

PREFACE

At its Annual Communication of 1905, the United Grand Lodge of Iowa and Jurisdiction, composed of Prince Hall Masons, upon the recommendation of Bro. Geo. L. Suter, adopted a Constitution and Code, and under which it was operated until 1913. At our Annual Communication of 1912, Grand Master John L. Thompson appointed a committee consisting of Bros. E. Tracy Blagburn, H. E. Jacobs and S. Joe Brown, to revise and bring up to date the Constitution and Code of 1905, and at the Annual Communication of 1913, this committee reported and Grand Lodge adopted a complete revision of the Constitution and Code of 1905, which was published as the "Revised Constitution and Code of 1913"; A number of amendments having later been made to both the Constitution and Code of 1913. the Grand Lodge of 1922 authorized Bro. Geo. L. Suter, then the Grand Secretary, to have the Constitution and Code reprinted, incorporating the amendments that had been adopted since 1913, which resulted in the publication of the "Revised Constitution and Code of 1922".

There having been no revision of compilation since 1922, and a number of other amendments having been adopted since that date, the Annual Communication of 1949, authorized another complete revision of the constitution and Code, in order to bring them up to date, and appointed the undersigned, who after a year's study and revision of the Constitution and Code of 1922 have compiled and present herewith the following "Revised Constitution and Code of 1950".

COMMITTEE:

Past Grand Master S. Joe Brown, Chairman *
Past Grand Master Branham N. Hyde, Chairman,
Past Grand Master Fielding S. Johnson
Past Grand Master B. G. Taylor
Grand Secretary Jake L. Nelson
Past Grand Master Carl M. Mays, Secretary.

* Deceased

ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS

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The Charges of a Free Mason

Extravted from ancients Records of Lodges beyonf sea. To be read at the making New Brethren, or when the Master shall order it.

THE GENERAL HEADS, VIZ:

- I. Of God And Religion.
- II. Of the Civil Magistrate, Supreme and Subordinate.
- III. Of Lodges.
- IV. Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows, and Apprentices.
- V. Of the Management of the Craft in working.
- VI. Of Behaviour, viz:
 - 1. In the Lodge while constituted.
 - 2. After the Lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.
 - 3. When Brethren Meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge.
 - 4. In Presence of Strangers not Mason.
 - 5. At Home and in the Neighborhood.
 - 6. Towards a stranger Brother.

I. Concerning God and Religion.

A Mason is oblig'd by his Tenure, to obey the moral law: and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid Atheist, nor an irreligious Libertine. But though in ancient times Mason were charg'd in every County to be of the Religion of the County or Nation, whatever it was, yet'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular Opinion to themselves; that is, to be good Men and true, or Men of Honor and Honesty by whatever Denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the Center of Union, and the Means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons that must have remained at a perpetual Distance.

II. Of The Civil Magistrate, Supreme and Subordinate.

A Mason is a peaceful Subject, to the Civil Powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concern'd in Plots and Conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the Nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior Magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by War,

Bloodshed, and Confusion, so ancient Kings and Princes have been much dispos'd to encourage the Craftsmen, because of their Peaceableness and Loyalty, whereby they practically answer'd the Cavils of their adversaries, and promoted the Honour of the Fraternity, who ever flourish'd in Times of Peace. So that if a Brother should be a Rebel against the State, he in not to be countenanc'd in his Rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy Man: and if convicted of no other Crime, Though the loyal Brotherhood must and ought to disown his Rebellion, and give no Umbrage of political Jealousy to the Government for the time being; they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible.

III. Of Lodges

A lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work; Hence that Assembly or duly or duly organized Society of Masons, is called a Lodge, and every Brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its By-Laws and the General Regulations. It is particular or general and will be best understood by attending it, and by the Regulations of the General or Grand Lodge hereunto annex'd. In accient Times no Master of Fellow could be absent from it, especially when warn'd to appear at it, without incurrin incurring a severe Consure until it appeared to the Master and Wardens, that pure Neccessity hindered him.

The Persons admitted Members of a Lodge must be good and true Men, free born, and mature and discrect Age, no Bondmen ,no Women, no immoral or scandalous Men, but of Good Report.

IV. Of Masters, Wardens Fellows, And Apprentices.

All Preferments among Masons is grounded upon real Worth and personal Merit, only; that so the Lords may be well served, the Brethren not put to Shame, nor the Royal Craft desised; Therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by Seniority, but for his Merit. It is impossible to describe these thing in writing, and every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this Fraternity; Only Candidates may know, that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient Employment for him and unless he be a perfect youth having no main or defect in his body that nay render him uncapable of learning the Art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother, and then a Fellow Craft in due time, even after he has served such a Term of Years as The Custom of the County directs; and that he should be descended of

honest Parents; that so, when otherwise qualify'd, he may arrive to the Honour of being the Warden, and then the Master of the Lodge the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the Lodges, according to his Merit.

No brother can be a Warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow Craft; nor a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor Grand Master unless he has been a Fellow Craft Before his Election who is also nobly born, or a Gentleman of the best Fashion, or some eminent Scholar, or some curious Archirect, or other Artist, descended of honest Parents, and who is of singular great Merit in the opinion of the Lodges. And for the better and easier, and more honorable Discharge of his Office, The Grand Master has the power to chuse his own Deputy Grand Master, who must then, or must have been formerly, the Master of a particular Lodge, and has the Privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his Principal should act, unless the said Principal be present, or interpose his Authority by a Letter.

These Rules and Governors, supreme and subordinate, of the ancient Lodge, are to be obey'd in their respective Stations by all the Brethren, according to the old Charges and Regulations, with all Humility, Reverence, Love and Alacrity,

V. Of the Management of The Craft in Working. Pg 6

All Masons shall work honestly on working days, that they may live creditably on holy Days; and the time appointed by the Law of the Land, or confirm'd by Custom shall be observ'd.

The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master, or Overseer of the Lord's Work; who is to be called Master by those who work under him. The Craftsmen are to avoid all ill Language, and to call each other by no disobliging Name, But Brother or Fellow, and to behave themselves courteously within and without the Lodge.

The Master, knowing himself to be able of Cunning, shall undertake the Lord's Work as reasonably as Possible, and truly dispend his Goods as if they were his own; nor give more Wages to any Brother or Apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the Master, and the Masons receiving their Wages justly, shall be faithful to the Lord, and honestly finish their work, whether Task or Journey; nor put the Work to Task that hath been accustomed to Journey,

None shall discover Envey at the Prosperity of a Brother, nor supplant Him, or put him out of his Works, if he be capable to finish the same; for

no man can finish another's Work so much to the Lord's Profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the Designs and Draughts of him that began it

When a Fellow Craftsman is chosen Warden of the Work under the Master, He shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully oversee the Work in the Master's absence to the Lord's Profit; and his Brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employed shall meekly receive their Wages without Murmuring or Mutiny, and not desert the Master till the Work is finished.

A younger brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the Materials for want of Judgment; and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the Tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No Labourer shall be employ'd in the proper Work of Masonry; nor shall Free Masons work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity; nor shall they teach Labourers and unaccepted Masons, as they should teach a Brother or Fellow.

VI. Of Behavior, viz: p. 7

1. In the Lodge while Constituted

You are not to hold private Committees, or separate conversation without Leave from the Master, nor to talk of anything impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the Master or Wardens, or any Brother speaking to the Master: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any Pretense whatsoever; but to pay due Reverence to your Master, Warden and fellows, and put them to worship.

If any Complaint be brought, the Brother found guilty shall stand to the Award and Determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such Controversies (unless you carry it by Appeal to the Grand Lodge) and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a Lord's Work be Hindered the meanwhile, in which Case a particular Reference may be made; but you must never go to Law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute Necessity apparent to the Lodge.

2. Behaviour after the Lodge is over, and the Brethren not gone.

You may enjoy yourself with innocent Mirth, treating one another according to Ability, but avoiding all Excess, or forcing any Brother to eat or drink beyond his Inclination, or hindering him from going when his Occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free Conversation; for that would blast our Harmony,

and defeat our laudable Purpose; Therefore no private Piques or Quarrels must be brought within the Door of the Lodge, far less any Quarrels about Religion, or Nations, or State Policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholick Religion above mention'd; we are also of all Nations, Tongues, Kindreds, and Languages, and are resolv'd against all Politicks, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will. This Charge has always been strictly enjoyn'd and observ'd; but especially ever since the Reformation in Britain, or the Dissent and Secession of these Nations from the Communion of Rome.

3--Behaviour when Brethren meet without strangers, but not in a Lodge Form'd.

You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other Brother, freely giving instruction, as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other or derogating from that Respect which is due to any Brother were he not a Masons; for though all Masons are as Brethren upon the same Level, yet Masonry takes no Honour from a Man that he had before; Nay rather it adds to his Honour; especially if he has deserv'd well of the Brotherhood, who must give Honour to whom it is due, and avoid ill Manners.

4. Behavior in presence of Strangers not Masons

You shall be cautious in your Words and Carriage, that the most penetrating Stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a Discourse, and manage it prudently for the Honour of the worshipful Fraternity.

5. Behaviour at Home and in your Neighborhood.

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise Man; particularly, not to let your Family, Friends, and Neighbors know the Concerns of the Lodge, &c., but wisely to consult your own Honour, and that of the ancient Brotherhood, for Reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your Health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after Lodge Hours are past, and by avoiding of Gluttony or Drunkenness, that your family be not neglected or injured nor you disabled from working.

6. Behavior towards a Strange Brother

You are cautiously to examine him in such a Method as Prudence shall

direct you, that you may not be impos'd by an ignorant false Prerender, whom you are to reject with Contempt and Derision, and beware of giving him any Hints of Knowledge.

8 But if you discover him to be a true and genuine Brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want, you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved; you must employ him some Days, or else recommend him to be employed; But you are not charge to do beyond your Ability, only to prefer a poor Brother, that is a good Man and true, before any other poor Peoples in the same circumstance.

Finally, All these Charges you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in another way; cultivating Brother Love, the Foundation and Cape-stone, the Cement and Glory of this ancient Fraternity, avoiding all Wrangling and Quarreling, all Slander and Backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest Brother, but defending his Character, and doing him all good Offices, as far as is consistent with your Honour and Safety, and no farther. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his Lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge, at the Quarterly Communication, and from thence to the Annual Grand Lodge, as has been the ancient laudable conduct of our Fore-fathers in every Nation; never taking a legal course but when the case cannot be otherwise decided and patiently listening to the honest and friendly Advice of Master and Fellows, when they would prevent your going to Law with Strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy Period to all Law-Suits, that so you may mind the Affair of Masonry with the more Alacrity and Success; but with respect to Brothers or Fellows at Law, the Master and Brethern should kindly offer their Mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending Brethren; and if that Submission is impracticable, they must however carry on their Process, or Law-suit, with out Wrath and Rancor (not in the common way) saying or doing nothing which may hinder Brotherly Love, and good Office to be renewed and continue'd; that all may see the benign Influence of Masonry, as all true Masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the End of Time . Amen so mote it be.

LandMarks

Landmarks of Unwritten Law. Since the Unwritten Law or Landmarks, are obligatory as the foundation or regulations of Masonry in all parts of the world and like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, they can suffer no change, as they were centuries ago they still remain and must so continue in force until Masonry itself shall cease to exist. It is therefore, thought highly important that they should be accessible to every Mason, to accomplish this more fully, we herewith include the same. (Secretary, Committee on Revision of the Code, A.D. 1950 A.L. 5950)

Landmark First.

The Modes of Recognition are: of all the Landmarks, the most legitimate and unquestioned. They admit of no variations; and if ever they have suffered alteration or addition, the evil of such a violation of the ancient law has always made itself subsequently manifest. An admission of this is to be found in the proceedings of the late Masonic Congress at Paris, where a proposition was presented to render these modes of recognition once more universal—a proposition which never would have been necessary if the integrity of this important Landmark had been rigorously preserved.

Landmark Second

The Division Of Symbolic Masonry Into Three Degrees, is a Landmark that has been better preserved than almost any other, although even here the mischievous spirit of innovation has left its traces, and by the disruption of its concluding portion from the third degree, a want of uniformity has been created in respect to the final teaching of the Master's order; and the Royal Arch of England, Scotland, Ireland, America, and the high degrees of France and Germany, are all made to differ in the mode in which they lead the neophyte to the great consummation of all symbolic Masonry. In 1813, the Grand Lodge of England vindicated the ancient Landmarks, by solemnly enacting that Ancient Craft, Masonry consisted of the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, including the Holy Royal Arch. But the disruption has never been healed, and the Landmark, although acknowledged in its integrity by all, still continue to be violated.

Landmark Third

The Legend Of the Third Degree is an important Landmark, the integrity of which has been well preserved. There is no rite of Masonry, practised in any country or language in which the essential elements of this legend are not taught. The lectures may vary, and indeed are constantly changing, but the legend has ever remained substantially the same. And it is necessary the

it should be so, for the legend of the Temple Builder constitutes the very essence and identity of Masonry, Any rite which should exclude it, or materially alter it, would at once, by that exclusion or alteration cease to be a Masonic rite.

Landmark Fourth

The Government Of The Fraternity, by a presiding officer called grand Master, who is elected from the body of the craft, is a fourth Landmarks of the Order. Many persons ignorantly suppose that the election of the Grand Master is held in consequence of the law or regulation of the grand Lodge. Such, however, is not the case. The office is indebted for its existence to a Landmark of the Order. Grand Masters are to be found in the records of the institution long before Grand Lodges were established; and if the present system of legislative government by Grand Lodges were to be abolished, a Grand Master would still be necessary. In fact, although there has been a period within the records of history, and indeed of very recent date, when a Grand Lodge was unknown, there never has been a time when the craft did not have their Grand Master.

Landmark Fifth

The Prerogative of The Grand Master To Preside over every assembly of the craft, wheresoever and whensoever held, is a fifth Landmark. It is in consequence of this law, derived from ancient usage, and not from any special enactment, that the Grand Master assumes the chair, or as it is called in England, "the Throne," at every communication of the Grand Lodge; and that he is also entitled to preside at the communication of every subordinate Lodge, where he may happen to be present.

Landmark Sixth

The Prerogative of The Grand Master To Grant Dispensations for conferring degrees at irregular times, is another and a very important Landmark. The statutory law of Masonry requires a month, or other determinate period, to elapse between the presentation of a petition and the election of a candidate. But the Grand Master has the power to set aside or dispense with this probation, and to allow a candidate to be initiated at once. This prerogative he possessed in common with all Masters, before the enactment of the law requiring a probation and as no statute can impair his prerogative, he still retains the power, although the Masters of Lodges no longer possess it.

Landmark Seventh

The Prerogative Of The Grand Master To Give Dispensations, for opening and holding Lodges, is another Landmark. He may grant, in virtue of this, to a sufficient number of Masons, the privilege of meeting together and conferring degrees. The Lodges thus established are called "Lodges under Dispensation" They are strictly creatures of the Grand Master, created by his authority, existing only during his will and pleasure, and liable at any moment to be dissolved at his command. They may be continued for a day a month, or six months; but whatever be the period of their existence, they are indebted for that existence solely to the grace of the Grand Master.

Landmark Eighth

The Prerogative Of The Grand Master To Make Masons At Sight, is a Landmark which is closely connected with the preceeding one. There has been much misapprehension in relation to this Landmark, which misapprehension has sometimes led to a denial of its existence in jurisdictions where the Grand Master was perhaps at the very time substantially exercising the prerogative without the slightest remark or opposition. It is not to be supposed that the Grand Master can retire with a profane into a private room, and there, without assistance, confer the degrees of Freemasonry upon him. No such prerogative exists, and yet many believe that this is so much talk of right of "making Masons at sight" The real mode and the only mode of exercising the prerogative is this; The Grand Master summons to his assistance not less than six other Masons, convenes a Lodge, and without any previous probation, but on sight of the candidate, confers the degrees upon him, after which he dissolves the Lodge, and dismisses the brethren. Lodges thus convened for special purposes are called "occasional Lodges" This is the only way in which any Grand Master within the records of the institution has ever been known to make a Mason at sight " The prerogative is dependent upon that of granting dispensations to open and hold Lodges, if the Grand Master has the power of granting to any other Mason the privilege of presiding over Lodges working by his dispensation, he may assume this privilege of presiding to himself; and as no one can deny his right to revoke his dispensation granted to a number of brethren at a distance, and to dissolve the Lodge at his pleasure, it will scarcely be contended that he may not revoke his dispensation for a Lodge over which he himself has been presiding, within a day, and dissolve the Lodge as soon as the business for which he had assembled it is accomplished. The making of Masons at

sight is only the conferring of the degrees by the Grand Master, at once, in an occasional Lodge, constituted by his dispensing power for the purpose, and over which he presides in person.

Landmark Ninth

The Necessity For Masons To Congregate In Lodges is another Landmark. It is not to be understood by this that any ancient Landmark has directed that permanent organization of subordinate Lodges which constitutes one of the features of the Masonic system as it now prevails.

But the Landmarks of the Order always prescribed that Masons should from time to time congregate together, for the purpose of either operative or speculative labor, and that these congregations should be called Lodges. Formerly these were extemporary meetings called together for special purposes, and then dissolved, the brethren departing to meet again at other times and other places, according to the necessity of circumstances. But warrants of constitution, by-law, permanent officers and annual arrears are modern innovations wholly outside of the Landmarks, and dependent entirely on the special enactment of a comparatively recent period.

Landmark Tenth

The Government Of The Craft, when so congregated in a Lodge by a Master and two Wardens, is also a Landmark. To show the influence of this ancient law, it may be observed by the way, that a congregation of Masons meeting together under any other government, as that for instance of a president and vice-president, or a chairman and sub-chairman, would not be recognized as a Lodge. The presence of a Master and two Wardens is as essential to the valid organization of a Lodge as a warrant of constitution is at the present day. The names, of course, vary in different languages, the Master, for instance, being called "Venerable" in French Masonry, and the Wardens "Surveillants" but the officers, their number, prerogatives and duties, are everywhere identical.

Landmark Eleventh

The Necessity That Every Lodge When Congregated Should Be Duly Tiled, is an important Landmark of the institution, which is never neglected. The necessity of this law arises from the esoteric character of Masonry. As a secret institution, its portal must of course be guarded from the intrusion of the profane, and such a law must therefore always have in force from the very beginning of the Order. It is therefore properly classed among the most ancient Landmarks. The office of Tyler is wholly independent of any special enactment

of Grand or Subordinate Lodges, Although these may and do prescribe for him additional duties, which vary in different jurisdictions. But the duty of guarding the door, and keeping off cowans and eavesdroppers, is an ancient one, which constitutes a Landmark for his government.

Landmark Twelfth

The Right Of Every Mason To Be Represented in all general meeting of the craft, and to instruct his representatives, is a twelfth Landmark. Formerly, these general meetings, which were usually held once a year, were called "General Assemblies," and all the Fraternity, even to the youngest Entered Apprentice, were permitted to be present, Now they are called "Grand Lodges," and only the Masters and Wardens of the Subordinate Lodges are summoned. But this is simply as the representatives of their members. Originally, each Mason represented himself, now he is represented by his officers. This was a concession granted by the Fraternity about 1717, and of course does not affect the integrity of the Landmark, for the principle of representation is still preserved. The concession was only made for purpose of convenience.

Landmark Thirteenth

The Right Of Every Mason To Appeal, from the decision of his brethren in Lodge convened, to the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons, is a Landmark Highly essential to the preservation of justice, and the prevention of oppression. A few modern Grand Lodges, in adopting a regulation that the decision of Subordinate Lodges, in cases of expulsion cannot be wholly set aside upon an appeal, have violated this unquestioned Landmark, as well as the principles of just government.

Landmark Fourteenth

The Right Of Every Mason To Visit and sit in every regular Lodge is an unquestionable Landmark of the Order. This is called "the right of visitation" This right of visitation has always been recognized as an inherent right, "which insures to every Mason as he travels through the world. And this is because Lodges are justly considered as only divisions for convenience of the universal Masonic family. This right may, of course, be impaired or forfeited on special occasions by various circumstances; but when admission is refused to a Mason in good standing, who knocks at the door of a Lodge as a visitor, it is to be expected that some good and sufficient reason shall be furnished for this violation, of what is in general a Masonic right, founded on the Landmarks of the Order.

Landmark Fifteenth

It is a Landmark of the Order. That No Visitor, Unknown To The Brethren Present, or to some one then as a Mason, can enter a Lodge without first passing an examination according to ancient usage. Of course, if the visitor is known to any brother present to be a Mason in good standing, and if that brother will vouch for his qualifications the examination may be dispensed with, as the Landmark refers only to the cases of strangers, who are not to be recognized unless after strict trial, due examination, or lawful information.

Landmark Sixteenth

No Lodge Can Interfere In The Business Of Another Lodge. nor give degrees to brethren who are members of other Lodges. This is undoubtedly an ancient Landmark, founded on the great principles of courtesy and fraternal kindness, which are at the very foundation of our institution. It has been repeatedly recognized by subsequent statutory enactments of all Grand Lodges.

Landmark Seventeenth

It is a Landmark that Every Freemason is amenable To The Laws And Regulations Of The Masonic Jurisdiction in which he resides, and this, although he may not be a member of any Lodge. Non-affiliation, which is in fact, in itself a Masonic offence, does not exempt a Mason from Masonic jurisdiction.

Landmark Eighteenth

Certain Qualifications Of Candidates For Initiation, are derived from a Landmark of the Order. These qualifications are that he shall be a man -- shall be unutilated, free born, and of mature age. That is to say, a woman, a cripple, or a slave, or one born in slavery, is disqualified for initiation into the rites of Masonry. Statutes, it is true have from time to time been enacted, enforcing or explaining these principles: but the qualifications really arise from the very nature of the Masonic institution, and from its symbolic teachings, and have always existed as landmarks.

Landmark Nineteenth

A BELIEF IN THE EXISTENCE OF GOD AS THE GRAND ARCHITECT of the Universe is one of the most important Landmarks of the Order. It has been always deemed essential that a denial of the existence of a Supreme and Superintending Power, is an absolute disqualification for initiation. The annals of the Order never yet have furnished or could furnish an instance in which

an avowed atheist was ever made a Mason. The very initiatory ceremonies of the first degree forbid and prevent the possibility of so monstrous an occurrence.

Landmark Twentieth

Subsidiary to this belief in GOD, as a Landmark of the Order, is the Belief In A Resurrection To A Future Life. This Landmark is not so positively impressed on the candidate by exact words as the preceding; But the doctrine is taught by very plain implication, and runs through the whole symbolism of the Order. To believe in Masonry, and not to believe in a resurrection, would be an absurd anomaly, which could only be excused by the reflection, that he who thus confounded his belief and his skepticism, was so ignorant of the meaning of both theories as to have no rational foundation for his knowledge of either.

Landmark Twenty First

It is a Landmark, that a "BOOK OF THE LAW" shall constitute an indispensable part of the furniture of every Lodge. I say advisedly, a Book of the Law, because it is not absolutely required that everywhere the Old and New Testaments shall be used. The "Book of the Law" is that volume which by the religion of the country, is believed to contain the revealed will of the Grand Architect of the Universe. Hence, in all Lodges in Christian countries, the Book of the Law is composed of the Old and New Testaments; in a country where Judaism was the prevailing faith, the Old Testament alone would be sufficient; and in Mohammedan countries, and among the Mohammedan Masons, the Koran might be substituted. Masonry does not attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious faith of its disciples, except so far as relates to the belief in the existence of God, and what necessarily results from that belief. The Book of the Law is to the speculative Mason his spiritual Trestle-board; without this he cannot labor: whatever he believes to be the revealed will of the Grand Architect constitutes for him this spiritual Trestle-board, and must ever be before him in his hours of speculative labor, to be the rule and guide of his conduct. The Landmark, therefore, requires that a Book of the Law, a religious code of some kind, purporting to be an exemplar of the revealed will of GOD, shall form an essential part of the furniture of every Lodge.

Landmark Twenty- Second.

The Equality of all Masons is another Landmark of the Order. This equality has no reference to any subversion of those gradations of rank which have been instituted by the usages of society. The monarch,

the nobleman or the gentleman is entitled to all the influence, and receives all the respect which rightly belong to his exalted position. But the doctrine of Masonic equality implies that, as children of one great Father, we meet in the Lodge upon the level-that on that level we are all traveling to one predestined goal-that in the Lodge genuine merit shall receive more respect than boundless wealth, and that virtue and knowledge alone should be the basis of all Masonic honors, and be rewarded with preferment. When the labors of the Lodge are over, and the brethren have retired from their peaceful retreat, to mingle once more with the world, each will then again resume that social position, and exercise the privileges of that rank, to which customs of society entitle him.

Landmark Twenty-Third

The Secrecy Of The Institution is another and a most important Landmark. There is some difficulty in precisely defining what is meant by a secret society. If the term refers, as perhaps, in strictly logical language it should, to those associations whose designs are concealed from the public eye, and whose members are unknown, which produce their results in darkness, and whose operations are carefully hidden from the public gaze-a definition which will be appropriate to many political clubs and revolutionary combinations in despotic countries, where reform, if it is at all to be effected, must be effected by stealth-then clearly Freemasonry is not a secret society. Its design is not only publicly proclaimed, but is vaunted by its disciples as something to be venerated-its disciples are known, for its membership is considered an honor to be coveted-it works for a result of which it boasts-the civilization and refinement of man, the amelioration of his condition, and the reformation of his manners. But if by a secret society is meant-and this is the most popular understanding of the term-a society in which there is a certain amount of knowledge, whether it be of methods of recognition or of legendary and traditional learning, which is imparted to those only who have passed through an established form of initiation, the form itself being also concealed or esoteric, then in this sense is Freemasonry undoubtedly a secret society. Now this form of secrecy is a form inherent in it, existing with it from its very foundation, and secured to it by its ancient Landmarks. If divested of its secret character, it would lose its identity, and would cease to be Freemasonry. Whatever objections may, therefore, be made to the institution, on account of its secrecy, and however much some unskillful brethren have

been willing in times of trial, for the sake of expediency, to divest it of its secret character, it will be ever impossible to do so, even were the Landmark not standing before us as an insurmountable obstacle; because such change of its character would be social suicide, and the death of the Order would follow its legalized exposure. Freemasonry, as a secret association, has lived unchanged for centuries - as an open society it would not last for as many years.

Landmark Twenty-Fourth

The Foundation Of A Speculative Science Upon An Operative Art, and the symbolic use and explanation of the terms of that art, for purposes of religious or moral teaching, constitute another Landmark of the order. The Temple of Solomon was the cradle of the institution, and therefore, the reference to the operative Masonry, which constructed that magnificent edifice, to the materials and implements which were employed in its construction and to the artists who were engaged in the building, are all component and essential parts of the body of Freemasonry, which could not be substracted from it without an entire destruction of the whole identity of the Order. Hence, all the comparatively modern rites of Masonry, however they may differ in other respects religiously preserve this temple history and these operative elements, as the substratum of all their modifications of the Masonic system.

Landmark Twenty Fifth

The last and crowning Landmark of all is that THESE LANDMARKS CAN NEVER BE CHANGED. Nothing can be substracted from them--nothing can be added to them--not the slightest modification can be made in them. As they were received from our predecessors, we are bound by the most solemn obligations of duty to transmit them to our successors. Not one jot or one tittle of these unwritten laws can be repealed; for in respect to them, we are not only willing, but compelled to adopt the language of the sturdy old barons of England-"Nolumus leges mutari"

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
MOST WORSHIPFUL
PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE OF IOWA
F. & A.M.

Preamble

Whereas: A Grand Lodge is the Sovereign ,legislative, judicial, and executive power of a territorial jurisdiction of Free and Accepted Masons, with an inherent power to form a Constitution as its fundamental law, and to prescribe such other laws and regulations for good government as its wisdom may direct; provided, always, that the ancient landmarks and usages of Freemasonry be maintained inviolate; therefore, in harmony with the universally recognized principle of sovereignty and independence, the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Iowa, Free and Accepted Masons. having in view a more clearly defined law of constitutional right and authority, to be aided by the enactment of a more perfect system of laws and regulations for its own, and the government of its subordinates, does hereby establish and promulgate the following as the constitution law of its jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1.

Name and Style.

This Grand Lodge shall hereafter be styled and known as the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Iowa and its Masonic Jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 11.

Of Its Members and Their Qualifications

Section 1. The Grand Lodge shall consist of a Grand Master, a Deputy Grand Master, a Senior Grand Warden, a Junior Grand Warden, a Grand Treasurer, a Grand Secretary, a Deputy Grand Secretary, a Grand Lecturer, a Senior Grand Deacon, a Junior Grand Deacon, a Senior Grand Steward, a Junior Grand Steward, a Grand Chaplain, a Grand Auditor, a Grand Pursivant, a Grand Standard Bearer, A Grand Sword Bearer, A Grand Master of Ceremonies, a Grand Organist, a Grand Marshal, a Grand Tyler, Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Chairman Committee on Returns,

the Master and Wardens for the time being of the several chartered Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and all Past Masters that are members of subordinate Lodges of the jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. The title of the Grand Master shall be Most Worshipful; that of the Deputy Grand Master, Wardens, Treasurer Secretary, Lecturer, and Chaplain shall be Right Worshipful; and all other officers of the grand Lodge: Worshipful.

Sec. 3. Each officer and member of the Grand Lodge must be a member of some lodge within its jurisdiction; With the cessation of such membership shall cease his office and membership in the Grand Lodge; provided, 17 that a change of membership direct from one lodge to another of the jurisdiction shall not constitute a cessation of membership within the meaning of this section.

Sec. 4. No member of the Grand Lodge shall be represented therein by proxy except the Masters and Wardens, for the time being of the several chartered lodges, who may each be represented in the Grand Lodge by a proxy who is a member of the same Lodge as the Master or Warden giving it, and who is also a member of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Powers and Authority of the Grand Lodge

Section 1. The Grand Lodge is the supreme Masonic power in the state possessing legislative, executive, and judicial attributes of government, limited by a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the order, and by the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 2. Its legislative authority extends to the enactment of such laws and regulations as will meet the utmost needs of the craft in the jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. Its executive powers are such as will enable it to carry its legislation into complete effect, by the granting of dispensations or charters to establish and perpetuate Lodges in the jurisdiction; the revocation or suspension thereof for just cause; the granting of dispensations for all purposes permitted by the constitution and laws of the jurisdiction and

the doing of other acts not forbidden by law and essential to the welfare of the craft.

Section 4 Its judicial powers are:

- 1 Original --Including the decision of all controversies between lodges, or between a lodge and member of another lodge, and the enforcement of discipline on its own members, and the members of the craft, for unmasonic conduct within the jurisdiction where subordinate lodges have no jurisdiction or fail through neglect or otherwise to enforce discipline where they have jurisdiction; and ,
- 2--Appellate --Embracing the revision of all matters of controversy or discipline, proper for Masonic investigation, which have arisen in any of the lodges; provided, that the lodge shall not have the right to appeal from its own decisions upon the trial of a brother for unmasonic conduct.

Article 1V

Of Communications

Section 1 1969 amendment

The Grand Lodge shall hold one regular communication each year commencing on the second Thursday in July at 9:00 A.M. at which time the Grand Master shall open the Grand Lodge, appoint his committees and deliver his annual address after which he shall turn the Grand Lodge over to the Grand Lecturer, who shall proceed with the Grand School of instruction during the balance of the day, the reports of Committees and other Grand Officers to begin on Friday morning, and the Grand Lodge shall close on Saturday.

Section 2- Special communications may be ordered by the Grand Master, whenever in his opinion the welfare of the fraternity shall require it.

Section 3--A representative from at least three different lodges shall be present at any regular or special communication of the Grand Lodge to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. But on occasions of ceremony only, the Grand Master or his duly authorized representative, with a sufficient number of brethren to fill the stations and places, may at any time and shall upon the death of a Past Grand Master or any elected Grand Officer during his term of office, open the Grand Lodge and perform the ceremonies for which it was convened.

Sec 4- The Grand Lodge shall from time to time choose by ballot the place for holding its communication; and when one place is selected its communications shall continue to be held at such place until another is selected,, provided, however, that in case of epidemic or other causes dangerous to the health or comfort of the members of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master may change such place of meeting.

Article V.

Section .

Of Elections and Appointments.

Section 1, The Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer shall be elected at such annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on the third day thereof, at two o'clock P.M. unless a different time shall be fixed by a vote of the Grand Lodge.

Section 2. The Grand Secretary shall appoint his deputy, and all other Grand Officers, not elective, shall be appointed by the Grand Master; and the tenure of each officer is until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and until his successor is duly installed.

Sec, 3 No two Grand Officers shall be elected from the same Lodge unless one be the Grand Treasurer or Grand Secretary,

Article Vi.

of Vacancies and How Filled

Section 1, Any office in the Grand or Subordinate Lodge shall become vacant by death of the incumbent, or by his resignation, suspension or removal from the jurisdiction, and may become so upon charges preferred and conviction had by due course of law.

Sec. 2. All vacancies in office in the Grand Lodge, except the office of the Deputy Grand Secretary, shall be filled by appointment by the Grand Master; and that of Deputy Grand Secretary by the Grand Secretary.

Article VII

Of Eligibility

No brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, or Grand Warden, who has not been duly elected, installed, and presided over a subordinate Lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge, or a

recognized Grand Lodge; and no brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master while serving as Worshipful Master of a subordinate Lodge,

Article Vlll

Of Past Grand Officers

Past Grand Officers may hold offices in particular Lodges, and this shall not deprive them of any privileges they might claim in the Grand Lodge as Past Grand Officers.

Article lX

of Voting

Section 1 Voting in the Grand Lodge shall be:

First, by ballot; and second by show of hands.

The first method shall obtain in all cases of election of officers, and in the selection of a place to hold the Grand Lodge; except that by unanimous consent the second method may be used, Pg 19

In all other cases the second method shall obtain unless ten members concur in a demand for a vote by ballot, in which case the vote shall be by ballot.

Sec. 2 In voting by ballot each Lodge is entitled to cast three votes through its representatives in attendance.

Sec. 3. In case a Lodge has but one representative present, he shall cast three votes; if two representatives be present, the one highest in rank shall cast two votes, and the lower one; if three representatives be present, they shall cast but one vote each, except as provided in the following section.

Sec. 4. When the vote is by ballot, the members of the Grand Lodge in attendance are each entitled to but one vote except that, when a representative of a subordinate Lodge is either a present Master or a Past Master he shall have one additional vote.

Article X

Of the Powers and Duties of Officers

Section 1. The Grand Master is invested with all the power and authority, and is entitled to all the privileges and prerogatives which attach to his office by the ancient usages of Freemasonry, subject to the limitations of this Constitution, and the requirements of the jurisdiction, as expressed by law.

2 Sec.2. The Grand Master may, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, grant dispensations for the formation of new Lodge^s, subject to the provisions of the laws of the Grand Lodge; and in the interest of maintaining a proper discipline, he may, at such times, suspend the working of a Lodge by the arrest of its charter, or the official course of a principle officer of a Lodge by arrest of his jewel, and in such cases he shall report his action and reasons therefore to the next Grand Lodge for its review.

3 Sec.3. He shall, in person or by his representative, constitute all new Lodges and install their officers, and report in writing to the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge the condition of the order generally in the jurisdiction, and make such recommendations as in his judgment may be for the welfare of the craft.

4 Sec.4. The other officers of the Grand Lodge shall do and perform all the duties belonging to their several stations by the usages and customs of the fraternity, and as required by the declared laws of the jurisdiction,

Article XI

Of the Work of the Jurisdiction,

1 Section 1. This Grand Lodge recognizes the work as retained and taught by its Board of Custodians and found in the ritual, known as -----; and in the Standard Masonic Monitor"; and its preservation and dissemination are enjoined upon said officers, under such rules and regulations as may be by law prescribed.

2 Sec.2. The Board of Custodians for each ensuing year shall consist of all Past Grand Masters present at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, together with the Grand Lecturer.

3 Sec.3 In conferring the degrees of Masonry, the Subordinate Lodges are enjoined to a strict adherence to the work as authorized and taught in this jurisdiction .

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Article XII.

Of Subordinate Lodges

1 Section 1. Every subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction must be held by virtue of a charter from this Grand Lodge or a dispensation issued by authority of law; nor shall a chartered Lodge proceed to work until it shall have been regularly constituted and its officers installed.

- 2 Sec. 2. The subordinate Lodges shall be composed of those named in their charters, and such as they shall admit by regular affiliation, or shall raise to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and retaining membership therein.
- 3 Sec. 3. The officers of each subordinate Lodge shall consist of a Worshipful Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer and a Secretary, to be elected by ballot at such time and in such manner as provided by law. There shall be appointed by the Master as officers of the Lodge; a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Senior Steward a Junior Steward, and a Tyler. The Master may also appoint a Chaplain, and a Marshal, in his discretion. The duties of these officers are such as appropriately attach thereto and are prescribed by the ancient usages of Freemasonry and by law.
- 4 Sec. 4. In all elections of officers in the Grand and subordinate Lodges a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.
- 5 Sec. 5. Every regularly constituted Lodge whether acting by virtue of a charter or dispensation while the same is in force, shall have the right to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason subject to such rules and regulations in regard thereto as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge and the ancient usages and customs of the fraternity.
- 6 Sec. 6. Lodges working under dispensation may exercise all the rights of chartered Lodges except that of electing the three principle officers of the Lodge, and sending representatives to the Grand Lodge.
- 7 Sec. 7. No dispensation for a Lodge shall be granted except on the petition in writing of seven Master Masons. Such petition being accepted, the Grand Master or Grand Lodge may grant them dispensation; after which having proved themselves satisfactory they shall be entitled to a warrant, upon complying with such rules and regulations as may appear in the constitution of the Grand Lodge.
- 8 Sec. 8. Nor shall any dispensation be issued for a Lodge until the chartered Lodge nearest the proposed location shall have notice of the application, and an opportunity given for a statement of their reasons for or against the granting of such dispensation.

Article XIII Revenues of the Grand Lodge

Section 1.(a) The Grand Lodge may by law, provide for the collection of revenues for the support of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, by ~~the~~ ^{the} assessment of annual dues upon the membership of the order in the jurisdiction, by fees for the degrees and admission to membership, by fees for charters and dispensations, and for other services of officers therein. But no assessment shall be made upon the membership of the Lodges except for annual dues.

Section 1 (b) The revenue of the Grand Lodge is derived from the following sources: 1974 *amended*

For every warrant or charter, \$15.00, for dispensation to found a Lodge \$30.00, dispensation to confer three degrees at one meeting \$5.00 dispensation to pass the chair, \$2.00, for Past Master Degree, \$2.00 For Grand Lodge diploma, \$1.00. For every candidate initiated, 75cents for passing. 50 cents For raising 75 cents .

Section 1 (c) 1967 Every Lodge shall pay into the General Fund of the Grand Lodge two dollars (\$2.00) for each and every member on its roll June 1st and December 1st of each year and to the Grand Relief Fund one dollar (\$1.00) for each and every member on its roll the 1st day of July October, January, and April respectively, which quarterly payments shall be accompanied by a report made out upon blanks to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, showing the names of the members for whom paid, Any members three quarters in arrears shall not be eligible for benefits from the Relief Fund, and no money paid into the Grand Relief Fund shall be transferred or loaned to any department except as hereinafter provided for.

Section 2 1975 *amended*

In the payment of Annual Dues or Assessments no distinction shall be made between members on account of age or for other causes except there shall be no Grand Lodge dues and/or assessments charged against one in the Armed Service of our country during a national emergency, 50 year members upon proper application to the Grand Secretary are also exempted from such payments. In addition any brother who because of total physical (including blindness) or mental disability becomes unable to pay for himself, shall be exempted from all payments to the Grand Lodge, but only after a

written application by the Lodge on his behalf has been presented to the Grand Lodge while in session.

Sec.3. During a national emergency the Secretaries of the several subordinate Lodges, at the option of their particular Lodge may secure from the office of ^{THE} Grand Secretary a card for each of their members in the armed forces stating such cancelled indebtedness to the Grand Lodge.

Article XLV

Of Right of Membership

Section 1. The Grand Lodge shall by appropriate legislation, secure to every non-affiliated Master Mason of good moral character and good Masonic standing, residing in this Grand Jurisdiction, the right of petitioning for membership in the Lodge of his local jurisdiction after timely residence therein, upon such terms and conditions as will best subserve the honor of the Craft and promote and maintain harmony and good fellowship in such local Lodge.

Sec.2. Each subordinate Lodge shall have the right to waive its jurisdiction over any such non-affiliated Master Mason, upon proper application and upon such conditions as may be provided by law.

Article XV

Of Rejected Candidates

No applicant for the degrees of Masonry who has been rejected shall while residing in the jurisdiction of such Lodge, be initiated into any Lodge other than the one which rejected him, unless such Lodge recommend him to another Lodge by a unanimous vote-the vote to be taken by secret ballot, after notice thereof given at a previous stated communication; provided, that this section shall have no application as between Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, after six months from the date of rejection.

Article XVI

Of Vacancy in the Office of Grand Master

In case of death, inability to act, resignation of the Grand Master or his removal from the jurisdiction, the duties of his office shall devolve successively upon the highest elected officer whose office is not vacant;

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and for that purpose the rank of such officers shall be in the following order; Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer.

Article XVII

Of Whom a Quorum Shall Consist

No Lodge shall hold a regular communication thereof with less than seven members of the Lodge present, one of whom shall be the Master, Senior Warden, or Junior Warden. Special communication for ,work or other purpose, may be constituted and held in the manner provided by law.

Article XVIII.

Of Petitions for Degrees and Membership

Section 1. No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive a petition for the degrees or for admission to membership therein, except at a regular communication thereof; and no ballot shall be taken on such petition except at a regular communication other than the one at which the petition was presented; and no prerogative of the Grand Master can avail to defeat this provision.

Sec. 2. No petition for the degrees shall be received except for the three--Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason--and one clear ballot shall elect thereto; and when once obligated advancement shall not be stayed against the petitioner, except for cause, and in the manner provided by law.

Article XIX

Of Amendments

Section 1. Any amendment, alteration, or change of this constitution except of Article XIII thereof must be proposed in writing, at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and if by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge the same shall be approved, such amendment, alteration, or change must then be submitted to the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, and if then approved by a like vote of two-thirds,

Constitution shall be so amend^d, altered, or changed.

Sec.2 Any amendment or change of Article XIII of this constitution must be proposed in writing on the second day of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge and a vote shall be taken thereon the third day of the same annual communication, when and if by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge the same shall be approved such amendment, alteration or change shall be adopted and the Constitution shall be so amend^d, altered or changed and shall be in force from the time of its adoption.

REVISED MASONIC CODE
of the
Most Worshipful
Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.
of Iowa and Jurisdiction.

Part First---Of the Grand Lodge

Chapter 1.

Of organization of Grand Lodge, Powers, Etc.

Section ①. Jurisdiction. The territorial jurisdiction of this the Grand Lodge is co-extensive with the geographical boundaries of the State of Iowa and unoccupied territory.

Sec. ②. Powers etc. The power and authority of the Grand Lodge is expressed and defined in the Preamble of its Constitution, and Article III, thereof.

Sec. ③ -Laws. The laws of this Grand Jurisdiction are:

1st The written Law;

2nd The Unwritten Law;

Sec. ④ -Written Law. The law of the jurisdiction consists of the constitution and the Enactments of the Grand Lodge, as expressed in this Code, and its subsequent enactments as published by its authority.

Sec. ⑤ -Unwritten Law. The unwritten law of the jurisdiction consist of the time honored customs and usages of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of general recognition, as they are found in the traditional and historic records of Freemasonry, and adapted to the conditions and time in which we live, together with such rules for application as will perpetuate its integrity and usefulness, and are not repugnant to its written laws.

Sec. ⑥ -Written Law All in Code. While the written law of the jurisdiction is to be found only in this Code, and subsequent enactments of the Grand Lodge, it is not to be understood that rules of law heretofore expressed by Grand Lodge Enactment may not have force as unwritten law, if comprehended within the definition given. The purpose being ^{to} render the written law more accessible to the Craft for practical use, by limiting

the scope of its record, and specifying where it is to be found. In other words, the design of this Code, as to previous Grand Lodge Enactments not embraced herein, is to destroy their force and effect as written law, and repeal them for all purposes wherein they are repugnant to its provisions.

Page --24

Sec. 7-Code. These laws, when compiled and published, shall be designated the "Revised Masonic Code of Iowa" and shall be divided into chapters and sections each to be numbered consecutively from one (1) to the highest number given. And for purposes of reference and citation, it may be known as the "Revised Code", adding as it may be necessary, the section; and all amendments hereto, when offered in Grand Lodge, shall specify the section of the Revised Code, according to the intent; and if to add new chapters or sections, it shall so state, and number the same, the intention being, not only that the enactments at the time of adopting this Code, but all subsequent enactments as written law, shall be embraced herein.

Sec. 8- When effective, The provisions of this Code shall take effect and be in force from and after the Grand Lodge Session of 1950

Sec. 9--Amendments to Code. All proposed amendments to this code must be in writing, presented to the Grand Lodge, and by it referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which shall report thereon before the close of the second day of the Communication; and no final action shall be taken on any proposed amendment till the day following the report of the committee.

Sec. 10.-Same-How Proposed and Adopted. Amendments to this code may be made by a majority vote of the Lodges represented at the communication and the permanent members voting. Propositions to amend any section of the Code shall not be to strike therefrom, nor add thereto, but the proposition shall contain the section re-written to express the law as intended, and shall be as a substitute for the section amended.

Sec. 11- Decisions of Grand Master. The Grand Master shall report to the Grand Lodge all decisions upon Masonic Law made by him during its recess. If made to and approved by the Grand Lodge, they do not have the force or effect of law, nor are they binding as correct expressions of the unwritten law.

Sec. 12-Recommendations Not Law. The recommendations of the Grand Master in his Annual Address as to changes in or alterations of or additions to the law, although concurred in by the Grand Lodge in its action thereon, or upon the report of the Committee on Grand Officer's Address, shall not have the force or effect of law; but to render it a legal enactment it must be presented to the Grand Lodge in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence and adopted as by law provided that; It being the intention that in no case shall the adoption of a report of a Grand Master have the effect of enacting or changing a provision of the Code.

Sec. 13- Actions on Appeal. Cases reported by the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, coming to the Grand Lodge on appeal under the forms of law, are proper judicial proceedings; and ^{THE} action of the Grand Lodge upon their report, touching the legal question^s involved, are judicial in their nature and may be considered as correct interpretations of existing laws, whether written or unwritten. But such action by the Grand Lodge must in no sense be considered as legislative, or the making of law.

Sec. 14- Suspension of Law. Neither the Grand Lodge nor a subordinate Lodge can suspend any of its laws. They can be rendered inoperative only by formal repeal. Nor shall any Master, Grand or subordinate, suspend the operation of a legally enacted law, unless by law expressly authorized.

CHAPTER 11

Stations and Duties of Grand Officers.

Section (15) Stations.

- The M.W. Grand Master; in the East at the head of the Grand Lodge.
- The R.W. Deputy Grand Master; in the East and left of the Grand Master.
- The R.W. Senior Grand Warden; in the West.
- The R.W. Junior Grand Warden; in the South.
- The M.W. Past Grand Masters ; in the East at the right of the Grand Master, commencing with the Senior.
- The R.W. Past Deputy Grand Masters; in the East and at left of the Deputy Grand Master commencing with the Senior.
- The R.W. Past Grand Wardens; at the right of the respective Grand Wardens, commencing with the Senior.
- The R.W. Grand Treasurer; on the right in front of the Grand Master.
- The R.W. Grand Secretary; on the left in front of the Grand Master.
- The R.W. Grand Lecturer; in front of the Grand Treasurer.
- The R.W. Past Grand Lecturers; at the right of the Grand Lecturer, commencing with the Senior.
- The W. Chairmen on Foreign Correspondence; at the left of the Grand Lecturer.
- The W. Senior Grand Deacon ; at the left of the C.C.F.C.
- The W. Junior Grand Deacon; in the West at the right of the Senior Warden.
- The W. Senior Grand Steward; upon the right and in front of the Junior Warden.
- The W. Junior Grand Steward; upon the left and in front of the Junior Warden.
- The W. Grand Auditor; in front of the Grand Secretary
- The W. Deputy Grand Secretary; at the left of the Grand Secretary
- The R.W. Grand Chaplain; in front of the Grand Master.
- The W. Grand Marshal; on the left of the Grand Chaplain.
- The W. Grand Standard Bearer; on the left of the Grand Marshal
- The W. Grand Sword Bearer; on the left of the Standard Bearer.
- The W. Grand Master of Ceremonies; on the right of the senior Steward.
- The W. Grand Pursuivant; within the door.
- The W. Grand Tyler; without the door.
- The W. Grand Organist (if any) at the instrument.

Sec. 15 (a) Grand Master. It is the duty of the Grand Master to preside in the Grand Lodge and therein decide all questions of order; to exercise and discharge the executive functions of the Grand Lodge when it is not in session; in his discretion to grant dispensations for new Lodges, on proper application, during a vacation of the Grand Lodge, and to require information from any Grand Officer ^{OF OFFICERS} of a subordinate Lodge respecting his office, He is authorized to convene any Lodge in the jurisdiction, to preside therein to inspect their proceedings, and require their conformity to Masonic Law and usage, and is charged with general superintendence of the craft throughout the jurisdiction. These express provisions are not intended as a limitation upon his prerogatives or power.

Sec. 16 Deputy. In case of the absence of the Grand Master, or of his inability to act, the duties of the office shall devolve on the Deputy Grand Master for the time being; and he shall during the communications and vacations of the Grand Lodge, act under the direction of the Grand Master in all matters pertaining to his office.

Sec. 17, 1954 Grand Treasurer. *amended*

It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer to take charge of all moneys and funds of the Grand Lodge; to pay them out only upon the order of the Grand Lodge, attested by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, except as to the — charity Funds, and then only as provided by law, to report annually the amount of his receipts and expenditures by items, ^{AND} from whom ^{RECEIVED AND TO WHOM} paid and the amount remaining in his hands; within ten days after installation to execute a bond payable to the trustees of the Grand Lodge, in amount and with sureties to be approved by the said Trustees, conditioned that he will pay or deliver to the Grand Lodge or his successor in office or properly account for all moneys and property that has come into his hands by virtue of his office. A failure to file such bond shall render the office vacant and the Grand Master may thereafter appoint a Grand Treasurer who shall qualify by filing of such bond and the expenses incurred in securing such bond shall be paid by the Grand Lodge. He shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars per year for his services in addition to his expenses as elsewhere provided for.

Sec. 17 (a)

Sec. 17 (a) All funds of the Grand Lodge shall be paid by check drawn and signed by the Grand Treasurer and countersigned by Grand Master.

Sec. 17 (b) The Grand Treasurer shall once each month forward to the Grand Master the statement and/or statements from the bank or banking institutions in which the funds of the Grand Lodge are held for his review, after which the Grand Master is to return them to the Grand Treasurer with his notations as to correctness of such banking account.

Sec. 17 (c) The Grand Treasurer shall also be the custodian of all jewels belonging to the Grand Lodge during the recess of the Grand Lodge except those of the Grand Master and the Grand Lecturer.

Sec. 18 Grand Secretary. It is the duty of the Grand Secretary to record all transactions of the Grand Lodge proper for record; to receive, duly file and safely keep all papers and documents of the Grand Lodge; to prepare, sign and certify all charters, dispensations and other instruments from the Grand Lodge and, when necessary to affix the seal of the Grand Lodge thereto; to receive and keep a proper account of all moneys of the Grand Lodge, and pay them over to the Grand Treasurer, and at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge to report an account thereof; to conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge; to attend, with all necessary books and papers, all communications of the Grand Lodge, and perform such other duties as are or may be by law prescribed and to give bond in like manner and subject to same penalties as provided for Grand Treasurer.

Sec. 18 (a) He shall transmit to every Lodge in arrears at least once a year statement of its accounts, and request it to settle the same. He shall draw all drafts on the Grand Treasurer for moneys for the use of the Grand Lodge, and shall receive for his service a yearly salary of two hundred (\$200.00) dollars

Sec. 18 (b) The Grand Secretary shall, when publishing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, cause to be published therein a list of all suspensions and expulsions in the jurisdiction as reported to his office for the preceding year.

Chapter 11
Section 18 (c) 1974

The Grand Secretary shall annually distribute, if feasible, copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to members of this jurisdiction, (addressed to the Secretary of each Lodge) and enough copies to the Grand Master and Chairman Committee foreign Correspondence for their exchanges.

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Sec. 18 (d) The Grand Secretary shall have the authority for publication of blanks petitions for degrees, and he is also authorized and instructed to have published a due book with space for a photograph of the owner for identification, the same to be the official due Book and identification card of this Jurisdiction.

Sec. 18 (e) The Grand Secretary shall receive competitive bids for the printing of approximately 500 copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, on 6x9 pages, and shall confer with the Grand Master on bids before Publication of the same.

Sec. 18.(f) All cuts and material to be contained in the printed proceedings must be in the office of the Grand Secretary within thirty(30) days after the closing of each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 18 (g) 1975 amended

It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to supply appropriate form to the subordinste Lodges relative to qualifying for tax exempt status under provisions of the Internal Revenue Service. These form to be provided on or before April 1st of each year and each subordinate Lodge shall be required to return these forms to the Grand Secretary within 10 days of receipt. The Grand Secretary unless otherwise provide for shall forward the same to the Prince Hall Exempt Organization committee.

Sec. 19 1974 Amended

Deputy Grand Secretary It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Secretary to assist the Grand Secretary and to discharges the duties heretofore (discharged by the Grand Register) For this service he shall be remunerated in accordance with provision set forth in section 24 of this code.

Sec. 20 Chairman of the Committee on foreign Correspondence. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence shall examine all the printed or written proceedings of sister Grand Jurisdiction and file at each Annual Communication a written report of his correspondence during the year, noting therein what may seem of interest to the Craft, The filing of such report not be misconstrued to meaning an adoption of his work by the Grand Lodge. He shall receive the necessary expenses of his office as elsewhere herein provided for.

Sec. 21. Grand Deacons; The Deacons shall act as proxies for the Senior Grand Warden and the Grand Master in the active duties of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 21A. The grand Stewards shall act as proxies of the Junior Grand Warden in the active duties of the Grand Lodge.

Chapter 11

Section 22 (1968)

Amendment

Section 22 1968 Of The Board of Trustees,
 There is hereby created a Board of Trustees of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Iowa, F. & A. M., to consist of the present Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, and their successors in office and four Members to be appointed by the Grand Master to serve for one year, in whom shall vest in trust for said Grand Lodge the title of all its property, real and personal, and whose duties in regard thereto and in other respects are as provided in its laws and regulation.

Sec. 23 Of the Grand Lecturer, The Grand Lecturer shall meet the Grand Master from time to time for the purpose of conference and a comparison of the work, at such place as the latter may designate.

Chapter 11

Section 23 (a) 1974 School of Instruction

The Grand Lecturer shall meet with the Board of Custodians for conference and comparison of the work at such time and place as he may designate; one of which shall be on Thursday of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge and in the city where the Grand Lodge is being held. at which conference those present shall constitute a quorum .

Sec. 23 (b) At the Grand Lodge session of the Board of Custodians shall be held a school of instruction in charge of the Grand Lecturer for the teaching of the work and not more than one degree may be conferred on any one candidate; such school to be subject to such regulations as may be adopted or prescribed by the Board, except that at any session the Past Master's Degree shall be conferred upon any permanent member of the Grand Lodge, who has not theretofore been so invested with it from each of whom shall be collected the fee provided for in Article XIII of the constitution.

Sec. 23 (c) Visitation by Grand Lecturer, Commencing within sixty days after his installation, the Grand Lecturer shall offer to visit each of the several subordinate Lodges, of the jurisdiction for the purpose of instructing the craft at such times as they may agree upon; but when visiting a city having two or more Lodges, he shall visit these Lodges in a joint session at a time and place to be agreed upon by them, and the expenses of which shall be borne equally by the several Lodges thus visit in joint sessions.

Sec. 23 (d) Compensation of the Grand Lecturer, The compensation of the Grand Lecturer shall be such as agreed upon by different Lodges.

Sec. 23 (e) Where a Lodge or Lodges are found by the Grand Lecturer to be unable to receive a visit from him on account of financial conditions, The Grand Lecturer is hereby authorized to inform the Grand Master of said situation, and the amount necessary for his expense on such a visit, and the Grand Master is authorized to draw an order upon the Grand Treasury to be paid out of the General funds of this Grand Lodge in such sum as shall be found necessary to defray the expenses of the Grand Lecturer.

Sec. 23 (f)

Chapter 11

Section (23) (f) 1955 amendment

The Grand Lecturer shall be empowered to appoint four (4) Deputy Grand Lecturers to assist him in his work, These Deputy Grand Lecturers shall be assigned to districts by, and held accountable to the Grand Lecturer and shall serve with expense to the Grand Lodge.

Section (24) 1973 amendment

Each Elected Grand Officer and the Deputy Grand Master shall receive fifteen (\$15.00) dollars per day and transportation (except by plane) for his attendance at Grand Lodge. The Chairman of Foreign Correspondence, The Chairman of Jurisprudence, the Chairman of Committee on Returns, The Chairman of Committee on Grand Officer Address, the Grand Auditor, The Grand Chaplain, the Deputy Grand Secretary, and other Members of the Jurisprudence Committee shall receive fifteen (\$15.00) dollars per day for attendance at Grand Lodge.

Section (24) (a) 1963 amendment

Contingent Funds of Grand Officers

The Grand Master shall be entitled to one hundred fifty (\$150.00) dollars, the Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer fifty (\$50.00) dollars and the chairman of the committee on Foreign correspondence twenty five (\$25.00) dollars Contingent Funds, The expenditure of which is to be accounted for at each Annual Grand Communication.

Chapter 111 Of committee of Grand Lodge
 Section (25)---- 1975 amended

Appointments. The Grand Master shall, at or before each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge appoint the following standing Committees to consist of three each, except as otherwise provided namely

Credentials. A Committee on Credential who shall examine the credentials of Representatives and report thereon.

Lodges Under Dispensation and Delinquent Lodges--To this committee shall be referred the work of Lodges under dispensation and delinquent Lodges

Returns--A Committee on Returns of the Lodges, to whom shall be referred all returns of Lodges, and other matters appropriate thereto
 Grand Officers' Addresses A Committee on Grand Officers' Addresses, to whom shall be referred the annual addresses of the Grand Master and officers who shall report in relation thereto.

Appeals. A Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom shall be referred all appeals to the Grand Lodge, and all matters of grievances which in the judgment of the Grand Lodge should be referred thereon, or as required by law.

Sec. (25) 1975 amended Jurisprudence

A committee on Jurisprudence to be composed of all past Grand Masters present and three (3) non-Past Grand Masters to be appointed from the permanent membership by the Grand Masters to whom shall be referred all propositions to amend the written law of the jurisdiction and other questions of legal significance, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge. All questions of legal import for the action of this Committee must first be presented to the Grand Lodge and by it referred to this Committee. Provided further that it shall be the prerogative to the Grand Master to appoint the chairman of this Committee.

Grand Auditor. A Grand Auditor for the ensuing year shall be appointed at the close of each Annual Communication and commencing not later than Saturday before the opening of the Annual Communication shall audit the books, papers, vouchers and accounts of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, which books, vouchers, reports etc. shall

be place inthe hands of said Auditor not later than the Thursday before the open of the Annual Communication and sooner it demanded by him.

Said auditor shall examine and compare said books papres, vouchers and accounts and make separate detailed reports thereon and submit the same to the Grand Lodge before the annual election.

He shall also examine and report on all accounts, claims or bids filed with or referred to him during each session and also report the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 25-(a) Charity. The Committee on Masonic Charity of the Grand Lodge, shall consist of the Grand Trustees, and whose duties it shall be to act on behalf of the Grand Lodge in the exercise of its benevolence toward those entitled thereto. And for each such Charity occasion a sum of not to exceed \$50. may be drawn from the Grand treasury.

Sec. 25-(b) Relief. The Committee on Relief shall consist of the Grand Trustees, Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary. See Sec. 35(b)

Sec. 25 (c) Special Committee. The members of (Special Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge shall receive their actual and necessary expenses while in the active discharge of such duties, devolving upon them by virtue of such appointments and such bills and accounts when properly certified by them shall be paid by the Grand Treasurer upon the order of the Grand Master and attested by the Grand Secretary.

Chapter IV

Of the property of the Grand Lodge, Its Control and Management.

Section 26-Trusteed-Duties. It is hereby made the duty of the Trustees of the Grand Lodge to exercise a general supervision over the property, both real and personal, of the Grand Lodge; to receive and hold the title thereto as Trustees, and to execute all conveyance for and on behalf of the Grand Lodge, and to make contracts, leases and agreements in their name, as they may be authorized by the acts of the Grand Lodge, or by law; and they are expressly authorized, whenever in their judgments, or that of a majority of them, it shall be necessary, to institute and prosecute legal proceedings in their own names for the preservation and protection of the property or rights of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 27-Same-Powers. The Trustees shall have power, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to make such orders and contracts as may from time to time be deemed necessary for the protection and preservation of the property of the Grand Lodge; the necessary expenses whereof when properly certified by them, shall be paid by the Grand Treasurer upon order of the Grand Master, attested by the Grand Secretary. (The provisions of this section are intended to cover all cases of emergency, wherein it may become necessary to act promptly and without delay, in order that the property of the Grand Lodge may be protected from waste, injury or destruction or the Grand Lodge saved from loss which might result from delay)

Sec. 28-Same Report. The Trustees shall annually make a report to the Grand Lodge, setting forth in detail all their acts and doings by virtue of the provisions of this chapter, together with such suggestions and recommendations in relation to the property of the Grand Lodge as may be to them seem necessary for its best interests.

Sec. 29 Same -Compensation, The actual and necessary expenses of the Trustees while in the active discharge of the duties devolving upon them by virtue of the provisions of this chapter, shall be paid by the Grand Treasurer in the manner provided in Section 27 for the payment of other expenses incurred by them by virtue of the trust hereby created.

Sec.30 Property of the Grand Lodge. All property (not real) of the Grand Lodge is to be brought to each regular Grand Communication by those in whose hands said property is entrusted except where it is otherwise provided for in this Code.

Sec. 31; Halls and Rooms; For the accommodation of the Grand Lodge and its officers and committee at Annual Communication. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to make contracts for and engage in the use of such halls and rooms as may be deemed necessary and upon the most favorable terms obtainable; the rental of halls and rooms for the use of the Grand Lodge to be paid by the Grand Lodge.

Sec 31 a Miscellaneous; All preparation of the hall and rooms for the use of the Grand Lodge, and their care during Annual Communications shall be under the supervision of the Grand Tyler, who shall see to the cleanliness of the hall and rooms, take proper care of the clothing, furniture, lights and other properties of the Grand Lodge during its hours of refreshment, and provide water ice, and such other refreshments as may be required by the Grand Lodge for the comfort and convenience of the members in attendance.

All necessary expenses incurred by virtue of this section to be included by the Grand Tyler in his bill for sessional expenses and paid by the Grand Lodge.

Chapter V
Of Fraternal Relations Jurisdiction and Membership

Sec. 32 This Grand Lodge has sole jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry, and the exclusive right to establish and maintain subordinate Lodges for conferring the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason in the State of Iowa and Jurisdiction; and hereby recognizes the Grand Court of the Heroines of Jericho of the State of Iowa and Jurisdiction, the Grand Court of Amaranth of the State of Iowa and Jurisdiction, and the Electa Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of the State of Iowa and Jurisdiction as respectively having sole jurisdiction in the state over, and the exclusive right to establish and maintain subordinate courts of Heroines of Jericho, Court of Amaranth and Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star for the conferring of the degrees authorized by said Grand Courts and said Grand Chapter respectively upon Master Masons under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

Chapter VI
Grand Relief Fund.

Sec. 33

There is hereby created a fund to be known as Grand

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Relief Fund for the Most worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of the State of Iowa and Jurisdiction. This fund is not a Life Insurance Fund or an endowment Bureau, and does not provide for Burial Benefits .

No policy is to be issued and no contract what so ever exist between any Master Mason and the Grand Lodge with reference to it.

All donation from this fund,

Sec. (34) All donation from this fund, unless hereinafter provided, shall be on the last day of each regular Grand Communication on account of all deaths that shall have occurred during the preceding Grand Lodge year of which satisfactory proof has been submitted and proper claimants established as hereinafter.

Sec. (35) 1952 amended

Every Master Mason except those as provided in the Constitution Article XIII, Section 2, shall donate to the Grand Relief Fund a donation of four dollars per year to be paid in quarterly installments of one (\$1.00) dollar each, payable through his Subordinate Lodge on the first day of July, October, January and April respectively.

Sec. (35) (a) 1959 amended

Unless otherwise provided for, seventy-five per-cent (75%) of the monies thus collected during each year shall be equally divided among the proper claimants whose rights thereto shall not have been impaired as hereinafter provided. provided that no claimant shall receive more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, the other twenty-five percent (25%) to be transferred to the General Fund to defray the expense of administering this fund.

Sec. (35) (b) 1959 amended

At each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, unless hereinafter provided, the Grand Trustees, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary shall determine the amount to be paid each claimant from this fund and report its finding to the Grand Lodge for approval before payments are made.

Sec. (35) (c) 1958 amended

All monies in the Grand Relief Fund in excess of five thousand (5000.00) dollars shall be designated as Grand Relief Funds Reserves.

Sec. (55) (d) 1958 amendment
whenever it has been properly established that the claimant is a widow or minor child and that the claim bears no encumbrance the Grand Master may authorize prompt payment of such claim from the Grand Relief Reserves Provided futher, that the payment shall not exceed the amount heretofore specified shall be in accordance with enactment hereinafter provided and shall be reported by the Committee on Grand Relief at each Annual Grand Communication.

Sec. (36) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the several subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction to make up as herein before provided immediately following their stated meetings in July, October, January and April of each year, reports in triplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the Grand Secretary showing the names of the members by whom donated and the amount donated to this fund by each; one of which copies shall be forwarded to the Grand Master, one to the Grand Secretary accompanied by check or money order and the other to be retained by the secretary of the subordinate Lodge.

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Sec. (36) (a) All benefits, if any, due the beneficiaries of a member of a delinquent Lodge shall be paid in proportion to the amount of indebtedness to this fund by said delinquent Lodge

Sec. (36) (b) The Grand Lodge reserves the right to withhold all donations from the beneficiaries of members who fail to remit the contributions for this fund for any quarter preceeding the death of said member.

Sec. (36) (c) The Grand Secretary shall keep an accurate separate and complete record of all Lodges and all moneys paid by them to the Grand Relief Fund under the provisions of Article XIII of the constitution of this Grand Lodge.

Sec. (36) (d) All applications for relief shall be made to the Grand Master upon satisfactory proof of death, provided the right thereto has not been impaired as hereinafter provided, futher, that on account of the death of a member whose death occure within the first year of his membership in this jurisdiction a sum of not to exceed \$25.00 shall be paid out or one-fourth of the maximum amount paid to any claimant (for the year in which claim

is filed) who has participated in this department for over four years, if death occurs within the second year of membership one-half, third year, three-fourths, and the fourth year and thereafter the full amount.

Sec. (36) (e) Provided, further, that a member automatically dropped from the Relief Department shall reinstate by beginning payments on any quarter and his status will be the same basis as a new member.

36 F 1960

Sec. (36) (f) However, any member reinstated past the age sixty-five years shall not be carried on the roll of the Grand Relief Fund and therefore shall be subject to payments thereto, nor shall he receive any benefits there from.

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Sec. (37) In the absence of a widow the order of payment shall be, children, Mother, father, sisters, brothers.

Sec. (37) (a) The word "childrens" in this section shall be construed to mean sons and daughters by blood or adoption or the immediate progeny of the first generation, and shall not be extended to include grand children or their descendants.

Sec. (37) (b) The words "brother" and "sisters" used in this section shall be construed so as to include those of the half as well as of the whole blood.

Sec (37) (c) 1960 amended

Provided that unless provided for under Article Xlll, section 2 of the Constitution or whenever the Subordinate Lodge has paid the relief dues of members who are so situated as to be unable to pay for themselves. then in the event of death the Secretary shall certify to the Grand Secretary under seal of the Lodge the amount due said Lodge by reason of said payments, and the Grand Secretary shall first draw a warrant payable to said Lodge for said amount and then the other warrant herein provided for.

Be it further provided that all donations made from the Grand Relief Fund covered by section 2 Article Xlll of the constitution be limited to widows and minor childrens only.

Sec. 38-If none of the above beneficiaries can be found within one year, the Lodge of which the deceased was a member shall be the beneficiary, provided no other beneficiary has been designated as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 39-The right of the above named beneficiaries may be impaired by the wilful neglect or flagrant abandonment of deceased while living; but in no case shall this section be interpreted as referring to any alienation caused by unnatural conditions of the deceased.

N.B. Sec. 40-Any member who leaves neither widow or minor children may designate a beneficiary by notice of the Secretary of his Lodge, who shall enter the name of said beneficiary upon the records of the Lodge prior to the death of such member.

Sec. 41-Donations from the Relief Fund shall be made to the proper claimants of every member who at the time of his death was not in the Armed Forces during a national emergency and who was not suspended, and whose death was not caused by intoxication or other immoral conduct on his part, in which case no benefit whatever shall be paid.

Sec. 42-The Grand Lodge reserves the right to withhold all donations where there is evidence of collusion or fraud.

Sec. 42 (a) "And the Grand Treasurer shall immediately notify the Secretary of a subordinate Lodge whenever any Relief money is forwarded to the dependents of a deceased member of that Lodge."

CHAPTER VII

Grand Lodge Rules of Order.

Section 43-The following rules are for the government of the communications of the Grand Lodge.

1- At the Stroke of the Grand Master's gavel there shall be a general silence, whereupon the Grand Master shall proceed to open the Grand Lodge, provided there be a quorum of Lodges represented.

2. No brother shall speak more than once on the same question if objection is made, unless by permission of the Grand Master, except that the brother presenting any motion, resolution, or measure, shall be entitled to make the closing address thereon.

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3-If, in the Grand Lodge, any member is twice called to order at one

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communication for transgressing these rules, and is guilty of the third offense of the same nature, the chair may peremptorily order him to leave the Lodge room for that day.

4.-Whoever shall be so rude as to ridicule a brother, or what another says or has said, may be forthwith solemnly excluded for the communication, and declared incapable of ever being a member of any Grand Lodge for the future, unless he publicly own his fault, and be excused.

5.All motions to be decided by a majority vote, except otherwise provided by law, each member having one vote.

6. All members shall keep their places, except the Grand Marshal and Grand Deacons, who are allowed to move from place to place in the discharge of their duties.

7.-Every one who speaks shall rise and remain standing, addressing himself to the presiding officer and no member shall interrupt him, unless to call him to order, but after he has been set right he may proceed, if he observes due order and decorum.

8. In case of the absence of the Grand Wardens, when they or either of them shall be entitled to take the chair by succession, the Past Grand Officer present who is highest in rank (if his office shall have been elective shall take it; and in case of the absence of both present and Past Grand Officers entitled to take the chair, the Master of the senior subordinate Lodge present shall take it.

9. Every proposition offered for consideration shall be in writing

10 The parliamentary usage of civil deliberate bodies is not recognized in masonry, except in so far as it does not conflict with our well-established customs and the time-honored powers of the Grand Master. The parliamentary usage of Masonry is a something peculiar to itself. Its outlines are to be found in the Ancient Constitution, Rules of Order, and the Law of the Grand Lodge. The sole object of all debate in Grand or subordinate Lodge is to elicit decisions which shall be for the good of the craft, hence, all questions under discussion must be positively determined at the time, or final action be postponed to a stated period, when the question must again be resumed and fairly decided. The formation of "Committees of the Whole," the call for the "previous question" and all obstructive motions are strictly forbidden.