulating the Grand Lodge and fraternity "on our brightening prospects and zealous perseverance in the principles of our praiseworthy institution."

Bodley Lodge No. 97, Cowan Lodge No. 98, and Nelson Lodge U. D. to be Duvall Lodge No. 99, were granted charters. Their representatives "were to take their scats and vote as such."

McKinney Lodge U. D. was continued for a year.



WILLIAM BROWN, JR.*

William Brown, Jr., was elected Grand Master, and with the Deputy (James Rice, Jr.), was installed in an emergency meeting opened on the Past Master's degree—the Grand Wardens being present (as at the last session).

The Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's bonds were approved.

The jewels and furniture of Hopkinsville Lodge No. 37 were "presented to Cowan Lodge No. 98."

As usual, a committee to invite the Grand Orator to deliver an oration the following year, was appointed. A committee was appoint-

Digitized by Google

ed to sell the "Lottery, etc.," to D. S. Gregory, of New Jersey, and deposit the money therefor in the "Louisville Savings Institution."

^{*}WILLIAM BROWN, JR., was born in Georgetown, Kv., January 28, 1803, of Scotch Presbyterian parents. He was of studions, correct habits, and avoided bad company. When a mere youth he bought horses, selling them in the South, being quite successful; then became a dry goods merchant in Georgetown; afterwards engaged in rope and bagging manufacture in Louisville. Later in life, after accumulating considerable means, he engaged in farming in Woodford and Scott counties. A zcalous Henry Clay Whig, and equally zealous and skillfall craftsman. He was twice married-first, with Amanda Tarlton, who lifed childless; second, with Sally Ann Ferguson, who here him two sons, one of whom (William R.) survives, and is * Preshyterian minister. Bro. Brown died December 7, 1852, and was buried with Masonic honors.

An attempt to move the Grand Lodge to Lexington failed, the motion (laid over from last year) being amended and laid on the table.

Sixteen lodges made returns and twelve failed to do so.

Lodges 16, 63 and 79 were "stricken from the list of lodges." Owen Lodge No. 68 made return, paid up, and surrendered its charter.

A balance of \$2,035.49 was in the treasury, and \$3.72 was the cost of postage and stationery. The Grand Treasurer (Levi Tyler) donated his fees and the cost of the session was \$130. Receipts, \$786. Twenty-nine lodges on the roll.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 28, 1837.

The proceedings for several years improved in regularity and business shape of the record, demonstrating the ability of the Grand Secretary (Phil Swigert), who afterwards became Grand Master. His whole career, both of record and that part personally known to the writer hereof, confirms that estimate of him.

Winchester Lodge No. 20 made return, paid its dues, and wasreinstated.

Grand Master (Brown, Jr.) made a report of his doings in four paragraphs (sixteen lines), which is the longest of any that preceded him.

He reported having appointed a proxy to set Boone Lodge U. D. to work; granted a dispensation for a lodge at Equality, Ill.; another at Flat Rock, Ky., and one at "Danville, in Mercer county, Ky."

The charters of Lexington Lodge No. 1* and Daviess Lodge No. 22, having been destroyed by fire, the Grand Lodge resolved that "the same are hereby renewed...."

Waidsboro Lodge U. D. was given a dispensation.

August 29. Boone Lodge No. 100 and Flat Rock 101 were given charters.

The "Foreign Communications" Committee had examined the proceedings of ten Grand Lodges, including Ireland, and reported in thirteen lines, congratulating the fraternity "on the brightening

1900.]

^{*} From this it seems that the old charter now hold by No. 1 as its original charter must be a copy, and not the original document.

prospects of Masonry....Although malice has persecuted us, and envy traduced our good name, truth is omnipotent, and the award of public justice is in our favor...."

Of Augusta Lodge No. 8 a commitiee said it "has labored but once since December, 1834," when it met to appoint a representative. Its dues for 1834-'37 were remitted.

James Rice, Jr.,* of Louisville, was elected Grand Master.

The Masters of Nos. 90 and 101 were installed in a Past Masters' Lodge. The Grand Master and Deputy were also installed in a Past Masters' Lodge, but only after all but Past Grand Masters had retired.

The Grand Secretary's and Treasurer's bonds were approved.

Solomon Lodge No. 5, "having ceased to labor" for "several years," a member that had been suspended by it for non-payment of dues, was permitted to make application to Landmark Lodge No. 41, which was authorized to "act thereon as may seem to them just and proper."

The motion (tabled last year) to move the Grand Lodge to Lexington, was "called up," read, rejected, renewed, and laid on the table.

Charters were granted to Equality Lodge No. 102, of Equality, Ills., and to Danville Lodge U. D., as Morrison Lodge No. 103, of Danville, Ky.

The dispensation of McKinney Lodge U. D. was continued.

The returns of eighteen lodges were pronounced "correctly made out according to the form prescribed, and the work in the same appears to be in strict accordance with the Ancient Landmarks⁺...," Nine were not correct; and one of the "strict accordance" returns was criticised as "irregular," Others were noted in some of the details, and lodges admonished to have their proceedings "in strict conformity with the principles of our order...,"

Lexington Chapter No. 1 and Daviess Lodge No. 22 asked "for reimbursement of advances to furnish rooms in the late Grand Hall," and a committee was appointed "with power to sit

156



^{*}JAMES RICE, JR., a member of Clarke Lodge No. 51. He went to Far West Lodge U. D. (now Miners Lodge No. 273, at Galena, fills.), was its Senor Warden in 1841, and practiced law there. He was practicing law in San Francisco (1858); became first Master of Occidental Lodge No. 22 (1852) of that city, and was buried by that lodge. September 28, 1878, in the Masonic Cemetery. A neat monument, crected by the lodge, marks his grave.

[&]quot;"Ancient Landmarks"-what are they? A ready "argument" to prove anything that suits, or does not accord with our preconceived notions?

upon them" during vacation, and if "unanimously in favor of said claims or any part of them," to draw on the Grand Treasurer for one-fourth of the amount, and report next year.

Balance in the treasury, \$2,724.09.

Notice from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York is printed—to the effect that officers of four lodges had been expelled, would not surrender the lodge warrants, and contemplated forming a new Grand Lodge.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 27, 1838.

Fifteen lodges were represented, and the Grand Master (Rice, Jr.) made a report covering a page of the proceedings, being the third and longest of reports by Grand Masters. The first was by Willis Stewart (1836), in eight lines; the second by William Brown, Jr. (1837), of sixteen lines.

Grand Master Rice reported having called the Grand Lodge* February 28, 1838, to lay the cornerstone of the Louisville Medical College,† and drew an order on the Treasurer for \$85.00 to defray the expenses, saying the proceedings accompanied his report, but no publication of them is known to exist. He granted a dispensation for Pike Lodge, at Paducah; for Lancaster Lodge, at Lancaster. He declined to "suspend the by-laws of No. 22 to enable it to confer degrees out of time;" and reported the action of "Abrams Lodge No. 8," November 23, 1837, in adjourning *sine die* without notice to members, and was revoked by the lodge at its "next regular meeting." This was the only matter reported that was referred to a committee, and the first instance of such reference of the Grand Master's official action. (See p. 159).

The dues were fixed at \$1 for each initiation and fifty cents for each member.

Past Grand Master L. Tyler, President of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Co., invited the members of the Grand Lodge to visit Portland by way of the cars, which the Grand Lodge agreed to do at 8 o'clock the next morning.

August 28. "DeWitt Clinton Lodge No. 86, omitted in the list of lodges since 1834," resumed work "by sanction of the R.

Digitized by Google

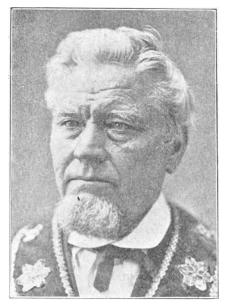
1900.]

>

^{*} Probably a lodge opened and called the "Grand Lodge," without a quorum of lodge representatives.

[†]I think this was at the southwest corner of Green and Fifth, but am not sure.

[1800.



DERRICK WARNER.*

Derrick Warner was elected Grand Master and installed in a Past Masters' lodge, composed of five Past Grand Masters, as was the Deputy (Breckinridge).

Covington Lodge U. D. was granted a dispensation.

D. S. Gregory & Co. bought the lottery, as contemplated, and had paid \$5,962.50. A loan of the money and accumulated interest at six per cent was authorized.

Lodge returns were criticised, but only two seemed to deserve disapproval (Nos. 86 and 103).

St. Andrews Lodge 18 was reinstated.

Lodges 4, 5, 14, 31, 40, 50, 52, 78, 80, 82, 85, 96, 98, 99 were "released from all dues..., and absolved from all censure for their respective delinquencies upon condition that each " made proper return and paid dues for the accruing year, or show cause for their delinquency. On failure their charters were to be forfeited.

August 29. In the case of "Abrams Lodge No. 8," reported by the Grand Master, it appears that at a stated meeting, with the Secretary as the only officer present, the lodge (or brethren present) filled the offices pro tempore, and resolved to surrender its property, etc., and adjourned sine die. At the next meeting brethren opposing this action met and revoked it, no notice having been given of the intended action at the former meeting. There was trouble in the lodge growing out of the rejection of two petitioners for in-

previous dues remitted.



DERRICK WARNER was probably born in Lexington, Ky., May, 1800, and died July 18, 1884. The was twice married—Rev. Cateb W. Cloud, for fifteen years Grand Chaplain, being the officiating minister. Bro, Warner was an enthusiastic Masonic ritualist; was Grand High Priest (1844), and probably Grand Puissant of the Grand Council, R. & S. M., of Ken-tucky, as he is said to have claimed, but the record is lost.

itiation, also in granting a dimit and relinquishing dues of "an unworthy individual," alledged to be guilty of unmasonic conduct. The action dissolving the lodge was declared unconstitutional and void, and the reasons given at length. (See p. 157.)

Pike Lodge U. D., at Paducah, was continued.

Warsaw Lodge U. D., Campbell Lodge U. D., and Covington Lodge U. D. were granted dispensations.

Lancaster Lodge 104 and Waidsboro Lodge 105 were granted charters.

Benevolent Lodge 58 surrendered its charter. Washington Lodge 79 was reinstated and dues remitted.

The widow of Patrick Anderson, "massacred at Fanning's defeat in Texas," was given \$50.

The Grand Lodge resolved to meet at Lexington, "and until a Grand Hall shall be crected....the meetings shall be held, in each and every year thereafter, alternately at Louisville and Lexington."

The Foreign Communications Committee made a report (covering a full page) of having examined the proceedings of nine Grand Lodges and of "St. John's Grand Lodge" New York, recently formed (see close of last year's doings). Notice was taken that "York Lodge No. 367" (N. Y.) had set at naught the authority of the Grand Lodge. In consequence thereof the charter had been declared forfeited and the members expelled.

With a sort of apology, considering it a "duty imperative, and however unpleasant the duty, respect for the Grand Lodge of New York...." the opinion was given "that the Grand Lodge of New York should be vindicated and sustained." Therefore a resolution to that effect "and that no communication be held with the expelled Masons of St. John's Lodge" was adopted.

The Master of Warsaw Lodge U. D. was installed in a Past Master's Lodge.

For the first time the Treasurer is named before the Secretary, and their bonds were received. He had trust money which seems to have given him importance and rank! He was authorized to loan the funds (less \$500) at six per cent.

The available means of the Grand Lodge was put down at \$9,421.90.

Grand Tyler (Ehrich) was allowed \$10 "in full for services," and a committee to invite the Grand Orator "to deliver an ora-

1900.]

tion" was appointed. Then the Grand Lodge was closed "according to ancient form and usage."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 26, 1839.

The Grand Master (Warner) reported having granted dispensations: October 1, 1838, for Warren Lodge U. D.; January 15, 1839, for "Mount Moria" Lodge U. D.; August 22, 1839, for Nelson Lodge U. D., Lexington.

A called meeting* of the Grand Lodge had been held in "Mountsterling" April 6, 1839, to lay the cornerstone of the Masonic Hall, and in Lexington, July 4, to lay the cornerstone of the Medical Hall.

Paris Union Lodge 16 and Richmond Lodge 25 (stricken from the roll) were restored "upon their making their returns and paying their dues for last year."

Charters were granted to Mount Moria Lodge 106, Nelson Lodge 107, Tadmor Lodge 108 (formerly Warsaw U. D.), and Covington Lodge 109.

A committee was "appointed to examine into the propriety of erecting a Grand Hall, with all convenient dispatch, and....reporttheir opinion as to time, place and plan."

August 27. The Committee on Foreign Communications reported the receipt of proceedings from eleven Grand Lodges and "Canton Sub. Lodge No. 28, Mississippi, 1839," reporting an expulsion. The committee's report gives the general scope of proceedings without any special information, except that Virginia copied ("gives back" it said) the names of persons rejected, etc., by Kentucky lodges. The recommendation that the Kentucky proceedings contain a compilation of "rejections, suspensions, and expulsions as annually communicated to this Grand Lodge," was concurred in.

A resolution was adopted to release from all dues those lodges that were two or more years in arrears, and absolve them from censure, conditioned that they make returns and pay dues before the first day of the next annual communication, or show satisfactory cause for continued delinquency. Failing in this their charters should be forfeited.

^{*}There is no other record of the proceedings of these "called meetings," which were, no doubt, "so called," and not real or constitutional.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

Duvall Lodge 99 surrendered its charter, but it was returned that the lodge might have six months in which to determine whether the lodge desired still to "progress with work;" if not, the charter will be received.



1900.]

GEORGE BRECKINRIDGE.*

George Breckinridge was elected Grand Master, and the Grand Secretary's rank (above Grand Treasurer) is made apparent in the list of officers.

A charter was granted to Warren Lodge 110, and its representative permitted to take his seat, as were those of the other newly chartered lodges.

Notice that Lodge 25 had not been at work for seven or eight years, and its informal return was therefore excused.

Errors in returns were reported and excused.

August 28. Resolutions of sympathy and regret be-

Digitized by Google

cause of the death of Gov. James Clark were adopted. Wearing "the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days" was recommended, and a committee was appointed to tender the sympathies of the Grand Lodge to the family, and make arrangements to conduct the remains through the city, which was done.

The Grand Lodge adopted a lengthy report of a committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of erecting a Grand Hall, Among other things its was agreed; "That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky should have a half of its own with suitable conveniences for its permanent use," and determined "it should be located at the

11

^{*}George Breckinridge, the only son of John and Elizabeth Willoughby Breckinridge, was, born in Jone, 1557, probadly in Wythe county, Va., though his ancestors lived in Augusta county. His father settled near Paris, Ky. (about 1792) and moved to Cane Ridge, in the same county, when George was twelve years old. He became the first Master of Lodge (or), and as Grand Master laid the cornerstone (vsio) of the Grand Hall in Lexington. He took great interest in Masoury, often visiting lodges in Paris, Lexington and other cities, but becoming financially embarrassed by the crash of the early '40's, he moved to Wash-ington counts, where he resided ontil bis death in hune. 150

ington county, where he resided until his death in June, 1819.

city of Lexington." A plan was submitted for a brick building, 65×45 , with lodge rooms, a Grand Hall 45×42 feet, committee rooms, etc., the cost not to exceed \$15,000. So the Grand Lodge proposed to build in Lexington at once, and stop the alternate meeting in Louisville and Lexington. See last year's proceedings.

A committee was appointed to attend to the business, under instructions and build on the lot offered by Lexington Lodge No. 1, or some other lot, and in case the Lexington lodges and the chapter of that city relinquished their old claims on the former Grand Lodge failure, to assure them of the use of apartments in perpetuity. If they refused such relinquishment, to suspend action and report at the next annual communication.

The Grand Treasurer's bond, with penalty, was fixed at \$20,-000, payable to the Grand and Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Secretary. The latter was to be the custodian of the bond.

Past Grand Masters opened a Past Masters' lodge and installed the Grand Master elect, then "introduced and installed the Deputy."

The Grand Treasurer was instructed to loan any money in excess of \$15,000 he might hold, first retaining receipts until the aggregate reached that amount. The Grand Treasurer reported having \$15,252.65 on hand. Money for the sale of the lottery grant was coming in, to the evident satisfaction of the Grand Lodge.

Montgomery Lodge No. 23 was complimented for its uniform faithfulness, for which cause it was not required to pay interest for a year on \$600 loaned to it; and another like sum was also loaned. Security for the entire \$1,200 was required and interest expected, except as stated. This to aid the lodge in completing its hall.

W. Tannehill revised his Masonic Manual and asked aid from the Grand Lodge. His proposition (whatever it may have been) was referred to the Past Grand Masters, and if, after examining the book, it was "deemed advisable by not less than five of them," as much as \$500 could be paid to Tannehill. The committee were also to revise the Digest and cause it to be published with the Tannehill Manual.

The Grand Lodge refused to grant the request of sundry petitioners to restore one suspended by Lodge 1, because the jurisdiction belonged to the lodge unless brought up on appeal.

The dues of Morrison Lodge 103 for the year ensuing were remitted, provided the lodge should purchase a lodge room for its use.

Digitized by Google

[1800.

1900.]

Э

Publication of lodge returns with the proceedings were ordered, and five hundred printed copies were provided for.

The Grand Tyler was paid \$40 for services (three days), and the Grand Secretary \$75 for a whole year's salary, but no sympathy for the overworked Tyler was expressed.

CALLED COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 3, 1839.

The Grand Lodge was called to consider communications from the Building Committee and Willis Stewart and Levi Tyler, which were referred to a committee that reported, substantially:

1. That Stewart pay money, notes, or bonds of the Grand Lodge, in his hands, to the Grand Treasurer.

2. If Stewart had loaned the funds, then he should hand the bonds taken for the same to the Grand Treasurer. If funds were retained by him, they should be paid over. If not prepared to pay, he be required to execute bond for the amount, payable February 1, 1840, with interest.

3. Money received by Stewart on lottery grant sale to be paid to the Grand Treasurer immediately.

4. That Levi Tyler, late Grand Treasurer, hand to the present Grand Treasurer all money, etc., he has belonging to the Grand Lodge, or if not prepared to do so, that he execute bond for the sum, payable March 1, with interest.

The Grand and Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Wardens were designated to receive the lease of the lot owned by Lexington Lodge (on which to build the Grand Hall).

The poor Tyler received only 2 for services at this session, though he got 13.33 a day at the last one.

CALLED COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 25, 1840.

To consider reports of Building Committee, but the proceedings were not published.

CALLED COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, JULY 3, 1840.

To lay cornerstone of the Grand Masonic Hall (not published).

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 31, 1840.

The date on the title page and in the heading of the printed proceedings is August 21, which is apparently erroneous, and should be 31st.

Grand Master Breckinridge reported having granted dispensations, as follows:

Ottawa Lodge U. D., December 19, 1839, Ottawa, Ill. Fleming Lodge U. D., December 23, 1839, Flemingsburg, Ky. Pulaski Lodge U. D., February 20, 1840, Somerset, Ky. Hopkinsville Lodge U. D., February 22, 1840, Hopkinsville, Ky. Hancock Lodge Ü. D., May 28, 1840, Hawesville, Ky. Springhill Lodge U. D., June 15, 1840, Crab Orchard, Ky. Franklin Lodge U. D., June 21, 1840, Danville, Ky. Lodge of Antiquity U. D., July 3, 1840, Louisville, Ky. Minerva Lodge U. D., August 10, 1840, Minerva, Ky. A committee to prepare a digest was appointed.

A committee was "appointed to procure an orator to deliver a public oration to a procession of the Grand Lodge to the brethren on Wednesday next." An oration by Bro. Burch and a sermon by Bro. Holeman in the Methodist church on September 2, was the result, the Grand Lodge moving in procession to and from the church.



ABNER CUNNINGHAM.*

September 1. Greensburg Lodge 54 and Breckinridge Lodge 67, stricken from the roll, were reinstated and dues remittedexcept the current year's dues, which were paid.

Abner Cunningham was elected Grand Master and Wilkins Tannehill (afterwards Grand Master of Tennessee) was elected Deputy Grand Master.

They were installed in a Past Master's lodge, formed of Past Grand Masters.

The Secretary and Treasurer gave bonds, and the latter's bond was delivered to the Grand Secretary.

*AINER CUNNINGHAM was born about six miles north of Winchester, Ky., September 7, 1502. He was generous and kind, prominently shown in good works and in purchasing his old (negro) nurse and boy companion to prevent his being sold "down the river" (sould.) Bro. Cunningham is said never to have used whisky or tobacco. He was constant in attend-ance on loige and chapter; became Grand High Pricet (1842); died in February, 1854, and was buried at Independence, Missouri, where he then resided.

The sale of the lottery to Gregory, and the right of Gregory to cancel it on giving six months' notice, was considered as endangering the interests of the Grand Lodge to the extent of \$5,000 a year. Shelbyville had obtained a lottery privilege, with power to sell it, and the purchaser had not complied with the terms of the grant. The Grand Lodge conceived it "to be clearly a violation of the law and detrimental to the interests of the Grand Lodge," therefore James Guthrie was employed to protect the interests of the Grand Lodge.

Receipts from Levi Tyler, late Grand Treasurer, \$2,352.50; lottery grant, \$2,268.75; from Grand Secretary, \$536; paid out in charity, \$60; to the Grand Tyler, \$65; for building, \$3,081.92; on hand, \$607.64.

Hiram No. 4 lost their lodge room,* and for several years ceased to meet. It then elected new officers, received five petitions, adopted by-laws, and ask confirmation of its action and remission of dues, all of which was "deemed reasonable." The members present at the lodge meeting, August 25 (its rehabilitation), were "now considered as the only members composing said lodge," and when the officers should be installed the lodge "be permitted to continue their labors," though it is not apparent that the lodge was legally defunct.

Burlington Lodge 56 had fitted up new rooms, and its dues were remitted as a "reasonable" thing to do.

Waidsboro Lodge 105 surrendered its charter and the members were permitted to retain the jewels and furniture.

Pulaski Lodge, U. D., was permitted to receive the petition of William H. Dollarhide, who had "physical disability" (not described) because there had been precedents. The lodge had erred in receiving petitions and initiating the petitioners the same evening; also when but six Masons were present, which seemed to have been authorized by the proxy of the Grand Master who set the lodge to work, the lodge believing that he held the powers of the Grand Master at the time.

Charters were granted to Pulaski Lodge 111; Fleming 112; Lodge of Antiquity 113; Ottawa 114; Hopkinsville 37; Hancock 115.

Digitized by Google

Springfield U. D. was continued.

¢

≥

^{*}Probably by a refusal to allow their assembling in the State House,

Rock River U. D., Dicksons Ferry, Ills., and Juliet Lodge U. D., were granted dispensations.

A system, now known as the "Grand Representative System," proposed by the Grand Lodge of New York, appearing to have been disapproved by other Grand Lodges, the Foreign Communication Committee thought it would not succeed.

A proposal for a general convention of one representative from each Grand Lodge, to meet in Washington City, in March, 1842, was disapproved. (See p. 84; also 1845.)

Communing with Masons using French and Scotlish titles, suggested by New York, the committee found no good reason against it.

Mississippi and Missouri were reported as holding it to be true Masonic doctrine that "all work of subordinate lodges should be done in the third degree, and that Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Masons* should not be regarded as members." The Grand Lodge of Kentucky declared its rules, practices and constitution to be different and "will not be lightly disturbed."

The address of "P. G. M. McCalla," at the laying of the corner-stone of the "Grand Masonic Hall," was printed at a cost of \$6.87.

A resolution to incorporate the Grand Lodge was adopted.

With a whereas that, being "deeply impressed with the salutary advantages of the institution to its members, and desiring to give a more diffusive and lasting value by its benefits on the whole community by acts of public benevolence consonant with the true spirit of its liberal and enlightening principles," the following resolutions (substantially) were adopted: That a committee enquire into the expediency of establishing and endowing a seminary to be called "The Kentucky Masonic Orphans' Asylum;" select a healthy, convenient site with not less than two hundred acres; report the cost, etc., of suitable buildings to accommodate not exceeding one hundred males and fifty females, with capabilities of enlarging it; to inquire as to "teachers or overseers," a "system of police:...fixing times of labor and study," etc., and to receive donations, requesting officers of lodges "to open subscriptions" and show how much could be raised that way, etc.

[•] It seems they were "Masons," nevertheless. On the same principle, a minor should not be considered a member of the family. Perhaps the history of the degrees might have enlightened the Missouri brethren. In 1844 they were properly recognized.

September 2. The returns of twenty-eight lodges were pronounced "in strict accordance with the ancient landmarks."* Fourteen were irregular; several lodges received and acted on petitions the same day, which was deemed "an outrageous violation of law."

Thirteen dollars was subscribed for "Bro. McCullough's Astronomical Map," and \$500 appropriated to help Bro. Tannehill publish his Masonic Manual, four hundred copies of which was to be delivered to the Grand Secretary.

(Past) Grand Treasurer, Levi Tyler, had paid Marshall on his lottery debt \$4,461.18 without authority, which was declared unlawful, but as the indebtedness had previously been admitted by the Grand Lodge, that amount was allowed as a credit in settling with Tyler, and the payment of a balance of \$159.01 overdue to him was ordered. He reported \$18,099.01 expended in seventeen items, including his compensation of \$443.78, all had been received in thirteen items.

The Grand Secretary's pay was increased to \$150 per annum. The Tylers were paid \$20 for three days "tyling the Grand Lodge," and Pursuivant \$30.

Superintendents of the lottery drawing were to be appointed from Louisville, Lexington, Maysville and Covington.

Two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated to be distributed in charity.

Thanks to Grand Master and the orators, but only the sermon received substantial reward (\$20).

Bids for printing the proceedings were provided for and the Grand Lodge was "closed....according to ancient form and usage, when the Throne of Grace was addressed by brother D. McCallister." I wonder how "ancient" the form and usage was.

Returns were printed.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 30, 1841.

The Grand Master reported having granted dispensations to Rock River Lodge U. D., Oregon City, Ill., November 26, 1840. Big Spring Lodge U. D., Big Spring, Ky., January 12, 1841. Sharpsburg Lodge U. D., Sharpsburg, February 25, 1841.

* What a pity those particular "ancient landmarks" were not published.

1900.]

[1800

Cadiz Lodge U. D., Cadiz, March 8, 1841.

Wayne Lodge U. D., Monticello, April 5, 1841.

Mills Point Lodge U. D., Mills Point, May 15, 1841.

Also that he called the Grand Lodge* to lay the corner-stone of the Methodist church at Richmond, July 30, 1841, when Daniel Breck presided.

D. S. Gregory gave notice that he would abandon his lottery contract October 7, according to contract of July, 1836.

In 1839 Duvall Lodge 99 had been allowed to resume work within six months, but failed to do so, having resumed labor since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, asked and received sanction of its action.

The Fraternity of Lexington invited the Grand Lodge and visitors "to dine with them at brother Givon's at 2 P. M. to-morrow," and that was accepted. Subsequently the bosts were thanked.

Dispensations were granted to

Harrison Lodge U. D., Brandenburg.

Salvisa Lodge U. D., Salvisa.

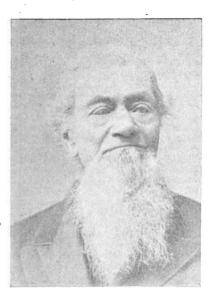
The by-laws were amended so that the Grand Officers should be elected at 10 Λ . M. on the second day of each annual communication.

August 31. Thomas J. Welby, S. G. W., addressed a letter to the Grand Lodge, substantially that his office made him a candidate for Grand Master; that he could not fill any office, and made "timely avowal to my friends to the end that I may not be entertained as a candidate, and that I may be cheerfully excused....." Subsequently, leave to withdraw his communication was reconsidered (though no such withdrawa appears of record). It was referred to a committee with power to sit during the session and send for persons and papers. But it is probable this action referred to the S. G. W.'s charges against 106, 113, noticed further on, and not to his declining to be a candidate.

Charters were granted to Minerva Lodge No. 116, Sharpsburg Lodge No. 117, Big Spring Lodge No. 118, Wayne Lodge No. 119.

^{*} Probably so-called, without a lawful quorum or Grand Officers-hence a misnomer,

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY



THOMAS C. OREAR.

Thomas C. Orear (1) was elected Grand Master and Henry Wingate (4) Deputy.

W. B. Warren, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, was introduced and seated at the right of the Grand Master.

Appeals were received from No. 1, which suspended a nonaffiliate for intemperance; from No. 78 that expelled a member for the same offense, and from No. 95, which expelled one for unmasonic conduct. The Grand Lodge returned the appeals because "lodges alone have jurisdiction in such cases."

E. K. Hudnell and N. Devine expelled from No. 23.

Devine charged Hudnell with unmasonic conduct. While a committee had the matter under investigation the accused preferred charges against the accuser, and both were suspended. The Grand Lodge thought the indefinite suspension of Hudell was just and affirmed it, but Devine should have been acquitted, therefore restored him. So the lodge did not always "alone have jurisdiction." Of course "the case being altered that alters the case." To prefer charges when arraigned for unmasonic conduct was deemed irregular "and can not be justified."

Simpson Lodge No. 3) was burned out in 1837, lost property valued at \$1,800, and asked for the remission of three years' dues, which was granted.

The charter granted by the legislature was reported and accepted, viz:

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has procured in the city of Lexington a lot of ground on which to erect a Grand Hall, for the purpose of holding its meetings, and to accommodate its subordinate lodges and other Masonic bodies in said city; and is also desirous to procure and hold such halls and their appurtenances in other parts of the State as may be conveyed to, or reverted to, said Grand Lodge from any subordinate lodge;

1900.]



and also wishes to establish an Asylum for the nurture and education of indigent orphans of both sexes, and the support of poor and indigent persons --therefore,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved January 29, 1841.

September 1. Past Grand Masters installed the Grand Master and Deputy in a Past Master's lodge.

Jolliett Lodge U. D., of Illinois, was mildly reproved for initiating members out of time, given time to pay dues, and continued U. D. until it could be chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, recently formed, and dismissed from the Kentucky jurisdiction, if desired, when received by Illinois.

Ottawa Lodge 114, of Illinois, was dismissed from allegiance at its own request, that it might unite with the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Thirteen lines were enough for the Foreign Communications. Committee report, which noticed the "pleasing evidence of prosperity and steady advance of Masonry," recommending a "continuance of courteous communications with our sister Grand Lodges....," extending it to Canada, Nova Scotia and Texas.

New York Grand Bodies invited the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to be present and participate in the festivities at the General Grand Encampment meeting in that city September 16, next.

Concerning a proposed Masonic Orphan Asylum, the Grand-Lodge instructed the committee to ascertain from lodges whether they favored any general system of education; the plan; how much they would subscribe; as to available means; and the number of Masons' children within the bounds of lodges "unable to educate themselves."

Flat Rock 101 surrendered its charter, the Grand Lodge declaring it a right of any lodge, if done according to law.

It was resolved "that this Grand Lodge shall hereafter meet in the Grand Hall in the city of Lexington."

Glasgow 24 and Morrison 76 "resumed labor, made returns, paid their dues and sent representatives to this convocation," therefore were formally reinstated!

Mills Point 120, and Cadiz 121, were chartered.

Cowan 98 had fitted up its hall and had no means, therefore its dues were remitted.

The Grand Master (Cunningham) and others were thanked, but such usual action will not hereafter be noticed—as a rule.

The Committee on Returns found thirty-two returns "in strict accordance with the ancient landmarks* of the institution." Others were criticised for various reasons.

1900.]

^{*&}quot;Ancient landmarks" is an unknown quantity or quality, referred to indiscriminately, until it has become almost a farce. Where is the "ancient landmark" for the form of returns?

[1Soo.

Franklin 28, stricken from the roll in 1835, was permitted to resume work, if it so desired.

Breckinridge 67 having built a hall, dues of last year were remitted.

September 2. Solomon 5, for like reason, was exempted from the present and past years' dues.

Receipts, \$6,730.46; disbursements, \$5,566.441/2.

The Building Committee paid out \$12,612.30 (part of it included in "disbursements"), and made an elaborate report. The building plans were made, chiefly, by Bro. C. R. Priziminski, late Professor of Transylvania, and of the structure the report says: ".... No other building for a similar purpose in the western country, or indeed in the United States, combines as many conveniences under so tasteful an exterior, of as good workmanship, for so moderate a sum." The building * was reported as completed, except the basement, which was subsequently ordered to be finished for residence purposes. A house and lot in Louisville, valued at \$4,000, was part of the assets † The cost of the building completed, per estimates, was \$20,774.30.

The Grand Senior Warden charged Mt. Moriah 106 with having refused admission of a brother of Clark 51, on the ground that he had been expelled by Louisville Encampment, claiming. "the inalicnable right, either to admit or refuse admission of any and all visiting brethren whatever, excepting the R. W. G. M. or D. G. M...." The Grand Lodge pronounced this "wrong, and at war with principles which should govern subordinate lodges

Lodge 106 had also elected officers, June 24, called off until the 25th, when it set aside the election of the previous evening, because members had voted who had not paid their dues. At the next stated meeting, June 28, the minutes of the action setting aside the election were expunged. Grand Lodge held that the lodge had not the right on the 25th to set aside election; and expunging the minutes was wrong and could not be justified.

Antiquity Lodge 113 was charged with refusing to admit a visitor who had been suspended by Louisville Chapter for non-payment of dues. This was declared wrong, but not censurable, be-

^{*} See picture back of title page.

^{*} This was a small lot on the south side of Green street, between Second and Third streets.

cause it was done by the advice of the Deputy Grand Master. Grand Lodge held that a lodge had no such power, but "at the same time remarks that it is not commendable in any brother visiting a lodge when he knows his presence will disturb the peace and harmony of the same."

The lodges were, however, "discharged from the present citation."

Fifty dollars for procuring the charter from the legislature was allowed.

Leaves of absence were granted during different sessions of the Grand Lodge, but will not be particularly noticed.

These resolutions, in substance, were adopted:

That expulsion or suspension by an Encampment did not expelor suspend from a "Blue Lodge."

That Tannehill's Manual be corrected to conform to Kentucky laws, then bound and distributed.

That an attorney be appointed to look after the Grand Lodge Hall interests.

That four hundred copies of the proceedings be printed.

That \$250 be set apart for charitable purposes.

That "the painting now in the hall" be purchased at a sum not more than \$50.

That a committee prepare and report rules concerning visiting brethren.

For services in tyling \$25, and of the Grand Pursuivant \$12, were paid.

The Grand Treasurer was allowed two per cent. on all he re-, ceived during the past year.

A committee to sell the lottery grant was appointed.

The returns were printed.

>

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 29, 1842.

The Grand Master (O'Rear) reported having granted dispensations for Bradford Lodge U. D., at Independence, Pitman Lodge U. D., at Campbellsville, and that he attended "the dedication of Hiram Lodge No. 4,"* whose dues for this and the next two years were remitted, and Warren (110) dues remitted for the current year.

#Hall, no doubt, on Ann street, near Market, burned about 1852.

A committee, to procure an orator for the morrow, was appointed and arrangements for a procession were ordered.

An invitation to visit the Lunatic Asylum was accepted and the hour fixed for the visit.

The Building Committee reported the basement and fence, except "iron railing" in front, were completed; the house and lot in Louisville* was not sold, and suggested that the committee have power to fill vacancies in the "office of Agent" of the building in occupation of the basement, and control over him, subject to appeal to the Grand Master. This was substantially approved with some immaterial modification. Cash received \$4,552.68; unpaid claims \$3,485.16.

Seventy-seven articles of "Constitutional rules," twenty-three "Rules of Order" and a form for returns were reported and concurred in. The committee was empowered to arrange them according to subjects, index them, and the Secretary distribute the volumes, selling the surplus copies.

August 30. The Treasurer received \$1,000.14 from the Grand Secretary, and \$2,437.50 from Gregory on lottery account, disbursing \$3,440.27. On hand \$1.381/2.

Warren Lodge 53 and Nicholas Lodge 65 were permitted to resume work with all dues remitted.

J. C. W. McKinney appealed from DeWitt Clinton Lodge (86) for "dismissing him," but without notice to the lodge, which was fatal.

Charters were granted to Harrison Lodge 122; Bradford Lodge 123; Pitman Lodge 124; to Salvisa Lodge U. D. as St. John's Lodge 125.

Dispensation was granted to Liberty Lodge U. D., of New Liberty, and refused to a proposed new lodge at Danville, one having only seventeen members, being located in that town.

Of the committee of five on the "Seminary of Learning, on the labor principle, to be called the Kentucky Orphans' Asylum," two did not act and one died. Three brethren were appointed "to fill the vacancies," and the committee continued.

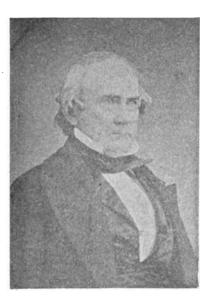
Samuel McClarty, Grand Junior Warden, being about to make a tour in Europe, was "recommended to the favorable consideration of the Masonic Fraternity" there.

Digitized by GOOGLE

^{*}This was 28x180 feet of ground, south side of Green street, next, west, of the alley between Second and Third streets, afterwards sold to C. Deweese.



۰,



HENRY WINGATE *

Henry Wingate (4) was elected Grand Master. The Royal Arch Chapters and "Encampment of Knights Templars" were invited to unite in the procession that marched to the Presbyterian church, where Revs. N. H. Henkle and M. M. Hall delivered "sermons." Bro. Henkle's was printed with the proceedings. Both were thanked.

Antiquity Lodge 113 surrendered its charter.

The lottery was sold to Walter Gregory, of Cincinnati, for \$2,000, and other "installments of \$500 cach."

August 31. Equality Lodge 102 asked to be permitted to

surrender its charter and attach itself to the Illinois Grand Lodge, and for remission of dues, which requests were granted, but the question of dues was put this way: "and recommended to said lodge to remit the dues of its members so far as their situation will permit,"

It was made the duty of the Grand Master (Wingate) to "deliver a course of lectures on the three first degrees" at the next, annual meeting, and a committee was to inquire into and report "the best mode of insuring uniformity in work and business in the subordinate lodges."

The Foreign Communications Committee reported in nineteen lines, mentioning seventeen Grand Lodge proceedings, and a convocation held at Washington City in March, 1842, "for the purpose of deciding on uniform mode of work, and recommending to all Grand Lodges in the United States, the appointment of one or

Digitized by Google

[•]HENRY Wingate was horn October 5, 1705. I knew him in the 50's. Bro. Wingate was above the medium in stature, deliberate action, and very dignified. He took my fictution into Hiram Lodge No. 4 (185%), in which he was made a Mason November 22, 1815. He was presented with an elegant jewel by that lodge (1851). In Grand Lodge Bro, Wingate served on the most important committees, as Trustee of the LaGrange College, and as Grand Master, He was Grand High Priest, 1528. He died during the stirring events of the Rebellion, October 4, 1862, unfeignedly respected, beloved and lamented. He was a fine ritualist, and constant in attendace on lodge meetings.

more skilled brethren, to be styled Grand Lecturers, who are to meet in the city of Baltimore on the second Monday in May, 1843, and at least once in three years thereafter, at some central place, to compare their lectures and correct variations." This was not thought to be expedient.

Confidence Lodge 52 was given \$50 to be disbursed in charity.

Abraham Lodge 8 tried S. Burnett in his absence, and, on appeal, was directed to give him due notice and specifications when he might be present at a new trial.

Daviess Lodge 22 indefinitely suspended two brethren without citation, notice, charges or specification, and the action was declared void.

This utterance was published: "There is no right better defined under the institutions of Masonry, than..., the necessity of charges and specifications; the right to have a reasonable notice, and to adduce proof, and the right to be heard in his own defense before an impartial tribunal, and at convenient and suitable times, and are equally enforced by common sense."

Of forty-six returns received, twenty-eight were "in strict accord with the ancient landmarks,"* and Jacob Owen, sceretary of Mt. Moriah Lodge 106, was strongly commended for a fine return.

The usual complaint of conferring degrees out of time, was made. The practice seemed to be common.[†] "Conferring more than one degree on the same individual at the same time" (a very difficult thing to do, no doubt) was deprecated.

The Grand Secretary "disbursed the sum of \$193.39," which did not provoke a comment!

Great "pecuniary embassment which pervades the whole country, and the almost entire prostration of business...." was noticed, and given as a reason why the Louisville lot belonging to Grand Lodge ought not now to be sold.

It was made the first business, after opening the Grand Lodge at its convocations, to hear the lectures of the first, second and third degrees to be delivered by the Junior and Senior Wardens and Grand Master respectively, each to give a degree lecture in the order named.

The returns were printed.

+And never will be remedied without disciplinary regulations. See all along the years, even unto this day, where the same complaints are made.

Digitized by GOOGIC

^{*}Were returns or their form recognized among the "Ancient Landmarks?"

2

5

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1843.

The Grand Master (Wingate) addressed the Grand Lodge (recorded in three pages of solid matter). This was the first address by a Grand Master that pretended "practical thoughts and suggestions," as he termed it, beyond one official report and served as a precedent for those future Grand Masters. He said "the elevated standard of Masonic morality in too many instances, was practically lowered." He recommended vigilance as the price of permanent success; and more prolonged meetings in Grand Lodge, "at least a week," for mutual instruction, to devise plans for the lodges to work, to form fraternal attachments and promote uniformity. He suggested proficiency in the lectures before advancement; recommended economical expenditures; the fostering of local and general schools; endowing professorships in colleges; securing scholarships for indigent Masons' children; the establishment of a Masonic newspaper, etc.

He had granted dispensations, giving the locations, but not the names of the lodges, which I supply:

Paducah U. D., Paducah; Wingate U. D., Albany; Hart U. D., Nicholasville; Owensboro U. D., Owensboro; Owen U. D., Owenton; Hickman U. D., Clinton; — U. D., Russellville;* Barker U. D., West Point.

He laid the corner-stone of the new hall of Pulaski Lodge No. 111, June 17, and of Trinity Church in Covington, June 24.

Willis Stewart presented a petition of Louisville Masons for the establishment of a Masonic Orphans' Asylum, and this was referred to a committee.

The "J. G. Warden (Wm. Holloway) delivered a lecture upon the first degree, and Bro. S. G. Warden (B. R. Young) delivered a lecture on the second degree of Masonry." The Grand Master lectured on the third degree next day.

For the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge, a motion was made referring the address of a Grand Master to appropriate committees.

The dues of Breckinridge Lodge 67 (two years \$105) were remitted "to aid in the erection of their hall."

The charter of Benevolent Lodge 58 was restored.

*This seems to have been overlooked and dropped out.

12

Petitions for a charter for "Hart Lodge No. 61," of a rejected petitioner for degrees;* restoration of old jewels; remission of dues, etc., went to the Committee on Grievances!

August 29. The dues of St. John's Lodge 125 to date, "in consequence of their great need of funds to pay for creeting a hall" were remitted.

Hart Lodge No. 61 was chartered, and the name of Nicholas Lodge No. 65 was changed to Dougherty.

The procession was for the first time dispensed with (when orations were delivered), the oration being heard in the Grand Hall, publicly, on the 30th.



LEANDER M. CON.

Leander M. Cox was elected Grand Master and installed in a Past (Grand) Master's Lodge with the Deputy (Young.)

Charters were granted to Liberty Lodge No. 126, Paducah Lodge No. 127, Owen Lodge No. 128, Barker Lodge No. 129, Owensboro Lodge No. 130, Hickman Lodge No. 131, and to Hart Lodge No. 61. This last for the second time on the same day!

The dispensation of Wingate , U. D. was continued.

The "Foreign Communications" Committee made a sixline report.

Resolutions of regret and condolence on the death of

Digitized by Google

*Subsequently dismissed as Grand Lodge could not take cognizance of it.

^{*} LEANDER M. Cox was Captain in the Third Kentucky Volunteers raised for the Mexican war (1817). Presidential elector (1853), and a member of the Kentucky Honse of Representatives (1837). In response to a vote of thanks on returing from the chair as Grand Master, his remarks were in excellent taste and admirably conceived. He said: "....f am fully sensible of my own imperfections and fraitlies, and know I have failed in many particulars, in my efforts to meet the expectations which the fraternity have the right to entertain of him who presides in the oriental chair....and I can not presume the resolution... was intended to extend further than to comply with a rule of cortesy...." After pracefully expressing his acknowledgments, he said: "But this sense of gratitude is increased beyond my powers of description...., by reason of the peculiar privileges and benefits I have derived....I imagine, sir, that I feel a stronger attachment to Massorry than many of my brethren, because Massorry has expeculiar to myself. At an early period of my lite, when I had bot few, I might almost say no consangumeous relations in the State, and when I was unknown, except in the small and obscure

"their amiable young brother, C. C. Nelson," Grand Senior Deacon, were adopted, and a committee appointed to deliver a copy to the mother of the deceased.

At night a public lecture "on the principles of the order" was delivered by Past Grand Master McCalla.

August 30. A new charter, in lieu of one lost, was granted to Cadiz Lodge 121.

Dues of Morrison Lodge 103 were remitted, as were those of Pulaski Lodge 111.

Warren Lodge 110 was given the old jewels of Clay 72, or if not found, then \$15 in money with which to purchase others.

Springhill Lodge, "at the Crab Orchard," lost its dispensation, and was given another, and dues remitted.

Twenty-seven lodges made correct and thirty made incorrect returns.

The plan proposed (1840 and prayed for at this session) for an Asylum was deemed impracticable. "An institution for the benefit of the orphans of deceased Masons of this State, and for destitute children of living Masons...limited to boys over the age of 12," and located on a farm, was approved of and a committee appointed to find a site, prepare plans and ascertain the cost, making due report.

Millersburg Lodge No. 40 was reported to have a member notorious for unmasonic conduct and a committee to investigate the matter was appointed.

August 31. The Grand Secretary received \$1,252.50 and disbursed \$313.38. The house in Louisville was sold for \$2,600. See pages 172 and 174.

The cost of the Grand Lodge Hall to this date is set down at \$23,500.*

Paid out for charity, \$250, and a like sum appropriated to meet like demands for the coming year.

*It was authorized to be built at not exceeding \$15,000.



1900.]

circle of youthful acquaintances, Masonry took me by the hand and led me into her peaceful and harmonious temple, introduced me to a multitude of homorable and virtuous men, who have ever since been, and I trust to the close of my life, will continue to be my ardent, devoled and constant friends....We are all tending to the same destiny and the grave must, sconer or hare, be our resting place. Bot beyond the verge of this ditting existence, we expect to survive the corruption of the tomb, and then to give an account to the Aliwise Ruler of the universe for the manner in which we have discharged the dutes I to has imposed upon us in this life....Let me then... impose upon you one solemn parting admonition....If we should never be permitted to meet each other again in this iffe....we so conduct our steps, and order our lives as to be prepared to meet with joy and glidness in the Grand Lodge above."

Lodges were required annually to report the names of itinerant persons who applied for charity.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 26, 1844.

The Grand Master (Cox) did not make an address, but merely "announced" in nine lines, that he had granted dispensations for nine lodges (without giving dates), viz:

Young Lodge, at Hodgenville; Cloverport Lodge, at Cloverport; Licking Valley Lodge, at Newport; Marion Lodge, at Bradfordsville; Carrollton Lodge, at Carrollton; Smithland Lodge, at Smithland; Maury Lodge, at Owingsville; Estill Lodge, at Irvine; Stewart Lodge, at Middletown.

Also that "a special meeting* of the Grand Lodge was held at Shelbyville on the 11th day of June last," to lay the corner-stone of the new courthouse.

The Grand Lodge granted a dispensation for Paint Lick Lodge, at Paint Lick Meeting House, Garrard county.

Petitions for remission of dues, and continuance of the dispensation of Maury Lodge, were referred to the Committee on Grievances! But this is not the first instance of referring matters to the Greivance Committee that seems at this day to be most appropriate for the Committees on Finance or Lodges U. D.

Past Grand Master S. W. B. Carnege, of Missouri, was seated "amongst" the Kentucky Past Grand Masters and invited to make any desired suggestions at 3:30 o'clock, which he did, in asking aid for a Masonic college being erected in his State, and a "voluntary collection was taken up."

Seven petitions were received. One for "return of their dues;" one for "restoration" of dues, and four for remission of dues. All went to the Grievance Committee!

Ten thousand dollars insurance on the Grand Hall was renewed.

The time for electing Grand Officers was changed to 10 A. M. on Tuesday after the last Monday in August.

August 27. Various matters were presented and referred. After calling from labor a procession moved to the Methodist church to hear an oration "by M. Rev. Grand Orator, M. M. Henkle," The address was printed with the proceedings.

^{*}Probably one of the so-called meetings, without a constitutional quorum. No record of it is found.

1900.]

On returning, the Grand Wardens "delivered lectures upon the first and second degrees of Masonry."

The rules were amended requiring lodges to elect officers "on each St. John's day, except when the same happens on Sunday, or when a resolution is unanimously adopted to the contrary....at the regular meeting next preceding....in either of which cases it shall elect its officers on the day preceding or the day succeeding such Sunday or St. John's day; and every officer may be re-elected as often as the lodge may think proper."

August 28. Dues were remitted and refunded as follows: To lodges 52, 53, 67, 76, 125, 127, 128, Springhill U. D. Dues simply remitted to Nos. 78, three years, 80, 96, 111.

Grant 85, dues remitted and charter restored.

Fortitude 47 was revived and moved to LaGrange.

Carrollton Lodge. Dues remitted. Charter No. — given without charge, and the jewels of Owen 6S given to it.



BRYAN R. YOUNG.*

Two violations of rules, but what is not clear, were excused with gentle censure.

Aug. 29. These lodges were granted charters:

Young, 132; Cloverport, 133; Carrollton, 134; Marion, 136; Irvine, 137; Smithland, 138; Springhill, 139.

Steward Lodge U. D. was continued.

Bryan R. Young was elected Grand Master, and installed in a Past Grand Master's lodge, the officers whereof, except the Tyler (Willis Stewart, who was also a Past Grand Master), were designated "Grand." Waidsboro Lodge 105,

100010

*He was a physician; a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives from Hardin county 1830, $1\times1-64$, 18 5-67; a member of Congress 1845-47; a Presidential Elector (Whig) 1849. In 1881 the Grand Lodge voted \$25 a month for his benefit, he having loss the sight, and was totally blind some months hefore his death, which occurred at Elizabethrown May 13, 1882, in the \$3d year of his age. He was buried by his brethren May 14, 155.

Digitized by

was "revived" under the name of Murray Lodge 105. On appeal, the action of Duvall Lodge 99 in expelling D. H. Morgan, was affirmed.

Of sixty lodge returns thirty-one were pronounced correct. The others were criticised in detail for informalities and violations of law.

A report in five lines, made by the Foreign Communications Committee, stated that sixteen Grand Lodge proceedings had been examined, naming them, with other communications, but there was nothing requiring attention.

Ordered that rejected petitions should "not be brought up again for twelve months"

A committee of ten was appointed to meet frequently, *ad interim*, calling skilled brethren to their aid, and "having agreed upon a plan of work, most consistent in their view with the ancient land-marks,"* and to exemplify it before the Grand Lodge.

The Masonic Mirror, published by Bazil D. Crookshanks, at Maysville, was declared to be "the organ of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; recommended to the patronage of the craft; an editorial committee appointed who should cease to act and the Mirror no longer be our organ if not published so as to merit the patronage of the Grand Lodge."

August 30. The dues of Licking Valley Lodge U. D. were remitted and a year's time given others "unable to pay" for charters granted.

Past Grand Master Cox, on being informed that the Grand Lodge had passed a resolution of thanks for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of Grand Master, made a modest but most excellent speech. (See foot note page 178.)

A long report with the rules of "A Grand Convention of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons" that met in Baltimore, May, 1843, was received, printed, and laid over for consideration at the following annual communication, but was never acted upon.

Deferred action on a proposition to establish a Masonic School and Asylum, came up for action, and the committee made an exhaustive report of nearly five pages in small type, and recommending the appointment of seven as Trustees of "Funk Seminary," in Oldham county. This was a new school building at LaGrange,

Digitized by Google

182

^{*}Then, as now, "ancient landmarks" were an "unknown quantity," but evidently referred to with thoughtless confidence.

1900.]

≻

>

with an endowment of \$6,000, offered upon condition of maintaining a school and receiving pay scholars.

The Committee on Education, or Trustees, were to employ teachers but contract no debt beyond the amount due from the lottery or manager; adopt by-laws, which Grand Lodge might alter, and at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge five brethren were to be chosen as a Board of Trustees who were to make provision for the education of Masonic orphans in said seminary, but not to incur debt. The Trustees were to solicit contributions and make report. Every Mason in Kentucky was requested to pay \$1 towards the support of this educational charity.

Lodges were requested to ascertain and report all orphan children of Masons within their jurisdictions, and send such of them as were in indigent circumstances, to school in their neighborhoods. The Grand Lodge promised to aid the work by appropriations in making up any deficit as it might deem proper.

The address of Grand Master Rev. M. M. Hinkle was published with the proceedings, and two thousand extra copies were printed.

The Grand Secretary collected \$1,316.50, and disbursed \$207. The "agent" (of Grand Lodge Hall?) collected \$2,609.50 from sundry sources, and \$250 was appropriated for disbursement in charity.

Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, initiated in a Kentucky lodge, were declared members thereof.*

St. John's Lodge 125 was loaned \$200, conditioned that it give a note therefor with security.

Dues of Tadmor Lodge 108 were remitted.

The Grand Lodge was congratulated on the discharge of nearly all its indebtedness and for its flourishing condition.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 25, 1845.

August 25. Fifty-four lodges were represented, and the Grand Lodge called off until 3 P. M., immediately after opening.

The Grand Master (Young) announced that he had granted dispensations for Madisonville Lodge at Madisonville; Blandville

^{*}Why not? They were Masons "so taken and accepted "-born into the family and should be recognized as legitimate children thereof,

Lodge at Blandville; Lebanon Lodge at Lebanon; Russellville Lodge at Russellville, and McKee Lodge at London. Dates not given.

Presentation of numerous resolutions, petitions for remission of dues, etc., were offered and referred—the greater part to the Committee on Grievances.

August 26. St. Andrew's Lodge 18, asked that its action in relation to donations to the "Masonic Orphans' Asylum" be set aside, and the same returned. This the Grand Lodge declared "unreasonable."

Grant Lodge 85 having lost its charter, a new one was authorized.

The charter of Lebanon Lodge 87, heretofore surrendered, was to be returned if found, otherwise a new one should be issued with the same name and number, the evident intent being to give it to Lebanon Lodge U. D, authorized by the Grand Master.

Dues were remitted to Nos 111, 125.

Spring Hill Lodge 139, at Crab Orchard, lost its charter by fire, and a new one was granted.

The dispensation of McKee Lodge was continued, the lodge not having been organized, and R. T. Lively appointed Junior Warden in lieu of M. D. Hardin expelled by Spring Hill 139.

By resolution, it was declared "proper and right at a called meeting....for the lodge to open at once in the degree in which the business....is to be transacted...."

A committee was appointed to examine lodge by-laws, when requested.

The Grand Junior Warden delivered a lecture on the first degree.

Resolutions of regret were adopted on the death of R. D. Crookshanks, publisher of the Masonic Mirror, and of James H. Picket, Senior Warden of 107, and mourning badges were to be worn for thirty days.

Charles G. Wintersmith, Grand Orator, received thanks for "his able, patriotic and eloquent address" delivered in the Presbyterian church.

Two and a half pages (in small type, set solid) of the Education Committees' report was adopted. It gave an account of the LaGrange—"Funk Seminary"—property and school. The building was a two-story brick, cost \$4,500 with the lots, and \$6,000 well secured, embraced the property conveyed to the Grand Lodge,

Digitized by GOOGIC

184

conditioned that the Grand Lodge should establish and maintain an efficient school at LaGrange, to which the sons of citizens of town and county might be sent as pay pupils.

James C. Davis took charge of the Primary department for the tuition fees, agreeing gratuitously to educate ten students to be sent by the Grand Lodge. Rev. J. R. Finley was made Principal and agent to solicit funds. Rev. A. A. Morrison was appointed Professor of Languages to find his compensation in the fees of his department.

There were 127 pupils. A female school at LaGrange desired to be transferred to the Funk Seminary under control of the Grand Lodge.

Six hundred dollars a year was voted to the seminary as long as it remained under Grand Lodge control.



WM. ROLLOWAY.*

remitted and refunded.

August 28. Wm. Holloway, of Richmond Lodge 25, was elected Grand Master. He, with the Deputy Grand Master (Allen), were installed in a Past (Grand) Master's lodge, and the "convocation was then dissolved and the Grand Lodge resumed their labor, when the Grand Wardens and Grand Treasurer (Hodges) were installed." It appears that the re-elected Grand Officers were not re-installed in those days.

The Grand Secretary and Treasurer executed bonds as usual.

The dues of Morrison Lodge 76 for the current year were

*Wm. Holloway was born in Bourbon county, Ky., May 25, 1510. He married his consin, Elizabeth Field (1530), and became parner of his father-in-law, Ezekiel Field, engaging in mercantile business at Richmond for more than thirty years. During the rebellion he was Paymaster in the Union Arany, and was connected with the Internal Revenue Service after the war.

Bro. Holloway was a good man and highly esteemed.

Digitized by Google

He was made a Mason in (\$12, became Master of his lodge (25), High Priest of Richmond Chapter, and a member of the Commandery, being Grand Master at the age of 35. He died in Lexington, where he resided, June 19, 1883, and was buried in Richmond by the Craft, Grand Master Buckner presiding.

The dues of Tadmor Lodge 108 were remitted, and \$200 loaned the lodge on "good personal security."

"The decision of Landmark Lodge 41, suspending Oscar Pepper, be reversed, and sent back....provided said Pepper shall consent, in writing, that the lodge may proceed with the citation if it think proper."

On appeal of T. J. Welby, from "Abram's Lodge No. 8," believing the ballot irregular, and if regular that the result might have been different, the action was reversed and a new trial ordered – but not to operate to restore Welby unless he shall consent to a new trial and be acquitted.

Simpson Lodge 31 surrendered its charter.

These were granted charters:

To Paint Lick Lodge 140, without cost because of loss by fire sustained by the lodge; Murray Lodge 141; Russellville Lodge, with number of former lodge at that place (17;) Blandville Lodge 142; Madisonville Lodge 143.

The work of Lebanon Lodge U. D. was found to be "generally correct," but the record does not show that it was continued or chartered. The name, however, re-appears in the list as No. 87, and the presumption is that the old charter was given to it.

August 29. Hancock Lodge 115 raised a brother "in violation of his (appellant's) opposition to the same, was [declared] highly improper and deserves the censure of this Grand Lodge." Therefore 115 considered itself censured, no doubt.

The dues of Owensboro Lodge 130 and balance owing on charter were remitted.

The dues of Breckinridge Lodge 67 for 1845 were remitted to aid it in completing its hall.

The dues of Cadiz Lodge 121, "up to the present time," were remitted.

Thirteen dollars of the dues of Madisonville Lodge U. D. were refunded.

All dues from Carroll Lodge 135 were remitted.

Some errors in charges and current dues of Liberty Lodge 126 were refunded.

Of 74 lodges making returns, 52 were pronounced correct, others were criticised for irregularities of various kinds, and the

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

1900.]

law as to lapse of time between petition and action thereon was reiterated and ordered to be published.

Balance in the treasury, \$8.64; in hands of Grand Secretary, \$1,289.53. Amount due sundry persons \$889.68.

The Foreign Communication Committee believing many transactions of other Grand Lodges would be interesting to the Masons of Kentucky, recommended that from year to year a synopsisthereof be prepared, and the proceedings be sent to the committee "as fast as received" by the Grand Secretary. This inaugurated the system of Foreign Correspondence reports that has grown to large proportions (and little profit-except to the printer). But they furnish good reading and ought to be published in a generally read Masonic paper, or in pamphlets, separate from the proceedings.

The Committee on Credentials made its initial report; recommending certificates to all delegates. A very excellent rule.

Six amendments to the by-laws were offered and laid over. One provided for putting the Grand Lodge on wheels, as it were.

The dues of Blandville Lodge U. D. (142) were remitted and time granted in which to pay for its charter, because it was young, had no hall, bound to build one or pay high rent, having a lot and intending to build.

Masters and Wardens of lodges were earnestly requested to call on each Mason within their jurisdictions for a \$1 per capita subscription per annum, for ten years, to be invested as an orphan'sfund to support and educate destitute children of Masons.

A committee was also appointed to obtain funds for the "Masonic Orphans' Asylum" at LaGrange, and \$50 was appropriated for charity.

* The Committee on Work reported having decided minor differences, and there was a remarkable uniformity "in every prominent and principal point" of the work of the several members of the committee. Whatever differences existed were settled by a majority, the others cordially yielding.

Itinerate lecturers were not to be tolerated, and the committee was continued, the members to visit lodges near them to give instruction.

Daviess Lodge 22 and Nelson Lodge 107 wished to consolidate,

[t800.

and were authorized to do so upon surrender of both charters when a new one would be issued to the members of both lodges, without cost, under the name of "Daviess and Nelson Lodge No. 22" (which was subsequently done).

These lodges supported children at school.

Landmark 41 and Webb Chapter No. 6 organized a school having 45 pupils, 8 of whom were not charged tuition. Montgomery Lodge 23 sent four children to school and will send more when they are old enough. Washington Lodge No. 79, reported but one being sent to school---(all the indigent found in its jurisdiction). Carrollton Lodge 134 was sending four to school

Other lodges reported there were no indigent (Masonic) children within their bounds, or if any, they were provided for. Many lodges failed to report on the subject.

The address of C. G. Wintersmith, Grand Orator, was published with the proceedings.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATON.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 31, 1846.

August 31. The Grand Master (Holloway) was the second (Wingate being the first) to make anything like an address at the opening of the Grand Lodge, which became the invariable custom at a later day, yet his address and report was a little less than one thousand words in length. He breathed devout and Masonic sentiments; referred to an unusual activity among the craft; admonished the brethren to guard the entrance into the fraternity, and reported the "Masonic Seminary at LaGrange" to be in a flourishing condition.

He granted dispensations to confer degrees out of time on persons about to leave the State, in most cases as volunteers for "the seat of war in Mexico," but disapproved a too rapid passing through the degrees. He authorized the establishment of Trimble Lodge U. D. at Grayson; Mayfield Lodge U. D.; Holloway Lodge U. D. at Sherburn Mills, Fleming county; Lafayette Lodge U. D.; Providence Lodge U. D.; Crittenden Lodge U. D.; also, Spurgin Lodge U. D., "to be attached to the Regiment of Infantry Volunteers from Kentucky on their march to Mexico," and gave his

doubts and reasons for so doing, claiming the English precedent of British army lodges.

The Deputy (Allen), in absence of the Grand Master from the State, granted a dispensation for Cumberland Lodge U. D. at. Burksville.

Numerous petitions were received without reading and referred to committees.

A dispensation was granted to form a lodge at Alexandria. Its name is not given nor is such a lodge listed.

The Committee on Education was made a standing committee. September 1. Warren Lodge 53 " has incurred heavy expenses ..., in fitting up a Masonic hall," hence its dues were remitted by resolution, while numerous others asking release from dues were referred to committees. Some appeals were not recorded with sufficient clearness to be rehearsed here understandingly, but the reconsideration of a ballot was recognized in this:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal on the part of a lodge to reconsider a vote rejecting an application for membership, precludes any motion for postponement or other action in the premises."

It also declared that any other vote, directly or indirectly, other than by ballot, to ascertain the sense of the lodge as to admitting to membership ought not to be tolerated.

The Grand Lodge agreed to meet at 8 A. M., adjourn at 1 P. M. for dinner; meet at 2 P. M. and adjourn at 6. That was "business," and they were not paid mileage, or per diem, either.

The rules were amended so border lodges could receive petitions from other States, if the petitioners resided nearer to them than to any other lodge.

The decision of Lodge 23, in expelling John M. Smith, was "reversed, and that said Smith stand acquitted of the charges...."

September 2. There must have been some talkers in Grand Lodge which may have provoked the new rule limiting speeches to twenty minutes, except by consent determined by a vote.

The dues of "Clover Port" Lodge No. 133 were remitted and ordered to be refunded. Dues of Murray Lodge 105, for two years, were remitted and refunded, and time granted to Maury Lodge 141 in which to pay for its charter.

Charters were granted for McKee Lodge 144; Trimble 145;

Digitized by Google

1900.]

≻

۶.

.

Mayfield 146; Mt. Zion 147; Providence 148; Cumberland 149; Crittenden 150; Lafayette 151.

The dispensation of Holloway Lodge U. D. was continued, and continuation of the dispensation of Spurgin Lodge U. D. (the army lodge in Mexico) was deemed "inexpedient."

The Committee on Education reported the "Masonic College" at LaGrange (heretofore referred to as Asylum, Funk Seminary, etc.), to be in "successful operation, far beyond what its most ardent friends could have expected two years ago," and offered a resolution to take the Female School at LaGrange "under patronage of this Grand Lodge without in any wise becoming responsible for its pecuniary engagements or liabilities."

The second annual report of the college is published, including its catalogue, showing there were 203 students, representing eleven States, including 4 from Fance and 1 from Spain. Next to Ken tucky's 126, came Louisiana with 41, then Mississippi 17, Tennessee 5, Indiana 4, Missouri 2, Illinois, Ababama and Texas cach 1.

"Webb Encampment No. 1" invited the Grand Lodge "to join them in a procession at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow," to hear an oration by "Bro. Hall," at a church.

The Committee on "Foreign Correspondence" (formerly called "Communications") made a report of ten solid brevier pages, with side-heads run in, giving a condensed summary of the doings of twenty-two Grand Lodges, and this was read to the Grand Lodge and concurred in!

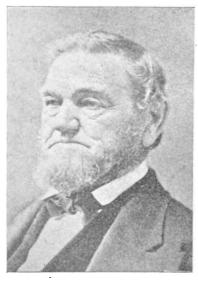
A very sensible thing to do. If it were done now there would be less verbosity, less "mutual admiration" that interests no oue but the reviewers; more condensation and more diffusion of light.

Complaint of A. A. Morrison vs. Fortitude 47, was sent back for correction of irregularities—there being no appeal as required by law, no evidence certified to, no witness's name set down, and the lodge refused to hear the written testimony.

September 3. A. Morrison vs. Mt. Moriah Lodge 106 was reversed. No particulars are reported.

The work of St. Andrew's Lodge 18, whatever it may have been, complained of by (Thomas?) Ware, was disapproved.

Warren Lodge 110, the successor of Clay Lodge 72 (whose property amounting from \$400 to \$600 fell to the Grand Lodge) was granted time in which to pay its dues, and when the same should be paid a loan of \$400 (on good security) was authorized.



WM. B. ALLEN.*

Wm. B. Allen was elected Grand Master and was installed on the following day in a Past [Grand] Master's lodge, as was the Deputy.

From a report of a committee, it appears that expensive repairs (\$1,000 worth) on the Grand Lodge Hall were needed, and the committee threw light on the subject-substantially: that the hall had cost over \$24,000, and the Grand Lodge had nothing but a lease in perpetuity on it, with the right to occupy "the great hall, pasement and lot, and this, by the terms of the deed, is to revert + to Lexington Lodge No. 1 whenever the Grand Lodge ceases to hold its annual communications in the city of Lexington." The

first session was held in the hall in 1841, and the repairs had been done at the expense of the Grand Lodge. A brother having charge of the hall, occupied the basement free of rent, though worth \$75 a year. Lodges 1 and 22, Chapter No. 1, Webb Encampment and Grand Chapter occupied the building, and it was thought they should share the expense of keeping it in repair.

Thomas J. Welby, the committee on whose appeal was discharged from its consideration, was restored to Masonic privileges but not to membership in "Abrams Lodge No. S."

Dues were remitted to lodges as follows: Davies and Nelson

† This was denied in a report the next year. See page 194.

^{*}Col. William B. Allen was burn in Greensburg, Ky., May 10, 1803, and died April 22, 1882. He taught school, practiced law, and was always active. In 1829 was a member of the Legislature from Green county; was Cushier of the Greensburg Branch of the Bank of Ken-tucky for thirty-five or more years; Postmaster, 1832-28; an editor, 1834; County Altorney, 1802-8, 9, 70; Master in Chancery of Green county (1806-70); many years Colonel of Militän. "Allen's History of Kentucky" is from his pen, and he also published the "Kentucky Of-ficers' Guide''-(190 pages). At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, subsequent to his election, he delivered the second address and report over delivered by a presiding Grand Master in Kentucky. On retiring he was thanked in a resolution, and delivered a very excellent speech, from which it appears that he was made a Mason on his twenty-first birthday in Greensburg Lodge.

Lodge No. 22, Nos. 134, 50, 109, 121, 125, 123, 103, 76, and time was granted to 142, 136, 137.

The charter fee of No. 150 was authorized to be expended for the relief of the widow and orphans of a deceased Mason, and it was recommended that lodges having scholarships in LaGrange College, should select children as their beneficiaries.

By amendment of the by-laws a Financial Committee was provided for to examine accounts and consider all matters of finance.

Of eighty-one returns received but fifty-two were pronounced correct. Others were criticised for various causes, infractions of law, etc., but no penalty was inflicted, save censure.

The Grand Lodge resolved that in inverting the lines of a Masonic procession the presiding officer should pass through, uncovered, and the brethren remain covered.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 30, 1847.

August 30. The Grand Lodge met, sixty-eight lodges being represented, and after opening, called off until 2 P. M.

Grand Master Allen delivered an address of over six pages. After friendly greeting and thanks to God, he said: "In conformity with a custom which seems of late to have grown into use with the respective Grand Lodges throughout the Union, I shall, at the opening of this Grand Annual Communication, attempt a short review of Masonry, which I shall accompany with such suggestions and advice as my duty and circumstances seem to demand."

Thus was the custom, started by Wingate in 1843, and put on the programme as a duty of the presiding officer, which has become almost a "landmark" of unvarying observance.

He (Allen) reported having granted dispensations for Ashland, at Mt. Vernon; Brooksville, at Brooksville; Bullitt, at Shepherdsville; Milbourne, at Milbourne; "Bowlinggreen," at Bowling Green; Antiquity, at Louisville; Hartford, at Hartford; Lovelaceville, at Lovelaceville; Roberts, at Feliciana; Taylor, at Colemansville; Wingate, at Simpsonville; Bedford, at Bedford; Col. Clay, at Covington; Washington, at Washington; Devotion, at Lexington.

1900.]

He authorized conferring degrees without requiring the petitions to lie over the usual time, but required members to be notified.

He urged "adopting some more efficient and systematic plan or regulation in regard to Masonic charities." He also discussed the non-affiliate question with much force, and added: "I submit, therefore, whether or not it would be right to impose an annual tax upon all such....to be paid to the nearest local lodge....to constitute a fund for educational purposes and such other object aswould be wise and proper."

He suggested that suspension for non-payment should only affect the relations of a member with his own lodge, and recommended the appointment of Grand Lecturers.

The matters treated were (on the next day) referred to a committee to report thereon in time for the Grand Lodge to take action. So another, now fixed, usage was established. The report was read on the 1st of September and laid on the table---smothered and not published!



JAMES H. DAVIESS.*

The dues of Green River Lodge SS were remitted, also a sweeping remission of dues of all lodges that had ceased to work, authorizing them to resume work before the next Grand Lodge meeting.

The rules were changed so that the elections of officers should be held on the second day of each annual meeting, at 10 A. M.

August 31. James II. Daviess was elected Grand Master, and the office of "Grand Stewards of the Grand Charity Fund" was abolished.

Dues were remitted to lodges Nos. 5, 120, 76, 130, 149.

The report of the "Masonic College of Kentucky" (Funk

Seminary) embraces sixteen pages, too much to be noticed in a *James H. Daviess, Grand High Priest, 1849; a prominent lawyer of Georgetown. He died in March, 1853. compendium like this. However, there were 170 students from ten States, including Spain, and beneficiaries from twelve lodges.

Geo. M. Bibb, of Oldham county, was the first graduate, receiving the degree of A. B., and became "Ajunct Professor of Ancient Languages."

September, I. A procession was formed and moved to the Presbyterian Church to hear an oration by Wm. D. Mitchell, Grand Orator (which is published with the proceedings).

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Grand Lodge resumed labor.

A Finance Committee of three was provided for by amendments to the constitutional rules, to examine accounts of the Grand Sceretary and Treasurer, Stewards of the Charity Fund (abolished the day before), and to whom matters relating to finances and remission of dues shall be referred.

A committee to examine the title to the Grand Lodge Hall lot, reported that there was no reversionary right as stated last year (q. v.), but the Grand Lodge had leased the lot for one hundred years, renewable forever, and lodge 1 had bound the Grand Lodge to permit it to use a hall for their work forever. Steps were taken to further investigate the title, and, if necessary, amend the charter to authorize Grand Lodge to hold fee simple title to real estate.

Lodges that had taken scholarships in the college and were embarrassed thereby, were authorized to surrender them, and be released from further payments thereon, by forfeiting what had accrued and been paid.

September 2. In the usual Past Masters' Lodge, composed of Past Grand Masters, the Grand Master and Deputy were installed, but this will not be noticed again until some change appears. As usual, the Grand Secretary and Treasurer being re-elected, were not installed, which will not be particularly noticed hereafter.

The dues of lodges 58, 90, 95, 108, 117 and 150 were remitted.

Charters were granted to lodges as follows: Alexandria, 152; Holloway, 153; Brookville, 154; Bullitt, 155; Hartford, 156; Lovelaceville, 157; Bedford, 158; Col. Clay, 159; Devotion, 160; Wingate, 161; Ashland, 162.

These lodge charters were restored: Washington, 19; Bowling Green, 73; Antiquity, 113.

Dispensations of these lodges were continued: "Milbourne," Roberts, and Taylor; lodges U. D.

¹94

1900.]

The returns of seventy-five lodges were reported as "substantially correct," and in twenty returns "matters of objection, requiring special notice," were found.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Communications embracing sixteen pages, having previously been laid on the table, "was taken up and concurred in." It gave "a synopsis of such matters of general interest as appear in the various reports from lodges of other States." From the report many excellent things could be quoted, but this book is especially to chronicle the doings of our Kentucky Grand Lodge, and I reluctantly refrain from special notice of the doings of other Grand Lodges except the following:

Mississippi: "The Masonic College of Kentucky is one of the wisest and one of the most philanthropic establishments of the present age...." and much more in commendation.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia recommended the Masonic College of Kentucky to its lodges and their members.

The Grand Lodge again refused to change its meeting place, but just before the close, another resolution was offered to a like effect, which was laid over for consideration.

The Committee on Education declared it "can not express the great satisfaction they feel in contemplating the almost unparalleled success of this infant institution (the Masonic College)...." It recommended that the trustees of the College be authorized to contract with the Grand Lodge of Alabama to educate one hundred students a year for ten successive years, for \$1,000 a year in advance.

That a committee devise and report a plan to establish a permanent fund to support beneficiaries, and another to sell a thirty-acre tract of land, near LaGrange, belonging to the Grand Lodge. All of which was concurred in.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the recommendation of the Credential Committee that it did "not recognize the appointment of proxies under any circumstances, but..." but did it notwithstanding the avowal, by resolving to recognize them as representatives.

Alterations in and new steps for the Grand Hall were authorized.

The "Masonic Mirror" was recommended to the patronage of the craft.

The laws were amended so as to govern the number and withdrawal of ballots (in the words now a part of the Constitution) and adopted.

The charter of Burlington Lodge (56) having been forfeited, settlement of its affairs was referred to W. C. Munger.

The dues of lodges Pulaski No. 111, and Lovelaceville U. D. were remitted, and time given to others.

This excellent provision was adopted: A "lodge making application... for the remission of dues, or asking indulgence on the same....shall produce an account of the dues owing and paid, during the preceding year, by its members; also the amount received by said lodge as fees...." (Revoked in $\tau 848$, when it began to pinch).

An address by Wm, D. Mitchill, Grand Orator, was published with the proceedings.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1845.

August 28. Of the sixty-seven lodges represented this year, eight lodges had three and fifteen had two representatives—dual representation not being unusual.

In the morning nothing was done-presumably because returns and money were brought up by delegates-therefore the Grand Lodge "called from labor to until 3 o'clock P. M." When it convened at that hour twelve additional lodges' representatives appeared and the Grand Master (James H. Daviess) delivered an address which filled four printed pages, but the Grand Orator's occupation seems not to have entirely gone. See further on. The Grand Master gave some excellent suggestions, with forcible reasons for them all. He urged strict attention "to our system of moral and spiritual instruction, to a full explanation in each degree " also that a candidate fully understand the degree received before advancement, proficiency to be ascertained by examination and determined by vote; that a well-informed, enlightened Mason will generally be found to be a gentleman, moral, benevolent-a perfect ashlar, therefore a lodge should never receive a fool because he is clever, nor a villain because he has talents.

196-

He recommended conferring degrees at Grand Lodge for instruction, and the division of the State into at least four districts, and appointment of Grand Lecturers. He recommended reducing fees to \$5.00 for each degree, and an increase of the Grand Secretary's salary.

During the year he had granted dispensations for these lodges:

Joppa, Zach. Taylor, Good Samaritan, Curd, Caseyville, Good Intent, Suwanee, Oldham, Columbus, Robert Burns, Weller, Apperson, Boyle, Hustonville, Madison, Westport and Oxford, and in a number of cases granted dispensations to confer degrees out of time.

New furniture, costing \$344.00, and jewels costing \$61.00, had been produced by a committee, and its report thereof was "concurred in."

Ten lodges asked remission of dues, two for time in which to pay for charter; four appeals and two petitions for dispensations were received and referred to committees.

By resolution that part of the return of Lodge 161 referring to the rejection of a petitioner was not printed.

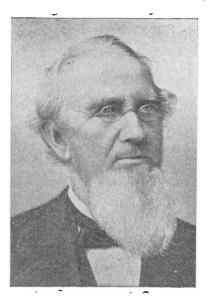
The Foreign Communications Committee made a fourteenpage report, which was read and concurred in. Among other things it reported:

Louisiana had (1833) united the York ("Anci nts") Scottish and "Moderns" (F. and A. M.'s), "and by an amalgamation, made those who were not of us, equal to us, and brought hundreds.... by other means than those recognized by the institution." Also permits the sons (aged 18) of Masons of every rite to be initiated before they become of lawful age, and required as a qualification of a Grand Master, that he be of all three of the rites named. Kentucky declared the young-man-of non-age doctrine to be without authority, and the Grand Master's qualification regulation "intolerable"—both actions were pronounced "improper and reprehensible." The action of Mississippi in declaring non-intercourse or "excommunication" of Louisiana and then invading the territory, is ably presented adversely.

"The Constitution of Supreme Grand Lodge for the United States of America, adopted at a meeting....at Baltimore on the 23d and 24th September, 1847," is published in full with the committee's report.

197

CENTENNIAL HISTORY



CHARLES TILDEN.*

Charles Tilden was elected Grand Master.

C. Moore, editor of the Masonic Review was introduced, "and assigned an appropriate seat."

Solomon K. Grant, of Louisville, presented a steel plate impression of a Master Mason's diploma, for which a formal and complimentary resolution of thanks was adopted.

Jesse, Robert and George Kearns had been indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues by Lodge 16, and while the Grand Lodge thought it "highly praiseworthy in said lodge and all other lodges to be prompt in the collection of dues," yet as

"the requisitions of the Grand Lodge are paramount," the "order" of suspension was "abrogated, but this shall not operate as a restoration....to the rights and privileges of Masonry, until the dues are paid or remitted by said lodge," and the publication of their names "as suspended members" was forbidden.

E. M. Pingree, a minister had moved, in Abraham 8, to correct the minutes of a previous meeting by erasing the word "passed" and substituting "lost" in lieu thereof, and the motion was *adopted* by the lodge. For this he was charged with a mutilation of the minutes, and he was indefinitely suspended. On appeal the act of suspension was reversed and he was restored. Subsequently a resolution disclaiming any intention to censure the lodge was passed.

A proposed amendment, if the law by which the Grand Lodge would meet at such place as it shall, from year to year, select, was defeated by a vote of 47 to 43.

A dispensation for Livermore Lodge was granted.



^{*}Charles Tilden was a book-keeper, became cashler, afterwards President of the Bank of Louisville, now defunct; succeeded T. L. Jefferson, Sr., as President of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, and died August 9, 1884, of which notice was taken in the proceedings of that year.

Twenty-five dollars and subsequently fifty dollars were given in charity.

A number of applications for donations, remission of dues on flimsy pretexts, and to borrow money without interests, were referred. Twelve others were refused, because the lodges failed to comply with an edict requiring lodges asking indulgencies to give the amounts of dues owing and amount collected during the year preceding.

The Grand Secretary's salary was increased to \$200.

An Entered Apprentice of Lodge 52 had been passed and raised by Lodge 112, without consent of 52, which was declared to be transcending constitutional grounds. Grand Lodge dues on him were remitted to Lodge 52, and the ignorance of 112 condoned.

Ordered that the name of a rejected petitioner of Lodge 174 be not published. The next day a similar order was made as to Lodge 103.

"The Craftsman and Masonic Review," published by C. Moore, was commended as "a work of much merit and very excellent pocket companion," and the Review was recommended to the Craft.

Big Spring Lodge 118 surrendered its charter.

August 31. Thanks to W. S. Downey for his "able and cloquent address" at the McChord Church last evening were tendered, but request for its publication with the proceedings did not materialize.

The fees were fixed: For the Entered Apprentice degree, \$10; for the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, \$5 each.

Charters were granted as follows:

Robert Burns Lodge No. 163; Taylor, 164; West Port, 165; Zach Taylor, 166; Joppa, 167; Caseyville, 168; Oklham, 169; Milburn, 170. Washington U. D. was given the name of Washington Lodge No. 19; Roberts, 172; Columbus, 173; Good Samaritan, 174, and Curd Lodge No. 175.

Dispensations were continued to Oxford Lödge U. D., Hustonville, Suwanee and Good Intent.

Dispensations were granted to Mountain Lodge U. D. and Adam's Fork U. D.

The Credential Committee declared that some credentials had no seals and a (one) proxy delegate was appointed by the Master, which was not authorized by the Constitution, but, "believing such informalities only arise from the inattention of the Secretaries," the delegates retained their seats.*

On appeal the action of Duvall Lodge 99 in expelling D. H. Morgan was reversed-causes not given.

A dispute appears to have taked place between "Abrams Lodge No. 8," Clarke 51 and Louisville Chapter, as to allowing new lodges to occupy their rooms without rent. Grand Lodge advised that the new lodges be allowed to occupy as tenants, at no greater rental than was necessary to keep the building (whatever or wherever it was) in good repair.

Withdrawal of scholarships by lodges and "reduction in the pupilage" of the "LaGrange College" (Funk Seminary) had "strained the institution in its finances." The cause of education was advocated by the Committee or Trustees, and the Grand Lodge concurred in it. One hundred and twenty-nine j upils were enrolled and elaborate report was made. Receipts \$4,691.28, and all expended.

Numerous tables and "balance sheets" are given, with a catalogue of students, but they are not of sufficient interest to insert or extract from.

Donations and remissions as follows were made:

To Lodge 149, \$30.50, because it was in debt for a hall less than \$200, and its dues were \$2.40 a year! (Of course it was in debt. How could it be avoided with low dues and house-building.)

To Oxford U. D., \$7, having just organized, and with only ten members, could not procure jewels, etc.

To Lodge 153, \$27, because it was building a hall.

To Lodge 150, \$23, just because. That was the opinion.

To Lodge 112, \$30, "because it should be made."

To Lodge 108, \$11.50, because it had met with "great misfortune."

To Lodge 134, \$15.50, because "it ought to be done."

To Lodge 58, \$12, because "circumstances justify" it.

To Lodge 88, \$29, because it should be granted.

These reasons seemed to tap the till.

A committee of ten—one from each congressional district were appointed to meet in Frankfort and work in the three degrees "until they shall have assimilated their work as near as may be."

 $[\]ast$ The Secretaries are consured for inattention, while the committee deliberately violated the law,

1,000.]

When the work was approved by the Grand Master, each committeeman was to convoke the Masters or representative appointed by the lodges in his district and teach them the work; also to assemble such representatives from time to time (not exceeding five days at any one time) and instruct them until they shall be deemed sufficiently instructed in the work of the three degrees. The expense of the committee was to be paid by the Grand Lodge.

Returns were criticised as usual, and lodges were consured by implication for various derelictions of duty. One lodge (134) suspended a member for "living in open adultery, and other gross annasonic conduct," and was advised he ought to have been expelled.

The name of Hanging Fork Lodge No. 78 was changed to Jonathan Lodge No. 58.

September 1. The Finance Committee discussed the proposed change of the Constitution so as to pay representatives five cents per mile traveled and \$1,00 a day while attending Grand Lodge, showing the expense thus incurred would exceed the receipts. The proposition was amended so as to pay the mileage but not the per cliem, and a proposition to repeal it was offered and laid over.

The dues from lodges were increased to 75 cents per capita, and \$1.50 for each initiation. Representatives of lodges in arrears or whose dues were remitted, were declared not entitled to pay.

Paducah Lodge 127 met in the jury room, from which it was once ejected. The lodge would soon be required to move, and was a long way off, therefore \$50.00 was appropriated to assist it in renting a hall.

Various amendments to the laws were proposed and laid over. They will be noticed when adopted.

Morrison Lodge 103 refused to admit as a visitor, a man who, though born blind, had been made a Mason in Mississippi under dispensation of the Grand Master thereof. Held by the Grand Lodge that the action of Lodge 103 was correct.

Many lodges having withdrawn their scholarships in the Masonic College (Funk Seminary) at LaGrange, its resources were seriously impaired, and lodges were requested to make donations to the college, through the Grand Secretary, to be reported on the annual returns and by that officer kept as a separate fund and published.

201

[1800.

Lodges 100, 119, and 122 were cited to answer next year for non-payment of dues.

Lodges were requested to report the annual expenses in sending delegates to Grand Lodge.

The mileage to members agreed on, was construed as not applying to representatives vacating their seats before the session closed, and the rule (for payment) should not take effect until after the close of the session at which it was passed.

Ordered that a rejection by No. 99 be not published.

The dues of Lodges 129 and 159 were remitted.

The rule requiring lodges to report the amount of dues owing by members, before remission or indulgence can be granted by Grand Lodge, was repealed.

A vote of the lodges was required for or against the proposition to hold the Grand Lodge meetings at such place as it may determine from year to year.

A proposition (by Chipley, of Lodge 1) to divide the State into two Grand Jurisdictions, was laid over for consideration until next year, when it was rejected. The proposition being that as there had been a continual agitation about the meeting place of the Grand Lodge, the State be divided so there should be a "Grand Lodge of Northern Kentucky," taking in Lexington with the Grand Hall; and a "Grand Lodge of Southern Kentucky," taking the Masonic College in its territory. A marvelous division of property—the former property worth \$25,000 and its use without cost, the latter property worth less than one-third, entailing great expense.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 27, 1849.

August 27. The Grand Master (Tilden) delivered an address, following the precedents of his two predecessors, but this one was delivered immediately after the opening of the Grand Lodge.

He reported "the following new lodges have been created by dispensation:" Tompkins, at Edmonton; Salt River, at Mt. Washington; Bethel, at Trenton; Simpson Benevolent, at Franklin; Rumsey, at Rumsey; Major Barbour, at Bardstown; Simpson, at New Castle; Benton at Benton; Concord, at New Concord; Allensville, at Allensville; St. John's, at Portland; and Jefferson at Middletown.

He continued the dispensations of Apperson, Madison and Weller lodges which had failed to make returns in 1848, and authorized conferring degrees out of time—all "represented as cases of emergency," a majority being for persons about to leave for California. He "the more readily granted dispensations for such, from a desire to spread the principles of Masonry in that far off clime." This was soon after the discovery of gold in California.

He "convened the Grand Lodge" June 25, in Louisville, to celebrate St. John's day.

He commended the Committee on Work and urged its importance, because of irregularities and innovations; lauded the Masonic College, and recommended the formation of a General Grand Lodge, suggested no doubt from the agitation of that subject in other jurisdictions; the schism in New York and irregularities in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Samuel Reed, Grand Lecturer of Ohio (afterwards a resident of Kentucky, for whom lodge No. 478 was named), was introduced as a "distinguished member of the order."

The Committee on Work had agreed upon a form of work, approved by the Grand Master, which had been generally taught to subordinate lodges in conventions held by members of the committee. The plan had been proven practicable and was continued.

August 28. Dispensations to establish "Nectsville" and "Bryantsville" lodges were granted.

Resolutions of regret and sympathy touching the death of Past Grand Treasurer Wm. Cardwell were adopted.

John D. McClure was elected Grand Master, and J. M. S. Mc-Corkle (afterwards Grand Secretary), was elected Deputy.

August 29. The rules were amended forbidding lodges to confer the Past Master's degree upon anyone unless he had been regularly elected to the chair. The Grand Treasurer had paid out \$7.93 more than he had received.

Simpson Lodge U. D. was about to build a hall and vest its title in the Grand Lodge, therefore asked remission of the charter fee and dues for 1850, which was agreed to upon the conditions named.

Augusta Lodge No. 80 lost its hall by fire and its dues were remitted, but its request for aid was declined.

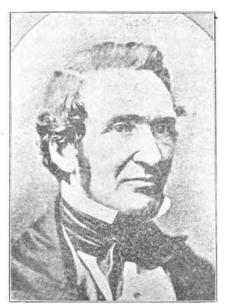
Digitized by Google

The following remissions of dues, etc., were made: To Wingate No. 161, \$72.75, it having built a hall.

1900.]

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

[1800.



JOHN D M'CLURE.*

Wayne Lodge 119 made no return since 1844—lost its charter and had done nothing. A new charter was granted without Grand Lodge fee, and dues to date remitted.

The dues of lodges 57, 58, 60, 85 and 132 were refunded as a loan, all having built, or were building, halls --provided, if the titles should vest in the Grand Lodge the several amounts should become a donation

Augusta Lodge 80 lost its charter by fire, and a new one was granted without Grand Lodge fee.

The text-book of John Dove, Grand Secretary of

the Grand Lodge of Virginia, was accepted with thanks and referred for examination.

Charters were granted to lodges as follows :

Oxford 176; Simpson Benevolent 177; Tompkinsville 178; Adams Fork 179; Salt River 180; Major Barbour 181, but after criticisms for numerous irregularities; Allensville 182; Madison 183; Hustonville 184, but reproving it for burying a Fellow Craft with Masonic honors; Rumsey 185; Livermore 186; Mountain 187; Concord 188; Simpson 189. A number of these were granted time in which to pay for their charters.

These lodges under dispensation were continued :

Boyle, Bethel, Jefferson, Weller and Apperson.

Dues of St. John's Lodge 125 and an old balance were donated to that lodge, while eight petitions for remission were declined, but time was granted in which to pay.

A request from No. 131 to omit publishing the names of re-



^{*}John D. McClure was born June 1, 1803, in the north of Ireland, and came to America when eight years of age. He held local offices in Owen county. He was Grand High Priest 1554.

1900.] GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

jected petitioners, was refused, and the returns were reported in detail. But the suspended of No. 80 were omitted in the proceedings by order. No. 129 "reported members of another lodge as her proxies." Declared improper.

One hundred dollars was given to help Mrs. Myrick (a widow) to buy a home.

On appeal, the cases of B. Dodd from Lincoln Lodge So, and C. S. Ellis of Morrison 103, were remanded for new trials.

The action of Suwanee Lodge U. D. in expelling D. B. Cassidy, was confirmed, and the expulsion of T. H. Scott by Cowan 99 was "reversed and set aside."

Pulaski Lodge 111 was authorized to confer the degrees on W. R. Carson, but why Grand Lodge was asked for authority is not shown.

A preamble set out that "great contrariety of opinion and recollection exists among representatives" of lodges concerning the work taught by members of the Committee on Work, and uniformity was not likely to be attained, therefore, "this evening at 4 o'clock," the chairman was requested to report the work agreed on. No evidence of its having been done appears.

August 30. On appeal of O. F. Stirman from Blandville Lodge 142, the decision was reversed and Stirman restored, because in the record there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge. The "information" that oral evidence, not recorded, and danger of disrupting the lodge, did not deter the judgment and reversal on the evidence submitted.

Five proposed amendments of the by-laws, all in a bunch, were laid over for a year, and more followed.

Morrison Lodge 103 got \$25.00 for a widow's benefit, and Covington 109 had its dues returned.

The Grand Lodge resolved itself into a committee of the whole, considered the question of work recommended by the Grand Master continuing the Committee on Work, rose and was discharged. Then, on motion, the committee of ten was continued, but was instructed not to communicate the work until it had been submitted to the Grand Lodge.*

Suwanee Lodge 189 was chartered.

The "degree of prosperity" and "the establishment and successful management" of the Masonic College declared to be "an

^{*}So the "Kentucky work" has been Babel (or confusion of tongues) even unto this day,

enterprise of which the Fraternity generally, and especially every Mason in Kentucky, should be justly proud," and like platitudes characterized the page of report on the institution, therefore a sale of the college land, not the buildings, was recommeded. Twenty pages of seminary (or college, a term used interchangeably) are printed, showing but 81 students and a deficiency of \$132.84. "Those who have been and are in attendance at Funk Seminary as beneficiaries of subordinate lodges" from the first to the ninth session were named, and were thirty-three in number.

Four hundred dollars as an increase of appropriation to the college for the year was made.

Daniel Bradford,* "one of the fathers of Masonry in this Commonwealth," was given \$100.

The action of Good Samaritan Lodge 174 in suspending M. Purden was sustained.

A report of the Foreign Correspondence Committee covers twenty-six pages, and is worth reading from end to end. Of course, in such a summary of proceedings as this it can not be noticed further.

A donation of charter fee to Adams' Fork Lodge 179 was refused, upon the ground that the lodge dues, if only reasonable, ought to have left a surplus of \$200 in the lodge treasury.

Balance in the Grand Treasury, \$4,347.86.

The dues of Allen Lodge 24 were remitted.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 26, 1850.

August 26. The Grand Master (McClure) reported having granted dipensations for the twenty-one lodges named as follows :

Albany, in Clinton county; Germantown, in Mason county; Benjamin Franklin, in Boyle county; Zerubbabel, in Montgomery county; Walton, in Booue county; Mayo, in Campbell county; Scott, in Scott county; Sardis, in Mason county; Solomon, in Hickman county; Mayslick, in Mason county; Union, in Union county; Franklin, then in Bullitt county; Graham, in Allen county; Magnolia, in Washington county; Roaring Spring, in Trigg county; Moore, in Christian county; Maguire, in Boyle county; Proctor, in Owsley county; Muhlenburg, in Muhlenburg county; York, in Christian county, and New Haven, in Nelson county.

^{*}Grand Secretary 1802-'14, 1820-'31-in all twenty-three years-at starvation pay. Notice the difference between pay of the Tyler and Grand Secretary.

He did not deliver an address, but the Grand Orator (E. S. Craig) did, the following day.

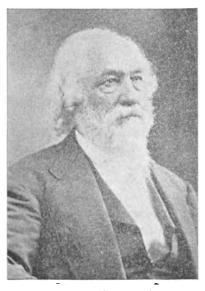
Petitions from sixteen lodges asking remission of dues were received and referred, as were other papers.

August 27. Twenty-one more petitions for remission of dues or credits of specified amounts were received.

A dispensation for a lodge at Gordonsville was granted and numerous appeals were received.

The Masonic Text Book, by John Dove, Grand Secretary of Virginia, was referred to a committee last year, which reported it did not see any thing special to commend. It had new things in it, but novellies did not add to its value.

Delegates from U. D. lodges were, by resolution, permitted to act as representatives and vote as such.



J. M. S. M'CORKLE.*

John M. S. McCorkle was elected Grand Master.

The by-laws were amended so as to require moneys paid to the Grand Secretary who should keep the accounts and give quietus, in lieu of Grand Treasurer, which was in fact done for the most part, but was rather confusing --a divided, uncertain way.

A. T. Royalty, elected by Jonathan Lodge 78 to receive the degrees, had only one leg, yet the Grand Lodge authorized the lodge to confer the three degrees upon him!

August 2S. In appeal cases the following action was taken. Cause of complaint is given when known:

• JOHN MANGRIDGE SNOWDEN MCCORKLE was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 24, 1709, where his futher published a newspaper, and later published "The Freemans' Journal" in Philadelphia, John received a classical cducation. At the age of 24 he came to Kentucky, settled in Greensburg and married Jane L. Buckner. In 1805 he moved to Louisville with his familt (his wife being dead) and became cashier of the Masonic Savings Bank, then proprietor of the hotel on the southeast corper of Fourth and Main streets. He served as clerk of the House of Representatives; as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge 1851-1875, excepting 1902, when communications were cut off by reason of the Rebeilion. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter 1872-4, and died March 5, 1875. A pure man and a most courteous gentleman.



Confirming the decision of 103 in refusing to censure, suspend or expel John W. Figg.

"Abrams Lodge No. 8," expelled Thomas J. Welby without notice to him or opportunity to be heard. Reversed, with right to re-try.

Pitman 124, expelled Abner Cave. Reversed.

Charters were granted as follows:

St. John' Lodge U. D., to be called Lewis* Lodge 191; to Nectsville 192; Jefferson U. D. to be Harry Hudson+ 193; Franklin U. D. as Butler \$ 194; Apperson § 195; Sardis 196; Bryantsville 107; Mayo 108; Zerubbabel 100.

The Committee on "Foreign Correspondence" reported salient matters, four pages: The decision of the courts against the rebellious "Grand Lodge" of New York; and adjustment of the differences by admitting the rebels to full fellowship with the ranks attained; the request of the District of Columbia for help to build a temple at the Capital; an appeal for aid in erecting the Washington Monument; the establishment of the Grand Lodge of California, noticing the fact that the fee for the degrees was \$100.00, Grand Lodge dues, \$3.00, for each degree conferred, etc.

On the 29th a committee was appointed to procure and send for the Washington Monument, a block of "Kentucky marble," with suitable emblems and inscriptions thereon.**

The establishment of a "General Grand Lodge" was reported upon adversely. The settlement between the Grand Lodges of Mississippi and Louisiana, New York and her schismatics, without the intervention of a higher body, demonstrated that Masonry, when free to combat discord, would eventually restore harmony. Moreover there was no power vested in a majority of Grand Lodges to exercise control over any independent Grand Lodge, etc. The Grand Lodge concurred in the report.

The degrees were exemplified by the Committee on Work according to the forms adopted by the committee.

August 29. The dues of Louisville lodges 8, 51, 106, 113 and 147 were remitted, because "of their untiring devotion to the best interest of the order, as they are making preparations to build a

In honor of Asa K. Lewis, P. G. M.
 In honor of Harry Hudson, of Louisville,
 1'In honor of Anthony Butler, P. G. M."
 In honor of Richard Apperson.
 ** The block was used in the monument. See illustration, etc., page 213.

large and splendid hall, and in view of the large amounts disbursed by them in charity."

Receipts, \$4,413.64; disbursements, including mileage (at 10 cents one way), \$3,201.27. Balance in the treasury, \$1,122.37.

C. C. Rice was suspended by Lincoln 60 without charges or specifications, and the decision was "reversed and set aside"

Charters were granted as follows: To Solomon U. D. as Neville 200, Magnolia 201, Walton 202, Scott 203, Bethel 204, Benton 205, Albany 206, Ben Franklin U. D. as Boone 100, Germantown 207, Graham 208, Maguire U. D. as Harvey Maguire 209.

These U. D. lodges were continued: Union, Proctor, Roaring Spring, Good Intent, Weller, New Haven, Moore and Muhlenburg.

Mayslick U. D. did not want a charter or to continue, but asked that its dues be remitted. Its desires were complied with.

Seventy-five dollars were given to help pay the debt against the estate of Emanuel Messick, deceased, of Lodge 141.

Weekly and burial benefits were, by implication, disapproved, and lodges required to send their by-laws for inspection.

The trial and suspension of Freeman Belcher, of 157, was reversed for irregularities, and a new trial ordered.

A peculiar case was rehearsed in a two-page report-substantially, that Thomas B. Baxter, Secretary of 174, gave a demit to Jacob Ashton (according to a by-law authorizing the Secretary to do so, the applicant for demit having paid his dues). Baxter then demitted himself. The lodge preferred charges against Ashton for breach of yows and gross unmasonic conduct, with six specifications; and against Baxter for breach of vows (in neither case referring to the demit question). Both A, and B, petitioned Lodge 22, exhibiting their demits, protested against the action of No. 174, and asked No. 1 to try them. No. 174 expelled and No. 1 acquitted them; then No. 22 elected them to membership, and they were permitted to visit No. 160.

The Grand Lodge exonerated Nos. 1, 22, and 160 from intended wrong; declared 174 had jurisdiction, because it first took up the case, although No. 1 was generally the trial lodge for nonaffiliates. It also forbid 22 recognizing A, and B, as members, and gave both permission to appeal from 174 (no appeal having been made).

Digitized by Google

1900.]

14

>

It appears from the proceedings of the day following, there had been "unfortunate difficulties among and between the several subordinate lodges of Lexington, and Lexington Chapter and Bro. S. D. McCullough, out of which originated the charges by said chapter against said McCullough, and also the charges by Good Samaritan Lodge against Bros. Baxter and Ashton, and the charges against the several lodges in Lexington"—which had all "been amicably and honorably settled," therefore the expulsion of Baxter and Ashton was reversed, and "they be allowed to retain their connection with the lodges to which they severally belong "

Charges against lodges Nos. 1, 22, 160 and 174 were "withdrawn and dismissed" by resolution.

Nos. 193, 201 and 202 were given time in which to pay their charter fees.

Thanks to the Grand Master for impartiality were tendered.*

With a whereas concerning the "boundless blessings of education" and good in judicious expenditure of surplus funds in the cause, that much had been done for boys to the exclusion of girls, therefore \$1,000 a year was set apart for the education of female children of deceased Master Masons.[†] A committee was also appointed "to devise the most suitable plan for supporting and educating daughters of poor deceased Master Masons."

August 30. No. 145 was loaned one year's dues; time was given 189 in which to pay and part of its dues were remitted; time was given Nos. 52, 57, 80, 158, 173.

Dues of these lodges were remitted : 24, 25, 58, 88, 129, 130, 132, 134, 139, 144, 153, 155, 162, 170.

On condition of depositing a deed for its hall, the dues of No. \$5 were remitted and the current year's dues refunded.

The Committee on Finance reported, and the Grand Lodge concurred in the opinion that lodge dues ought not to be less than \$4 a year.

Carrollton No. 134 was declared "a bankrupt," because its dues were too low, and should be raised, yet it had several widows.

The lodge building of Spring Hill No. 139 " had been blown

^{*}That appears to be a reflection, though a common action. It implies that the Grand Master was capable of being unfair, and congratulations for escape were in order.

[†] What a dear old Grand Lodge Kentucky had and has. Its works of benevolence mounts up to over a million in one hundred years.

1900.]

>

>

to atoms by an explosion of gunpowder," destroying building and furniture.

A note due by St. John's 125 was cancelled.

Out of 140 lodges making returns, but St were pronounced correct, and the Grand Secretary was directed to have blank forms printed.

The prevalence of cholera along the (Ohio ?) river was given as a cause for retarded prosperity of the LaGrange (Funk Seminary), yet the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville had been taken "under their (the Funk Seminary Trustees') auspices as the medical department of the university," without expense to the institution. So the Masonic College, Funk Seminary, the University, and other names were given to the LaGrange school, in which "72 pupils" are now reported in the catalogue, and \$400 was appropriated to " our Masonic college." A committee of investigation was appointed.

Appropriations were made : One hundred dollars to build a kitchen; repairs of the Grand Hall to "improve the sound;" for "suitable representation of the All Seeing Eye to be suspended in the east of this Grand Hall."

Brethren named were authorized "to resume work" under the name and number of Franklin Lodge No. 28, and the furniture of old 28 left with Morrison 103 was restored.

It seems to have been deemed necessary to adopt the following: "*Resolved*, That it is competent for subordinate lodges....to initiate at a regular meeting...."

Grand and Past Grand Officers, not representatives, were allowed \$2 per diem.

One thousand copies of the "by-laws and constitutional rules" were ordered to be printed.

P. W. Coppers, of Col. Clay 159, was "reinstated to all the benefits and privileges of Masonry."

Another \$100 for the benefit of P., G., M., Daniel Bradford was appropriated.

The poor Tyler got \$50 for four days' services, and the Grand Secretary \$200 for 365 days, that is \$12.50 per day for the former and 55 cents for the latter. The Grand Treasurer received \$88.27 for receiving \$4,413.64 and paying out about two-thirds of it.

One hundred dollars was appropriated to send the widow of



John Hamilton, deceased, late of Walerford Lodge No. 813, Ireland, to that country.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 25, 1851.

August 25. The Grand Master (McCorkle) delivered an address and compared the then conditions of Masonry and Kentucky with their conditions when the Grand Lodge was formed, half a century before. He said most of the inhabitants then (1800) resided north of Green river; Louisville was a town of 1,000 inhabitants; Indiana and Illinois were territories, and Ohio just merging into statehood, while the Grand Lodge had but five subordinates. When he spoke Louisville had 50,000 inhabitants (now over 225,000) and the Grand Lodge had 180 lodges (now it has 474.)

He granted dispensations for twenty-one lodges, viz:

Gordonsville, Mitchell, DeMoss, Philip Swigert, Fairview, Taylorsville, Napoleon, Wintersmith, McAfee, Red River Iron Works, Orion, Stephensburg, Bewleyville, Morgan, Bear Wallow, Stewart, Hampton, "Litchfield," Compass, Dycusburg and Nolin.

If had convened the Grand Lodge* in special meeting at Louisville to lay the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple (Fourth and Jefferson.) "The proceedings of which have been furnished to Bro. Grand Secretary."[†] He noticed the death of George P. Richardson, Grand Tyler. No dates.

A dispensation was granted for Pike Lodge at Newtown, Scott county.

The investigating committee appointed (1850) to look into the LaGrange School, Seminary, College, Uuniversity (by all of these and more names called) made a report which filled thirty-two printed pages. Forty-six beneficiaries had been sustained by Grand and subordinate lodges at the institution. Accounts had been loosely kept, the institution was in arrears and the "liability would amount to 9,727.71 of the Funk bequest to be paid to Trustees as the Chancellor might decree." But the amount expended for repairs, improvements and furniture, the committee thought would reach a sum in satisfaction of the bequest. The property included lots SS and 94 and "30 odd" acres of the Bar-

Digitized by Google

* So-called, without a quorum, hence not the Grand Lodge.

[†]But were not published, plainly because Grand Lodge was not in session.

212

1900.]

bour land adjoining. "That the institution has done some good, none will deny (said the committee) but whether that good has equalled the expense....is a question we shall not attempt to discuss."

The Secretary of the institution gave an exhaustive summary of affairs, by which it appears that Wm. M. Funk (1841) gave \$10,000 to establish a "Funk Seminary" at LaGrange, and the legislature gave it a college charter (1841-2), amended in 1843-4-45. In 1844 the Grand Lodge agreed to maintain the school and received the property. On failure to do so, it was to revert to the grantors. The Grand Lodge had purchased a house and thirty or thirty-two acres of ground in LaGrange, from W. T. Barbour, Sr., for \$3,175.50. It also received a house and lot adjoining, used as a female school, paying \$250, then owing on the property, and maintained the female school therein "until within a year or less." The Grand Lodge also purchased of Amos Mark two adjoining lots (1846) for \$250.

The deed of Funk is printed and numerous statements showing receipts, expenditures, assets and liabilities, all in detail.

August 26. Twenty-nine lodges asked for remission of dues, and others soon followed with like petitions.



The stone for the Washington Monument (see page 208), selected from Kentucky river quarries, being of "light variegated marble, had been prepared and sent to Washington, with \$75.00

as a donation. Cost of the stone and freight to Baltimore, \$181.27. Description-Cut in relief; the Book of Constitutions guarded by the Tyler's sword, five points of fellowship on the right, square and compasses on the left, under it, "By the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. To the memory of Washington, the Christian Mason."

An invitation was received from the Grand Lodge of Indiana to unite in the erection of a monument at Tippecanoe in memory of (Jos. Hamilton) Daviess, Owens and other Masonic brethren, who fell there in battle November 7, 1811.

A donation of \$301.50 was received through William Williams, of Cincinnati, from an English brother whose name was not revealed, directing that \$250 of it be appropriated to the charity fund of some lodge in need. On the 28th thanks were tendered and provision was made that the charity part of the donation be invested at int rest to be known as the "Williams Charity Fund."

"The Grand Master having revived Salem Lodge No S1, ordered that the same be approved."



CUARLES G. WINTERSMITH,*

Charles G. Wintersmith was elected Grand Master.

All the rights and title in the burial ground of Simpson Lodge 31, defunct, acquired by the Grand Lodge, was conveyed to Simpson Lodge 189.

An amendment to the rules was adopted touching the previous question, that it only be used to cut off debate and further amendments and bring the question to an immediate vote.

The "Foreign Communications" Committe made a report covering more than ten pages of solid matter in small type, noticing the settlement of the differences between the (regular) Grand Ledge of New York and the (spurious) St. Louis

Э1900г.

Digitized by

* Charles G. Wintersmith was born in Elizabethtown, Kv., July 15, 1812; received prepara-tory instruction at St. J. seph's College; attended Center College, and graduated with bonors in Miami University, Ohto. In 1827 he graduated in the Law Department of Transvlvania University, and was not only a schour, but an eloquent speaker and forceful writer. He wa

Grand Lodge by agreement and consolidation, or organic union. There still remained a schism of Past Masters headed by Herring and Philips, who interfered with force and formed a "Grand Lodge of New York," because of an amendment to the laws to prevent Past Masters from wielding the power in the Grand Lodge they had before enjoyed. That body talked about its dignity and threatened non-intercourse if "Grand Lodges did not retrace their steps and rendering to us the respect...." etc.

The committee believed the term "York Masons" should be dispensed with, and this was concurred in.

Difficulties between other jurisdictions were noticed, as well as the General Grand Lodge question, but can not be chronicled here, though of grave interest.

These resolutions (substantially) were adopted:

1. Jurisdiction over territory claimed by Grand Lodges was recognized, but authority that conflicts with them can not be recognized.

2. The Supreme Council 33° can not lawfully constitute symbolic lodges in Louisiana.

3. Being lodges of the Scottish Rite makes no difference.

4. Such lodges can not be recognized, nor those made therein, as legal.

August 27. The dues of these lodges were remitted : Nos. 16 (burned out); 24 (having built a "Masonic edifice and Female Seminary for the benefit of indigent orphans " cost \$3,000; 40, 95, 194, 209 (all having crected halls); 103; 131 (having built "lodge room, etc.")

Many were refused and others granted time, while additional petitions for aid were received and referred to committee.

The Master of 163 refused to install his successor because he had never served as a Warden. The Committee on Grievances, Grand Lodge concurring, deemed it a good general rule, but decided the Master's action was erroneous.

1900.]

>

a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives $1^{8}3^{8}$, $47^{6}57^{-5}7$, and its Speaker $1^{8}3^{-5}1$. He was a member of the Electoral College (1811), when Gen. Electron was chosen President, and served as judge in his district $1^{8}5^{-8}$. He was twice matried, but childless, his first wife being Miss Mily Cotton; the second Miss Walonia Gorin.

At one time Treasurer, he was Master of Lodge 76 in 18_{12} , '44, '48, and active in the Grand Lodge, being also chosen as its representative to receive the sword worn by Grand Master Joseph Hamiton Diviess when he fell at Tipperanee. Besides being Grand Master, he was Grand High Priest (1850).

Bro. Wintersmith died October 14, 1881, and was buried at his native town by the craft, Grand Master Thomas presiding,

John Speaker, expelled by "Abrams Lodge No. 8," appealed, but the action was affirmed, as was the action of No. 161 in expelling Theophilus C. Tucker. •

Decided, that a lodge had a right to require bonds of its Secretary and Treasurer.

These U. D. lodges were chartered :

Taylorsville 210, Wintersmith 211, Stephensburg 212, Proctor 213, but its election of officers not named in the dispensation was declared erroneous; Fairview 214, New Haven 215, Napoleon 216, Gordonsville 217, but opening an Entered Apprentice lodge with five present was disapproved; Philip Swigert 218, Union 219, but its passing and raising a brother the same day was declared to be wrong; DeMoss 220, Roaring Spring 221, Orion 222, Compass 223, Stewart U. D. as Willis Stewart 224, York 225, Mitchell 226, and Muhlenburg 227.

These were continued U. D.:

Dycusburg, Bear Wallow, Nolin, Morgan, Red River, "Litch-field," Hampton, Moore.

The proxy setting Bear Wallow to work thought he was Grand Master enough to "dispense with the petitions lying over one month," but the Grand Lodge did not think so.

The laws were amended so that a brother under charges might be tried after three months' waiting, on the Secretary's report that service could not be had, a denial entered and a brother appointed to defend the accused.

August 28. The Grand Orator (W. M. O. Smith) was thanked, and the address is published with the proceedings.

Grand and Past Grand Officers (not representatives) were put on the pay-roll at \$2 per diem—when in attendance.

A resolution was adopted empowering a committee to sell the Barbour and Mark lots attached to the LaGrange school, or any part thereof, and invest the proceeds. Immediately thereafter the college committee reported, extolling the "medical department of the university," lamenting the humiliation consequent upon abandoning "a system of braceolence of so much importance," but said its continuance "must eventually involve the university in inextricable difficulty and pecuniary embarrassment...." It was resolved (substantially) that :

The university privileges and charter be continued and the medical school retained.

1900.]

>

2

The Funk Seminary teacher employed must look to fees from pupils for his pay.

That these actions did not acknowledge any debt or liability for which the Grand Lodge was not now liable.

That the proceeds of the lottery be applied to the payment of debts, and in part for a teacher.

That bonds of lodges and individuals (subscriptions for the school?) be cancelled.

That a lawyer be employed and debts compromised.*

More dues were remitted,† namely: To lodges 8, 51, 57, 58, 67, 88, 90, 106, 110, 113, 138, 140, 147, 151, 153, 155, 156, 158, 168, 179, 183, 186, 200, 203, 206, 209, Napoleon U. D.

Fifty dollars each were given to lodges 28, 76, 134 and 137 to help educate orphan children and help a widow and orphans of No. 152; also \$100 for Past Grand Master Daniel Bradford. Extension of time was given to a number of lodges whose dues the Grand Lodge refused to remit.

Every return was pronounced inaccurate in some particular, and new, improved blanks were ordered.⁺

Publication of the rejected was discontinued, except in a single instance given by name.

A case was reported wherein a man was raised by Moore Lodge U. D., and afterwards initiated and passed! Another of an Entered Apprentice being examined in a Fellow Craft lodge. The former was supposed by the committee to be an error in the report and the latter was sharply reproved. A special committee examined the matter afterwards, and found it all grew out of carelessness in keeping the record.§

Charters were granted to Bewleyville Lodge 228 and Mc-Afee 229.

Jacob Leffler, expelled by 130, and Thos. F. Harrow, a demitted non-resident, expelled by 20 without notice, were restored. No. 52 suspended Jos. C. Mendall. Affirmed. The accusations are not recorded.

^{*}No doubt the trouble was the Grand Lodge started with a school on too small a capital to be a seminary, co lege and university, so that as the school grew, Grand Lodge doundered about under all these pames, and more of them. † Except for clearly good cause, of arrest occurrence, when lodges have adequate per capita dues and collect them, the emission of Grand Lodge dues is not a cure but an aggravation of trouble exception of fixed and the due but her and the complete the started of the the scalar in the first of insertion when her which can be be an emission. If only

of trouble, productive of inactivity and cutpable neglect which spreads like an epidemic. It's always so.

[‡] Laxity in responsibility promotes carelessness. Good blanks are desirable, but enforcement of rules is essential.

[§] Which goes to show that a good Secretary is a jewel.

Stewart's Freemasons' Manual (E. II. Butler & Co., Philadelphia) and John Shearer's "Masonic Carpet" (Cincinnati), were recommended.

"The Most Worthy Grand Master" was requested to appoint a committee of three Past Masters to inquire into "the great inaccuracy" of work by James Moore Lodge U. D.

Purchase of fity shares of Masonic Hall stock (Masonic Temple, Fourth and Jefferson, Louisville,) was authorized.

The poor Tyler got only \$100 for his arduous four days' services, the Grand Pursuivant, \$15.00, and the Grand Secretary for a whole year, the princely sum of \$200.00. Brains and responsibility do not seem to be guaged by dollars and *seuse* *

For the first time a statiscal table is published, showing 5,166 contributing members, 197 free, 1,153 initiations and 54 deaths. Those items, with the name and number of lodges, and "where held," are the headings.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON AUGUST 30, 1852.

August 30. One hundred and eighteen chartered and fourteen U. D. lodges were represented.

Grand Master Wintersmith delivered a short address of four pages (large type). He reported having granted dispensationsfor fifteen lodges :

Harvey Mason, Adairsville, St. George, St. Mary's, Tyler, Canton, Bedford, Greenville, Hope, "Cartell," "Hillsborough," Fredonia, Ashbysburg, Henry, Hoffmansville,

The Grand Master recommended a centennial celebration of Washington's initiation (November 4, 1752), and noticed the death of Past Grand Master Henry Clay.

The medical department (situated in Louisville) of the La-Grange School-seminary-college-university obtained a charter as-"The Kentucky School of Medicine," under which name it had previously maintained a medical school, and refused to carry out its contract with the LaGrange patron, partner, or whatever it was, and so that part of the "university" vanished.

The professors of Funk Seminary, etc., were discharged and one

^{*} The Grand Secretary's labors for the four days were highly perplexing, constant and responsible under bond, both as to records and receiving money requiring night work. Hisdutes during the year were not inconsiderable, and yet this disproportioned compensation is kept up!

of them (M. Sturo) was elected "principal of the institution," to "catch-as-catch-can," no doubt; at least he was to get his pay out of the tuition fees. He declined the honor, and was given (promises of) \$300 in addition, to be paid out of the "lottery fund" (an ethereal kind of expectancy). He commenced school with 70 students and near the close of the year had but "about forty or forty-five." The former president of the "university" proposed to open a primary department in Louisville, and honorary degrees were to be conferred upon persons by approval of the trustees of the LaGrange College. Plainly an I'll-tickle-you with "honors" and advertise my primary school, a "department" of the Degreefactory-college-university. A deficit of \$4,809.78 was reported, one-third of which the trustees asked the Grand Lodge to pay,



1000.]

2

THOMAS WARE.

and pledge its LaGrange property for the balance.* Numerous petitions, ap-

peals, etc., were presented and referred to committees.

August 31. Twenty additional lodge representatives put in an appearance.

Twenty-four more petitions were presented and referred without so much as a reading by their titles.

Thomas Ware was elected Grand Master.

Sept. 1. Sharpsburg Lodge 117 had expelled E. R. Roe for "one of the most grave and serious character" of offenses (not stated what it was), yet because of circumstantial and

Digitized by Google

[•]The Grand Lodge was always trying to do something kind, generous and grand, and seemed always to be in hot water. First, the lottery, which cost worry and loss; a Grand Hall, dito; another Grand Lodge Hall, the same; then a school, that was flatteringly extolled, as were the other ventures, which spread into a seminary, then a college, then a university, and—collapsed !

and—collapsed ! + Thomas Ware was killed in the lattle at Cynthiana, July 17, 1862, aged about 67. In the resolutions of the Grand Lo (ge these words were used: "The fell as one of the earliest victums of this most annatural and unbuly war, while defending his home and his country's flag." A memorial page of the proceedings is dedicated to his memory. His character is suggested in the short synopsis of his address. (See page 222.)

conflicting evidence the decision was "reversed and set aside." The expulsion of G. W. Hill by 116 was affirmed.

The publication of rejected petitioners was left to be indicated by lodges, and those to be published were to be put in a "separate chapter of the proceedings."

A resolution adopted declared that reversing a lodge verdict and restoring to Masonic rights did not restore to membership, without unanimous consent of the lodge.

Also forbidding initiation, without previous notice, to other lodges of the same city.

Also requiring that Grand Lodge proceedings shall be publicly read in all lodges.

The Constitution was amended forbidding lodges to receive petitions, of rejected candidates, until twelve months had expired, without consent of the rejecting lodge; and, excepting "work," business should be done in the third degree.

George Bennett (156) was sent to the Blind Asylum, Louisville, at Grand Lodge's expense.

A proposed change in the Constitution to put the Grand Lodge on wheels was rejected.

September 2. The Foreign Correspondent report is interestingbecause it gives the salient facts in short. The committee deemed it the chief duty to call attention only to subjects of vital importance, and that a "statement however brief of the proceedings of every..., Grand Lodge would be utterly profitless"

The name of Daviess-Nelson Lodge No. 22 was changed to Daviess Lodge No. 22.

The charter of Big Spring Lodge 118 was restored.

Charters were granted to James Moore 230, Bear Wallow 231, Dycusburg 232, Red River Iron Works 233, Nolynn 234, Hampton 235, "Litchfield" 236, Harvey Mason 237, Adairville, 238, St. George 239, St. Mary's 240, Tyler 241, Canton 242, Bedford 243, Greenville 244, Carrell 245; Hope 246, Fredonia 247, Ashbysburg 248, Henry 249, Pike 250.

Dispensations were continued to Hillsborough and Hoffmansville lodges.

Dispensations were granted to Mt. Gillead Lodge; Ceralvo; Sparta; Morse; Big Creek; Woodbury.

The expulsion of W. M. Power by (8) was reversed. The

expulsion of Franklin Mitchell (179); suspension of J. H. Bryan (205) irregularly; S. H. Slaughter (184) "not sustained;" E. G. Buchanan (173), and Simon D. Moore (103) all reversed, but the nature of the offenses were not given.

Numerous lodges wanted to borrow money to build halls, others wanted remission of dues for the same and various reasons, and were declined. No. 186 had dues remitted the year before, and was in debt \$120, but the lodge dues were only \$2 a year. Others were in practically the same condition and were advised that their dues were too small. The dues of quite a number were remitted the year before, and their prayers were not granted.

The dues of members of 176 and 220 were \$1.20 a year; 178 charged \$1.50, and so on.

Dues of these were remitted: 220, 209, 176, 110, 179, 231, 236, 124, 225, 146, 80, 108, 109, 150, 229, 20, 178, 8, 51, 106, 113, 147, 223, 224, 239, 241, 144, 151, 152, 125, 112, 135, 47, 234.

Fifty dollars each was given to 116 and 207 for relief of widows and orphans.

Subscriptions to the Louisville Masonic Temple stock were authorized.

An oration was delivered in the Presbyterian Church at night and the address, by Stother D. Mitchell, was printed in the proceedings.

Resolutions on the death of Clay were adopted; \$250,00 for his monument were subscribed, and brethren requested to contribute to the same fund. \$50.00 to Lodge 20 for education, and \$50.00 to Daniel Boone's monument, were appropriated.

Resolutions on the death of Daniel Bradford were adopted, and \$100.00 given to his widow.

November 4, 1752, being the day on which Washington was made a Mason, the centennial was "set apart as a day to be celebrated by the Masonic fraternity of Kentucky."

For the relief of widows and orphans, \$50.00 was given to Lodge 119 and \$20.00 to 104.

The LaGrange property was again considered, and sale and payment of debts, pro rate, with the proceeds, were authorized.

Gray's "Mystic Circle" was highly recommended, and Mackey's Ahiman Rezon received favorable notice.

September 3. Returns were criticised in one and a quarter

1900.]

pages of small type, though a larger proportion than usual passed muster.

Numerous amendments to the laws were offered, to be considered at the next annual meeting.

The Grand Master was authorized to select an orphan, daughter of some worthy brother, deceased, and send her to the female school at Midway, one year, at the expense of the Grand Lodge.

Lightning rods and insurance of the Grand Lodge Hall were provided for, and improvement of the accoustics of the hall recommended.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 29, 1853.

Thomas Ware, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and forty-three chartered lodges and sixteen lodges U. D. were represented at the opening. Among them twenty-one were represented by two and nine by three delegates.

The Grand Master reported having granted dispensations for twenty-one lodges: Robinson, Trumbo, Lynchburg, Hudsonville, Ion, West Union, Excelsior, Mt. Eden, Bigham, Rochester, Keysburg, McCorkle, Arisonia,* William B. Allen, Pembroke, New Retreat, Dinwiddie, Woodbury, Pierce, Forrest, Solomon.

The address was two and a half pages in length; dwelt upon the subjects of the proposed Washington monument, degrees out time, the "scandals of profanity and intemperance," "dissemination of light and knowledge thorough inquiries into the origin, scope and philosophy of the order, discussions upon its principles," and recommending the reading of periodicals.

He made numerous wise suggestions, and announced the death of Dr. W. M. O. Smith, Grand Senior Warden, May 28, 1853, of Past Grand Master Abner Cunningham, who died February ary 14, and Past Grand Master James H. Daviess, in March.

He was unable to find a Mason's orphan daughter who would avail herself of the proffered scholarship of the Grand Lodge in the Kentucky Female Orphan School at Midway.

Resources of Grand Lodge, \$\$,931.87; receipts, \$10,137.59; disbursed, \$10,291.76.

Digitized by Google

^{*} No doubt meant for Ausonia.



THOMAS TODD.*

August 30. Thirteen additional representatives appeared.

Thomas Todd (now, in 1902, the oldest living Past Grand Master) was elected Grand Master.

Committees were appointed, and numerous petitious were received and referred to committees without a reading or, generally, giving a summary of their contents.

Resolutions on the death of Wm. M. O. Smith, G. S. W., recommending that the craft "wear the usual Masonic badge of mourning for the usual time," were adopted; and very short notices, by resolutions, of the deaths of Past Grand Mas-

Digitized by GOOGIC

ters A. Cunningham and James H. Daviess.

August 31. Three more representatives appeared.

The following charters and dispensations were granted:

Gradyville 251, Hoffmansville 252, Ceralvo 253, Morse 254, Mt. Gillead 255, Bigham 256, Lynchburg 257, Excelsior 258, Keysburg 259; Sparta 260, Trumbo 261, after reproof for violation of rules; and Hudsonville 262, also a new charter to Bradford 123, in lieu of charter lost.

Thomas attended the country schools, was instructed by a private tutor, and became a student at Center College. Returning to the firm he was ever afterwards a tiller of the soil. He was thrice married. First, with Jane Smith (1841), by whom he had two sons. One of whom, a member of the Sixth Kentucky U. S. Volunteers, was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro (1802.) The second wife, Susan Jacubs, divid (1852) about a yeur after their marriage. The the third, Eliz, G. Honney, bore him five children He raised a company of the Third Kentucky Infantry for the Mexican war, and was in the service as Captain until period was declared. He was a member of the Legislature, 1850-'5t (Whig), and Republican nominee for Congress (18*6.) Bro, Todd was initiated March 11, 1812, in Lodge 5, became Master (1846), and served many terms as such. First attended Grand Lodge that year and has not missed a single ses-sion thereof since then. Elected Grand Master 1853; made a Royal Arch Mason in No. 2 (1845) High Priest (1853), and Grand High Priest in 1550. Made a Royal and Select Master in Frankfort Council, 1840. Never attended since. Was never Thrice Illustrious Master, but made Grand Master of the Grand Council of Kentucky, 1841. Dubbed a Templar, 1839; was never Commander, but elected Grand Captain General 1550. Was elected President of the Grand Council of High Priests, serving as such to this day. He is (1902) the oldest living Past Grand Master and Past Grand High Priest.

^{*}Thomas Todd, born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, December 1, 1820, was the son of Col. Charles S. Todd (son of Thomas Todd, Justice of Supreme Court), Aide to General Harrison (1812), a member of the Legislature (1816-17). Minister to Bolivia (1820-14), and Minister to Russia (1820-14). The mother of the subject of this sketch was Letitia Shelby-Todd, daughter of Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky.

Thomas attended the country schools, was instructed by a private tutor, and became a student

A per diem of \$1.50 to representatives, in addition to the mileage paid, was made by constitutional ("by-law") amendment; also an amendment forbidding action on petitions until they had been referred to a "committee of inquiry, and laid over for one month, unless a dispensation be granted by the Grand_Master."

A blank form of credential for representatives was resolved upon and the Grand Secretary directed to have such a form printed.

The Foreign Correspondence Committee made a report of a page and a half, noticing the continued agitation of "the project of forming'a General Grand Lodge of the United States," which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky had twice passed upon adversely.

The difficulty of eradicating the evil of non-affiliation, "which now exists to an alarming extent," was also noticed. So was the action of the Grand Master of California, creating "a breach between the Grand Master and Grand Lodge," growing out of the former having made a Mason at sight of one who had been rejected by a lodge. The Foreign Correspondence Committee offered some very convincing arguments against such "alleged abuse of the power enjoyed by Grand Masters," without passing on the question of making Masons at sight.

September 1. The Committee on Grievances made report on nine cases, formally signing each case reported, whether of but four or more lines. It was decided that granting the Master a demit was "impolitic, but not illegal." Another lodge "acted improperly in reprimanding its Acting Master," yet whose "conduct was reprehensible and should not for a moment, be tolerated." These declarations do not seem to harmonize.

Charters were granted to Mt. Eden Lodge No. 263, Burlington 264, West Union 265, Robinson 266, McCorkle 267, Wm. B. Allen 268, Dinwiddie 269, Rochester 270.

A duplicate charter was granted to Cloverport 133 in lieu of charter lost.

A charter was granted to Somerset Lodge No. 111, formed by Pulaski 111 and Curd 175, consolidated.

Continued U. D. Arisonia,* Woodbury, Pierce, Forest, Solomon, Pembroke, New Retreat.

Dispensations were granted to new lodges named Raywick, Manchester, Cunningham, Lewisport.

^{*} No doubt meant for Ausonia.

Dues were remitted to some, and comments made on the work. Robinson U. D. had conferred degrees on more than one candidate at the same time, "which is all wrong - there is no emergency....it is very injurious to the fraternity and should be stopped," said the committee.

W. B. Allen U. D., as was declared, "deserves great applause for the correctness and neatness of their work."

The Grand Lodge "was called from labor until two o'clock P. M., and at that hour to labor again," when "the Grand Master announced the installation of the Grand Officers elect." Where, when or by whom it was done no living man knoweth.

The Grand Master (Todd) was granted leave of absence and "Past Grand Master Wingate being called to the chair...." Just why the Deputy or a Warden did not perform that duty is not shown.

On recommendation of the Finance Committee, a representative having left before final adjournment, and without leave, payment of mileage and per diem was refused.

Four lodges having in contemplation the erection of halls, or being in debt, asked remission of dues, were granted time in which to pay and were also given very excellent advice: that lodges could not live on \$2.00 a year as dues; and should not build until they had made suitable arrangements to meet the expense.

Eight other petitions for remission were rejected. One lodge charged but \$1.50 as annual dues, all were in debt and two had been helped the year before. Seventeen more received remission of dues or assistance for charity, etc.

A resolution was adopted declaring Erie Lodge U. D., of Ohio, had been "guilty of a departure from Masonic usage and a breach of Masonic courtesy, in conferring the degrees of Masonry upon an applicant who had recently been rejected by Covington Lodge No. 109, and who, at the time was living beyond the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge" of Ohio, which the Grand Secretary was instructed to notify of the matter.

It was "not considered....expedient or proper that any brother should be permitted to visit a subordinate lodge if his presence should be calculated to mar the peace and harmony thereof."

Leaves of absence, except in case of sickness, were forbidden "until the Grand Lodge is through with its business."

Digitized by Google

15

≥

Thanks to Jos. B. Kinkead, Grand Orator, "for his admirable address" (published with the proceedings), and to the retiring Grand Master (Wise), were tendered.

Burlington 56, having previously forfeited its charter and its jewels loaned to Walton 202, the latter was "instructed to restore said jewels to Burlington Lodge (No. 264) just chartered.

Septembeer 2. The "Masonic College" is briefly noticed in a strong recommendation by resolution.

Hillsboro 271 was chartered.

Dispensations were granted for lodges to be called Rock Spring, Mullen and Russell.

The dispensation of Ion Lodge U. D. was continued, "that they might learn to work better."

A dispensation for "Norvell Lodge," at Buzzard Roost, was refused.

Dues of Lodges 119 and 143 (two years), 164, 110, 121, Hudsonville U. D., were remitted.

The dues of Louisville lodges were invested in Masonic Temple stock.

Two hundred dollars was donated in charity.

The sale of two lots in LaGrange was cancelled, and two notes, of \$155.00 each, were returned to the purchaser.

The Grand Lodge subscribed for the Kentucky Freemason, to be sent to each lodge.

The Grand Encampment of the United States was tendered the use of the Grand Lodge hall for its meeting, to be held on the 12th instant.

The Grand Tyler was paid \$75.00 for his arduous services.

Initiations reported, 1,656; receipts, \$7,920.00, being \$1,956.37 in excess of the previous year; total members, 7,456.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1854.

August 28. Thomas Todd presided as Grand Master, and is the oldest P. G. M. of Kentucky now living. He delivered an address covering four printed pages, and reported 250 lodges and 10,000 membership in the jurisdiction, but the Grand Secretary's tables show but 244 lodges and a membership of 8,049. Possibly the discrepancy is in the failure of lodges to make re-

[1800,

turns. Increase over 1853 reported by the Grand Secretary was 593 members, including 45 increase of initiations.

The Grand Master (Todd) granted twenty-seven dispensations for new lodges during his term, viz.: Zebulon, Yelvington, Dunavan, Newton, J. M. Bullock, Boon Union, Foster, Preston, Burmingham, Mt. Gillead, Bledsoc, Mt. Olivet, Cassia, Meridian, Buckeye, Robert Morris, Paradise, Bourbon, Temple Hill, Jamestown, Edmonds, Blue Ball, Oak Grove, Murphyville, Calhoon, Eminence, Harmony.

He had authorized Bro. Rob Morris, editor of the American Freemason, to visit and instruct lodges "in the landmarks and work of Masonry," assuming that as the Grand Lodge had ordered a volume of the Freemason for every lodge, it was understood to appove Bro. Morris' teachings.

The Grand Master recommended that halls be dedicated to the Holy St. John, as they were supposed to be, according to the ritual, and that legislation concerning non-affiliation receive attention.

The death of John Speed Smith, P.:. G.:. M.:., on June 6, 1854, was reported.

A resolution distributing the address was adopted, as is now done.

Assets of the Grand Lodge, \$11,910.44.

The Grand Treasurer (A. G. Hodges) reported that the "prosperous condition had not been brought about by a parsimonious husbanding of her resources; but, during the time those resources have been accumulating, the Grand Lodge has distributed in charities and to benevolent objects....an amount equal to or greater than the total."

P., G., M., J. M. S. McCorkle (afterwards Grand Secretary) was appointed Assistant to the Grand Secretary.

August 28. Rob Morris presented and read the report on "Foreign Communications," which covers eighteen printed pages, closing with a statistical table, showing that in eleven of the fifteen Grand Jurisdictions, whose proceedings had been received, there were 1,216 lodges; 29,989 members, and \$42,695 of "revenue," New York, New Hampshire and Michigan not being included. Minnesota had 5 lodges and 142 members. The report was read before the Grand Lodge.

>

>

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

He noticed the proposition for a General Grand Lodge (often agitated) in the form of a "National Masonic Convention" made by an assembly that met in Lexington, Kentucky, during the session of the General Grand Chapter, September, 1853, when it was agreed to meet again in Washington City, January, 1855. But one Grand Lodge (Vermont) favored it. Kentucky again declined to be a party to such a scheme, deeming it "calculated to work an evil to the interests of Symbolic Masonry."

Two dollars per diem was allowed one representative from each lodge.

P. Swigert resigned as Grand Secretary, having served twentyone years, and was elected Grand Junior Warden. August 30, a full page of complimentary report concerning him was adopted and a Grand Secretary's jewel was awarded to him.



MARCUS M. TYLER.*

Marcus M. Tyler was elected Grand Master.

These lodges surrendered their charters: Mayfield 146, Zack Taylor 166 and Tyler 241.

Dispensations were granted to form new lodges, viz.: Carlo, Center, Faithful Friend, Woodsonville.

A resolution, adopted in 1852, requiring business to be transacted "in the third degree," except initiation and passing, was repealed, and another substantially the same, with these additions, was adopted : Authorizing, receiving and balloting in first degree on peti-

tions for initiation; in second degree for passing; and trials to take place in the highest degree the accused has attained, all other business to be done in the third degree.

Isaac Naylor, of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, was introduced

^{*} Marcus M, Tyler died October 26, 1838, and was referred to by Grand Master Morris as a man of "marvelous industry and perseverance." He was one of the committee (1848) on uniformity of work, and became Grand High Priest in 1856.

1900.]

>

by the Committee on Visitors as the accredited agent to procure subscriptions for the erection of a monument on the Tippecanoe battlefield.

A petition of five brethren for a lodge at New Liberty, and a petition for a lodge at Antioch, against which several lodges remonstrated, were rejected.

August 30. Petitions from eleven lodges (the nature of which is unknown) were rejected, and refunding of dues paid by Nos. 110, 131, 202, 247 and 250 was ordered.

Request for a loau to 134 was refused and \$25.00 was given in charity.

Employment of a lecturer was declined, and exemplifying degrees before the Grand Lodge was declared a more effective way of teaching the work and lectures.

Rob Morris delivered bound copies of the American Freemason (purchased by the Grand Lodge) to delegates. Also pictures of Thos Ware, M. M. Tyler, D. T. Monsarrat, Henry Wingate, J. M. S. McCorkle, C. G. Wintersmith, P. Swigert and A. G. Hodges (the Grand Officers). A committee paid extravagant compliments to Rob Morris and his American Freemason, and on its recommendation, the Grand Lodge subscribed for Vol. 3--one copy for each lodge.

Waynesburg Lodge U. D. was granted a dispensation.

A report of the LaGrange College Trustees was referred to a committee. In substance, it gave the name as "The Funk Seminary—the Masonic University of Kentucky," and gave the history from 1852 (no report in 1853). That debts had been paid in part; that the school ought to be continued in accordance with the will of Wm. M. Funk, but to relieve the Grand Lodge from expense, a five-year lease at \$50.00 a year for buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., be made to the person selected as principal, who might reserve cost of repairs out of the rental. The lessee resigned and another was chosen, but repairs were needed and success was not made apparent. The Trustee's action was approved (September 1) and the Seminary-University recommended.

August 31. Resolutions on the death of Past Grand Master John Speed Smith (Sr.) were adopted in general platitudes without giving data.

Numerous amendments to the Constitution were proposed, but such only as are adopted will be noticed.

229



The following lodges were chartered:

Cassia 272, Zebulon 273, Foster 274, Ausonia 275, Temple Hill 276, Edmonds 277, Meridian 278, Murphysville 279, Woodbury 280, Preston 281, Eminence 282, New Retreat 283, Russell 284, Oak Grove 285, Newton 286, J. M. Bullock 287, Pembroke 288, Rob Morris 289, Birmingham 290, Mt. Olivet 291, Dunavan 292. Yelvington 293, Mt. Gilead U. D. as Johnson 294, Cunningham 295, Mullen 296, Bible Lodge U. D. as Hodges 297.

Rock Spring Lodge U. D. was continued.

September 1. Charters were also granted to Pierce Lodge U. D. as J. Speed Smith Lodge No. 298, Raywick 299, Jamestown 300, Ion 301, Harmony 302, Lewisport 303, Boone Union 304, Bourbon 305, Buckeye 306, Solomon U. D. as Forsythe 307, Forest 308, Blue Ball U. D. as Fitch 309, Calhoon 310.

Manchester U. D. and Paradise U. D. were continued.

The name of Maury Lodge 55 was changed to Bath 55.

Grievances were disposed of as follows: The particulars are unknown.

H. C. Thomas expelled by Bullitt 155, restored and granted a new trial. Why, no one knows.

Pike 250 refused permission to suppress the names of expelled Masons.

Restoration of an arrested charter (unknown) refused.

Proceedings of Col. Clay 159 in the matter of grievance of O. S. Bargen, affirmed.

Henry Hedges expelled by Washington 79, restored.

Asa Williams expelled by West Union 265, restored.

A number of cases were simply "dismissed."

Mt. Moriah 106 complained that a member, not demitted, had been admitted a member of a California lodge, and the Grand Secretary was instructed to investigate the matter.

A years' dues were remitted for Lodges Nos. 18, 40, 118, 121, 220, 241, and three years for No. 41, in some cases refunding amounts paid in.

The amounts paid as dues by lodges 8, 51, 106, 113, 147, 223, 224, 239, and 281, were, by resolution, invested in the Louisville Masonic Temple Company's stock.

Various sums were given to different lodges for the education and assistance of widows and orphans, aggregating \$565.

Returns were found to be defective, and the errors pointed out.

Eighteen lodges, not among those whose dues had been remitted, were reported delinquent.

A knock at secretaries for inefficiency was given, and lodges were recommended to secure business men to fill that position, and if they were not willing to be re-elected without compensation, that donations be made to pay them.

Past Grand Orator Strother D. Mitchell having died (no dates) resolutions of praise and sympathy were passed—but no data given.

Grand Master Thomas Todd (the oldest Past Grand Master now living) was thanked for presiding in an "able and dignified manner."

Lodge by-laws prepared by Rob Morris, were approved. They are extremely verbose, and abound in tiresome repetitions. See sample, page 232.

More grievances were settled, thus:

By dismissing several cases.

Robinson 266 initiated Caleb White, of Maysville, without consent of Confidence 52, and the Grand Lodge declared the conduct of 266 was "deserving of the highest censure and animadversion...her work being in every respect, in this case, irregular and incompatible with the established laws and usages of Masonry."

Thomas M. Yates expelled by 212 was restored, and the lodge informed that charges were necessary and must be sustained before expulsion. A retrial was authorized.

W. B. McCormick applied for demit, and charges were preferred. His appeal was dismissed until the termination of the trial.

Boone Lodge 100 expelled J. D. Lindsay and J. M. Cure, sold its property (though indebted to Grand Lodge) and surrendered its charter. A "brother" having possession of the books changed the word "expelled" in the record to "suspended for three months." In due time Burlington 264 admitted Lindsay and Cure to membership. The mutilation of the records was pronounced "wholly unmasonic and illegal." Lindsay was restored to the rights and privileges of a Master Mason, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the effects of No. 100.

Blank credentials sent out did not promote uniformity or regularity, and further urging was indulged in.

>

•

A committee on that part of the Grand Master's address referring to the dedication of Masonic halls, stated that attention had' never before been directed to the subject; that of 124 lodges 89 had erected halls within the year past or were now erecting such edifices, yet less than one-tenth of them had been dedicated. Lodges were directed to dedicate their halls, with discretionary power in cases of part ownership.

It was ordered that before a chartered lodge commenced work, it "shall be consecrated, dedicated and its officers installed...."

Elisha S. Fitch (afterwards Grand Master, and frequently called "the silver tongued") was thanked for his "able and eloquent address" as Grand Orator, and it was resolved that the address be published with the proceedings. The Grand Lodge copy of the proceedings does not contain it.

But the proceedings have an addenda report of the Committee on By-laws, covering six printed pages, and "A standard form of by-laws" cover eighteen pages, which the committee declare to be "presented in condensed language." (?) Here is a sample of that "condensed language." These words are repeated in rehearsing the duties of *five* officers: "The Worshipful Master. In addition to those duties which appertain to every individual Mason, and those duties which are purely traditional, and therefore unwritten, the duties of the Worshipful Master are...." In introducing the duties of four other officers, the same words are used, excepting those referring to tradition. The article providing for amendments contains twenty-one lines of type.

Fifty dollars were appropriated to a widow.

Permission was given to extend or make alterations in the Grand Hall building without expense to Grand Lodge, and a committee appointed to take charge of the building.

Lodges were instructed to report their will touching a donation to aid in crecting a monument to the memory of Past Grand Master Joseph Hamilton Daviss, who fell at Tippecanoe.

The returns of lodges are published.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 27, 1855.

August 27. One hundred and seventeen chartered lodges and seventeen U. D.'s were represented. Of these twenty-three had

Digitized by Google

,

more than one representative. The Grand Master (Marcus M. Tyler) and Grand Secretary (McCorkle) were Masters and representatives of their respective lodges, while the Grand Wardens were recognized as representatives of lodges to which they did not belong.

The Grand Master reported having visited and conferred degrees in nineteen lodges (naming them) and granted dispensations for twenty-one new lodges, viz: Loving, Highland, Poage, Point Isabel, Pond River, Mark Tyler, New Harmony, Randolph, Jobson, Harreldsville, Marks (at Pleasant Grove, Daviess county), Preachersville, Kingston, Sugar Grove, Pleasant Grove (in Wayne county), North Ballard, Beaver Creek, Alma, Marks (at Rutland, Nelson county), Ashler, W. Graham, and Helena.

He found Masonic emblems on business signs, as he traveled, and recommended a prohibitive edict.

He regarded "fast methods of making Masons as one of the prime causes of non-affiliated...." and wanted "a law requiring all non-affiliated Masons to pay some certain sum annually....for charitable purposes."

The Grand Master of New York had written "upon the subject of having a Diplomatic Representative, resident near each Grand Lodge." At the meeting in 1856 the Grand Lodge declined to take any action on this subject.

Harvey Mason Lodge 237 surrendered its charter to the Grand Master.

Rob Morris, Grand Orator, pro tem., was permitted to substitute a private lecture "upon a general view of Masonry," in lieu of a public oration, which he had not time to prepare on so short a notice.

Representatives of lodges U. D. were, by resolution, "permitted to occupy seats in the Grand Lodge and vote...." Why not? They paid dues the same as chartered lodges, and taxation without representation is anti-American.

August 28. David T. Monsarrat was elected Grand Master. Resolutions of sympathy for "Right Worshipful Bro. Isaac Cunningham" were adopted August 27 (because of his illness) and on the death of Past Grand Junior Warden Dempsey Carrell.

The property of Lynchburg Lodge 257 (arrested heretoforc) was referred to a committee, and any member thereof permitted to petition lodges "within his jurisdiction."



DAVID T. MONSARRAT.*

Highland Lodge was chartered as No. 311.

August 29. Numerous appeals and other papers were received and reported to committees, but the reports on appeals give no clew to the subjects or gist of the matters.

The action of J. M. Bullock Lodge No. 287, expelling W. C. Atmore, was "affirmed" on the 28th, reconsidered on the 29th, and the lodge decision reversed, Atmore restored and ordered to appear in Solomon Lodge No. 5, "to receive the reprimand ordered by J. M. Bullock Lodge, which Solomon Lodge is directed to administer." Subsequently the

Grand Lodge declared it to have been made apparent that J. M. Bullock Lodge "failed to discharge its duty in regard to the facts elicited," and the Grand Master was directed to "forthwith arrest the charter of said lodge." Hiram Lodge No. 4 was also directed "to prefer charges against Haydon Wells [the Master] a member of said lodge [287] for unmasonic conduct, and cite him for trial...." The cause of the disturbance is not made to appear.

An invitation to attend the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association's Fair, was received and accepted.

Lodges were chartered, numbered 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, Marks U. D. as Metcalfe No. 326, Pond River U. D. as L. M. Cox No. 327, also Nos. 328, 329, were chartered.

These Lodges U. D. were continued: North Ballard, Preachersville, Beaver Creek, Asher W. Graham, Pleasant Grove, Helena, Point Isabel with a censure for conferring degrees out of time.

^{*}David T. Monsarrat was well known in Louisville, at one time a writer on a city daily paper. He was an active Mason and ritualist. He went south and died in Memphis, if memory is not at fault.

New Harmony U. D. was "dissolved as a lodge" by its members' request.

Sugar Grove U. D. asked for a charter, but a protest having been received, Grand Lodge deemed it "would be inexpedient to grant a charter."

Rock Spring and Pleasant Grove Lodges U. D. failed to make returns.

The Constitution was amended as follows:

The time of meeting changed from the "last Monday in August" to "the second Monday in October."

Fixing lodge elections on St. John the Evangelist's Day and "but once in each year"—almost verbatim as the law now stands.

Forbidding payment to representatives absenting themselves without leave, or whose lodge was in arrears, dues "loaned" or remitted.

Giving Past Masters one vote collectively, and to the representatives of each lodge one vote.

Declaring the membership of Grand Lodge, as at present.

Requiring certificates for representatives.

That Grand Treasurer only pay money as provided by law or order of the Grand Lodge; also giving \$3 a day pay to representatives for actual attendance, and five cents per mile traveled "measured by the nearest route."

Making Grand Secretary's salary \$400, in lieu of \$200.

Ordered that twelve hundred copies of the Constitution be printed.

The Credential Committee discovered errors, and that one certificate was "almost unintelligible," and the committee "yet differ in regard to the meaning of said credentials."

Further ordered that the Master and Wardens need not have credentials, but for elected delegates' certificates the seal and signature of the Secretary was sufficient, and it should be sent with the returns.

The dues of Louisville lodges, as usual, were invested in the Masonic Temple stock.

August 30. The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 8 A. M. That is rather early for latter-day saints.

Phil. Swigert, Past Grand Secretary, was presented with a jewell "of the finest gold, elegantly wrought, carved and polished,

having these inscriptions. On the obverse: 'Penna est fortior ense' (the pen is more powerful than the sword); 'Honor est præmium virtutis' (honor is the reward of virtue). On the reverse: 'The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Kentucky to Brother Philip Swigert, a grateful acknowledgment for twenty five years' unremitting and faithful service as Grand Secretary. Ordered September 1, 1854."

The speeches are published, that of Bro. Swigert is particularly felicitous. A picture of the jewel is published, showing a halfinch band circle two and a half inches in diameter; upon it rests the square and compasses, from the center of which is suspended two crossed quills. The whole suspended by a ribbon and slide. The jewel was lost in the mail from New York, so the speeches were premature. But in 1856 the Grand Treasurer was authorized to procure another jewel or watch and present the same to Bro. Swigert.

No officer deserves more encomiums and tokens of this character than does a competent and faithful Secretary, and the ability of Bro. Swigert is clearly shown by the records.

Itinerant lecturers were given evidence of strong disapprobation in a report, and lodges were forbidden to hear them or receive work from such.

Rob Morris submitted a report of sixty-six pages on Foreign Correspondence, "which was concurred in." It includes an historical sketch of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and Morris' poem, "The Level and the Square," closing with eight resolutions. Those adopted are substantially as follows:

2. One year's residence is essential to give jurisdiction.

6. Grateful acknowledgments to California for its proceedings in the case of C. M. Cornell [suspended for non-payment by lodge 106 and admitted to membership in a California lodge. But intercourse with him was interdicted, in deference to Kentucky laws, though not approved in California].

7. Authorizing adjoining States to receive petitions from Kentucky residents, where no lodge here was convenient to the petitioner, by consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided, and Kentucky lodges were required to be governed by the same rule. [One would suppose that enactment to be a work of superogation].

8. Requiring future reports on Foreign Correspondence to be presented to the Grand Secretary in "sufficient time previous to the G. A. C.," to be printed and distributed. "G. A. C." does not stand for Great American Congress, but for Grand Annual Communication—no doubt.

The other resolutions were rejected, tabled or withdrawn.

The name of Neville Lodge No. 200 was changed to Model Lodge No. 200, and permitted to move to Moscow, if it so voted, after giving a month's notice.

St. John's Lodge 125 lost its charter, and was granted a new one, "to date from the period when a charter was first issued to said lodge."

A new charter was granted to Daviess Lodge 22, "to date from the period when a charter was first issued to said lodge."

An effort was made, by proposed amendment to the Constitution, to give one vote to lodges having twenty-five members or less, and one additional vote for every additional twenty-five members. The amendment did not prevail.

The usual prayers for remission of dues, donations, etc., were considered and rejected, except in these cases: Remission to lodges 156, 145, 128, 295, credit on account to Lodge 111 to be applied to widows and orphans of the lodge.

Fleming Lodge 112 had four petitioners for degrees The first, on two ballots, was rejected by one vote. "This created great excitement" in the lodge. The second was similarly rejected. "The feeling was now uncontrollable," says the record. A suggestion that the ballots were too dirty to distinguish the whites caused buttons to be used and the third candidate was rejected by one vote. The lights were dim, but the fourth candidate was elected, and pandemonium held high carnival, until it was agreed to make no record, wipe out the score and take a fresh start at the next meeting. The Grand Master was informed and cautioned the lodge, but the quartette were all elected at the next meeting and made Masons!

The Grand Lodge ruled: I. Substitution of buttons for dirty marbles was not wrong. 2. Setting aside the results and failure to make proper record was an error. 3. Balloting on rejected candidates was illegal and unmasonic. Therefore

The lodge was censured "in the superlative degree," and the

1,000.]

2

Grand Master was directed to administer a written "severe reprimand," to be read in the lodge and recorded on its minutes, but this leniency was not to be pleaded thereafter.

The candidates were declared innocent and legitimate.

More grievances appeared:

Bullitt No. 155 "allowed very malignant feeling to exist among her members for three or four years...." Result, a fight between Thomas and Shadburn, who were "equally reprehensible and worthy of Masonic censure; and while we do not justify one Mason in striking another, yet it is equally wrong for one Mason to call another a d-d liar." Thomas was restored, and Clarke Lodge ordered to reprimand him. What became of Shadburn, or who struck the blow or did the *cussin*' is lost in the mist.

. "This Grand Lodge has, with deepest and most poignant pain," been informed [with many adjectives] that Gen. Thomas Metcalf is dead. He was honored as a Mason and patriot.

Ordered that returns be made up to September first in each year.

The American Freemason (Rob Morris, editor) was highly commended and recommended, as was the "Universal Masonic Library," being published by the same brother, and a set was purchased.

Excelsior Collegiate Institute (of Bloomfield?), a female college, was strongly endorsed, having some (unkown) provision for the education of "daughters of indigent deceased brothers."

The Kentucky Female Orphans' School at Midway came in for its share of praise.

A committee to digest a plan for reorganizing the LaGrange college was appointed.

August 31. Again the hour for commencing labor was 8. A. M.

Dues of three lodges were remitted and refused to eighteen, with the suggestion that lodges were prone to incur debts or get behind in dues, expecting aid, or remission by the Grand Lodge. One lodge (99) was informed that if it was unable to pay its dues (\$73.50), it must "at once surrender its charter."

Six hundred and twenty-three dollars were given in charity to members or families of fifteen lodges.

Brethren of two lodges were restored to good standing—one from suspension, the other from "the decision" of Lodge 1, whatever that was.

238

Nearly three pages of criticisms of returns were printed, showing the errors made. "So numerous were the inaccuracies in the returns," said the committee, that a new return blank was prepared. We will see the result next year. Blanks are great conveniences, but good Secretaries are jewels.

The committee appointed last year to consider the subject of improving the Grand Lodge building, reported it was wholly inadequate, its capacity and construction unfit for a deliberative body, unsuited to comfortable accommodation a body "so large and imposing as the Grand Lodge of Kentucky..., a more suitable building is, therefore, imperatively demanded." It recommended a look out for the erection or procurement of another hall. The report was tabled.

The Grand Tyler was paid \$100.00 for his arduous (?) and responsible services, and Grand Pursuivant \$15.00. The assistant to Grand Treasurer was paid only \$10.00, but his responsibility was the handling of money, not in simply being courteous to the brethren.

The dues of Louisville lodges and \$3,350.00 were invested in Louisville Masonic Temple Stock.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 13, 1856.

October 13. The Grand Master (Monsarrat) reported having granted dispensations for new lodges, viz.: Thomas Todd, Thomas Ware, Crotona, Middleton, Waco, Verona, and Miller, and extended the dispensation of Rock Springs Lodge for one year, also that Licking Valley 135, and Duvall 99 had surrendered their charters; also that the charter of J. M. Bullock 287 had been arrested in conformity to an edict of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master said: "Nothing can be correctly done in a lodge that is not correctly reported. All errors of omission or commission in the Secretary's office entail lasting evils upon the lodge, and I can searcely conceive a greater misfortune to a lodge than to have an incompetent Secretary."

He deplored the making of so many maimed men Masons; congratulated the craft on the early completion of the Louisville temple; urged the observance of St. John's day, and the preparation of a history of Masonry in Kentucky.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

Thursday, the 16th, was selected to hear an oration by Rev. Robert G. Brank, Grand Orator, that being the fifty-sixth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge.

October 14. Committees were appointed and T. N. Wise* was elected Grand Master.

Numerous petitions and appeals were received and referred to committees.

The Constitution was amended to require a proposed amendment thereto should be presented, seconded, and "lie over one whole vacation," provided this should not prevent "re-wording of any amendment which has laid over....if it does not change the subject-matter."

A new charter "of the same date as the former charter," was granted to Orion Lodge 222 in lieu of old damaged by accident.

October 15. In the matter of grievances—decided: that "the cause of suspension being removed the appellant was, in consequence, restored."

In case of a brother suspended for non-payment of dues, decided: "that the lodge is the proper tribunal to grant the relief prayed for."

John H. Howe, of 258, had been expelled in a noted trial, but was restored by Grand Lodge by a vote of 135 to 73, nine Louisville lodges voting against it and two for restoration.

No particulars are given in the proceedings except in the first two cases above mentioned.

It was "resolved that the Grand Lodge will not remit dues.... upon the ground that they are building, or have incurred debts for building and furnishing lodge rooms...." Very few remissions were granted, but appropriations for charity were made.

John Shearer, publisher of Masonic charts, was highly comcommended, and thanks for copies given the Grand Lodge, were tendered to him.

Non-affiliation was pronounced "a vexed question in Masonry," but legislation thereon was deemed inexpedient.

The jewels of Boone 100 were donated to Carrollton Lodge 134.

A new charter was given to Warren Lodge No. 53 in lieu of charter burned.

^{*} C. N. Wise was also Grand High Priest. He was a physician, but for some reason withdrew from his lodge and chapter, and could not, in later years, be induced to re-affiliate. The cause is not known and not sought for.

The Grand Master (M. Tyler) having authorized Oak Grove Lodge 285 to move from Blythe's Store to Oak Grove until this time, the Grand Lodge made it perpetual.

A rule of order was "expunged" by resolution!

October 16. The resources of the Grand Lodge were shown to be \$18,689.90, a gain of \$3,884.34 in one year.

Henry Moore claimed "some \$1,200 or \$1,500" loss for being thrown out of employment in consequence of the failure of Funk Seminary. This claim was again refused. W. T. Leacock's, another defunct Funk Seminary claim of \$1,000, which had previously been investigated, was again repudiated.

The remissions of dues asked for by seven lodges were refused, but granted to four—one of which had paid twice, one's remittance had been lost in the mails, and two simply remitted without cause shown.

To eight lodges was distributed the sum of \$340 for charitable objects.

Charters were granted to lodges 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341.

Thomas Todd Lodge U. D. was chartered as J. M. Bullock Lodge 287, without fee.

Pleasant Grove U. D. was continued.

Rock Spring Lodge U. D. did not wish a charter, or to be continued, and Sugar Grove Lodge U. D. was simply dropped.

Dispensations were granted to Pratherville, Ark and Sacramento lodges.

On appeal, the action of lodges was reversed, affirmed, or brethren who had been disciplined were restored, but no particulars are given.

Lodge 205 admitted as members brethren indebted to No. 105 for dues, and the latter was adjudged to be entitled to recover the amounts from 205.

The question of trying a Master was settled thus: Two Master Masons, members of the lodge, could prefer charges and submit the same to the Grand Master. If he determined they required investigation, he should "forthwith" return the charges to the lodge Secretary, with instructions to furnish a copy to the accused and summons the lodge to meet to hear evidence and proceed with

Digitized by Google

>

3

24'I

the trial, the Senior Warden (or ranking officer) meanwhile acting as Master.

Eighteen pages of Foreign Correspondence report by Rob Morris was concurred in.

The troubles among the craft in New York and Canada were noticed at length, and these resolutions were adopted:

1. Welcoming the new Grand Lodge of Kansas.

2. That the committee attempt "to open a correspondence with every Grand Lodge in the world."

3. That the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada "have our warmest approval and recognition...."

A table showing the total membership of lodges in the United States to be 75,829, left out the States of Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, who did not publish returns. Kentucky is reported as having 281 lodges and 9,815 members.

The idea of having a History of Freemasonry in Kentucky was encouraged by a skilfully worded resolution reported by the prospective historian.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer submitted bonds, which were approved by the Grand Master.

The Foreign Correspondence Committee was instructed to publish "a list of all expulsions in the union."

And a resolution forbid dispensations for new lodges unless the nearest lodge certify that the proposed Master and Wardens were qualified to confer the degrees.

The Grand Master was thanked for "impartiality," and a proposed increase of the Grand Secretary's salary to \$800 was referred to lodges to instruct their representatives how to vote on the question. In 1857 the matter came up under "deferred business," was referred to the Finance Committee, who recommended \$500 be the munificent compensation, and that was agreed to.

Samuel D. McCullough offered resolutions declaring lodge charter a "bill of rights," claiming that as the charters authorized semi-annual elections the Grand Lodge could not take away such vested rights and require that but one election could be held. A committee thought there was some plausibility in the claim, but that lodges must conform to the Constitution touching elections, and it was valid and binding on lodges, and asked to be discharged.

242



1900.]

The report was concurred in, and the first resolution offered by McCullough was rejected. He withdrew the other resolution on the subject, but offered an amendment repealing the constitutional rule to elect officers only once a year.

Other amendments were offered which will be noticed—if adopted.

The resolution of 1842, requiring the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens to lecture "in the different degrees," was repealed.

The Grand Secretary was given 100 extra for his year's services, the Grand Tyler a like sum for his duties of a few days, while the great labors of the Grand Pursuivant were deemed worth 25! Such distribution of compensation "passeth knowlledge."

Donations for charity were made to the amount of \$195, and the dues of Louisville lodges were invested in their Masonic Temple stock.

Notice of the death of P. G \therefore M. \therefore Samuel Daviess was taken in a preamble and resolutions. He died September 30, 1856, aged 83. He was a Kentucky pioneer, of remarkable benevolence and kindness of heart, and held offices of public trust. Lodges were directed to wear the "Masonic badge of mourning" for thirty days.

October 17. Thanks were tendered to "Rev'd R. G. Brank, Grand Orator, for the truly eloquent and able oration delivered on last evening...." a copy for publication was requested, and 1,000 copies were ordered.

John H. Howe, on appeal from 258, was restored to the privileges of Masonry, after amendment directing the lodge to try Howe anew. The case was a noted one, and the common report concerning it was unsavory.

Two and a half pages of solid brevier type were essential for the report on returns, showing errors abundant, closing with resolutions reprimanding Lodge 23 for passing and raising the same candidate the same evening; and No. 25 for declaring a rejection void and initiating the candidate.

The Committee on Education rejoiced that very many indigent children, mostly orphans of deceased Masons, "are receiving a liberal education....under direction of subordinate lodges...."

"An elegant inkstand," presented by R. S. Frayer, was suitably

243

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

received, and was undoubtedly the same seen by the writer hereof in after years in the "rubbish about the Temple," but its history and ownership were unknown and its disappearance is a mystery.

The Grand Lodge thought it "had enough of Funk Seminary", and declined to purchase scholarships in another school that were originally intended for Funk Seminary, but would help lodges to educate children.

Two hundred dollars were given to widows and orphans, \$200 to Grand Master Monsarrat for expenses in visiting lodges—the first of its kind; and the expenses of the representative of 53 to the Grand Lodge were paid, as the lodge hall had been burned.

Ordered that when a donation was made to a lodge indebted to Grand Lodge, the indebtedness should be deducted from the donation, the amount so deducted be credited to the lodge which was required to pay the amount donated out of its own funds.

Eight amendments to the Constitution were proposed. These will be noticed when adopted.

Gain in membership, 514; increase in funds, \$967.87.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER, 1857.

October 12. Grand Master (Wise) delivered an oration covering a page or more, then made his report. The case of John H. Howe, referred to heretofore, sent back for a new trial, resulted in acquittal, but the Master of the lodge (258) refused Howe the privileges of the lodge, and the Grand Master decided: A new trial having been ordered, followed by acquittal, Howe was placed in the position he occupied before charges were preferred—therefore a member in good standing. Though prolix, he reasoned plausibly, and rehearsed the steps in the case: in short, that after trial Howe was expelled; the Grand Lodge took jurisdiction (and, he hints, possibly irregularly), "revearses the proceedings...and remands the case back for a new trial...."

Subsequently the committee argued the case at length, cited the case of Thos. J. Welby, of No. S (1846), reversed on appeal, and acquitted in new trial ordered; was declared *not* a member of Lodge S. The committee determined that Howe was *not* a member of Excelsior Lodge, but an amendatory resolution affirming the decision of the Grand Master was adopted.

Digitized by GOOGLE

[1800.]

Thus ended a noted case. Howe was a painter, became Master of Compass 223; moved to Little Rock, where he was a magistrate, and died there.

At a stated meeting of Lewis Lodge 191 (of the then town of Portland, now part of Louisville), whose members were summoned to attend, four members and one visitor were present. The Master and Wardens were absent, and a Past Master of the lodge opened it and granted himself and others dimits. Ruled that the lodge could not be opened by a Past Master in absence of the Master and Wardens, but the question as to a quorum was not considered.

Another interesting case was reported. At a meeting of lodge 163, the Master and Senior Warden being absent, the Junior Warden took the chair and conferred the Fellow Craft's degree. Past Masters present complained that they were not invited to do the work, protesting against the power exercised by the Junior Warden. Held, no rule' was violated, but "his ability and willingness to confer the degree merited from them thanks." At the next meeting the Master denied the correctness of the Grand Master's decision, pronounced the action of the Junior Warden unmasonic, and censured him in open lodge in terms that caused great confusion. Whereupon the Master declared the lodge closed without ceremony until the Grand Lodge should meet, and left the room, taking the charter with him. Upon trial, as provided at the last Grand Lodge meeting, the Master was not found guilty of the charges (supposed to be based on above facts), "thus (said the Grand Master) virtually denying the authority of your Grand Master upon one of the plainest Masonic laws."

On the 15th a committee made severe report, censuring the lodge and arresting its charter. Sundry amendments were offered and the matter was recommitted "with instructions to report a resolution condemning the action of Robert Burns Lodge 163 in the case of John Kline, and requiring further action in the case on their part." The committee reported strictly and tersely as ordered.

This was amended, directing the Grand Master to reprimand the lodge, which was required to enter the reprimand on its records. The original report as amended was adopted. The reprimand is given in the Grand Master's address (1858).

Digitized by Google

7

Grand Master Wise laid the cornerstone of the Clay Monument July 4, 1857.

He also acted as one of the committee to accompany the remains of Dr. Kane (of Artic exploration fame) to Columbus, O.

He noted the death of Past Grand Masters Willis Stewart, November 13, 1856, and John D. McClure, December 1, 1856. Later a report and resolutions were adopted, and a page of the proceedings set apart to their memories. The first of its kind in Kentucky Grand Lodge proceedings.

Subsequently \$136.87 due by Stewart was given to his widow.

Grand Master Wise dedicated lodge halls at Cynthiana and Independence.

He granted dispensations for lodges, viz: Sugar Grove, Sam Wingfield, "at the house of Mr. Yates, Mercer Co.;" Marrow Bone, Golden Rule, Mason, Ghent, Dugins, "at the house of W. H. Brown, Mercer Co.;" Baltimore, Harney, and Miller's Creek, "at the house of R. S. Sale, Estill Co."

The charter of Major Barbour Lodge 181 was surrendered to him.

The Grand Master complimented Grand Secretary McCorkle, and said "in consideration of his merits and labor, suggest....a large increase in his salary, believing....it a matter of simple justice." It was increased to the royal sum of \$500 a year!

Resources of the Grand Lodge, reported by the Grand Treasurer (Hodges), \$22,029.51.

October 13. Fifty-three additional representatives were reported present, and those of lodges under dispensation were, on resolution, "admitted to seats..., and to vote...."

Numerous petitions and memorials were referred to committees.

The rules were amended to provide for a committee of six on Returns.

Philip Swigert was elected Grand Master.

A committee appointed to wait upon the Grand Orator reported he would deliver an address in the Second Presbyterian Church on the day following at 7:30 P. M., and the church was thanked.

October 14. The Trustees of the "Masonic College at Lagrange" reported having made repairs costing \$972.51, and possessed means to pay the bills. They had leased the college to Dr.

Digitized by Google

246

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.



PHILIP SWIGERT.*

O. L. Leonard for five years at a nominal rental, and offered congratulations all round for the prospects. Subsequently the Committee on Education reported, and the report was concurred in, commending the college, and recommended "to the especial notice of subordinate lodges the education of orphan children of deceased brethren . . . , as one of the most sacred duties of a Mason.... and....the charity fund of lodges could not be more nobly devoted."

One hundred and fifty dollars were given in charity, and the dues of Louisville lodges invested in the Louis-

ville Temple stock.

3

In five appeal cases the actions of the lodges were "affirmed;" in one the appellant was restored; in four the committee asked to be discharged from further consideration thereof. In none of them does any clue to the merits of the case appear.

Lodges were granted charters, after comments and criticisms, to-wit:

Mason Lodge 342, commended for neat records, and reproved, by implication, for permitting an appeal from the Master's decis-

He married Jane Love Watson May 18, 1824, He died December 31, 1871, and was baried with Masonic honors.

Digitized by Google

1900.]

^{*}Philip Swigert was born in Favette county, Ky., Derember 27, 1705. He was made a Mason in Land Mark Lodge 4: December 6, 1519, and raised Pebruary 6, 1520. In the August (1520) returns he was reported as Trensurer; 1521, as Junior Warden; 1522, Sen-ior Warden; 1523, Master. Master of Hiran Lodge No. 4, 1521-5, and its Junior Warden in 1527. Grand Treasurer 152⁶⁻³23 Grand Secretary 1533-54, 1502, Grand Junior Warden 1551, and regularly promoted until he became Grand Master. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter 1522-33, 1541-43 1520-77. When he resigned as Grand Secretary very futtering resolutions were adopted, and a com-mittee was appointed to promise a suitable testimonial. The next year a Past Grand Secretary's Jewel was presented to him, and a picture of its obverse and reverse sides appear in the pro-ceedings. His report as Grand Master of the Grein Lodge Appear in the pro-teedings. His report as Grand Master of the Greins that have, perhaps without an exception, been h-1d as sound Masonic law even unto this day. His ability, and comfidence in him, are shown in the printed polycedings of the Grand Longe-year after year.

In him, are shown in the printed proceedings of the Grand Longe-year after year. As a citizen he ranked high, and was remarkably successful. He represented Franklin county in the Legislature, 165-9, and was one of the commissioners charged with making the improvements to the State Capitol, and was recognized as a thoroughly competent and reliable man.

ion to the lodge; Harney 343, Ghent 344, Golden Rule 345, gently reproved for opening on "the higher degrees without closing the lower," "acting upon petitions for initiations *in* the Third degree" when "Entered Apprentices (have) the right of voting upon petitions." A year to pay for charter (except Grand Secretary's fee) was allowed. Sacramento 346, but it had transacted business "in the first degree," and the Master failed to sign the minutes; Pratherville 347, but Secretary did not sign the minutes; Pleasant Grove 34S, although the Master demitted and another was elected; an Apprentice was examined in a Fellow Crafts' lodge, and Fellow Crafts in the Master Masons' lodge, and the minutes failed to show "in what degree the lodge was opened."

Dugins Lodge U. D., chartered as T. N. Wise Lodge 349. Marrow Bone 350 was also chartered.

Miller's Creek U. D. had initiated six candidates the same evening their petitions were received, "under a dispensation from A. A. Curtis, proxy of the Grand Master to install the officers." The proxy was reprimanded, and the lodge was continued under dispensation.

Sugar Grove U. D. was also continued. Its errors were: Acting in the Master Mason's degree on petitions for initiation; opening on the First, "passed to the Second and then to the Third degree without closing or calling off on the other degrees. After closing the Third degree they resumed work in the other degree and closed Fellow Craft and Entered Apprentice degrees at same time. This occurred frequently."

The Foreign Correspondence report of sixty-three pages appears, as usual, in the body of the proceedings, and shows there were 142,938 affiliates in the United States, not counting those of five Grand Lodges whose reports seemed not to have been received.

Ordered, that the names of rejected candidates shall be withheld from publication; that 331 be sent to the Louisiana Relief Board to reimburse it for relief given to Kentucky Masons, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge tendered for the "unwearied efforts to relieve the wants of (the) distressed...."

A proposition to move the Grand Lodge to Louisville was negatived—yeas 95, nays 134.

The office of Assistant Grand Secretary was (re-)established

248

and the salary fixed at \$50; appointment to be made by Grand Secretary with consent of the Grand Lodge.

Under this law (re-enacted) W. J. Landrum (of Lodge 104) was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

A preamble and resolution declared that from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1857, page 61, it appeared that Judge Todd, a Mason, who was a student in the office of Col Joe (H.) Daviess, formerly Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, had the sword of Col. Daviess, worn by him when he fell at Tippecanoe. A committee was appointed to visit the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and procure the sword, if possible. (See proceedings, 1858.)

October 15. A rule limiting speeches to five minutes was adopted.

These resolutions, substantially, were adopted:

No Mason shall travel as a lecturer, for pay, without authority of the Grand Lodge, and no lodge "shall ever be called on by the Grand Lodge to contribute towards the payment of any lecturer whose services are not asked for by said lodge...nor pay an invited lecturer more for...lecturing, installing officers, or performing any other Masonic duties, than actual expenses...." These were laid over from last year, but another resolution making the penalty an arrest of charter was tabled.

The Grievance Committee did not, in every case, report particulars, and as mere names and penalties are of little interest a half century later, such cases will not be noticed.

It was deemed "irregular and improper" to keep lodge records in the German language, and Mt Zion Lodge 147 was directed to keep one copy in English.

Withdrawing a petition "by plurality vote" after an unfavorable vote was censured.

Lodge 195 initiated and passed a candidate of nonage, believing him to be of age. Inquiry was ordered, and a trial to follow if fraud had been practiced. "If not, to initiate and pass said brother again, after he shall have attained to mature age."

The Grand Master was authorized to remove Cassia Lodge 272 from Morgantown to a meeting house five miles out on the Hartford road. Also to remove Metcalfe Lodge 326 to Poplar Flats, and Middleton 330 to its new lodge room in their vicinity.

⊅

On recommendation of the Finance Committee the house and lot owned by Harvey Mason Lodge 237 was given to Baltimore Lodge U. D. (afterwards No. 361); dues to one lodge were remitted, and refused to five others; interest on money borrowed by No. 23 was donated, and \$1,061.85 given for charity.

The returns of seventy-eight lodges were "incorrect," and the Secretaries rebuked. Lodges not having seals were ordered to procure them.

Baltimore and Samuel Wingfield Lodges U. D. were continued, and Stanton Lodge was granted a dispensation.

Marion 136 was charted without fee.

A lodge near Vanceburg was refused because evidence of ability to do the work was not shown.

A committee reported that to enlarge and make comfortable the Grand Lodge Hall would cost not more than \$5,000, and recommended the work be done, but action was deferred, then laid on the table.

Immediately afterward this amendment to the Constitution was offered and laid over: "The Grand Lodge of Kentucky shall hold a Grand Annual Communication in the city of Louisville on the second Monday of October, provided the same is held in the Masonic Temple, free of expense for lodge rent."

October 16. Secretaries were ordered to report list of officers "immediately after each annual election," which is the law unto this day.

The charter of Ashland Lodge No. 162 was arrested for four years' non-payment of dues.

A banquet was given to the Grand Lodge by the citizens of Lexington ("last evening"), and thanks tendered therefor. Notwithstanding this, and the proposed moving to Louisville, "Bro. Huston" offered two amendments: 1st, to meet alternately in Paducah, Maysville, Louisville and Lexington; 2d, to meet in Paducah. Then "Bro. Ayres" proposed a whereas and resolution that the delegates were scattered and full satisfaction and hearty co-operation "can never be obtained as to the location...." A committee should report "arrangements for the peaceable and amicable division of the Grand Lodge into two separate and equal parts, one to be holden in Louisville under the title of the Western Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and the other in Lexington, under the

title of the Eastern Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and that this resolution lie over...."

Lists of expulsions in the several Grand Lodge jurisdictions were published.

Membership, 9,979; gain, 678.

The proceedings were indexed for the first time.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 11, 1858.

Of those present many names of prominent men and Masons of their day appeared. Of those known to be living and prominent among the craft to-day are Thomas Todd (5), P. G. M. ;; W. E. Woodruff (51), P. D. G. M. ;; Frederick Weber (223), Secretary General A. A. S. R. ; J. F. Weller (239), ex-President of the M. W. and O. Home; J. D. Landrum (302), P. G. M..

The Grand Master (Swigert) gave a "synopsis of my (his) labors," and historic sketches of men whom he had met in Grand Lodge during the thirty-eight years of his career in that body, his address covering eleven and one-half pages in small type.

He was the first to submit his correspondence (187 letters) containing decisions, and recommended: "To secure uniformity of decisions in future....that the correspondence be referred to a committee, with instructions to revise the same....for future reference be printed with the proceedings...."

He urged the importance of selecting intelligent and prompt Secretaries as essential to the prosperity of a lodge.

He granted dispensations for new lodges, viz: McCorkle, Kane, Pelleville, Newport, Polar Star, Morehead, Stephen F. Ogden, Hamilton, Melone and Haywood; and continued Stanton U. D. from January 18.

He reported numerous matters of interest concerning these lodges: Nos. 9, 25, 37, 40, 85, 132, 163, 187, 188, 225, 251, 336 and 349. Nos. 37 and 225 were consolidated—No. 225 surrendering its charter and its members uniting with 37.

He made an examination into the affairs of the Masonic Temple of Louisville (Fourth and Jefferson), which had paid no dividends on its stock, and fully reported matters now generalized as follows:

The union of the spurious "Phillips Grand Lodge" with the Grand Lodge of New York, and thought the latter had yielded too much for unity after a nine years' war.

The contending Grand Lodges of Canada had effected a union, largely through the instrumentality of Rob Morris, D. G. M.. of Kentucky.

The sword of Grand Master Jos. H. Daviess (in his hand when he fell at Tippecanoe), in possession of L. L. Todd, of Indiana, was not secured by the committee who visited the Grand Lodge of Indiana, but Bro. Todd promised he would present it at the present session in person. (See October 14.)

The Grand Lodge of Indiana appointed a committee to act with one from Kentucky to devise means to erect a Tippecanoe Battle Monument. Subsequently referred to lodges for instruction.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia, by its Grand Secretary (Dove) called upon the fraternity to aid in purchasing Mt. Vernon, the resting place of Washington, containing two hundred acres and appurtenances, for \$198,000. The response of Indiana is given in full and endorsed by Swigert, in which it was thought that while the grave of our deceased Grand Master Daviess remained unmarked it would be unseemly to levy a contribution for the purpose named by Virginia.

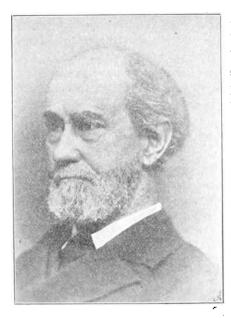
A committee to which this matter was referred reported that the property was worth not over \$10,000, and \$200.000 was to be paid for it; that it would revert to the State of Virginia in certain contingencies, and that State ought to have purchased it long ago, and she should blush with shame for failing to do what she now asks others to do. The committee rejoiced that the unworthy and mercenary John A. Washington no longer occupied the sacred place at Mt. Vernon. All of which was concurred in.

As to the Universal Masonic Congress, which met in Paris, and the proposition of forming such a body, he was, as Kentucky had uniformly been, opposed, and recommended "that we decline to participate in" it.

The Constitution needed remodeling. The first used was the Ahiman Rezon of Virginia, then a code adopted in 1806, which had become "so much modified, enlarged and accumulated upon in the fifty years that has intervened, that their original shape, not very systematic, has been totally lost...." The Grand Treasurer reported \$23,778.90 in assets.

The Grand Secretary reported having appointed John M. Todd Assistant Grand Srcretary, and the Grand Lodge approved it.

Concerning the Grand Lodge Hall in Lexington a committeereported in two and one-fourth pages the full title: It was conveyed to trustees for Lexington Lodge December 16, 1795; reconveyed by the survivor to other trustees, and to be controlled by the lodge, by whose order it was leased (March 20, 1840,) for one hundred years, renewable forever, but authorizing removal of the buildings and the construction of a Grand Lodge Hall thereon, reserving rooms for use of Lexington Lodge forever, but the lodge agreeing to assign or transfer the property to whoever the Grand Lodge shall direct.



ROB MORRIS.*

A committee reported that the Masonic Temple in Louisville (Fourth street, between Green and Jefferson, now sold to private parties) had been "tendered to the use of the Grand Lodge 'free of all charges," and the letter of the Board of Control, to the same effect, appears in full.

October 12. Rob Morris was elected Grand Master.

The office of Grand Orator was abolished.

Fortitude No. 47 was "ousted" from the college building, and on appeal the matter was left to the Trustees.

A preamble stated: "....

It is often the case that a clause is inserted (in the charter!) granting an appeal from the Master's decision to the lodge," and

1000t Digitized by

^{*}Roh Morris was born near Boston, Mass., August 3, 75. He died at his residence in LaGrange, Kv., July 31, 1889, and an imposing granite shaft, erected by the craft, marks the spot where all that was mortal of our brother was laid to rest with Masonic honors. He was made a Mason in Oxford, Miss., March 5, 1846; received the degrees of the "York

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

that by resolution was declared an innovation "and can not be too severely condemned....."

Seven proposed amendments to the Constitution were offered.

These were adopted: Giving concurrent jurisdiction to city lodges, and allowing the ballot on petitions for initiation and passing to be cast in E. A. or F. C. lodges respectively, or in a Master Mason's lodge.

The proposed division of the State into two Grand Lodge jurisdictions was tabled "with only one dissenting voice."

The proposal to put the Grand Lodge on wheels between Louisville, Lexington, Paducah and Maysville was tabled.

October 13. The proposal to meet in Louisville was adopted (after rejecting two amendments) ayes, 138; nays, 93. The day following this it was reconsidered, and the time of meeting changed from the second Tuesday to the third Monday in October. A provision in the law was that the meeting could be held in Masonic Temple free of rent.

Another amendment to meet in Paducah was rejected.

H. Moore, former President of Funk Seminary, put in a claim (supposed to be \$900), but was paid his salary (\$100 "in full"), repudiating the rest.

The surrender of the charter of Keysburg Lodge 259 by its Master was refused, because he had no power to do so, and on account of information "received, connected with this unpleasant case," given verbally, the charter was arrested.

Two lodges (129 and 211) had invaded Indiana by receiving petitions from candidates of that jurisdiction residing nearer to the Kentucky than to the Indiana lodges-under a rule of Kentucky

Hro. Morris was a good man, and a kind one, and Masonry's loss was great when he died. He married Charlotte Mendenhall, of Athens, Ala., who, with six children and numerous

grandchildren, survived him.



:254

Rite" and the "Scottish Rite," to the 32°; became presiding officer in these several bodies, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky (1858). He became publisher, author, editor, and poet, being crowned Poet Laureate of Freema-sonry in New York City December, 1884. To enumerate the many productions of his mind and pen would be a great task. He composed the ritual of the Order of the Eastern Star, which was, subsequently dramatized. In restless zeal to serve Masonry he headed the "Conservitor" organization (see proceedings 1864), and after revising a work he called the "Webb-Preston Work and Lectures," published it in cypher called "Mnemonics," all of which brought serious troubles upon him and bitter opposition. He taught in "Lodges of Instruction," traveled In teaching Masonry and lecturing on the Holy Land, which he twice visited, and established a lodge at Jerusalem, under authority of the Grand Lodge of Canada. He was an enthusiast in numismatics. He became Principal of the Sylvan Academy, Oxford, Miss., and President of the Masonic College in LaGrange, Ky. As a business man he was not successful, in the sense of accomu-tating means. He was liberal to lavishness, and not infrequently divided or gave his last penny to some one who asked assistance. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and pursued his Biblical and classical studies to the last.

studies to the last.

authorizing it. Prohibiting further exercise of such right, a correspondence with the Grand Master of Indiana relative to it, were ordered, and a change in the Constitution proposed for action in 1859.

The following charters were granted: To Samuel Wingfield U. D., as Wingfield Lodge No. 351; to Stanton 352; Morchead U. D., as J. T. Morehead 353; Hamilton 354; McCorkle U. D., as J. M. S. McCorkle 355; also Nos. 356, 357, 358, 359, 360; Baltimore 361, conditionally.

The dispensation of Melone U. D. was continued, as was that of Miller's Creek Lodge U. D., which had been refused a charter the year before, and was again reproved for irregular proceedings, such as holding meetings in absence of the Master and Wardens, and suspending the by-laws requiring the examinations of candidates.

A dispensation was refused for a lodge at Mt. Ida, Montgomery county, because it was five miles from Zerubbabel Lodge, six from Mt. Sterling, five and one-half from North Middletown, etc. Also refused a petition for a lodge at "Head Quarters," and another at Cedar Grove, McLean county.

Brethren informally appointed proxies of lodge officers, or not chosen representatives according to rule, but having certificates, were "permitted to take their seats," except one who was not a member of the lodge he desired to represent.

The Grand Secretary presented his report on Foreign Correspondence, which embraced a review of the proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges, and covered fifty-six pages. It closed with four resolutions that were adopted: 1. Congratulating New York and Canada on the reunion of the craft in those jurisdictions. 2. Welcoming the new Grand Lodge of Nebraska. 3. Ordering payment of \$14 to the Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, expended in relief of a Kentucky brother. 4. Ordering payment of \$10 to San Francisco Relief Board for a similar case.

A table shows the aggregate membership in lodges of the United States to be 178,176, not including Michigan and South Carolina.

On application for an appropriation for relief of a family in Paducah, the Grand Lodge resolved that it was inexpedient and

improper for the Grand Lodge to undertake such work, as it was the duty of the lodge to do so.

Committees of the whole in lodges was declared unmasonic.

October 14. A committee from the Grand Lodge of Indiana, with Judge Levi L. Todd of that State, were introduced, "seated in the East," and formally welcomed. Bro. Levi L. Todd then presented to the Grand Lodge the sword and belt of Joseph Hamilton Daviess, which he wore when killed in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, and its box, or case, made of wood of the oak under which he was standing when he received the fatal shot.

Chas. G. Wintersmith, afterwards Grand Master, responded to the presentation remarks, from which it appeared that the sword had been in the possession of Bro. Todd for a long time, and was given to him by Daviess' widow; also that Todd had been a pupil of Daviess who was a remarkable man, with few equals as a forensic orator.

The sword and its box were deposited in the vault of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and is now in possession of the Grand Secretary.

A preamble rehearsing the facts and giving the motto on the Daviess sword blade, "*Liberty and Independence*," was adopted, with this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky tender to their venerable and liberal Brother and friend, Judge Levi L. Todd, of the State of Indiana, their warmest expression of gratitude for the priceless relic by him presented to us this day—the sword of our Past Grand Master, Jos. II. Daviess."

The Grand Secretary was instructed to present an engrossed copy of the preamble and resolution to Bro. Todd. \$300 was appropriated to pay Levi L. Todd for expenses incurred in procuring and presenting the sword of Daviess and its casket.

Careless Secretaries were reproved, but a larger than usual number of returns were pronounced correct; only thirty-six were declared otherwise.

At the time for a stated meeting of Alma 322 the Junior Deacon and Tyler being the only officers present, a "'Past' Master Mason, although he had never been elected to preside over a subordinate lodge," presumed to open the lodge and preside therein.

256



At the next meeting, the officers being present, the lodge declared the action at the former meeting unlawful and void. The Grand Lodge concurred in this and decided that unless the Master or a Warden be present it would be irregular to open a lodge for business.

W. T. Lealock's claim, growing out of services as professor at the LaGrange College, came up again, and was referred to a committee with power to determine what, if anything, shall be paid by the Grand Treasurer.

The precedent recently established, in refusing to grant petitions by lodges for "charitable donations," was reaffirmed.

Two appeal cases were dismissed because appellants had not asked the subordinate lodge for a new trial.

Hampton Lodge recommended the petition of "Poague Lodge" for a dispensation. Among the petitioners were members of the former lodge who were indebted to it for dues. One of them had afterwards been expelled by Poague Lodge. The claims for back dues were approved and Poague ordered to pay the entire amount of indebtedness to Hampton Lodge, including the dues owing by the expelled.

The committee to which was referred the correspondence of the Grand Master (Swigert) reported having "looked through a great mass of letters and communications received and answered by him, and have found everything to admire in the patience and readiness which he has evinced....a synopsis only is what we can present here...." Then follows a compendium of the matter in fifty or more tersely put decisions, admirable in every way, which mark Grand Master Swigert as an original and sound-minded man.

The LaGrange College Trustees reported "the school presented a most animated and interesting appearance" under Dr. O. L. Leonard.

The dispensation of Polar Star Lodge U. D. was continued. That of Ark Lodge U. D. was left to the discretion of the Grand Master as no information concerning it had been received.

A dispensation for a lodge wanted at Briansburg was refused.

As usual, the dues from Louisville lodges were invested in their Masonic Temple.

An unknown English brother gave \$300 for charitable purposes, \$250 of which was to go toward the support and education of P. G. M. John D. McClure's children.

17

1900.]

257

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

The Grand Secretary was directed to remove the records and such furniture as might be necessary for the use of the Grand Lodge to Louisville.

A list of expulsions in various States was published with the proceedings.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 17, 1859.

October 17. Rob Morris, Grand Master, presided in full dress, wearing white kid gloves. I remember it well, it being the first time I was in the Grand Lodge. Over 233 representatives, 8 Past Grand Masters and 40 Past Masters were present.

He reported having authorized Walton Lodge 202 to return to Walton from Fiskburg, but the list of new lodges authorized—to which he refers, is not published.

He ridiculed the absurd attempts at tinkering with the Constitution by the inexperienced! and recommended the adoption of "the Webb work and lectures," also a disapproval "of the numerous and increasing innovations."* He held a "School of Instruction" in Louisville,† and appointed a number of lecturers in the State.

He suspended the Master of No. 115, reviewing the matter in a long letter; the offense being a belief that the Bible was a good sort of history, not sacred, and being "skeptical in a highly unmasonic degree." The Grand Master and Jurisprudence Committee discussed the question at length. The Grand Lodge declined to express an opinion but restored the Master to his office

A Relief Board in Louisville had disbursed \$71, and was composed of representatives from Lodges 8, 113, 223, 239, 258 and .266 as the "Committee of Relief."

The Masonic Temple was lauded, but its indebtedness jeopardized the interests of the Grand Lodge in it.

Concerning lodge returns the Grand Master said: "The carelessness and apparent ignorance of Secretaries is wonderful;" that much of the most important business was not recorded, and neglect to collect lodge dues regularly was "another most serious error." He gave the neglects of lodge representatives a merited whack, and took a tilt at other defaults that would be apt, "even unto this

258

^{*}Yet he made changes in and additions to the ritual which he published (!) in his "Mnemonics," and admitted to me be had done so.

[†] This I attended, being selected by my lodge, No. 4. Digitized by GOOG

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

day." Among them: errors in lodge accounts, failure to report officers elected, and failure to read or preserve the printed proceedings.

He appointed thirty proxies* to visit and inspect lodges, and gave them written instructions as to how to proceed.

The address was "referred to special committees according to the sectional divisions."

Resources of the Grand Lodge, \$29,820.89.

Ninety-two pages of Foreign Correspondence report were presented by the Grand Secretary (McCorkle), and printed in the body of the proceedings.

The proposed new Constitution was presented by the committee. It gave the name in linked sweetness long drawn out, thus: "The Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kentucky and its Masonic Jurisdiction," (whew!), and reversed the rank of Secretary and Treasurer, putting the latter first.⁺

Action was (on the 19th) deferred "until the ensuing annual meeting," and on the same day numerous proposed amendments that had laid over a year were tabled or referred to the committee on revision.

October 18. Forty-six additional representatives were present, and sixteen committees were appointed!

Besides "sundry petitions," thirteen appeals and two memorials were referred. These do not include others not classified.

Statements covering nearly six pages gave the condition of the Masonic Temple, from which these figures are extracted:

The assets were: Real estate Building and furniture Notes and claims	117,230	75
Liabilities, indirect (stock, etc.) \$ 76,691 87 Liabilities, indirect (stock, etc.) 77,312 03		
Liabilities exceed assets	<u></u>	

*Of whom I was one for Franklin county .--- II. B. G.

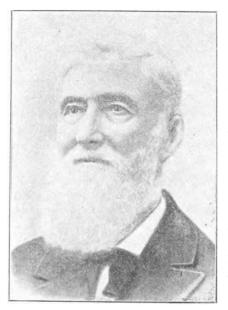
This is contrary to the oldest usage and is degrading an office of scarcely less importance than the Master. It requires quickness c^{*} perception: readiness with pon; knowledge of laws, usages and accounts; accuracy; industrious painstaking, perseverance, promptness, patience, and honesty to be a good Sceretary. For a good Treasurer only honesty, ability to write the amounts received and paid out, count money and add it up, is necessary.

* Now probably worth considerably more than \$175,000. Digitized by Google

1900.]

Memorial pages and short sketches of Marcus M. Tyler, Geo. M. Bibb, and George M. Breckinridge, Past Grand Masters, and B. J. Dudley, Past Grand Junior Deacon, appear.

The distinguished Salem Town, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New York, was introduced, as was Jas. H. Bristow, Past Grand Chaplain of California.



HARVEY T. WILSON.*

Harvey T. Wilson was clected Grand Master.

October 19. Rob Morris' History of Freemasonry in Kentucky, reprints of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Iowa, and Texas; and the Early Records of Masonry in Connecticut were formally presented in open lodge.

The "Central Railroad" and the U.S. Mail Line Co. "generously offered to carry members of the Grand Lodge on their respective lines returning home, free of charge."

Invitation to visit the Blind Asylum, "located in the immediate vicinity of

the city," was "ordered to be spread upon the minutes."

More appeals and memorials were referred to committees, but not fully described.

The Grand Lodge of Washington Territory was "recognized."

Digitized by GOOGIC

^{*}Harvey Thomas Wilson was born at Flat Rock, Bourhon county, Ky., December 29, 1517, (where his grandfather had settled), died December 25, 1898, and was buried with Masonic honors. A daily newspaper called him "one of the most entertaining, original, and unique characters in Kentocky." His grandfather, Henry Wilson, came to Kentucky from Fauquer ernety, Va., (1774) and accompanied Clark's expedition to Ohio to quell an Indian outbreak. They crossed the Ohio at the month of Licking river (where Covirgion is), and huilt a block house at the mouth of Feer creek, being the first house built in Cincinnati. Lewis Wilson, father of Harvey T., married Saliy Ann Thomas (1875). In 1853-55 Harvey T., Wilson represent of Fleming county in the Legislature, and intro-duced the bill appropriating \$10,000 f r the iron fence that was put around the Capitol build-ings. He was mede a Mason in Flat Rock Lodge not. June 30, 1830. He became Master of Lodgres 117 and 134, Grand Master (1850), and Grand High Priest (1853). Toward the latter part of his lift he became almost helpless, and hobbled about on crutches. In boyhood he met with Simon Kenton, a friend of his family, and was one of the best in-formed men of his day on the early history of the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

Errors and over or undercharges of accounts with lodges were —all through the years—acted on through committees, making a tedious method of bookkeeping and settlements.

While formerly donations for individual charities were common, a precedent established a few years back, in referring such claims to the respective lodges, was steadily adhered to.

October 20. This, and each day throughout the session, the minutes of the day before were read and approved.

Casebolt and Jones, of Lodge 325, had a difficulty. Jones was tried for using abusive language towards Casebolt. He apologized to the lodge and was discharged. Said the committee: "Here the strange anomaly is presented of two members living in open hostility with each other in the same lodge....subversive of one of the fundamental principles of Masonry; destroy fellowship, harmony is lost and the fabric falls." Ordered, that Jones be re-tried, "and if he fails to retract said charge (abuse, not stated) in as public a manner as it was made, to suspend or expel him from the lodge."

Cassia Lodge 272 wanted to move from Morgantown to Lebanon Hall, four or five miles away. It had been considered during the past two sessions, and further consideration declined on recommendation of the committee.

Fifty-three lodge returns were pronounced incorrect, "grossly incorrect," or inaccurate for many reasons. The attention of Secretarics was directed to their duty—which experience has shown to be utterly valueless.*

Dispensations were granted for these U. D. lodges: Reliance, Melone, Woodville and Zion Hill,

Charters were granted to Wilmington 362, Polar Star 363, Tyler U. D. as Tyler 241 (name and number of the old lodge), Pythagoras 365, Pleasant Grove 366, Ark 367.

A rule that payment of dues by one suspended for non-payment, if otherwise in good standing, should restore to membership, was adopted, and established the law now prevailing.

The LaGrange College opened September 5, Rev. John Trimble, Jr., President, with flattering prospects. ..." The Trustees feel hat they now have the institution on a firm and reliable basis."

هز

^{*} The only effectual way is to r-fuse to receive returns or delegates and fine. That will cure the diseate if the remedy is invariably administered.

There were seventy on the roll of students, but funds were needed for repairs and apparatus.

Delegates having certificates were "permitted to take their seats," and the adopted form of certificates was recommended.

Trouble and a suit at law between two prominent brethren (Isaac Cromic and James McBurnie) came before the Grand Lodge. Being a personal grievance, the matter was referred to a special committee for arbitration, both parties consenting thereto,* and the report thereon was then withdrawn.

The address of the retiring Grand Master (Morris) to the newly installed (Wilson), and the response, were both published. Thev contain the usual platitudes of such occasions, with no new thought, except, possibly, the avowal of Morris that "every son of Light owes to his mother Grand Lodge the same debt which a son owes to his mother, to render back to Masonry the honors Masonry has bestowed."

John M. Todd was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

The Committee on Work made a long report. In short: Discrepancies in the work were numerous and dangerous; lodges were without any system; had made many departures from the "ancient text;"† there were irreconcilable differences from "the pure and ancient text;" there was "absolute necessity of arresting the progress of so alarming an evil," and the "Webb Lectures" were unhesitatingly recommended" as orthodox and ancient!! It was considered the next day and concurred in. The resolutions adopting the work and lectures of Thomas S. Webb were adopted, but the words "as taught...." (by Morris) were stricken out Innovations were disapproved, and a lecturer for each congressional district, to be appointed by the Grand Master, was authorized.

A special committee on that part of the Grand Master's address referring to the general condition of Masonry reported (in short and substantially):

That Secretaries were generally remiss in collecting dues, making returns, and keeping records. Masters were remiss in not seeing that returns were made. The lodge rooms in five specified instances-perhaps others, were too much exposed; and in five, broils, contentions and loose manner of work, so that arrest of the

What a pity that family quarrels are not thus quietly settled by lodges, as they should be.
 † What is it? Who knows?
 Oh, "ancient," what absurdities are perpetrated in thy name!

charters of Nos. 28, 61, 119, 261, and 305 was deemed to be to the interest of Masonry. Masonry was increasing too fast without proper investigations as to proffered material. Proxies to visit lodges and further investigations were recommended. All of which was concurred in.

A resolution was adopted requiring the refunding of per diem for time not served by those obtaining leaves of absence.*

A local committee to look after the abandoned Grand Lodge Hall in Lexington was appointed. So ownership was undisputed.

Jas. H. Dennis, of Lodge 113, reported expelled (1850, p. 95) by Lodge 134, afterwards reinstated and demitted, when, in fact, he had only been suspended for non-payment and non-attendance at lodge meetings. Ordered that the records be corrected.

Cowan Lodge No. 98 was arrested.

In absence of the Master and Wardens of 260 the Senior Deacon opened the lodge and conferred the Fellow Craft degree. Therefore the lodge was reprimanded.

October 21. The claim of W. T. Leacock again came up and did in after years. He was employed to travel for the Lagrange College, but did not raise enough by \$300 the first year to pay his salary, and the second year "he realized little if anything," but claimed \$908.29 balance, which, with interest, he claimed to be \$1,400. The contract was lost, and there was no evidence that the money collected had been paid out; besides, he was to be paid out of collections—and so on. The claim was rejected.

Ordered that two copies of Morris' History of Freemasonry in Kentucky be presented to each lodge, and one copy to each Grand Lodge.

On appeals, the facts presented are mere statements of names of lodges and appellants, with the nature of the sentence. The recommendations were that the lodges' action be reversed, affirmed, or case dismissed, etc. But no one can tell the causes for the appeals, nor what the offenses were.

These lodges were continued U. D.: Monsarrat, Elijah Upton, Farmington, Cairo, and Hico.

Duvall Lodge No. 99 was restored, with orders that the dues of the former members be collected, and so much as was necessary be



^{*}No doubt a just role which, enforced, will stop the rish for leaves on the second day's session.

paid to liquidate the indebtedness of the lodge when its charter was surrendered.

A charter was granted to Miller's Creek Lodge 368.

Petitions for new lodges were refused, viz.: for one to be located at Vienna, one each at Mintonville, Boonsboro, and Texas.

Seventy-five decisions of the Grand Master were approved by the Grand Lodge, on recommendation of the Jurisprudence Committee, without reading. They are, in nearly every item, in harmony with the usages of to-day, but were in some instances advance ideas half a century ago.

A report of the Jurisprudence Committee, referring to a former resolution, authorizing a lodge to try its Master, [why not?] thought it involved "very great matters," and that "long honored usage... in the shape of law and custom, that says a lodge shall not try its Master, was of equal force and worthy of as much respect as our written Constitution."* But the report was tabled.

Contribution to the Washington National Monument Association was declined, but recommended to the patriotism of the individual citizen.

The LaGrange College had been leased for \$50 a year, and an appropriation of \$300 for repairs was refused. The LaGrange Female School (property of the Grand Lodge) was (gratuitously) occupied by a lady for a private school, therefore payment of \$75 for desks was also refused.[†]

A new charter was granted to Adam's Fork Lodge 179 in lieu of the old one destroyed by fire, and its dues were remitted.

Appropriations were made: To Grand Master Morris, \$300 (and he earned it); and \$50 each to the assistants to Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, to Pursuivant, and to Tyler.[†]

The Grand Lodge rejoiced to receive proposals from educational institutions to board children of needy Masons at reduced price. "Yet being unwilling to make our published minutes, either directly or indirectly, an advertising medium, recommended such offers be made to subordinate lodges."

Members of lodges U. D. were privileged to retain such membership when the lodge was chartered by notifying the chartered

 $[\]ast$ Such arowal is astounding, and would almost make the Constitution of none effect by their traditions.

[†]Gall was evidently not an unknown commodity in those days.

[‡] The lack of sound, discriminating judgment in such appropriations by committees is wonderful.

1900.]

lodges to which they belonged, and that should operate as a demit, the new lodge being responsible for their dues to the old lodge. (The rule is quite different now.)

List of expulsions in Grand Lodge jurisdictions were published. Number of affiliates in Kentucky, 11,269.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 15, 1860,

Reading the minutes was dispensed with because the proceedings of the last session were printed and distributed.

Dispensations granted during the past year and those continued at the last annual communication were continued in force until the close of the present meeting.*

The Grand Master (Wilson) was the second Grand Master to give dates of dispensations granted. The first was Warner (1839).

He reported that few serious causes for discipline had presented themselves, and "the few that came to light had, for the most part, yielded to persuasions of disinterested parties or to sterner counsels of official advisers." He expressed the belief that the craft did not embrace many "who will at any time refuse the mediation of friends or injunction of their Masonic rulers."

The following dispensations were reported as having been granted: 1859, December 9, to Westport 165, in lieu of charter burned.[†] 1860, February 27, for Paintsville Lodge U. D.; March 10, for Ashland Lodge; March 26, for Cannonsburg Lodge; March 27, for Falls City Lodge; April 18, for Fraternity Lodge.

Manchester Lodge 316 had not been set to work, because the proxy of Grand Master could not attend, the Senior Warden was not a member and the Junior Warden had left the State. March 19, 1860, others were appointed to fill the offices and the lodge was started.

1860, May 29, Dispensation was issued for Fox Lodge; June 2, for Olive Branch Lodge; June 20, for Thos. C. Cecil Lodge; June 21, for Trowel Lodge; June 30, for Spence's Chapel Lodge in Graves county, and July 21, for Mintonville Lodge.

[•] Dispensations were probably granted until the meeting of Grand Lodge, as it was at least once (m 1840) so expressed in the proceedings. This may account for the early practice of moving that representatives of lodges U. D. he permitted to take seats in Grand Lodge and vote.

of This was the practice until after I became Grand Secretary, for which I could see no reason; therefore certificates that the lodge is regularly constituted is now deemed sufficient, and the \$3 fee is saved to them.

These lodges surrendered their charters: Bourbon 305 and Washington 19.

He decided that the Grand Secretary should give certificates (of demits or the equivalent) to members of defunct lodges.

He paid a high tribute to Grand Junior Warden Hiram Bassett for his wise counsel and creditable work in dedicating the hall of Lodge 363.

He thought the Constitution was not sufficiently studied.

He had a case of an erring Master, and believing the lodge could not try its Master, because the regulation (of 1856) authorizing it was unconstitutional and contrary to "the ancient Constitutions—the fundamental landmarks and the philosophy of the Masonic institution."*

1860, June 9, L. M. Cox 327 was permitted to move "in the neighborhood of Hopkinsville," and, July 27, Harraldsville 324 was authorized to move to Henryville, Logan county.

Temple Hill 276 elected officers when it pleased, and the "officers" were required to vacate to those lawfully elected in 1855.

Resources of the Grand Lodge \$30,711.42.

The Foreign Correspondence report, first published as an appendix, was written by the Grand Secretary (McCorkle).

October 16. Petitions, appeals, and memorials were presented and referred to committees.

The reprint of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, 1789-1841, were received with thanks.

Lewis Landrum was elected Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge agreed to assemble at 7:30 P. M., October 17, to hear an exemplification of "the Webb Work and Lectures" by Rob Morris, P. G. M. (See page 268.)

The death of Isaac Cunningham, Past Grand Junior Deacon, was noticed in "grateful remembrance," and a memorial page was orordered.

October 17. Sixty-four additional lodges were represented on the second day (16th), and eight more than this the third day, twenty of whom drew per diem for full time!

A resolution "adopted by some of the lodges in Louisville"



^{*} That beats "Ancient Landmarks," and includes the whole business! The old Regulations (XIX) provided that Grand Lodge could adopt a new Regulation to try its Grand Moster. Why then can not a Regulation for a lodge to try its Vaster he made? Regulation x says a lodge may instruct the Master as its representative. He is then subordinate, though he presides. Why not try as well as instruct (order) him?



LEWIS LANDRUM *

was presented and recorded: "That in view of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky deciding to hold their annual communications in the city of Louisville, the lodges of said city hereby tender....the use of the Masonic Temple free of charge....."†

The new Constitution, proposed last year, was taken up by Grand Lodge, which "made considerable progress therein."

October 18. Another belated representative arrived, and he drew five days' pay!

The Constitution came up again for consideration, and the motion to strike out the words "Temple in the city of Louis-

ville" as the meeting place, and insert "Hall in the city of Lexington" in lieu thereof, was defeated by a vote of 95 ayes to 168 uays.

Provision for trying a Master by his lodge was adopted (or readopted a former regulation) by a vote of 156 to 56. The provisions were, in short and substantially, as follows:

Two Master Masons (members) could prefer charges against the Master and send them to the Grand Master. If he thought an investigation was necessary he was to return them to the Secretary, who must serve a copy on the accused and summons the lodge to try the case. The Warden acted as Master until the accused should be acquitted, or until the next election.

Various amendments were made, and the new Constitution was published as an appendix to the proceedings.



^{*}I ewis Landrum was born in Virginia in 1900, and died at Silver Creek, Madison county, Ky., Aoril 12: 1873. He was made a Mason in Lancaster Lodge No. 63 prior to August, 1824, when his name appears is Sieward and Tyler, in 1825 as Junior Warden, a d in 1827 as Masster and became Grand Master (1900). After Lodge 63 cased to exist he techmea member of Lancas er 104, frequently being chosen Master, and filling Senior Deacon and other lorge offices. He represented his district as a member of the Committee on Work, and was an enthesistic "worker," and greatly estermed as a just and upright man and Mason.

 $[\]pm$ See proceedings (S5%). After the Constitution was adopted (October (8, 190) two communications to the same effect was received from the Board of Directors of the Temple Comport, reaffining former action of the old company, or "Board of Finance," that built the Temple.

The Constitution was divided into three "Parts," each containing various articles and sections; and "The Charges of a Freemason" were appended.

Again the free use of the Temple was offered to the Grand Lodge, in two communications—from the Vice-President and from the Secretary of the Masonic Temple Company.

Invitation to visit the Blind Asylum and American Printing House for the Blind was received.

Grand Master Wilson stated in his address: "Wherever I have been I have found the craft....entirely satisfied with the action of the Grand Lodge last year in the endorsement of the Webb work."* He had no doubt as to its correctness, and that Iowa and Indiana had recently adopted it, "precisely as taught by P...G.. M. Rob Morris." He (Wilson) appointed lecturers, one was paid \$100 for expenses and 28 days' service. A resolution was adopted "that the Grand Lodge does not and will not recognize officially any Lecturer or Lecturers except such as may be appointed by the Grand Lodge, when in session." \dagger

McAfee Lodge 229 complained that two members had been admitted to membership in Lodge 340 and two in Lodge 351 while in arrears to 229. The offending lodges were required to pay 229 the arrearages of the brethren.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to rent an office (presumably in Greensburg, where he resided), at not exceeding \$50 a year. The expense of fitting it up was paid.

The Grand Lodge authorized the purchase of $79\frac{1}{2}$ shares of the Masonic Temple Company (successor of the insolvent Board of Finance that built the Temple) at \$100 per share, and pay therefor 159 (\$50) shares of the old stock and \$795 in cash. This was to save a part of what had been paid, as provided for by an amendment to the Temple charter, approved February 2, 1860. This enabled the Grand Lodge to elect a director in the company, and A. G. Hodges, Grand Treasurer, was chosen.

Expense for improvements and repairs, fencing, etc., of the "Grand Hall" in Lexington, amounting to \$226, was ordered to be paid.

[•] The adoption of that work was equivalent to no adoption, so general was its terms, refusing to say, "as taught by Morris." I personally know there was great opposition and the intention was to repudiate it, as will be seen from the agitation in 1862 '4 on "Conservitors."

f This was intended, without being personal, as a repudiation of the Webb-Morris work, afterwards published in "Mnemonics," and taught by the "Conservitors." See 1864.

Five hundred copies of the Grand Master's address were printed at a cost of \$18.50.

Manchester Lodge 316, "not having been able until recently to get to work under her charter granted some years ago," dues "up to and including "1859 were remitted.

The dues of Nos. 90, 179, and 331 were remitted because of their suffering by fire, and a new charter was granted to T. M. Lillard Lodge 331 without cost, the old charter having been burned.

No. 110 was "permitted to suspend their meetings, without incurring a forfeiture of their charter, until they shall have a reasonable time in which to repair their lodge building, but that the dues of the said lodge be not remitted for the past year."

On appeal from Clarke Lodge 51, in acquitting a prominent brother, the committee admitted "the development of a palpable violation of the moral precepts of the order,* and a persistent disregard of Masonic admonition and reproof....justly invoking discipline....still we do not find the specific charges as preferred sustained by the proof submitted." Therefore the acquittal was sustained, but the duty of further proceedings was suggested, and the matter was dismissed without prejudice.

A number of cases were dismissed, confirmed, or reversed, but no particulars are given.

A member of Lodge 258 had been expelled for seducing a woman, whom he afterwards married and abandoned the next day alleging she was enceinte by another man. He was vindicated by the court, granted a divorce and reinstated by his church after expulsion. The reason given for voting for expulsion (whether in the lodge or church is not plain) was not that they were satisfied as to the guilt, but that it was better one man should sink than the whole family of his wife to sink, and one of these alternatives was sure. He was restored.

Some "frivolous" charges came up on appeal, were disposed of without further comment, and no insight of the merits of the cases appear of record.

Franck and Goldsmith were expelled for slandering Loninstein (in Lodge 127). "The language used by them, if false, was slanderous, and whether true or false was such as they ought not, as

*He afterwards married her.

Masons, to have used. Yet having substantially proved the truth of what they said, they ought not....to have been expelled." Therefore they were restored, but the Master was "directed to summons them before the lodge and reprimand them for their conduct in speaking evil of D. Louinstein....

Returns of fifty-nine lodges were incorrect," and Secretaries were again castigated.

Lodges chartered: Spence's Chapel U. D. as Hinton 369; Nos. 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, and to Westport 165 in lieu of charter burned.

These lodges under dispensation were continued: Fox, Cairo, Fraternity, Mintonville and Olive Branch.

Dispensations were granted to lodges to be named Rio Verde, Cromwell, Bordley, and Gasper River.

Lodges at Briantsburg, Carrsville and Slaughtersville were refused.

Murphysville Lodge 279 was moved to Mayslick.

The "Masonic University" at LaGrange (one of the numerous names for Funk Seminary) came in for notice from the Committee on Education. "The university, under John Trimble, assisted in government and instruction by an able faculty, is worthy of patronage."

The Kentucky School of Medicine had offered to admit sons of indigent Masons without charge, and the "Masonic University" Trustees conferred the degree of A. B. on three graduates, the honorary degrees of A. M., D. D., and LL. D. on a batch of good fellows, among them John Aug. Williams and Rob Morris, to be LL. D's.

The \$200 asked for for repairs, though a nominal rental of \$50 a year was paid for the "University," was tabled.

A brother was appointed to take charge of the effects "of the late Ashland Lodge 162" and collect the dues.

Poage Lodge 325 failed to "retry Bro. J. J. Jones on the original charge" as ordered and was cited to answer next year, unless it should report having complied with the order before January 1, 1861.

Lodges in arrears were given until July 1, 1861, to pay up or show cause why charters should not be arrested.

Sale of proceedings at \$1 was authorized.

1900.]

Antiquity Lodge 113 gave the Grand Lodge twenty-four shares of stock in the old Temple Company, and the Grand Lodge converted it into stock of the new Temple Company by paying \$120 cash – the proportionate loss of the old company.

Ordered that a thousand copies of the Constitution just adopted be printed, and an amendment was offered to the new law! Also ordered that the proceedings be printed in ninety days.

October 19. The minutes were read, as usual, and approved. "The Grand Officers elected on Tuesday were then duly installed and saluted by the brethren."

Grand Master Lewis Landrum said: "Brethren of the Grand Lodge: It has pleased you in the decline of my life, when my sun has nearly set, and the Masonic labors of thirty-seven years are marked too plainly upon me to be mistaken, to place in my hands this emblem of high authority and require me to wield it in the coming year in your behalf...." He shrank, asked counsel and assistance in promoting harmony, enforcing the regulations, and encouraging good feeling. He promised to visit and "teach the ancient work according to the best light I possess;" then "humbly invoking blessings of the Grand Architect of the Universe upon your labors, I assume the charge to which I am so solemnly covenanted."

He appointed officers, but they do not seem to have been ' charged.

In settling affairs of Washington Lodge 19, defunct, the liabilities exceeded the assetts by \$23.75, and No. 342 was given its jewels.

The camp knife of Jos. Hamilton Daviess was presented by Robert T. Campbell. It was on his body when he fell at Tippecanoe,* and thanking Bro. Campbell, it was ordered that the knife be kept with the sword of Daviess.

One hundred shares of preferred stock in the Masonic Temple at \$100 per share, and bearing ten per cent interest, were purchased. The yeas and mays being required thereon, 102 voted yea and 87 voted may. Donations of old stock were asked for that it might be converted into the stock of the new company for the benefit of the Grand Lodge.

The portraits of the present Grand Officers were presented.

271

^{*} Like the portrait of Washington and other most valuable relies and souvenirs, this knife had disappeared before I came to the office of Grand Secretary.-H. B. G. Distized by GOOS (C

The Grand Secretary gave bond and appointed John M. Todd his assistant.

Amity Lodge 40 tried a brother. Resolved, that if he make acknowledgments to the lodge and pledges proper conduct in the future, he be reprimanded before the lodge by the Grand Master. If he refused this, that he be expelled. Held, "The charges... are now depending and undetermined, and that said lodge ought to proceed with the trial or dismiss the charges." Then: "On motion, resolved, that said case be transferred from Amity Lodge No. 40 to Paris Union Lodge No. 16, who is directed to proceed with it...." and "complete transcript of all the proceedings therein...." be furnished.*

The Grand Master (Wilson) received \$300 for "traveling and contingent expenses," and thanks were tendered to him.

By resolution, proceedings, books and documents sent to lodges were declared lodge property, to be preserved by the Secretary for use of the brethren.

The want of consideration of the merits of cases by the Finance Committees is shown here and all through the years: \$50 for the Pursuivant, \$13.14 for washing aprons; and yet the Grand Secretary heretofore received less per month for great responsibilities than these persons received per week.

Ordered, the payment of "proxies" appointed by a Grand Master "in no instances hereafter will be allowed."

Four amendments to the freshly adopted Constitution, published with the proceedings, were offered, and action deferred.

Lists of expulsions in other jurisdictions were published.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 21, 1861.

Only one hundred and fourteen lodges were represented out of 325 on the roll.

The Grand Master (Lewis Landrum) noticed the Rebellion in these words: "Our beloved Commonwealth is the theater of civil strife; and where a few months since all was peace and quiet, "the stirring drum and deep-mouthed cannon now breathe forth their tones of war. It is with no ordinary feelings of sadness that we look upon these empty seats...."

* Probably the first, if not the only change of venue in a Masouic trial--at least in Kentucky. Digitized by GOOGIC He had granted dispensations for new lodges to be named: Carrsville, Dick Barnes, John J. Daviess, and authorized Mills Point Lodge 120 and Spring Hill 139 to continue at work, their charters having been burned.

He authorized a lodge to hold an election at a time different from that fixed by the Constitution! because of "their inability to obtain admission to their lodge room, and the Master having refused to act further."*

He visited fourteen lodges in as many different counties, lecturing and instructing them.

A petition of an army lodge, to be called Rousseau,† was held up for action by the Grand Lodge.

He issued a circular letter, dated February 16, 1861, warning lodges, as some of them had adopted resolutions of a political character. He said: ".... Whilst the right of every Mason, as an *individual*, to enjoy and express, in a proper manner, his opinions upon all political topics is unquestioned, it is a manifest departure from the usages, as well as from the policy of the craft, to enter the arena of politics as Masons or as lodges...."

The entire address was "referred to a committee of three," which was a new form of proceedings. In this instance no reason was assigned or instructions given.

Reported resources of the Grand Lodge, \$32,388.72.

October 22. Twenty-nine lodges were represented in addition to the 114 noted present at the opening of the Grand Lodge.

On call of lodges, the Master of Hiram No. 4 (being the representative as noted on the first day) did not answer, whereupon the Secretary of the lodge "was admitted to a seat as the delegate from said lodge!"

Pike Lodge 250 surrendered it charter, sending with it a list of lodge property. Later, sale of its desks, etc. was authorized to pay its debts.

The committee to which was referred the Grand Master's address, made report: "That the main features....met their cordial approval," but "the address says that 'numerous applications had been made by lodges to confer degrees, which, in most instances, had been granted.' The expressions here used are loose, and con-

^{*}Where were the Wardens? What is a Constitution for? To be obeyed as the oath of office requires, or to be brushed aside when it is a real or fancied barrier to our wishes?

[†] Named for Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U. S. Vols., afterwards of the Regular Army,

fine the action of the Grand Master to no particular or special emergency." The committee claimed the Grand Master had no power to give such dispensation "until after one lunar month has expired since the conferring of a previous degree." That is, he might shorten the time between degrees, but not between the petition and initiation.

As to camp lodges, the committee said, "the Grand Lodge, during the Mexican War, discountenanced the formation of such lodges, and as long as the forces...remain in neighborhoods where lodges are convenient, as is the case nearly all over Kentucky, there can be no pressing need for such organization...,"* On the 24th (last day of the session) a motion to grant a dispensation for "Rousseau Military Lodge U. D.," to be attached to the brigade of Gen. L. H. Rousseau, was made, but seems to have been wholly ignored.

Oldham 169 preferred charges, tried and suspended a brother the same evening without notice to and in absence of the accused! By resolution the Grand Master was required to reprimand the lodge by letter, and the brother was "replaced on his former footing in all respects."

Other action on appeals was taken. No particulars given.

The name of Murphysville Lodge No. 279 was changed to Charity Lodge No. 279.

Thanks were tendered for reprints of Indiana proceedings, 1817-1845, and parts 4 and 5 of the records of Freemasonry in Connecticut.

The action of Grand Master Wilson (1860) in authorizing Harreldsville Lodge 324 to move to Henryville and to change its name to Henryville Lodge was confirmed.

October 23. Four more representatives were present, but some of them drew three and some four days' pay!

The "Masonic University" Trustees reported having conferred the degree of A. B. and B. S. on persons named. "They also conferred some honorary degrees." The "University" closed its last session "with flattering results," \dagger but, "owing to the unfortunate condition of the country the number of students is very lim-

^{*}As a fact, putitions could not have been received from sojourners, even if the "forces" had not practically destroyed country lodges, or prevented their meeting, and troops rarely remained a lunar month in one locality.

 $[\]dagger$ Very "flattering" to those made "Doctors of Laws," etc., no doubt, *but*, what follows casts a shadow on the "results."

ited...." The Committee on Education confirmed the "excellent condition" of the institution, reported permanent improvements having been made and paid for by sale of lot near LaGrange, owned by Grand Lodge; and asked for \$250, needed lest suspension of the school would result by reason of the troubles in which the country was involved. This was referred to the Finance Committee which declared it "contrary to the policy" of the Grand Lodge.

The stereotyping of return blanks would cost \$65, said the Finance Committee, and as the printing "being so small a matter," the stereotyping was not recommended, lest changes in plates would cost too much.

A Past Master of Lodge 113 was authorized to act as its Master, the Master and Junior Warden thereof being in the army, and the Senior Warden being out of the State.

Charters were granted to Lodges 384, 385, 386, 387.

A half page is devoted to expressions of "decided disapprohation at the general neglect of Secretaries."*

Claim to the second story of the house sold to Harmony Lodge 302 was released to Myers Wiell from whom it was purchased, and the officers of the lodge were "allowed the use of the name of this Grand Lodge to coerce the payment of the money due said lodge or this Grand Lodge, from Myers Wiell."

A committee was appointed to invest the surplus fund of the Grand Lodge "in their discretion;" dispose of stocks to purchase \$27,500 second mortgage bonds of the Masonic Temple Co., and borrow not more than \$13,500 to pay any balance required.

The troublesome returns brought out the usual "great carelessness on the part of Secretaries which is inexcusable...." and this resolution passed:

2

"Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, That the Grand Master be required to reprimand all the above designated lodges, in writing, and that Lodges Nos. 1 and 4 be required to spread the reprimand upon their minutes; as they are the oldest, they should have set a better example to younger lodges."

The Masters received a rebuke for they "have been very negligent," and a resolution required them "to read the Constitutional

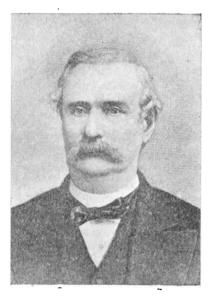
^{*}A common comment all through the years. Such reports are utterly useless and impracticable. "Pains and penaltics" alone are effective in such cases.

rules..., with more attention....on pain of reprimand from the Grand Master "

Thanks were given to John Shearer for "a handsomely framed copy of a diploma....recently engraved by him."

More amendments to the Constitution were proposed and laid over for a year.

"Dispensations" for old lodges to continue working were granted on motion of the Grand Secretary (McCorkle) viz: To Nos. 120 and 130. Lodges U. D. were continued for a year, viz: Rio Verde, Cromwell, Mintonville, Jasper River, Dick Barnes, J. I. Daviess, Fraternity and Bordley.



HIRAM BASSETT,*

October 24. Hiram Bassett was elected Grand Master.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, That we recognize it as the duty and enjoin it upon all Masons within our jurisdiction, in accordance with the Ancient Charges, to be quiet and peaceful citizens, true to their government and just to their country; not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently to submit to legal authority, and conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which they live."

The Grand Master (L. Landrum) was allowed \$300 (that

pace having been set for Rob Morris, G., M., in 1859); \$50 for the Grand Pursuivant, and \$30 each for assistants to Treasurer

276

^{*} Hiram Bassett was born in Harrison county, Ky., January 12, 1521, and died in Millers-burg November 6, 1890, little over a week after returning home from the Grand Lodge, lack-ing about sixty-six days of completing his three score and ten years. He was made a Masson in No. 52 July 5, 1851, and elected Senior Warden 1855; helped to form No. 324, became its Master, and subsequently was Master of No. 113, occupying promi-nent stations and places in subordinate bodies, became Grand Master 1860, Grand High Priest 1886, Grand Master of the Grand Commit, R. & S. M., 1854, Grand Commander 1875, General Grand Master of the First and Third Veils, G. C. Chapter, 1886 and 1889. He received the Scottish Rite degrees to the 32° in Cincionali. It is reports on Correspondence of the Grand Chapter of Kenucky (1880-6) show the clearness and courtexy of the man. Physically be was tall, erect, well built, dignified and extremely courteons. In the work and lectures he had few equals, and probably no superiors from Entered Apprentice to Knight.

and Secretary; Tyler \$40. A resolution was adopted that "the appropriation of \$300 to the Grand Master shall no longer be paid."

The committee reported and the Grand Lodge "concurred in" the rental of the basement of the Grand Lodge building in Lexington, and "cordially throw open the doors of the Grand Hall as a hospital for the use of sick soldiers."

The elected Grand Officers "were duly installed and saluted by the brethren," then the Deacons, Sword Bearer and Pursuivant were merely appointed. The appointment of Assistant Grand Secretary by his chief was approved by the Grand Lodge.

Memorial pages to Levi Tyler, P. G. M., and Horace B Oliver, Grand Senior Deacon, with lists of expulsions, the returns' and Foreign Correspondent report appear as an appendix.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 20, 1862.

The war of the Rebellion was in full blast and communication with different parts of the State was difficult and, in many cases, dangerous, which will explain the unusual proceedings of bursting open the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge "was called to order at 4 o'clock P. M." Save the Grand Master (Bassett), Deacons, Sword Bearer and Tyler, all were pro tempore officers. Sixty-five lodges were represented, and after roll call by the Assistant Grand Secretary it appeared a quorum was not present, "whereupon, a motion was made to adjourn until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was adopted."

October 21. The Grand Treasurer and fifteen additional representatives were present, and at 8 o'clock "the Grand Master called the brethren to order." A committee "was appointed to confer with the Grand Master in regard to what constituted a constitutional number of lodges," and report at 3 o'clock P. M.

The report was made to this effect: Lodges that had not paid

3

of Malta. His permanship, like himself, was plain and clear. A bathetor, he seemed wedded to Masonry, which was his love and his delight. In business he was Professor of Elecution in the Millersburg Female Acidemy and book-

keeper in a bank.

Funds raised with which to erect a monument to his memory were not applied soon enough and others provided the shaft. Then the Grant Lodge directed the amount be paid to the Ma-sonic Widows and Orphans' Home, to be known as the "Hiram Bassett Memorial Fund," the interest on which is to be used in procuring suitable prizes annually for those having best deportment and scholarship among the children.

dues or been represented for three years, 15; lodges failing in like manner for two years, 123; lodges surrendering charters during past two years, 2. Total number of lodges, 316. Deduct the foregoing delinquents, "leaving 176 active lodges not laboring under any disability, a third of which is required to open. There is now in attendance 84 lodges [but 80 are reported] one-third.of 176 being 58 and a fraction. The committee have no doubt of the power of the Grand Master to arrest the charters or suspend the operations of the 138 lodges....which the committee recommend be done for a time (!) and that the Grand Lodge be opened."

The Grand Master "in deference to their judgment, he was satisfied that he had the power to suspend the charters of all lodges, for the time being, (!) which have not complied with the constitutional requirements in these particulars: 1st, Having paid no dues for a period of two and three years; 2d, In not having been represented in the Grand Lodge for the same periods; 3d, Having, as the Grand Master was assured, been cited by the Grand Secretary to appear before the Grand Lodge [before the Grand Lodge], and show cause why their charters should not be arrested, and they failing to obey said citation " he therefore announced that "I hereby suspend the labors of Lodges Nos. 28, 119, 132, 143, 149, 152, 206, 208, 227, 250, 253, 308, 311, 323 for the space and time of ten days from this date, for their failure to pay dues or to be represented in the Grand Lodge for the past three years, and in like manner the labors of Lodges Nos. (then follows the numbers of 123 lodges) be suspended during the present convocation for failure to pay dues,"....etc , for two years!

"The roll again being called, and there appearing that more than one-third of the active lodges were represented, the Grand Lodge was then opened on the third degree in *ample form*, *according to ancient usage*" !?

Thus men go wrong with an ingenious skill,

The courteous Graud Master (Bassett) addressed the Grand Lodge, with recognition of an overruling Providence. He noticed the growth of Masonry west of the Alleghenys from five lodges and less than 200 Masons in 1800 to 3,000 lodges and 100,000 members. From the hieroglyphics of the savages to the symbols of the craft. From words of peace and good will by missionaries to the growing glories of Masonic principles, now "checked for a

period by the baneful blasts of this stupendous and deplorable civil war."

He referred to the claims of "inherent and *ex-officio* rights and powers" of Grand Masters. "Yet, (he said) the Constitution declares the Grand Lodge to be the only true and legitimate source of Masonic authority."

Tyler Lodge 241, Calhoun 310, Big Spring 118 and Fraternity Lodge U. D. had surrendered to him.

Under instructions of Grand Lodge (1861) he had reprimanded Lodges 1, 4, 41, 47, 78, 81, 89, 106, 159, 161, 167, 169, 177, 196, 209, 213, 232, 233, 235, 239, 241, 243, 248, 287, 318, 334 and Fox U. D. This for defective returns and carelessness of Secretaries, except in case of Lodge 169, which tried and sentenced a member without any sort of notice. And the Grand Lodge, or rather the Grand Master, arrested charters in the same summary manner.

The "stringency of the times," decreased incomes of lodges, the war had increased demands from sickness and destitution, required economy, which he recommended be practiced in shorter sessions; in omitting the printed returns and condensing the Foreign Correspondence report. He thought the proceedings could be reduced to fifty pages. He said:

"We, in Kentucky, can certainly boast of having once had the old Prestonian Lectures. Our rituals came from Virginia as far back as 1785. When Thomas Smith Webb was in the State, some thirty years later, he is known to have said that the ceremonies, as practiced here, were strictly those he was teaching Jeremy L. Cross, his favorite pupil, who was here about the same time, and lectured in all the principal towns of Kentucky....and thus our fathers were perfected in the system...."*

Touching the rebellion, the Grand Master guardedly devoted much space. He quoted from "The Charges of a Freemason" in that which treats "of the civil magistrate supreme and subordinate," but modified it by saying "it is not the province of Masonry to protect or pupish her votaries who may be offenders against the State, but she leaves them where they belong—to the civil authorities." He urged that differences of opinions in politics or religion should not divide or disunite us.

^{*}While this is true, the so-called "Webb-Preston"-Mnemonic lectures were *not* the same -nor what was claimed for them. They were interpolated and doctored, as was admitted to me by their principal exponent.-II. B. G.

Resources of the Grand Lodge \$32,328.93.

The Constitution was amended so that elections of Grand Officers could be held at any time determined on by resolution.

October 22. The minutes were read and approved.

This resolution was adopted: "That when the Grand Lodge adjourns on Thursday, the 23d instant, it will adjourn sine die...."



JORN B. RUSTON.*

John B. Huston was elected Grand Master.

Notice of the death of Henry Wingate, P. G. M., was made by the Grand Master; resolutions of Hiram Lodge on the subject were read, becoming part of the records; a memorial page appears and a committee paid a deservedly high tribute to the character of Bro, Wingate.

Lodge 47, reprimanded last year for carelessness of the Secretary, again sent up an incorrect return and another reprimand, to be spread upon the lodge minutes, was ordered.

On retrepchment, recommended by the Grand Master,

the Finance Committee thought "it inexpedient to limit the term of the session...;" that the seventy pages of Foreign Correspondence may, properly, very greatly be reduced," and desired to knock off \$300 of the Grand Secretary's salary.

The same committee gave the Grand Master \$20, the Tyler \$70 and Pursuivant \$10, and clerk to Grand Treasurer \$25 (for



^{*}John Boyd Huston, A. M., LL. D., son of Jumes and Mary (McKee) Huston, was born in Nelson county, Kee, October 1, 353, and graduated from Centre College (r_{333} laking the valedation to nones. It is tung to school, and while assist nut instructor in Centre College (r_{333} laking the valedation and was by after of the Honse. A member of the Border State Convention? at the initiation of the Robellon and was several times Presidential Elected. For a number of years was professor in the law department of Transvlvania University. He was an attractive stump speaker: a While antil the party dissibuted the indication of the Border State Convention? at the initiation of the Robellon and was several times Presidential Elector. For a number of years was professor in the law department of Transvlvania University. He was an attractive stump speaker: a While antil the party dissibuted, then identified himself with the Democrats, Ile was a Union man, supporting the government's war policy ($i\delta \delta i$). He married Mary J. Allen September 21, iS_{34} , who died (r_{324} and he married Elizabeth Jackson December 21, iS_{34} . He was made a Mason in Lodge 20, February, iS_{34} and continued a member till he died, November 16, rS_3 , and was buried with the honors of the eraft.

ン

paying about an hundred delegates, while the Grand Treasurer's pay was \$464.28).

On appeal one Bro. Adams of Lodge 52 appears to have undertaken to collect a debt for Bro. Hawkins, assumed to act as attorney in a compromise; collected fees from both parties and altered the receipt. The committee recommended that the case be remanded for a new trial for just decision "and preservation of that pure conduct, good faith and upright dealing that should exist between all Masons." This was amended, and Confidence Lodge 52 was directed to expell Adams.

The Committees' reports lack just enough to give a clear understanding of cases before it.

Antiquity 113 was arrested for non-payment of two years' dues and neglects of officers and members. The Grand Tyler was authorized to collect dues, and by suit in the name of the Grand Lodge, if necessary, and settle its accounts.

John J. Daviess U. D. was continued.

Rio Verde 388 was chartered.

Fraternity U. D. met June 21, 1862, unanimously agreed to surrender its dispensation, then levied a tax on its members to pay its debts, and all done "in peace and harmony." And apparently well done.

October 23. No correspondence report, as the chairman (Grand Scoretary McCorkle) had the papers and was absent. (He was cut off by military operations, and could not reach the Grand Lodge).

The Committee on Work recommended that the rule requiring exemplification of the work and lectures in each annual communication be strictly enforced, and that was concurred in.

The Grand Tyler reported he received the charter of Tyler Lodge 241, October 10, 1861, and gave a statement of its financial condition.

On the death of Past Grand Master Thomas Ware, the committee said: "He fell as one of the earliest victims of this most unnatural and unholy war, while defending his home and his country's flag."

The Grand Treasurer was directed to take all proper and necessary means to collect or secure the debt owing by Past Grand Master Rob Morris (amount, \$1,072.88), that the "Masonic University at LaGrange has had wars without and fears within, yet it still lives to bless the present and future generations....," said the Committee on Education, and they "sincerely hope....this institution will receive the fostering care" of members of the Grand Lodge.

On relations of Masonry to the civil government a Select Committee reported, in substance, that "avoidance of political subjects is a cardinal principle of Masonry. Obedience to law and lawful government is inculcated....Masonic law regulates the conduct of Masons toward each other, but it does not attempt to control or direct Masons in their legal obligations to man or government. These are properly left to the power of civil government. Infidelity to either is to be discountenanced by all true and faithful Masons. There is no punishment prescribed by Masonic law for infidelity in such respects to either....Disloyalty and rebellion are violations of Masonic duty and propriety....and a strain upon Masonic integrity and virtue, but punishment therefor, beyond stern disapprobation....must be left with the tribunals, which alone can punish those crimes against the State."

The dues of Nolin Lodge 234 were remitted, because their furniture was destroyed by Confederate soldiers occupying their hall.

No. 81 mailed dues, which had not come to hand, and the same were remitted.

Memorial pages to Past Grand Masters, Henry Wingate and Thomas Ware, were published.

Lists of expulsions in various Grand Jurisdictions, and the returns, were published.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 19, 1863,

One hundred and eighty-seven lodges were represented.

Grand Master Houston congratulated the brethren "that in the midst of civil strife....harmony, good-feeling and brotherly love....have been greatly impaired, if not entirely destroyed. In view of the legitimate effects of the cruel and causeless rebellion that afflicts the country, of the loosening of legal restraints and the riot of uncurbed passions, this result was to be expected. It is nevertheless more incumbent, if possible, upon all good Masons, to thoroughly imbue themselves with the *true spirit* of our peaceloving order...."

He did not think the Grand Master had high prerogatives above constitutional law.

Concerning funerals, he declared "one simple and chaste habit

Digitized by GOOGIC

for all is, to my mind, far more appropriate and imposing around the grave—*the great leveler of all.*" Nor did he like to see a "procession spotted with various regalia from Knight to Apprentice."

He noticed the death of Past Grand Master Richard Apperson.

Liberality to lodges, owing to "the troubles of the country," was recommended, and uniformity of work was desired without giving a "listening ear to innovations and new lights." [A hit at the "Webb-Preston" patchwork].

The address was referred to a committee "with directions to report proper distributions which should be made of the various subjects alluded to." Report of distribution was made the day following.

The resources of Grand Lodge were reported as \$59,498.44.

The charter of James T. Morehead Lodge, "which was surrendered by resolution of this Grand Lodge," was presented.

October 20. Reception of a Commission, as Grand Representative, from the Grand Lodge of Missouri to Past Grand Master McCorkle, was declined, because the Grand Lodge of Kentucky did not deem it expedient to adopt the Representative System.

H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary from Illinois, was introduced, "and appropriately seated."

The Grand Lodge met at 9 A. M., and, judging from the record and business transacted, could hardly have been in session an hour when it called off until 3 P. M.

Unfinished business was reported and disposed of—one item being to make for the quorum, representatives from "forty or more" lodges. This was reconsidered the next day and amended, authorizing the Grand Lodge to be opened when seventy-five lodge representatives were present, then two-thirds of that number should constitute **a** quorum.

Another item proposed to reduce the Grand Secretarys' pay to \$500 a year was adopted! "Oh, shame, where is thy blush?"

The Committee on the Death of John McCracken reported him as "distinguished for his strict integrity and moral worth and was for many years a highly approved officer of this Grand Lodge." The memorial page says he died in his eighty-third year.

Resolutions and a memorial page to P... G... M... Richardson were printed.

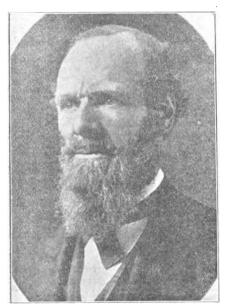
The name of North Ballard Lodge was changed to Antioch Lodge No. 332.

283

October 21. Allowances were made for errors in returns; the annual dues were raised twenty-five cents additional per capita; fourteen lodges were refused remission of dues; the purchase of fifty-five second-mortgage bonds of the Masonic Temple Company was approved, and the Grand Treasurer (Hodges) was authorized to borrow money to pay a note, signed by him and others, used in the purchase of the bonds.

The representative of Lodge 67, then delinquent, was used last year in making the forced quorum when the Grand Lodge was (bursted) open, and the lodge paid his mileage and per diem. Having paid all dues, the lodge asked refunding of \$17.80, the mileage, etc., referred to. The Finance Committee said the lodge was not entitled to it, but the Grand Lodge directed its payment.

The grievances were not reported with sufficient fullness to be understood, but Lodge 282 was directed to prefer charges against a member and try him. The offense does not appear.



THOMAS SADLER.*

Thomas Sadler was elected Grand Master.

These lodges were chartered: John J. Daviess 389, Bordley 390, Gasper River 391, Mintonville 392, West McCracken 393, Deaver 394.

New charters were granted to Canton 2.12; Harvey Maguire 209, in lieu of old one lost when lodge room was nearly destroyed in the battle of Perryville; Bryantsville 197, in lieu of charter destroyed by Bragg's army; Reliance 380, old one having been burned.

These U. D. lodges were continued: Danville; Dick

Digitized by GOOGLE

Barnes, and changed from A. T. Pool's, in Caldwell county, to

^{*}Thomas Sadier was born in Millersburg, Ky., April 21, 1813, and died February 9, 1884, in Florida, where he went for his health, and was buried in Cave Hill, Louisville, Ky., with

meet at Cave Spring Church, Christian county; Jesse Edmonston. Nolin Lodge 234 was permitted to change its meeting place to Shiloh Seminary, Hardin county.

Credentials, though many and defective, were passed with criticisms, and blank forms were ordered.

October 22. All delinquent lodges were granted a year's time in which to make returns and pay arrearages.

The action of T. N. Wise Lodge, changing its meeting place from W. H. Brown's to Dugansville, was confirmed.

Grand Secretary Phil. Swigert donated "\$300 out of his salary ..., and office rent \$50..., to be applied as he may hereafter direct."

The Masonic University was reported to have "an able faculty" and "supplying all departments....giving special claim upon the attention of those who have sons or wards whom they would give a thorough collegiate training." The building was "going into delapidation" for want of repairs, and the trustees were authorized to solicit donations for repairs and to procure additional apparatus.

Errors in returns were numerous and noted in detail. The old song of urging better attention to the requirements of the forms and the law was tuneful, but if it had any effect at all, it was evanescent.

"A vote of censure" was adopted, and the Grand Master was "required to reprimand" Daviess 22 and Bryantsville 197 for conferring degrees out of time.

A petition from Golden Rule 345 for permission to receive a course of lectures from Samuel Reed was tabled.

The Committee on "Conservators"* were given a year in which to make investigations and report, and to meet during the recess in Louisville. Meanwhile the "Conservators" and all others were forbidden to lecture or work, or hear the lectures or work of "the so-called Conservators," without authority of the Grand Lodge, or to dispose of any books of said secret order or

Digitized by GOOGLE

2

^{*}This will be noticed particularly hereafter. See 1864.

Masonic bonors. If e married Mary E. Andrews, November 4, 1844, but had no children. He was a hotel clerk in Paris in the '30's, moved to the country after his marriage, and returned to Paris, where he hecame an anchoneer. Moved to Louisville and engaged in the real estate business; as contractor (1867). He became a minister in the "Second Advent" Church about 1870, and died in that faith.

His name appears in the returns of Paris Union Lodge No. 16 in 1851, but was dropped the next year, and does not again appear, at least for several years. Grand Master (1863) and Grand High Priest, 1862,

unite with it. The printed resolutions was to be sent to lodges and to the Grand Lodges of Missouri, Illinois and Tennessee.

It was resolved that the Grand Master had power to dispense with an article of the Constitution (shortening the time for conferring degrees after petition) "in any case of emergency meeting his approval!" Also resolved:

"The only proper regalia worn at the burial of a Master Mason by Master Masons is....the plain white apron and gloves." (How about jewels?)

The Grand Master was given \$10; the Assistants to Secretary and Treasurer, \$25 each; \$10 for the Pursuivant, and \$20 for the Tyler and Servants. The Grand Treasurer got \$464 28 and clerk hire at the rate of \$8 a day, for work they could perform in a week; and the Grand Secretary, for receiving all the money in a rush, settling with lodges and for his year's labor got \$500. It takes brains and honesty to be a good Secretary, and he was engaged throughout the year.

The Grand Secretary was directed to keep the books and archives in the Masonic Temple, taking to his residence such volumes as he needed officially.

Collection of the debt of Rob Morris was to be pushed (because he was "chief Conservator"). A committee to care for the Grand Hall in Lexington was continued.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

Grand Master Sadier delivered a very short address, stating that a number of lodges had been unable to meet "with us" in consequence of the war. "Many of our friends have fallen in various battles," and he prayed "for a speedy reunion of all the States by an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of all difficulties." He granted dispensations to confer degrees out of time "more freely to the lodges in Lexington"..., because the "Colonel of the Eleventh Michigan regiment and Deputy Grand Master of that State..., assured me that all the petitioners were worthy gentlemen at home," and were recommended by Grand and subordinate lodge officers and members of Michigan.

Dispensations were granted for lodges as follows: Aspen Grove; Perseverance; Pinnacle, at Cumberland Gap; and Pond River. The "Conservators" had been denounced, he said, by Grand Lodges, and he recommended that such action be taken that "will forever banish the last vestige of it" from Kentucky.

The Grand Secretary (McCorkle) made a formal report: 191 lodges failed to make return of officers, 17 had failed to make regular returns for one year, 24 failed for two years, 31 failed for three years, and 5 for more than three years. Not taking those delinquents into the account, others were indebted for unpaid ducs to the amount of \$2,023.

The Foreign Correspondence report gave such a synopsis of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges as appeared to be of general interest, and said it was not deemed the duty or province of the committee to give their individual views. The report was read to the Grand Lodge, as all reports should be.

October 18. The report on "Conservators" filled twenty-seven pages in nonpariel type, much of it set solid! Only a meager outline can be given here.

Rob Morris, P. G. M., chief Conservator, wrote that the Conservators embraced 28 Grand Masters, as many Deputy Grand Masters, "and a large catalogue of the oldest, most experienced and best known members of the Masonic institution." The object of the Conservators was to produce a uniform system of work.

2

~

The committee published his letter and numerous documents issued by Morris, from which it appears the Conservators had the secret work of Symbolic Masonry printed in cypher, called "Mnemonics," having a key; also printed esoteric passages of their own manual. They claimed "the prompt and admirable unanimity with which the Grand Lodges of Kentucky....had endorsed the Webb work....are so many evidences of its adaptedness to the present wants of Masons....", which the committee declared to be "disingenuous, and calculated to deceive. It places the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in a false position," and proceeds to show how, by quotations from the proceedings of 1859.

The report proves, beyond a doubt, that the "Webb-Preston Work and Lectures," as printed in "Mnemonics," is a compilation edited by Rob Morris.

This work was to be entrusted to Conservators, and the instructions of numerous circular letters, etc., were under written pledges to keep secret, and not so much as to admit their existence. "The

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

strictest secrecy is observed that the craft at large may know nothing of the association," said Conservator circular No. 2, and "the Conservators' degree" was conferred on the faithful. They were to work for the adoption of the "Webb-Preston Work," and "at a proper time....be instrumental in securing your Grand Lodge approbation in its behalf," was apparently the aim.

The committee said: "It is a bold and systematic attempt, insiduously, and by secret workings in the dark, to obtain possession of the different Grand Lodges, control their action and bring them under the rule of one man...a scheme worthy of a disciple of Ignatius Loyola." The Grand Master of Michigan said: "It is a secret association of Master Masons, within a body of Master Masons, designed to control in a vital point the action of the entire body of craftsmen."

The committee's report was clear, scathing and exhaustive. It closed with five resolutions, which were adopted. Substantially as follows:

That the Conservators' Association be condemned, and should be discountenanced. Lodges and individuals were forbidden to encourage the association by purchasing its publications, joining it, in being present at the conferring of its degree, or teaching the work and lectures used by them. The publication or use of the work or any notes, written or printed cyphers, were forbidden as a violation of Masonic propriety and obligations. Kentucky Masons having a copy of the Mnemonics, or publications of the Conservators, were required to deliver them to the Grand Secretary, to be held subject to order of the Grand Lodge. Any Mason failing to comply with these edicts "shall be subject to Masonic discipline therefor."

Ten Conservators filed a paper, which, substantially, stated: "....Seeing the effect of the organization has been to disturb the peace and harmony of the craft....and not to promote uniformity....we do hereby voluntarily and openly....in good faith, withdraw from said association, and will have no further connection with it...." But they wished it to be understood "that we do not admit or believe the said association to be clandestine or disloyal, or otherwise unlawful; nor that its objects and aims are improper...."; that they had a right to take the degree as any other side degree or those of the chapter, etc. In further justification

the Grand Lodge adopted the Webb Work without saying what that was, "leaving them to judge for themselves as to what that Webb work is." They said the work the Conservators claimed to be the true work had been rehearsed before the Grand Lodge, without objection being made to it, except a single slight addition, which had been observed by them; and asked that others might be permitted to unite with them in this withdrawal.



1900.]

>

د

J. D. LANDRUM.*

J. D. Landrum was elected Grand Master.

October 19. Lodges chartercd were: Nos. 395, 396, 397, 398, and Pond River U. D. as No. 244. A dispensation was granted for Briensburg U. D., and Pinnacle U. D. was continued.

A member of No. 20S could not obtain a demit and his lodge was directed to "consider the application..., and grant him such relief as his case merits."

Reconsidering the election of a candidate was declared irregular.

A Mason, expelled by Lodge 116, maintained a good character for years in the jurisdiction of Lodge 86, but 116 was esteemed

the proper lodge to which application should be made for restoration.

Other appeal cases were acted on, but not described.

In view of the interest held in the Masonic Temple [on Fourth



289

^{*} Dr. Jam & David Landrum was born in Barren county, Ky., October 1, 1822, and now at the age of (past) Si is hale, hearty, tall and straight, fond of a joke and companionable. The moved to Mayfield, his present residence, in 1852, and still likes to practice his profession in a quiet way.

quiet way. He was initiated in Roaring Spring Lodge No. 221 in 1850, became a charter member of Harmony Lodge No. 302 and served several terms as Master. He first attended the Grand Lodge in 1855, and in 1860 was elected Grand Master. Was made a Royal Arch Mason in Morganheld Chapter No. 69 (1850), serving many terms as High Priest. At the age of 75 he was dubbed a Knight Templar by his youngest son, John D. Lardram, who was installed Grand Master (1902) by his father. Bro Jas. D. Landrum received the Scottish Rite degrees (Louisville) in a class of twenty-nine, with his son, Will L. Landrum, Sr., and his grandson, Will L. Landrum, Jr.--three generations--in the same class! Bro. Landrum has been an enthusistic student of Masonry for half a century. May he

Bro. Landrom has been an enthusiastic student of Masonry for half a century. May he yet live many more years.

and Jefferson] by the Grand Lodge, full annual reports of its condition were formally asked for. This was done, and shows the

building account to be \$112,356.80. Ordered that the Constitution and regulations be published annually as an appendix to the proceedings.

The charter of 100 was accepted back.

October 20. Resources of the Grand Lodge were reported as \$52,722.58, less a \$5,000 note due in bank.

Lodges arrested: 28, 1+9, 227, 244, 311.

The request that lodges, I and 22, be paid \$50 a year during the occupancy of their hall by the military forces, as a hospital, was refused, because the Grand Lodge had furnished the rooms according to agreement, and it was not responsible for the inability of the lodges to maintain possession; but the Grand Treasurer was authorized to present a claim for compensation in rental, to the government.

Hart 61, "after ceasing to work for several years, has again commenced labors," and its dues were, therefore, remitted. An indebtedness of No. 37 was also remitted. How much, is not clear.

The Grand Master was paid \$25; the overworked Grand Pursuivant given \$25; the laborious Tyler was paid \$50 for his services, with an addition of only \$30 for the servants of his tylership, and the "Assistant Grand Treasurer" got \$25 for helping to pay about \$6,000 to hungry representatives.

Lodge 178 suspended two members for disobedience of a summons. They held—in justification—that the election of the Master, who had never served as Warden, was illegal. The suspension was confirmed, though the election was not fully approved.

Errors in returns were noticed, with numerons particulars, and Secretaries were, as usual, cautioned in a general way, which was a waste of breath and strength.

The LaGrange College was without a teacher, but the committee "still hope that at some day, not far distant, it will take its place in the number of those educational establishments that adorn our land." Very pretty, but vain hope. It was doomed. Trustees were elected and reported that "great apathy....to foster and sustain our institutions....Without patronage and support of the mem-

290

bers....our College can not be kept in successful operation...." But if the Grand Lodge wished to appropriate money for repairs and desired the Trustees to appeal to lodges for help, it would be done. A committee was appointed to investigate the college affairs and report what action the Grand Lodge ought to take.

Representatives of 14 and 245 appointed by the Masters and not by the lodges, were not "permitted to take their seats." These representatives drew pay, however, by mistake—but were permitted to retain the money.

A. G. Hodges was elected a Director of the Temple Company according to the charter's provisions.

The charter of Clarke Lodge 51 had become defaced by age and a transcript thereof was authorized.

A committee to invest Grand Lodge funds was appointed.

A committee was "empowered to use the corporate name in securing possession of any securities belonging to the Grand Lodge, by suit... if necessary."

Lodge 224 was sustained, on appeal from its action, but the merits of the case are obscure, and a resolution proposing censure of 165, for invading the jurisdiction of 158, was referred to committee, but dismissed because no charges had been preferred.

The Constitution, in large type, fills twenty-four pages of the volume, but there is no index—as usual.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 16, 1865.

Grand Master J. D. Landrum congratulated the craft that the war (of the Rebellion) was over, but was in doubt "whether the unparalleled popularity" of Masonry should be hailed as fraught with good, or regarded ominous of evil. He deplored ignorance of the law, and declared only those are Masons in truth who study and practice its precepts.

He granted dispensations for thirteen lodges, viz.: Union Grove Church, Louisville, Sullivan, Pleasant Valley, Stephensport, Beach Grove, Columbia, Cromwell, Shearer, Mason's Creek, East Mc-Craken, Port Royal and Chaplin.

Lodges whose charters had been destroyed or lost, and were authorized to continue, were Nos. 178, 185, 352 and 381.

He reported that lodge 390 complained of No. 168, because it

1900.

would not fellowship with 390, on account of the latter using the "Conservator" work. The matter was reconciled and the Master of 390 reprimanded because he had not surrendered his Mnemonic according to Grand Lodge edict*.

He thought conferring the second degree on two or more candidates at the same time, "must be an innovation." Concerning "funeral obsequies of deceased members, who took service in the rebel cause," resolutions of condolence in such cases, and claims of the widows and orphans of such brethren, he said: "Let no politics be mentioned in your lodges, and know no difference in men because of political or religious distinctions."

Southern Grand Lodges were resuming labor, no breach had arisen because of the civil strife, and they were greeted with joy.

He noticed the deaths of Lawson M. Shearer, Deputy Grand Master, shot near his residence, May 26, and of Leander M. Cox, Past Grand Master.

The address was referred to a committee "for appropriate reference."

Resources of the Grand Lodge were reported to be \$56,460.59.

The Grand Secretary (McCorkle) reported lodges delinquent in returns; many (twenty-six) of them failing for four years—or more.

Past Grand Master Bassett made the report on Foreign Correspondence, which was printed in the body of the proceedings.

October 17. Sixty-six additional representatives put in an appearance. The dues of No. 375, 1860-'65 were remitted, and its officers were appointed to serve until the next election. The reasons are not noted, but no doubt were because of the devastation incident to the war of the rebellion.

In fourteen resolutions the Grand Master's address was parceled out to committees. That part referring to a manual of jurisprudence being given to a select committee with leave to sit during vacation.

Petitions, appeals and memorials, were referred to committees.

The charters of Nos. 66, 109 and 355 were surrendered and "accepted."

A report, from the Masonic Temple Company, covered three and one-half pages, and showed receipts from January 1 to October 1, \$11,032.57. Eexpenses, \$10,731.73. Assets, \$114,587.68.

^{*}Query: What right had Grand Lodge to require the surrender of private property? If it could so order the surrender of one book, might it not claim the same right as to any other the Statutes of Kentucky, or even the Bible—if either were not approved of?

Thomas W. Austiu, Past Grand Master, of Indiana, was introduced.

October 18. Seven more representatives appeared.

E. D. Cook presented a commission as "Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky." Commission for J. M. S. McCorkle, as representative from Missouri, had been presented (1863), and the Grand Lodge then, as now (on the 19th), declared that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky did not deem it expedient to adopt the representative system.

A committee was appointed "to determine the 'nearest traveled route' from this Grand Lodge to the different subordinate lodges, and whose decision shall govern the Grand Treasurer...."

These lodges asked for remission of dues, etc., and action was taken as follows: No. 67, lodge room destroyed by tornado, remitted for 1865; 275, authorized to resume work and officers appointed, the war had caused the suspension of work; 242, refunding \$21, improperly paid on suspended brethren; 118, dues of 1862-'3 remitted, the charter had been surrendered by the Master without authority, but the remission practically restored it; 247, dues of 1861 remitted; 202, dues "of the last four years" remitted, because of "military disturbances" the "lodge has been virtually suspended" and was in debt; 351, \$3 refunded, erroneously paid; 244, all dues owing, remitted; Columbia U. D. \$15, paid by the representative, remitted; 375, mileage and per diem paid to the representative.

M. J. Williams was elected Grand Master. Amendments to the Constitution, proposed last year, were tabled and new ones offered. The itch for tampering with the fundamental law seems to have been epidemic in the old days.

Sixty-three lodges, represented by delegates, presented certificates. Nine of these were defective, but all "passed."

P. P. Martin expelled on "evidence insufficient," and F. B. Martin (both of 300) expelled on "evidence wholly insufficient," were restored. The records were "unintelligibly gotten up" and many questions "palpably illegal and unjust."

Asa Combs of 263, "expelled without sufficient proof," was restored.

Receiving a petition from one who had been a member of a "Traveling Lodge" without demit, was considered "within the province of the subordinate lodge."

Digitized by Google

1900.]



M. J. WILLIAMS.*

Decisions, in harmony with the present law, were given.

With some criticisms as to lodge methods and action, charters were granted to Nos. 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406; 382 was granted a new charter in lieu of old one "lost" June 27, 1865; 185, new charter, old one burned; 178, old one burned March 15, 1865; 332, old one burned October 5, 1865; 215, old one lost; 352, in lieu of charter burned in 1864.

These U. D's were continucd: Mason's Creek, East Mc-Cracken, Port Royal, Cromwell, Hebbardsville, Cuba.

Cassia 272 was authorized to move to Lebanon Church, five

miles from Morgantown, its old meeting place; Woodville 374, to move from Woodville to Auburn, and name changed to Auburn 374; Prathersville 347, to move to Slaughtersville, and name changed to Slaughtersville 347.

Dispensation was granted to Monticello Lodge.

A number of petitions for new lodges were refused on account of informality, viz.; at Boonville, at Franklinton, South Carrollton and Curdsville.

October 19. A committee was authorized to examine the Grand Hall, Lexington, " and make such disposition thereof as they may consider for the best interest of the Grand Lodge, subject to their ratification . . ."

[•]Mirax Josiah Williams, born in Madison County, Kentucky, July 14, 1811, was the son of John and Elasheth Williams, from Virglnia--their ancestors came from Wales. When about nincteen vers of age his parents moved to Gallatin County, where he married Junietta Gouge, November 8, 1831, by whom he had four children. After her death he married Martha J. Turley (1846). They had seven children, one of whom became a Baptist minister. Years after her death he married Minerva Donaldson (1874) who, with one daughter, survived our brother. Besides his children. He joined the Jiaptist Church (1843), became clerk of the Ten-mile Association, and afterward Moderator. Being a great Wing, he voted twice for Henry Clay, but after the Rebellion affliated with the Domocratic party and was cleted to the Legislature in 1865. He was magistra e for forty vears. He was made a Mason in Tadmore Lodge No, roß, and united with the Council and Commandery at Covington. Elected Grand Master, and died at his home, near Glencoe, Ky, May 25, 1897, and was buried by his church and Master, and died at his home, near Glencoe, Ky, May 25, 1897, and was buried by his church and Master, Legen

This was adopted: "That all the dues of dormant lodges, or suspended lodges..., which have been interrupted or embarrassed in their work by military authority, or other interference incident to our late national troubles, are hereby remitted up to 1865, and in all cases where the charters of any of said lodges have been captured or destroyed by such interference, new charters shall be furnished by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, upon the application of said lodge, free of charge except the Grand Secretary's fee therefor." The following lodges were noted as "entitled to such relief": Nos. 20, 54, 88, 95, 110, 120, 126, 128, 129, 137, 147, 149, 155, 172, 173, 178, 180, 187, 202, 231, 267, 272, 273, 275, 296, 298, 308, 357 and 367. Whether this was for loss of charter, or merely restoration, or remission of dues, is not shown.

Dues were remitted of lodges 40, 57, 65, 66.

Pond River Lodge 244 was given title to the property and assets of Greenville Lodge 244, defunct.

The charter of 277 was "accepted" and the furniture, jewels and cash on hand given to No. 24.

No. 344 was released from paying dues on James Knox, an old and indigent member.

These appropriations were made, in which there is not a marvelous amount of evenhanded fairness:

To the Grand Master \$25 "to reimburse him for traveling expenses, stationery, postage, etc." Services of the intelligent head of the craft did not count for anything! Fifty dollars to Assistant Grand Secretary, which was liberal, considering his salary was \$50, and his services were required for a week or less; \$40 to the Assistant Grand Treasurer, for less than three days' service, or paying out less than \$10,000; the Grand Pursuivant \$40! for what? The Grand Tyler \$50, and \$40 additional for servants!! However, the Grand Secretary was given \$200 additional for services, making \$700 for the year. Consider it, the Tyler \$90, Pursuivant \$40, assisting in paying \$10,000, \$40, and to the Grand Master \$25, which did not meet his expenses.

The per diem was increased to \$4.

Thirty thousand dollars was expended by the old Temple Company for losses on stock, stamps, etc., and collection thereof from the old board of directors was recommended.

An appeal for personal aid was declined, as a bad precedent, and referred to the lodges. · A committee to invest Grand Lodge funds was provided for.

The Mileage Committee was changed, so there should be one member from each Congressional district.

Report of collections from members of Lodge 113, defunct, was made, and order given for obtaining the books, jewels, etc.

The Committee on Returns submitted a two and one-half page report, chiefly in commenting on errors and the carelessness of lodge secretaries. Lodge 88 was censured for the manner in which its returns were made.

The dispensation of Chaplin Lodge was continued.

The "LaGrange University" (known as Funk Seminary, Masonic College, and by various other names) was reported as needing "important repairs;" fencing had been destroyed by soldiers, locks broken and books carried off. It was under the management of Rev. D. M. Graves, and the school was "now in successful operation, with a respectable number of students in attendance and flattering indications of further accessions." The Grand Lodge refused to appoint an agent to solicit funds.

A. G. Hodges was elected a director of the Masonic Temple Company.

Decisions made on Masonic laws were in harmony with those that now govern the craft in Kentucky.

On appeal, these actions were taken:

Lodge 122 was required to furnish a copy of its proceedings in the trial of W. H. Richardson vs. Henry Haynes, expelled.

The charter of Highland Lodge 311 was restored and its dues remitted.

The charter of 113 was restored.

Consent for the removal of 379 was refused, as the resolution to move was carried by only three majority and twenty-one members protested against it.

Lodge 360 was sustained in the matter of J. H. Hines, whatever that was.

Lodge 187 complained that two members joined other lodges without demits from (87. The lodges receiving them were held to be responsible for the dues owing to 187.

The "unexampled prosperity of the order" was not esteemed cause for alarm.

To restore a brother and grant him a demit was declared to be within the power of a lodge. The pernicious influence and use of unauthorized books was regarded "a high offense."

Lodge 177 was instructed to grant F. M. Asply a demit, or prefer charges and try him as he desired.

The action of 193 in expelling W. H. Newkirk was reversed.

Robert S. Jones, having been suspended or expelled by 47, defunct, was restored.

Suspension indefinite was declared illegal.

1900.]

A memorial of Henry Clay, consisting of a miniature crow, pick-axe and spade, disposed in triangular form, and made of a piece of the outside coffin of Clay (except the pick handle, made of a part of the house in which he lived) were presented by James A. Harper and received with thanks. [What became of it is unknown.—H. B. G.]

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTORER 15, 1866.

The Grand Officers for the first time were titled thus: "M. W." Grand Master, "R. W." Deputy, "M. Rev." Chaplain. All the others "W." (Worshipful).

Grand Master Williams made a short address, reporting having granted thirty dispensations for new lodges, viz.: Panther Creek, T. F. Reese, Curdsville, Consolation, Cumberland, M. J. Williams, Crab Orchard, Four Mile, Lynnville, Long View, Tampico, Booneville, Muhlenburg, Fulton, Oakland, Sympsonia, King, Pleasureville, Southville, Three Springs, East Owen, Casey, T. W. Wash, Jos. H. Branham, Thos. Todd, Reedyville, Eldorado, Red Lick, Cave City, Franklin.

The charter of Antiquity 113, revoked in 1862, was restored.

Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars had been received from the government for damages done to the Grand Hall in Lexington.

October 16. Per diem of representatives was increased to \$4.

ORIGIN OF THE MASONIC HOME.

E. Richardson presented a memorial for himself and others, praying the establishment of a Masonic Hospital under charge of the Grand Lodge. Referred to P...G..M.'s Monsarrat and Sadler and John V. Cowling, but the committee never reported! Forty days thereafter a meeting was held in the "small hall" of

Masonic Temple, at Fourth and Green, now occupied as the Grand Secretary's office. In the same room the Grand Lodge had met. This meeting was called by Sadler, Richardson, C. Henry Fink, Harry Hudson, Cowling and one other, if I remember aright—Monsarrat, l think. l was present by invitation, was chosen Secretary, and it was then resolved to establish a Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary. Grand Secretary McCorkle was charged with preparing an Act of Incorporation, etc., and did it. To my personal knowledge Bro. A. Given, an ex-army surgeon, then a member of No. 400, was exceedingly enthusiastic on the subject of establishing a "Masonic Hospital and Asylum." He came frequently to consult with me about it, until I was wearied with, his persistency, having doubts as to the advisability of such action. I finally advised him to obtain the



MASONIC W. & O. HOME AS ORIGINALLY BUILT.

opinions of city physicians relative thereto, and was surprised to find such a unity of sentiment and strong approval of many prominent physicians, who also signed his petition to the Grand Lodge for endorsement and aid in the project. He was not a Present or Past Master, and I advised him to give the petition to Richardson for presentation, which was done, as has been seen, and the committee suppressed it, but Richardson (as he told me) re-wrote a petition which he did present. It was not reported back to the Grand Lodge. I made strenuous efforts to obtain the petition, but failed. Richardson and others, as stated, called a "mass meeting to consider matters of importance," but would not disclose the object until the meeting had been opened. Bro. Given was not invited,

Digitized by GOOGIC

1900.] GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

and felt it deeply. Plainly, he was robbed of his pet conception, and of any satisfaction there might have been in participating in the organization of his project. The treatment was shameful, and this is recorded as simple justice to him. I personally know the statements herein made to be strictly correct. Dr. Richardson admitted to me that Dr. Given had given him the petition, but he (Richardson) had rewritten it to correct its errors. He retained the proposed name of the institution as suggested by Given, but which was changed at the "mass meeting," which numbered about a score of brethren. So the real credit for the establishment of the Masonic W. and O. Home, its true father was Dr. A. Given. I do not speak from hearsay, but from personal knowledge, and sign this statement.

The Mileage Committee was unable to make a complete report, and was instructed to report to the Grand Lodge for its approval before the list became operative.

Thanks were tendered to the Grand Lodge of Maryland for invitation to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Baltimore.

The new Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was recognized.

The Credential Committee pointed out the errors (and constitutional defects that should have been fatal), yet recommended all reported be admitted as delegates.

October 17. The dues of Young Lodge 132 were remitted and name changed to B. R. Young Lodge 132. Dues were remitted to Nos. 178; 208, less pay of delegate; 228; 265; 276; 357; 352; 155; 261; 298; 128, less \$19.20 paid representative. Some of these were for years. Some had been paid and were refunded. Nos. 66, 111, 194, 302 and 406 had built halls, but remission of dues on that account was refused.

The Grand Secretary was directed to let the printing of proceedings to the lowest and best bidder. His books were declared to manifest "greatly ability."

In the matter of grievances and appeals some were "affirmed" and otherwise disposed of, but only those are noticed that give some idea of the merits of the cases.

Papers in re J. J. Higgins v. No. 290, being defective, full

copies were ordered and action deferred. John Ball suspended by 145, for non-payment of large indebtness, affirmed.

W. N. Garner, expelled by 372, and action affirmed (1864), for criminal intercourse with a Master Mason's widow, who confessed her testimony was false, the case was taken up and reversed.

No. 177 refused to re-try I. N. Pearce (who had been acquitted) when new evidence was said to have been discovered. Action affirmed.

No. 136 expelled — for repeated drunkenness. The Grand Lodge "fully commend the action of Marion Lodge in ridding herself of a drunken brother."

A brother of 121, several years in arrears and "in a state of suspension" under operation of the by-laws, was refused funeral honors. The action was affirmed. That would not be tolerated now, a trial being deemed essential before punishment.

In re, H. T. Bond, of 400. Held—"If reports were in circulation prejudicial to the character of Bro. Bond, it was the duty of the lodge to have them investigated, whether he had requested the investigation [as he did] or not."

Lodge 316 expelled J. H. Pearce for immoral conduct "so contrary to all the teachings of Masonry and the laws of the land, that the appellant can not be permitted to shield himself behind the plea that....the act was committed while he was a Fellow Craft...." The lodge was commended, and its action affirmed.

These lodges were chartered: Nos. 407, 408, 409, the latter without charge, as the hall, etc., were burned; 410, 411, 412, 413. Jos. H. Branham, U. D., was continued.

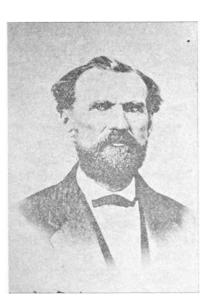
The rate of interest on second Mortgage Bonds of Masonic Temple Company, held by Grand Lodge, \$27,500, was changed from 10 to 8 per cent.

Isaac T. Martin was elected Grand Master.

The Committee on Returns reported 232 lodge returns as correct, and took one and one-quarter pages in showing the errors of 90 others.

The usual recklessness in appropriations was apparent. For example, the Grand Master was paid \$50 for traveling expenses, stationery, postage, etc.

The "Assistant Grand Treasurer" (an officer unknown to the laws) received fifty dollars for about two days' services; the



I. T. MARTIN.*

Grand Pursuivant forty dollars, and the Grand Tyler fifty dolars, with an additional forty dollars for servants! The Grand Secretary was given \$300, because his annual salary was only \$500.

Dues were remitted to Lodges 206 and 323, and refused to Nos. 179, 378.

In the case of J. M. Kelly, expelled by Danville Lodge, the action was "strictly considered," declared authorized from the evidence, but the punishment was thought to be harsh and the brother restored.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to rent an office at not over \$200 rental per annum.

October 18. Stereotyping the blank returns was authorized.

These charters were revoked: Nos. 79, 113, 120, 126, 139, 149, 243, 317, 329.

This was adopted: "That the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge be held in the large hall of the Masonic Temple"-that is, in the present theater, Fourth and Jefferson streets.

These were criticised and granted charters: Columbia 66, being same as old lodge at that place; Fulton 120, the old number of Mills Point Lodge at Hickman; Nos. 414, 415, 416 and commended for neat records, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424,



^{*}Isaac Talmadge Martin, eldest son of 'ohn and Harriet J. Talmadge-Martin, was born in Wysox, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1822. He learned the carriage making trade in Ith ca, N, Y, and went to Virginia; thence to Ohio, and then settled in Cynthiana, Ky, where he became a successful merchant, and married Martha W Woodyard, November 28, 1810, by whom he had six daughters and one son, The latter, Bro. John T. Martin, is Mas-ter of Lother (3 (1997) (2)). ter of Lodge (3 (1901-'2). The subject of this sketch was an official and active member of the M. E. Church South,

The subject of this sector was an outdat and active memory of the task in outdat and active memory of the task in outdat and active memory of the task in the sector of th war, and carried the funds (several thousand dollars) to the devastited section. He became Grand High Priest (1977) and received the chivalitic orders in Cheinnati Encampment No. 3, in 1848. Bro, Martin died June 20, 1870, and extended notices were published in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter.

425, 426, to Port Royal U. D. as Marshall 427 in honor of Mrs. Judith L. Marshall; 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435.

These U. D. lodges were continued: Red Lick, Reedyville, Eldorado, Sympsonia which had not been organized, King, Four Mile which initiated candidates without balloting for them, Franklin and Tampico.

No. 233 moved from Estill County to Big Lick Church, Clarke County.; No. 231 moved from Bear Wallow to Horse Cave.

New charters were given to No. 199 and 228, their old ones having been burned.

Dispensation was granted for lodges to be called Fair View, Newburg, B. F. Reynolds, Athens, Short Creek and Corydon.

Petitions were rejected for new lodges, to be called Shiloh, in Union County, and Tower, in Jessamine County.

The Constitution was amended, making it the duty of the Grand Master and Wardens to exemplify the degrees on the second day of each annual meeting; increasing the Grand Secretary's salary to \$800; paying Past Grand Masters' mileage from their residence, and refused to require that business be transacted in the first degree, and also to cut off Past Grand Master's pay.

The Grand Lodge gave \$200 with which to purchase a suitable place for the interment of transient brethren. Whereupon C. H. Fink gave \$200, Phil. Swigert \$300, and Grand Secretary McCorkle \$300, making \$1,000 in all, for the same purpose.

The affairs of Covington 109, defunct, were reported as partially closed.

J. M. Myers petitioned Acacia Lodge 157 of Tennessee (1861), and was elected. The war came on, 157 ceased to work and Myers moved to Louisville. In 1864 he petitioned Clarke 51, and was rejected, but returned to Tennessee, and 157 conferred the degrees on him. Held, the latter action was a trespass on the rights of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky!

Several decisions on appeal were made, but the record is too meager to intelligently report them.

William Stigall was refused a demit by 334, left the lodge in some objectionable manner (not shown) and was expelled. Grand Lodge did not see the justice or propriety of the punishment and restored Stigall, ordering the lodge to grant him a demit.

Dues of Nos. 17 and 99, for three years, were remitted, its meetings having been interrupted "by the Armies."

Matters touching the LaGrange College and circulars asking purchase of stock and scholarships in institutions of learning were tabled.

On the question of sale of the Masonic Hall, in Lexington, a committee thought it could be sold for fifteen thousand dollars, but Lodge 1 wanted ten thousand dollars of that amount, and finally agreed to take eight thousand dollars as its share. Grand Lodge thought it unreasonable to ask for more than half the proceeds and continued the committee.

Grand Secretary McCorkle's Manual of Masonic Jurisprudence was approved and he authorized to publish it in his own name.

The popularity of the order and "rapid and unnatural increase of the number of lodges" was deemed "imminent peril" and the Grand Master cautioned "to guard with all diligence" the granting of dispensations, except " under circumstances of the most imperative nature."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 21, 1867.

The Grand Master (Martin) said: "we have been led to look with alarm upon our rapid increase," and concluded Masonry was "not intended for the million, but for a select few." He recommended a rule requiring suspension of all in arrears for one year! [not concurred in]. He thought half of the Masons in Kentucky were demitted and drones, and recommended demits be good for a year, after that the holder should stand suspended until he affiliated Action thereon proposed by a committee October 23d was tabled. He had asked contributions for destitute widows and orphans of the South, but "many lodges did not respond." He visited four Southern States and said: "never has it been our misfortune to witness so much suffering and destitution."

He granted dispensations for these new lodges, and was one of a very few Grand Masters who reported dates: 1866, November 6, Cox; December 11, Landrum; December 15, Plain City; 1867, January 4, Mystic Tie; February 4, Bethlehem; February 16, Covington; February 23, Wesley; February 26, Shiloh; March 28, New Salem; April 20, Daniel Boone; May 2, Walton's Creek; May 31, Salem; June 13, Harrod's Creek; June 14, John T. Crandall; July 1, Carter; July 6, I. T. Martin; July 12, Perseverance; August 6, Wm. H. Winstead; August 21, Milton. The charter of 423 was burned January 15, 1867, and that of 311, May 15.

He thought the Grand Master should be elected for more than one year.

Resources of Grand Lodge, \$72,607.07; net profits for the year, \$9,919.16.

October 22. Thirty-nine belated representatives were present.

A proposition to divide the State into a Grand Lodge of Eastern Kentucky, and a Grand Lodge of Western Kentucky, was tabled by 264 to 46 votes.

Three hundred and ten dollars and ninety cents was collected for the Widows and Orphans' Home in Lauderdale county, Mississippi.

Grand Secretary McCorkle was authorized to release lien on Green street lot (owned by F. W. Merz) sold to C. Dewees, purchase price having been paid in 1843 and '45.

The Grand Master and Wardens "elucidated the Entered Apprentice's degree."

October 23. Electioneering for office was prohibited under penalty of forfeiting the office.

Unaffiliates of twelve months by another regulation were debarred from Masonic burial; from walking in processions; from visiting lodges more than thrice.

In a contest for a seat as representative of 128, the Master was declared the one rightfully occupying it.

The Masonic Temple Company, a corporation, made an annual report to the Graud Lodge, although it was a minority stockholder, but held \$28,500 (about a third) of its bond issue.

Dues of these lodges were remitted: 150, 104 (one year. See October 24); 53 (two years); 273, "to date," less pay of representative.

The Grand Orient of Italy was recognized.

Other matters, too obscure to be noted, were rejected.

R. H. Morrow was expelled by 307, but no record being sent up, the lodge was ordered to file full transcript of its proceedings in the case.

Woodville 329, arrested, was restored.

T. J. Bain represented that C. F. Grady purchased ground near LaGrange from a Grand Lodge committee, and the title bond, assigned to him, was lost. A new bond was authorized on his giving proper security.

Rumsey 185 surrendered its charter.

The acquittal of U. H. Goheen by 205 was affirmed.

The charter of 290 was suspended one year for irregularities not shown—and cited to show cause why the charter should not be revoked.

W. W. Montague, under the name of Wm. Sinton, was expelled by 116 in 1848-'9, and recommended by brethren for restoration. "Believing it to be unreasonable, at this lapse of time, to interfere with the decision of the lodge," the petition for restoration was rejected.

Purchase of lot 335, section P, Acacia avenue, containing 2,425 feet in Cave Hill Cemetery (see last year's proceedings) was reported. Price, \$\$48.75; curbing, \$151.25; total, \$1,000; and a committee on "Masonic Transient Relief" to take charge of it was appointed. The committee had the title of the lot put in its own name, which was not discovered until 1895, when the writersecured its transfer to the Grand Lodge.

August 24. A committee was appointed to sell all the real estate in LaGrange or Oldham county belonging to the Grand Lodge.

All property of 109, defunct, was given to Covington U. D.

Dues of 104 were again remitted (see 23d)—now, less pay of its representative. Dues of 155 "refunded," less pay of representative.

A committee was appointed to collect back rents and lease rooms in Grand Hall, Lexington.

The Committee on Returns filled three and one-half pages of report in comments on returns.

A. J. Higgins "improperly expelled" by 290 was restored.

A brother suspended by 120, since defunct, was authorized to petition a lodge which could determine his case.

Lodge 278 complained that 112 received a petition from one who resided two and one-half miles from No. 278 and three and one-half miles from 112. Held: "The distance was so small that there had been no violation of principle," and "no just cause of complaint!"*

Digitized by Google

1900 |

^{*}That is a large proportion of so short a distance-much greater than a few feet of property boundary that no one would submit to.

H. Haynes, expelled by 122 was restored, there being but meager records and "great injustice" done by the severity of the punishment.

Other causes of action are unknown and the cases are omitted.

Charters were granted to new lodges as: Nos. 28, 109, 311, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463.

New charters were given to old lodges: Nos. 150, 311, 423. Charter restored to No. 79.

Dispensation granted to Dixon, Stonewall and Estill lodges.

Dispensations of lodges continued for one year: W. M. Winstead Lodge U. D., Salem U. D., and Cox U. D.

The jewels, furniture, etc., of No. 317, defunct, were given to No. 450.

No. 128 had suspended fifty-six members by resolution, which led to the offering of a constitutional amendment, in force to this day, requiring notice before suspension. Also giving form to an important Masonic principle, that "no brother should be cut off from the rights and privileges of our order, without an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, however manifest his guilt may be."

LaGrange College "continued to enjoy its previous prosperity during the past year," having over ninety scholars and "indications of increased accessions." Repairs were needed, and the sale of a town lot to pay for them was recommended.

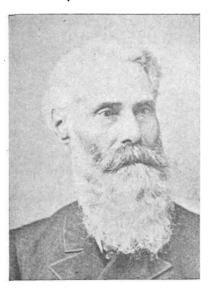
Elisha S. Fitch was elected Grand Master.

October 25. The property of 149, defunct, was given to 413. The Grand Master was given \$100. To the Assistant to Grand Treasurer, Assistant Grand Secretary, Grand Pursuivant and Grand Tyler each \$50, and \$50 additional to the Tyler for servants!

Owen 128 tried J. A. Duncan for offenses of "a grave character" (whatever that was) while Master. He was found guilty, but the lodge refused to inflict any punishment. Therefore the charter was revoked.

The name of Murphysville 279 having been changed to Charity Lodge No. 279, its location was changed to Mayslick, but the charter was lost, hence a new one was granted.

Thanks and commendations to Grand Master Martin were



ELISHA S. FITCH.*

tendered in a lengthy report, touching his collection of funds for the relief of brethren in the war-stricken South.

A committee reported that \$30,000 had been subscribed for the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home by Louisville brethren, but thought \$100,000 ought to be raised within the next three months for such an object.

Lodge 403 was authorized to move to Pleasant Valley Church if there was no objection in the lodge.

The name of Fitch Lodge No. 300 was changed to E. S. Fitch Lodge No. 309.

Digitized by Google

A movable railing around the Grand Secretary's desk in the Grand Lodge was authorized.

Brethren of defunct lodges suspended for non-payment were authorized to apply to lodges where they resided, to take jurisdiction as if they were members, but account to Grand Lodge for collections. [Now (1900) they are properly required to apply to the Grand Secretary].

(aii, the most simple methods in everything. (See baseous Frome Journan, Januar, J., 2001) ary 11, 1897).
Bro. Fitch was made a Mason in Montgomery Lodge No. 23 (1844) and a Roval Arch Mason in Mt. Sterling Chapter, serving as Master and High Priest. He was elected Grand Orator (1853) at his first appearance in Grand Lodge, and served two terms as Grand Master (1865-7), the first instance of the kind since 1817.
He was a member of the Christian church.
He martied Amanda Walker, a most estimable woman, who with one son and a daughter array is how

He was my good friend and I cease not to mourn for him. I trust that

"Where the old grow young again I'll grasp my brother's hand."

^{*}Elisha Seaman Fitch was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, July 22, 1822, and came to Kentucky in 1830; attended Morrison College and the Law Department of Transylvania University, graduating in 1841. He was taken into the law office of Henry Clay, and while Representative in the Legislature (two terms) was selected to advocate an appropriation for the Clay mom-ment. So effective were his pleadings that the Legislature doubled the proposed appropria-tion. Possessed of a wonderful command of language, he rultivated his talents and won the soubrique of "The Silver-tongred." He delivered the address (as Grand Master) at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Home, in whose interests he had traveled from lodge to lodge, and of which he became the first Superintendent. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge (1859) he worde a report on "Our Home," and express-ed the belief that it was probably the last time he would attend the Grand Lodge, then said: "I wish you to see to it, that no display he made when I am dead." In contemplation of his death he wrote a characteristic letter of Instructions touching his obsequies, enjoining, in de-tail, the most simple methods in everything. (See Masonic Home Journal, January 28, Febru-ary 11, 1897).

survived him.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 19, 1868.

Grand Master Fitch reported having granted dispensations for new lodges, viz.: Owen, Rascoe, Keystone, Jo Ellis, W. G. Simpson, The Lodge of Antiquity, Ludlow, Friendship, Caney Fork, Bratton Mills, Monument, Robt. Mallory and Phelps. Milford Lodge U. D. was authorized, but the dispensation was revoked for irregularity of some kind.

"Dispensations" for old lodges to continue work were given Lebanon 87, old charter lost; Elijah Upton 377, charter stolen; Bethel 204, charter burned.

Charters of 295 and 428 were surrendered to him.

No. 459 he permitted to move to Stonewall.

He refused to shorten the time for conferring degrees, referring to "a sort of lightning express over the old Masonic track," and declined "to have expedited the manufacture of Masons under the high-pressure system," because he did not think Grand Masters "were invested with any *prerogative* which might annul her (Grand Lodge's) edicts, or contravene her avowed policy."

The address was lengthy, but entertaining. The striking feature was his proclamation declaring a convention, held September 17, 1868, and another proposed to be held October 8, to be illegal and unmasonic assemblages, and forbid the Lexington lodges or their members or any Kentucky Masons from meeting or taking part in said conventions. The cause was this: Lodges 1, 22, 160 and 174 had sent out circulars inviting other lodges to send representatives to consider the question of establishing another Grand Lodge to meet in Lexington.

October 20. The LaGrange College needed repairs, two principals resigned and things did not seem to work well.

The Temple Company reported \$9,151.76 profits.

Constitutional amendments were adopted: Requiring the Grand Master and Wardens to exemplify the work and lectures on the second day of each Annual Communication; repealing the power of a lodge to try its Master; requiring the Master to have served as a Warden to qualify him for the East; and required due notice and citation before suspension for non-payment.

The Tyler was ordered to put numbers on the seats of the delegates for their convenience.

October 21. The dues of 311 and 340 were remitted and various sums appropriated.

The Masonic W. & O. Home was commended and aid in its construction recommended.

Elisha S. Fitch was re-elected Grand Master. His remarks were published by request. (Page 77 of the proceedings).

The Ladies' Masonic Home Aid Society, established to aid in raising funds for the Home, received encomiums from the Grand Master and a committee.

The Kentucky Freemason, published in Frankfort, was recommended as worthy of patronage and Sherer's charts were thought to be "useful in exemplifying and explaining the valuable symbolism of Masonry."

The committee appointed in 1865 to sell the Masonic Hall in Lexington had not been able to do so; it had been proposed to Lexington Lodge No. 1 that as the Grand Lodge could obtain \$7,000 for its interests, Lodge I consent to such sale. But if the lodge was unwilling to do so, that the lodge consent to absolute sale and divide the proceeds with the Grand Lodge—equally. No response was received and the Grand Lodge ordered a conveyance of all its right and title in the hall to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, and Grand Secretary McCorkle was appointed to convey the same by deed.

October 22. Dues of Lodge 55 were remitted. Appropriations were made to the Grand Master, \$100; to assistants of Secretary and Treasurer, \$75; to Pursuivant and Tyler, each \$50, and to the latter for servants, \$60—making \$110 to the overworked Tyler!

On appeals the following action was taken (particulars not reported):

Zach Coblens, expelled by 239. Reversed, and restored.

J. O. Cooper, of 412. Record incomplete, dismissed.

S. P. Welden, suspended indefinitely. Sentence unlawful, and Welden restored.

J. W. Tanner of 153. Same conditions and action.

Jno. D. Pettus of 333. Same condition and action.

Jos. M. Evens of 142, expelled. Affirmed.

Jas. H. Rudolph of 434, expelled. Reversed and restored. Tilly Choice of 360. Records incomplete, dismissed.

1900.]

Wm. Willett of 289, expelled. Lodge dormant; the case was deemed meritorious and he restored.

J. W. Tydings of 181, defunct; suspended n. p. d. Restored.

Jas. W. Kendall of 274. Reported expelled (1865), should have been suspended—reinstated (1866). Correction ordered.

M. L. Hudson of 263. Master's decision-affirmed.

J. R. Grundy of 380, expelled. Affirmed.

T. D. Welch of 341, expelled. Affirmed.

Stonewall U. D. vs. 299, a financial matter, merits not clear. Lodges change of meeting places:

Union Grove 404 to Rockfield; Short Creek 446 to Short Creek Seminary; Roberts 172 to Fulton Station; Gradyville 251 to Milltown.

The "Masonic University of LaGrange" was reported as having "a respectable class of pupils," and prospects for increase. "The same necessity for repairs....continues."

Princeton Masonic Female Academy was flourishing, and was recommended to the craft.

A deed was ordered for a LaGrange lot that had been sold.

The Grand Master's action concerning a proposed division of the Grand Lodge was approved, and such division was deemed inexpedient.

Resolved that if any lodge should confer degrees out of time, the charter be arrested, and that for any disclosure of a vote by ballot, or inquiry into such vote, charges be preferred and trial had.

The death of P.:. Gr.: Chaplain Wm. H. Forsythe (age 67) was noticed by the Grand Master and reported on by a committee. A memorial page also appears.

The suspension of the charter of Birmingham 290 for twelve months was deemed adequate, if the charges were true, but they were declared wanting in fact and greatly exaggerated, and the charter was restored. There were nine charges. Substantially: To avoid being assailed by lawlessness, and to get the work up, the lodge continued in session after low 12 Saturday. 2. Refusing to hear Grand Lodge proceedings read—when other matters were pressing, but were read subsequently. 3. Taking a joint ballot (unfavorable), then voting on the two candidates separately. 4. Refusing to hear evidence in a trial—after accused pleaded guilty.

5. Receiving a member and advancing a candidate "within two or three months after they had been rejected." 6. Opening the lodge in absence of the Master and Wardens—but the Master was actually present and authorized it. 7, 8, 9, not given, but were

Fraternal relations were *opened* with "The Grand Mother Lodge of the Electric Brotherhood of Freemasons in the Orient of Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne," and "The Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of New Brunswick." (Whew!)

Although the work was criticised, the following charters were granted: To Nos. 464, to Salem U. D. as Evergreen 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475.

Lodge restored, 261.

"explained in a manner as satisfactory."

1900.]

5

>

New charters granted to No. 204, in lieu of old one burned. To Antiquity 113, 128 and Lebanon 87—though new lodges.

Dispensations were granted for: Parkersville, J. C. Whitlock, L. S. Rogers, Palestine, Rough and Ready and Washington lodges.

Dispensations were continued for: Caney Fork, Robert Mallory, Monument, Phelps, Ludlow lodges.

Dispensation was refused for "Robert Mason," at Brownsboro.

The committee concurred with the Grand Master in the opinion that "we are multiplying lodges too rapidly." To check the "pernicious increase," amendments to the Constitution requiring examination of the proposed new lodge officers, recommendation, and declaration by the nearest lodge that the new lodge was necessary; increase of fees, and that was laid over.

A regulation deprived non-affiliates of a year's standing, of the rights of burial, to visit a lodge more than thrice, etc. On appeal it was ruled that a brother petitioning for affiliation; but rejected, he had performed his duty and was entitled to "Masonic rights and privileges."

A profane; elected to receive degrees, was stopped by an objection. Held, he had no right of appeal. A second ballot should not have been taken, the objection being sufficient.

The question of incorporating individual lodges, as recommended by the Grand Master, was not favorably considered by the Jurisprudence Committee. By resolution, lodges were recom-

312

mended to desist from seeking acts of incorporation, and a committee appointed to see whether the Grand Lodge charter might not be amended to secure the rights, etc., sought for.

A committee was appointed to sell and convey all interests of the Grand Lodge in the "Masonic University at LaGrange."

The charters of 267, 270, 289 and 326 were revoked.

The Grand Lodge of Idaho Territory was recognized.

Thanks to railroads for reduced rates to representatives, to retiring Grand Master Fitch and to the Committee on Sale of Masonic Hall property, Lexington, were tendered, and \$20 each given the Hall Committee.

Errors in returns were pointed out and criticised.

Lodge 296 was permitted to change its meetings to "about a fourth of a mile from its present place of meeting."

The Constitution was amended requiring the Jurisprudence Committee to set out the cases in controversy so as to make the Grand Lodge decisions intelligible.

A thousand copies of the Grand Master's address were published.

Two hundred dollars were paid to the reporter on Foreign Correspondence.

One hundred dollars were paid to the Ladies' M. W. and O. Home Society.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to procure additional iron railing to protect him from being crowded in the Grand Lodge. At that time he was "on the floor" of the Grand Lodge and the brethren crowded about his desk so as to interfere with his work and often to disturb the proceedings. He was "fenced in" by an iron fence three feet, eight and one-half inches high and about six or eight feet square.

A page to the memory of Rev. Wm. H. Forsythe, Past Grand Chaplain, aged 67, who died September 4, 1868, appears in the proceedings.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 18, 1869.

Grand Master Fitch delivered an address covering twenty-seven and one-half pages of printed matter. He said (substantiaily):

The Grand Master was not "invested with the divine attribute

1900.]

2

2

of ubiquity, and can only know of irregularities brought to his notice. He had granted a dispensation, January 18, for Milford Lodge (on second petition, after refusal by Grand Lodge), but refused all others!

By dispensation he had authorized these old lodges to continue at work, their charters having been burned: Nos. 14, 76, 256, 301; and to 173, 431, whose charters had been lost.

Many lodges drew out for pay of representatives more than they paid in as dues, and he was of opinion that if a lodge was unable to be self-sustaining after a five years' trial, its charter ought to be surrendered, or at least cease to be a charge upon the Grand Lodge.

He noticed the fact that weak lodges charged the minimum fee for degrees and but \$2.00 as annual dues, and deplored "cheapening Masonry," and vending Masonry in "cheap cash store" style, "at greatly reduced prices with a view to replenish stock."

Of the Masonic Home, he had much that was commendatory to say, and stated he had consented to devote one year in behalf of that institution.

He thought the practice of changing the Grand Master annually was of doubtful propriety—views confirmed by his two year's in that office—and thought it an opportune time of continuing the policy.

He recommended the system of Grand Representatives, because in Europe and South America "this system of Grand Lodge representation is universal (?), and their Grand Lodges hold communications only through their representatives!"

The Grand Orient of France was noticed by the Grand Master in chaste but forceful language, because of its invasion of jurisdiction by establishing symbolic lodges in Louisiana. Official communications from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana were published. A report of the situation was published the following day and all communication with the Grand Orient of France was severed.

In devoting nearly three pages to "Anti-Masonic Conventions," he paid his respects to those "factious spirits" who "have been foremost and prominent in work of agitation, and....have been spoiling for a tilt at something....finding our institution unharmed by the desolating tide of civil war, and standing proof against

all sectional alliances, it was considered their lawful prey, and they have pounced upon it with the most savage and unrelenting fury.

.... These clerical dignitaries, if in any sense the followers of the Prince of Peace, have sadly misapprehended the character of the only offensive weapon provided for them in the Gospel armor, and instead of taking the sword of the Spirit, have only presumptuously armed themselves with the spirit of the sword, and gone forth breathing out threatenings and slaughter against all secret societies, more especially this of ours." A short extract which shows the style of Bro. Fitch.

The Grand Treasurer's report showed assets amounting to \$84,347.14.

The Masonic Temple Company made its usual report, covering two and one-half pages. (Why it, a corporation, reported to the Grand Lodge which held only about a fifth of the stock is unknown). From it, however, the third floor appears to have netted over \$2,000.

There were appeals and petitions galore—(twenty-two the first day and twenty-nine the second day). Among them were twentyone petitions for new lodges—presumably because the Grand Master did not favor the multiplication of lodges.

October 19. Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home cornerstone was laid in a corn field (its present location) during a severe snow-storm, Grand Master Fitch delivering the oration, which is published in the proceedings. He made happy and pathetic reference to the pitiless storms of life from which the widows and the orphans of Masons would be rescued, finding loving shelter in "Our Home."

Ordered that the sword of Jos. Hamilton Daviess (now in possession of the Grand Secretary) be placed in the vault of the Masonic Savings Bank (where the Columbia building now stands, at Fourth and Main).

October 20. Grand Secretary McCorkle reported having deeded to the heirs of Geo. Keightly a lot adjoining LaGrange, and to the Masonic W. and O. Home all rights, etc., in the Grand Hall in Lexington.

The charter of Point Isabel Lodge 334 was arrested.



CHARLES EGINTON.*

Charles Eginton was elected Grand Master.

The Finance Committee paid a high compliment to the ability of Grand Secretary McCorkle, and to Grand Treasurer A. G. Hodges.

The Temple Company did not declare dividends on its common stock, yet wanted the Grand Lodge to "consolidate" its preferred stock and mortgage bonds of the Temple, surrendering the prior lien of the Grand Lodge, but the proposal was declinedif not "with thanks," at least courteously.

The Grievance Committee reported on numerous cases:

That they had considered such and such appeals, and therefore offered resolutions recommending a disposal of each case, the merits or insight of the reasons for the appeals or for their conclusions not being given.

Oldham 169 was authorized to move from Beard's Station to-Brownshoro.

The Constitution was amended so as to permit one rejected for affiliation to apply to the same "or any other lodge" in three months thereafter; also the officers of a proposed new lodge must be examined in open lodge and found to be proficient. Also requiring that appeals to be considered must be presented the day before Grand Lodge closed.

A committee was appointed to "devise means to sell, give or put in some shape or other [the LaGrange College] whereby this

^{*}Charles Eginton was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 23, 1814. His father, Wm. Eginton, was a native of Ireland. Charles came to Kentucky in 1833, clerked in a store, studied Jaw, and before he was of age was admitted to the practice. In 1830 he moved to Covington. He was a Whig in politics, but affiliated with the Republicans after the Rebeilion, and became a candidate on their ticket for Presidential Elector (1864 and 1800); for Congress (1866 and '7), and was a delegate to the National Convention. He was an active temperance man and edited "The New Era," a temperance paper published in Louisville, In 1838 he married Sarah L. Tavior, by whom he had one child, who became a lawyer. Bro Liginton was Grand Master for two successive terms, and died on the seventy sixth anniverse wor folia birth.

anniversary of his birth.

Grand Lodge may be either relieved from its burden and oversight, or caused to rejoice in its prosperity."

It was deemed inexpedient to fix a minimum rate of dues for lodges, or increase the minimum fees for degrees.

A commendatory report on the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home was made, recommending it to the craft and "hails with pleasure the prospect of the speedy erection...of a Home for destitute widows and orphans." Grand Master Fitch was indorsed as agent of the Home, and lodges were authorized to accept his instructions in the lectures.

The following was adopted:

"Resolved that this Grand Lodge hereby adopts the system of Grand Lodge Representation."

Invitation to visit the Louisville Female High School—"individually"—was accepted.

October 21. The Committee on Grievances made report of conclusions with too meager data for special notice, except in the cases here referred to.

No. 51 failed to get the requisite two-thirds to vote to expell S. W. Bennett, and then suspended him for fifty years. Held, to be accomplishing indirectly that which it was unable to do directly, and the action was reversed.

The Conservators severely reported on in 1864 were said to exist, and their "Mnemonics" were said to be in use. The former condemnation was re-enacted, and a committee of investigation was appointed with power to visit lodges, etc.

Lodge 22 was required to pay No. 187 \$17.53, dues of R. T. Tuggle, admitted to membership in 22 without having demitted from 187.

Over two pages of the proceedings were devoted to criticising lodge returns, of which 118 were pronounced "incorrect."

Charters were granted to lodges Nos. 476; 477; Ludlow U. D. as Samuel Reed 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484.

New charters were granted in lieu of old ones "lost by fire or other accidents" to Nos. 14, 60, 76, 173, 256, 301, 431.

Dispensations were granted to lodges: Buford at Midway, Elk Creek, Argus, South Ballard, Chas. S. Marshall, Hale's Springs.

These U. D. lodges were continued: J. C. Whitlock, Washington; to L. S. Rogers and its name changed to Lower Blue Licks.

316

The Committee on Lodges U. D. concurred with the Grand Master in depreciating the "rapid multiplication of lodges within our extensive jurisdiction—now the third in point of numbers and wealth in the United States, and hence" had been cautious. They rejected petitions for eighteen new lodges.

The committee was "fully satisfied that if the proceedings of the various lodges were carefully inspected, and the facts reported, the Grand Lodge would have no hesitation in arresting the charters of quite a number of them." But its recommendation for district inspectors was tabled.

The Committee on Finance recommended that the Grand Master be paid \$100 "to assist in reimbursing his outlays," because "he has not only devoted much time....but has visited and corresponded with the craft largely." The Assistants to the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary were given \$75. The same amount to the Pursuivant; \$60 to the Tyler and \$50 for washing aprons and for "services." All of which is simply astounding when (excepting the Grand Master) the services rendered are considered. The Grand Secretary was given \$200—as much too little as the others were excessive.

Dues were remitted to Nos. 164, 206, 301, 340, 352, less pay of representative; 261, 1861-'8 during dormancy; and to members of 120, defunct. All on account of fire, except No. 261.

Two lodges were refused remission and it was "Resolved, that this Grand Lodge will not remit the dues of subordinate lodges on account of building, or indebtedness created thereby." Donation to an Alabama lodge (227) was declined.

The editorial methods and matter of the Kentucky Freemason "merited our admiration," and each Master was instructed to bring the interests of this paper before his lodge and appoint a brother to canvass for subscriptions.

C. A. Fuller, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, was introduced to the Grand Master and by him to the Grand Lodge.

The officers were installed, and Grand Master Eginton delivered an inaugural address, which is printed. Retiring Grand Master Fitch responded to resolutions of thanks in a speech covering two and one-half pages of printed matter. Ordered that a thousand copies of these and the speech of Grand Master Fitch at the Home's dedication be published for distribution.

1900.]

The Grievance Committee thought members of defunct lodges could be received as members of Kentucky lodges (without demits) by stating the lodge to which they belonged was dead.

The chief of the Good Templars wrote a long letter condemning intemperance, which letter was printed.

The resolution (of 1865, page 59) requiring the first section of the second degree, and first and second sections of the third degree to be conferred on only one candidate at a time, was repealed, and ordered: "the provisions of the Ancient Constitution" should be observed.

The minutes of No. 228 (declared by the Master to be correct) were changed four months afterwards, but restored by the Grand Lodge, including a restoration of a member to former footing which had been disturbed by the "correction" of the minutes.

Held that a Warden in charge of a lodge could invite any Master Mason to preside, regardless of the presence of a Past Master.

The Constitution, as usual, was published with the proceedings, .as was the report "on Correspondence."

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 17, 1870.

Grand Master Eginton's address, covered fifteen pages printed in small type. He touched upon Masonic principles and teachings; duties of officers and members; Masonic literature; lectures; death of P. G. M. I. T. Martin; the Masonic W. and O. Home, announcing the completion of the north wing; Grand Lodge Representatives; outrages upon Masonry in Cuba; degrees out of time; and various other matters.

He granted dispensations for the following new lodges: 1869, December 24, Glencoe; 1870, February 8, New Providence, and Hiseville; March 8, Eginton, and Stanford; May 31, Jeptha; June 28, Seivers; July 20, J. M. S. McCorkle.

These were continued, their charters having been burned: 1870, January 24, No. 418; September 10, No 411.

Thirteen appeals were referred, and the report on Correspondence ordered to be printed.

Petitions for five new lodges and many other papers were referred to committees.

.1900.

د

Lexington No. 1 was cited to appear on the 19th to show why its charters should not be arrested for failure to surrender the old Grand Lodge Hall (donated by the Grand Lodge) to the Masonic Home. It made response and action was deferred until the next annual communication.

October 18. Pursuant to invitation, the Grand Lodge at 2 P. M. dedicated the north wing of the Masonic Home (while the Grand Lodge was at refreshment!) A full account of which appears in the proceedings.

A committee reported, referring matters in the Grand Master's address to committees.

The Grand Secretary made report that the lodges U. D. had been set to work; proceedings had been sent out; reports of officers elected or impression of lodge seal had not been sent; and that old proceedings could be furnished to complete sets in possession of lodges.

The Masonic Temple Company reported its condition, showing its assets to be \$144,684.55; and liabilities, exclusive of \$53,200 stock, was \$91,484.55.

October 19. The petitions, appeals and memorials to and including this date, were numerous, and being referred, will be noticed when action is taken thereon.

Charles Eginton was re-elected Grand Master.

Commissions as Grand Representatives from various Grand Lodges were presented and the representatives "received and welcomed."

Of eight matters of deferred business, two were adopted, viz.: Providing that trials of non-affiliates shall be had in the jurisdiction where the offense was committed (not necessarily where he resides); repealing Regulation 15, which divested non-affiliates of rights and privileges.

On motion of H. B. Grant, Masters of lodges were instructed to send their by-laws to P. G. M. Swigert to be examined, the errors pointed out and report made to the Grand Lodge. Nothing was done—more's the pity.

Charters were granted: To Nos. 485; Hiseville U. D. as Rising Star 486; 487, 488; Chas. S. Marshall U. D. as Hazelwood 489; 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499.

New charters were given to No. 418, lost by tornado; 355, 270, 148, 411.

Dispensations were granted for new lodges: Orient; Duncan; Ash; Texas; Gainesville. Two petitions were refused.

No. 233 was permitted to move to its new hall, about two miles from its present location.

The Finance Committee reported:

Resources of the Grand Lodge \$93,773.61, and the Temple as worth \$200,000. The object of accumulating the fund was to make the Grand Lodge self-sustaining and abolish dues from lodges. The adjustment of small balances in account with lodges was referred to the Grand Secretary to settle.

Two brass horns belonging to old No. 120 were given to the new No. 120. Payment of committees, not representatives, was dismissed from consideration, and the committee failed to see why appropriations should be made to the Pursuivant. So one Finance Committee opened their eyes to some purpose, but it failed in some cases.

The Grand Master was given \$300; Assistant to the Grand Treasurer \$75! and \$85 to the Tyler! Three hundred dollars went to No. 418, whose lodge room was destroyed by a tornado.

Itinerant lecturers were "fraught with serious objections," injury and mischief, causing confusion, introducing new rituals and perverting the minds of members. Therefore lodges were directed to refuse to hear them.

Three pages of grievances were considered; but were merely approved, disapproved, etc., without facts being given in the report.

No. 164 was permitted to move to Berry's Station until its lodge room could be completed.

The acceptance of the surrender of the charter of 254 tendered by 7 out of a membership of 38 was refused.

The refusal of 390 to grant a demit on payment of dues by a member was reversed.

October 20. The books and property of 289 were given to 403. Three and a half pages were devoted to criticisms of lodge returns, and the usual and useless resolution requiring Secretaries to be more careful was adopted. Tufts of grass don't "fetch 'em." A few well-directed dornicks would be more effectual.

Two pages of small type, set solid, were filled with a report on education. The Funk Seminary was used by Lodge 47 and

Chapter 102; a new roof was needed, and sale advised. Relinquishment of the school was not deemed wise and a review of the condition of the Funk bequest was made. In short, it is this: Wm. Funk devised \$10,000 for the school. In 1842 Funk Seminary was incorporated; amended (1844) to authorize improvements; in 1845 control was given to the Grand Lodge—provided, if it failed to carry out the intent of Mr. Funk the property should revert to certain Trustees, and suit for forfeiture was suggested, and sale of gift for disposal of the property to release the Grand Lodge from responsibility was recommended and concurred in.

"Princeton Masonic Female Seminary" and the Kentucky Freemason were commended to lodges and brethren.

The Grand Lodge of West Virginia was recognized.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to furnish lodges with proceedings without cost, and \$200 was allowed him for writing the Foreign Correspondence report. He was also directed to publish 1,000 copies of Grand Master Eginton's address, with the address of Grand Master Fitch and others at the dedication of the Masonic Home.

Ordered that 30 per cent. (thirty cents per capita) of dues paid to the Grand Lodge be given to the Masonic Home.

J. B. Franks of 256 was restored, having been expelled on a "charge originally made through mistake."

The dues of 418 were remitted and \$150 donated to the lodge, because of its loss by a tornado.

Members of Committees were allowed the same compensation as representatives.

On appeal—held that a candidate for advancement may be balloted for before the expiration of a lunar month.

John M. Todd was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

An obituary sketch of $P \\dots \\dot$

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

The proceedings contain 640 printed pages; G. M. Eginton presiding. Nine P. G. M.'s and "Representatives" of nine Grand Lodges were present. Of these, Grand Secretary McCorkle represented five of the nine! Three hundred and thirtyfive lodge representatives and twenty-eight Past Masters were also present.

The Grand Master's report was largely an oration. He noticed the death of P... Dep. G. M. Jas. M. Bullock (April 10, 1871), and tersely reported 21 decisions, besides others more fully discussed.

He granted dispensations for new lodges, viz.: Goshen, Glendale, Beaver, Kilwinning, Mizpeh, Sligo, Bostwick, Corner Stone and Valley.

He reported action of the Grand Lodge of England touching the cordial welcome extended to Earl de Gray and Ripon, Grand Master of England, when on a visit to this country.

John C. Gordy, Grand Lecturer, Louisiana, was introduced and invited to a seat in the East.

Thirty petitions, memorials, etc., were presented and referred. October 17. Fifty-one additional representatives appeared.

John Frizzell, P. G. M. and Grand Secretary of Tennessee, was introduced and seated in the East.

Fourteen appeals were acted on, but only those of general interest will be noted. This year particulars are given in pretty full reports.

A member of 14 was reprimanded for swindling, and it was thought he should have been suspended.

No. 189 suspended a member *indefinitely* without ballot on findings—pronounced irregular and remanded for a new trial, because of failure to find, and for illegal sentence.

An unsigned petition (without fee) was acted on. Held to be erroneous for both reasons—but having been received, and the ballot being "fair," the Master was right in refusing to let it be withdrawn.

No. 332 expelled a member without voting on his guilt or innocence—Irregular, charges not sustained, the brother restored.

Held-if alive, Lodges 332 and 421, and not Grand Lodge, could restore an expelled member by unanimous ballot after regular petition, referred and laid over.

In 392—it was "wholly irregular and illegal" to try on specifications without a charge, or proper service on accused. Restored for new trial. No. 280 permitted to move to Morgantown.

No. 105 erred in claiming dues during suspension.

No. 463 moved to Little Rock, Calloway county.

No. 495. There was no legal testimony—the committee told what the witness said, "instead of being the evidence of the witnesses themselves, and no witness testified on his Masonic obligation. In the face of objections, which none can demand shall be revealed, a degree can not be conferred. A partisan feeling by officers and members show the lodge is incapable of being governed in the spirit and harmony." Expulsion set aside. Charter arrested and referred to Grand Master.

No. 425. Voluminous proceedings referred to the committee of next year.

A member of 105, without demit, united in forming 366, was suspended by 105 for non-payment of dues and 366 dropped his name from its rolls. No. 105 claimed from 366 \$7.25, dues of the suspended. To be restored on his payment of the amount to his proper lodge (105).

No. 412 submitted "a mass of affidavits" and no transcript of proceedings. Irregular, void and new trial ordered.

No. 326 claimed that troops occupied its hall and destroyed its charter—which in fact had been arrested in 1868 for non-payment of \$66. This was remitted, a new charter granted and lodge moved to Frederickstown.

The committee expressed regret that "the lamentable want of knowledge of the Constitution and laws....and principles of Freemasonry" was made manifest.

Two pages of report of the Masonic Temple Company—a corporation, in which the Grand Lodge held a minority of stock, is printed!

Commissions as Grand Representatives of other Grand Lodges were presented, and the representatives welcomed.

The assets of the Grand Lodge were reported as amounting to \$104,162.39 and Grand Treasurer Hodges complimented.

No. 304 asked that pay for a representative (1870) be given to the lodge when it had not a representative!

Dues and dispensation fee of 252 were remitted because it had lost rooms, furniture, etc., by fire. ' This "dispensation fee" was for a "dispensation" authorizing this chartered lodge to continue

1900.]

work, as its charter had been burned. After I became Grand Secretary I insisted that a dispensation was not the proper thing, but that a mere certificate of the fact that the charter had been lost by fire, and being a regular lodge it was authorized to continue at work until the Grand Lodge met and could grant a new charter was sufficient. That is the practice now.

Nineteen items of unfinished business were considered. Two were rejected, seven were tabled and four were not acted on. The amendments to Constitution adopted were: That Grand Lodge meet on the third Tuesday of October; appointing Grievance Committee on the last day of the session, and that it meet on Saturday before the Annual Communication; no appeal to be considered if not received by Saturday before Grand Lodge met; making unanimous ballot necessary for initiation or advancement; forbidding withdrawal of petition after unfavorable report; and requiring notice by town lodges of rejection of a petition.

On application of 256 to give its note for dues (\$140), held that there were doubts as to validity of the note, and lodges must settle with the Grand Secretary, not Grand Lodge.

'Remission of dues of 279 refused; of 411 granted, because it lost its hall, etc., by fire.

Fifteen hundred copies of Grand Master Eginton's address were ordered, requiring each Master to read it in open lodge immediately.

Distribution of the Grand Master's address was ordered as recommended by a special committee.

October 18. The Grand Master's decisions were approved, and a committee to prepare a digest was appointed.

Three expelled members of Rob Morris Lodge, defunct, were restored.

No. 151 expelled a member on motion, without charges or notice. He was restored and the case "remanded back."

Cancy Fork 477 was authorized, in June, to move to Concord, and that was approved.

The name of Hoffmansville No. 252 was changed to C. S. Hoffman Lodge.

An appeal from 88, made five years after expulsion, was dismissed.

The appeal of — Clarke from No. 14 was approved.

Digitized by GOOGIC

324

was conveyed by Wm. Murray and wife (1795) to Trustees to permit Lexington Lodge to hold, occupy, possess and enjoy it forever and exercise the right of ownership. In 1828 the sole surviving trustee conveyed the property to others to hold. It was leased (1840) for 100 years, renewable, but Lexington Lodge was to be permitted to move the improvements, and the Grand Lodge might erect a Grand Hall on the lot, provided Lexington Lodge be furnished, forever, with rooms for its meetings. If the Grand Lodge should be incorporated and enabled to hold the property, the fee simple title should vest in it subject to the terms of the trust, and the lease was to be transferred to whom the Grand Lodge directed.

The Grand Lodge built a hall on the lot, but it was burned in 1836, and a new hall was provided for in 1839.

Further details and the argument of the lodge were given, in all covering five and one-half pages of printed matter. The citation was dismissed, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the rights of the Grand Lodge, and to report next year.



۶

EDWARD B. JONES.*

Seven lines of report on the death of P., G., M., Daniel Breck was adopted, and a memorial page was "set apart" to him and to P., Dep., Gr., M., Jas. M. Bullock, who died April 10, 1871.

Edward B. Jones was elected Grand Master.

The Credential Committee reported, but all having credentials, formal or informal, were apparently admitted to seats.

The Committee on Returns made a report of over two printed pages, criticising the returns, and No. 230 was "required to make a correct return."

One thousand dollars were

Digitized by GOOQIC

*Edward Beach Jones was born near Petersburg, in Brunswick county, Virginia, April 11, 1532. His father did in Edwards' bowhood, and he, with his mother, sisters and brothers, came to Kentucky and settled in Paducab (1544). Before the Rebellion, he was engaged in the men's clo'hing business. Later he served several times as Circuit Court Clerk, then he reappropriated to the sufferers in the great Chicago fire, and those suffering on the prairies of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Three hundred dollars were given to the Grand Master to "reimburse him, to some extent, for his outlay...."! \$100 went to the "courteous and efficient Assistant Grand Secretary", John M. Todd, and \$85 to the Tyler for his four days of tyling. Two hundred dollars were given the committee for expenses and "arduous labors" of looking into the difficulties with Lexington Lodge.

October 19. Greetings were exchanged by wire between the Grand Lodges of Ohio and Kentucky.

Lodge 254 lost its charter by fire March, 1870, and asked leave to surrender whatever authority it had to continue as a lodge, and that the dues for 1871 be remitted. Ruled that it had no existence since October 20, 1870, and did not owe dues.

Delegates from 39, 69, 115, 130, 133, 303, 318, 357, 389, 422, 426, 436, 466, having been detained en-route by "virtual suspension of river navigation," were allowed full pay.

Declared that a lodge finding a brother (on trial) to be guilty of a Masonic offense, must inflict a lawful penalty; refusing to do so, the facts should be reported to the Grand Master.

Held that a committee to take evidence should be appointed when charges are preferred, but if the accused has absconded, three months should elapse before taking evidence, which would be constructively serving charges on him.

Carter 458 was permitted to move from Springtown to Cordova, one and one-half miles distant.

Taylor 164 was authorized to move to Colemansville if a clear majority of the lodge favored it.

Lodge 52 cared for and buried a member of 61, and 61 refused to pay the funeral expenses. Held, while it was not a violation of any expressed law, it was "a clear violation of the plainest principles of courtesy and justice."

sumed merchandising until he became Deputy Postmaster, then served six years as Deputy County Clerk, and (18)2) was again elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, which position he held

County Clerk, and (1902) was again elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, which position as live until his death August 2, 1803. He was made a Mason in Paducah Lodge 127 December 25, 1851, and served that Lodge as Master for many years. He became Grand Master (1871). In 1806 he albhated with Lodge 440, was its Master (1801). He was exailed in Phylocah Chapter Dec. 10, 854, and became pre-siding officer of the chapter, council and commandery. In 1869 he was elected Grand High Priest, He was one of the Custodians of the (Symbolic) Work as long as the College of Custodians existed (1802-'91).

Bro. Jones was a quiet, pleasant, companionable man, well up in Masonic law and an im-pressive "worker." He was buried with Masonic honors, the Grand Master (Staton) presiding, Digitized by GOOGLE

In another case, held that the lodge erred in receiving testimony of unsworn witnesses.

Charters were granted to lodges 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509; to Cornerstone U. D. as Elizaville 510; 511 and 512.

No. 396 was revoked with a view of its consolidation with 28.

A second time during this session the name of Hoffmansville Lodge was changed to C. S. Hoffman Lodge 252, and a new charter granted in lieu of the old one burned.

Says the record, No. 16 "seeks a restoration to its ancient name and number. This lodge worked under the style and number of Paris Lodge No. 2 from 1792 to 1816, when its charter was destroyed by fire," and the change was made. That statement, however, is not correct. No. 2 returned its charter to the Grand Lodge (hence it was not burned) October 14, 1802. No. 16 was organized as a new lodge U. D. and chartered as a new lodge in 1809. Arrested in 1836 and restored 1839.

A new charter was given to No. 233-old one burned.

Dispensations were granted for new lodges: Ash, Rocky Hill, Fitch-Munger, Gien's Fork, Mt. Carmel, Fountain Powder Mills, Pirtle, Green Hill, Breedings, J. M. Collins, H. A. M. Henderson, Parmleysville and Otter Creek.

One hundred dollars were given to P. G., M., H. T. Wilson as a donation, \$300 to Grand Secretary McCorkle for writing the Foreign Correspondence report, and \$50 to Assistant to the Grand Treasurer. Two hundred dollars were given to the Committee on Burial Lot for improving the grounds, and the Masonie Home was tendered the use of the lot for sepulture of its inmates who may die there.

Chas. Eginton was appointed attorney to attend to a suit and interests and settlements in the LaGrange College matter.

Past Masters, not representatives, serving on committees were allowed mileage and per diem.

The Grand Tyler was authorized "to procure new regalia."

A committee to prepare a Digest of the laws in force, and one to vote the stock of Masonic Temple, were appointed.

Trustees of the LaGrange College were appointed.

The Jurisprudence Committee, by resolution, was instructed to meet on Saturday before the Grand Lodge convened.

1900.]

Held that any member can, by objection, prevent the admission of a candidate at any moment prior to conferring the degree, and the candidate has no right to demand an investigation.

A proposal to appoint lecturers was tabled.

Grand Master Jones delivered an excellent speech on being installed.

Thanks (as usual) were tendered to the retiring Grand Master; also to the Grand Secretary for obtaining reduced railway fares. John M. Todd was confirmed as Assistant Grand Secretary.

The Constitution was, as usual, printed with the proceedings.

CALLED AND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

"CALLED," FRANKFORT, JANUARY 2, 1872; ANNUAL, LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 22, 1872.

January 2. A "Called Communication" was held in Frankfort, Grand Secretary McCorkle "as Grand Master," and only three other Grand Officers—the Treasurer, Sword Bearer and Tyler—with "a large number of Master Masons," were present to attend the funeral of P_* . G_* . M_* . Phil. Swigert. This, notwithstanding the Constitution then, as now, said, "no communication of the Grand Lodge shall be opened unless one-third of the lodges under her jurisdiction are represented."

ANNUAL MEETING, October 22. The Grand Master is titled "M. W."; Deputy, "R. W."; Chaplain, "M. Rev."; all other officers "W.", which had been the custom since 1866.

There were present: eleven P... G... M.'s; representatives from twelve Grand Lodges, of which Grand Secretary McCorkle represented six; P... M.'s from fifteen lodges, and representatives from 412 lodges. The "proceedings," including reports, etc., cover 684 printed pages.

Grand Master Jones' address covered over sixteen pages and treated of condition of lodges, declared to be harmonious and prosperous; dispensations granted by him for new lodges: 1871, December 21, Jno. C. Gerard; 1872, February 20, Rowe; April 8, Mt. Carmel and Howard; May 30, Clayville; August 10, Harrison, McLure, Casey's Creek, Ashlar, Glenville and Calvert City. Besides these, January 15, he authorized New Retreat 283 to continue, its charter having been burned. He refused "many



. 1900.]

applications for the formation of new lodges," and reported decisions on Masonic law. The only one not in harmony with present ruling was, that a by-law may disqualify a member as an *elector* and omit to affect his eligibility for office.

He was astonished that "many of our ancient and honorable brethren of various lodges" manifested so much ignorance of Masonic law.

The invasion of Louisiana by the Grand Orient of France again received attention, and was referred to a committee, which made report. (See October 24).

The Master of 333 was suspended from office by the Grand Master and cited to answer to the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master had been invited to visit Chicago and examine the accounts of disbursements of funds for the relief of sufferers from the great fire, and out of the amount, \$4,333.00, contributed by Kentucky Masons through the Grand Lodge for relief, \$496 were returned and an itemized account of expenditures made. The latter amount was given to the Masonic Home.

The Grand Master spoke at length of our Masonic W. and O. Home; recommended the Kentucky Freemason, the increase of fees for degrees to \$25, and begged "leave most respectfully to dissent from the views ... of our [using the plural] predecessors in regard to the re-election... of the Grand Master. We believe the custom....[of a second term] 'more honored in the breach than in the observance.'" "The popularity of Masonry" received a couple of pages of notice, and extended mention of the deaths of P.. G.. M.. Swigert and P.. Dep. G. M.. Garrett Davis was made.

The address went to a committee to be appropriately referred.

The programme of the presentation of the children of the Masonic Home is printed in full.

October 23. The minutes of the first day were read, eleven belated representatives appeared, and committees were announced.

Edward W. Turner was elected Grand Master, and the list of Grand Officers have the titles as now given -i. e., "M. W." for the Grand Master and "R. W." for the next five.

For the first time papers were put in the hands of committees before Grand Lodge convened.

The knife worn by Col. Jos. Hamilton Davis, killed at Tip-



EDWARD W. TURNER.*

pecanoe while Grand Master. and heretofore presented to the Grand Lodge, was now supplied with its scabbard, which was presented as coming from R. T. Campbell. The knife and scabbard have disappeared and no one seems to know anything about them!

The Kentucky Freemason was commended by resolution. made "the adopted organ of the Grand Lodge," and " the Master of each lodge shall present the prospectus for 1873 to his lodge at the next stated meeting after its reception."

October 24. The minutes were read and approved.

The Masonic Temple Com-

pany made a report as usual!

Chas. Eginton was continued as attorney to settle the Funk Seminary troubles, and I. N. Webb associated with him.

Grand Secretary McCorkle made a report on the communication from the Grand Orient of France concerning the Louisiana invasion of jurisdiction by the "Supreme Council of Louisiana," heretofore noticed.

The report was exhaustive. After giving the French side in full, the committee discusses the question in seven printed pages, in which it says: It has nothing to do with the admission of negroes, as lodges determine who shall be received as members; nor with the legitimacy of Scottish Rite bodies-though it does state what bodies of that rite in the United States are legitimate-



^{*} Edward W. Turner (bachelor), son of Joseph and Matilda Kerly-Turner, was born in Madison county, Ky., March 14, 1830, and died December 28, 1882. Edward was prepared for college in the old Madison Seminary, was several years a student at Center College, and graduated from the Louisville Law School. He was County Attorney (1853) and Julge of the Madison County Court (1856), State Senator (1873), Speaker of the Ken-tucky House of Representatives (1877), and Clerk of the House at the time of his death. If was made a Mason in Richmond Lodge No. 25, March 27, 1855, and became Master in 1866. Being impressive in his delivery and personally popular (deservedly so) he was fre-guently called on to preside at Masonic funerals. Made Grand Master (1872). E. W. Turner Lodge No. 548 was named in his bonor.

nor would it interfere with the establishment of a spurious Supreme Council in Louisiana; but when such a body confers the E. A., F. C. and M. M. degrees in addition to the higher degrees, and is recognized by the Grand Orient, it is in "flagrant violation of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.... menaces the stability of other Grand Lodges....we must make common cause with her." The American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction is ably defended.

In appeals particulars are not always given, but the cases were as follows:

E. D. Cook suspended by 376 until \$685.02 lodge money should be paid. Affirmed.

J. L. Carter, acquitted by 182.—Irregular, a rising vote, and "Robin Hood Barn" evidence taken—remanded for new trial.

W. B. Dowel of 118, expelled. No specification and irregular. New trial ordered.

J. C. Brasswell of 188, for "alleged expulsion"—no record of a trial, and appeal was by one not a member – dismissed.

N. T. Berryman of 343, expelled. No offense is charged and he is not shown to be guilty of an offense-restored.

W. W. Royster expelled by 385. Said to be a serious charge, fully sustained by evidence. Sustained and appeal dismissed.

R. Farney suspended by 233-declared to be informal and incorrect. New trial ordered.

W. H. Campbell expelled by 240. Decided to have been irregular in this: No copy of charges were furnished to accused; who, being absent, action was not deferred and no counsel was appointed to defend him; members suspended for non-payment of dues were allowed to vote; no evidence was shown. Ignorance manifested by the presiding officer. The lodge was reprimanded and a new trial ordered.

Cavil Hopper expelled by 284. Cause informally given, but not clear. Returned for a re-trial under amended charges.

R. H. Morrow expelled (1867), but proceedings were not sent up, and the Secretary was ordered to forward a copy—which had not been done. As to the Secretary, referred to the Grand Master and appeal continued.

J. C. Wickliffe acquitted by 99. No Masonic offense was charged, hence the lodge was sustained.

1900.]

T. J. Whitaker refused demit by 340. Demit ordered if dues are paid, unless charges are preferred.

Stephen F. Ogden, 356, defunct, restored.

Woodsonville 329, meeting place changed to Rowlett's Station, If the lodge so voted at a stated meeting.

Name of Jamestown 300 changed to Woodville.

Sullivan 405 moved from Gorin's Cross Roads to Guthrie City. No. 215 was ordered to pay to No. 132 the fees for degrees conferred on J. A. Borders.

The Secretary of 22 was given "three months in which to get up his records, and this case (of his lodge dues) was referred to the Grand Secretary for settlement."

Preachersville Lodge 333 was arrested because W. E. Anderson, the Master, sustained by his lodge, refused to obey the Grand Master, who suspended him from office.

Wood Little, expelled by 333, was restored and reprimanded by Grand Master.

C. O. Tyler, expelled by 425—case continued because the papers were in the hands of the chairman of Grievance Committee, who was not present.

J. W. Laughlin, expelled by 444, was given six months in which to appeal.

Grand Treasurer A. G. Hodges was highly complimented. Resources of Grand Lodge, \$106,642.00; \$5,912.40 paid to the Masonic Home, as was \$496.00, returned out of a donation sent for the relief of Chicago and the Northwest.

To increase fees for degrees was deemed "injudicious."

Remission of dues was refused for lodges 18, 194, 237.

Fifty dollars were donated to 301, because it lost its hall by fire, and \$500 given to J. M. S. McCorkle, as Foreign Correspondent reporter, "in consideration of his arduous duties as Grand Secretary;" \$100 to Assistant Grand Secretary, J. M. Todd, and \$69 to the Tyler, plus \$16 for servants; \$40 went to Lodge 252, \$150 to Grand Master Jones and \$50 to an Assistant to the Grand Treasurer.

Consideration of remission of dues to Nos. 60, 86 and 492 to aid in building halls was declined.

Time limitation of speeches on "any question" during the session was fixed at five minutes.

[1800.

Digitized by Google

Ordered that twelve hundred copies of the Grand Master's address be printed.

Criticisms of lodge returns took up two printed pages, and holders of credentials—formal and informal—were "allowed to take their seats."

Charters were granted to Nos. 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518; J. M. Collins U. D. as Stewartsville 519; to 520, 521, 522; Mt. Carmel U. D. as Orphans' Friend 523; to 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530 and 531.

A new charter was given 283, old charter having burned.

Dispensations were continued to Casey's Creek, Fitch Munger, McLure and Calvert City lodges U. D.

The dispensation of Howard Lodge was discontinued, because of its proximity to other lodges.

Dispensations for new lodges were granted to Pleasant Hill, Hanson, Esoteric, Lairsville, North Bend, Pineville, Bailey and North Ballard lodges.

Selection of the best material for Secretaries was urged.

McCorkle's Manual of Masonic Jurisprudence was recommended to lodges.

Unfinished business was reported in full and the eight different items were disposed of thus: Five proposed amendments to the Constitution were laid on the table. One, proposed inquiry into the rights of the Grand Lodge in the Grand Hall, Lexington, "was discharged from its further consideration." Rather odd, as the committee simply reported what was found unfinished in the previous year's minutes. Two matters were adopted, viz.: A Constitutional amendment requiring the Grand Treasurer to give \$10,000 bond, and prohibiting balloting for degrees or membership —at a called meeting.

A long report on the Masonic W. and O. Home somewhat oratorical and commendatory, noticing bequests made by Mrs. Catherine Read—being the first made. Also Mrs. Emily T. Harris, consort of Bro. A. W. R. Harris, all of Louisville, but no particulars given. To both memorial pages were inscribed.

Recommended that St. John's Day be celebrated by lodges in Kentucky for the benefit of the Home.

The Committee on Cave Hill Cemetery Lot reported having received \$200, expended \$90.60, and had \$109.40 on hand—not sufficient for "any monumental structure." Lodge 239 requested (1865) Lorick Pierce Lodge 250, of Georgia, to confer the first and second degrees on H. Hirsch, who was in 1868 suspended for non-payment of dues by 239, and 250 notified. In September last (1872) Lodge 239 learned that Hirsch had received the third degree and was Senior Warden of Lodor Lodge 374 of Seal's Station, Alabama. Lodge 239 was instructed to ascertain the whys and facts, reporting next year—q. v.

A re-hearing of the appeal—No. 187 vs. No. 22 (1869) was, in effect, refused.

Resolutions and a memorial page commemorative of "Bro. General Samuel Williams," aged ninety-two, a soldier of the war of 1812, who was made a Mason in Lodge 1, appear.

A committee was appointed to take evidence in the case of W. E. Anderson, Master of 333, who had been suspended from office by Grand Master Jones, and report to the Grand Secretary.

A burial service prepared by Chas. Eginton, P.. G.. M.., was "cordially recommended."

Ordered that the report of the Committee on the Masonic W. and O. Home be printed in pamphlet form.

Ten amendments to the Constitution were proposed and laid over. They will be noticed when acted on.

Grand Master Turner, on his installation, delivered an address of thanks (over a page in type), but contains nothing of general interest at this day. It was ordered printed in a pamphlet with Grand Master Jones' address.

A "whereas" representatives drew \$4 a day, and failed to attend to their duties, thus receiving pay without rendering an equivalent—therefore resolved, in such cases the amount be charged to their lodges.

Lewis Lodge 191 was established at Portland, now a part of Louisville, and the Grand Secretary was authorized to change the charter, so the place of meeting would appear as "Louisville."

Masters were directed to submit proposed changes of the Constitution to their lodges.

Danville Lodge 396 surrendered its charter "in January last." Thanks to (Past) Grand Master Jones were tendered.

Newly-appointed Grand Representatives were welcomed.

Vacancy in the committee to invest Grand Lodge funds was filled by T. L. Jefferson, Sr., and A. G. Hodges authorized to vote the Temple Company stock.

[1800.

John M. Todd was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary. Memorial pages were inscribed to:

Philip Swigert, born December 27, 1798, died December 31, 1871; made a Mason 1819; Grand Treasurer five years; Grand Secretary twenty-two years; Grand Master one year (1857).

Garrett Davis (a prominent man) Deputy Grand Master in 1833.

Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, Grand Senior Warden in 1829.

Robert Samuel, born 1784, made a Mason 1812, died October 11, 1872, aged eighty-eight.

General Samuel Williams, aged ninety-two; a soldier of the war of 1812 (said to have been); made a Mason in Lodge 1, 1801—but his name was not so reported.

Mrs. Catherine Read, because of bequest to the Home.

Mrs. Emily T. Harris, wife of Bro. A. W. R. Harris, for same reason.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTORER 21, 1873.

Grand Master Turner, after delivering a page of oratorical introduction, reported—substantially:

That P... G... M... Lewis Landrum died April 12; he decided that objections to the installations of a Master elect, must be made (in writing) at the time of installation; that "a demitted worthy Master Mason, at his request, is intitled to be buried with Masonic honors"— (that is not now the rule, and appears to be a singular one for any time); that a *lodge* may grant a diploma to a *demitted* brother! requiring evidence of good standing. That rule don't work now.

He reported that Warren 53 surrendered its charter May 21, 1873, and an agent settled its affairs. That these lodge charters had been burned and dispensations (to continue at work) were issued to them, viz.: January 9, Dougherty, 65; March 5, Lancaster 104; April 5, Pleasureville 410. That Clarke 51 elected officers who were not installed because they were in arrears for dues, or were voted for by members in arrears. The Grand Master ruled that none of the officers were under suspension, and it could not be known how any one voted. As they were in good standing, he appointed a proxy to install them, but the Master would not per-



mit it, and appealed! The Grand Master held that "the Grand Master in vacation is the Grand Lodge (!) and his will is supreme law"!! Therefore his "prerogatives" had been invaded.

The Masonic W. and O. Home was eulogized in two and onehalf pages, and Louisville lodges commended in "their philanthropic efforts, and the happy results should forever silence the senseless clamor that we are sustaining a *Louisville* charity, simply for the benefit of Louisville beneficiaries. Out of the whole amount realized throughout the State more than five-sixths was raised by the Masons, Masonic bodies and citizens of Louisville and the county of Jefferson, yet comparatively few of her own Masonic orphans have been admitted to the Home." Next to Louisville came Lodge 9—through the efforts of Campbell H. Johnson—[Honored and beloved, but misfortune overtook him. Imprudent truly, but guiltless as I verily believe, he died under a cloud—poor fellow].

The Grand Master recommended \$1 additional dues, and an extra dollar from every candidate for the benefit of the Home.

The Kentucky Freemason was again brought to notice.

The address was referred to a committee for appropriate reference, by subjects.

Resources of the Grand Lodge, \$112,060.

Over forty memorials, petitions, etc, were handed to committees by Grand Secretary McCorkle.

The Temple Company's report covered two and a half pages in type, after having been condensed by the Grand Secretary. It shows the property to be worth \$175,000 according to estimates and its liabilities \$121,650. The Grand Lodge owned its stock and bonds aggregating \$97,100. Six of its directors were elected by stockholders and the seventh by the Grand Lodge.

The programme and account of the presentation of the Masonic Home children to the Grand Lodge were published in the proceedings.

October 22. Thirteen belated representatives were recorded as present, and the committees were announced. The committee distributing the Grand Master's address, for review and report thereon, made a report referring its several subjects to other committees.

The Relief Board of Memphis wired this message: "God bless you all. Kentucky has done too much for us already. All that we can say now is, that amid tears and anguish we send you the or-

336

1900.]

phans' thanks and the Masons' love and gratitude." This because of aid to yellow fever sufferers.



1.

THOMAS J. PICKETT.*

Thomas J. Pickett was elected Grand Master.

More petitions came in and were referred. When acted on the facts will be noted.

October 23. More petitions! Unfinished business reported was attended to thus:

Six proposed Constitutional amendments were tabled; three were rejected. One was adopted, which required notice by city lodges to each other of the suspension, expulsion and reinstatement of members.

Of grievances, the following received attention;

C. D. Tyler (expelled) vs. No. 425. There were 168 pages of the record, seventeen charges

and specifications -- all growing out of a partnership. No evidence indicated anything but what was right. Decided that a lodge is not the place to settle partnerships. Expulsion reversed and Tyler restored.

No. 9 vs. 239. The latter not being furnished with copy of the charges (for invading territory), such action was ordered and a committee appointed to take proof,

No. 373 was permitted to move from Mt. Moriah Church to Summer Shade.

W. H. Haynes suspended for two years by 284. No charges,

^{*}Thomas Johnson Pickett was born in Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1821. When quite young moved with his parents to Peoria, Ill., and served an apprenticeship in a newspaper office. If continued in the business, except while in the army, until his death in Lincoln, Neb., December 24, 1801, and was huried in Asbland, Neb., with Masonic honors. During the Rebellion he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the S xty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and after-wards Colonel of the One Hurdred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers. When the war was over he moved to Paducah and founded "The Federal Union," newspaper; was appointed postmaster; and, later, Clerk in the U.S. District Court. In 1879 he moved to Ne-braska and established a newspaper there. Bro. Pickett was made a Mason at Peoria, Ill., February 12, 1846, and hecame Master in 1847, Grand Secretary 1849, and Grand Master in 1851. He was Master of Plann City Lodge No. 449, Paducah, Ky., and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1873.

but three specifications alleged debts, refusal to pay and abusive language. Reversed and appellant restored. Lodge ordered to amend charges and give a new trial.

Thirty-seven suspended for non-payment of dues by 211, but done without notice. Action reversed, and law cited for government in such cases.

W. J. Rose expelled, on two trials, by 464, for unmasonic conduct and drunkenness. Affirmed.

C. D. Cook suspended for a year by 200, on "facts and evidence remarkable and unusual"—whatever that was. The lodge being the best judge, action was affirmed.

No. 336 wished to move to Smith's Grove Station. Twenty members opposed. Refused,

The meeting place of Phelps 482 was changed from Morehead to Cross Roads, Rowan county.

No. 489 complained of 332 because of jurisdictional invasion. Ordered that 489 pay 332 the fees received.

No. 342 furnished a sick member of 180 a stove, etc., amounting to \$40, and claimed pay therefor. Held, there is no obligation that can be enforced for such articles furnished in the absence of a contract.

Charges vs. W. E. Anderson, Master of 333, whose charter was arrested last year, q. v. Held, the charges are not sustained.

On petition of members of 333, defunct, a dispensation was granted for a new lodge to be called Derrick Warner U. D. and property of 333 given to it.

C. E. Greenup was suspended for twenty-five years by 302. Errors committed and testimony declared unsatisfactory. Reversed and new trial ordered.

Appeal No. 22 vs. No. 1. Withdrawn.

Members of Pleasureville Lodge complained of an investment of lodge funds ordered at a stated meeting. Held, Grand Lodge ought not to interfere in financial affairs of its subordinates.

A. N. Holt suspended four and one-half months by 157 for "being disguised in ardent spirits." Affirmed.

M. N. Early, a member of 490, expelled by 144 while temporarily residing in London, Ky. Held to be void for want of jurisdiction, and Early restored.

J. W. Ratcliffe expelled by 337 in his absence without waiting

338

1900.].

as required by law. Record incomplete, action void and new trial ordered.

J. C. Nones reprimanded by 51. Trial regular, charges sustained and action affirmed.

Jno. C. Braswell's appeal from 188, expelling him. Specification vague and indefinite, action reversed and new trial ordered.

H. C. Ricketts expelled by 494. Intimated that it was a case of one drunk, an action presumably not approved by Grievance Committee, yet the lodge being the judge, the decision was affirmed.

G. N. Robinson was suspended by No. 5. Charges: Threat to reveal Masonic secrets "for \$2 50 and for \$1.25, and speaking light of Masonry." Affirmed.

R. S. Morrow expelled by 307, appealed after seven years. Dismissed.

J. H. O'Brien vs. 195. "The charges are serious, fully sustained by proof and the sentence of expulsion just." Affirmed.

Mason 342 vs. Confidence 52. The matter of how much rent each of two lodges, meeting in the same hall, ought to pay is a matter to be determined by contract....and not proper to come before the Grand Lodge. Dismissed.

Pat. Sheehan expelled by 188. Charged with drunkenness, but deficient in specification. Referred back for new charges "and such other action as may be proper."

H. W. Caldwell suspended by 328. Borrowed money on a note which lodge ordered to be paid, and time extended on several occasions. Finally he was suspended indefinitely without charges or trial. Held, indefinite suspension was unlawful, and a penalty without trial can not be inflicted. Action reversed and Caldwell restored.

R. L. Garner expelled by 313 for writing on a blackboard— (what, is unknown). The writing was deemed unauthorized and improper, but not such as to subject him to the penalty. Reversed. Also ordered that Garner's charges vs. 313 (what they were is unknown) be investigated and reported next year.

Arnhur Bate expelled by 478. Refused admission at his trial when he was expelled, yet while condemning that lodge action as contrary to the spirit and teachings of Masonry, the expulsion was affirmed because Bate was insubordinate and unworthy. Further, the violence of Bate justified the lodge in protecting itself from threatened violence.

The Grievance Committee's report closed with regrets that lodges failed to observe the ordinary requirements of law in trials, and recommended the study of some book on Masonic jurisprudence.

Nos. 65 and 104 having suffered by fire, their dues were remitted.

No. 211 was building a hall, and remission of dues was refused.

No. 293. Members lukewarm, seldom attend meetings, dues not collected, etc. Declared to deserve forfeiture of charter, but given until March to pay dues for two years past. Failing to do so, the Grand Master was to arrest its charter.

The Funk Seminary history was again gone over, in part. There had been no school in it "for many years," and suit had been filed in Oldham Circuit Court to authorize forfeiture of Grand Lodge's interest. By compromise and consent judgment the Grand Lodge surrendered all claims to the property and paid \$3,500, with interest from May 1, 1873, giving P. G. M. Chas. Eginton, attorney, \$235 for services and expenses.

The Grand Treasurer (Hodges) was highly commended, and authorized to convert the Temple Company bonds into its stock at par. The Temple's income had reached \$21,045, and after paying interest and expenses declared 8 per cent. dividend, leaving \$6,565.06 balance on hand.

The Grand Lodge ordered that \$500 be paid to the Masonic Relief Board of Memphis, Tenn., for yellow fever sufferers and \$250 to the Shreveport, La., sufferers.

Appropriations were made: To Grand Master, \$150; Assistant Grand Secretary, \$100; "Assistant Grand Treasurer," \$50; Tyler only \$91; and Grand Secretary (McCorkle) \$500 for "arduous labors" as Grand Secretary and writer of Correspondence report.

The Grand Treasurer was authorized to procure a safe for not exceeding \$500.

October 24. The minutes were read and approved.

The Jurisprudence Committee reported—substantially:

If other orders than Masons have exclusive charge at a burial, the Masons should attend as citizens or friends; if with orders, Masons march in rear and have precedence. All Masonic interments are under general direction of the Master. Non-affiliated may be buried with Masonic ceremonies.

Charters were granted to Nos. 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543. The records were declared to be in "much better form than usual."

New charters were granted in lieu of old ones burned: To 104, burned March 2, 1873; to 410, burned March 29, and No. 61, burned "during the past winter;" to 54, as the old one had been defaced by a leak in the hall March 20.

Dispensations were granted for these lodges: Little Barren, Turner, Rennick, Mt. Pleasant, Bakerton, Thos. B. Gossom, Shady Grove and Bethany.

Dispensations were refused for new lodges to be called: Boston, Pleasant Grove, Eagle, Bellview, New Columbus, Pilgrim, Brooklyn and Zack Taylor, "not being fully advised as to the necessity of lodges being formed...." as prayed for, and because of defects in the petitions.

In the matter of Lodge 51 complained of by Grand Master Turner and hereinbefore referred to, a special committee reported in three printed pages: The Master claimed that installation of officers elect had been postponed that he might investigate allegations of caucusing and electioneering; that they seemed to be opposed to the investigation, and he had declared the election void under the by-laws, because the brethren were in arrears and had been voted for by brethren in arrears. The Grand Lodge Committee eliminated the electioneering plea because it was not pertinent to the issue, the Master deciding ineligibility on the ground of arrearages. He should have obeyed the mandate of the Grand Master. All lodges having the non-payment-ineligibility clause in their by-laws were required to adjust them in harmony with the Constitution—(trial before penalty or depriving of rights). The Master was directed to install his successor elect, who would then install the other officers.

Nos. 40, 61, 122, 179 and 306 in arrears for more than twelve months were cited to answer next year.

A report on the Widows and Orphans' Home recommended that lodges observe St. John's Day in its interest and that lodges "inquire into the expediency" of setting aside \$1 of initiation fees, and Masters obtain agreement of members of their lodges to increase the dues \$1 a year for the benefit of the Home. The increase of beneficiaries and unfinished state of the Home, suggested



the recommendation that a fixed policy of the Home Directors should be to "steer clear of indebtedness." Ladies' Aid Societies were also recommended to raise funds by entertainments, etc. All^{*} this was concurred in.

Three pages of criticisms of lodge returns show the usual carelessness of lodge Secretaries. No. 131 was asked "to procure the services of a more competent Secretary."

Decided, that rejection for affiliation does not affect Masonic standing. Also in case of regular (lawful) suspension for nonpayment of dues, the one suspended is not entitled to Masonic burial if he die "whilst laboring under sentence of suspension."

Twelve additional amendments of the Constitution were proposed and laid over.

Officers were installed and Grand Master Pickett made a sort of inaugural address, in which he referred to some of his predecessors, as: "The orator and statesman, Henry Clay; the profound lawyer, Geo. M. Bibb; the intrepid warrior, Joseph H. Daviess; the good, pure and true Henry Wingate; the silvertongued Fitch; the wise Eginton, McCorkle, Jones and Wintersmith, and the accomplished Todd."

Thanks were tendered to P... G.. M... Turner.

Printing was ordered to be let to the lowest and best bidder, and the Grand Master, Wardens and Secretary made a committee to receive bids and "see the work properly executed." Also to require bond of the printer.

It was declared, "the dignity of the Grand Lodge demands that a proper office....for the use of the Grand Secretary....and where the Grand Secretary can receive with proper dignity visitors from our own and other jurisdictions." He was directed to procure such rooms, fit them up and draw on the Grand Treasurer for the necessary amount to pay therefor.

Masters of Lodges were directed to submit all amendments of the Constitution proposed at this session to their lodges, which were required to instruct their delegate how to vote thereon.

Ordered that 1,000 copies of the addresses of Grand Master Turner, and the inaugural of Grand Master Pickett be printed and distributed to lodges.

By resolution a committee of five was directed to consider the division of the State into "Masonic representative districts."

A resolution stipulating that only those lodge members who

1900.] GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

vote for "extraordinary assessments" other than annual dues, shall be forced to pay the same, was laid on the table.

A memorial page to Lewis Landrum, Grand Master 1860-'1, appears. He was born 1800, initiated 1825, and died April 12, 1873. - Returns of lodges, the Constitution and Foreign Correspondence report are printed.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 20, 1874.

Grand Master Pickett delivered an excellent historical introduction, and reported:

He granted dispensations for the formation of new lodges, to be named as follows: 1873, December 16, Rosine; 1874, January 6, Pilgrim; February 10, Ezell; February 17, New Columbus; February 25, Emulation; March 25, Knoxville; March 31, Pulaski: May 16, Gibson; May 29, Arlington; June 2, Forks of Rough; June 8, Boston; June 18, Belleview; July 2, Berkley.

He declined to grant several dispensations for new lodges (names not given).

He noticed the Widows and Orphans' Home at length; was served with notice of suit by Lexington Lodge No. 1, and one in the matter of "LaGrange College" (Funk Seminary). He had visited many lodges and found too little attention was given to the cardinal virtue—temperance; irregularities were passed unnoticed; lodge rooms were not suitable; that in "work" we are "in the rear of our sister States;" and by-laws were in conflict with the Constitution.

He, by proxy, investigated lodge troubles and referred the reports to the Grievance Committee. The appointment of committees at the close of the session he did not think wise, believing that they should be appointed after the December elections, so that delegates could be appointed and expense saved by not appointing those who were not representatives.

The address was only four pages long, but was good and business-like, showing activity and good judgment.

Grand Treasurer Hodges reported \$108,777.50 as resources of the Grand Lodge, which was a decrease, owing to appropriations to the Home. He showed that the pay of delegates had been increased (since 1845 when he was made Treasurer) from payment of actual expenses to \$4 a day and five cents a mile, each way.

Digitized by Google

343

Without following the details of his lengthy report, it is sufficient to say he recommended that \$78,500 of mortgage bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest be given to the Endowment Fund of the Masonic Home, and an annual appropriation of \$3,720, so as to make the income for those two sources for the support of the Home \$10,000 a year.

Three Home Directors memoralized the Grand Lodge, rehearsing some financial history, and asking the Grand Lodge to defend the suit brought by Lodge 1, and make good the title to the Grand Lodge Hall in Lexington, donated by Grand Lodge to the Home (1868). Whereupon P. G. M. Eginton was employed to defend the suit.

An invitation to visit the Home in a body was accepted for the day following at 2 o'clock.

October 21. Matters reported by the Grand Master were referred to committees as recommended by a special committee.



HENRY BOSTWICK.*

Fred. Webber presented his credentials as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of California, "which was received and Bro. Webber received as such."

Henry Bostwick was elected Grand Master.

Three pages were devoted to the "Reception of the children of the Home."

October 22. The Masonic Temple Company reported \$1,776.87 less in receipts than the previous year. The liabilities were \$131,650, and property was now valued at \$200,000. The Grand Lodge owned \$98,-500 in the Temple's stock and bonds.

The Printing Committee awarded the printing to J. A. Hodges (now Assistant Grand Secretary).

^{*} Henry Bostwick was horn in Hartford, Conn., November 14, 1827; son of Isaac Davia Bostwick and Cynthia Granger Bostwick, great-granddaughter of the first Postmaster-General

A committee having under consideration the question of dividing the State into districts, changing the basis of representa-

tion, was granted time in which to correspond with lodges. The committee on the deferred complaint of No. 9 vs. 239 having met in Owensboro, submitted an elaborate report: M. J. Streng was twice rejected by No. 9. He voted in Henderson, February, 1873, petitioned No. 239 (March, '73), elected to receive the E.A. degre in 239 (April), yet his name appeared on the Henderson poll-books in May, and No. 9 entered protest in June, and 239 passed and raised Streng, claiming him as a resident of Louisville. The recommendation that T. David, Master of 239, ought to be suspended for falsely claiming Louisville as Streng's residence, and resolutions to that effect were stricken from the report, and 239 was required to pay the fees to the Masonic Home, and to No. 9 the expenses incurred in prosecuting the complaint.

The Finance Committee complimented Grand Treasurer A. G. Hodges for having entered the office twenty-nine years ago, finding an empty treasury, but by ability, integrity and energy had a fund of \$108,777.50. "What (they asked) shall we do with it?" Instead of making the Grand Lodge self-supporting, without calling on lodges for dues, as was intended, \$78,500 of the amount in bonds bearing 8 per cent, interest was given to the M. W. and O. Home, "provided, should the said institution ever be diverted from its present purposes, then the said sum, no matter however invested, is to revert to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky."

The resolution of 1870 appropriating 30 per cent, of the annual dues to the Home was repealed, and in lieu thereof the sum of \$3,720 annually was donated to the Home, so that this amount and the interest on the bonds would make a net revenue to the Home of \$10,000 a year.

Dues of 122 were remitted, because "the discord incident to civil war invaded its sanctuary and it almost went to pieces, but

of th: U.S. The father died when Henry was eight years old, and his mother died in 1866. At the age of ten Henry was apprenticed to a farmer; at seventeen to a printer, and followed that trade in Hariford, New York and Cincinnati. He married Anna L. Barr in New York (1852). She died in Covington, Ky. (1866), leaving three children, who still survive. Mrs. M. V. Strader became his second wife (1874), and still lives, without issue. Bro. Bostwick was a ruling Elder of the Presbyterian church; for eight years Clerk of the U.S. Court; thaten years member of the Board of Education in Covington, Ky. He was First Sergeant of the Forty-first Kentucky Infantry during part of the War of the Rebellion. Bro. Bostwick was initiated in Golden Rule Lodge No. 345, October, and raised in Decem-ber, 1863; received the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees in 1864; became Master 1865, Grand Master 1874; Grard High Priest 1870; "Thrice Illustrious" Grand Master of the Grand Concoli 1871; Grand Commander 1873; General Grand Scribe of the General Grand Clapter 1850. Chapter (Sec.

they seem to have gone to work during the past year in the proper spirit."

Dues of 131 were remitted because "dues were charged up on members who had been suspended for fifteen years" and were on the list by mistake.

The Grand Master got \$300; Assistant Grand Secretary, \$100; "Assistant Grand Treasurer," \$50; Tyler, \$75; same, for servants, \$16; Grand Secretary, \$500, for writing Foreign Correspondence report, and in part to make up for a shamefully meager salary.

The dues of No. 40 were remitted, for it had "in the past slept," but now "promises well."

On recommendation of the Jurisprudence Committee, these decisions, etc., were concurred in:

A paper having no seal or signature was thought not worthy of consideration; "discretion" in granting a demit must be a reasonable discretion; and if a brother who pays his dues asks for a demit the lodge must grant it, unless he is an officer, or charges are pending or about to be preferred. Also:

The number of Duvall Lodge 99 was changed to No. 6. Decided:

The closing of a stated meeting closes it until the time stated in the by-laws, hence a meeting the same night after a stated meeting was closed was a called meeting. Also that

One suspended from any cause is not in good standing, hence the obligation to aid does not extend to his widow and orphans, but the lodge has the right, though not bound, to help them.

A proxy to vote the Temple stock was appointed by resolution.

October 23. "The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 9 o'clock A. M., according to *ancient form*."*

Of eight items of deferred business, one providing for forfeiture at roll-call was rejected; three (one proposing to meet at Frankfort) were tabled; one laid over; the three adopted were: The provision, still in force, regulating appeals in matters of grieyance between lodges; reducing standing committees from ten to eight in number—striking out the unfinished business, and education committees; also providing that an officer or committeeman must be a member of the Grand Lodge.

The award of the Printing Committee gave \$2,050.96 for

* Mere words, undignified because they were untrue.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

1900.]

?

>

printing and binding 1,000 copies of Grand Lodge proceedings, in competitive bids.

Charters were granted to lodges Nos. 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, (Turner Lodge U. D. as E. W. Turner Lodge No. 548), 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561.

Monsarrat 379 was moved from three miles to Brushy Fork Church; 325 was moved to its new lodge room about two hundred yards away, and given a new charter, old one being soiled.

The Master and Wardens of 380 having moved from its vicinity, other brethren were appointed to those stations to serve until the ensuing annual election.

No. 52 and 342 were authorized to consolidate.

Dispensations for new lodges were granted, viz.: Rolling Fork U. D., Stafford, Flat Rock, Spring Hill, Hurricane and Linton.

Dispensations were refused for new lodges in Cumberland county, at Lebanon Junction, Poplar Grove, Owen county, Spring Creek, Chestnut Hall, and in Grant county.

Wm. J. Lehman, of 494, changed his name (lawfully) to W. J. Chester, and this was sanctioned as far as jurisdiction permitted.

In the matter of grievances (causes unknown):

W. H. Campbell, expelled by 240-evidence conflicting and he restored.

Jno. W. Ratcliffe expelled by 337-affirmed.

No. 182 complained that its request of 71 to be permitted to receive a petition of a resident in the latter's jurisdiction was refused! Dismissed.

C. N. B. Rollings vs. 332. Cause unknown-papers without seal. Dismissed.

The Master of 309 stated "necessity compells" him "to surrender the charter," but gave no reason. A committee was appointed to investigate the case.

Robt. Moore suspended for non-payment of dues by 20S was required to pay dues during suspension to be reinstated. The lodge was ordered to refund that amount.

Appeal of 264 vs. Belleview U. D. not having seal was dismissed.

T. A. Wall, suspended by 121, but not shown to have been done by ballot, a new trial was ordered.

Digitized by Google

W. A. Lawrence expelled by 242. Affirmed.

347

M. J. Drisdell expelled by 339-charges indefinite, and trial twelve years after alleged offense. Set aside and Drisdell restored.

S. Doss expelled by 421. Proof vague-set aside and new trial ordered.

Trouble in 498 (nature unkown) was referred to a proxy for investigation, etc. The Secretary refused to give a copy of the charges in his hands, the lodge charter was arrested, and the Acting Master directed to appear before the Grand Lodge. Regular pay was allowed him. The Secretary, Milton Williams, was cited to show cause why he ought not to be proceeded against for contempt of authority.

Panther Creek 426 was authorized to move five miles south of its then location. Just where is not known, probably to "Union Grove Hall."

W. L. Fuqua suspended by 242. Affirmed

Two and a quarter pages of criticisms of returns as usual had no effect.

The name of Hodges Lodge No. 297 was changed to A. G. Hodges No. 297.

The matter of letting the printing to the lowest bidder was reconsidered, and there dropped.

Action on a proposal to purchase the Kentucky Freemason was laid over, as were numerous Constitutional amendments.

The dues of 212 were remitted because it suspended members owing \$53S, who appealed to Grand Lodge and were restored, then refused to pay up. Some demitted, and others were again suspended.

Dues of 215 and 263 were remitted because they had lost by fire. Remission of dues of Lodge 431 for 1875 and 1876 (in advance!) was refused as being unconstitutional.

A proposal to have the Grand Lodge proceedings reprinted was not approved because of the "heavy expenditure," but if done by a private enterprise approval was assured.

In the matter of letting the printing, Grand Secretary Mc-Corkle refused to act on the committee. He was directed to advertise for bids, and notify the committee of five to meet and award the contract (taking bond) and report to Grand Lodge.

E. Richardson appealed from 113 in granting a demit when charges were probable, and for not calling the Tyler in to vote.

In the first case the action was deemed undue liberality, and a misunderstanding of Grand Master Jones' decision. The lodge was directed to try the brother as an unaffiliate residing in its jurisdiction. The request of Richardson for arrest of the charter was refused.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 19, 1875.

Grand Master Bostwick delivered an address of nearly four and a half pages (in type), a page of which was devoted to notice of the death (March 5) of Grand Secretary J. M. S. McCorkle. John M. Todd, his assistant, was appointed Grand Secretary and elected as such in October—serving two terms.

Dispensations were granted for new lodges to be called New Hope, Buffalo, Favorite, W. H. Cunningham, W. T. Parker, Brodhead, Noah's Ark, Petersburg and Elk Horn.

The Grand Master forbid lodges discussing the merits of rejected candidates, or endeavoring to ascertain who cast the unfavorable ballot. He suspended J. H. W. Frank from exercising the duties of Master of 294, he being only an "honorary member," and declined to authorize the conferring of degrees out of time.

He reported the death of John C. Breckinridge, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions relating to his death, which made a lengthy report.

Grand Treasurer Hodges reported having transferred to the Home \$78,500 of the Masonic Temple Company's S per cent bonds, as directed, leaving resources of \$30,804.70 in his hands.

A report from the Masonic W. & O. Home Directors was referred to the Finance Committee. It shows that "the disaster" (central building destroyed by a tornado June 2) by which its loss was from \$20,000 to \$30,000; that to complete and furnish the buildings would require about \$85,000. After admitting beneficiaries applying therefor, the expenses would be from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a month.

A page of a report on the death of Grand Secretary McCorkle, and a memorial page, are published. (See short sketch of his life and services, page 207.)

October 20. A telegram containing 251 words was received from Grand Secretary John D. Caldwell, of the Grand Lodge of

[1800.

Ohio, then in session, conveying his own and the condolence of his Grand Lodge on the death of Grand-Secretary McCorkle. A telegraphic response containing 82 words was returned.

A committee reported recommending appropriate distribution of matters in the Grand Master's address.

An invitation to visit the Masonic Home was accepted, and numerous petitions, with other matters were referred to committees.



JOHN H. LEATHERS*

John H. Leathers was elected Grand Master.

October 21. James B. Mc-Creary, Governor of Kentucky (now U. S. Senator), was introduced to the Grand Lodge and received with honors.

Status of the suits against the Grand Lodge in the matter of title to the Grand Lodge Hall in Lexington, and claims of Sam Grimes touching the LaGrange "Funk Seminary," were reported as having been continued, the plaintiffs filing

amended petitions. Concurred in (1876).

A committee on printing reported having met in Louisville, let out the printing of the proceedings for \$1,443.49, in obedience to a resolution, and suggested that the Constitution made it the duty of the Grand Secretary to attend to that business.

He married Miss Kate Armstrong March 12, 1868, and has three sons and a daughter.

350

^{*}John Hess Leathers was born in Middleway, Jefferson county, Va., April 27, 1841. His tather was a farmer, and John received such education as the schools of his vicinity afforded. He became a clerk in a vountry store and was, afterwards, bookkeeper and came to Louisville, where he pursued the latter calling until he entered the Confederate army, in which he was Sergeant-Major of the 2d Virginia Infantry. Was captured May 10, 1861, in "The Wilder-ness" (Va.), and exchanged the following February. If the became a merchant and manufacturer of clothing in Louisville, after the rebellion, and for many years has been cashier of the Louisville National Banking Company. He is Presi-dent of the School of Reform; was for a long time a Director of the Masonic Home; is Presi-dent of the Kentucky Humane Society; connected with many charitable organizations, and is a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church. Bro. Leathers was made a Mason in Falls City Lodge No, 376 December, 1865, elected

a Deaton in the Presbyterian Church. Bro, Leathers was made a Mason in Falls City Lodge No. 376 December, 1865, elected Master (1870), scrving five years; hecame Grand Master 1876; and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge 1870, serving continuously as such to this day. He was exalted in King Solomon Chapter 18 (now No. 5) May, 1866; became Grand High Priest (1870) and Grand Treasurer (1880-1801). He received the chivalric orders in Louisville Commandery No. 1, and became its Commander, serving as its Drillmaster for a number of years.

2

A resolution declaring that the printing ought to be let out to the lowest and best bidder, after due advertising, and an amendment to the Constitution were offered, proposing a committee on printing.

Brethren who had been affiliated Master Masons for fifty years were exempted from Grand Lodge dues by a Constitutional amendment.

By Constitutional amendments attempts were made to reduce the dues from \$1 to 50 cents; to pay Past Masters who were members of committees; requiring lodges to keep lists of nonaffiliated Master Masons and require them to contribute to charities, under penalty; requiring six months' residence before petition by candidates; dividing the State into districts; and another not clearly defined. All were tabled.

The Masonic Temple Company's report showed: receipts, \$14.484 50; disbursements, \$17,254.41.

The Committee on Grand Lodge Burial Lot in Cave Hill Cemetery reported the history of the purchase of a lot in the new addition, capable of holding one hundred bodies, giving the number of persons buried there—among them, John M. S. McCorkle, late Grand Secretary, who had contributed \$300 toward the purchase of the lot; but the grave was unmarked!

 $P \cdot \cdot \cdot G \cdot \cdot \cdot M \cdot \cdot \cdot Chas. F. Stansbury, of the District of Columbia, was introduced.$

An effort to require that returns be sent in by October 15, under penalties for failure, was laid on the table.

A new charter was granted to Germantown Lodge No. 207, with permission for the lodge to retain the okl, mutilated charter.

The name of Prathersville Lodge 347 was changed to Slaughtersville Lodge 347.

A memorial that Lodge 355 initiated a candidate notwithstanding a written protest of one not a member, was referred to the Grand Master for such action as he deemed necessary.

Appeal of J. D. Arnold *in re* Dan Harper, acquitted by Lodge 55, dismissed; and W. J. T. Ecklar vs. Lodge 164 continued for copy of proceedings.

J. W. Woolums, expelled by Lodge 494 for disobedience of a summons (compelled to remain at his post at railway station) was restored.

Affirmed: Action of Lodge 421 in expelling Samuel Doss. Of Lodge 209 in expelling T. D. Tadlock for slander. The action of the Grand Master in suspending J. II. W. Frank as Master of Lodge 294, he being only an honorary member of the lodge.

Dismissed: Appeal of sundry members of Lodge 262 from the decision of the lodge in the case of Ben Harned, in which the record shows things (not reported) "remarkable and peculiar."

Thos. R. Sinton, Master-elect of Lodge 106 nominated a candidate for Senior Warden after G. W. Ernst had been nominated, stating he (Sinton) wanted officers who would at'end and perform their duties. The committee admitted it was illegal to electioneer, but the facts were not sufficient for an appeal.

Ordered: That Lodge 239 be reprimanded for encroaching upon the jurisdiction of Lodge 9.

"Divers members" of Lodge 424 wanted to change the meeting place, but the committee was "discharged from further consideration of said petition."

Lodge 153 expelled H. H. McNew without a trial. Ordered, "that he be restored to membership," his expulsion being "declared null and void."

The charter of Lodge 153 was arrested because its affairs were "disgraceful in the extreme, both to said lodge and the fraternity."

October 22. Grand Master was requested to publish his decisions in the Kentucky Freemason, and other officers to furnish information for that paper. The Master of each lodge was requested to present the claims of the paper to his lodge, and appoint a canvasser to solicit subscriptions. That paper was permitted to insert a prospectus of it upon the fly-leaf of the proceedings.

Thanks to the Grand Commandery were tendered for escort at the funeral of Grand Secretary McCorkle on the first day of the session.

Ordered that three copies of the proceedings be sent to Grand Secretaries, instead of one, as heretofore.

A motion that hereafter the Grand Master's address be printed and distributed to members was rejected.

Charters were granted to Lodges 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, and a new one to old 158 in lieu of charter lost.

These dispensations were continued, because sufficient progress had not been manifested: Rolling Fork, Buffalo, Linton, Hurri-

cane, Boston, Arlington, Favorite, Petersburg, W. H. Cunningham, N. T. Parker, Emulation, and Spring Hill Lodges U. D.

Dispensations were granted for new lodges called: J. D. Wickliffe, Red Oak, Daysville, Cottle-and-Sparks (named for the first Master and Senior Warden), Hood, Lewis (in Lewis county). One to be called Arba, in Kentontown, was refused.

Taylor 164 was permitted to move from Bury's Station to Colemansville.

A report was adopted proposing to secure an amendment to the Grand Lodge charter that would enable the Grand Lodge to endorse \$100,000 Masonic Home bonds, and assume the payment of principal and interest at 7 per cent, and instructing the Grand Treasurer to invest the surplus of Grand Lodge funds. An amendment provided that half the lodges should first sanction the bond issue.

[The proposition was lost, as only 174 lodges were for it, 195 against it, and 126 did not vote. Reported in 1876.]

The dues of Lodge 324, less pay of its representative, were remitted. The dues of Lodge 380 were remitted. Others were refused.

Grand Master was given \$150; assistant for Grand Treasurer, \$50; the overworked Tyler got \$75, and for servants, \$16; assistant Grand Secretary, \$100; Foreign Correspondence Committee, \$300.

The Committee on Returns made a two-page report in pointing out errors,

On recommendation of the Jurisprudence Committee it was decided that three would be a quorum for a Master Masons' lodge; that "every other Saturday" is too indefinite in fixing a stated meeting; there is no obligation on a lodge, that can be enforced, to pay for articles and attention furnished a member of another lodge, in absence of a contract; that the only question on approval of minutes is whether the Secretary has truly recorded what was actually done; that the only way lodges can force money from members is by assessment of dues; that the Master of a lodge U. D. is entitled to the P. M, degree.

The name of Henryville Lodge 324 was changed to Lewisburg, the lodge having removed to Lewisburg.

X

The charter of Lodge 306 was arrested for non-representation and failure to answer citation.

Because of the demands for rebuilding the Home, contributions to the Washington Monument was declined, but was recommended to the craft.

Dues of Lodge 261 were remitted, and \$200 allowed the daughters of Grand Secretary McCorkle, deceased, for which their letter of thanks was read at the next communication (1876).

Thanks to the retiring Grand Master, and to railroads for reduced fares, were tendered.

A portrait, painted by Bro. Nicholai Marschall (who still survives), was presented to Grand Treasurer A. G. Hodges by Wm. Ryan for the donors.

On being installed, John H. Leathers, Grand Master, made a short speech of thanks and promises as to duty to be done.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

Grand Master Leathers' address was divided under heads: Introduction, Historical Review, Our Home, Obituarics, Dispensations, Official Visits, Decisions—thirty-six of them, The Kentucky Freemason, etc. It was referred to a committee for distribution to committees.

Among his decisions were: A non-affiliate is not entitled to Masonic burial, but no law forbids a lodge from performing the service, which is part of the labor of the lodge, therefore it is improper to call from labor to refreshment to bury the dead. It is an inherent right to demit, hence a vote should not be taken. If objection is not interposed, the Master directs a certificate to be issued—the brother being clear of the books and no charges against him. The accuser or accused may appeal.

This was approved: "A suspended Mason against whom charges are preferred has the right to be admitted into the lodge during his trial." (It is not now the rule.)*

[•] Nevertheless it is difficult to understand how one "suspended from all the rights and benefits" can appear in an open lodge. Nor is it necessary in his triat, for the opportunity to face his accuser and cross-examine witness is amply provided for in the committee's meetings. He may be represented by counsel at the summing up and deliberations of the lodge, but it is less consistent (because it is a palpable violation of fundamental principles) for a suspended Mason to attend lodge for any purpose, as it would be for the lodge in a civil or criminal case to be present in the jury room. If he wishes to address the lodge in person, a "call off" would give him ample opportunity. Now the law prohibits his admission.

He also decided (and that is the rule now!) that a chapter Past Master need not receive the Past Master's degree in a convocation of Actual Past Masters at his installation as Worshipful Master, yet a chapter Past Master can not be present when the degree is conferred! That is, a chapter Past Master is, and is not recognized by a symbolic lodge! The committee disapproved his ruling that none but actual Past Masters could be present at a convocation of Past Masters, but the Grand Chapter forbids it, because the actuals are not chapter Past Masters.

He thought there were too many lodges, nevertheless granted dispensations for twelve new ones, (of which four survive).

He recommended the Kentucky Freemason.

St. George Lodge 239 was reprimanded October 30, 1875, as ordered.

Resources of Grand Lodge, \$30,314.66.

)

Ordered: That in addressing the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, a member shall first announce his name and the name, number and location of his lodge. Which is a good one, and ought to be enforced.

Invitation to visit the Masonic Home, and a communication from the Directors were received. The latter presented the financial condition. There was nearly \$100,000 shown to be needed, and suggested that an assessment of \$1 per capita per annum for five years, on Masons of Kentucky would relieve the Home. (This after the destruction by tornado several years before.)

On October 1S a committee reported: "We realize the obligation resting upon us to provide for the widows and orphans, and the grave responsibility we have assumed....and our duty to stand by and aid....which so urgently appeals to our immediate action...." It recommended the adoption of the proposition.

Thomas S. Pettitt (as he did last year) offered a proviso that the matter should first be submitted to the lodges, and demanded a call of lodges on his amendment. 261 voted for and 160 against it. A motion to table failed by 153 to 150 votes on call of lodges.

The next day another appeal from the Home was read. It stated that the Home was indebted to Geo. C. Buchanan, its Treasurer, for money advanced, to the amount of \$10,000, owed \$27,000 to the Endowment Fund, and needed \$43,000 to complete the structure. Less than \$100 was raised last year outside of Digitized by GOOR

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

Louisville, and the bond proposition, which failed by reference to the lodges, had damaged the Home. Now, the motion of Thos. S. Pettitt to refer the proposed assessment of \$1 per capita was a contingency that would not justify further expenditures. If it failed, the Home must be closed.

An amendment requiring "free members" (ministers) to pay the Home assessment was offered, and the whole matter referred to a special committee of thirteen, which reported on the 20th by preamble and resolution. The preamble stated: "....A crisis has arrived in the history of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home..., which imperatively demands the intervention of personal self-denial and sacrifice upon the part of all true Masons embraced in this Grand Jurisdiction." The resolution provided for \$1 per capita assessment for five years, and each lodge should pay its assessment when annual Grand Lodge dues were paid. But any lodge could pay the entire five years' assessment and receive a It provided for proper accounts and that payment quietus. through Grand Secretary should go from him to the Home; that the proposition should be referred to the lodges to be voted on December 27, 1876, and the result promulgated. If approved, it should go into effect. Free members were included as before indicated.

Committees were appointed, one member from each congressional district, to address the lodges, setting forth the urgency of immediate action.

The report was unanimously adopted, as was a pledge to use "all our influence in our respective lodges to carry the proposition."

The following year (1877) the summary reported by the Grand Master showed that of the 450 lodges 391 votes of 29 lodges were rejected because of informality. Number voting for the assessment, 5,184; against it, 3,480. 237 lodges (117 unanimously) voted for it; 178 lodges (28 unanimously) voted against it. 6 lodges tied. Of the 29 lodges whose votes were rejected 189 votes were for it and 202 against the proposition. Majority favoring it, 1,704 votes.

So the amendment became a law, but much trouble followed, as will appear from this exhibit: The returns of 1876 showed 21,-237 affiliates; 1877, 19,914 affiliates; 1878, 18,038; 1879, 16,396; 1880, 15,737; 1881, only 14,397 affiliates. After that a gradual revival took place. Later, on the 20th, the Home Directors were

1900.]

commended for going in debt that the building might be completed, and three \$1,000 bonds were given to the Home.

Garrard Lodge 306 was arrested 1875 and its affairs placed in hands of W. D. Hopper, who now made a lengthy report. Its books were confused and its Treasurer in default, Recommitted for winding up.

Twelve Grand Representatives of other Grand Lodges presented their commissions and were "received in form and invited to sents in the East"

"The Committee on the Grand Master's address" recommended reference of the various matters to appropriate committees, which was "concurred in."

October 19. A committee on printing reported that printing of the proceedings had been let, on competitive bids, for \$1,350, and recommended that the committee shall be composed of practical printers. The report was "received."

Report on winding up affairs of Lodge 153 (arrested 1875) was made *in extenso*, and agent continued.

A memorial from the Grand Chapter of Kentucky asked that lodge Secretaries be instructed to notify chapters in their jurisdictions of all suspensions, expulsions and restorations. That was ordered.



ROBERT M, FAIRLEIGH,*

R. M. Fairleigh was elected Grand Master.

The Constitution was amended providing for a committee to let the printing to the lowest and best bidder.

One requiring all business before the Grand Lodge to be determined by majority vote, and one to abolish the office of Grand Pursuivant were tabled.

Others, to reduce representation -in Grand Lodge, and divide the State into ten districts, were laid over, and a

committee was appointed to take it into consideration.

^{*}Robert M. Fairleigh was born in Brandenburg, Ky., January 17, 1840, graduated in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia (1860), and served as surgeon on the Union side during

The citation of M. Williams, Secretary of Lodge 498, for contempt, in not obeying orders of Grand Master, was dismissed.

Chas. Eginton was continued as attorney in the Lexington Grand Lodge Hall and LaGrange College matters.

October 20. The current expenses of the year, ending October 2, 1876, exceeded the receipts by \$490 04.

Dues were remitted to Lodge 312.

Consideration of such requests from Lodges 49, 261, and 271 were dismissed.

The representative of Lodge 179 had the return and dues of his lodge, but declined to pay dues because a request for remission was refused by the Finance Committee. Whereupon the lodge charter was arrested.

The Grand Master was allowed \$150; Assistant Grand Secretary J. A. Hodges, \$100; assistant to Grand Treasurer, \$50; writing correspondence report, \$300, and for Savannah yellow fever sufferers, \$250.

Lodge 202 asked \$200 to reimburse it for losses by fire. Not considered.

Three thousand dollars was given to the Home.

The Committee on Returns gave in detail the errors made by Secretaries, and said: "It is a source of deep regret that so large a proportion of the returns are incorrect. We had hoped that the frequent and urgent appeals to Secretaries heretofore made would prove of sufficient weight to produce a marked improvement Asthis is not the case ..., " a constitutional amendment, putting the duties on the Grand Secretary to examine the returns, at a cost of half the compensation paid the committee would be ample!

Lodges granted charters: 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575; to Cottle-and-Sparks Lodge U. D. as Hepburn 576; 577, to Hamilton U. D. as J. D. Hamilton 578; 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, to J. D. Wickliffe U. D. as McNeil 586; 587, to Lewis U. D. as Robert M. Owens 588; 589, 590.

Continued U. D.: Glencoc, Hocker, Hood, Boston, N. T. Parker, New Roe, John H. Leathers, and Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home Lodges.

Dogle

the rebellion. At the close of the war he practiced his profession in Hopkinsville until his death (October 18, 1888).

He was prominent as a man and as a physician; genial and companionable, clear-headed

and of good judgment. He was made a Mason in No. 37 November 6, 1865; served as Master 1867-'72; became Grand Master 1876, Grand High Priest 1883, and was Commander of Commandery No. 6, K. T.

E. S. Fitch Lodge U. D. was referred to the Grand Master.

Dispensations were granted for new lodges to be known as Robinson Creek and Clifty Lodges U. D.

New charters were given to old lodges whose charters had been burned: Knoxville 554 (burned January 1876), and Paradise 312.

Sligo 509 was permitted to move from Sligo to Pendleton Station in Henry county. The same was reiterated later.

On appeal Lodge 313 was required to furnish the proceedings in case of W. W. Rowlett, expelled; as was Lodge 143 in case of J. H. Sisk, appealed by 252.

Lodge 143 was cited to answer charges—just what is not shown.

E. T. Ellison, tried by 485 "upon very serious charges" (not given) and acquitted. Appeal dismissed. So in case of C. A. Walker, acquitted by Lodge 528.

Baltimore 361 was permitted to move from Baltimore to Pleasant Valley Church.

Lodge 358 refused to reinstate Harvey Britt, expelled. Case dismissed.

Lodge 495 suspended E. C. Hughes for twelve months, and W. J. Kenton acquitted. Both dismissed.

Lodge 349 expelled Rev. John Edwards for buying \$2 worth of goods (not being able at any time to pay), having "made a Mason promise to pay for same." Restored.

Lodge 355 expelled T. B. McIntire. Bad spirit manifested. McIntire restored.

Lodge 193 suspended J. Fry Lawrence for ten years. He confessed the wrong "in sending what was believed by the lodge to be a challenge to fight a duel, and offered to make ample apologies to the brother and the lodge." Declared excessive punishment, and he restored to lodge fellowship!

Lodge 475 expelled Sam M. Insko on charges "of the most serious character" (but not given). Action affirmed.

Lodge 355. Petition and remonstrance about change of meeting place were dismissed.

Permission for Lodge 492 to surrender and unite with Lodge 60 (holding all its property and assuming its liabilities) was granted.

>

٤

Four members protested against alleged illegal acts of Lodge 292, and the Grand Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the protest to the lodge.

Lodge 325 reprimanded John F. Waltege. Appeal dismissed.

Lodge 275 wished to move. Twenty-one members protested.-Request refused.

Lodge 338 suspended C. K. Oldham for twelve months because he had obtained a brother's name upon a note and failed. He was restored to lodge fellowship!

J. W. Clayton complained of the withdrawal of the defense set up in the Funk Seminary suit. Referred to the attorney.

Lodge 195 suspended P. S. Markham for twelve months be cause he agreed to absent himself from court as a witness if the one indicted would pay the fine, and did so. The offense was deemed insufficient and Markham was restored to lodge fellowship!

The roll was called and lodges answering were recorded. Absentees were not!

Authority to reprint the proceedings to this date was given to Jas. W. Staton, provided it should not cost the Grand Lodge anything! (It was never done, of course.)

Mrs. M. Eubank, late Matron of the Home, being quite ill, a committee to express sympathy was appointed.

A committee to consider the expediency of establishing a printing office at the Home was appointed.

The Jurisprudence Committee reported, Grand Lodge concurring, in matters following:

Formation of lodges at unnecessary points was an evil; there were now too many lodges. Recommended a Constitutional amendment requiring demits to accompany petition for new lodges and consent of all lodges affected thereby.

An amendment to the Constitution (not published) was rejected. One to amend "Article 1x, sec. 4" was adopted by striking out words, etc. But there was no such article at that time.

Reduction of per diem was refused.

The decision of the Grand Master that none but good men and true should be buried Masonically was approbated, but it was held that no power could prevent one in good standing at death from being so buried. It is amazing that the decision authorizing a suspended Mason to be admitted into an open lodge during his trial (discussed on page 354) was approved! but reversed the next year.

Also approved that one elected to receive a degree (if objection was interposed) shall be entitled to trial! That rule don't work now.

The right to donate degree fees to a minister was conceded! Yet it is a violation of the Constitution as now interpreted.

Provision for District Deputy Grand Masters was proposed and action postponed.

The Kentucky Freemason was again commended, and committees in lodges were recommended to solicit subscriptions.

The Grand Master and railroads were thanked, and obituary notice of Rev. P. H. Jeffries, Past Deputy Grand Master, appeared.

Grand Master Fairleigh made a few remarks, on being installed, which occupy thirteen lines in the proceedings.

Suitable badges for Grand Representatives were ordered, but never materialized.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 16, 1877.

Grand Master Fairleigh reported having given dispensations for new lodges to be called: Bremen and J. T. Wesley; to lodges "whose charters were lost, mislaid, or accidentally destroyed:" Nos. 23, 240, 539; and appointed Grand Representatives.

He rendered fifty-nine decisions – among them these: Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts had the right to demit, and are liable for dues equally with Master Masons; saloonkeeping, in itself, did not constitute a Masonic offense, if not in violation of law.

Members of defunct lodges were non-affiliated.

A candidate must be physically able to give all signs, etc., with his natural limbs, but this did not refer to fitness for office.

A violation of the laws of God is a Masonic offense.

A suspended Mason can not enter an open lodge to attend his trial, or for any purpose. This was approved, reversing last year's decision.

He had "seen with much regret how large a number of defalc.tions are reported in the accounts of Secretaries....But the

Digitized by Google

≽

error lies in permitting the Secretary to retain the funds of the lodge...."

He disapproved of mixing Masonry, at functals or elsewhere; Masonry stood for itself. He touched up rash obituaries that were not of charity, but of falsehood.

He commended uniformity of work, authorized lecturers and District Deputies; but favored "prerogatives" of the Grand Master [which can not be found in the old laws of the order].

He reported the vote by lodges on the per capita assessment for the Masonic Home, devoting eight printed pages to that institution, which the Grand Lodge was invited to visit. 5,184 members and 237 lodges voted for the assessment; 3,480 members and 178 lodges voted against it.

The Grand Lodge Burial Lot Committee was authorized to address circulars to lodges soliciting aid in erecting suitable headstones at the graves of brethren and a monument to J. M. S. Mc-Corkle, who were buried there.

Lexington Lodge No. 1 agreed to pay the Home \$2,750 as a compromise for the Home's interest in the old Grand Lodge Hall in Lexington, about which there had been much dispute. This was confirmed by the Grand Lodge and the Home.



CAMPBELL II. JOHNSON.*

Grand Master.

The printing was let by a committee, agreeing to pay \$1,165 for printing and wrapping 1,900 copies of the proceedings, and \$2.70 per page for 2,500 copies of the Correspondence report. Also \$29.25 for blanks required by Grand Secretary.

October 17. Numerous petitions and memorials were referred, and Grand Master's address distributed to committees.

Grand Officers were elected, with Campbell H. Johnson as

Digitized by GOOGLE

October 18. The appointment of "Grand Representatives"

*Campbell Hanssman Johnson, born in Henderson, Ky., February 9, 1844, became a druggist; enlisted as private in the 23th Kentucky Volunteers (1861), was promoted to Second Lieu-

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

1900.]

7

continued, and the Committee on Credentials reported twenty-nine "delegates" entitled to seats.

The Committee on Lodges U. D. reported and these lodges were chartered: Nos. 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599. Glencoe U. D. was given No. 498.

No. 539 was burned (April 7, 1877), as was St. Mary's 240 (January), and new charters were granted to them. A new charter was given Montgomery No. 23.

U. D. lodges continued: N. T. Parker and Hood.

New lodges given dispensations: Fordsville, Lyceum, Warren, J. W. Knapp and Pond Fork.

New lodges to be located at Glasgow Junction and Caney Creek were refused.

The expenditures for the past year exceeded receipts by \$490.04 and economy was recommended.

Dues were remitted for Lodge 240.

Remission of dues was refused to Lodges 244 and 256. An appropriation was refused to Samuel Griffith, because it would establish a precedent.

The Grand Master was given \$150; Assistant Grand Secretary (Hodges), \$50; assistants to Grand Treasurer, \$50. But the skillful and laborious Grand Tyler got \$75, and the servants of this royal guardian of the door received \$16. The Correspondence Committee, \$300.

A certificate of fifty life memberships was asked from the Home for \$5,000 heretofore appropriated, and the Grand Master and Wardens were authorized to vote it for Directors.

Certificate of life memberships were also asked for lodges, one for each \$100 contributed.

A change in the Home's charter was asked, so as to make the Grand Master and Wardens *ex-officio* Directors.

By resolution the recently adopted assessment was declared to be within Constitutional authority.

All protests as to the Home assessment were referred to the Committee on Grievances.

October 19. A resolution to repeal the assessment was rejected.

tenant, and resigned about 1562. Initiated January 19, 1907, in Lodge No. 9, became Grand Master (1877) and dedicated the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Houme, of which he afterwards became Superintendent. Elected Grand High Prices (1992). Grand Sword Hearer of the Grand Commandery (1994). He occupied an enviable place in the confidence and regard of the craft, but and imprudent act, but guiltless as he claimed, caused his downfall, and he died, out of Masonry, about 1955.



363

Protesting against the assessment as an illegal enactment were Lodges 177, 199, 217, 244, 349, 372, 444, 549.

Held: It had been declared to be lawful, and the lodges were required to pay it within sixty days (No. 199 within thirty days), under penalty of arrest of charter by the Grand Master.

Nos. 52, 209, 342, 388 protested and also refused to pay the assessment. . Ordered, that they pay withing thirty days, and in case of refusal, their charters be arrested.

Nos. 37, 47, 152, 566 expressed approval of the assessment and its objects, which was commended in resolutions by the Grand Lodge.

The Masonic Temple Company's report shows receipts, \$13,-771.64; expended, \$13,895.76.

In the matter of "grievances" this action was taken:

1. No. 540 was authorized to move from Francisville to Bullittsville.

2. No. 252 vs. 143 (cause unknown) dismissed.

3. No. 28 suspended Alexander Anderson for two years (cause unknown) affirmed.

4. No 313 expelled W. W. Rowlett, but failed to send up the papers as ordered last year. The charter was arrested; the Master and Secretary were suspended until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master requested to take such action as he deemed necessary.

- 5. Nos. 193 and 565 asked that Grand Lodge fix their boundaries. They were referred to the law of territorial jurisdiction and required to observe it.

6. No. 218 complained that 193 invaded the jurisdiction of No. 565. Dismissed.

7. No. 448 suspended Jas. McAllister for twelve months. No specification. "Set aside and he restored.

S. No. 17 expelled A. W. Walters. Specification insufficient. He was restored.

9. Master of No. 2, declaring a demit void. Ordered to deliver it.

10. Members appealed from Grand Master's sanctioning removal of No. 275 from Volney to Olmstead. Dismissed.

364

1900.]

11. Protest of No. 189 vs. 427 for invasion of jurisdiction. No. 427 required to pay the fees to No. 189.

12. No. 471 suspended T. F. Wilborn for two years. Charges insufficient; not shown that copy was furnished accused, or he cited for trial. Wilborn restored.

13. Members appeal as to moving No. 292 from Petersburg to Boston. Dismissed.

14. Glencoe U. D. expelled C. J. Higgins. No record. Secretary ordered to furnish it.

The Committee on Returns reported by numbers that lodge returns were correct or incorrect, and the particular defects of a great number of them.

The Jurisprudence Committee shared in the surprise and regret expressed by the Grand Master that Masters were not "posted" in Masonic laws; also declared proceedings were not preserved.

The approved decisions appear in our present Book of Constistitutions, and rehearsing them is unnecessary.

On complaint of Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home Lodge U. D. vs. No. 112, for invasion of jurisdiction—held: "So old and so good a lodge as No. 112 can readily be pardoned for what was evidently an inadvertence on her part." So one is centured and ordered to pay the fees to the injured lodge, while an *old* lodge (that ought to know better) is "readily pardoned." Of course, "kissing goes by favor." Moral: Get into favor.

A resolution requiring full payment of assessment before a representative could take his seat was adopted by 175 to 170 votes.

The Constitution was amended so as to require consent of lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected before a new lodge could be established.

An amendment dividing the State into districts, and another reducing representation, were rejected.

Investigation of the affairs of No. 71, with power to arrest its charter, was referred to the Grand Master.

Proposal to request the Home Directors to establish a printing office in the Home, or to erect a building for it, was rejected.

Proposals to amend the Constitution so that officers could demit to join other lodges, and to allow pay to delegates acting as. Grand Officers, and on the Grievance and Returns Committees, were rejected as "inexpedient"—without lying over!

365

Ordered: That a Mason may pay (entire) assessment and receive receipt in full, same being reported with returns, and other resolutions of similar purport were adopted.

Those, not delegates, acting on committees were paid.

Thanks to Grand Master and railways, and permission was given for lodges, not reporting, to have their votes on the assessment recorded.

On being installed Grand Master Johnson delivered a short address, which is printed with the proceedings.

H. B. Grant was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary, and Grand Master Johnson's closing address is printed.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 22, 1878.

Grand Master Johnson delivered an address which covers ten pages in nonpareil type. He made fifty-two decisions; discussed "Grand Masters' prerogatives;" did not fancy Grand Masters being "fettered," and practically held he could violate Constitutional prohibitions! and did it! claiming "prerogative" and "landmark." So he set aside the Constitution to grant the conferring of degrees and elect officers out of time! If one law can be violated, another or all can be nullified, and law becomes a myth.

He granted dispensations for lodges U. D.: May 17, Campbell H. Johnson; June 4, Vine Grove; August 10, Mt. Sterling; also for No. 235 to continue, its charter having been burned.

He received the surrender of the charters of Nos. 23, 339, 439 and 589, and recommended that lodges be forbidden to become incorporated.

He arrested the charters of Nos. 52, 342, 358 for non-payment of assessment, as ordered last year; also of No. 313, and reported No. 71 virtually dead.

He called on lodges to contribute to sufferers from the plague (yellow fever) in the South. Some of the money passed through his hands; how much was not reported.

He discussed other matters at length. When acted on they will be recorded.

The representative of 140, though not paid in full, was allowed pay! Others in arrears were permitted to settle up and draw pay.

Rule 25 was adopted, requiring thirty to demand a call of lodges.

366



Governor J. B. McCreary and W. C. P. Breckinridge were introduced and welcomed.

October 23. The Temple Company's receipts were shown to be \$12,409.41; 'expenditures, \$13,008.22.

Twenty-six lodges failed to pay assessments and were given until April I in which to settle.

J. W. Walker, of No. 437, offered the following, which was referred to the Jurisprudence Committee:

"That the Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's salaries shall be reduced in like proportion as that of delegates of the Grand Lodge."

An appeal in re Grimes vs. The Masonic Grand Lodge (the old LaGrange college) from judgment against the Grand Lodge, was authorized.

October 24. The dues of Harry Jordon, suspended by Covington 109, defunct (1864), were remitted and he restored. (A lodge of same name and number was established (867.)

Committee on Returns made the usual detailed report of errors. Thos. S. Pettitt* was elected Grand Master.

The Deputy Grand Master (Jake Rice), having been "jumped," was re-elected Deputy Grand Master, but declined to accept. Whereupon a resolution expressing "entire confidence in his Masonic integrity" was adopted by a rising vote, and "prevailed by a vote of great unanimity." Bro. Rice withdrew his declination,

W. H. Webster, suspended for non-payment of dues by No. 183 (defunct), was reinstated with dues remitted.

Nos. 145 and 348 were granted time in which to pay dues.

No. 535 was relieved from paying dues, etc., on a brother who had lost his sight.

The dues of No. 235; No. 76, for one of two years owing, were remitted and delegates admitted.

Wm. Yates' request for \$200 to aid him in buying land was dismissed.

Harrison Ray claimed to have given a lot to No. 303 (defunct),

1000.]

^{*[}I have not been able to obtain his portrait, notwithstanding repeated efforts.] Thomas Stevenson Pettut, born in Frankfort, Ky., December, 1833; learned the printer's trade in the office of Grand Treasurer A. G. Hodges; became editor of a Democratic paper in Owensboro; elected Clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, afterwards Reading Clerk of the lower House of Congress. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and a candidate for Governor on the Populists' ticket. He married Margaret Blair (1879), and has one child, a son, Harry Blair Pettit.

and wished to use the old lodge hall for school purposes. Re-ferred.

These appropriations were made: Grand Master, \$250; Assistant Grand Treasurer, \$50; the overworked Grand Tyler, \$75, plus \$16 for servants; Correspondence Committee, \$200; attorney in legal matters, \$50; music at the Home dedication, \$80; clerk to Grand Secretary, \$25.

Expenses exceeded receipts \$3,943.04. In 1877 the deficit was \$1,285; in 1876, \$490.04, exclusive of interest.

Grand Treasurer's accounts were reported correct.

A proposal to reduce the dues to fifty cents was deemed "impracticable."

Rob Morris (Correspondence Committee) declined to receive the \$250 appropriation. It was then proposed to apply it to the payment of an old debt due by him to the Grand Lodge. Whereupon the whole debt was discharged, as it was alleged he had more than rendered an equivalent. A request for him to withdraw his refusal to accept the original appropriation (\$250) was declined with words of gratitude.

The Jurisprudence Committee presented a majority and a minority report. After some parliamentary maneuvers the former was adopted.

It declared "the prerogatives exercised (by Grand Master) must conform to and not violate the provisions of the Constitution.... It is not in the power of the M. W. Gr. M. to disregard the provisions....(which) should be obeyed." This was concurred in, although P_{\cdot} , G_{\cdot} , M_{\cdot} . Fairleigh made a long minority report in opposition to the foregoing principle, avowed by his co-committeemen.

The surrender of the charter of Lodge 23, and establishing another lodge in its place, was confirmed.

Grand Treasurer was directed to vote the Temple Company stock held by Grand Lodge.

A committee was appointed to report what mileage each lodge was entitled to.

The Grand Lodge refused to order the names and addresses of Masters and Secretaries published in the proceedings.

Thos. S. Pettitt offered three resolutions to this effect: They questioned the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in excluding lodges

that had not paid the Home assessment, holding that amity and fellowship should outweigh all other interests, and proposed repealing the former action. 2. That the vote by lodges on the assessment, the constitutionality of which was waived, lodges simply pledged to carry out the charity. 3. The action of Rio Verde 388 "may be censurable"....and it should be cited to answer, etc.

October 25. The resolutions were ruled out as not having been. seconded, or stated and were re-offered, then laid upon the table by a vote of 221 to 130. On motion, lodges not present were permitted to record their votes, but none appear to have done so.

A motion to bar further motions on the subject during the session was declared out of order.

The deaths of C. Henry Fink (224) and A. J. Wheeler, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, were announced, and memorial pages ordered. Resolutions on the death of Bro. Fink were adopted.

A detailed report on the affairs of Lodge 153, defunct, was made, but nothing of general interest shown.

In the matter of "Grievance" these were disposed of:

W. P. Dickey expelled by Lodge 286. Transcript of proceedings ordered.

W. S. Fuqua loaned money to W. F. Horton, and not being paid, Lodge 246 dismissed the charges, and Fuqua asked relief. Held, an appeal is the proper course!

The Master of Lodge 567 refused to appoint a committee on charges brought, and the charges were dismissed by ballot. Held that a committee should have been appointed, and the lodge was ordered to try G. P. Varbrough thereon.

A. G. Colton expelled by Lodge 567. Dismissed.

A brother was reprimanded by Lodge 504 for striking Charles Gallagher. Dismissed, "the lodge being the best judge."

Henry Jordan, suspended for non-payment of dues by Lodge 109 afterward defunct. Ordered that he be reinstated and Grand Secretary give him a demit.

Eight members of Montgomery 23, defunct, asked remission of dues to avoid paying them under civil process. Dismissed.

C. G. Higgins expelled by Glencoe U. D., and the lodge not having sent all the proceedings of the trial (as ordered last year) the lodge was cited to answer.

24



369

Charter of Lodge 313 was restored. That of Lodge 71 was arrested.

Wm. Shouse, expelled by Lodge 342, was referred back to the lodge with the privilege of appeal.

The Grand Representative of Nebraska announced the death of F. Welch, Past Grand Master of Nebraska, submitting the official notice of the Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge.

Alarm at "the growing disposition to establish new lodges" was reported by the Committee on Lodges U. D. and caution recommended.

Charters were granted to Nos. 601, 602, 603, 604. The latter had built a hall and pledged that it would not be a burden.

No. 235 lost its charter by fire and a new one was ordered. Mt. Sterling U. D. was chartered as No. 23, in lieu of Montgomery 23 surrendered, and restoration refused.

These lodges U. D. were continued: Warren, J. W. Knapp, and Lyceum.

N. T. Parker U. D. was discontinued, and a new lodge at Corinth, one at Kentontown – to be called Arba – and one at Hardin Springs were refused.

Proposal to publish a page to the memory of H. B. Payne, a member of Lodge 1, was tabled.

A memorial page to Lewis Sublett, of Versailles, was authorized, he having bequeathed \$1,000 to the Masonic Home.

A committee was appointed to devise plans for facilitating the business of the Grand Lodge.

The Constitution was amended so as to require the printing of the Correspondence report prior to the annual communication; to make it the Grand Secretary's duty to examine lodge returns, and to increase his salary \$100.

S. M. Toliver, of Lodge 177, moved to Gallatin, Tenn., and after returning to Franklin, Ky., charges were preferred against him by Solomon Lodge 94, of Gallatin. For the same offense he was being tried by his own lodge (177), and asked that No. 94 be requested to discontinue the proceedings against him—which was ordered to be done through the Grand Master of Tennessee. (The question came up again in 1899. See proceedings of that year.)

The declaration in a proposed resolution that a lodge could

bury a member whether it had charge of the body or not, was disapproved. Held that the lodge must have charge. Thus reversing a deliverance of last year.

Action on a proposition to reduce the dues from 1 to 40 cents, and abolish the pay of representatives was referred to lodges to be voted on and reported next year.

The Grand Treasurer was authorized to borrow money to meet deficiency.

Seven preambles and two resolutions were offered and tabled, they rehearsing the assessment history, the number of affiliates, number voting, etc., and declaring that arrest of charter for nonpayment of the assessment was unconstitutional and void; also ordering return of charter of Lodge 388 and any other so arrested.

A contract for lottery privilege (January 1, 1842) with Walter Gregory, by assignment passed to Z E. Simmons and S. T. Dickinson, who continued to make payments therefor to the Grand Treasurer. The commissioners and Gregory having died, new commissioners were appointed, with power to confirm the assignments and represent the Grand Lodge with plenary powers.

The Grand Master (C. H. Johnson) was requested to let his steel-plate engraving be used, that his portrait might appear as a frontispiece in the proceedings. It so appears.

Hiram Bassett, as Grand Representative of the Grand Orient , of Spain, presented his credentials.

Fifty dollars were donated to Lodge 290 for the benefit of children who could not be admitted to the Home because of diseases with which they were afflicted.

A collection, amounting to \$45.90, was taken up for the benefit of brethren, late members of Nos. 109 and 455.

Grand Master (Pettit) made some remarks on being installed. He said he would "lay aside all personal feelings and motives," and be governed by the ancient landmarks,* the laws, etc.

The Grand Master was authorized to grant a charter to the officers and members of "Lodge de Liban," Beyroot, Syria, now working under the Grand Orient of France, when satisfied all constitutional requirements had been fulfilled. Rob Morris, P. G. M., vouched for the standing of the Master and members of Lodge de Liban, with whom he was personally acquainted.

*It is a pity he had not told what they were.

1900

<u>د</u>

Sympathy was expressed for the afflicted South, where a "wave of desolation, bearing death npon its crest, had swept over our sister jurisdictions."

Thanks were tendered to railways, packet lines and hotels for reduced rates.

Rob Morris wrote the Correspondence report.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 21, 1879.

The Grand Master's (Pettit's) address was, on motion, "ordered to be spread upon the minutes, published with the proceedings and referred to a committee of three for distribution to appropriate committees."

He reported the conflict of jurisdiction, *in re* King Solomon Lodge 94, Gallatin, Tenn., (noticed last year) in the case of S. M. Toliver, and the correspondence is printed, covering four pages in solid nonpareil type.

Toliver, a member of Simpson Benevolent Lodge 177, at Franklin, Ky., while sojourning in Gallatin, a few miles away, was charged with unmasonic conduct, expelled by the Tennessee Lodge, and appealed to Kentucky authorities. The question hinged upon the right of a lodge to try sojourners committing an offense in its jurisdiction—though he was a member of another lodge. On this subject the Grand Lodge (October 24) declared that no other lodge could annul the relations between a lodge and its members, and a lodge had exclusive jurisdiction over them.

He referred to "the encroachments yearly upon the *prerogatives* of the 'Grand Master of Masons,' and concluded the Grand Master must, in the interim....be the Grand Lodge...."*

He granted dispensations for new lodges: 1878, December 18, Blaine; December 19, Beulah; December 18, for No. 542 to change its meeting place to Willow Valley School House; 1879, February 5, St. Charles; August 25, Henry Barnes; September 4, Hardin Springs; January 15, for No. 242 to continue, its charter having been burned; declared work done between the fire and January 15 illegal, and ordered a healing potion.

IIe authorized conferring degrees "out of time," notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition!

^{*} If brethren would read more of the ancient laws they would find fewer "prerogatives," and, later, many usurpations.

The Grand Master reported forty-five decisions.

Resources reported by the Grand Treasurer, \$26,847.03.

Numerous memorials and petitions were presented and referred.

Lists of Grand Representatives, appointed or holding that position appear, and Rob Morris exhibited his jewel, as such, received from Ireland.

By compromise the Grand Lodge released "all the claim it had to any estate in Oldham county," which refers to the Masonic College or "Funk Seminary."

A committee on mileage and per diem reported that prior to 1849 neither mileage or per diem was paid to representatives; 1850-'4, \$1.50 a day was paid, but no mileage; 1855 it was increased to \$2; in 1856 to \$2.50; 1857, \$3; 1867, \$4. This with the mileage caused depletion of the treasury and necessity for borrowing money to meet expenses. That no one paid \$4 a day for hotel board, and as every precinct was not represented in the Legislature, it would be well to consider the matter of decreasing the number of representatives in Grand Lodge. On report of the committee, made October 23, a vote by lodges (271 to 116) reduced the per diem from \$4 to \$3, and the proposed matter of representation (by counties, each 100 affiliated members having one representative) was re-referred.

The mileage list was revised and reduced in the aggregate about 1,248 miles.

A special committee reported that Rio Verde Lodge 388 was arrested (1877) on account of its refusal to pay the assessment for the Masonic Home, and published an appeal to other lodges justifying its course, practically inviting them to rebellion. The penalty was deemed moderate by reviewers of our proceedings. The lodge declared it came now "in the interest of conciliation." Its defense had not been heard. Its protest was meant as an appeal for a repeal of the assessment, which it deemed unconstitutional.

On the 28th it was moved that No. 388 be reinstated, provided it pay the amount due when it was arrested. Rejected. A motion to recommit the matter was non-concurred in, and the lodge cited to answer next year.

Resolutions commendatory were adopted when the contemplated removal of the Grand Chaplain, H. A. M. Henderson, to Ohio was announced; and the Grand Secretary directed to present him with a parchment copy of the resolutions.

Digitized by GOOGIC

1900.]

٤)

October 22. "Printed briefs" were presented to the Grievance Committee in the case of Ireland Head, expelled by No. 318, on alleged use of insulting language to C. R. Williams, and threatening to shoot him. The specifications were defective in a number of particulars. The case was reviewed at length, the action of the lodge reversed and a new trial ordered.

Wm. Shouse, expelled by Lodge 142 (1860), asked restoration. Held, the lodge alone had jurisdiction. Dismissed.

James E. Gifford, expelled by Lodge 322. Affirmed.

Hugh Stamper, suspended for five years by No. 411 for falsehood under oath. Conflicting testimony. Reversed and new trial ordered.

Charges vs. W. F. Horton, dismissed by No. 246. The alleged offense occurred in 1861. Approved.

Complaint of Nos. 325 and 383 against No. 521 for delayed action in case of James M. Prichard, who killed C. J. Banfield, a Master Mason, and suspended Prichard for three years. Dismissed, the lodge being the judge of the question of punishment.

M. King, expelled by No. 548 for drunkenness and giving Masonic signs in a saloon. Affirmed.

W. P. Dickey expelled by No. 286 for signing names to notes without authority. Affirmed.

W. R. Hiatt, expelled by No. 325 for making indecent proposals to a Mason's wife. Affirmed.

Samuel Edge, acquitted on second trial by No. 444, after having been expelled on the first trial for rape. Affirmed.

Thos. Whitford, suspended six months by No. 548 for drunkenness. Affirmed.

Wm. Brothers, suspended for non-payment of dues by No. 306, defunct. Restored on payment of \$5 to Grand Secretary.

David A. Kimble, expelled by No. 545 for slandering a brother Mason. Affirmed.

Hico 372, in case of J. T. McDaniel. Records grossly defective, and Secretary ordered to furnish complete transcript.

E. L. Tartar, suspended for three months by No. 551, and Robt. Russell, expelled on joint trial for fighting. Affirmed.

Canton Lodge 242 given a new charter in licu of charter burned. October 23. Ordered that the proceedings be indexed. The matter of finances, the committee reported that "serious discrep-

ancies exist," and "there are numerous errors, or differences rather, between the written report submitted by your Grand Treasurer to us and the printed report distributed in the Grand Lodge, and also a shortage of something over a thousand dollars in the present year. (We believe the differences, however, to be principally clerical and typographical)." It was ordered that a thorough examination be made.

Remission of dues was refused, but thirty-three lodges were granted time in which to make payments.

A "representative" without credentials, return of his lodge sent, nor dues paid, was admitted to a seat as such in direct violation of a plain law-and several laws at that!

A committee of seven was elected to cast the vote of the Grand Lodge for Directors of the Home. It took about an hour to elect them, and the milcage and per diem for the committee to assemble to cast fifty votes that did not affect results (if all came) would amount to about \$31.36. But the committee was never re-elected. Once was enough.

St. John's Day was recommended as a Home jubilce, to be observed for profit to the Home.



TAKE RICE.*

Jake Rice was elected Grand Master.

October 24. Four days of session at \$4 a day and a losing treasury!

The Finance Committee rehearsed the history of the \$78,500 donation in bonds, bearing 8 per cent interest, and made a donation of \$3,720 annually to increase the income to even \$10,000, but gave power to the Home Directory to continue the loan at 6 per cent, without abating the an-

Digitized by Google

nual donation by Grand Lodge to the Home.

^{*}Jake Rice was born in Greenup county, Ky., August 6, 1827, and died August 8, 1883. He was the son of James M. and Jane H. Burnes-Rice. His father served in both houses

of the Legislature and as Circuit Judge. "Jake" attended Marshall College (Va.) and Augusta College (Ky.), but I do not know whether he reached graduation or not. He graduated at the Louisville Law School and was

[1800.

Donation of dues to No. 235, and refunding to No. 55 the dues paid on alleged demitted Masons reported as members, was refused, but to Nos. 118, 115 and 302 dues were remitted because of losses by fire, and a "duplicate charter" was granted No. 302.

Six members of Montgomery No. 23, defunct, again asked remission of individual dues (refused 1878, q. v.) and were granted certificates of demit!

Settlement of affairs of No 428, defunct, by an agent was referred to the Grand Secretary, with discretionary power. The "receiver" of No. 339, defunct, was directed to pay over the amount in his hands and be discharged from further liability.

Appropriations were made to Grand Master, \$250; assistant to Grand Treasurer, \$25; Chairman Correspondence Committee, \$250; Assistant Grand Secretary, oo! the Tyler, \$60. Grand Secretary's salary was increased from \$800 to \$1,000.

Resolution of last year was adopted, to request the Home Directors to issue Life Membership certificates for each \$100 donated by the Grand Lodge, and to lodges for each \$100 paid as assessment. Also that the Director's representing Grand Lodge shall represent its life memberships and act as proxies of lodges, when said lodges do not otherwise request, in representing their memberships.

A request from the Temple Company for reduction of interest from 8 to 6 per cent on \$10,000 preferred stock was referred to a special committee with power to act.

Jasper R. Murry expelled by No. 191 for embezzlement. Affirmed.

B. Kuchborth expelled by No. 89. The Secretary was ordered to furnish full transcript of the proceedings within twenty days.

J. B. Estes was granted a demit from No. 71, defunct.

L. T. Reid claimed he owed No. 420 nothing, but could not obtain a demit. Ordered that statement be furnished him, the matter investigated on impartial hearing, and relief given in accordance with the findings.

The writer hereof conceived the idea of a "Digest" and gave his plans to Bro. W. D. Hopper, of the Jurisprudence Committee,

Circuit Judge, County Attorney; served in the Legislature; at the time of his death an ex-horter in the M. E. Church, South. Married Adelaide Crabtree August S, 1850. by whom he had twelve children. Was Second Lieutenant in the Mexican War. Made a Mason in Apperson Lodge No. 195 November, 1845; elected Master 1855 and again in 1859, and for several terms.

1900.] GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

who wanted to recommend it as coming from the committee, and consent was given upon conditions which he incorporated in the report and resolutions, naming the committee and rehearsing their duties. This was the origin of the present "Book of Constitutions," being the third edition of the "Digest."

The "agent" for settlement of the affairs of No. 306, defunct, reported confusion in the books and was authorized to sell the property. A suspended member was restored and "declared demitted."

These lodges were given charters: Nos. 605, 606, 607, 608, 609.

Members of N. T. Parker U. D., whose dispensation was suspended (1878), were, by said action, declared demitted and granted a dispensation to form Corinth Lodge U. D.

Other dispensations were granted for lodges to be known as H. B. Grant and Central.

These were continued U. D.: Lyceum, recommending that it unite with No. 335 as one lodge; Warren and Hardin Springs.

A lodge at Arba was refused because No. 340 withheld its consent; and one at Olive not granted because demits were not filed.

It was agreed that Kentucky unite with other Grand Lodges in restoring amicable relations between the Grand Lodges of Kansas and Indian Territory, Missouri and Dakota, Scotland and Quebec, recommending the law of exclusive jurisdiction, declaring Kentucky would never submit to invasion of its own territory and could not justify others who lost sight of the Golden Rule.

On the question of Grand Master's prerogatives, which instead of being encroached upon were largely presumed upon, the Jurisprudence Committee referred to last year's action of sitting down upon it and was discharged from further consideration of the matter.

Proposed constitutional amendments abridging the right of reinstating one suspended for non-payment of dues; and making only representatives members of the Grievance Committee were rejected.

Consideration of these amendments was declined: Proposing to so amend that Past Grand Masters could draw pay though unaffiliated; prohibiting Masters serving more than two years, and requiring business to be done in the Entered Apprentice degree. Proposal to strike out "Louisville" as the meeting place of the Grand Lodge was tabled. Answering a memorial of Lodge 471, which had a candidate whose right elbow would prevent his giving instruction, etc.; attention was merely directed to the law.

The Correspondence Committee was requested to present more condensed reports.

Resolutions on the death of Thos. M. Eginton, Past Grand Senior Deacon, son of Past Grand Master Charles Eginton; and on the death of James Thomas, Past Master of Lodge 358, were adopted. Memorial page of the former appears.

Construing the Constitution relating to printing, a resolution declared that *all* printing was to go to the Printing Committee, and be given to the lowest and best bidder.

Numerous amendments of the Constitution were proposed and action deferred for a year.

A committee was appointed to make complete settlement of the late Grand Treasurer's accounts and take such steps as it deemed necessary.

A proposed reduction of annual dues from \$1 to 40 cents was rejected.

Matters touching a Masonic mutual life insurance company was dismissed.

Another evening session!

Grand Secretary Bassett made detailed report showing errors in returns. Twenty-four did not make returns!

A complimentary and good-bye resolution to Grand Chaplain H. A. M. Henderson was adopted, as he was about to leave the State.

Ordered that the words, "the Assistant Grand Secretary" be inserted in Art. 111, Sec. 1, after "The Grand Secretary," to harmonize with Art. 111, Sec. 7, ¶10.

No. 313 surrendered its charter.

The Home Directors were requested to have the charter amended so as to hold their elections in May.

Dues of members of No. 309, defunct, were remitted, and demits authorized.

Rob Morris installed the officers.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

HITHERTO THE "DOINGS" OF THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY

HAVE BEEN REHEARSED AS A CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

THE PROCEEDINGS FROM 1880 TO 1900 ARE STILL OBTAINABLE, THEREFORE, FROM 3880 ON TO THE CLOSE THIS RECORD WILL NOT BE SO FULL.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION. LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 19, 1880.

Grand Master Rice referred to the rearranged Constitution, digest and code as having the "unqualified approval" of the committee and his "entire approbation, and I regard it the most complete code of Masonic trials, etc., ever published....To Bro. Grant we owe the conception and execution of the work."

He harped on Grand Master's "prerogatives" and exercised them in setting aside constitutional provisions in three cases, as some of his predecessors had done!

The Jurisprudence Committee simply reported on this subject: that the newly adopted code set forth all the constitutional provisions and decisions, and it was only necessary to refer to it pages. This four-and-a-half-line report was adopted.

Past Grand Masters John Frizzeli and J. S. Deshiel, a committee from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, when welcomed, presented a communication touching the Toliver case, noticed in this book under doings of 1878-'9. Rehearsing the matter, it noted the fact that after being *expelled* by the Tennessee lodge, No. 94, Toliver's own lodge (177) in Kentucky was directed by the Grand Master of Kentucky "to proceed with the case now pending without reference to any action taken by King Solomon Lodge No. 94," upon the ground that the only proper tribunal for the trial of an *affiliated* brother was the lodge of which he was a member. Tennessee held that Toliver was *expelled*, hence improper for Kentucky Masons to hold Masonic intercourse with or try him.

A resolution was adopted reaffirming that the relation between a lodge and its members no other jurisdiction could annul.

Digitized by Google

1900.]

Two hundred lodges failed to send returns before the Grand Lodge met!

October 20. The Printing Committee's report was referred to the Finance Committee! (As if one committee was not the peer of any other).

The amendment providing for paying Past Grand Masters mileage and per diem for only three years after passing the chair was adopted.

The late Grand Treasurer was reported to have failed to turn over to his successor a balance of \$419.87, and certificate of 100 shares preferred stock in Masonic Temple Company, which he had pledged as collateral security for a note of \$6,500 signed by him as Grand Treasurer.



W. LARUE THOMAS.*

New York and Connecticut.

W. LaRue Thomas was elected Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge held a night session.

The matters of appeal were numerous, but are passed, as are others, for reasons intimated herein at the commencement of this year's "doings."

The charter of Tompkins Lodge 178 was arrested.

Proffer was made to unite with other Grand Lodges in restoring amicable relations between the Grand Lodges of

No. 340 was granted twenty days in which to pay its dues. Time, varying in length, was granted to fourteen lodges for the same purpose, and their representatives admitted to seats and pay -in plain violation of constitutional prohibition.

Held, that remission of dues did not carry with it remission of assessment.

^{*}Warren LaRue Thomas was born in Elizabethtown, Kv., January 25, 1845. Educated at Centre College, Danville; entered mercantile life and for a few months published a monthly Masonic magazine calked "The Gavel" Married Mary H. Wardroper August 3, 1865. He became a deacon in the Baptist Church, and was Sunday-school Superintendent. Was made a Mason in Hopkinsville Lodge 37 (1867); exalted as a Royal Arch Mason the same year, and advanced in Washington Council No. 1 (1871); Knight d in DeMolay Com-mandery No. 12 (1872). Became Grand Master 1880, Grand High Priest 1880; Grand Master of Grand Council 1877; Grand Commander 1875, and Grand Master of the Grand Encamp-ment, United States, 1895. He was engaged in life insurance business for many years.

October 22. In re resolution of last year to put the Assistant Grand Secretary in the list of officers, an evidently vindictive motion by the incumbent's personal enemy was made to reconsider and lay it on the table. Adopted.

The charter of Rio Verde Lodge 388 was arrested for refusal to pay the Home assessment.

The law was changed to permit elections at the last stated meeting when two lodges met in the same room.

Rob Morris installed the Grand Officers.

H. B. Grant Lodge 610 was given a charter, as were Lodges. 611, 612, 613.

Lyceum U. D. and No. 335 were authorized to consolidate.

Warren U. D. was continued.

Short Creek 446 lost its charter by fire, and a new charter was granted.

Remission of dues was granted to Lodges 330, 61, 238, and refused to No. 336.

Ten dollars a month was awarded to Past Grand Master Bryan R. Young.

Reporting proceedings for the "public press" was forbidden.

A memorial page was set apart to Mrs. Prudence Duke, who had left her farm in Daviess county to the Home, and Thomas A. Bailey for bequest.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 18, 1881.

Grand Master Thomas granted a dispensation for Kirkmansville Lodge U. D.

He recommended a change from Tuesday to Wednesday for Grand Lodge meetings, to avoid Sunday traveling and absence during "county court days."

He sent a lengthly circular of instructions to lodges, and paid honors to the Home.

He announced the death (March 16, 1881,) of A. G. Hodges, late Grand Treasurer; Joseph O. Johnson, Grand Junior Deacon; W. D. Hopper (April 29), many years chairman of committees; Charles G. Wintersmith (October 14), Past Grand Master, and a memorial page was set apart to them jointly.

For burial of the latter an "emergent communication" of the



Grand Lodge was called, notwithstanding the Constitution is -couched in terms that do not seem to authorize it.

October 19. Suwanee 190, on due notice to members, was permitted to move to Kuttawa, a majority consenting.

By-laws of Lodge 109 were approved.

The prerogative question, indulged in by the Grand Master, was dismissed by referring to former disapprovals.

Concurrent penal jurisdiction over a Kentucky Mason, removing his citizenship or residence to another State, or if he establishes permanent business relations in another State, to such as accord to Kentucky the same rights, was agreed to.

Unaffiliates so remaining for a year were divested of the rights of burial, walking in procession, and visiting more than three times without good reason-but may be reinvested, temporary or permanent.

A quorum for the first, second and third degrees was declared to be seven, five and three, respectively.

October 20. The charter of No. 186 was restored.



W. H. MEFFERT.*

W. H. Meffert was elected Grand Master.

Ordered that none but actual representatives shall be appointed on committees,

From two reports concerning the old lottery grant that figured so largely in the early part of the century, it appears the Grand Lodge was authorized to work the lottery to realize \$30,000 net, but lost \$20,ooo. It sold the lottery and was to receive \$250 a year therefor. The two reports do

not fully agree, but it is evident that over \$28,000 was realized.

382

^{*}William Henry Meffert was born in Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1840. Engaged in a trade in early life; he became Deputy Sheriff, and afterward manager of the "Temple Theater," in

m early lite; he became Deputy Sherift, and afterward manager of the "Temple Theater," in Masonic Temple, Fourth and Jefferson streets. If was made a Mason in Lodge 281, 1896, and became its Master, 1867, serving as such for eight years; was elected Grand Master (1881), and received the Chapter degrees (1865) m Louisville Chapter No. 5, becoming a charter member of Eureka Chapter 101, and its High Priest, serving eleven years. Knighted in DeMolay Commandery No. 12, he was its Com-mander (1877) and Drill Master for a number of years. He was elected Grand Commander

1900.]

়

The majority report was adopted and Grand Treasurer authorized to receive money on the grant sold.

Ordered that \$100 be forwarded to Masons in Michigan who suffered from forest fires, and that \$25 a month, continuing not more than a year, be paid for the benefit of P. G. M. Bryan R. Young.

A new charter was granted No. 437 in lieu of one burned.

The Jurisprudence Committee decided that to donate dues or to grant time to pay would not be a relief that enables delegates to draw pay. Honor is due them in showing respect for law under strong temptation to evade it. Yet the next item remitted dues on a technicality, and allowed pay!

A new charter (old one burned) and \$32 were given to No. 399.

On grievances (appeals) the following were affirmed:

Silas Torter, expelled by Lodge 491 for threats, traducing character and unmasonic talk :

N. Pendergraft, suspended for six years, cause unknown;

A. H. Colvin, expelled by No. 58 for raising a row, threatening, defrauding a brother, etc.;

F. Stern, expelled by No. 224, drunkeness and inhumanity, beating his own brother.

Held: No change of by-laws can deprive life members of rights vested prior to such change.

Jas. W. Moore sent request to 213 for demit; supposing it granted he helped form Beaver U. D. No. 213 suspended him, and dues (\$14) to Grand Lodge (paid by both lodges) were refunded to No. 213, recommending a demit. That is the gist of a long story.

A jurisdictional question between 129, 341 and 511 was settled strictly according to law. (A full page of details given.)

This charter was given without number (which was supplied by Grand Secretary), 614; probably the correct way to avoid skip or duplicating.

^{(1850);} received the Scottish Rite degrees to the thirty-second (1878); Master of the Lodge of Perfection (1852), and made Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. He was elected Director of the Masunic Home (1870) and served as such to this day. June 27, 1850, he married Cassie Vollmer, by whom he had one son. June 25, 1867, he mar-rled Emma Trautman, who bore him three sons and two daughters. He presided as Grand Master at the burial of Pt. G. M.: Bryan R. Young, over whose remains the Catholics were said to have held their services, after which the body was buried with Masonic honors. with Masonic honors,

These were granted dispensations: Reedyville, Flat Gap, Beechville, Olive, McAfee.

Night session. P. G. M. Pettitt moved a call of lodges on the proposition to make the assessment for the W. and O. Home fifty cents per capita. 181 voted for it, 127 against it. Being decided in the affirmative, Bro. Pettit appealed, and demanded a call of lodges on his appeal. Grand Master's decision was sustained.

On call of lodges (demanded by same brother) it was ordered (222 to 91) that the assessment should not be operative until approved by lodges.

Lodge 329 was authorized to move from Woodsonville to Rowlett's Station.

Grand Secretary reported in detail errors in returns. \$50 was donated to P. G. M. Allen.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

Grand Master Meffert reported having granted dispensations: Nov. 21, 1881, to Elijah Upton Lodge 377 to work, its charter having been burned. He received two (informal) petitions for new lodges.

He made thirteen decisions, and formulated a procedure in cases of non-payment of dues; reported matters of interest to the craft; administered reproof for failure to observe the law; recommended that the Correspondence report be published in a paper he thought should be established at the Home, as heretofore recommended by committees; and advocated a change in the time for electing lodge officers, that the printed proceedings would contain the names of actual officers for at least a few months after the pamphlets were received by lodges. The change was refused!

He reported the votes by lodges on the proposed assessment of fifty cents per capita for the Home: For the assessment 3,378; against it, 3,095, informal returns not considered; they would not have changed the results.

He also reported having collected \$520.10 and forwarded it to Florida for relief of yellow fever sufferers.

He reported the deaths of Past Grand Masters J. B. Houston, November 16, 1881; B. R. Young, May 13, 1882; and W. B. Allen, April 23, 1882.

Bro. A. R. Boon, Grand Senior Warden, could not be present, and wrote in grateful words of thanks for promotion in his absence last year, but declining to further embarrass the craft; therefore wished to be dropped from advancement.

Grand Secretary Bassett offered a jewel for the best return that should be made, and a committee awarded it to H. B. Grant Lodge 610.

H. B. Grant, as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, made a two-page report on the subject of polygamy in that territory. The sentiments expressed were approved and polygamy denounced by our Grand Lodge.

R. J. Laughlin, expelled by 252, reversed.

C. C. Wells, expelled by 340, continued to secure records.

W. B. Allsbrooks, tried by 380, though a member of 137 of Tennessee. Dismissed, he having no right to an appeal because a member of a lodge in another State! A remarkable decision. If wrongfully tried, for want of jurisdiction or otherwise, why had he not the right to appeal to the sovereign power for redress of a wrong done by its subordinate, without authority, that its action might be declared void? A mere dismissal without such declaration scems to be unjust as well as erroneous.

H. H. Morris, while an officer, was granted a demit by Lodge 318, which subsequently declared its act void IIe was suspended for non-payment of dues accumulating afterwards. Affirmed!

A library committee was appointed.

An afternoon session was held, but nothing was done except to receive and refer three petitions and fix the hour for election of officers.

October 18. Daniel Webster, expelled by 411, was restored. Garret D. Buckner was elected Grand Master.

Thirty-three delinquent lodges were cited to answer at the next communication of the Grand Lodge.

Members of 402 were granted demits, to be certified to by the Grand Secretary.

Thos. S. Pettitt offered a resolution to reduce the Home assessment.

The Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery were, by resolution, requested to enact laws prohibiting members of their subordinates from demitting from their lodges.



25

1900.]

>

>

3⁸5

Afternoon session. The Grand Secretary was authorized to issue demits to members of 71, defunct.

These lodges were chartered: Nos. 615, 616, 617, Beechville U. D. as Berea, and moved to Berea. The charter of 313, restored last year, not found, a new one was ordered.

Beechville U. D.; McAfee U. D., named El Dorado, were continued.

N. Wells, suspended by 328, admitted by 128 from 411, not appearing as ever a member of 411, was refused representation or pay until he could explain the dilemma.

October 19. A change of Masters of "Elkton Lodge" was made!

Permission was granted to 500 to move to Morning Glory, if after notice the members so voted.

The meeting place of 458 was changed from Cordova to Mason Station.

On call of lodges, 148 voted for and 189 against striking from Art. 1V, §11, provision to pay Past Grand Masters only three years.

Art. VII, §6, was amended so that one suspended a year could only be restored by unanimous ballot.

Change of Grand Lodge meetings to the third Wednesday in October was adopted.

A majority and minority report on the construction of the law of the ballot was made, but parliamentary sparring prevented action until the afternoon session, when, after many more parliamentary questions were launched upon a suffering audience, the minority report was adopted, construing §4, Art. IX, to mean: a Mason applying for advancement or membership could again apply after three months (whether one or two unfavorable balls were cast).

Grand Lodge decided a proposition to reduce the pay of officers and representatives was a change in the Constitution and must lie over.

These were recommended as suggested by the Grand Master: A printing office at the Home;

That notes given to the Home ought to be paid;

That a chapel should be fitted up at the Home;

That St. John's Day be celebrated in the Home's interest.

R. S. Coleman was appointed to wind up the affairs of 285 "surrendered 1878 or '79."

Digitized by Google

[1800.

 \geq

A proposal for lodges to pay their representatives was tabled. Representatives having drawn pay and left, ordered that hereafter the last thing done before closing shall be a roll-call, and a representative who does not answer shall forfeit his per diem,

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 16, 1883.

Rev. Dr. Jos. A. Galbraith, of Dublin, Representative of our Grand Lodge near that of Ireland, was appropriately received. He was (now deceased) "a fine old Irish gentleman," and introduced by P., G., M., E. S. Fitch in his peculiarly attractive style.



GARRETT DAVIS BUCKNER.*

Grand Master Buckner noticed the deaths of P., G., M., Wm. Holloway, June 19, 1883, P. .. G. .. M. .. Edward W. Turner, December 2, 1882, and P... G... M... Jake Rice, August 7, 1883. Also relief to flood sufferers of Kentucky by Kentucky lodges; and offers of assistance from the Grand Masters of Illinois and Florida.

He granted dispensations for Arba Lodge U. D., April 2, 1883; November 11, 1882, for 556 to continue working, hav-

Digitized by Google

ing lost its charter; March 3, 1883, for 329 to move to Hardyville; April 3, for 327 to move to Crofton, and June 13, for 255 to move to Science Hill.

He received the Scottish Rite degrees to the 32d in Louisville (1876). A zealous Mason, courteous gentleman, companionable friend, and influential as a citizen, standing high in his profession.

^{*} Garrett Davis Buckner, born in Winchester, Ky., January 32, 1846, son of A. H. Buckner, a lawyer, and Charlotte Forsythe-Buckner. Garrett graduated at the Jefferson Medical Col-lege, Louisville (1864), and became Acting Assistant Surgeon in the nave, serving on the Chickasaw, afterwards with Farragut in the Mobile battle, and was faithful to his trust and his country.

his country. He located in Lexington, practicing medicine until death (May 1, 1887), leaving a widow-Mary B. Martin-Buckner, and three children. Bro. Buckner was made a Mason November 1, 1867, in Lodge No. 1, and served as its Master (1869). In the Grand Lodge he was prominent in affairs, and regularly promoted from Grand Junior Warden. He received the chapter degrees (1868), became High Priest (1876) and Grand High Priest (1878). He received the council degrees (1869) and was Deputy Master in 1871; Recorder, 1873; represented his council in the Grand Body, and chosen Grand Steward, He was created a Templar (1868) in No. 1, and served as its Recorder. Became Com-mender in Str.

mander in 1871.

He reported seven decisions, and arrested the charters of 261 and 117, and ordered the books of 110 to be sent Grand Secretary.

West Virginia reported satisfactory working of concurrent jurisdiction on State borders.

E. W. Markwell, suspended by 271 for five years for alleged violation of promises about a roadway, was reviewed in over a page of the proceedings, and set aside.

John D. Woods, expelled by 588. Report of trial was "a mass of loose papers" and otherwise defective. The action was declared irregular and void.

The case of Rev. F. C. Plaster, acquitted and dismissed on appeal last year, was again dismissed.

R. J. Laughlin, expelled by 252, dismissed last year, now proposed to be reversed and he restored to Masonic privileges, was made special order for afternoon, and the proposed action agreed to.

October 16. H. R. French was elected Grand Master.

October 17. J. P. Sandifer was appointed to wind up the affairs of 306, and C. H. Johnson to settle affairs of 422.

A memorial from 311 to repeal the fifty cents assessment was tabled.

Thanks were tendered Oriental Consistory of Chicago for a donation of \$500 to the Masonic Home.

Ordered that the three degrees be exemplified by a select committee.

J. Proctor Knott, Governor of Kentucky; J. A. McKenzie (afterwards Grand Master), Secretary of State; Fayette Hewitt, Auditor of State; John Q. A. Stewart, Superintendent of the Institute for Feeble Minded, were introduced. The Governor addressed the Grand Lodge by request.

Report on the affairs of the late Grand Treasurer was received.

Ordered that one of the "festival days" be celebrated in the interest of the Home, and a committee be appointed to secure donations; also committee to obtain subscriptions for the Masonic Home Journal.

Grand Secretary Bassett was appointed to settle the affairs of 282.

Held, a lunar month mentioned in Masonic law is, by usage, twenty-eight days.

The Grand Secretary was sustained in refusing to recognize an unlawfully granted demit by 319.

388

1900.]

∢

>

John G. Snow was appointed to wind up the affairs of 202, and C. H. Johnson continued to settle affairs of 422.

Ordered, the pay that representative of 552 would have been entitled to if its dues and assessment had been settled, be paid to the Home, provided the balance owing (\$56.52) be paid by the lodge.

October 18. The proposed exemplification of degrees was deferred—finally tabled, and the Grand Officers were "required to exemplify the work" next year.

A resolution to appoint a lecturer for each congressional district was rejected.

Held, the Master can not defer action on application for a demit.

A dispensation for 191 to confer degrees "before the constitutional period was granted!" Afterwards reconsidered and referred. On recommendation, in view of constitutional prohibition, decided: The Grand Lodge had no power to grant permission. Yet several Grand Masters had authorized it as a "prerogative!"

Indian Creek 614 was authorized to move to Clover Bottom. These lodges were chartered: 619, 620.

Elkton U. D. surrendered its dispensation.

A new charter was given 556 in lieu of charter burned.

Eldorado U. D. was continued.

Wickliffe U. D. was granted a dispensation.

S. J. Gray, authorized to wind up the affairs of 468, made report.

The Grand Master was requested to furnish his decisions for publication in the Home Journal, and authorized to convey the property of 306 to Harrison Ray. A paper purporting to convey said property by J. P. Sandifer in the name of the Grand Lodge is published, but not acted on.

The first roll call was made, and thirty-three lodge representatives failed to answer.

A burial service by J. B. Fishback was published and laid over, but in 1884 it was not recommended.

Obituary notices of P... G... M's... Jake Rice, William Holloway and Ed. W. Turner were published in shape of memorial pages.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

[1800.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 21, 1884.



Grand Master French no. ticed the deaths of Pr. Gr. M's Thos, Sadler, Derrick Warner and Chas, Tilden, as well as of Thos. L. Jefferson, President of the Masonic Home.

He reported donations received for sufferers from floods of the Ohio river, \$500 from Nebraska and \$100 from Kansas Grand Lodges, declining other proffers of aid.

He granted a dispensation for Garfield U. D. January 1,

HOWARD R. FRENCH.*

1883; and May 7 authorized 65 to continue, after losing its charter by fire.

He reported eight decisions, among them that an elected petitioner failing to present himself for degrees for three years should petition anew, and that an insane brother is not amenable to Masonic process, hence could not be suspended for non-payment of dues.

The Grand Secretary reported having collected \$1,182.00 for the benefit of flood sufferers.

In appeal cases: W. F. Story, reprimanded by 522; the papers were extremely defective and the matter rested.

James Dick was found guilty by a committee of 392, but no evidence reported! Sent back for proper trial;

Wm. II, Hall, Master of 607, committee discharged from further consideration of the matter;



^{*}Roward Roy II Prench was born in Prince William county, Va., August 15, 1847, educated in private schools of Virginia and Kentucky, and graduated in the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C. He served as Clerk of the Circuit Court, Collector of Internal Revenue; in the Pension Office, Washington; four years as City Judge of Mt. Sterling, and as clerk and casher of banks in that city for two decades or more. He is now Clerk of the Circuit Court and President of the Old Masons' Home. Always prominently on Grand Lodge County and President of the Old Masons' Home. Committees. For fifteen or more years was Secretary and Treasurer of the Mr. Sterling School Board; Senior Warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was Captain in the 2d Kentucky State Guard,

He married Phebe Griffith Crawfo d June 6, 1878, and has two living children. His lovely

Ite matrice is even using a served as presiding officer in all the subor-line was made a Mason in Lodge 23 (1868), and served as presiding officer in all the subor-dinate "York Rite" badies; as Grand Master 1883;'4, Grand High Priest 1892, as well as Treasurer of his lodge, chapter and commandery.

1900.

The case of J. T. Scott was "thrown out of the lodge" by 554, and referred back for proper procedure;

A. O. Strange, expelled by 528 for gross unmasonic conduct, not sustained by evidence and reversed;

T. E. Taylor, expelled by 66 for taking liberties, not criminal, with girls of his school. The record covered nearly five hundred pages and the Grievance Committee reviewed it in four pages of small type. Action reversed and Taylor restored.

Two and a half pages of report on Grand Lodge lot in Cave Hill Cemetery, with location of graves and twenty-three names of those buried therein, appears.

The Library Committee showed purchases of \$73.15 and a deficit of \$178.15 for books contracted for. \$300 was appropriated to the library.

The exemplification of work, proposed last year, was indefinitely postponed.

The sword of P. G. M. Jos. Hamilton Daviess, killed at Tippecanoe, was transferred from the Masonic Bank vault to the custody of the Grand Secretary, and to be used by Grand Tyler.

John G. Orndorff was elected Grand Master.

Thos. Todd Lodge 429 was permitted to surrender its charter. Obituary notices of P. G. M's. Derrick Warner, Thos. Sadler and Chas. Tilden, also of T. L. Jefferson, Sr., and memorial pages appear.

Eldorado and Wickliffe Lodges U. D. were continued.

Dispensations were granted for Custer, T. L. Jefferson and Dallasburg Lodges U. D.

A new charter was granted 65 in lieu of one burned.

Garfield U. D. failed to report and lapsed.

October 23. Lodge 438 was permitted to move from Reedyville two miles north.

The appointment of the Finance Committee at the close of the session, to meet on Monday before Grand Lodge opens, was authorized.

Of the representatives forfeiting per diem last year for failure to answer at roll call, seventeen were excused, and the dues of 65, 67, 188, 249, 355, 557, aggregating \$302, were remitted.

Cassia 272 was exempted from paying dues of a lunatic member. Committees from two districts reported collections for the



Home. Aggregate \$179.70. Committees to solicit subscriptions for the Masonic Home Journal were appointed by counties.

Ordered that \$3,720, the annual contribution to the Home having been expended, shall be paid to the Home, and that it is the duty of the Grand Master and Wardens, *ex-officio* members of the Home Directory, to attend at least one meeting of the Board during the year.

A report on uniformity of work was tabled.

The Grand Secretary's prize jewel, for best return, was awarded to D. VanPelt, of 28.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to issue demits to members of lodges unrepresented for three years.

The Grand Master was authorized to fill vacancies in the committee to vote for Home Directors, and the Directors were requested to arrange for entertainments during Grand Lodge sessions, and charge fifty cents for admission.

Seventeen representatives failed to answer at roll call.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 20, 1885.



JOHN G. ORNDORFF.*

Grand Master Orndorff reported having granted dispensations for new lodges: 1884, November 24, Custer, T. L. Jefferson and Dallasburg; December 28, Garfield and Onton; 1885, January 26, Willard; February 15, Weaverton; June 20, Woodbine, and requiring that no one should draw more money than it paid as dues. He refused to authorize the establishment of "Aurora Lodge U. D." because of protests with reasons given therefor, and that was approved.

^{*}John Grubbs Orndorff, the second child of Christian W. and Lucy H. Grubbs-Orndorff, was born in Logan county, Ky., October 13, 1838, and completed his education in Bethel High School (now College), Russellville, Ky. Engaged in merchandising, on his own account, before he was twenty-one, and until elected Conny Clerk (1859). He continued in that office sixteen years, then became manager of Logan County Abstract Co. Married Lucy R. Harding

[,000.

November 28, 380 was authorized to continue working, its charter having been burned.

He suspended Wm. H. Hall, Master of 607, and summoned lodges for delinquency as follows: Nos. 22, 54, 78, 86, 96, 104, 120, 133, 142, 156, 192, 193, 194, 211, 226, 249, 251, 265, 270, 284, 299, 302, 326, 330, 331, 346, 348, 360, 365, 366, 374, 377, 378, 384, 388, 394, 402, 417, 422, 424, 434, 435, 440, 447, 451, 452, 457, 488, 497, 504, 507, 524, 525, 529, 540, 541, 558, 565, 571 and 590.

Subsequently they were restored conditioned on payment of one year's dues.

He reported six decisions; the death of Past Grand Master Wm. B. Allen, and made valuable suggestions as to needed laws touching delinquent and defunct lodges, and for annual returns.

Grand Secretary Bassett made an interesting report and gave a list of old lodge books received, errors in lodge returns, etc.-all covering nine and one-half pages in the record.

These cases were reported by the Grievance Committee:

W. H. Hall, expelled by 607; "sustained;"

Lodge 66 seems to have declined to pay "Bro. Haines" for making the Taylor trial records (see last year). Recommended that the lodge pay, as the records were excellent and well worth the amount claimed (whatever that may have been);

James Dick, tried by 302 (see last year). Dismissed. If the judgment had been unjust, committee said it would recommend arrest of charter until the lodge could elect a competent Secretary.

A plan for consolidation of lodges, with opinions of prominent Masons of America and England was printed, and action deferred.

B. G. Witt was elected Grand Master.

Telegraphic greetings were sent to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, then in session, and lengthy reply made.

October 21. The Library Committee expended \$382.50 for books.

These lodges were chartered: Nos. 618, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626.

McKinney U. D. was authorized.

June 25, 1868, and was blessed with four daughters. Joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church when fixteen years of age, and became a Deacon. Made a Mason in 238 October 1, 1860; a R.¹, A.², M.¹, (in No. 8) November 11, 1870; a R.¹, S.¹, M.², 1870; Knight Templar (in No. 23) December 20, 1882; 32° A. A. S. R. ¹860, and be-cause Kt. Com. Court of Honor. Was Secretary of his lodge, and filled the principal chair in all the "York Rite" bodies, including that of Grand Master (1854); Grand High Pricet, 1805; Grand Master of Grand Council, 1893; and Grand Commander, 1900; and is a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of Kentucky.



On appeal these actions were taken:

Chas. Figgins, expelled by 80. Because of errors, remanded for new trial;

533 vs. 431, invasion of jurisdiction. Laid over for specification. Favorite 581 was permitted to move to Fairview.

The case of 328, referred (1882, '4) to 128 for investigation, was deferred, and 128 cited to show why it had not obeyed orders.

The Grand Secretary and his assistant were appointed a committee to compile additions to the laws and publish the same with the proceedings.

The Jurisprudence Committee thought our rules were too "fluctuating," and favored "iron rules." (Amen).

Constitutional amendments making the fiscal year close with August 31, making returns and payment of dues (seven paragraphs of Article XI, Section 16) and requiring that printing be done at the Masonic Home, were adopted.

Grand Master was authorized to arrest charters of defunct lodges, and Grand Secretary declar. d the constitutional agent to settle the affairs of dead lodges.

Nine absentees at roll call (1884) were excused, and dues remitted to 50, 86, 133, 407, 347, 374, 456, 457.

Report on affairs of 422 (defunct) is printed in full.

October 22. Account of a bitter quarrel between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England is rehearsed and sound advice offered to England touching territorial jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodges of Cuba (noticing its quarrel with Colon) that of South Australia and of Peru were recognized.

Lodge 627 was chartered and Garfied U. D. was continued.

Past Masters serving on committees were paid.

Lengthy report on the Home's affairs was adopted, and Geo. W. Prout, a Master Mason, former beneficiary of the Home, was introduced. The published speeches are very interesting and touching.

J. Brent Fishback, Secretary of 51, received the Grand Secretary's prize medal for best return.

Lodge committees to obtain subscriptions for Masonic Home Journal (which was declared to be the official organ of the Grand Lodge) were appointed.

Provision was made to demit members of defunct lodges on paying \$4.50.

Various adjustments of indebtedness were made.

Upon future payment of arrears, representatives were to receive pay! Ten lodges failed to answer at roll call and forfeited \$9 each thereby. See what next year will do for them.

Lengthy greetings from the Grand Lodge of Ohio were received, responding to our telegram.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 19, 1886.



B. G. WITT.*

Grand Master B. G. Witt indulged in a little historic review of Kentucky Masonry, but its accuracy was called into question and was the occasion of caustic criticisms in several reviews by T.S. Parvin, Grand Secretary of Iowa, in his reports on Correspondence. Replies by the writer of these annals also appear in the Correspondence reports for Kentucky.

Grand Master Witt sent a number of circulars to lodges touching duties under the law,

and reported having arrested the charters of 22, 54, 78, 96, 104, 120, 133, 142, 156, 158, 192, 193, 194, 211, 226, 249, 251, 265, 284, 299, 302, 326, 330, 331, 346, 365, 377, 384, 388, 394, 402, 412, 417, 422, 424, 435, 440, 447, 451, 452, 460, 488, 504, 509, 525, 540, 541, 558, 565, 590.

Bro. B. G. Witt was made a Mason in Jerdsalem Lodge No. 6 June 10, 1572; excluded a R. A. M. November, 1872; also Roval and Select Master, receiving the chivalric orders of Knight-bood in 1873. He presided as Master (1874, '5); H. P. 1879; Commander 1878, '9, '81; as Grand Master and Grand High Privest 1885; '6; Grand Commander 1884, and as General Grand Master of the 1st Veil at Minneapolis, 1891, and promoted at each subsequent tricnnial. Grand Mas-ter of the Grand Lodge 1885; He received the Scottish Rite degrees to the 32° in Louisville, and crowned a 33d Febru-

ary, 1893. Of course, he has served on important committees in all the bodies, but in a short sketch these can not be noted.



 ^{*}Bernard Gratz Witt, boin August 12, 1347, in Madisonville, Ky., moved with his parents to Evansville. Ind. (1862), where Bernard attended the high school. Moved to Henderson, Ky., (1865) and engaged In leaf tobacco trade; then entered a bank and is now cashier. He became an elder in the Presbyterian Church.
 October, 1863, marri-d Lida Hopkins, who bore him a daughter and a son. The son (Wm. H.) became an active Mason, officer of Lodge No. 9, and an educated business man, but was stricken down in the commencement of a promising career.
 Bro. B. G Witt was made a Mason in Jerusalem Lodge No. 9 June 10, 1872; exalted a R. A. M. November, 1832 tips Royal and Select Master receiving the chirafe orders of Knight.

[1800.

Some of them had previously been surrendered or arrested, but this was a general clearing away of dead lodges.

He authorized 454 to move from Boonesboro to Foxtown, and granted dispensations as follows: 1887, April 5, for Dawson Lodge U. D.; April 21, for Olive Hill and Willowtown U. D. He refused to grant dispensation for Aurora Lodge, that had been refused by his predecessor and by Grand Lodge.

He authorized sending \$250 to Galveston, Tex., sufferers from a conflagration there; and \$250 to Charleston, S. C., in aid of the distressed from an earthquake.

He ridiculed the absurd rulings touching the Past Master's degree.

Grand Treasurer reported resources, \$22,705.55.

Grand Secretary Bassett reported, in detail, the errors in lodge returns and showed wherein thousands of dollars were lost by neglect of lodge Secretaries in not sending returns and paying dues as required by law.

The Grievance Committee reported cases as follows:

Lodge 519 vs. 498 for invasion of jurisdiction—dismissed; but afterwards reconsidered and the matter having been adjusted, the action was "set aside!"

John B. Coleman, expelled by 249-continued;

Isaac Wooden, suspended by 168-illegal and void;

Johnson Rawlings, expelled by 341 on second trial—affirmed; Wm. P. Bullard, reprimanded by 281—affirmed;

J. R. Nautze found not guilty of complaint in 132, a mere -clerical error;

M. L. Robinson, expelled by 273 - affirmed;

J. Ed. Caklwell vs. R. H. Minor, W. M. of 435, for improperly initiating a candidate—no jurisdiction!

After all these reports, including the address of the Grand Master, a P. G. M. moved that the address of the Grand Master be *received* and printed in the proceedings! Of course, being put, it was adopted.

The Home children gave an entertainment at 4 P. M.

Grand Master Witt being out of the State for a week or more, Jas. W. Hopper, Deputy Grand Master, acted in his place, and made a report. He decided that territory of a lodge defunct, lapsed—not to the Grand Lodge, but to nearest lodges, precisely as if the extinct lodge never existed.

1900.]

Thirty-nine lodges failed to pay dues, etc., as required by the Constitution, and their representatives were allowed "an amount equivalent to the mileage and per diem," as forbidden by the same instrument. (See action October 21).

October 20. The Library Committee's report was referred to the Finance Committee! Why one committee's work should be reviewed by another is not apparent.

\$126.36 was donated to flood sufferers at Sabine Pass, Tex.

Ordered: That bonded officers renew their bonds annually.

The plan for consolidation of lodges was adopted as a constitutional amendment.

Resolved, substantially, that intoxicants as a beverage is a detriment, and saloonkeeping is a punishable offense. (A proposed repeal failed).

Seventy-seven lodges failed to pay dues as required by the Constitution, and were, nevertheless, exempted from the penalty. Four other lodges were also granted indulgencies and pay contrary to law! See proceedings of "to-morrow."

The Constitution providing for restoration on payment of dues at the time of suspension, was re-enacted.

P...G.. M... Pettitt, for Committee on "Retrenchment and Reform," recommended that after this session the Grand Master be paid \$250; Correspondence Committee, \$150; no allowances be made to Assistant Grand Secretary, assistants to Grand Treasurer, Library, or to Temple Company for annual meetings; that printing be let to the lowest bidder; the questions of reduction of dues and pay of representatives be laid over.

The Library was then given \$200, and the usual appropriations made—except to H. B. Grant, the Assistant Grand Secretary, who from pure zeal did *all the work* of the office and was paid \$50 a year, with an occasional appropriation—never greater than \$100, which he never asked for.

A representative who had been appointed by the Master was seated, as were others without credentials.

Nathan Wells, a suspended member of 328, filed a demit from 411 with his petition for membership in 128, and was elected. Ordered that the brother be called to answer charges by either 128 or 328.

Digitized by Google

Jas. W. Hopper was elected Grand Master.

October 21. To show the absurdity of the "Retrenchment and Reform" proposals, noted in the fifth preceding paragraph, R. S. Coleman offered preambles and resolutions, substantially, that as it appeared retrenchment was necessary, but unjust for one class to bear the burdens, he proposed constitutional amendments that would reduce payments one-third all around—viz.—to Past Grand Masters from three to two years after vacating the chair; make Grand Secretary's salary to \$667; Assistant Grand Secretary's \$35; Grand Treasurer's commission, one-third of one per cent; print only 800 proceedings; pay representatives \$2 instead of \$3 per day, and 3 cents in lieu of 4 cents per mile; pay the printer 55 cents instead of 65 cents for composition; the Grand Master \$200 instead of \$300; Correspondence Committee \$133 instead of \$200; Grand Tyler, \$10 a day including servants, and \$100 to the library. Laid over for a year with the Pettit proposition.

The accounts of 251, 360 and 374 were "squared," and their representatives admitted to seats with pay! The slight restraint that constitutional prohibition appears to have exerted is absolutely astounding. See proceedings of October 19, 21—and, indeed, all through the years.

A resolution to expunge all reference in the Constitution to pay was laid over.

Willowtown and McKinney Lodges U. D. were continued.

These were chartered: 628, 629, 630.

The much deferred dispensation for Aurora Lodge, to work in German, was granted.

Only seventy-seven of the hundreds present had received the P. M. degree in a legal manner! A proposal to abolish it was laid over.

\$146.76 was contributed to "a worthy distressed brother, who had recently met with financial disaster," etc.*

Sixteen failed to answer at roll call.

Names and location of graves in the Grand Lodge lot are given in full.

Digitized by Google

^{*}This was a chronic case, but very few knew the facts or name, and yearly helped the unknown, when an appropriat on failed.

1900.]

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 18, 1887.



JAMES W. HOPPER.*

S. Stacker Williams, Grand Master of Ohio, was welcomed.

Grand Master I.W. Hopper noticed the death of P ... G., M., Garret D. Buckner, and a sketch of his life is published.

His decisions are clearly stated, and are sound Masonic law. All were approved save one, and he was undoubtedly correct in that, viz: A committee on a petition having the matter of investigation in hand for

two months, the Master discharged two of the committee (who were not present) and filled the vacancies. Held: (substantially) if the committee can report intelligently without taking further time, it may do so. Why not? The petition had been before the lodge two months, and every member ought to have become ad-

^{*}James William Hopper was born in Nicholas county, Ky., November 28, 1830. His father, John Hopper, died when James was six months old, leaving him to the care of a widowed mother, Lucy A. Campbell-Hopper, daughter of John Campbell, a Revolutionary soldier, and brother of Col. Wm. Campbell, "the hero of King's Mountain." At school James was dis-tinguished above his fellows, and was a great reader: even tackling theological lomes. Greek and other languages did not stop him. He entered Millersburg College at the age of sixteen, where, in a single month, he was permitted to enter the class in Casar! He graduated at Bethany College (1830), having completed the regular course in addition to optional courses, embracing French, German, Spanish and Italian, besides being one of the editors of his college monthly and delivered the solutions at the commencement!

<sup>embracing French, German, Spanish and Italian, besides being one of the editors of his college monthly, and delivered the saluatory at the commencement!
While teaching in Missouri (1860), and as Principal of the Elkton (Ky.) Academy, he studied law, and in 1862 was licensed to practice. He became associate editor of the Lebanon Clarion (1868); County Attorney 1870'2; established the Lebanon Standard (1870) which absorbed the Times, and continued as editor until 1855. He was "Poot of the Kennucky Press" (1872), Orator of the Press Association (1874), and its President 1886'7.
At the funeral of P., G., M.; Rob Morris he read an excellent original poem entitled "A Threnody." For about fifteen years he has been editorial writer of the Coartier Journal, where he is called "the Courier Journal Cyclopedia," He has been editor of the Masonic Home</sup>

Journal since 1891

He married Miss Isabella Johnston (May 9, 1872), who bore him a son and a daughter and

Ite intrited Miss issuent joinston (May 9, 1572), who bore him a son and a daughter and died March 1, 1872. Bro. Hopper was made a Mason in 71, June 13, 1564; affiliated with No. S and is now a member of S7; exalted in Chapter 33, now a member of 5, and admitted to Council 56 (1876); served as presiding officer of lodge, chapter and council 1, as Grand Master (1850⁻⁷), Grand High Priest (1897), Grand Master of Grand Council (1885), delegate to the Masonic Congress in Chicago (1893), the first Secretary, and now Treasurer, of the Masonic Veterans. He installed the officers and set Aurora Lodge U. D. to work (1886), using the German language. A modest, well informed, clear-headed, honest man, a scholar and a Mason of rare qualities.

ities.

vised about the petitioner. If the two new members were fully advised as to his character so they could report "intelligently," why was it necessary to defer action another month, as the Jurisprodence Committee declared?

These lodges were established by dispensation: April 7, Burnside; April 27, Warren; August –, Greensburg; August 9, Caneyville.

These were authorized to continue working: November 10, 1886, No. 354; August 31, 1887, No. 87, whose charters were burned.

These were permitted to move: 369 to Mayfield; April 6, 360 to Pepper's Mill; August 6, 403 to Robard's Station.

Nos. 8, 51, 106 and 113 were consolidated, and named Abraham Lodge No. 8.

These wise suggestions did not meet with favor! For good cause and payment of a fee (as check to hasty action) the Grand Master might authorize dispensation to confer degrees out of time; to abolish Past Master's degree; to permit officers to resign (a "time immemorial" usage); provision for opening a lodge in the absence of Master and Wardens; and that our practice and the Constitution ought to be in harmony.

He appointed the Grand Secretary Chairman of the "Correspondence" Committee, because he was in touch with other grand jurisdictions.

Grand Treasurer Leathers reported \$34,705.33 assets.

Grand Secretary Bassett made a short report—his last one, as he declined re-election.

In re grievances: Nathan Wells expelled by 128—affirmed. He was the same one who figured in a case last year.

Sam Miller, suspended by 545. Papers wholly unsatisfactory and ordered back for proper transcripts.

October 19. A report on the Home commended the encomiums of Grand Master Hopper; realized that while maintaining this practical charity, we had stimulated many jurisdictions to follow our lead; money had been prudently expended; every Kentucky Mason ought to be proud of the privilege of contributing; St. John's day should be celebrated to benefit the Home, etc.

These lodges were chartered : 631, 632, 633, 634.

Warren, Caneyville and Greensburg Lodges U. D. were continued.

1900.]

J. Soule Smith was elected Grand Master.

H. B. Grant was elected Grand Secretary on first ballot (there being numerous nominees) in place of Hiram Bassett, who declined a re-election.

Clinton Fitch, aged 96, was introduced and seated "in the East."

Detailed report of errors in returns filled three pages.

October 20. Lodge 354 was granted a new charter in lieu of charter burned.

Expended for library, \$163.

The National Masonic Relief Association was commended.

The constitutional penalty for delinquency was set aside!—"for this year," and other indulgences granted.

Confidence 56 was given a "duplicate charter"—the old one being illegible.

The Grand Secretary was empowered to give demit certificates to defunct lodge members, they applying, being recommended, and pay in dues not exceeding \$3.

Lodge 535 was authorized to move to McWhorter.

The resolution of last year dispensing with the neccessity for a Master elect to take the P. M. degree was adopted. That abolished the P. M.° absurdity—but see developments next year!

A proposed repeal of disqualification of saloon-keepers as members of lodges, adopted last year, was refused, but see developments next year !

Jas. Allie Hodges was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

S. Stacker Williams, Grand Master of Ohio, addressed the Grand Lodge. Eighteen lodge representatives failed to respond at roll call.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 16, 1888.

Past Grand Master R. M. Fairleigh's approaching death was announced and a telegram of sympathy was sent to his wife.

Grand Master J. Soule Smith's address covers twenty-seven pages. He appealed to lodges for financial assistance to yellow fever sufferers in Florida and directed \$250 be paid out of Grand Lodge treasury.



J. SOULE SMITH.*

He decided the "Cerneau Rite" (A. A. S. R.) was "irregular, illegal and unmasonic."

In a circular he declared the resolution making saloonkeeping a punishable offense (adopted 1886, and repeal refused by the Grand Lodge, 1887), was unconstitutional, and decided the P. M.° is "a part of the installation ceremony," and "an unwritten haw," and "it must be conferred on the Worshipful Master

before he can preside as Master." Thus did the exercise of "prerogatives" set aside enactments of the "Supreme" legislature and court of the craft!

He summoned delinquent lodges to show cause why their charters should not be arrested: viz., 61, 79, 140, 172, 182, 197, 221, 291, 293, 312, 336, 337, 350, 357, 387, 399, 408, 426, 474, 486, 493, 502, 514, 574, 598.

He authorized 61, 321, 571, 501, to continue after their charters were burned, and continued Warren Lodge U. D.

He granted dispensations for new lodges: Crab Orchard, Cuba, Jonesville and Parkland.

Also for 450 to move to Saloma.

He thought the Grand Master had "prerogative" to confer, by himself or proxy, degrees out of time; that he ought to serve more



^{*}Joshua Soule Smith was born at C'ifton, Fla., March 28, 1818; son of Rev. Peyton P. Smith (of Georgia) and Julia Roestiten-Smith (whose parents came from New England); grandson of Rev. John M. Smith, and named for the celebrated Methodist Bishop, Joshua Soule.

grandson of Rev. john M. Smith, and names for the coordinate automous massing general Soule. Young South entered the Twelftb Georgia Battalion of Artillery, C. S. A. (1863), which served as infantry in Virginia; was captured at Winchester, Va., September, 1864; held in Point Lookout prison until February, 1865, and paroled; came to Kentucky (1866); taught school; graduated in law from the Kentucky University, Lexington (1871); and married Juliet 6. Bryan. of Bryan's Statton, October 27, 1875. The frait of this enion was a daughter, who died in infancy, and three soms. Bro, Smith served as Favette Comity Attorney; City Attorney and Police Judge of Lexington, Ky.; member of the City Council; Police Commissioner; Professor of Common and Civil Law in the University (Lexington). Under the nom de plane of "Falcon" he attracted attention as newspaper and magazine correspondent for his forceful, grateful and humorous articles.

of "Falcon" he attracted attention as newspaper and magazine correspondencies in instruction, graceful and humorous articles. Ile was made a Mason in Benevolent Lodge 53, Murch, 1899; exaited in Lexington Chapter 1, April, 1899; admitted to the Ninth Arch, September, 1899; created a Knight Templar, April 24, 1899; and received the Scottish Rite degrees in Louisville, 1899. He presided in his lodge, 1871; as Grand Master, 1887-8; as High Priest, 1880-5; Grand High Priest, 1887; Grand Master R.*, & S.*, M.*, 1892; Commander of Webb Commandery No. 2, 1883, and served on numerous committees in the several bodies mentioned.

1900.

than one year; Deputy should assist so as to be qualified for the Grandmastership; that provision should be made so a Master could, in flagrant cases, be tried during his term.

He announced the death of P. G. M. Rob Morris.

Grand Treasurer Leathers reported assets, \$34,163, and collected for yellow fever sufferers, \$945.

Grand Secretary H. B. Grant's first report covered nearly six pages in brevier type.

The lodge room of Corydon 447, defunct, was sold for \$100. In re grievances: 462 vs. 592, invasion of jurisdiction. 592 required to pay the fees to 462.

J. B. Cole expelled by 322—reversed and Cole restored;

Samuel Miller, suspended by 545—sustained;

G. M. D. Fowler, suspended by 475—reduced from ten to one year; -(This was subsequently reconsidered and lodge action reversed).

S. and A. Hodge vs. 256-dismissed;

Collins Fitch vs. 122, memorial—"no case"—dismissed;

Jas. B. Adams, expelled by 476—sustained.

October 17. Lodge 400 invited the Grand Lodge to attend a convocation of Past Masters of No. 400.

Jas. D. Black was elected Grand Master.

Various matters, of no general interest, were settled or referred.

October 18. Agents to solicit subscriptions and collect arrearages for the Masonic Home Journal were authorized.

The Grand Lodge declined to have its photograph taken!

Warren Lodge U. D. was chartered as No. 53, and Greensburg U. D. was chartered as No. 54.

Nos. 635, 636, 637, 638, were chartered.

Nos. 61, 321, whose charters being burned, were granted new ones.

Nos. 501 and 571 lost their charters by fire, but not having made returns, only these facts were noted.

The Grand Master was authorized to employ an attorney when deemed necessary.

The "Cerneau," so-called Scottish Rite, received a drubbing and indirectly declared to be clandestine. A Constitutional amendment in relation to it was proposed and made operative as a regulation until it should be acted on as an amendment.

The Past Master's degree, re-established by decision of the Grand Master, was proposed to be abolished by resolution of repeal of "laws, customs and usuages now existing," and the question "laid over."

The saloon-keepers' resolution was renewed in a different shape, more stringent and far-reaching as offered by several brethren.

Dues were remitted to 61 (three years), 79 (four years), 172 (three years), 214, 249, 430, 615.

Various sums were donated to 47, 238, 287, 409, 444 and 555.

Charters were given to 61, 238, 337, 430, in lieu of charters burned.

Usual appropriations were made, and \$50 was given P. G. M. Harvey T. Wilson.

The roll-call penalty was remitted in all cases!

The usual platitudes of the Home covering four pages.

Expended for library, \$171.91.

An extended notice of Rob Morris' death and burial appears.

Grand Secretary Grant's prize jewel for best return was awarded to J. Cap Morton of 17:

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 22, 1889.

Grand Master Black reported the death of $P \therefore G \therefore M \therefore R$. M. Fairleigh, and gave a sketch of his life.

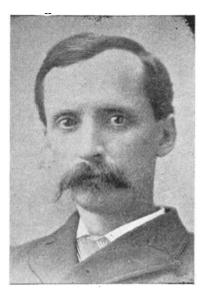
The Grand Master also reported having cited fifty-seven lodges to answer for delinquency.

He granted dispensations: for 501 to continue, it having lost its charter by fire, September, 1887; also for Bremen 596, charter burned June, 1889; and Milford 476, charter burned April, 1889; December 24, 1888, for Freedom Lodge U. D.; March 7, 1889, Ashland; March 25, Roaring Spring; June 14, Hardin; June 12, Woodstock; and August 19, Flippin Lodge U. D.

He permitted these lodges to move: 152 to Persimmon Grove; 599 to Big Clifty; 360 to Harmony Church; 354 to Big Bone Springs.

He reported 37 decisions, ordered \$200 to be paid out of the treasury for relief of the Johnstown (Pa.) sufferers from the horrors of a flood in the breaking of a dam of an artificial lake above the town; appealing to the craft for additional assistance,





JAMES D. BLACK.*

which contributed \$775 more; and urged appropriate legislation in sundry cases.

Grand Secretary Grant made an eleven and one-half page report, giving detailed information of defunct lodge property; lodges cited, and concerning these arrested: 140, 182, 197, 221, 293, 312, 336, 350, 357, 389, 399, 426, 474, 486, 493, 502 (restored October 24) \$ 514, 574 and 598. (See p. 406 for additional arrests). Also votes by lodges on excluding saloonkeepers (see last year): 145 did not vote; 51 voted for the resolution and 40 against it; 54 voted for the amendment to it, and 24 against it.

The library expended \$90.42 and was authorized to purchase the Rob Morris' " Mnemonics" and plates for \$180.

The cost of printing the Proceedings for five years was stated in a paper, which was referred to a special committee. This was part of the plan of the "Cerneaus" (members of the spurious A. A. S. R.) in their attack on members of the legitimates. Later, a committee investigated the matter. The chairman (who raised the question) did not call his committee! and the others called in expert testimony which effectually did away with the covert attack and demonstrated, most clearly, the correctness of the bills.

October 23. Greetings were exchanged by wire with the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

Digitized by GOOGIC

^{*}James Dixon Black was born in Knox County, Ky., September 24, 1850; the son of Jno. C. Black, of South Carolina, and Clarissa Jones-Black, of Clay County, Ky. James worked on his father's farm ontil 17 years old, and completed his scholastic education at Greenville and Tusculum College, Tennessee, and taught school while he studied law. Since obtaining license, has practiced the profession and engaged in about all the important lingation of his section of the State, with eminent success. He represented his district in the Legislature (1875) as a Demotrat, overcoming a large Republican inajority. Served as School Commissioner of Knox County, and was one of the Commissioners for the World's Fair (Chicago). He matried Nettie Pitzer, daughter of Virginia parents, December 2, 1875, who bore him a son and two daughters.

a son and two daughters.

Bro. Black was made a Mason in Mountain Lodge 187, August 25, 1873; and became Grand Master (1888). During his administration the sparious "Cerneau" question was at its heighth, but his rulings were quiet sound and firm. He is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. A modest man, a pleasant speaker and independently honest in politics and as a nan.

Samuel Holt, reprimanded by 170 for unmasonic conduct. Affirmed.

Edward Edwards, expelled by 82; same, affirmed.

J. A. Snowden, found not guilty; refusal to try the case again, was affirmed.

283 complaint against 481 for invasion of jurisdiction—continued with leave to file new evidence.

H. J. Swindler, expelled by 628; unmasonic spirit manifested, and recommended the case be reversed. Recommitted. Afterwards reported back adhering to former recommendations, which were concurred in.

In re. Charges vs. the Masters of 129 and 612—the Grievance Committee was discharged from consideration of it, on its request, for want of jurisdiction! and it was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Chas. F. Hill, expelled by 400—affirmed. This was another trouble growing out of the Cerneau question, and the voluminous proceedings of the trial committee were read before the Grand Lodge, though that fact does not appear of record. The debate was limited to two speeches on each side, of not over thirty minutes each. Two hundred and sixty-one and one-balf votes are recorded in favor of affirming the sentence and $118\frac{1}{2}$ against it.

October 24. C. C. Higgins, expelled by 498 (1876)—dismissed. These lodges were arrested in addition to those reported on page 405: 47*, 67*, 104, 124*, 172*, 198*, 204*, 222*, 248*, 249*, 291*, 298*, 300*, 323*, 337*, 367*, 371, 397*, 404*, 430*, 497, 512*, 534, 539, 557, 561*, 564*, 571*, 575*, 579, 583*, 597, 612*, 630*.

Sundry lodges were granted indulgences.

Lodges chartered: 639; 640 and effects of 370, defunct, donated to it; Hardin U. D. as Meeting Creek 641; Roaring Spring U. D. as No. 221; and 642. Breathitt U. D. was authorized. Flippin U. D. and Cuba U. D. continued.

These, whose charters were burned, were given new charters: 501, 596.

Constitutional amendments adopted, declaring what Masonic bodies were recognized as legitimate, defining the duties of Grand

^{*}These lodges were erroncously arrested, and the Grand Muster by a "Dispensation Extraordinary," which set out the facts, authorized the lodges to continue their work until the Grand Lodge should meet. The dispensation is printed at the close of the proceedings and tables.

Secretary—and others which appear in the Book of Constitutions. The time for annual meetings was changed to the third Wednesday in October (and changed back to Tuesday in 1891).

The "Cerneau" rite members were exempted from connection with that body if they would avow a purpose to abide by the Grand Lodge's decision and "in future abstain from intercourse with said claudestine body or its members."

An agent was provided to take possession and sell the property of Hartford Lodge 156.

Lodge 643 was chartered, and a new charter given to 476—in lieu of old one lost by fire.

At night: the officers of 569, defunct, were granted demits without charge.

The "Mnemonics" plates were placed with the Library Committee to be disposed of as it deemed best. (See p. 405).

Lodge 140 arrested October 18, 1888, was restored.

The effects of 366 were given to Lodge 642.

The representative of 368, delinquent, was allowed mileage and per diem – contrary to law!

A long report, highly complimenting the Masonic Home, was adopted.

Thanks were tendered to the Grand Lodge of New York for a bronze medal; to Grand Consistory of Kentucky for portrait of Albert Pike; to Virginia and Georgia for fraternal resolutions and eulogy on the death of Rob Morris; and sympathy was tendered to "our Mother Grand Lodge" on the death of Geo. H. Jordan, Deputy Gr. M. of Virginia,

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota was recognized.

Cuba Lodge 644 was chartered.

Grand Secretary's jewel for best return was awarded to J. Cap. Morton of 17.

Dues were remitted to 249, 337, 476, 497, 501.

Representative of 272 came a week too soon and was given a day's extra pay.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to sell old property.

The representatives of a number of lodges failing to pay dues (or at all) as required by law, were paid mileage and per diem!

A. G. Gooch was given \$226.

Wm. W. Clarke was elected Grand Master.

Chas. F. Hill, expelled by 400 (see p. 406) was restored as a sort of pacification between the "A. A. S. R." brethren. Fifty-seven lodges did not answer at roll-call.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION. LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 1, 1890.



WILLIAM W. CLARKE.*

Grand Master Clarke reported fifty decisions made during his vigorous administration, and authorized twenty-five lodges, whose charters had erroneously been arrested last year, to continue working. The Grand Lodge approved it.

He counseled against frequent changes of the Constitution, which he thought ought to embody general principles and not be expanded into a code of laws at the expense of stability.

. December 21, 1889. Lodges

567 and 575 were consolidated as Berkley 567. Grand Master Clarke restored 583 that had been arrested by

the Grand Lodge! He also authorized 539 to resume work!

Dispensations were granted to establish lodges: December 21, to Columbus Lodge; February 10, Powell Lodge; March 17, to Robert Clark; June 8, Russell; June 13, Bevis; June 19, Vienna.

He caused these lodges to be cited and show why their charters ought not to be arrested: 116, 198, 291, 300, 367, 403, 409.

Grand Secretary reported matters covering seven pages, among them that these lodge charters had been arrested: Nos. 104, 371, 534, 557, 597.

October 2. F. C. Gerard reported having collected \$812.30

^{*}William Whitlock Clarke, son of Wm. H. and Sarah H. Whitlock-Clarke, was born in New Orleans, La., January 20, 1851. He studied law in Hopkinsville, where he commenced its practice. In 1803 he became Chief Deputy (U. S.) Collector in the Second Internal Revenue District of Kentneky, serving four years. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Clurch. April 11, 1882, he married Jeanie Buckner, only child of Edward M. and Margaret R. Rushwar

Buckner,

Buckner, Broc Clarke was made a Mason in James Moore Lodge 230, April 10, 1872; demitted March 22, 1880; joined 27 in May, became its Janior Warden in December, and afterwards its Master; elected Grand Master 1880; writer of the "Foreign Correspondence" report, In which he bandled the question of "Perpetual Jurisdiction" with marked ability. United with 130 in 1894; exalted in Owensboro Chapter (1902), and elected Scribe 21 days thereafter.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

1900.]

t

2

with which to purchase presses and supplies for the Masonic Home Printing Office, the balance of \$118.62 remaining on hand was turned over for the purchase of a library for the Home.

On appeal: L. T. Cooper expelled by 461. Action affirmed. Jasper Toms, suspended by 438, which had been ordered to forward to the Grand Secretary transcript of the proceedings in the trial, and had failed to do so, was again required to prepare and forward, within sixty days, full transcript of the proceedings, and in case of failure, the Grand Master was requested to arrest the charter.

Charges against S. W. Bradford, of 154, were dismissed by the lodge and action approved.

283 against 481, for invasion of jurisdiction. Dismissed.

S. Hodge appealed from the decision of the Master of 256, who ruled out a motion to rent the ante-room of the lodge, Grand Master approving. Dismissed.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota was "recognized."

On motion to go into the election of Grand Officers, a call of lodges was demanded, and the "to-morrow" amendment was adopted: $199\frac{1}{2}$ for and $153\frac{1}{2}$ against it. This goes to show the hot work on account of the Cerneau troubles. It also suggests the fact that time to "get in work" for candidates was wanted. The effect of electioneering is felt to this day, but part of it doubtless grew out of similar tactics in other grand bodies.

October 3. These lodges were chartered: 645, 646, 647, 648, 649. Russell U. D. was given the old charter of 284.

Marks 318 was given a new charter in lieu of the old one lost in a storm the latter part of March.

Hustonville 184 was given a new charter in lieu of the old one defaced, which it was authorized to retain.

These U. D. lodges were continued: Columbus, Bevis.

Lancaster U. D. was authorized.

Chas. H. Fisk was elected Grand Master.

The charter of Star Lodge 480 had been surrendered, but the former Master was present, claimed the action was erroneous, and received back the charter. Then surrendered it (see under October 8), to take effect at the close of the Grand Lodge!

The ritual was admitted to be in need of attention, but nothing practical was done.

Digitized by Google

The death of P., G., M., Chas. Eginton received extended notice.

Various financial matters received the usual attention. Among them \$100 was paid to a worthy brother for revising the mileage lists. The writer hereof afterwards did it thoroughly without cost.

These lodges were reinstated: 79, 199, 283, 297, 355, 466, 496. These were conditionally arrested: 203, 324, 579.

These were arrested: 104, 116, 198, 300, 337, 377, 409. 291 was arrested after practical restoration.

At night, as a sort of compromise in the Cerneau troubles, Chas. F. Hill, of 400, was restored to good standing.

Ordered that the names of lodge officers elected in December be published in the Masonic Home Journal.

Ordered that portraits of Past Grand Masters be procured, to be hung in the "Memorial Hall" at the Masonic Home. There being no such hall, the Grand Secretary's office was (in 1894) declared to be the proper place for the display.

SPECIAL AND ANNUAL COMMUNICATIONS, 1890-'1.



CHARLES II. FISK *

Grand Master Fisk convened what was called "Emergent Communications of the Grand Lodge:" November 11, 1890, at Millersburg, to bury P. G. M. and P. G. Secretary Hiram Bassett, who died November 6, 1890. Another was called May 27, 1891, to dedicate a monument in Frankfort over the grave of ex-Governor and Bro. Luke P. Blackburn. Another May 29, at LaGrange, to dedicate a monument to the memory of P., G., M., Rob

-10001C

Digitized by

Morris. The address delivered on the occasion by P., G., M., Fitch appears in full in the proceedings.

^{*}Charles Henry Fisk was born at Fiskburg, Kepton county, Ky., August 31, 1843; being the son of John F. Fisk, who was Lieutenant-Governor (1861), and a member of the Kentucky Senate two terms, and Elizabeth S. Johnson-Fisk. Charles graduated at Miami University, Ohio (1863), taking the first honor. Graduated in law from the Cincipnut College (1864), and has practiced law since that time. October 23, 1866, united in marriage with Maggie Emmal, of Lexington, Ky., who bore him three children, two of whom, a son, Otis H., and a daughter, Elizabeth, yet live.

October 7. At the annual communication in Louisville Grand Master Fisk discussed these subjects: Our Dead; Fraternal Dead; Books and Papers of Grand Lodge; Suspension of Masters; Official notice that lodge membership had been made essential to membership in other Masonic bodies; Dispensations; Decisions, of which fifty-five were reported; Lodge Dedications; Monuments-Unveiled; Spurious Grand Lodge of Ohio; Publishing names of lodge officers in the Masonic Home Journal; Publishing list of lodges by counties; Investigation of the "White Case" and his superintendency of the Home; Grand Lodge stock given in trust to the Home; Sale of defunct lodge property; Grand Represent-" atives; Officers of defunct lodges; Lodges cited and arrested; Grand Secretary, and his assistant; Impostors; Baltimore fire; Consolidation of Lodges 4 and 532; Setting lodges to work; "Our Home;" Absenteeism, etc. All covering fifty printed pages.

These lodges were constituted U. D.: March 4, 1891, Vesper; January 25, Morehead; January 30, Maytown, Kelsey and Greenville; February 16, East Point; January 16, Elliott; July 8, Grand Rivers; July 14, Pinnacle; August 10, Carrsville; September 3, Shelby; August 6, Lancaster; November 17, Cracroft.

These were authorized to continue, their charters having been burned: June 17, No. 335; August 4, Nos. 255, 519.

He authorized 552 to move from Salem Church to Monroe-Institute in Hart county; 503, from Bethany to Bog's Fork Church; 444, from Pinchem to Ford.

October 8. An extended sketch of P., G., M., and P., G., Secretary Hiram Bassett was published.

\$180.45 were spent for books and a long report on the library suggested the obligations of each generation preserving its literature.

James A. McKenzie was elected Grand Master.

On appeal these actions were taken:

1900.]

Bro. Fisk was made a Mason in Golden Rule Lodge 345. March 5, 1877; a Royal Arch-Mason in Chapter 35 (1877); Royal and Select Master (1877); Knight Templar in No. 7 (1877). He received the Scottsh Kite degrees to the 3ad the same year, and was crowned 33 (1884). He was presiding officer in each of the York Rite bodies, and of the grand bodies in Kentucky as follows: Grand Master, 1890; Grand High Priest, 1891; Grand Master of the Grand Coun-cil, 1886; Grand Commander, 1872. He was a delegate to the Masonic Congress in Chicago (1893); a member of the Ritual Committee of the Grand Encampment; Provincial Junior Grand Warden of the Royal Order of Scotland (1865-9); held various offices in the Scottish Rite bodies and has attended every session of the Grand Lodge since being made a Mason. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1856, is a Deacon thereof and has-been Superintendent of the Sunday-school for three decades.

been Superintendent of the Sunday-school for three decades.

The W. M. of 246 refused to bury non-affiliates. Approved.

Gco. E. Terrell suspended by 281. Reversed, new trial ordered.

507 vs. 550-invasion of jurisdiction. Dismissed.

Jacob Terry expelled by 425. Dismissed.

Recommendations for a Fraternal Congress, to be held in Chicago during the World's Fair, were adopted and six delegates appointed.

These lodges were chartered: 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, and 662 on October 9.

New charters were given old lodges in lieu of charters burned: 116, 255, 335, 519; and in lieu of 553, stolen.

Dispensations were granted for new lodges: Dalton, Casey, Wallin's Creek; and, October 9, to Spurlington.

Dispensations were continued to lodges: Lancaster, Carrsville and Shelby, the latter chartered October 9.

The name of Frankfort No. 4 was authorized to be changed back to Hiram No. 4.

Star 480 was surrendered last year before Grand Lodge met. The Master appeared and secured its restoration on paying \$10.50 as dues and assessments, and drew out as his pay \$14.92, then surrendered the charter to take effect at close of this session. This year it was claimed all save the officers had been demitted, that no books were kept and officers had paid in full, therefore asked for demits without cost, and that was granted!

The "Leacock claim" of decades ago was again dismissed.

The sale of the hall of Pellville Lodge 667 was confirmed.

October 9. Nos. 104, 178, 203, 309, 350, 387, 404, 409, 522, 597 were declared "no longer in existence."

Rascoe 471 was permitted to move to Farmersville, and 444 to Ford.

Glenville 522 authorized to surrender.

The Home assessment was increased from 50 cents to \$1 per capita a year, which was to include the subscription to the Masonic Home Journal.

Digitized by Google

From this on but few of the "doings" will be noted, as the Proceedings can be obtained, and this sketch is growing beyond the original purpose.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 18, 19, 1892.



JAMES A. M'KENZIE.*

Grand Master McKenzie presented a twenty-two page address, noticing the deaths of Jos. H. Branham, P. .. G. .. High Priest: Thos. J. Pickett, P. G. M. .., and others; rendered twenty-seven decisions; granted dispensations for eight new lodges; and appointed a committee to determine what the work and lectures were.

In a correspondence with the Grand Master of Pennsylvania. who claimed that "an applicant for initiation or membership, once rejected by a lodge, is forever debarred from applying

elsewhere without the consent of the lodge rejecting him," Bro. McKenzie held that such a rule "can not have any extra jurisdictional force, nor control the action of Masonic lodges in other States."

He reported the vote of lodges on the increase of the assessment as a majority of 3,330 in favor of it. He also reported other matters-of transient interest.



^{*}James Andrew McKenzie was born in Christian county, Ky., August 1, 1840, of Scotch-Irish parentage who settled in North Carolina (1740), and moved to Kentucky in 1814. James was educated at Center College, Ky.; received license to practice law; served in the Confed-erate army till 1852; married Amelia C. Blakey, August 16, 1864, who bore him three children. Bro. McKenzie was made a Mason in Lodge 230 (1850); a Royal Arch Mason in No. 14 (1868), and a Knight Templar in Clarksville (Tenn.) Commandery (1870). He was a charter member of Long View Lodge 116, and for many years its Master; elected Grand Master in 1801, reducting its session (1902), without any hurry, to two days. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, 187-71; Presidential Elector (1872); member of the 45th and 46th Congresses; and author of the Bill putting Quinine on the free list, from which he received the sobriquet of "Quinine Jim." He was Scenctury of State for Kentucky during Governor Knott's administration; Commissioner from Kentucky to the World's Fair in Chicago, and was Vice-President of the Executive Committee and Board of Control of the National Commission that conducted its affairs. From 1893-69 he represented the United States as Minister to Peru. The chief business of his life, however, has been farming. He died of apoplexy June 25, 1904, and was buried with Masonic honors in Bowling Green.

The vote on the assessment by lodges was reported in detail by the Grand Secretary.

A College of Custodians of the Work was constituted and the work recommended by a special committee adopted-on faith!

The proceedings occupy 64 pages, besides supplementary reports, tables, etc.

This, like chronicles of 1892, is shortened, as the Proceedings can be obtained.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 17, 18, 19, 1893.



J. SPEED SMITH.*

Grand Master John Speed Smith (elected October 19, 1902), reported the "Fraternal dead" of other jurisdictions; thirteen decisions; dispensations, and other things usual. He approved the adopted ritual and employment of a Grand Lecturer, whose pay would be less than the amount saved by holding only a two days' session last year. He reported the action of the Masonic Congress in

Chicago, and recommended that lodges heretofore chartered fur-

*John Sperd Smith, Jr., was born at Castle Union, Madison county, Kw., July 23, 1845; was educated at Transylvania University, and resided on a farm until 1879, when he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature; was afterwards a clerk in a bank and then engaged in the insurance business; 1889 was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He was probably made a Mason in Waco Lodge 338, 1865; demitted in 1857; Knight Templar in Commandery 10 (1881; became presiding officer of those bodies, except 338; sidmitted to the Rovcal and Select Masters' degrees in No. 60, 1807; was clected frand Master in 1892; Grand High Priest (1890), and die Hehruny 5, 1000, 100; p. 17). His father, bearing the same name, was Grand Master in 1822-15; (See page 111). He was one of the delegates to the Masonic Congress held in Cheago, 1892. He was an earnest Baptist. In 1894 P., G. M.: Smith more that a consulter on celebrating the Centennial of the Grand Lodge be appointed. He with four others constituted the committee which reported (1859) that the endownent of "a Home for aged and penniless brothers" was desired. The committee was continued and Bro. Smith was appointed the agent to be paid mileage and per diem in securing the "Centennial Fund" for that purpose. This resulted in the establishment of the Old Mason's 'Home at Shelbyville.

F1800.



nish verbatim copies of their charters, and published a very sensible letter on observance of law and making returns.

Grand Lecturer, John Augustus Williams (now deceased), the first Gr. L. in Kentucky, made report of his having commenced work January 1. Many lodges were in confusion, needing instruction, etc. He held thirty-five "conventions" of eight or nine sessions of three or four hours each.

The question of badges for representatives of the Grand Lodge was urged, referred to a committee, and died in its hands. (See, 1894, when it was indefinitely postponed, but after several efforts was adopted in 1899).

Meager notice continued.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 16-18, 1894.



JAMES W. STATON.*

Grand Master Staton presented a twenty-two page address, noticing the usual matters in such docu ments. Authorized improvements in Grand Secretary's office, which was moved to the south end of the old Temple, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, from the north end, on Jefferson street.

He reported, substantially, that the Grand Master of Illinois appointed a Grand Representative in

Digitized by Google

lieu of P., G., M., E. B. Jones, of Paducah, who was in failing

* James William Staton, born at Dover, Mason county, Ky., May 27. 1835, learned the trade of his father (blacksmith); moved to Brooksville, Bracken county, Ky. (1856), where he resided until his death, June 27, 1993.

In this latter blacks introduced to browsvine, Bracken county, Ne. (1857), where he resided until his death, June 27, 1903. In 1857 he worked in the County and Circuit Court Clerk's offices for two years; served as County Surveyor eight years; as Master Commissioner for thirty years; Treasurer of the Sinking Frand, eighteen years; Trustee of the Jury Fund since 1866. He also established a printing office and carried on the business.

He was made a Mason in Lodge 154, August 18, 1853; received the Mark and Past Master's degrees in Covington 35 (May, 1860), and the M. E. M. and Royal Arch degrees in Bracken Chapter of (1866); the Koyal and Select Master's degrees in Maysville (1868), and the Orders of Knighthood in Covington Commandery (1878). Received the Scottish Rite degrees to 32d (1883); Knight Commander of the Court of Honor (1883), and crowned 33° May 25, 1897, in Louisville, Was Master of Lodge 154 several wears; High Priest over two decades; and Master of Council 36 one year. Elected Grand Master 1893; Grand High Priest 1877; Grand

health, in spite of the suggestions of Gr. M. Staton. Because of this, and other disturbances growing out of the "System of Grand Representatives," that he said "has accomplished no good whatever, but has been a source of sowing dissensions among the jurisdictions, in some instances broken up friendly relations between Grand Lodges," he recommended that the system be abolished—and that was done.

The Grand Lecturer's report covers four pages of printed matter in giving an account of his work. He said improvements had been most encouraging, and a growing spirit of inquiry prevailed in reference to Masonic symbolism.

The offices Grand Lecturer, Custodians of the Work and all pertaining to them was repealed, and the ritual question, fairly begun in good style, was abolished.

This continues the meager outline sketches.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 15-17, 1895.

Grand Master Holeman* presented a thirteen-page address, including a report of twenty-one decisions; recommended that committees consult the Grand Secretary.

He recommended that some law be enacted for the trial of a Master.

The Grand Secretary (Grant) reported a plot of the lot and graves in the Grand Lodge lot in Cave Hill Cemetery.

The Centennial Committee reported the objects in commencing

^{*}Henry Hopson Holeman was born in Madisonville, Ky., November 30, 1863; son of N. M. and Sallie Goodloe-Holeman; educated in the Madisonville common schools and engaged in the drug business. He married Fannie A. Nesbet, of Evansville, Ind., June 20, 1888, and has one son.

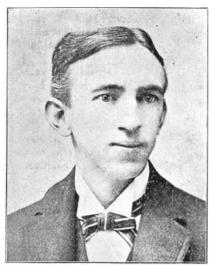
<sup>has one son.
He is a member of the Christian Church and served as Mayor of Madisonville, 1893-'6.
Bro. Holeman was made a Mason in Madisonville Lodge 143, December 18, 1886; exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Chapter 123, April 19, 1837; received the orders of Knighthood in Henderson 14, June 8, 1887; elected W. M. 1880, serving as such for three years; became High Prices 1808; Commander, 1804, and admitted to Louisville Conneil, R. & S. M. Received the Scottish Rite degrees in Louisville, and made Knight Commander of the Court of Honor (1896). He was elected Grand Master in October, 1804, and has served on important committees in the Grand Bodies, being also an otlicer in the Grand Chapter.</sup>

Master of the Grand Council, R. & S. M., 1889. Writer of the Correspondence reports for Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Council many years, and Grand Recorder of the latter 1888 till his death; President of the Masonic Veterans of Kentucky one year. See Proceedings Grand Lodge, 1903, p. 5, etc. He was an earnest Methodist and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his brethren and

community,

Ile was President of the Masonic Book Collectors' Association and accumulated a Masonic and miscellaneous library of rate value. He married Caroline West, whom he survived several years, and died June 27, 1903, leav-

ing six children to mourn his loss,



H. H. HOLEMAN.

so early was known to be that a fund might be raised with which to erect an Old Masons' Home. That was concurred in, and \$12,636.75 was reported as having been subscribed for that purpose. P. G. M. J. Speed Smith was again appointed agent to continue the work of obtaining subscriptions, his compensation to be the same rate of mileage and per diem as is paid to representatives.

The Grand Secretary was directed to publish the names of lodge Masters and Secretaries in the Home Journal.

Meager outlines continued. ANNUAL COMMUNICATION. LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 20-22, 1896.



F. C. GERARD.

Grand Master Gerard,* in his address, said neglects lead to indifference, which was the chief cause for dormancy of lodges, and that strict compliance with the law would promote harmony, resulting in less dissatisfaction and suspensions.

He recommended provision for the trial of a Master; a gitual for the Past Master's degree; the publication of the Correspondence report in the Masonic Home Journal, and suggested that committees ought not to meet during the sittings of the

Digitized by GOOGIC

*Frank Cloud Gerard, born in Bowling Green, Ky., October 22, 1848, was the son of John C. Gerard, a native of France, who was made a Mason in Lodge 73, 1849. Frank succeeded his father in the undertaker's business in 1882. He married Lizzie M.

Grand Lodge. He recommended a re-print of the early Proceed, ings, and that before suspensions should be recognized, the returns ought to show the suspensions were made in accordance with law. He thought diplomas should only be granted by the lodge and be in force for the year for which dues were paid.

For the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chaplain delivered a sermon in open Grand Lodge, although, in earlier years, the Grand Lodge repaired to some half or church to listen to an address by "the Grand Orator" or other person.

A model form of by-laws was authorized; the right of the Grand Master to sanction the writing of any ritual was denied, and lodges were authorized to attend religious worship without a dispensation.

Meager outlines continued. ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 19-21, 1897.



R. F. PEAK,*

*See sketch on following page.

Grand Master Peak reported eight decisions; among them, that the Grand Secretary was sole judgeoof the right to demit a defunct lodge member, and that he was also the financial agent of the Grand Lodge in settling defunct lodge affairs. The latter decision subsequently became a constitutional provision. His report was only six pages in length, and covered all essentials.

Digitized by Google .

Etienne, who died in 1882, after bearing him two children, John and Paul. He married Mrs. Alice Prewitt in 1883.

Name of 15 (1997) the descent for the Home was raised from 50 cents to \$t per rapita, On his motion, the assessment for the Masonic Home Joarnal to be sent to every affiliated Kentucky Mason. He also secured subscriptions for nearly \$1,000, with which an engine, etc., was purchased for the Home's printing office. Having partially lost his everyight, the continues in the active work in conferring lodge de-grees, installing lodge and Grand Lodge officers and other ceremonies, necessarily without the use of a book or notes, and is never happier than when thus engaged.

Bro. Gerard was made a Mason in Bowling Green Lodge 73, July 12, 1870, and was the first to receive the Scottish Rite degrees in the Cathedral on Sixth street near Walnut in Louisville, while Grand Master, October, 1895. He was a charter member and first Junior Warden of John C. Gerard Lodge 527 (now definct), becoming its Master in 1874. Was also Master of 73 (iSSS). As such he served four years, and was elected Grand Master, October,

Meager outlines continued.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 18-20, 1898.



R, H. THOMPSON.*

Grand Master Thompson reported the recognition of Negro Masonry by the Grand Lodge of Washington, and after his own and a special committee's able and exhaustive reports on the institution of Negro Masonry in the United States, fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington were severed.

Grand Master Thompson granted a dispensation for Kentucky Army Lodge, and the petition

therefor, with a copy of the dispensation (both prepared by the Grand Secretary), were published.

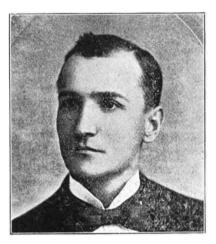
*Reginald Heber Thompson was born in Kanawha county, Va., October 31, 1836, and moved to Califordia (1858). Returning, he stopped in Arkansas and joined the Thirteenth Arkansas regiment of the Confederate army, serving two years as Captain; transferred to the cavalry (1863) and promoted to Major, then Licutenant Colonel in Carlton's regiment. He read law in Louisville, Ky.; married Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Jefferson county, Ky., but had no children. In 1881 he became Judge of the City Court and filled that position until his death, April 10, 1899. He was made a Mason in Brancow Lodge of the City Court and filled that position until his

death, April 10, 1509. He was made a Mason in Bransom Lodge 113, Selma, Ark., January, 1864; exalted in Bransom Chapter; received the orders of Knighthood in Louisville Commandery No. 1 (1883); elected Commander (1836), and Grand Commander (1896). Joined Antiquity Lodge 113, of which he was Master, and after it consolidated with Abraham Lodge 8, became Master of that lodge, and was elected Grand Master, October, 1897. He became a 32° member of the Scottish Rite (1838); a Director of the Masonic W. & O. Home in 1803, and was instrumental in estab-lishing the Newsboys' Home, serving as President of its Board of Control. He was a persuasive, earnest speaker and greatly beloved. He was buried by Abraham Lodge, Grand Master Wilhelm presiding, and the Grand Commandery performed its service in Christ Church Cathedral, of which he was a devout member.

*Robert Francis Peak was born in Trimble county, Ky., March 7, 1800. His father, W. P. Peak, was horn (1831) in the same county, and is an attorney-at-law. His mother, Margaret Willett-Peak, was born in Kenton county, Ky. (1836). Robert was raised on a farm, and licensed to practice law by Trimble Circuit Court. He also graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville and practiced that profession for two years, afterwards practiced law, becoming County, then Commonwealth Attorney. He married Sallie Crutcher (November 20, 1833), who bore him two daughters and died December 20, 1830. He married Emma Ross, July 25, 1893, by whom he has two daughters. Bro. Peak was made a Mason in Bedford Lodge 153, March 1831; served as Secretary (1834-59); Master (1850-91); and was elected Grand Master in October, 1856. He received the chapt r degrees in LaGrange Chapter 102 (1892); the orders of Knighthood in DeMolay Commandery No. 12 (1896), and the Scottish Rite to the 14° in Louisville, 1898.

1800.

Meager references continued. ANNUAL COMMUNICATION. LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 17, 18, 19, 1899.



I. E. WILHELM.*

Grand Master Wilhelm reported 46 decisions, matters incidental, discountenanced "chain letters" asking aid, reduced price of Book of Constitution and presented an unusual number of matters pertaining to individuals and lodges; a proposition from the Grand Master of Wyoming to form a Sovereign Grand Lodge (not favored in Kentucky), and a lengthy report of the Grand Lodge of Washington repealing its former recognition of Negro Masonry. He also gave an account con-

cerning the (Gen. George) Washington Centennial, and renewed his resolutions to procure badges for Representatives, and that was adopted.

P. G. M. J. Soule Smith presented a five-page report on visitations and inspections of lodges, but it failed to pass!

The status of honorary members was defined.

The edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington was rescinded.

Notice and memorial pages appear in honor of Past Grand Masters Harvey T. Wilson, who died December 25, 1898, and Reginald H. Thompson, who died April 10, 1899.

^{*}James E. Wilhelm was born in Jackson, Tenn., December 23, 1862, the son of John and Amanda Long-Wilhelm. At the age of 16, entered the railroad service as clerk in the mechan-ical department and resigned the chief clerkship to engage in the insurance business in Paducah. Eight years later (1896) he established the Paducah Daily Register, of which he is principal owner and editor. He married Ella Beadles, daughter of Wm. Beadles, a banker, October 19, 1887. Four children the doubter and the owner where the doubter of the dou

He married Ella Beadles, daughter of Wm. Beadles, a banker, October 19, 1887. Four children, two daughters and two sons, blessed the union. Bro. Wilhelm was made a Mason in Plain City Lodge 449, January 18, 1887; received the capitular degrees in Paducah Chapter 30 (1800); the cryptic degrees in Paducah Council 3a (1800); and the chivalric orders in Paducah Commandery 11 the same year. He was elected lodge Secretary 1880; and served as Master 1801-16. During his fourth year as Master 15 ad-ditions were made to the lodge embership. He was elected Grand Master 1885; served as High Priest (1894-16); as Commander of his commandery 1892-7; as Master of his council 1894-1900, and became Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1900. He is a man of great energy and force of character. energy and force of character.

Meager outlines continued. ANNUAL (CENTENNIAL) COMMUNICATION. LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 16, 17, 18, 1900.



IOHN A. RAMSEY.*

Grand Master Ramsey presided at the Centennial Communication, and presented his views on various subjects in an incisive manner, insisting that laws should be obeyed, but bad laws should be repealed.

The Masonic Home, having been given large sums of money; also stock in the Masonic Temple in trust not to be sold without consent of Grand Lodge, but having sold it or consented to the sale of the Temple, the Grand Lodge had no place to meet, and by

an accident was enabled to secure a hall this year. The Grand Secretary would soon be compelled to move his office and the library. For these and other reasons, the Grand Master recommended the building of another home for the Grand Lodge, not subjected to the whims, etc., of a landlord.

A committee was appointed to carry into effect the recommendations of Grand Master Ramsey.

The Centennial of the Grand Lodge was appropriately celebrated by an entertainment in which the Masonic Home children participated. The Grand Master delivered an address and other exercises made the occasion memorable. A bronze medal, with white metal duplicates, were distributed.



^{*}John Alexander Ramsey, son of Dr. W. W. and Martha Ramsey, was born in Owings-ville, Ky., December 24, 1844. By industry, honesty and good sense, he established an enviable character and a "competency" in financial affairs. He married Betty Worth Goodpaster, Sep-tember 14, 1850, who bore him as on (William G.) who became a Mason and Judge of the Bath County Court. The mother died _______, bro, Win. G. Ramsey died _______, and was succeeded as Judge of Bath County Court by his father, the subject of this sketch, who has been an officer of the "Christian Church" continuously since 1876. Bro, John A. was made a Mason in Mt. Sterling Lodge 23 (1860); passed and raised in Bath Lodge 53 (1868); became Master 1874, serving many terms as such, and was elected Grand Master 1890. He was exalted in Chapter 21 and kmehted in Commadery 5, both at Mt. Ster-ling, and was elected Commander of the latter in 13—. Bro, Ramsey is Vice President of the Vinance Committee of Grand Lodge. A sterling man, deservedly popular.



CENTENNIAL MEDAL-OBVERSE.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL-REVERSE.

PROMINENT EVENTS OF THE CENTURY.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky established 6 lodges in Indiana; 4 in Illinois; 3 in Mississippi and 1 each in Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, Louisiana and Arkansas, making 18 outside of Kentucky. It erected a "Grand Hall" in Lexington; and when it burned, erected another one (see back of title page); it contributed a stone which is laid in the Washington monument (p. 213); assisted in the erection of a Temple in Louisville (see illustration), which was sold as has just been stated. It maintained a College and University in LaGrange for many years. Contributed to many



MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' HOME.

charitable objects, among them, giving outright to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, in stocks, bonds and cash about \$250,000, and in "assessments" on affiliates over \$400,000, and pays \$1.00 per capita yearly towards its support. This amounted to over \$23,000 in 1903.

It has fostered, and largely contributed to the Old Masons³ Home now established on a 160-acre tract of bluegrass land near Shelbyville, and "still there's more to follow."

Digitized by GOOGLE



OLD MASONS' HOME, SHELBYVILLE, KY.

A LOVING TRIBUTE.

Then have we not done well to honor the Grand Lodge of Kentucky as the foundation upon which we have builded? Our highest duty will be to guard it with apprehensive care, for if the foundation should crumble or decay, the superstructure must topple and fall. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky is also venerable in its age and has stood for a century, strong in its manliness, profound in its learning and glorious in its works of benevolence, a pioneer in the western wilderness and in the crystalization of its Masonic charities.

It is older than the United Grand Lodge of England and is the parent of more than 760 lodges whose offspring are musical in their harmonies of brother love and relief.

The son of Virginia, it was first to plant the seeds of Masonry and morality west of the Alleghenies by establishing lodges on the prairies of Indiana and Illinois, the vine-clad hills of Ohio, in the forest of Missouri, the lagoons of Arkansas and Mississippi, the sunny lowlands of Louisiana, and the rock-ribbed Territory of Tennessee; while the "Pennyrile" and Bluegrass State, pregnant with the enlightening principles of the craft, has given birth to a religion that provides for the widow and the fatherless, and blossoms in eternal fragrance and beauty.

Its Grand Masters have graced the pulpit, the bench, the halls of legislation—state and national—as diplomatic representatives abroad and in the Presidential Cabinet. Two fell at Tippecanoe and the Raisin in defence of home and country from the merciless savages, and scarcely less savage allies, and one gave up his life during the war of the rebellion. Their words of wisdom and of eloquence have swayed multitudes, and their poetry is sung by thousands in almost every clime. One of them, active in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois became its first Grand Master, cultivating the seeds sown by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky which have produced a marvelously abundant harvest, and another was crowned with laurel in the great metropolis of America. Like the eagle on their country's standard, they have been proud, vigilant, resolute and fearless; yet, like the dove in its cooings of affection—the observed of all observers, courageous and loving.

Then have we not cause to honor our Grand Lodge on this one hundredth anniversary of its birth?





"THE MASONIC."

Since the close of the century, the new Masonic Temple, called "The Masonic," to distinguish it from the old Temple (which was burned in 1903), has been erected at a cost of about \$260,000, on a lot 105 by 180 feet, now worth about \$35,000, situated on the south side of Chestnut street, commencing 105 feet east of Fourth street. Its theater has a seating capacity of 2,000, with mezzanine boxes under the balcony, and a large gallery; all upto-date, and scarcely equaled for beauty. The Grand Secretary's office occupies the entire second floor front. Commandery rooms,

with drill and banquet hall, 60 by 87 feet, on the sixth floor. Lodge and chapter rooms on fifth floor. Offices in front part of building. Stores and lobby on first floor. Bowling alley in the basement. A "Masonic Club" occupies basement and two rooms (with bath) of Grand Secretary's suite.



WM. C. M'CHORD,

Grand Master Wm. C. McChord, as chairman of the Building Committee, performed valuable service, demonstrating much ability. He was born in Washington county, Ky., July 3, 1850. While serving as clerk in Lebanon and working on a farm he studied law; became Deputv Circuit Clerk; County Attorney two terms (1874-'8); Master Commissioner and Receiver six years; legislator from Washington county (1889-'90); member of the Constitutional Convention (1890) and one of three to revise the Kentucky statutes so as to conform to the new Constitution.

He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Married Nannie McElroy (January 14, 1875), and has three sons and a daughter.

Made a Mason in Lodge 50 (1872); a' Royal Arch Mason in Chapter 27 (1873); a Knight Tem-

plar in Ryan Commandery No. 17. Elected Grand Master 1900—as such he laid the corner-stone of the new Temple, rendered valuable service as Chairman of the Building Committee, and subsequently as one of the Trustees.



HARRY BAILEY.

Harry Bailey, Grand Master 1901, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., October 14, 1868; graduated from Georgetown College (1890); taught school for two years, then read law and began the practice in Cynthiana (1893); was City Attorney two years (1900-'1). He is a member of the Baptist church.

Bro. Bailey was made a Mason in Favorite Lodge 581, October, 1890; exalted in Fleming -Chapter 71, March 20, 1891; created a Knight Templar in Cynthiana Commandery 16, August 1, 1893. Was elected Master of No. 18, 1896; High Priest of Cynthiana Chapter No. 17; Commander of Cynthiana Commandery No. 16.

The first Grand Master, Wm. Murray (1800), Hiram Bassett (1861), and Harry Bailey, Grand Master 1901, were probably the only bachelors who became Grand Master.



JOHN W LANDRUM.

John Walden Landrum, son of Dr. James D. Landrum, P.: G., M., (1864), was born August 31, 1861, at Mayfield, Ky. His business has been that of an accountant and secretary of corporations. He married Mary B. Hale, who bore him two sons. Some years after her death, he married Bessie B. Hale, June 27, 1904.

Bro. Landrum was made a Mason April 1, 1891; a Royal Arch Mason (1893); received the orders of Knighthood (1893); the Scottish Rite, to the 32° (1893), and was crowned 33°, 1897. He was Master of Lodges 269 and 679, High Priest (1894), Commander (1897), Grand Master and

Grand High Priest (1903), Deputy Grand Commander, 1904, having served as presiding officer of the "York Rite" subordinate bodies (excepting that of the Council), and is a communicant of the "Christian Church" ("Disciples of Christ"). As Grand Master he dedicated the Masonic Temple on Chestnut street, near Fourth avenue.



OWEN D. THOMAS.

Owen D. Thomas (Grand Master 1903-'4), was born in Lebanon, Ky., February 16, 1869, son of Judge John R. Thomas, and Maria Lindsey-Thomas, daughter of T. N. Lindsey, a prominent citizen of Frankfort. Owen was educated at the Loventhal Academy, Lebanon; and became a clerk, now assistant cashier of a bank. He married Carrie Phillips, February 20, 1896.

He is communicant of the Presbyterian church and served as its treasurer several years, also served as Trustee of the Jury Fund.

Bro. Thomas was made a Mason May 3, 1894, received the Royal Arch and Royal and Select Masters' degrees (1895). Became Treasurer (1887),

Digitized by Google

Master (1896), High Priest (1901), thrice Illustrious Master (1900), Commander (1902), and Grand Master (1903).



THOMAS S. PETTIT.

This portrait was secured after page 367 (q. v) was printed.

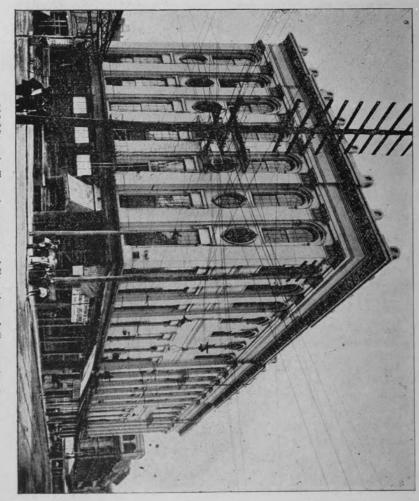
CONCLUSION.

These pages were commenced with the purpose of making a "history," but to have done so would have necessitated the publication of volumes. Therefore it was condensed to a chronological index.

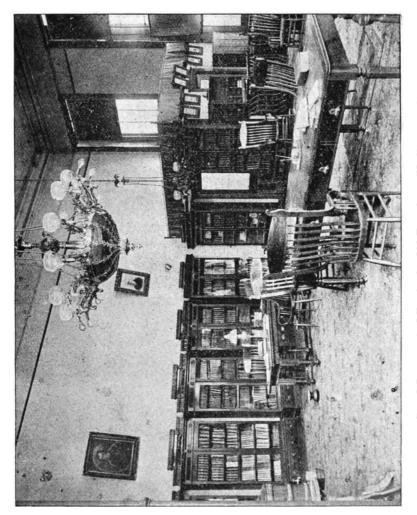
An Analytical Index may be prepared later on. A few copies of the "Doings" will be bound by themselves.

Hersbrant.

Digitized by Google

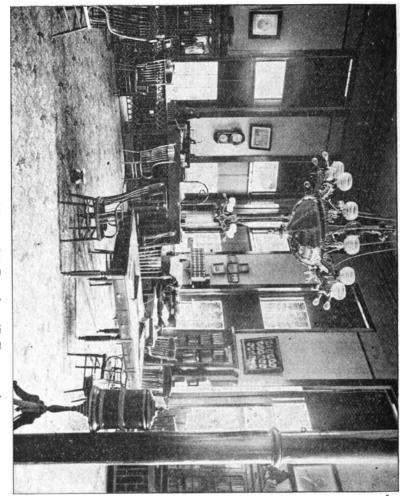


Old Masonic Temple, corner of Fourth and Green streets.



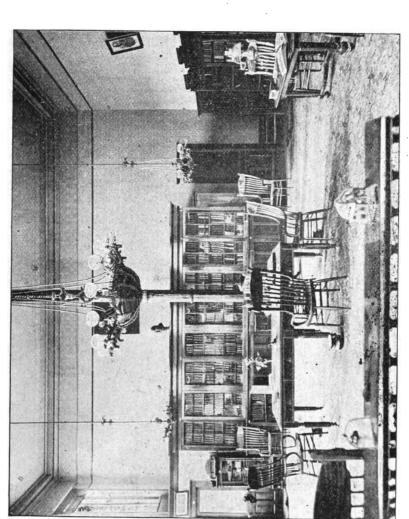
Grand Secretary's Office in the Old Temple. (N. E. corner.)

Digitized by Google



Grand Secretary's Office in Old Temple. (S. E. corner.)

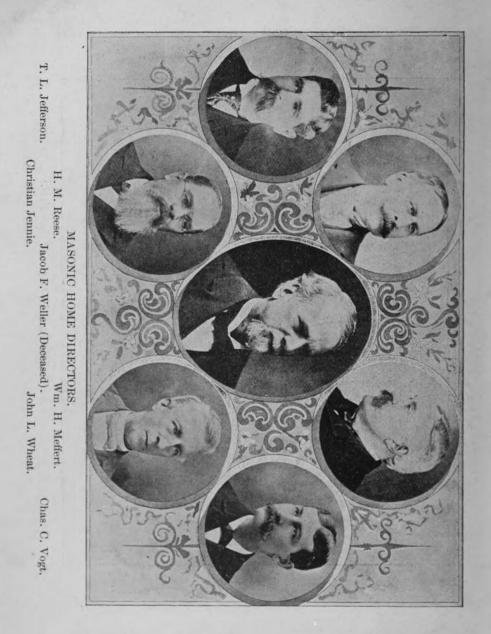




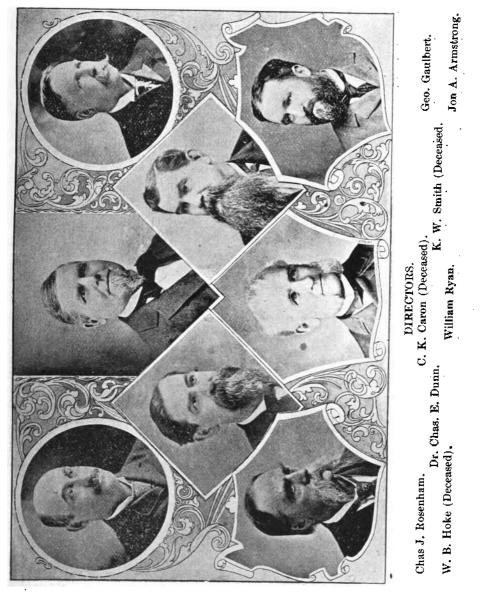
.....

,

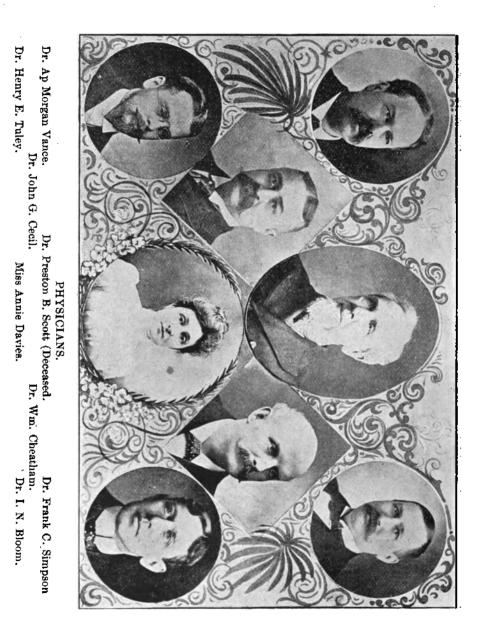
Grand Secretary's Office in Old Temple. (West view.)



Digitized by Google



.



Digitized by Google

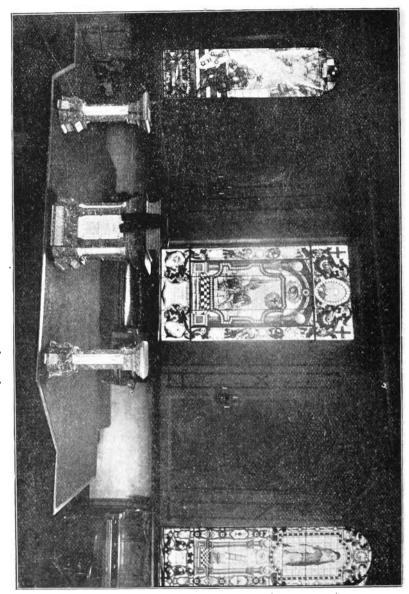


 TEACHERS.

 Miss Drue Gold.
 Miss Jessie Farbour

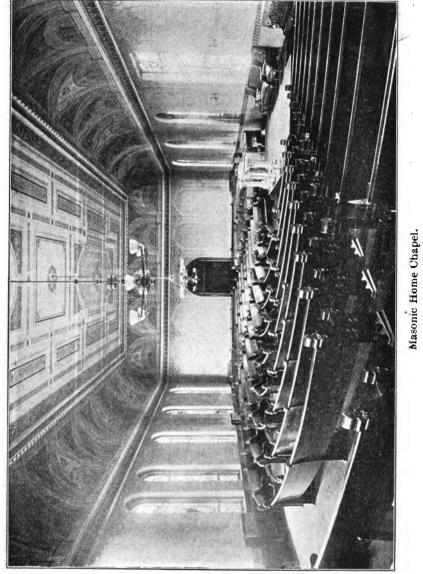
 Miss Daisy Bryan.
 Miss Cora Peet.

Digitized by Google



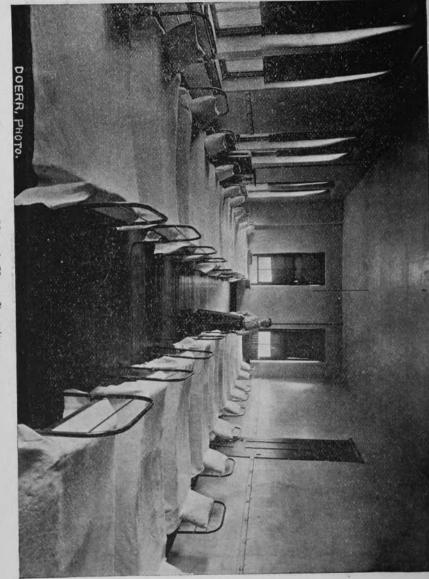
Altar in Masonic Home Chapel.

Digitized by Google

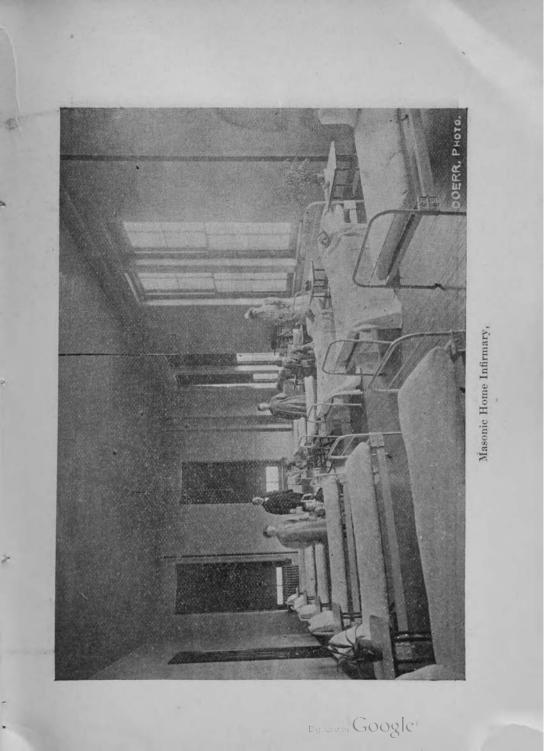


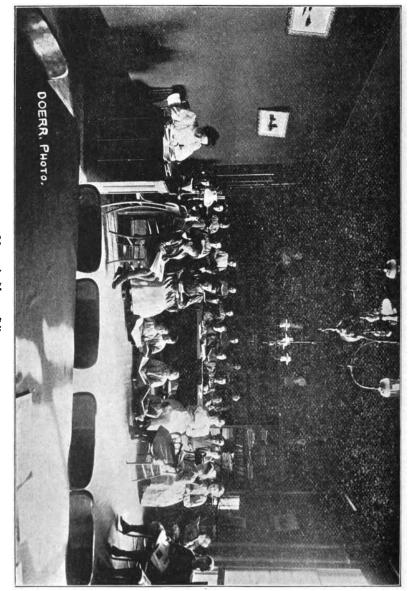
حر

Digitized by Google



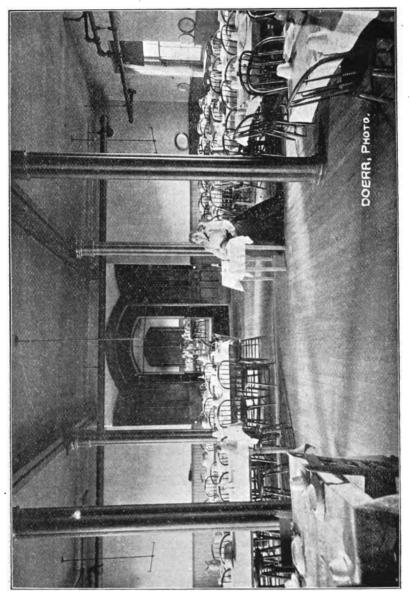
Masonic Home Dormitory.



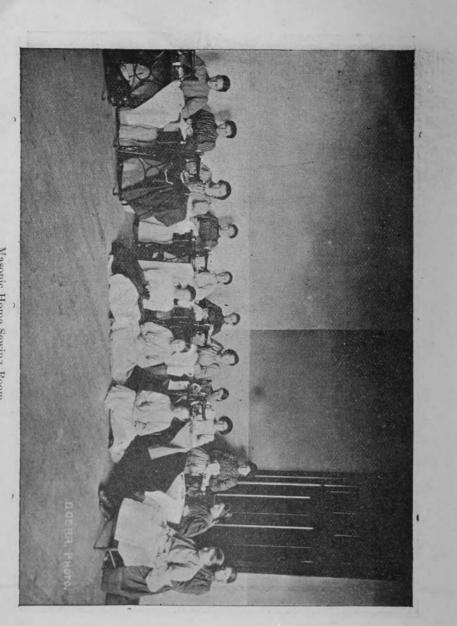


Masonic Home Library.

Digitized by Google

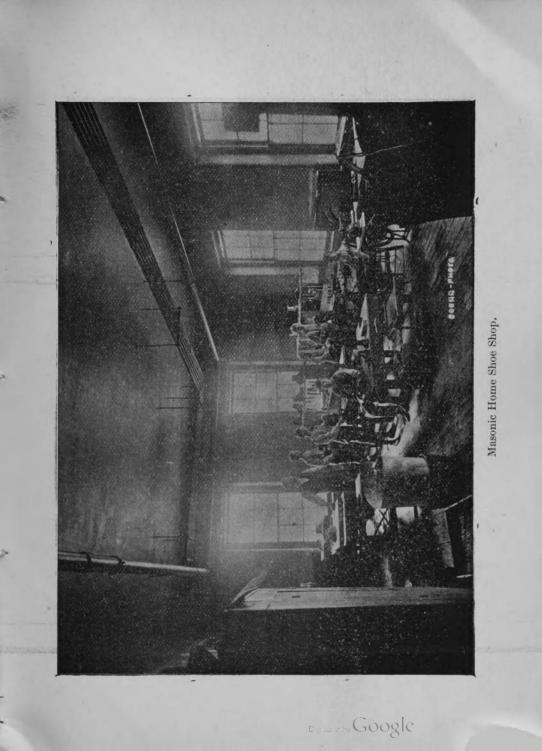


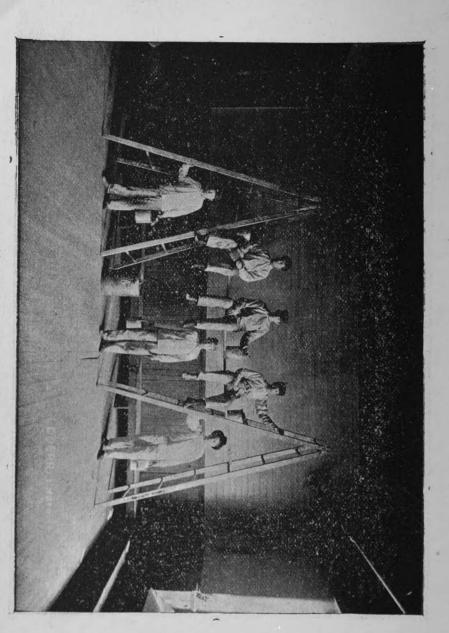
Masonic Home Dining Room.



Masonic Home Sewing Room.

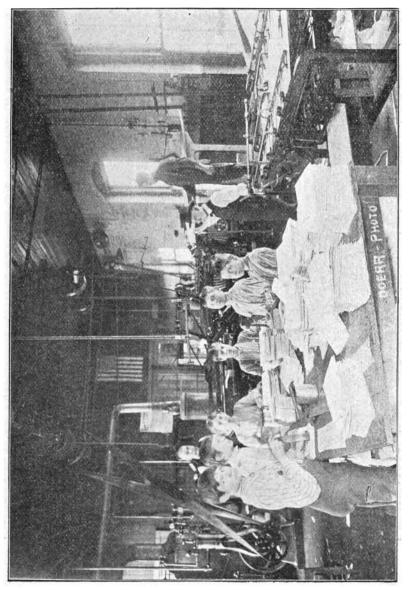
Digitized by Google





Masonic Home Boy Painters.

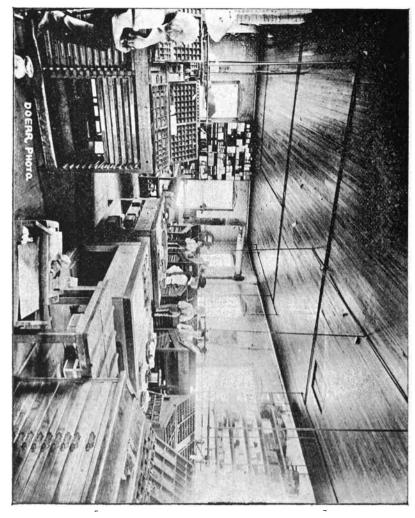
Digilized by Google



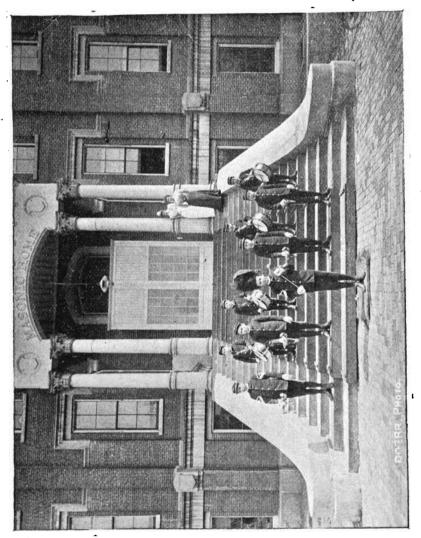
Masonic Home Printing Office-Press Room,

Digitized by Google

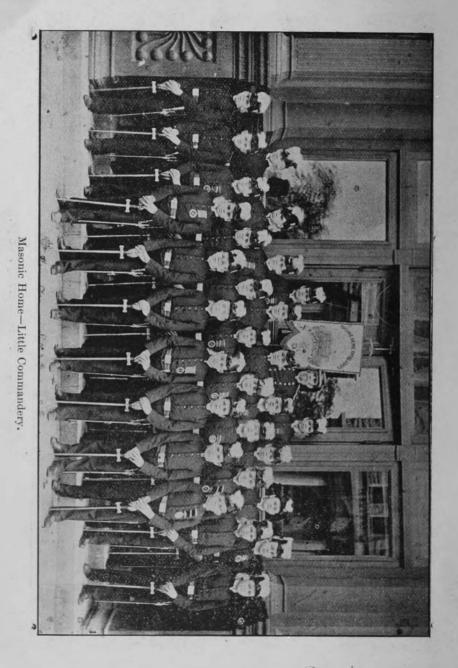




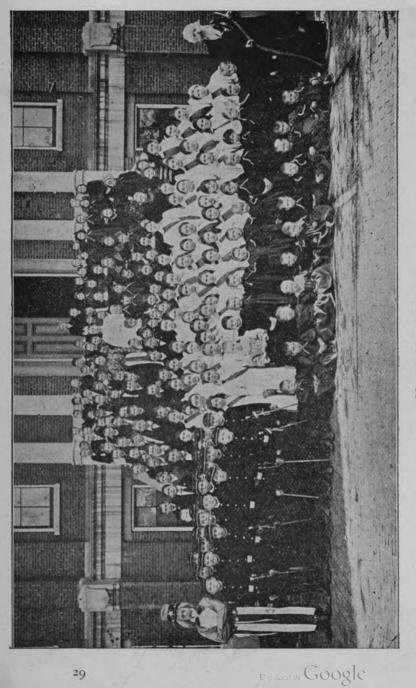
Digitized by Google



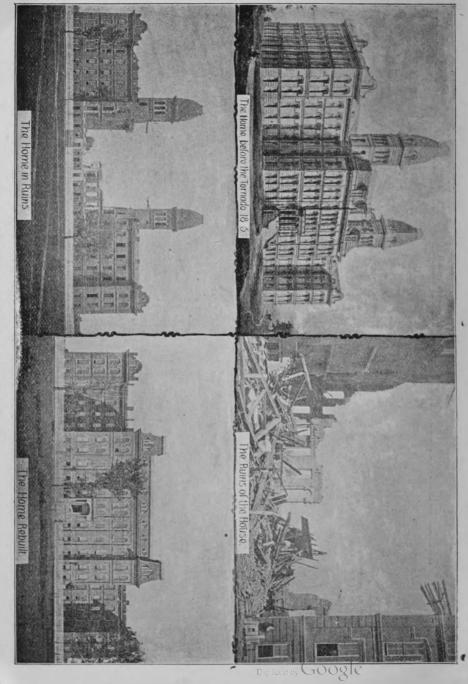
Masonic Home Drum and Trumpet Corps.



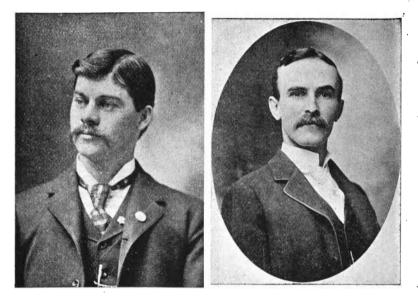
Digitized by Google



Masonic Home Children.

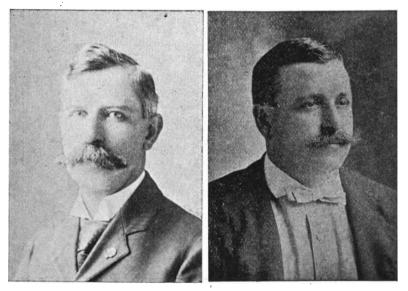


Masonic Home-Before and after Cyclone.



J. J. Allen, Lodge No. 1.

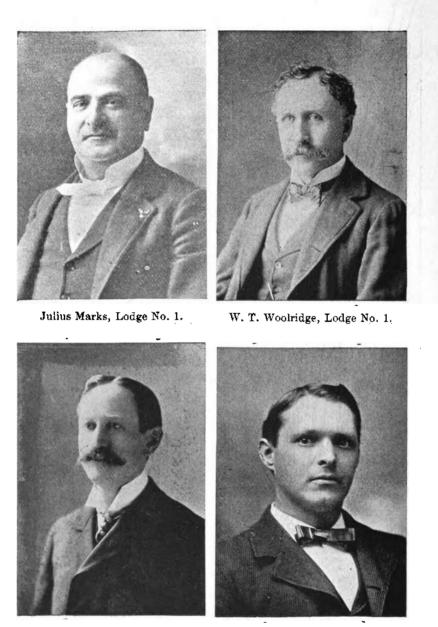
W. L. Barkla, Lodge No. 1.



R. C. Adams, Lodge No. 1.

E. L. Edwards, Lodge No. 1.

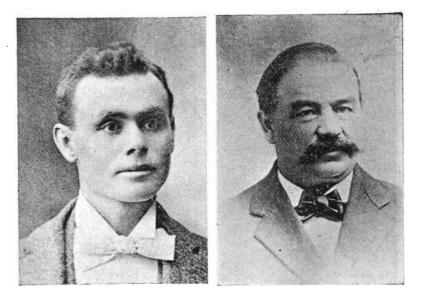




A. B. Brown, Lodge No. 1.

T. A. Combs, Lodge No. 1.

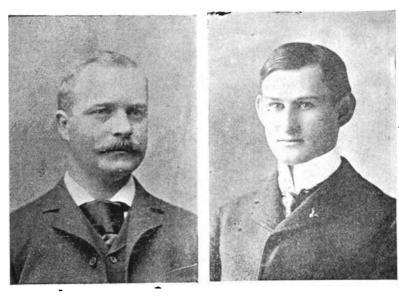




S. R. Vandyke, Lodge No. 1.

J. W. Lell, Lodge No. 1.

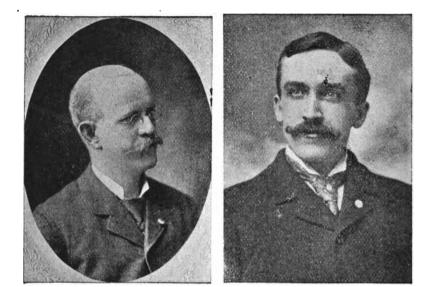
į



John Blakely, Lodge No. 1.

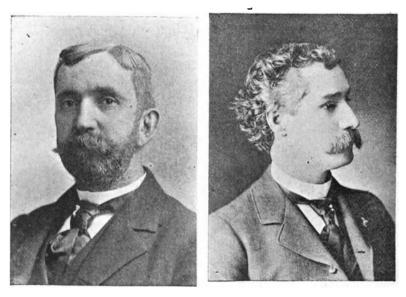
C. W. Miller, Lodge No. 1.

Digitized by Google



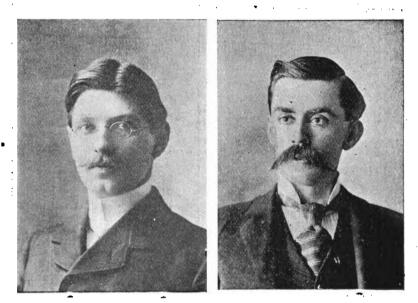
J. W. Lancaster, Lodge No. 1.

K. G. Pulliam, Lodge No. 1.



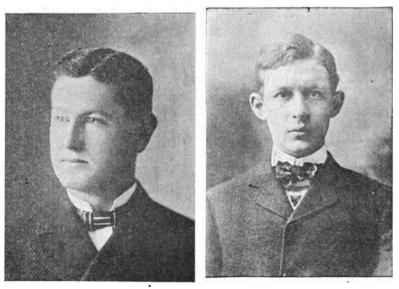
J. W. Throckmorton, Lodge No. 1.

J. T. Wilkerson, Lodge No. 1, Digitized by GOOgle



J. T. Faig, Lodge No. 1.

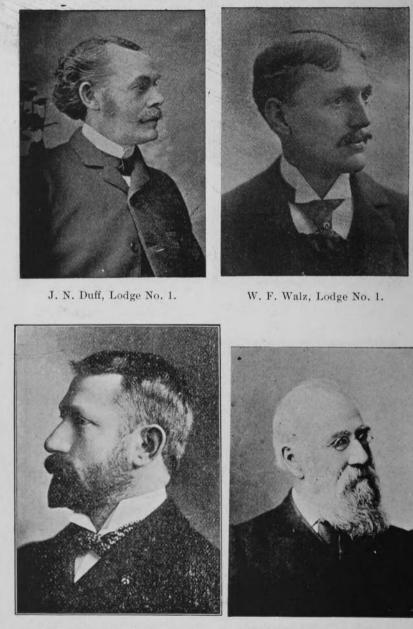
J. D. Heffner, Lodge No. 1.



J. G. Cramer, Lodge No. 1.

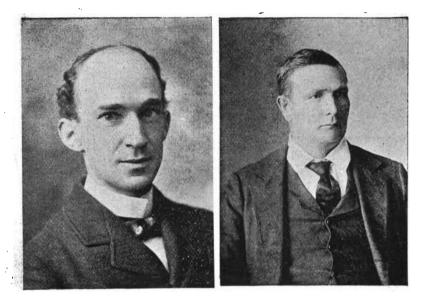
Υ.

R. C. Stall, Lodge No. 1. Digitized by GOOg[C



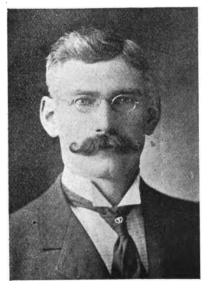
A. L. Saltzstein, Lodge No. 1.

T. B. Cropper, Lodge No. 1. Digitized by GOOg[C



B. T. Southgate, Lodge No. 1.

J. M. Dewelly, Lodge No. 1.

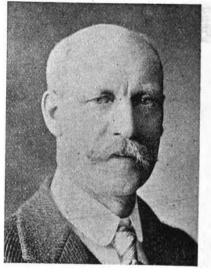


J. T. Kinkead, Lodge No. 1.



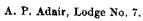
Stephen Evans, Lodge No. 1.





R. A. Downing, Lodge No. 1.







Letcher Lusby, Lodge No. 1.



G. A. Lewis, Lodge No. 4.

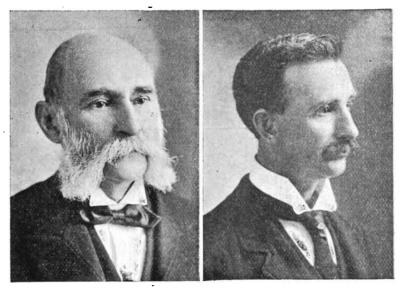
Digitized by Google



Reuben Storey, Lodge No. 8.



T. P. Storey, Lodge No. 8.



F. H. Dudley, Lodge No. 20.

J. C. Vaught, Lodge No. 20.

Digitized by Google



Abram Renick, Lodge No. 20.



W. T. McElroy, Lodge No. 50.

Digitized by Google

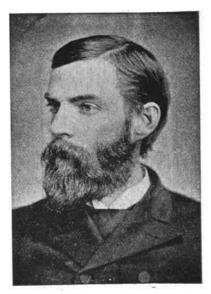


T. S. Mayes, L. 50. H. M. Grundy, L. 50. R. L. Marimon, L. 53.

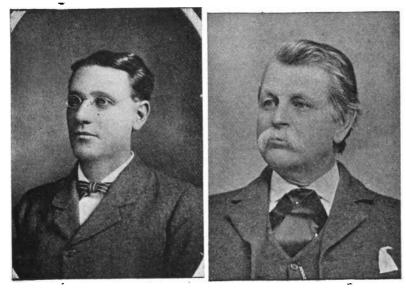


S. T. Noe, Lodge No. 50.

۵



J. J. Nesbitt, Lodge No. 55.



S. K. Veach, Lodge No. 65.

E. K. Thomas, Lodge No. 65.





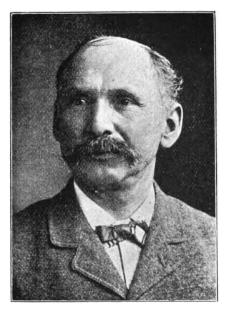
G. P. Street, Lodge No. 71.



Frank Fithian, Lodge No. 79.



A. S. Smith, Lodge No. 79.



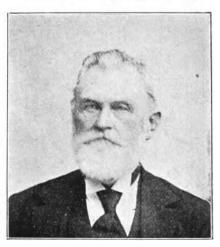
A. Dettwiller, Lodge No. 79.

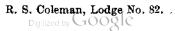


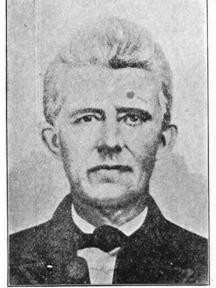
H. Cunningham, Lodge No. 125.



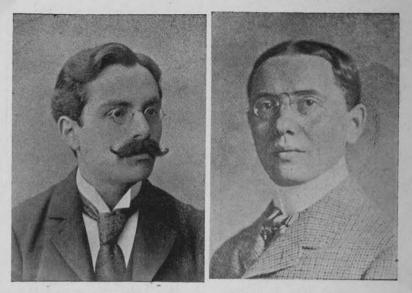
J. R. Coleman, Lodge No. 105.





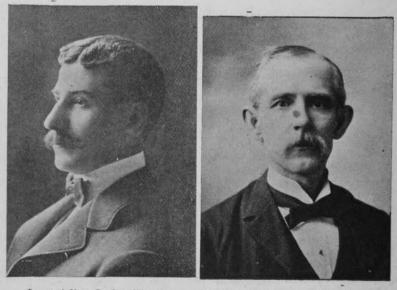


H. G. Hazelridge, Lodge No. 101.



M. L. Ravitch, Lodge No. 160.

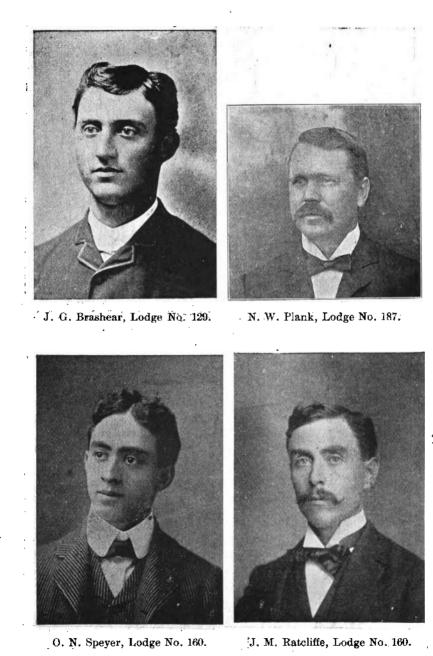
Adolph Feiner, Lodge No. 160

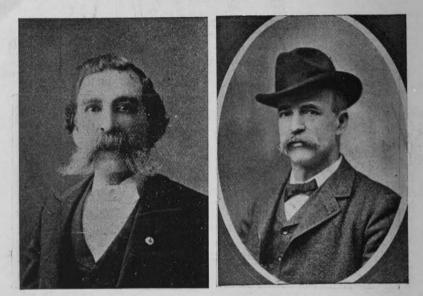


Isaac Adler, Lodge No. 160.

D. N. Zimmerman, Lodge No. 160.

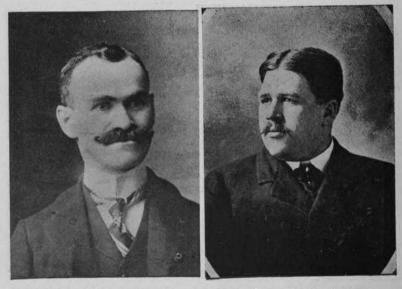
Digifized by Google





T. A. Hornsey, Lodge No. 160.

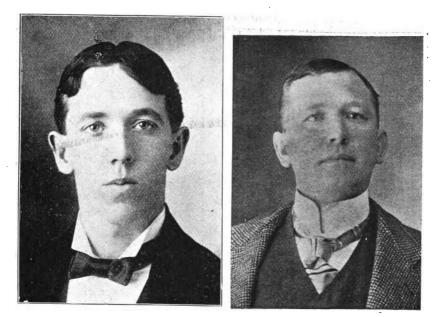
Henry Lovenhart, Lodge No. 160.



S. H. Speyer, Lodge No. 160.

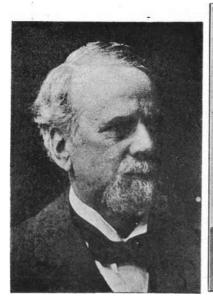
C. L. Straus, Lodge No. 160.

Digitized by Google



Mott Ayres, Lodge No. 172.

A. W. Morris, Lodge No. 172.



ł

J. F. Weller, Lodge No. 239.



J. D. Kelley, Lodge No. 208. Digitized by GOOSIC



D. A. West, Lodge No. 177.



J. A. Collins, Lodge No. 172.



Otto Weber, Lodge No. 224.

L. A. Schafer, Lodge No. 191.



R. W. Bingham, Lodge No. 376.



Fred. Eckerle, Lodge No. 324.



J. B. Craig, Lodge No. 145.



George Martin, Lodge No. 191.



Henry Miller, Lodge No. 224,



F. W. Keisker, Lodge No. 224.



Wm. Eckerle, Lodge No. 224.



C. Hotopp, Lodge No. 224.



Jocob Doll, Lodge No. 224.



Ed. Drevenstedt, Lodge No. 224.



H. W. Keisker, Lodge No. 224. Digitized by GOOSIC



C. H. Finck, Lodge No. 224.



E. A. Stege, Lodge No. 224.



Christian Stege, Lodge No. 224.



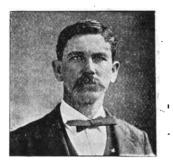
J. W. Diecks, Lodge No. 224.



H. C. Utterback, Lodge No. 246.



J. H. Wilson, Lodge No. 224. Digitized by GOOgle



J. C. McDaniel, Lodge No. 246.



John Kiefer, Lodge No. 224.



P. W. Carle, Lodge No. 224.



Jacob Ziegler, Lodge No. 224.



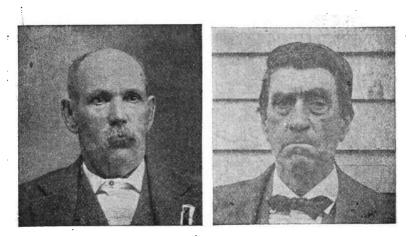
Geo. DuRell, Lodge No. 258.



G. C. Strauber, Lodge No. 251.

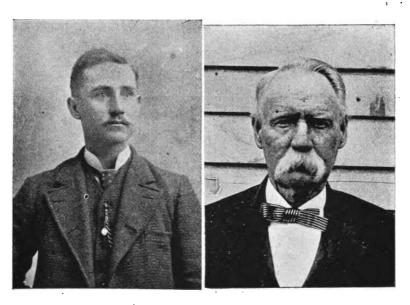


r, H. W. Lewis, Lodge No. 258.



W. D. Lancaster, Lodge No. 242.

Thos. Harrison, Lodge No. 263.



B. F. Crutcher, Lodge No. 263.

J. C. Burnett, Lodge No. 263.

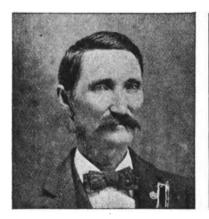




J. L. Irwin, Lodge No. 258.



J. N. Todd, Lodge No. 247.



C. T. Bridges, Lodge No. 242.



John Cline, Lodge No. 281.





Philip Fried, Lodge No. 258.



F. A. Henry, Lodge No. 258.



J. N. Sanburn, Lodge No. 258.



C. F. Dollar, Lodge No. 247.



G. Mayer, Jr., Lodge No. 258.



T. S. Jennings, Lodge No. 258.



J. W. Sawyer, Lodge No. 258.

H. R. Mitchell, Lodge No. 258.



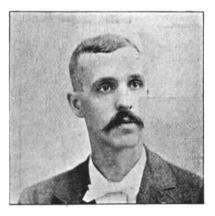
Harry Jefferson, Lodge No. 258.



John Mass, Lodge No. 281.



T. O. Floyd, Lodge No. 281.



F. W. Rugg, Lodge No. 281.



Hiram Roberts, Lodge No. 281.

Digitized by Google



J. F. Laufer, Lodge No. 281.



I. A. Kelly, Lodge No. 281.



G. C. Weldon, Lodge No. 281.



H. C. Struss, Lodge No. 281.

Digitized by Google



S. L. Howard, Lodgs No. 344.



J. M. Crutcher, Lodge No. 344.

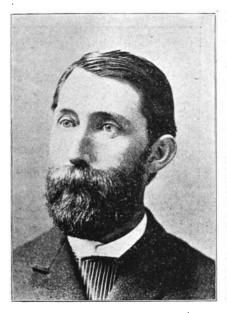


J. B. Wurach, Lodge No. 281.



L. R. Dickinson, Lodge No. 281.





H. M. Froman, Lodge No. 344.



E. H. Croninger, Lodge N. 345.

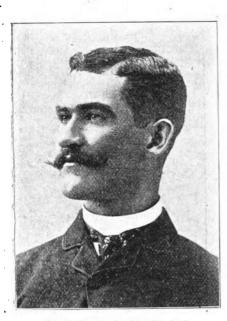


A. E. Meffert, Lodge No. 281.)



Jake Meffert, Lodge No. 281.





T. M. Scott, Lodge No. 344.



S. L. Fulkerson, Lodge No. 312.



J. H. Laufer, Lodge No. 281.

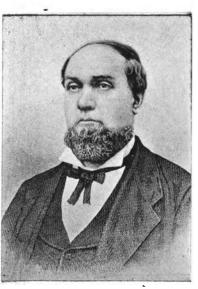


Fred. Diefenbach, Lodge No. 281.





W. H. Parker, Lodge No. 344.



W. J. Davie, Lodge No. 308.



M. A. Downing, Lodge No. 281.



C. F. Gans, Lodge No. 281.









S. E. Hamilton, Lodge No. 461.

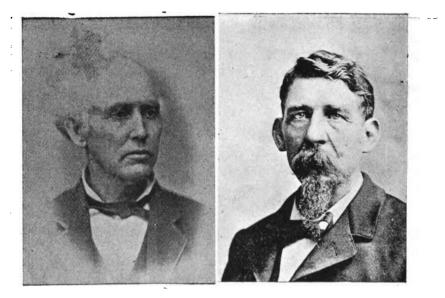


W. H. Blewett, Lodge No. 555.



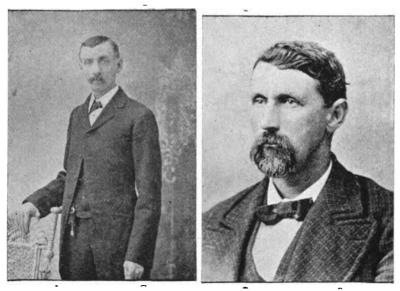
Geo. Cooper, Lodge No. 401.

Digitized by Google



J. M. Mills, Lodge No. 308.

A. J. Bebout, Lodge No. 571.



H. F. Moore, Lodge No. 416.

J. H. Little, Lodge No. 401.

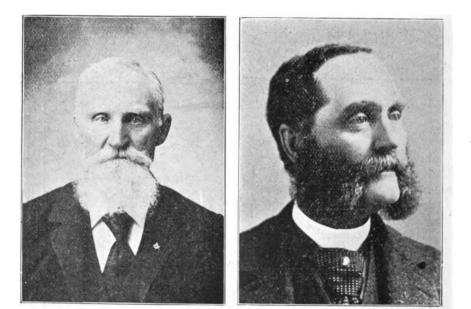


J. R. Inglis, Lodge No. 461.



J. P. Strother, Lodge No. 461.

١



J. C. Seigert, Lodge No. 470.

R. H. Hoskins, Lodge No. 456.





J. A. Beattie, Lodge No. 400.



S. P. Witt, Lodge No. 470.



T. B. Gossom, Lodge No. 555,



W. H. Lowdenback, Lodge No. 470.







F. H. Johnson, Lodge No. 400.

Geo. Kopmeier, Lodge No. 281.



W. F. Osborne, Lodge No. 400.



W. A. Bell, Lodge No. 312.



J. B. Rone, Lodge No. 555.



P.F. Dempsey, Lodge No. 596.



L. B. Owen, Lodge No. 582.



J. F. Brooks, Lodge No. 281.



J. L. Hawley, Lodge No. 376.



Clarence Woodburn, Lodge No. 596.



J. M. Howard, Lodge No. 401.



J. R. Tracy, Lodge No. 156.



S. A. McGary, Lodge No. 582.



C. L. Hodge, Lodge No. 626.



E. J. Tanner, Lodge No. 631.



G. K. Ritter, Lodge No. 610.



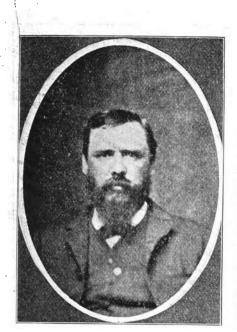
E. H. Webb, Lodge No. 626.



J. R. Owen, Lodge No. 582.



W. M. Gray, Lodge No. 637.



Pleasant B. Johnson, Lodge No. 617.



Earnest Brinke, Lodge No. 633.

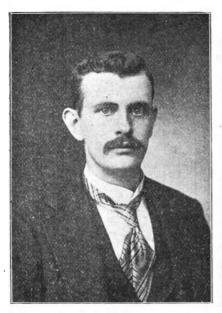


J. H. Smyth, Lodge No. 710.



A. H. Gardner, Lodge No. 400.





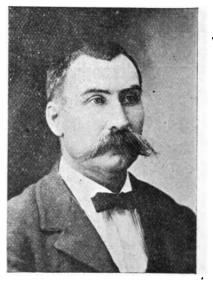
John W. Hale, Lodge No. 600.



J. B. Womack, Lodge No. 626.

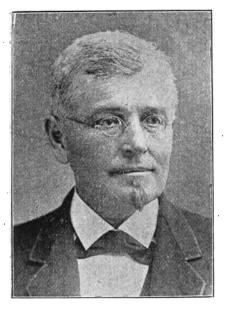


N. D. Stigall, Lodge No. 634.

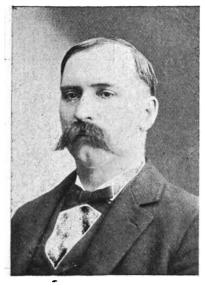


D. W. Webb, Lodge No. 626.

Digitized by Google



C. J. Leonhardt, Lodge No. 633.



J. M. Webb, Lodge No. 626.



ı

T. V. Toon, Lodge No. 637.



R. L. Kinman, Lodge No. 637.



L. T. Pennington, Lodge No. 626.



Wm. Jacke, Lodge No. 633.



John Rueger, Lodge No. 633.



J. G. Burris, Lodge No. 500.

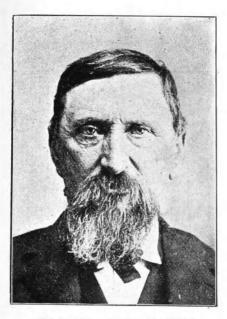


Jas. McKensey, Lodge No. 637.



T. J. Jump, Lodge No. 637.

Digitized by Google



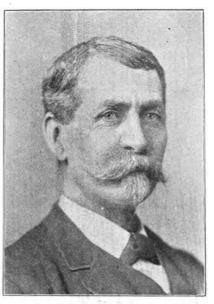
W. A. Terry, Lodge No. 720.



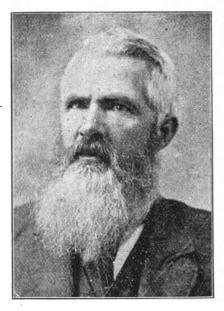
F. J. Leisinger, Lodge No. 633.



H. D. Block, Lodge No. 633.



J. T. McClure, Lodge No. 694.



P. S. Bruner, Lodge No. 720.



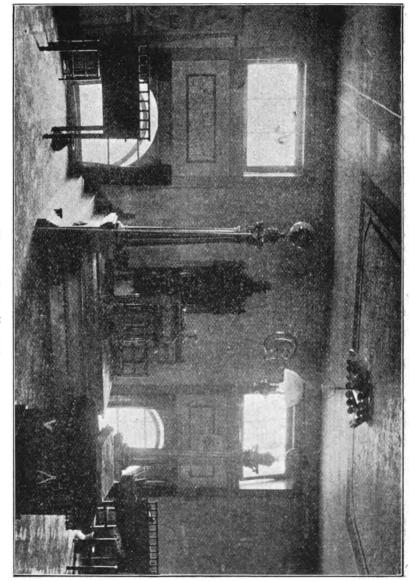
Egbert T. Fish, Lodge No. 617.



W. S. Thacker, Lodge No. 710.



V. H. Franklin, Lodge No. 673. Digitized by GOOg[C



Hancock Lodge No. 115.

Digitized by Google



M. D. Hampton, Lodge No. 637.

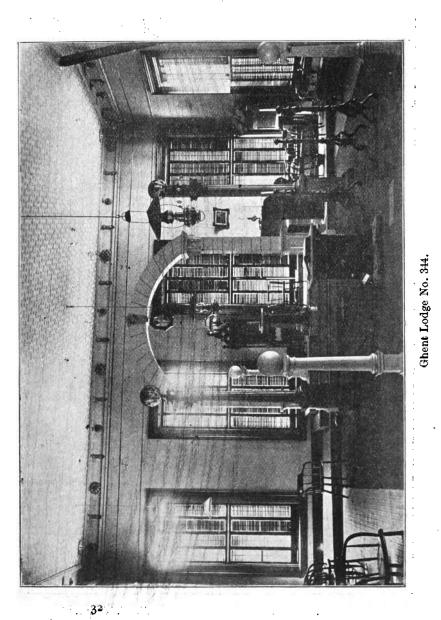


J. M. Lane, Lodge No. 710.



J. H. Ewalt, Lodge No. 716.

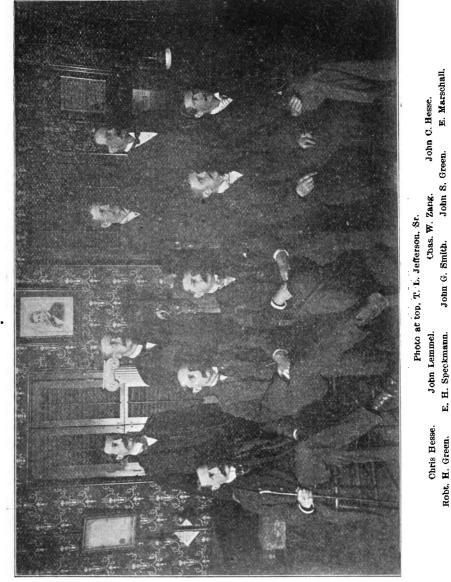
Digitized by Google





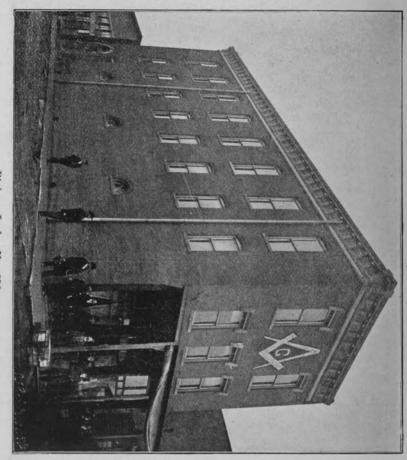
MEMBERS OF LOUISVILLE LODGE No. 400.

T. J. Adams. F. H. Johnson. J. H. Cowles. W. W. Morris. C. A. Wilson. A. P. Gans. Digitized by GOOGIC



OFFICERS OF EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 258.

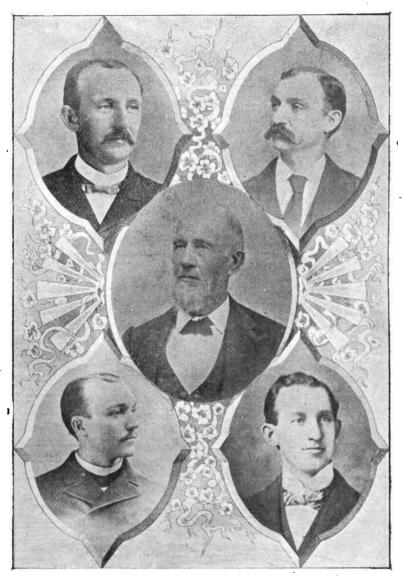
Digitized by Google



Bigham Lodge No. 256.

-

MEMBERS OF DOUGHERTY LODGE No. 65.

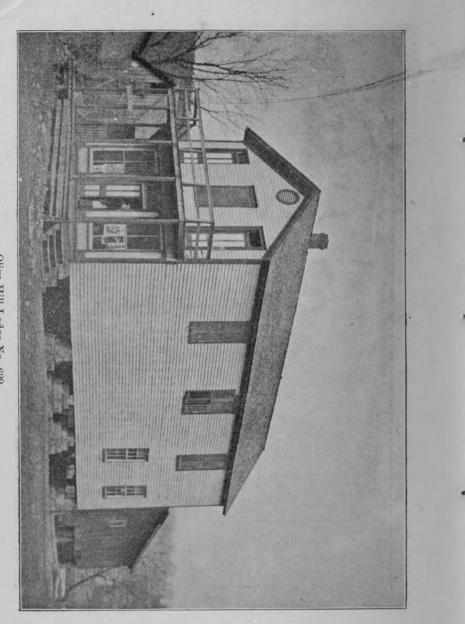


J. I. Fisher. S. R. Fisher.

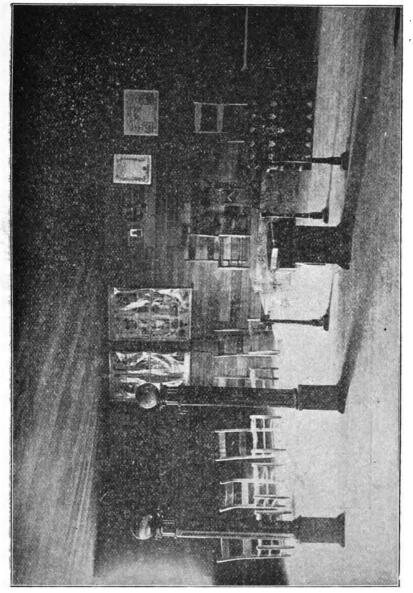
C. H. Fisher,

A. R. Fisher. J. W. Fisher.

Digitized by Google

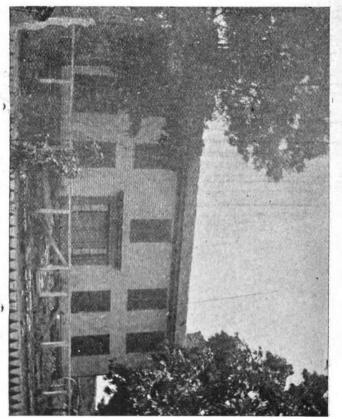


Olive Hill Lodge No. 629.



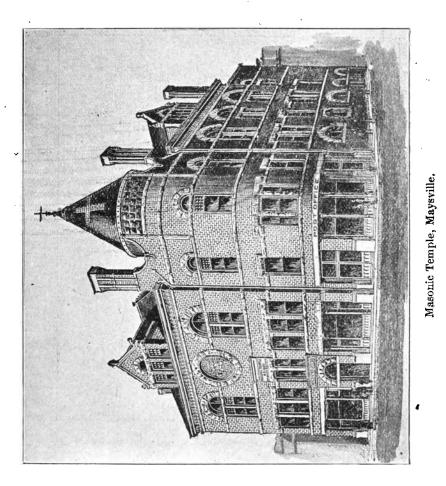
H. B. Grant Lodge No. 610.

Digitized by Google



Hope Lodge No. 246.

Digitized by Google



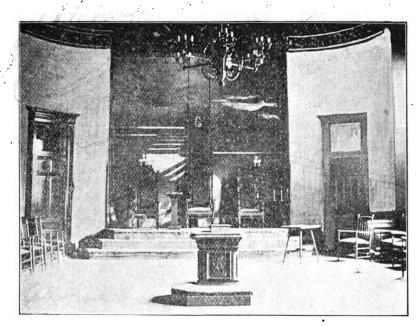
Digitized by Google



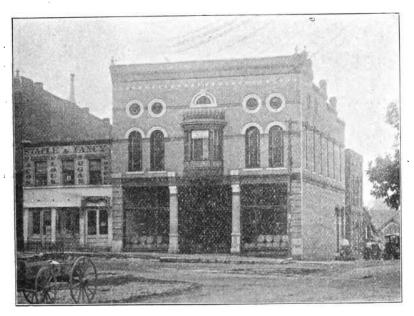
Hall of Bath Lodge No. 55.

Digitized by Google

.



Hall of Maysville Lodge No. 52.

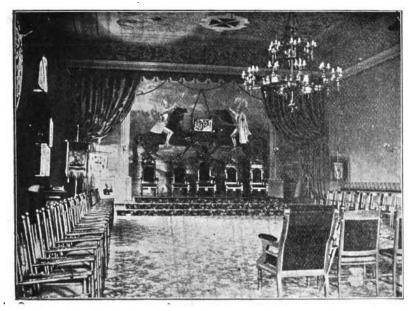




I llay sprand ellester To all whom this present may concern (pulsing) Whereas it has been surg a primitia to us that in Fillow and State of Revieway there reside a member of the Brickness of these con the Friday C most ancient and storeworks briefly of Sur and accepted Ancient Good Man " of our thank and Aramate is so that the out it is and this considerable indering and during therefore Molt ye That we Menny blay. grand marter of a therene in the the Larrie and consist of me Grand Rodge destants constant and ask to stranger lightly with all shortfore and landed Butter as in and worth a stragging of constituted days of his and directed Anceset york Elklow " Small of Fridd of and sale of Sections atoreand by the same celles at Singe Russeles Secrety stars but spices and expansion all yells have & receive, and out a approxime to page Fillow brafts to cause Mada the one and with aqueany to the recent buttons and ways of The and devoted Analist for stream and the and setures of the Symposis deeper of demand gram no otherward sind also 5 prove a 11- Wardens and a and young on the American of Sim form the Supplies and seture for the Supplied, and to search - more ever for a they shall good surgering for al support of due and darge the relation touthe the upsthe hay must of their desimual Contratuctions towards the imma sharely durind command the Master . reviews and Buldson approach and this swingpose to swind in the Prover that for will there non My dawn and Egyplething and these whole arts and promisings first such to that is they may and to compleme with our grains day a stand busing pray liques and to so in the makings think regularly. by the Topogration or Depathed . But als to fay does respect and suchanne to all and Supering time time to term like for the growest ships of more the growest theme to be They present as a Building africant in tribuly of handeless and the sameley till by mapping and thirty to conform to all one agong of the forgoing againstical) and issummers, and at the same a frank days and its graine where of the sinking is there interes are not to only them or attra gadderlanding to the braft. I the on General darge at thereas his tenderky this housedy us also dary of legen the there are by the firm and an other but as from the more the there are give them. David Graham far attent Wandburgen . The and Int in Alyerty H

Charter of Vesper Lodge No. 71.

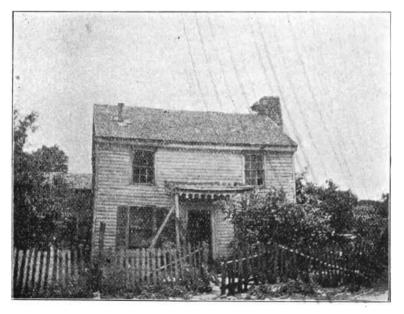
Digitized by Google



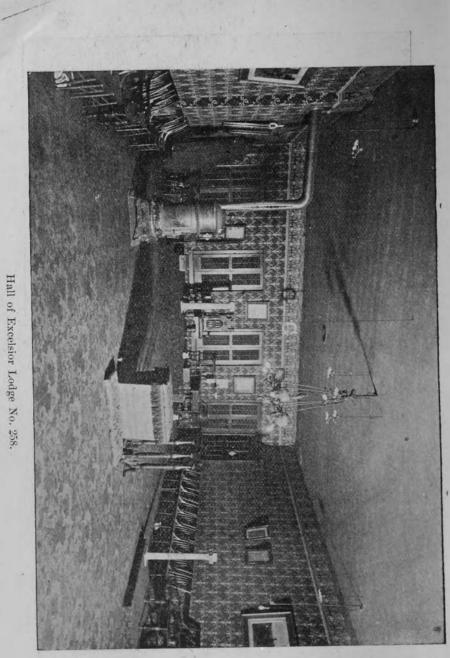
Ť

:

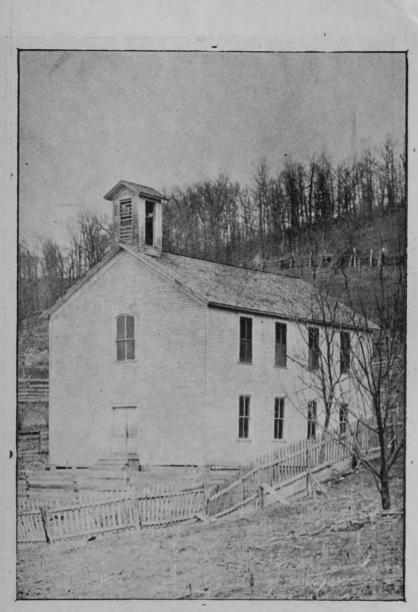
Maysville Commandery No. 10.



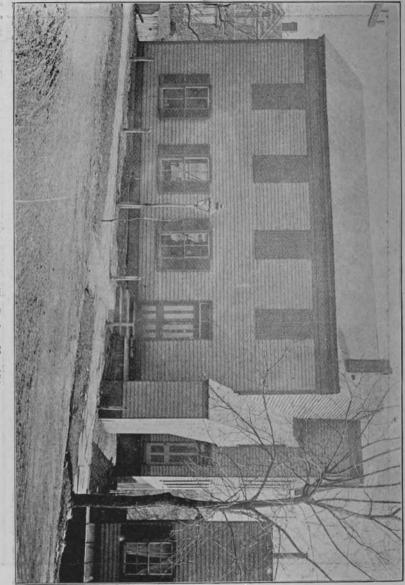
Flat Rock Lodge No. 101. Digitized by GOOgle



Digitized by Google

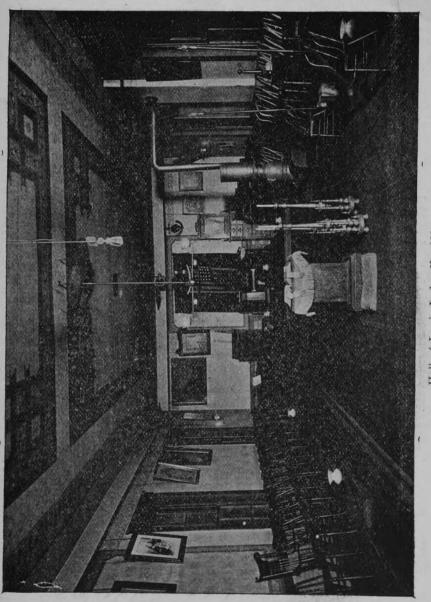


Hall of Willard Lodge No. 626.

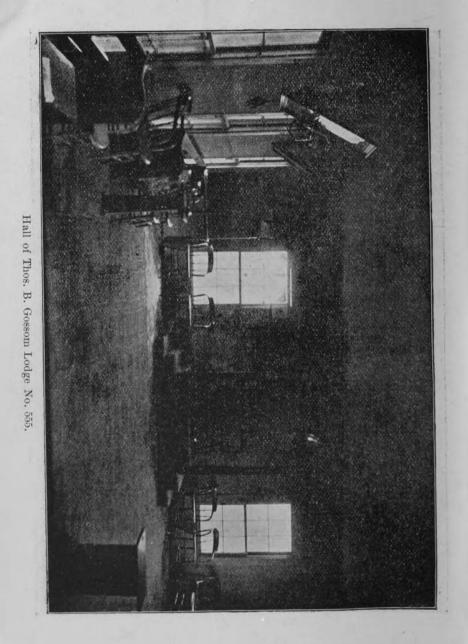


Hall of Brooksville Lodge No. 154,

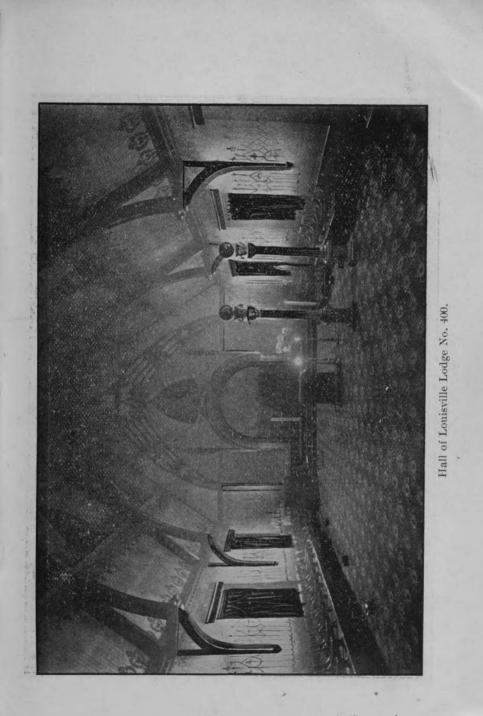
Digitized by Google

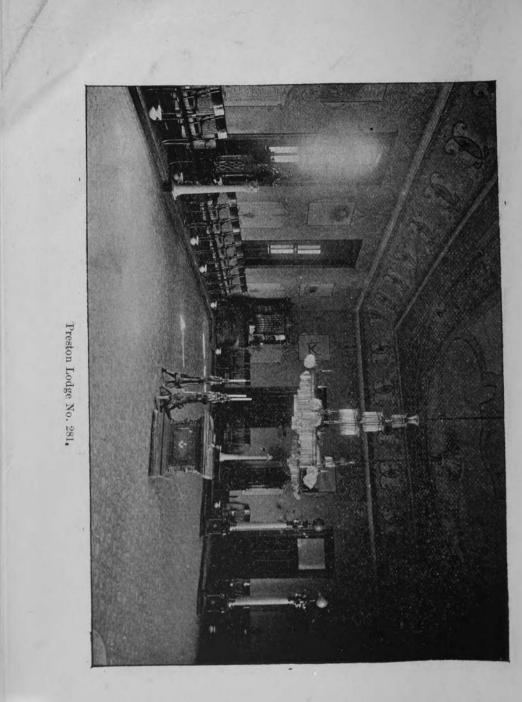


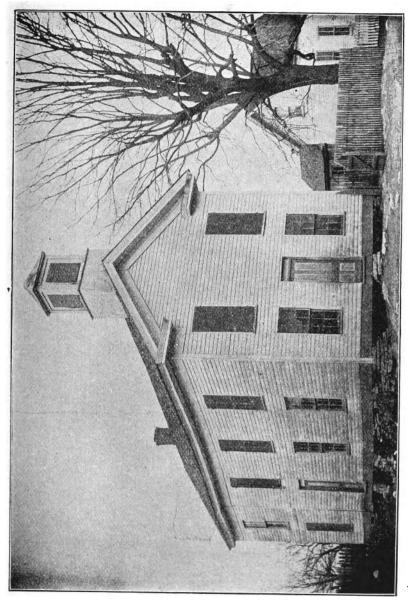
Hall of Lewis Lodge No. 191.



Digitized by Google







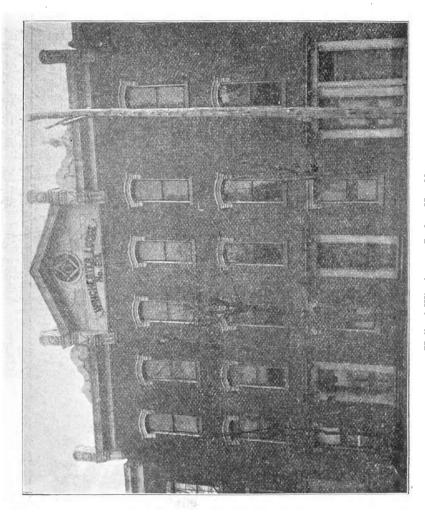
Keystone Lodge No. 470.

Digitized by Google

Charter of Lexington Lodge No. 1.

To Hill and Every to where have been bereting that bereting that more Steeling Whereas is half time only operations that in the site of Rentucking in the Course marante of Sel inginia M. interestion in los semete from of the Firthing of the stoney of these It some what at any standa Sovat fa alle The Loge . this is appending to beil Know ve un we Domind Randolph isq Drans Wine of the hand and is the Common vetill afortion the and minister of the Franciscory of Virginia 20 hours and hate endiaplat Brokern Richord Flough Anorator, Ida youter and Geren Sing uppher with at out whe Bosthern at m their to be a just lowfil and regular Sogar of gett in a exination Suger's to that's adject and and and of pe there as such of manuality of the opening of sold wand Write Maire Mala the Onins Loge of Dispiner and the known and what hates Mule of Anie Main a Allastra Warrant and other officers channelly at a assistion is they shall jurge and on farthe veloch of their Berlinen in Rohels, the support of me Hooks with president Climeter and them whole which with prostering in apages to abstrate and the Worthern aboreaded are also have , rangages unto ber White 2 Lever und She morning our the time bring and the Brothick of and Sabat and to attend that a i thread by their Minister man stated the Grillin Lodge at Historion Hilly say of Hornite A. 55,00. + 94,38 Giben (e. 8)





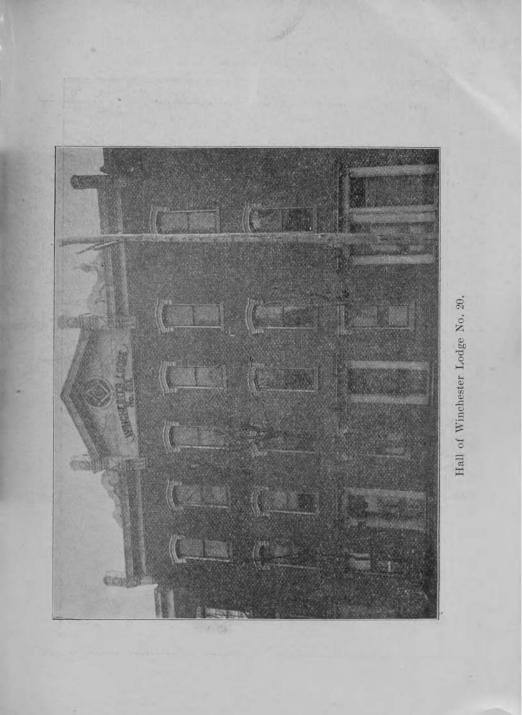
Hall of Winchester Lodge No. 20.



Charter of Lexington Lodge No. 1.

To Will and Every to where how togs these porches shall some STEELING Whereas is hall been saily apprinted that in the stimin of Kentucky and the communication of Sel ration 1 of the Surmit of the Jonery of these States what interior is too must fie any stimber Sober to alle Stations of foring man "We the tobye . . In it appearing to be far Santhe Soba ich in Know ve was as Domind Randolph esq. Stans Minn of the Sound and So at of the vienwestings of Virginia Do westy constitute wardingful Brothers Hickory Clough Anordow, Takes worder -Server Stay regentier with all with will Berther ad may Paufil and signlow Nooge of gast afile 2 exination mel courses them is any Cube Min "Marout as us stosge of Progimer and the known and what hates Mulei of Charinal Attain History House other officer's channaling of no they shall jus granding faither where of their Burthern in Satista, the sup ater institutiale dels and prosterings from the the treas antiene Ch the Virthan almontais the sugare will be a slive she for Acres White und Helmoenie for the time soing and the Sochert about will the anna Same and of the their Mairie 1 Stall Sober a Michanon He by any of Harry 1.55100

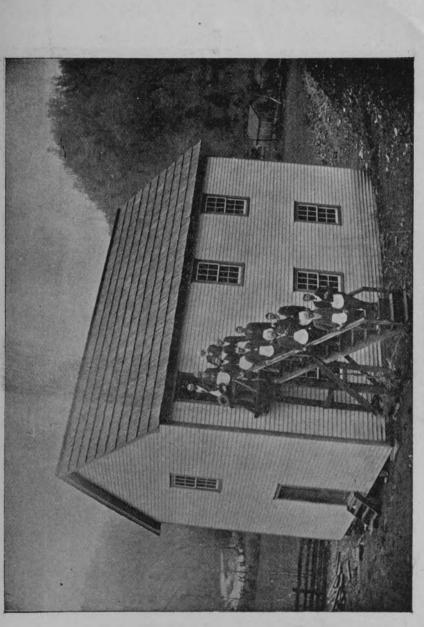




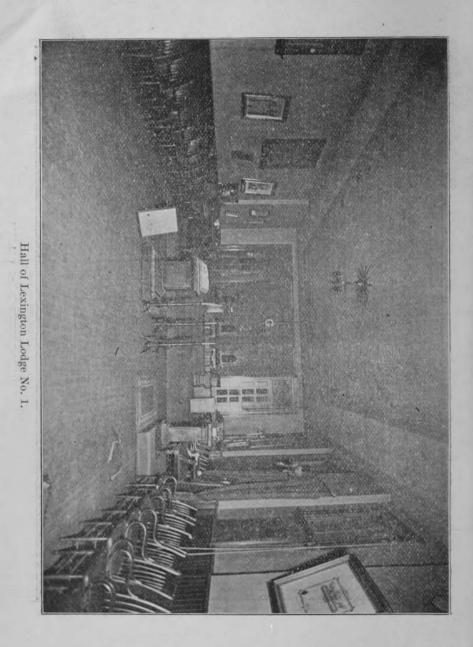


MEMBERS OF LOUISVILLE LODGE No. 400.

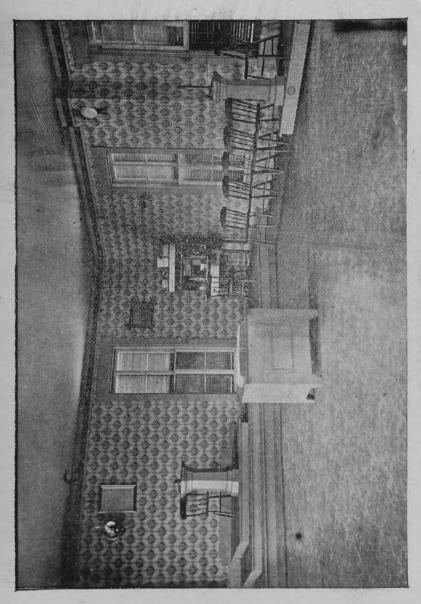
J. F. Grinstead. G. R. Caspare. W. W. Dennis. W. R. Johnson. Geo. M. Boone. F. R. Toewater.



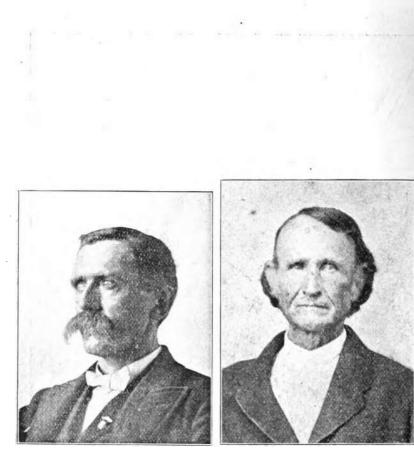
Hall of W. S. Thacker Lodge No. 710.



Digitized by Google

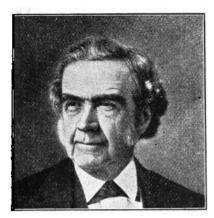


Milton Lodge No. 461.



John W. Gudgel, Lodge No. 263.

Robert Foard, Lodge No. 308.



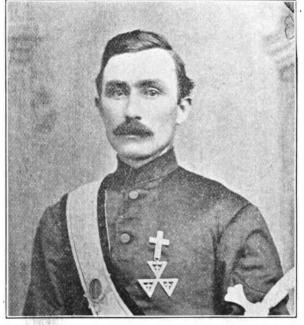
Wm. Kendrick, First W. M. Lodge No. 400.



Frederick Webber, Lodge No. 223.

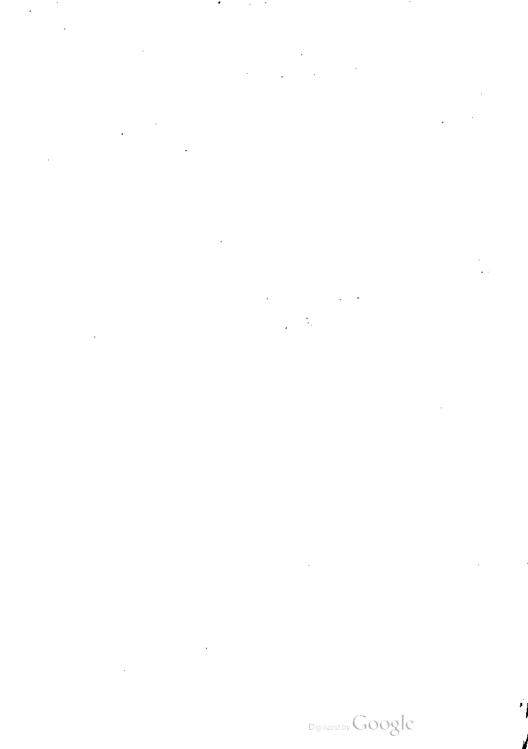


Robt. J. Snyder, Lodge No. 376.



R. B. Caldwell, Lodge No. 400.

Digitized by Google





Digitized by Google

÷

ţ,

, Digitized by Google

