

The Order of the Eastern Star.

MASONIC HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST: 1902, CHAPTER XIV.

Comprising an Historical Review of the Institution by
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A NARRATIVE OF THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF THE SOCIETY, AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL AND GRAND BODIES.

THE ORDER of the Eastern Star is commonly believed to have been originated by ROB MORRIS. Recent investigation of the sources of this associated branch of Masonry, however, has proven conclusively that the degrees were in existence conferred long prior to the time that MORRIS claimed to have created them. work of the Order seems to have been transplanted to the United States from Europe, presumably France, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, under the name it now bears. The rite was imperfect and undeveloped, and at that time imparted without cost to Masons and their wives and widows, as a ready means of protection and succor. There was no government or system for its control, and its progress was slight and slow. These conditions were also found in other collateral degrees conferred upon the women of Masonic households, such as the "Heroine of Jericho," "Daughter of Zion," "Maids of Jerusalem," etc., and the number of these Orders which sprang up or were imported contributed largely to the uncertain status and indifferent labors of these various rites. To MORRIS is probably due the credit of modernizing and embellishing the former ritual of the Eastern Star and establishing a systematic form for its government. The time of MORRIS' work is variously stated, but the most authentic sources seem to establish the year 1850 as the commencement of his labor. In certain documents left by MORRIS, he states that he received the degrees of the Eastern Star in the year 1849 by communication, which was the customary mode for transmitting the same at that period.

MORRIS was brought to Masonic light, March 5, 1846, in Oxford Lodge of Oxford, Mississippi. He was then twenty-eight years of age, and the principal of an academy at that place. To natural aptitude for learning he added an excessive love of books. His temperament was poetic, and naturally the loftiest sentiments and the most exalted thoughts filled his mind. Love of the beautiful, admiration for the works of Nature, a truly sincere religious disposition, largeness of heart, and sympathy for distress and affliction, mingled with a longing to know and to solve the philosophies of life and death, were also marked characteristics. This rare combination of qualities, a single one of which would have been sufficient even for men of unusual ability, fitted MORRIS above all other persons of his time for what became his life work. His innate tendency to poetry made him a dreamer, a delver into the mysterious and the occult, and unerringly led him into the sentimental and the beautiful. It is

226

not singular, therefore, that with his admission to the Masonic Institution he found much to captivate him. His admiration soon enlisted his splendid talents in its behalf, and thenceforth to the time of his death, in 1888, he was ever active in behalf of Masonry. His Masonic labors were unceasing, and ranged every department of the Fraternity; and he touched nothing that he did not adorn. His writings cover Masonic jurisprudence, rituals, handbooks, poetry, history, travels, biography, songs and contributions innumerable to Masonic journals. The immortal "We meet upon the Level and we part upon the Square," is from his pen, and stands as his imperishable monument in the Masonic Fraternity. In 1858 - 59, MORRIS was the Grand Master of Masons of Kentucky, a notable honor in itself, but his chief distinction is as the patriarch of the Order of the Eastern Star. The only reflection upon his efforts

in behalf of the Eastern Star was his apparent desire to profit financially by propagating the degrees. While the mercenary spirit is not altogether strange, or even unusual, among fraternalists, it nevertheless seems a conflicting element among the many lovable traits and qualities of MORRIS. His was not a nature in which selfishly commercial instincts would be expected to find lodgment, yet to the confusion of all judgment, MORRIS revealed the sordid aspiration, which is the only blot upon his career.

About the year 1855 MORRIS instituted a "Supreme Constellation," which was a self-constituted body, assuming to be the supreme authority of the Order, and promulgating a system of rules and laws for the government of the rite. MORRIS became its "Most Enlightened Grand Luminary," and associated with him were three others, all bearing somewhat similar titles. The subordinate bodies were called "Constellations," and were formed upon petition of not less than five Master Masons. A charter was prepared and issued to these inferior bodies, authorizing them to confer the five degrees of the American or MORRIS Rite in accordance with the ceremonials arranged by him. Provision was made in the ritual for five "pillars" and five "correspondents," and these, with not more than twenty-five of each sex, composed a Constellation. As many Constellations thus formed as were desired might be connected with one Lodge. By the beginning of the year 1856, over seventy-five charters had been granted throughout the United States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a year later nearly three hundred Constellations were in existence under the charters of the MORRIS Supreme Constellation. About this time MORRIS, despite his connection with the Supreme Constellation, renewed his former practice of selling the degrees for an inconsiderable amount. This led to his repudiation by the Supreme Constellation, which maintained an indifferent existence for some years under another ritual and then ceased to exist. MORRIS pursued his methods, effecting some slight changes in the nomenclature of the offices as well as in the ritualism; also discarding the use of the word "Constellation" and substituting for it that of "Family." He was careful, however, to assure to the members of the "Constellations" their full rights and privileges in the new "Families." In the period from 1860 to 1867 over one hundred "Families" were instituted, but there was as yet no formal organization of the Order in the strict sense of the term.

In 1866 ROBERT MACOY of New York formulated and published a manual and also several rituals of the Order. MACOY assumed in 1868 the prerogatives of MORRIS, upon the departure of the latter for an extended visit to the Holy Land and attempted to establish a Supreme Body which he called the "Supreme Grand Chapter of the Adoptive Rite of the Order of the Eastern Star." He styled himself variously as Grand Secretary and National Grand Secretary. This so-called body issued charters for over seven hundred subordinates in the United States and foreign countries. These organizations were by MACOY termed "Chapters." The designation "Chapter," taken by MACOY from the Royal Arch Body of Masonry, has since been used by the Order of Eastern Star as 'the distinctive appellation of its various bodies. MACOY apparently but the Grand Secretary of the

227

Supreme Grand Chapter was in reality the entire body, though several persons of more or less prominence were supposed to hold the purely honorary positions. For some time MACOY disposed of charters, rituals and supplies, either directly or through appointed agents, doing a flourishing business and deriving a large income therefrom. MACOY was later joined by MORRIS in this traffic, the former being styled in the charters issued as M\E\Grand Patron and the latter signing as Grand Secretary.

The gradual spread of the Order of the Eastern Star, due at first to the purely selfish and mercenary motives of MORRIS and MACOY and later to the desire of Masons generally to have some permanent concordant institution founded upon rational bases for protective and social purposes, led to the ultimate formation of a supervisory body with ample powers. In several localities Grand Bodies had been formed and had begun to supplement the efforts of MORRIS and MACOY in setting up new

altars of the rite. Several of these Grand Bodies did not confine the issuance of charters to subordinates in their own jurisdictions, but granted permission to form Chapters in other States. Notable among these were the Grand Chapter of New York which granted charters to Chapters in Maryland, Kentucky, and Wyoming in 1879 and 1880, the Grand Chapter of California which in 1879 issued permission to three Chapters in the State of Nevada, and the Grand Chapter of Mississippi which in 1876 granted authority to form a Chapter in Florida. There was no authority or body to govern or supervise any of the Grand Bodies, while the allegiance of subordinate bodies to the Grand Chapters creating them was more largely abstract than concrete. Moreover, the MORRIS and MACOY bodies were without the necessity of any fealty and acknowledged no supervisory authority. No power existed for the adjustment of disputes between the various Grand Chapters or between Subordinate Chapters and Grand Chapters. The laws and regulations of the Order were few, crude and unsystematic and the jurisprudence resulting therefrom was yet undeveloped. The rituals contained some slight rules, but they were indefinite and insufficient, and contributed, if at all, to complicate the general chaos and confusion. As the necessary consequence of all these conditions every jurisdiction proceeded in its own way and after its own notions and gradually raised a body of rules, which in many instances was wholly at variance with the spirit of the institution and its ritualism, while most of the legislation was in complete conflict with the enactments of the various other jurisdictions. Again, in the several jurisdictions there were many members stoutly advocating measures to narrow the operations of the Order to the female members, while in many of the Grand Chapters hopeless confusion was arising through the use of dissimilar rituals and the adoption of various and conflicting statutes defining the status of male and female members, and the setting up of different standards to the disadvantage of the male members. Among the repressive rules were those requiring of male members payment of fees and dues double that paid by females and depriving the Brethren of the right to vote upon applications for membership and at elections of officers.

The confusion resulting from existing conditions had grown to be intolerable, and in the summer of 1873 the first effort was made to establish, upon a sound and orderly basis, a Supreme Grand Council with worldwide jurisdiction. The meeting was held at New York, and a provisional organization was effected, with MACOY as Supreme Grand Patron, and MORRIS as Supreme Recorder, and other officers representing the States of New York, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. It was decided to meet at New Orleans in December, 1874, to complete the organization, and a Committee on Constitution and Regulations was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting to be held at New York in September, 1873. This committee failed to report, and the provisional body also failing to meet, the proposed Supreme Grand Council was not formed. But this tentative effort, though abortive, cleared the way for the eventual creation of a Supreme Governing Body with plenary capacity. The agitation for the organization of a Supreme Grand Chapter began in the summer of

228

1874, and continued until the eventual establishment of the General Grand Chapter in 1876. Indiana was the birthplace of the active movement to this end, and credit for the same is undoubtedly due to the Rev. WILLIS D. ENGLE, of Indianapolis, who afterward became the first General Grand Secretary, and continued as such for many years. Bro. ENGLE early saw the need for a more orderly administration of the Order, and courageously inaugurated the plans, which were consummated later in the formation of the General Grand Chapter. Bro. ENGLE, young and impetuous, rebelled at the crudeness and imperfection of the whole system. He was particularly emphatic in his disapproval of the MORRIS and MACOY methods of bartering the degrees as a means of livelihood. The boldness and bluntness, and probably also the truthfulness, as well as the sincere vigor of Bro. ENGLE, brought down upon him the wrath of many of the MORRIS and MACOY adherents. The seed had, however, been planted in good soil, and soon rooted, grew amazingly, and finally bore fruit. The Grand Chapters of Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, and California in 1875 adopted resolutions expressive of their desire to join in the formation of a Supreme Body, but no decisive step having been taken by any

of them to call a convention for this purpose, Indiana again assumed the lead. At the meeting of the Grand Chapter of Indiana in April, 1876, the Grand Patron drew attention to the adoption of the various resolutions of sister bodies, respecting the formation of a Supreme Grand Chapter, and recommended that a call for a convocation of representatives of the different Grand Chapters be issued, that a time and place for the meeting be fixed and the qualification and number of members be declared. In conformity with this suggestion, the Grand Chapter adopted a lengthy resolution reciting the need for speedy and definite action to insure uniformity of work, modes of recognition, and regulations governing eligibility to membership. All Grand Chapters were invited to appoint seven delegates, of which the Grand Patron and Grand Matron should be, ex officio, two, with full power to do everything necessary to effect the end in view. It was also decided to meet in convention, for the purpose of organizing, at Indianapolis on November 8, 1876. A delegation of seven, including the Grand Patron and Grand Matron, was selected to represent Indiana.

The Grand Chapters of Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, and California, responded to the invitation and appointed delegates, as requested. Owing to the nearness of the Presidential election, it was decided to postpone the convention until November 15, 1876. On this date the delegates met at the Masonic Temple, Indianapolis, and effected the organization of the General Grand Chapter. At the time of the formation of the General Grand Chapter, there were ten Grand Chapters, viz.: New Jersey, New York, Mississippi, California, Vermont, Indiana, Connecticut, Nebraska, Illinois, and Arkansas. Five of these, viz.: New Jersey, California, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, were represented, and two others were favorable to the organization. The convention was called to order by JAMES S. NUTT, Grand Patron of Indiana, and JOHN M. MAYHEW of New Jersey, was elected President, and JOHN R. PARSON, of Missouri, Secretary of this preliminary body. A Constitution was adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare a ritual. The Most Worthy Grand Patron was granted authority to issue, without cost, dispensations to all subordinate Chapters holding charters from the MORRIS and MACOY Supreme Grand Chapters. The Constitution adopted carefully expressed the limited authority of the General Grand Chapter, reserving to the Grand and Subordinate Chapters, and to the members individually, all powers not specifically delegated, thereby fully disposing of any possible recognition of the claims of MACOY, which the latter insistently contended for, sometimes with more zeal than judgment. Provision was also made in the Constitution for uniformity of the ritualistic work, and of the formula for installation of officers.

The second meeting of the General Grand Chapter was held at Chicago, Illinois, May 8 - 10,

229

1878, seven Grand Chapters being represented. Five MACOY Chapters had exchanged their charters and five Chapters had been organized. Chicago was also the meetingplace of the third session of the General Grand Chapter, eleven Grand Chapters being represented. An additional MACOY Chapter had exchanged its charter, and the two charters issued by the Grand Chapter of New York, viz.: Maryland and Wyoming, had been surrendered for others of the General Grand Chapter. Eleven Chapters had also been instituted. Two additional Grand Chapters had been formed. ROB MORRIS attended this meeting and was made an honorary member, and as additional recognition of his position as "Father of the Order," his birthday, August 31st, was made the festal day of the Order. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that when MORRIS perceived the trend that was making for the organization of a Supreme Chapter, he quietly acquiesced, and thereupon endeavored to advance the interests of the Order by forming a Grand Chapter in Kentucky, but in this he was unsuccessful. In his address to the General Grand Chapter in 1880, acknowledging the honors conferred upon him, Bro. MORRIS expressed his disapproval of the course pursued by MACOY, although extenuating it to some extent, owing to what he conceived to be improper treatment of MACOY at the organization of the General Grand Chapter. He also voiced the sentiment that with the organization of the General Grand Chapter the Order had at last been placed upon a permanent basis,

and correctly prophesied that time would demonstrate its utility and benefit as a helpmeet to Freemasonry. Bro. MORRIS attended the meeting of the General Grand Chapter, which met in St. Louis in 1886, and remained consistently faithful to the end, death claiming him July 31, 1888.

The spirit manifested by Bro. MACOY was strongly antagonistic to the General Grand Chapter, and directly opposite that of Bro. MORRIS. The latter wisely appreciated the tendency to systematic control of the Order, and gracefully submitted to what seemed to him to be the inevitable destiny of the institution which he had so largely nurtured. The antipathy of Bro. MACOY was deep-seated and lasted throughout his life. The motive generally ascribed for his opposition was the deprivation of the fees paid for charters, rituals and other supplies from which he had theretofore obtained a handsome income. Bro. MACOY was charged with having frequently changed the ritual as a means of completely enslaving the Chapters working under his charters, and of further augmenting his revenues from this source. His attacks upon the General Grand Chapter and upon individual members of both sexes, including prominent officials, were constant and vitriolic, at times descending to the utmost degree of virulence and indecency. He freely asserted that the General Grand Chapter was a fraud upon the Order, its members thieves and their motives base and degraded. Much of this was founded upon his claims to the exclusive right to the ritual. This he contended was of his own origin. He attempted to show that the ritual had been plagiarized or stolen by the General Grand Chapter. Although suit was threatened to enforce his pretensions, Bro. MACOY never had the temerity to try conclusions in a legal forum, contenting himself with the making of false claims and the vilifying of all whom he conceived to be parties to his undoing. To such fierceness did Bro. MACOY's opposition extend that he copied liberally from the ritual promulgated by the General Grand Chapter, which he published and sold and also distributed gratuitously throughout the country, sending copies to many Masons not members of the Order. The sources of the MACOY rituals were the "Mosaic Book," the "Ladies' Friend," the "Adoptive Rite," and the "Tatem Monitor." From these works the General Grand Chapter also drew the inspiration for its ritualistic ceremonies. Hence the claims of Bro. MACOY were unsubstantial and his grievances imaginary. Nevertheless, MACOY continued to the time of his death to assert the sole right to the ritual, and also claimed to be the supreme head of the Order. His objections to the establishment of the General Grand Chapter he attempted to frame upon high lines and as being dangerous to the independence of the State bodies and inimical to the

230

perpetuity of the institution, but through it all was manifest his chagrin and disappointment over the loss of his revenues as a dispenser of charters and supplies. That MACOY did much to overcome opposition among Masons to the establishment of the Eastern Star as an associate androgynous Order cannot be denied; that he did much to dispel the idea, formerly prevalent, that women were not fitted for fraternal work, cannot be gainsaid, and that his labors in the field chosen by him helped the cause of Freemasonry, are undisputed. In addition to this credit, MACOY is entitled to the further honor of having labored for a systematic arrangement of its laws and ritualism. These efforts were generously recognized by the General Grand Chapter in 1895, after MACOY's decease, in the adoption of a report ordering his name enrolled upon the Memorial Scroll, though he had never been a member or connected with any body affiliated with it.

The fourth meeting of the General Grand Chapter was convened in San Francisco, California, August 17²³, 1883. At this session, twelve Grand Chapters were represented. Two of the MACOY Chapters had exchanged their charters, and twenty-seven Chapters had been formed, and another Grand Chapter Ontario had been organized.

St. Louis had the honor of the fifth meeting of the General Grand Chapter. The meeting opened September 23, 1886, and continued in session for three days. There were ten Grand Chapters represented. One more MACOY Chapter surrendered its charter, and accepted a new warrant from

the National Body. The report of the Right Worthy Grand Secretary showed the organization of twenty-nine Chapters and the formation of the Grand Chapter of Texas. The Most Worthy Grand Patron announced that in consequence of wanton disregard of the law, he had withdrawn recognition from the Minnesota Grand Chapter, and had recognized a new Grand Chapter, which had been organized in the place of the former. In 1883, in his address to the Grand Chapter of Minnesota, the Grand Patron criticized the exemplification of the work by Minneapolis Chapter as an infraction of the prescribed ritual. The Grand Chapter, however, did not coincide with the views of its Grand Patron, and adopted a resolution declaring that the ritualistic ceremony, as performed by the Chapter, was not contrary to law or a departure from the spirit of the ritual, being an attempt merely to dramatize the work, which the committee declared to be an enrichment of the initiatory ceremonies. At the session of the Grand Chapter in 1884, the Grand Matron alluded to the matter in her address. In order to avoid further consideration or action respecting the subject, the Grand Chapter precipitously adjourned, without having transacted its business or elected officers.

In March, 1885, the Grand Matron exercised her authority, and suspended all of the officers and members of Minneapolis Chapter from all privileges until the ensuing session of the Grand Chapter. As the Grand Secretary of the jurisdiction was a member of this Chapter, the action of the Grand Matron disqualified her, temporarily at least, as such officer, and the Grand Matron thereupon designated another Sister to discharge the duties of the position. A special session of the Grand Chapter followed, and all the acts of the Grand Matron were ratified. A new Chapter had meantime been formed, and officers elected and installed. This added to the intensity of the feelings prevalent. The Most Worthy Grand Patron thereupon withdrew recognition of the Grand Chapter, and recognized a new Grand Chapter, which was then formed. His action was approved by the General Grand Chapter, which authorized him to call a convention of all the Minnesota Chapters for the purpose of organizing a new Grand Chapter, and that this body, when thus formed, should alone be regarded as the lawful Grand Chapter. A call for a convention was issued in pursuance of the decision of the General Grand Chapter, but before the time designated, the Most Worthy Grand Patron recalled it, and afterward decreed that all Chapters should recognize the first Grand Chapter as the only valid body in the State. This course seemed just and right, and was approved by the General Grand Chapter at its session in 1889.

231

The latter body directed recognition of the original body and also required all the Chapters in the State to pay dues and make report to it. The General Grand Chapter further required the primary Grand Chapter to receive into full membership all Chapters which complied with the requirement respecting payment of dues and the filing of reports. The original Grand Chapter would not, however, submit to the conditions imposed, and in 1891 recognition was again withdrawn. The General Grand Chapter in the following year confirmed this withdrawal and then gave its recognition to the second Grand Chapter. This led to bitter opposition on the part of the adherents of the older Grand Body and for several years a fierce controversy was waged by the partisans of the two bodies. At length in 1894, through the mediation of influential members, the factions were brought together and the Fraternity, after eleven years of wrangling and disputation, was reunited and, with harmony in the ranks, was initiated an era of prosperity which has continued to this day. At this session of the General Grand Chapter the Most Worthy Grand Patron also reported the assumption in 1885 of jurisdiction over Mississippi owing to the extinction of all the Chapters in consequence of repeated epidemics of yellow fever. ROB MORRIS, the Poet Laureate of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Order of the Eastern Star, attended this session of the General Grand Chapter and was warmly welcomed. It proved his last, as he died before the next session.

Twelve Grand Chapters were represented at the sixth session of the General Grand Chapter which met at Indianapolis in September, 1889. The reports showed the organization of twenty-eight Chapters and four Grand Chapters - Washington, South Dakota, Indian Territory and Ohio. The permanent withdrawal of the New Jersey Grand Chapter from the General Grand Chapter in 1887 was also this year reported. The two most important acts of this session were the adoption of the revised ritual, as now performed, and the investiture of the Most Worthy Grand Matron with full power and authority as the executive head of the Order excepting only the organization of Chapters and the issuance of charters which powers were reserved to the Most Worthy Grand Patron. The death of ROB MORRIS July 31, 1888, being reported, appropriate action was taken by the General Grand Chapter. The decay of the Order in Canada and re - assumption of jurisdiction was also reported.

At the seventh assembly of the General Grand Chapter in September, 1892, at Columbus, Ohio, the organization of six Grand Chapters was reported. These were Oregon, Montana, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Colorado and Maine. Sixteen Grand and two Subordinate Chapters were represented at this session. The formation of fifty-seven Chapters in unoccupied territory was reported.

The meeting of the General Grand Chapter in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1895 the eighth since its formation was characterized by the utmost good feeling and bright anticipations for the future. Twenty-four Grand Chapters were represented, being the greatest number up to that time. Fifty-eight Chapters were reported as having been established since the prior session. The organization of two Grand Chapters - North Dakota and Pennsylvania was also announced. The offices of Worthy Grand Conductress and Worthy Grand Associate Conductress were made elective instead of appointive.

The City of Washington, District of Columbia, was the meeting place of the ninth session, September, 1898. There were twenty-six Grand Chapters represented. In addition to the regularly accredited delegates, there were present from the Grand Chapters of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut members of those bodies. A conference was had with them with the view of causing their affiliation with the National Body. Three Grand Bodies had been formed in Rhode Island, the District of Columbia and Wyoming. The reports showed the organization of sixty-five additional Chapters.

The tenth triennial session of the General Grand Chapter was held in the city of Detroit,

232

Michigan, on September 24th, 1901. The Most Worthy Grand Matron was presented with two gavels, one made from the wood of an apple tree planted in 1826 by General LEWIS CASS, first Grand Master of the first Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Michigan, and the other from wood used in playing the chimes of ST. GILES Cathedral, Edinburgh, in which edifice the Masons of olden times held some of their meetings. The reports showed that the Grand Chapters of Connecticut and Vermont had become constituent members of the General Grand Chapter, leaving but two Independent Grand Chapters New York and New Jersey and that Grand Chapters had been formed and recognized in Maryland, Arizona, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. In the interim of the sessions Chapters had been organized in British Columbia, Hawaiian Islands, and India, which, with additional subordinates organized in Scotland, took the Order out of the category of an exclusively American society and made it international. Sixty-four Chapters were organized with 2,185 members in sixteen States and three Territories and in British Columbia, India, and Scotland, making 181 under the jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter. Thirty-one Grand Chapters were represented during the session. A representative was also present from the Chapter in Honolulu, H.I. Seventy-eight Chapters, with a membership of 3,581, had been released to form the Grand Chapters already named. A number of changes were made in the ritual of considerable importance to the Order. The Most Worthy Grand

Patron was directed to organize a Grand Chapter in the State of Nevada as soon as practicable, a sufficient number of Chapters having been formed therein and the creation of a Grand Chapter there being desired by the National Body. The session was one teeming with earnestness and goodwill and the prospects seemed to warrant the many prophecies of the greatest advance in the history of the Order.

Under the beneficent government of the General Grand Chapter the Order has been placed upon a firm and lasting foundation; regularity and order have been evolved from conflict, confusion and disunion; the esoteric work has been made uniform and more beautiful and exalted than before; system has succeeded chaos; confidence has replaced distrust; esteem has supplanted derision; and purposeful energy has overthrown indifference and disloyalty. Hence it is not surprising that from thirteen Grand Chapters, in existence at the time of the formation of the National Grand Chapter, with a membership of less than 13,000, the Order of the Eastern Star has grown to thirty-eight Grand Chapters acknowledging obedience to the General Grand Body, besides two other Independent Grand Bodies, with an aggregate membership of more than 275,000 in 3,700 Chapters. This is truly a demonstration of the advantage of a Supreme Body and proves the wisdom and prescience of the founders. They early appreciated the dangers and difficulties in the way of the Order. None better than they realized that, without organization and systematic administration, this helpful adjunct of the Masonic Craft would be engulfed in the maelstrom of prejudice, ignorance, jealousy, and sordidness. Happily such an untoward fate was averted and the Fraternity assured a long and useful career in all those fields where the finer sensibilities and sympathies of the woman's heart discover readily the need and way to bring joy and happiness to the weary and despondent, the hapless and sore and the troubled and worn.

It may not prove uninteresting to note some of the more important acts, measures, and declarations of the various Subordinate and Grand Chapters, and the parent Superior Body Michigan - naturally merits first consideration. In October, 1867, sixty delegates from fifteen Lodges met at Adrian and formed a Grand Lodge of Adoptive Masonry. A number of rituals were exemplified, and finally what came to be known as the "Tatem Work" was selected. The Grand Matron, then called Grand Worthy President, was made the executive head of the body. In 1869 the ritual was revised and a funeral ceremony was added. The following year MACOY complained that his ritual and burial

233

service had been appropriated without permission. A committee appointed to consider the objection denied MACOY'S claim of right to the ritual, but conceded the justness of his ownership of the funeral service and its further use was prohibited. The next year a new funeral service of local origin was adopted. In 1876 a new ritual was promulgated, known as the "Michigan Ritual." In 1877 the General Grand Chapter was recognized and in 1878 its jurisdiction over the Eastern Star in Michigan was acknowledged and the laws and ritual were revised to conform to the regulations of the National Grand Body. In 1881 the Grand Chapter declared in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicants. The Grand Chapter in 1890 recommended to the General Grand Chapter the adoption of a uniform sign to be known by all Masons and members of the Eastern Star. The Grand Chapter in 1890 aided in promoting a State Masonic Fair for the benefit of the Michigan Masonic Home and \$7,000 were obtained. Yearly since the Order has aided in promoting the Home. The Grand Chapter in 1899 designated a "Masonic Home Day," and on that day annually funds are raised in various ways to assist in the maintenance of the institution. The Great Seal of State, which was designed by Governor LEWIS CASS, first Grand Master of Masons in Michigan, was in 1898 ordered to be printed on the cover of the proceedings. This jurisdiction decided in 1886 that a member who becomes an infidel should not retain membership in a Chapter, and in 1900 that a person who can neither read nor write is, nevertheless, eligible to membership.

The Order of the Eastern Star was first established at Keyport, New Jersey, in March, 1869. Two additional Chapters were formed and these three organized the Grand Chapter at Newark in July, 1870. But one of these Chapters is still at its labors. The Grand Matron was by the Constitution declared the presiding officer. In 1871 the word "Supreme" was stricken from the ritual. MACOY chartered two Chapters subsequent to the organization of the Grand Chapter, and on being reprovved for the same declined further participation in the affairs of the Order in the State. However, he afterward offered to sell to the Order certain supplies. In 1873 MACOY, who was then Grand Patron of New York, attended the Grand Chapter session and congratulated the body on its success. The New York Grand Chapter recognized the New Jersey Grand Chapter in 1874. Star officers and the Patron's lecture were added to the work in 1875 and in the following year the new MACOY ritual was adopted. The New Jersey Grand Chapter is one of the two remaining "Independent" Grand Bodies. It aided in the organization of the General Grand Chapter and adopted its ritual, but in 1880 withdrew. A year later it rescinded this action and rejoined, but in 1887 again withdrew and has thus continued. For a time it used a ritual of its own but in 1890 adopted the ritual of the General Grand Chapter which has since been used. Intercourse with Minnesota members belonging to Chapters other than those under the pioneer Grand Chapter was in 1891 interdicted. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Order in the State was fittingly observed in September, 1894. The growth of the Order in the State has been slow, but is now improving.

The original Chapter in New York State was Alpha, No. 1, at New York City. It was organized in December, 1868. In 1870, when the Grand Chapter was organized, there were twenty Chapters, of which fourteen united to form the Grand Body. The Grand Patron was made executive head of the Order. The Grand Matron was merely a figurehead, having few duties to perform, and not being required to make any report or address. An Eastern Star mutual benefit association was formed in 1873, which did much good and then became extinct. In 1866 the members of the Order aided materially at a great Masonic fair, projected for the purpose of raising funds for the Masonic Hall and Asylum, at which \$50,000 was realized. In 1873 the members again assisted for the same purpose, and helped to raise a substantial sum. In April, 1886, an entertainment was given by the Order for the Hall and Asylum Fund, which netted \$500, and in 1889 the Masonic

234

Home was benefited to the extent of \$2,278 by a fair managed by the Eastern Star Association. In 1873, Star officers were added to the roster of Grand Officers. The following year a law was adopted, making it imperative that officers chosen should alternate between the city and the country. Sisters were also exempted from depending upon the standing of Masons through whom they gained admission. The MACOY burial service was adopted and distributed to the Chapters. Recognition was in 1874 accorded to the Grand Chapters of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, and California. MACOY, in his report on correspondence to the session of 1877, attacked the General Grand Chapter, and endeavored to demonstrate that the New York Grand Chapter was "the parent Grand Chapter of the world." An effort to engraft upon the Order, as a second or advanced degree, the "Good Samaritan" work of MACOY failed upon an adverse committee report. A new Constitution was adopted, prescribing that the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter should be coextensive with the geographical limits of the State, but the executive officers were empowered to grant charters in all places where no Grand Chapter existed. The degree of the "Amaranth" was exemplified at the session of the Grand Chapter in 1884. The Grand Chapter in 1888, by resolution and without trial, suspended a Past Matron until such time as she returned certain property of a defunct Chapter, but this action was reversed the next year, and she was restored to membership without having complied with the resolution. This was followed in 1890 by the abolition by the Grand Matron of the office of Grand Lecturer, because he had used his position to promote the MACOY degree of "Queen of the South," which action was set aside as unprecedented. Two hundred dollars, raised by an entertainment in New York and Brooklyn, was in 1891 appropriated for the furnishing of a room in the Utica Masonic

Home for deserving members of the Order. At the session of the Grand Chapter in 1891, it was prescribed that the candidate should repeat the obligation kneeling, and that the room should be darkened from the time of entrance until the conclusion of the obligation, thereby reversing a former decision, and disregarding one of the MACOY regulations, that the obligation should be taken standing. The formation of an Eastern Star Home Association was reported. This association now has about \$5,000 toward the founding of a Home for members of the Order. May 30th of each year was, in 1894, established as "Decoration Day," when the graves of deceased members are decorated, and memorial services are held to commemorate the goodness and virtues of the Sisters and Brothers who have passed to the Supreme Chapter of the Universe. The matter of ritual has been the source of much tribulation to the New York jurisdiction. As early as 1873 the Grand Patron advised certain improvements in the work then in use. A committee was appointed, and in 1874 it reported a number of changes and amendments, which were adopted, and with these emendations the ritual was promulgated as the "standard" work. In 1875 the ritual was further amended by the addition of the Patron's lecture, and another committee was named to "revise" the ritual. A year later the work, as revised by the committee, was submitted to the Grand Chapter and adopted. Not content with these revisions, certain parts of the ritual of the General Grand Chapter were added in 1879, and further amendments were made in 1880. A committee was also appointed in 1881 to consider the propriety of adding new degrees to the ritual. This committee reported in 1882 and suggested many radical changes, but the report was re-referred to the committee, which again reported in 1883, but its report was tabled. The "Floral Addenda" of ALONZO J. BURTON, however, was added to the work. In 1885 a regulation was adopted permitting the exemplification of the "Floral Addenda" in public, but in 1886 this was repealed. Another set of revisionists was selected in 1888, and its report in 1889 was tabled. The Sisterhood degree was, in 1895, adopted as a ritualistic auxiliary, and in the same year further additions were made to the ritual, including a distress sign and motto. In 1896 the Grand Chapter bought the copyright of the ritual from the

235

owners for \$300, and prohibited the use of rituals not purchased from the Grand Secretary. Still another committee on reform of the ritual was designated in 1897, and two years later the work now known as the "New York Ritual" was formally adopted and promulgated. This Grand Chapter, through the influence of MACOY and since his death by force of habit, has refused to unite with the General Grand Chapter, but it is believed that the New York fraters will experience a change of heart in the near future and join their fortunes with those of the Sister jurisdictions.

The first Chapter in Mississippi was organized in April, 1870, and in December following the Grand Chapter was formed at Rienzi by representatives from five of the seven Chapters. Forty-one Chapters were organized in the State by the Grand Chapter, of which but seventeen reported to the Grand Body in 1877. At this session ten Chapters were represented. No meetings of the Grand Chapter were held in 1878 and 1879 owing to the prevalence of yellow fever. Lack of interest and other causes were accountable for the omission of meetings in 1880 and 1881, and after ineffectual efforts to overcome the moribund tendency of the bodies, Grand and Subordinate, the General Grand Chapter in 1885 assumed jurisdiction over the State, by which time every Chapter had died. During its early existence the Grand Chapter was active and earnest. It pledged cooperation for a Supreme Grand Council in 1873, but in 1875 withdrew its recognition and adopted resolutions for the establishment of a National Grand Body, and later gave its support and adherence to the General Grand Chapter when it was formed. During the entire existence of the Mississippi Grand Body, JOHN L. POWER was Grand Patron. This Grand Chapter for many years held public Grand Chapters of Sorrow. At these sessions obituaries were read, floral emblems presented, and music and songs rendered in commemoration of the departed members. On several occasions the Masonic Bodies attended in uniform. In 1895, shortly after the General Grand Chapter assumed jurisdiction of Mississippi, a new Chapter was organized, and since then six additional Chapters have been formed,

and a new Grand Chapter will soon be instituted. After the National Body assumed jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi, it endeavored to revive the Order therein, and in May, 1886, it chartered a Chapter at Natchez, but its life was of short duration. After nine years of inaction, Winnie Davis Chapter was organized at Brookhaven, in April, 1895, with thirty charter members. Two years later two more Chapters were formed. In 1898 the fourth and fifth bodies were constituted. Another subordinate was authorized in 1900, and the seventh in 1901. Three of these Chapters are dormant, and the active Chapters now have a membership of almost two hundred. There is hope of an early revival of the Grand Chapter.

The pioneer Chapter of the Eastern Star in California was Golden Gate, of San Francisco, which was formed in May, 1869. For some time prior to this the degree had been conferred by communication. In 1873 there were ten Chapters regularly formed, and seven of these united in April of that year in the establishment of the Grand Chapter. Six of the original Chapters still exist. The Constitution adopted made the Grand Patron the executive head and presiding officer of the Grand Chapter. This is the sole Grand Body in which the Grand Patron is in exclusive control of the affairs of the Order. This anomalous condition was in 1886 attempted to be excused by a committee which, while admitting the mental equality of the Brothers and Sisters, asserted that the Brothers were better able to endure the labor of presiding over several days' deliberations. In 1899 an effort was made to rectify this perversion of authority, but it failed for want of a constitutional number of votes. In 1880 a Grand Chapter of Sorrow was held. The State was in 1882 divided into districts and a Deputy Grand Matron appointed for each. This system, modeled upon that of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State, existed for sixteen years, when it was abolished and that of District Schools of Instruction established in its stead. Both systems worked well, but the later

236

one is believed to be more comprehensive and successful. The session of the General Grand Chapter at San Francisco, in 1883, created a greater stimulus and enthusiasm than had existed before, the number of subordinates and members being materially increased. The entertainment of the National Body was elaborate and pleasurable, and to the fund the Grand Chapter contributed \$1,465. The General Grand Chapter in 1892 waived its jurisdiction over several Chapters in the State of Nevada in favor of the California Grand Chapter. This was done at the request of the Chapters and was consented to as it seemed unlikely that a Grand Chapter would ever be formed in Nevada, owing to its limited population and the improbability of an increase. An effort in 1901 to permanently transfer to California jurisdiction over the entire State of Nevada failed to receive the approval of the General Grand Chapter, which directed the organization of a Grand Body therein. A memorial service was held in San Francisco in 1888 in honor of ROB MORRIS. The Grand Chapter attended and included the programme in its printed proceedings. At the session of the Grand Chapter that year MORRIS was recognized as "the author and founder of the Order," while MACOY was acknowledged "the master builder, who systematized the work of the Order." The Grand Chapter, by resolution, deprecated the conferring of side - degrees by Chapters as not conducive to the wellbeing of the Fraternity and opposed to the regulations thereof. In line with this, the Grand Patron in April, 1898, issued a circular warning the members against recognizing the Order of the Amaranth. In his fulmination against this degree the Grand Patron ignorantly ascribed its authorship to MACOY, asserted that MACOY was not a member of the Order when he wrote the degree and had not been affiliated with the Eastern Star for several years before his death, and dogmatically alleged that the degree was used exclusively by colored Chapters. In all of these alleged challenges the Grand Patron was in error, a characteristic which marked everything which he said or did during his incumbency. MORRIS adapted the degree and MACOY revised it, as he did with so many other degrees culled by MORRIS from foreign sources. MACOY's revision was issued during the period of his greatest activity, and he continued in full fellowship to the date of his death. It may be added as a curious commentary upon this official denunciation that at the time of its issuance two Past Grand Matrons and the then Grand Matron of the

State, together with many of the active workers of the Order, were members of the Amaranth. The Grand Chapter Committee, to which this pronouncement was referred, rightly decided that it saw no harm in making membership in the Eastern Star a prerequisite to joining the Amaranth. The original ritual of this jurisdiction was adopted at the organization of the Grand Chapter. It was prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose. Two years later another committee was designated to revise the work, the desire of the Grand Body being the abbreviation of the initiatory ceremonies and the addition of the responses for the points as practiced in New York. After two years' labor this committee reported in 1877, and its recommendations were adopted, and the work known as the "California Revised Ritual" was published. The succeeding year this ritual was abandoned and that of the General Grand Chapter was adopted, and this has since been the prescribed ritual for California. When the project for establishing a Masonic Home at Decoto was inaugurated by the Masonic Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter pledged \$500 toward furnishing the building, while the Order, through the efforts of Chapters and members, added more than \$6,000 to the building fund, besides active cooperation in a great Masonic festival at San Francisco, which netted about \$40,000 for the Home. This Grand Chapter and its subordinates contributed \$1,400 to relieve the distress occasioned by the Galveston flood in September, 1900. The membership of this Grand Body is now over 15,000, making it one of the largest jurisdictions.

The Grand Chapter of Vermont was formed in November, 1873. Representatives from five

237

Chapters assembled at Brandon and perfected the organization of the Grand Body. There were six Chapters in the State at the time, one of which had been organized in July, 1869. A Constitution was adopted based upon that of New York. For many years this jurisdiction was troubled by the lack of a proper ritual. A committee appointed in 1875 to prepare a "uniform" work reported to the next session recommending the use of the New York ritual. This report was adopted and a supply of the rituals was directed to be procured, but in 1877 the new MACOY ritual used in New York was adopted. Two years later a committee on revision was appointed and directed to recommend a work calculated to promote the good of the Order. This committee reported in 1880, and the matter was postponed until the next convocation to gather the sentiment of the subordinate Chapters. An effort in 1881 to adopt the ritual of the General Grand Chapter met with no success. In 1888 the use of any ritual not formally adopted by the Grand Chapter was interdicted. A syllabus of the authorized work was issued to the Chapters in 1899 and later to the Patrons. Still another committee was appointed in 1892 which was authorized to arrange for the preparation and publication of an exclusive ritual for the use of the jurisdiction. This committee reported in 1893 in favor of adopting the General Grand Chapter ritual, but permitting Chapters desirous of so doing to continue the use of the MACOY ritual and in some instances to substitute for the historical portion of the ritual of the General Grand Chapter part of the ritual then in use. The recommendations of the committee were adopted and two years later all but five Chapters were using the ritual of the General Grand Body, and thereafter the latter work was gradually adopted and is now the exclusive work of the jurisdiction. In 1876 Sisters were freed from dependence upon the continued Masonic good standing of those through whom they acquired eligibility, and in 1879 it was decided to require a password from members visiting the convocations of the Grand Chapter. District conventions were made compulsory in 1895.

The Rite of Adoption was the first established in Indiana and was modeled upon that of Michigan. A Grand Lodge of this rite was established in January, 1869, at a meeting held at Elkhart. Five Lodges were represented. The work used was the "Tatem Ritual." This Grand Body held a second meeting in October, 1869, and the rite soon after died. In 1870 MACOY chartered a Chapter at State Line City and thereafter he granted charters for twenty-five other Chapters. The Grand Chapter was organized in May, 1874, ten Chapters being represented out of fifteen which still existed. The Grand Patron was selected as the chief executive. In the Grand Chapter the Brothers were permitted

to vote while that privilege was denied them in the subordinate bodies. This rule was changed in 1877, at which time the Grand Matron was made the executive officer of the Grand Chapter. At the session that year Grand Officers were selected for the Star points. In 1879 the location of the Grand Chapter was permanently fixed at Indianapolis, but in 1899 it met at Fort Wayne when it celebrated its silver anniversary. In 1892 the Grand Chapter adopted a resolution declarative of its sentiment that a home for widows, orphans, and aged members of the Masonic Fraternity should be established.

The early Chapters of Connecticut were established by MACOY, the first being formed in April, 1869, at Bridgeport. Five years later the Grand Chapter was organized at New Haven, by which time twelve Chapters were in existence, and of which eleven were represented. The Grand Patron was given sole authority as head of the Order, but in 1876 this authority was rightfully bestowed upon the Grand Matron, and has so continued. MORRIS' birthday was in 1878 set apart as a day of recreation and social greetings, and has since been observed annually in some form, more recently by the giving of picnics. The Chapter of Sorrow, written by ADDIE C. S. ENGLE, of Indianapolis, was adopted in 1889 for the use of subordinate Chapters as an appropriate ritual for commemorative services. In September, 1898, a monument to the first Grand Patron, CHAUNCEY

238

M. HATCH, was unveiled, appropriate ceremonies being held under the direction of the Grand Matron. In 1897 a committee was detailed to confer with the General Grand Chapter relative to affiliating with the latter body. This Committee reported favorably in 1899, and in 1900 the Grand Chapter became a constituent of the National Grand Body. A committee on uniformity of work was appointed, which reported in February, 1875, in favor of the Rite of Adoption, with additions from the Mosaic Ritual. This was adopted, and was known as the "Connecticut Ritual or Addenda." Several of the Chapters rendered the work in dramatized form. The old MACOY custom of forcing Chapters to buy newly revised editions of the ritual led to comment thereon by the Grand Matron in 1876, and eventually forced the Grand Chapter into adopting the ritual issued by the General Grand Chapter, which was done in 1878, and the revised ritual of the General Grand Body was adopted as the Connecticut work in 1890. The Grand Chapter and its subordinates have been active in their efforts in behalf of the Wallingford Masonic Home, contributing money and furnishings quite liberally. In 1896 a visiting board of Sisters was appointed. This jurisdiction has for years transacted its annual business in one day, and has levied extremely small taxes, the per capita being five cents, with fifty cents for each member initiated. The Order is in the most prosperous condition in this State.

Nine of the twelve Chapters in Nebraska united to form the Grand Chapter in June, 1875. The meeting was held in the city of Lincoln, and the Grand Body was duly formed. The Constitution adopted made the Grand Patron the head of the Order, and granted membership to Past Patrons and Past Matrons, but without the privilege of the ballot. In 1888 the Grand Matron was invested with full authority as chief executive, and the Grand Patron was relegated to his true function of an adviser and counselor. For many years this jurisdiction made but little progress, and the Order was kept intact by the labors of a few willing hearts and hands. In 1892 the custom was established of having yearly Chapters of Sorrow. A Commandery of Knights Templar escorted a Chapter in 1894 at the funeral of a Sister. A public Christmas service was adopted in 1895, and in 1896 the plan of having district conventions was started. An attractive exhibition was made at the Trans Mississippi Exposition. In 1887 the Grand Chapter appointed a committee to confer with the Masonic Grand Lodge for the purpose of initiating plans for a Masonic Home, and in 1888 it adopted resolutions approving the project and pledging support to further the plan. Saloonkeepers are not eligible for the degrees in this State, but their female relatives may be received.

Illinois was one of the States which was favored with the early attention of MORRIS. He organized a "Family" in Chicago in October, 1866, and three years later it was converted into a

"Chapter." MORRIS presided over the convention which met in Chicago in October, 1875, to organize the Grand Chapter. There were representatives present from twenty-two Chapters. At that time there were 181 Chapters in the State, many of them organized as MACOY Chapters. In this jurisdiction, as in so many others at organization, the Grand Patron was made the executive, but in 1877 the authority was shifted to the Grand Matron. The Illinois Grand Chapter participated in the organization of the General Grand Chapter, and recognized the National Body in 1877. A tempest in a teapot occurred over the action of the Acting Grand Secretary, who, in 1879, printed the proceedings, apparently without authority. The next session repudiated the publication, and appointed a committee to rewrite the proceedings from "memory," but in 1882 the printed proceedings of 1879 were formally adopted. The Grand Patron having appointed a Sister as Deputy Grand Patron, the Grand Chapter, in 1882, adopted a resolution declaring the appointment unconstitutional and all acts performed by her null and void. By invitation, MORRIS was present in 1883 and installed the officers. The next year he delivered an address before the Grand Chapter. In 1884 a committee

238?

239

was appointed to take action relative to the establishment of a Home for widows and orphans of Master Masons, with full power to solicit aid for the purpose. In the following year the Masonic Bodies inaugurated their plans for a Masonic Home. The Eastern Star sought recognition on the Board of Trustees. This was at first refused, but in 1886 it was granted. Contributions were made by the Chapters, and the Grand Chapter attended the dedication. In 1891 the Grand Chapter endeavored to have widows and orphans of the Eastern Star placed upon an equal footing with the widows and orphans of Masons respecting admission to the Home, but in this it failed. This led to the establishment of a separate institution wholly under control of the Eastern Star. The Order decided in 1895 to conduct a Masonic and Eastern Star Home, and thereupon purchased a tract containing twenty-eight acres, and upon which there was a large and roomy mansion. The Home was dedicated in July, 1897, and the Order has since conducted the institution in a most admirable manner. In 1900, the Illinois Grand Lodge of Freemasons presented \$1,000 to the Home, which is free from debt, with a comfortable credit balance. The State was divided into districts in 1888, with a Deputy Grand Matron in charge of each; but this method of imparting the work was discontinued in 1893, when the Grand Matron and Grand Lecturer were directed to hold schools of instruction, and this plan has become both popular and successful. Memorial services in honor of MORRIS were held in Chicago in October, 1888, and were attended by the Grand Chapter. The degree of the Amaranth was exemplified before the Grand Chapter in 1893. At the same session it was ordered that all copies of the secret work should be surrendered to the Grand Chapter, and the work has since been imparted orally. Associate Matrons were in 1893 denied membership in the Grand Chapter. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Grand Chapter was celebrated in October, 1899, in an appropriate manner, several able addresses and an historical sketch marking the occasion. In this jurisdiction it has been declared that the titles "Sister" and "Brother" should be used only in the precincts of the Chapter room. Electioneering for office by a candidate is an offense for which the punishment is forfeiture of office if elected, and ineligibility if not already elected.

At the organization of the Missouri Grand Chapter there were delegates present from forty-five Chapters. Ninety-nine Chapters were not represented. The convention was held in St. Louis in October, 1875. The Constitution provided for triennial meetings, commencing at seven o'clock in the evening. An evident desire to provide Grand Offices for all attendants upon the sessions led to the creation of a large number of Grand Deputies. In addition to a Deputy Grand Patron and a Deputy Grand Matron, there were provided a Deputy Associate Grand Matron, a Deputy Grand Conductress, a Deputy Associate Grand Conductress, five Grand Chaplains, five Assistant Grand Marshals, three Assistant Grand Adahs, three Assistant Grand Ruths, three Assistant Grand Esthers, three Assistant

Grand Marthas, three Assistant Grand Electas, an Assistant Grand Warder, and thirty District Deputy Grand Patrons. There were in all seventy-seven Grand Officers, of whom seven only were elected. Besides this array of officials there was the usual representation from all subordinate bodies, including all Past Patrons and Past Matrons. In the interims of the Grand Chapter sessions the authority of the Grand Body was vested in a board of seven officers, which was required to meet annually. The many queer features of the Constitution led to an early revision of that curious instrument. A special session of the Grand Chapter was called in 1876, when the Constitution was entirely revised and brought into conformity with those of sister Grand Chapters. At this session representatives were selected to the convention which subsequently met, and formed the General Grand Chapter, and the Grand Chapter afterward declared its adhesion to the Federal Grand Body. The Grand Matron in 1880 arrested the charters of one hundred Chapters for failing to report. All but two of these bodies had the MACOY authority. In 1889 the law of this jurisdiction permitting

240

the admission of ladies at the age of sixteen years was amended, and the minimum age fixed at eighteen years. The system of district schools of instruction was established in 1897, and has worked well. The members of the Order in this State have been extremely active in all matters of a charitable nature, and in 1878 took the initiative for the establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Asylum. In 1888, when the Masonic Brotherhood inaugurated measures for the establishment of a Home, the Grand and Subordinate Chapters began making contributions, and the amount in eight years reached the sum of \$2,000. An Eastern Star Chapel was built at the Home, and dedicated in 1897, the cost being over \$3,500. It has a beautiful interior, with emblematic windows, and is a handsome as well as useful addition to the Home buildings. In 1900 the Grand Chapter agreed to give \$3,000 toward the erection of the Old Peoples' Building, and to contribute annually fifteen cents per member toward the maintenance of the Masonic Home, provided members of the Eastern Star and their children were admitted upon an equality with those of the Masonic Fraternity, and two female members of the Grand Chapter were admitted to the Board of Directors. It was also decided to devote the Charity Fund to the establishment of an Old Ladies' Home. At this session of the Grand Chapter almost \$1,500 was raised by voluntary donations in less than an hour. The Grand Chapter has made annual donations for Christmas presents for the aged inmates of the Home. A lady who cannot write her name is ineligible for membership, and electioneering, for office is prohibited. Chapters cannot parade with any other than Masonic Bodies.

The primary Chapter in Arkansas was established in 1870 and six years later in October the Grand Chapter was formed. The first annual meeting was held at Searcy, with six Chapters represented. The Grand Matron was given full authority in the management of the affairs of the Order. The Grand Chapter in 1879 created the office of Grand Orator and prescribed as his duty the preparation of an address on the principles and purposes of the Fraternity to be delivered before the Grand Body at the yearly convocation, which official duty it may be observed has been of infinite advantage to the jurisdiction and will in all probability be adopted eventually in all the States. The Grand Chapter in 1880 formally recognized the General Grand Chapter, submitted to its authority, adopted its ritual and prohibited the use of any other work or the conferring of the ritual except as directed by law. The Grand Chapter also sought recognition for the Order from the Masonic Grand Lodge. Eighteen districts were established in 1886 for instruction, each being in charge of a Deputy Grand Matron and a Deputy Grand Patron, but this method of imparting knowledge was abolished in 1891 when schools of instruction were substituted and the districts reduced to ten. The Grand Chapter attended the dedication of the Masonic Temple at Little Rock in 1892 by special invitation and since 1898 has used the hall of the Grand Lodge by tender of that body. In Arkansas the members vote by raising the right hand.

The effulgent rays of the Eastern Star first spread their glowing love and goodness in Kansas in December, 1875. A Deputy of MACOY organized eighty-two Chapters before October, 1876, when the Grand Chapter was formed. The following year delegates were elected to the General Grand Chapter and in 1878 they, under their authority, recognized that body and thereby discountenanced the MACOY system and practices. Control of affairs was placed in the hands of the Grand Patron, but this was changed in 1877 when authority was transferred to the Grand Matron. A Deputy Grand Patron and a Deputy Grand Matron were among the officers created by the Constitution, but in 1878 these positions were legislated out of existence. The Grand Matron, Grand Patron, and junior Past Grand Matron are the sole custodians of the ritualistic work. Originally this Grand Chapter held its meetings at the same time and place as the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, but this provision was amended in 1882 and since then the Eastern Star Grand Body has met at such times and places as

241

it has selected. A resolution was adopted in 1880 expressive of the sense of the Grand Chapter that all Master Masons in the jurisdiction should unite in active membership with the Order of the Eastern Star. An organization known as the Eastern Star Association was formed in 1884 to celebrate the festal day of the Order and its success has been most pronounced. In 1891 the Grand Chapter voted an annual appropriation of \$50 to a Chapter which was caring for an orphan, the money to be paid as long as the Chapter continued to have charge of the child. In 1893 the Grand Chapter met at Topeka by invitation of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and many courtesies were extended to the visitors. Two years later the Grand Chapter attended a Knights Templar reception and ball at the invitation of a local Commandery. The Grand Commandery in 1898 also adopted a resolution extending greetings to the Grand Chapter, wishing it a pleasant and harmonious session and wise and judicious legislation. The Grand Chapter in 1885 inaugurated a plan for the establishment of a Home for widows and orphans and the aged and decrepit, which eventually found fruition in 1896 in a splendid institution, comprising a three - story structure of stone placed in the midst of a tract of fifteen acres. The initiation of more than four persons at one time is prohibited and the initiation of but one person is recommended unless it be husband and wife. The petitions of a Mason and his wife, if presented together, must be voted upon by the same ballot.

The institution of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts was accomplished in March, 1869, and this was followed by the formation of eight bodies prior to the organization of the Grand Chapter. After tentative efforts in that behalf, the Grand Chapter was established in December, 1876, five Chapters being represented. The Grand Patron, as was usual at that period, was made the chief executive. He was shorn of his power entirely in 1894, after gradual enlargement of the Grand Matron's powers, and the latter officer now wields the gavel of authority. The Constitution formerly gave the Grand Patron the designation of all appointive officers, including a Deputy Grand Patron. The membership of the Grand Chapter consisted originally of all incumbent and Past Matrons, Patrons and Associate Matrons, together with such other persons as the Grand Chapter might elect. In 1876 a committee on revision of the ritual was appointed, and in 1877 this committee recommended that action be deferred until the General Grand Chapter should finally decide on its work. This was done, and the ritual of the National Body was accepted and exemplified at a special meeting of the Grand Chapter in 1879. The Grand Chapter early acknowledged allegiance to the General Grand Chapter. It sent THOMAS M. LAMB as its representative, and he became a distinguished worker in that body, aiding it largely and beneficially in every department of its work, especially in the formulation of the esoteric and funeral ceremonies. In 1878 the Grand Chapter elected to membership fifteen persons who were not past officers. The State was divided into districts in 1892, and a Deputy Grand Matron placed in charge of each. All of the Chapters contributed freely for the purpose of maintaining the Eastern Star corner at the World's Fair, and another instance of the liberal tendencies of the members was illustrated in 1894, when a deficiency in the Grand Treasury was overcome by the individual donations of the representatives present at the session. Contributions to the extent of \$1,664 were

also made by the Chapters for the entertainment of the General Grand Chapter, which met at Boston in August, 1895. From this fund a banquet was provided, a theatre party given, souvenir badges and jewels presented, headquarters maintained and an information bureau conducted. With all the expenditures thus involved a small balance was left, and this was paid into the treasury of the Grand Chapter. The "Vocal Star" was rendered for the first time in the State at the session of 1896, and the Grand Patron recommended the exemplification of either the "Vocal Star" or the "Floral Addenda" at every session of the State Body.

The Order had a turbulent career in Minnesota for some time, but its early career was placid

242

and prosperous. The primal body was organized in October, 1869, and this was followed by ten others up to the date of the formation of the Grand Chapter. The State Body was created in June 1878, at Minneapolis, five Chapters being represented. The Grand Matron was made the administrative head, and all Past Matrons and Past Patrons were constituted members of the Grand Body. Three districts, each in charge of a Deputy Grand Patron, were organized in 1882 for the purpose of imparting the work. The Grand Patron in 1883, in his address to the Grand Chapter, severely criticized the ritualistic work of Minneapolis Chapter, No. 9. The criticism reprobated an attempted dramatization of the work. The Committee on jurisprudence did not approve the Grand Patron's arraignment of the Chapter, and recommended that his comments be not entered on the Grand Chapter records. The committee declared that the dramatic form adopted by the Chapter was not only not an infraction of the prescribed ritual, but was an enlargement enhancing the beauty and attractiveness of the inductive ceremony. This report was adopted, but in 1884, while the report of a special committee disapproving of the Minneapolis Chapter work was being considered, the Grand Chapter was adjourned precipitately without the completion of the business of the session or the selection of officers. This necessitated a special meeting in May of the following year. The Grand Matron condemned the Minneapolis work, and four days after the organization, contrary to law, of another Chapter in Minneapolis, she suspended the charter of Minneapolis Chapter for its persistent rendition of the abhorrent histrionic ceremonial, and interdicted all intercourse with the offending fraternalists. This autocratic mandate also engulfed the Grand Secretary, as a member of the obnoxious subordinate, but she declined to surrender the Grand Chapter property in her possession when demanded. The Most Worthy Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter was then drawn into the swirling and seething fraternal pool. In August, 1885, he uttered an official edict declaring that the Grand Chapter was no longer a legally qualified body, terminated its existence, and for the General Grand Chapter assumed jurisdiction over all lawful members and Chapters. Notwithstanding this momentous declaration, the Grand Chapter met in October, 1885, and arrested the charter of the suspended body, and approved the course of the Grand Matron and Grand Patron. In May, 1886, a second Grand Chapter was organized under the auspices of the General Grand Chapter, but the original Grand Chapter continued its labors with varying success. It maintained its existence, however and met regularly. All efforts to harmonize the warring, factions proved fruitless until 1894 when a union was perfected with the second Grand Chapter. At the time of the coalition the first Grand Chapter had eight subordinates and two hundred and eighty members, while the younger Grand Body had grown from six Chapters to sixty-four, with a membership of more than three thousand two hundred. The joinder of the contending Grand Chapters was effected in May, 1894, upon the basis of the preservation of the status of all officers and members of all subordinate Chapters and of the charters of all the Chapters. Thus the offending Minneapolis Chapter; which had caused all the turmoil, and which had gone over to the second Grand Chapter and had maintained its organization, again became a constituent body of the only Grand Chapter of the State but it, in common with all other Chapters, was obliged to conform to the work as promulgated by the General Grand Chapter. Hence, there was balm for both parties to

the long and acrimonious contest. Peace spread her white wings and affectionate concord has since reigned. The Grand Matron of 1899 was, on her retirement from office, presented with an elaborately decorated robe de nuit, having on its center a white satin square decorated with the signet, the recipient's monogram, and the name of the Chapter presenting it, while the corners were embellished with silk flags. Twenty-one district schools of instruction were established in 1900, and the "Vocal Star" was worked during the session. The Grand Chapter has appointed a committee and levied a tax of ten cents per member

243

for the purpose of aiding the Masonic Grand Lodge in the establishment and maintenance of a Masonic Home. The wearing of hats or bonnets during Chapter sessions is prohibited, as is also suspension or expulsion for nonpayment of dues. Newly initiated members are required to become familiar with the obligation, and a committee of three is maintained in every Chapter to impart instruction relative thereto. No appeal is permitted from the decision of the presiding officer of the Grand Chapter.

MACOY charters predominated in the early history of the Eastern Star in Iowa. Fifty-nine were sold by MACOY, the first in April, 1870. The first Chapter organized by the General Grand Chapter in this State was located at Iowa City and was established in May, 1877. A Grand Chapter was organized at Cedar Rapids in July, 1878, under the auspices of the National Body. There were seven Chapters represented. The Grand Patron was at first the executive officer, but the Grand Matron in 1881 was accorded this distinction. In 1879 regalia was adopted consisting for Sisters of a scarf with white ground and five colors worked on the edge, and for Brothers of a Masonic

243

apron with a five - colored border and two stars at the points. Districts in charge of Deputy Grand Matrons were established in 1893. The secret work in cipher has been placed in the hands of the officers. The ENGLE memorial service is rendered at the yearly sessions. The Iowa Grand Lodge has extended to the Order the privilege of occupying Masonic halls for festal and ceremonial purposes. A Charity Fund was created by the Grand Chapter in 1893 and it now amounts to about \$1,000. The sum of \$832 was contributed in 1900 for the relief of the sufferers from the Galveston flood. A Sister under charges cannot defend for herself in this jurisdiction, but must be represented by a Brother member. It has been decided that affiliates may be elected by a two - thirds vote; that eligibility is not dependent upon perfect physical organization, and that the square and compass may be used on the Bible.

The first charter in Texas issued by the General Grand Chapter was on June 22, 1877, for a Chapter located at Dallas. About seven years before MACOY sold five charters for Chapters but they did not long survive. In May, 1884, when the Grand Chapter was organized, the National Body had authorized twelve subordinates. For several years the Fraternity struggled against adverse conditions and in 1888 the affairs of the Grand Chapter were in a chaotic state. In 1889 matters were even worse, and but two officers were present at the annual session, while the absence of the Grand Secretary was accentuated by the lack of report, statistics, and other data essentially necessary. The accounts were hopelessly muddled, and in many instances credit and debit entries were entirely omitted. Despite this discouraging state of affairs, the members resolutely faced conditions and immediately proceeded to enact measures to rehabilitate the business of the Order. Since that session the progress of the Eastern Star has been steady and prosperous. The ENGLE Chapter of Sorrow and the Floral Work were adopted for use in Subordinate Chapters while July 31st has been set apart as the MORRIS Memorial Day. The State has been districted for purposes of instruction, there now being ten districts in place of fifty-five as originally enacted. In this jurisdiction the Grand Patron held authoritative sway until 1895 when the prerogative of administration was placed in the Grand Matron's hands. No copies

of the secret work are now in the possession of subordinate officers, the Grand Chapter requiring the members of the State Body to acquire proficiency through a Grand Chapter committee and to communicate the work in turn to the various officers. A circular was issued in 1897 warning all Chapters and Masonic Lodges against certain persons dubbed "pirates," who were going through the State imparting the work without right or permission. For several years the Grand and Subordinate Bodies contributed liberally for the aid of a Past Grand Patron By the great flood which overwhelmed Galveston in September, 1900, several members of the Order

244

were lost and many others bereft of every possession. An appeal was made to the members of the Fraternity in Texas and elsewhere to which the responses were prompt and generous, and a sum aggregating \$6,300 was secured in this manner. The Grand Chapter in 1891 started the proposition of erecting a Masonic Home and it has since continually favored the project contributing moneys liberally, part of which have been obtained by the sequestration of portion of the Grand Chapter income. In this State the Worthy Matron has the right to obligate candidates if necessary; none but Past Matrons and Past Patrons are eligible for Grand Chapter offices; suspension of a Brother by his Lodge does not deprive him of standing in the Chapter; and aid cannot be given by a Chapter to a Brother.

The first Chapter in the State of Washington was warranted by MACOY in 1869, and the first Chapter authorized by the General Grand Chapter was established in 1881. The Grand Chapter was formed in June, 1888, at Port Townsend, eight Chapters, all then organized participating. The Grand Patron, as usual, received full powers as head of the Order, but these were delegated to the Grand Matron in 1890. All Past Matrons and Past Patrons were made members of the Grand Chapter. The Constitution of the Iowa Grand Body was used as the basis of that formulated for this jurisdiction. The Grand Chapter in 1898 disapproved of the action of the Grand Matron, who had authorized a Chapter to confer the degrees at a town some distance from its regular meeting place, as violative of the law, and as an infringement of the territorial rights of another Chapter. The Grand Chapter also deprecated any changes in the ritual, and declared that the secret work ought not to be printed, except in cipher. The ritual in use is that of the General Grand Chapter, but notwithstanding this, the Grand Chapter in 1900 announced its independence of the National Body, also asserting formally that it had never granted consent to any one to represent it at the meetings thereof. The earnestness and enthusiasm of the members, and especially of the officers, may be fully understood when it is stated that a trip of four hundred miles was made by a Spokane Chapter in 1899 to exemplify the work before the Grand Chapter. By request of the Masonic Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter in 1890 attended the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Hall at Ellensburg. The right of the General Grand Chapter to enforce payment of dues from a Grand Chapter was denied in a decision rendered in 1895.

A charter for a Chapter to be located at the town of Vermillion, in South Dakota, was issued by MACOY in July, 1871, but, as was usual with his bodies, its life was short, and for many years thereafter the Order was unrepresented in this territory. In February, 1882, the General Grand Chapter warranted its first subordinate at Mitchell. The Grand Chapter was constituted at Watertown in July, 1889, by six of the Chapters. The duties of governing the Order were placed directly upon the Grand Matron. A somewhat recent amendment to the Constitution provides that the first six elective officers of any Grand Chapter under the General Grand Chapter shall, upon affiliation with any subordinate of the State, become permanent members of the Grand Chapter. The first Grand Matron elected very modestly declined the distinguished honor, - a quite unusual procedure. The widow of a Freemason of one of the South Dakota Lodges was in 1895 afforded liberal relief by the Grand and Subordinate Chapters upon the appeal of the Grand Matron. In 1896 the Floral Work was recommended for use by the Chapters, and in 1898 the "Vocal Star" was performed before the Grand Chapter. In this latter year the State was subdivided, and district conventions established for instruction of the subordinates. The

Grand Chapter in 1898 voted \$100 toward a fund to found a Masonic Home, and this has been supplemented yearly by the Chapters. The secret work of the jurisdiction is now communicated orally. Memorial services have been held at all of the recent yearly convocations. In June, 1899, the Grand Chapter attended the jubilee banquet, given by St. John's Lodge of Yorktown to the Masonic Grand Lodge on the occasion of the latter's silver anniversary.

245

The odd guttural combination, O-ho-yo-hom-ma, signifying to belong to the Red Woman, was the characteristic name imposed upon the first Chapter formed in Indian Territory. This body was organized at Atoka, under the supervision of the General Grand Chapter, in February, 1879. In 1881 Antek Homma Chapter was started at McAlester. Thereafter six more Chapters were established up to July, 1889, when the Grand Chapter was created. The convention met at Atoka, with representatives present from six Chapters. The management of the affairs of the Order in the Territory was placed in the sole charge of the Grand Matron, and the General Grand Chapter was recognized. The Floral Work was rendered at the Grand Chapter session of 1891. Since 1893 each Grand Matron has, upon retirement from office, been presented with a Past Grand Matron's jewel. Districts were created in 1892 for the purpose of extending knowledge of the Order and its ritualism, and Deputy Grand Matrons were charged with this work. When the Oklahoma Territory was carved out of Indian Territory a controversy arose between the Grand Chapter and the General Grand Chapter as to which had authority over the new Territory. This question gave promise of a sharp conflict, but the General Grand Chapter, in 1892, graciously accorded the Grand Chapter jurisdiction over the disputed country and the prospective trouble was avoided. The concession of the General Grand Chapter placed the Grand Chapter in an unique position, from which disturbance was likely to ensue unless the Grand Chapter would concede jurisdiction to the Oklahoma Bodies as gracefully and fraternally as did the General Grand Chapter to the Indian Territory Grand Body. In each of the Territories there is a Masonic Grand Lodge, and in many matters the Grand Chapter was, by its own regulations, obliged to follow the law of the Masonic Grand Body. Hence as the Grand Chapter had authority over territory comprising two Grand Lodge jurisdictions, it was forced into the inconsistent position of enacting or enforcing laws which were valid in one part of its domain and invalid in another. A petition from eleven of the Oklahoma Chapters was submitted to the Grand Chapter in 1900 requesting permission to withdraw and organize a Grand Chapter in the new Territory, but the memorial was denied. The difficulty just suggested as to lack of uniformity in the application of its laws and a better fraternal spirit at length, at the Grand Chapter session held at Durant, in August, 1901, caused a reconsideration of the action of the previous year. The petition of the Oklahoma Chapters was granted, and the jurisdiction of the Indian Territory Grand Chapter was released. Upon official notification of the action of the Grand Chapter, the General Grand Chapter, at its session in 1901, directed the organization of a Grand Chapter in Oklahoma, and on February 14, 1902, at a convention held at the City of Guthrie, this was successfully accomplished. An Orphans' Fund has been established by the Indian Territory Grand Chapter and is gradually increasing. By regulation of the Grand Chapter every Past Grand Master of Indian Territory is a member of the Order. In 1896, among the candidates initiated by the Grand Chapter of Indian Territory were the Grand Master of Masons and the Grand Commander of the Knights Templar. The former was the last chief of the Wyandotte Indians. All intercourse with the Grand Chapter of New York was interdicted in 1896, and that body was declared clandestine. In 1900 the Grand Patron issued a special dispensation by "telephone." The Indian Territory Grand Chapter has engaged actively in aiding the Orphan Home projects of the Grand Lodges of Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio, as early as 1868, placed itself squarely upon record as being opposed to the Eastern Star and other androgynous Fraternities. At its session that year it adopted a strong resolution, breathing the condemnatory spirit and pronouncing the degrees thus

imparted as not Masonic nor entitling the recipients to any Masonic rights or privileges, and as being calculated to deceive and mislead women, and therefore improper. The resolution also forbade the

246

use of Masonic halls, under any pretense whatever, for the purpose of conferring any of these degrees. This was the legitimate result of the traffic in this class of degrees by MORRIS, MACOY, and their followers and agents, and, while a narrow and prejudiced view of societies composed of both sexes was not altogether unjustified by the course of the men who, under the guise of unselfish advocacy of the Order of the Eastern Star and similar bisexuous institutions, had degraded them to the plane of commercial barter. Some years elapsed after the passage of this stringent and uncomplimentary resolution before any Chapter was organized under the auspices of the General Grand Chapter, although a MACOY Chapter, which was subsequently organized, had a brief career. The first Chapter of the National Body was formed at Columbus in November, 1883. Three years later, a second found lodgment at Cleveland. Thereafter others followed rapidly, and in July 1, 1889, a Grand Chapter was instituted at Cleveland, the meeting being held in the hall of the Knights of Pythias. The spirit of the Sisters of the Eastern Star rebelled against the injustice of the Grand Lodge resolution, and they early began a campaign of education, not only by addressing themselves to the subject verbally and by writing and printing, but also by those generous and loving acts which come spontaneously from the feminine heart, and which endear them to the sterner though kindly sex. The leaven of knowledge thus started began to work in the mass of ignorance and prejudice, and supplemented by constant loving help in every department of Masonic charity, and the growing conviction of woman's ability to manage herself and her affairs, gradually and surely produced the inevitable result. The Masonic Fraternity in general in the State was soon satisfied of the helpful ability of the Order of the Eastern Star in many directions in Craft work, but the conservatism of the Grand Lodge was not so easily overcome. Hence, in 1891, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Grand Lodge, requesting permission to hold Chapter meetings in the Masonic Lodge rooms. In 1892, this committee was made a permanent one, and an appropriation was voted to cover the expenses of the chairman of the committee. The Grand Lodge, at its session in 1892, receded slightly from its rigorous edict, and decided that with the consent of the Grand Master and the unanimous assent of the members of all Masonic Bodies occupying Masonic halls, the use of the latter might be awarded to Chapters of the Eastern Star for festival and ceremonial purposes. Guarded as was this concession, it was a substantial victory, in that it recognized the Order as an adjunct, at least, of the Masonic Fraternity, and it caused much rejoicing. Many of the Chapters were soon thereafter installed as occupants of Masonic halls. The constrictive conditions imposed were, however, soon observed to work to the detriment of the Fraternity, in that they placed in the power of the small - minded and biased few the exclusion of the Chapters from Masonic halls - when the large majority favored their reception. Indeed, one Grand Master was so ill - natured or prejudiced that he declared the Chapters had no legal right to meet in Lodge rooms, and obliged many of them to seek quarters elsewhere. At the following communication of the Grand Lodge, in 1897, the power of the Grand Master in this respect was abrogated, and the bigoted few were shorn of their right to object, and for the first time the Grand Lodge, in this its latest official utterance upon the matter, assumed a dignified, generous, consistent, and defensible position. The Grand Lodge thus finally decreed that Chapters might use Masonic halls merely by obtaining the consent of the bodies using the same. For this legislation the Order was duly grateful, and at length had genuine cause for sincere exultation. Thereafter the Order grew with celerity. The Grand Chapter in 1890 appointed a committee to secure means to provide a Home for indigent Masons and their children, and in 1897 it donated \$100 to the Masonic Home at Springfield. The following year it contributed a like sum, and did likewise in 1899. Twenty-eight Chapters sent Christmas gifts to the Home in 1898, and in 1899 and 1900 and 1901 the various Chapters donated large sums of money at Christmas time for the benefit of the inmates. The Grand

247

Chapter in 1898 approved of the use of the Sedgwick Monitor in conjunction with stereopticon views, and recalled the printed secret work, which was later issued in cipher. The Superintendent of the Masonic Home and his wife were honored by the receipt of the degrees at the hands of the Grand Chapter in 1899, and the following year the Grand Chapter adopted the infant child of the Grand Secretary. A new Code of Laws was framed in 1900, and adopted. In conformity therewith, it has been decided that a quorum is necessary to close a Chapter; that the ballot box should not be placed upon the Bible; that soliciting votes for an office is an offense and punishable; that the Worthy Matron, Worthy Patron, and Associate Matron cannot be elected to the same office for more than two consecutive years; that the Worthy Patron must be a Master Mason and a contributing member to both Lodge and Chapter; that a dispensation cannot be issued to ballot and initiate the same evening a petition is presented; and that upon the trial of a Sister the Brethren must retire at the request of a majority of the Sisters present, a similar regulation applying upon the trial of a Brother.

Four Chapters were organized in Oregon under MACOY charters, but all died. In February, 1880, the first Chapter was warranted by the General Grand Chapter. When the Grand Chapter was formed there were nine Chapters in the State. The Chapter at Roseburg issued a call for a convention to establish a Grand Lodge. This assembly was held at Roseburg in October, 1889, six Chapters participating, and the Grand Body was fairly launched on the fraternal sea with an able crew to guide the bark by the light of the Eastern Star through the rough waters to the haven of Loving Help. The Constitution of the Grand Chapter of California was adopted with some changes, but the provision of that code, placing executive authority in the hands of the Grand Patron, was not altered and remained the law of this jurisdiction until 1892, when the Grand Matron was rightly awarded her proper powers. Like the California Constitution, Past Matrons, Past Patrons and the Worthy Matron, Worthy Patron and Associate Matron, were constituted members of the Grand Body, with power to the Chapters to elect a representative when the first three officers were unable to attend. In 1892 the Grand Chapter supplicated the Masonic Grand Lodge to be permitted to aid in promoting its work. The Grand Lodge with true nobility accepted this proffer of help in its fraternal and charitable duties, and pledged its members to further the interests of the Eastern Star. In 1896 assurances of a like nature were extended. Until 1897 Oregon had the district system for instruction in the work, but it was then discontinued. Originally the minimum fee for ladies was \$2.50 and for gentlemen \$5, but later it was made uniform. The Grand Chapter has for many years, at its sessions, devoted part of its time to memorial services, when affectionate and touching tributes to the departed are uttered, every mourning Chapter recalling the virtues and goodness of those who have been enthroned in the Great Chapter on High. The ceremonial is very pretty, and the offerings of floral and verbal tributes to the beloved dead are both beautiful and inspiring. The Grand Chapter, as a body, attended by invitation a Lodge of Sorrow of the Masonic Grand Lodge in 1894. In 1895 all printed copies of the secret work were destroyed, and in 1896 the custom of veiling candidates during initiation was abandoned. The Grand Chapter took the initiative for the establishment of a Masonic Home, and with the assistance of the Masonic Grand Lodge, a goodly sum has been accumulated. Relief to the extent of \$357 was contributed in 1899 to a number of members who had been left homeless and destitute by fire at Canyon City. The ENGLE memorial service was in 1900 adopted for use by the subordinate bodies. Each Grand Matron is presented with an appropriate jewel upon retiring from office. Participation in public celebrations or assemblies not Masonic is prohibited, as is also the giving of balls. The National Flag is required to be displayed at every convocation of the Grand Body. Relief from Chapter funds is restricted to females and children, and Chapters cannot be established at any place where a Masonic body does not regularly meet.

The General Grand Chapter organized the Subordinate Bodies of Montana which subsequently set up their own Superior Body. The original Chapter, located at Helena, was granted its

authority in December, 1880. Five Chapters - all that were then established there - united in September, 1890, in forming, the Grand Chapter. The meeting was held at Livingston and the Constitution was modeled upon that of Michigan. Although the Grand Matron was given direction of affairs she was not endowed with absolute authority until 1892 when she was empowered to issue dispensations and organize Chapters, The election of representatives for the Worthy Matron, Worthy Patron, and Associate Matron, in case of their inability to be present at the Grand Chapter sessions, was provided by a law adopted in 1897. In 1898 the Order inaugurated the proposition of establishing a Masonic Home which met with hearty support by the Masonic Grand Lodge, and in three years more than \$1,000 was contributed for the purpose by the Chapters. This Grand Chapter in 1899 repudiated the claim of the General Grand Chapter, enunciated at its Washington meeting, that all printed matter between the covers of the ritual should be considered law and binding upon all Grand Chapters. The action of the Grand Chapter was considered by the General Grand Chapter at its session in 1901 and the Committee on jurisprudence reported recommending that the prior decision declaring all matter contained in the ritual binding upon Grand Chapters be rescinded as an infringement of the rights of the Grand Bodies and that only such portions as refer to landmarks and ritualistic work be made binding upon Grand Chapters, but that all matter contained in the ritual should continue to be binding upon Subordinate Chapters under the jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter. This report was adopted.

The efforts of the Supreme Grand Chapter - the irresponsible and mercenary concern already mentioned - to dispense its fraudulent wares in Wisconsin were balked and blocked by the Grand Master of Masons who in 1874 issued a circular of warning to the Craftsmen and Lodges. The factotum of this meretricious manufactory of charters and degrees openly avowed the venal character of the industry and promised to abandon the business in this State and his promise was enforced by the issuance of the circular of the Grand Master. No effort was made to organize Chapters of the Eastern Star until July, 1890, when the pioneer subordinate was instituted at Sturgeon Bay. In seven months thereafter nine other Chapters were founded. This led naturally to the establishment of a Grand Chapter. A convention to create a State Body was held at Milwaukee in February, 1891, eight of the ten Chapters being represented. A Constitution was adopted and Grand Officers were elected. The officers were installed by the Most Worthy Grand Matron and Right Worthy Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter. The Constitution conferred full executive powers upon the Grand Matron and provided that all Past Matrons and Past Matrons should be members of the Grand Chapter, but this was changed in 1897 to exclude such officers thereafter. Nineteen Chapters were organized during the first year of the existence of the Grand Body. The Masonic Grand Lodge in 1890 extended its fraternal welcome to the Order of the Eastern Star and directed the Grand Master to issue without charge dispensations, when deemed expedient, to enable Chapters to hold their meetings in Masonic Lodge rooms; and this courtesy has since been uniformly and cheerfully accorded to the various subordinates. June 24th was in 1892 set apart as an Eastern Star day of recreation and enjoyment. District Chapters were established in 1894. The Floral Work was presented for the first time at the Grand Chapter session of 1895 and the "Vocal Star" was performed at the session of 1899. A handsome silk flag of the United States was presented to the Grand Chapter in 1898 by some of the Past Officers. Substantial aid was afforded the widow of a Master Mason in 1898 and at her death in 1899 the funeral expenses were paid by the Grand Chapter. Relief to the extent of \$1,200, by contributions of the Chapters, was given to members in New Richmond which was destroyed by a

tornado. In 1893 the Grand Chapter started a movement to procure a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and the project is making good progress under the joint auspices of the Masonic Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star and will soon be an accomplished fact. It has been decided in this jurisdiction that twenty candidates may be initiated at once; that inability to read or write does not disqualify for the degrees; that the cabalistic word should be taken on opening a Chapter; that the

funds may be appropriated for any purpose; and that nonattendance for four successive meetings vacates an office.

The Grand Chapter of New Hampshire was organized in May, 1891, by a convention of delegates from six Chapters, which met at Lancaster. At that time there were but six subordinates in the State. The original Chapter was formed under the auspices of MACOY, and this was followed by three others under the same authority. Two of them are now extinct, and two accepted charters from the General Grand Chapter. The Constitution adopted at the creation of the Grand Body placed the authority of administration in the Grand Matron's hands, and constituted all Past Matrons and Past Patrons members of the Grand Chapter. In 1895 the Chapters were each allowed one representative in addition to the first three officers. The ritual has been performed at nearly every session since the formation of the Grand Body, and it has been uniformly exemplified in faultless manner. The Floral Work was exhibited to the Grand Body in 1899, and evoked much favorable comment. The Grand Matron is required, either personally or by deputy, to visit every Chapter each year, the Grand Chapter bearing the expense. It has been decided in this jurisdiction that a Chapter cannot have a public installation except by special dispensation of the Grand Matron.

In June, 1892, eleven years after the organization therein of the first Chapter of the General Grand Chapter, and fifteen years after the establishment there of several MACOY Chapters, the Grand Chapter of Colorado was formed. The MACOY Chapters, as usual, died after brief struggles for life. The primary Chapter of the National Body was located at Trinidad, and was chartered in 1881. When the Grand Chapter was founded, there were thirteen subordinates in the State. Ten of these united to create the State Body, which remained in session for three days before its work was completed. By the Constitution adopted the Grand Matron was made the administrative head, and all Past Matrons and Past Patrons were made life members. The Leadville Chapter donated \$50 toward liquidating the expense of organizing the Grand Chapter. In this jurisdiction the secret work has been communicated orally since 1895, when the printed copies of the same were ordered surrendered and then destroyed. The word "session" has been officially pronounced the correct term to be used in designating meetings of the State and Subordinate Bodies. The Floral Work was performed for the edification of the Grand Chapter in 1893. The Grand Matron in 1900 recommended the appointment of a committee for the purpose of devising some plan, in conjunction with the Masonic Bodies, for the establishment of a Home to which members of the Order should be admitted equally with the widows and orphans of Craftsmen. This suggestion met with instant approval, and plans are now being formulated to effect the purpose outlined. The Grand Chapter has decided that a member of an extinct Chapter cannot visit a Chapter, and that the Worthy Patron must be an affiliated Master Mason.

Eleven weeks after the Colorado Grand Chapter was formed, the Chapters in Maine erected their own Grand Altar. The Order had then existed in the State under different authorities for twenty-two years. The first MACOY Charter was issued in May, 1870, and the first warrant from the General Grand Chapter was sealed and delivered in April, 1888. Thereafter, up to the date of, the convention which framed the Grand Chapter, ten more bodies were created. The State Body was established at a meeting held at Rockland in August, 1892, seven Chapters participating. As

250

has been customary with the lately organized Grand Chapters, the Grand Matron was, without question, selected as the head of the Order. All Past Matrons and Past Patrons were constituted life members, but they, in 1896, lost their right to individual votes, and were given one vote collectively, as is the custom in most Masonic Grand Lodges. In addition to the first three officers of a Chapter there was formerly allowed additional representation based upon membership, but this law was found to work disadvantageously, and was, therefore, repealed. All Grand Matrons and Grand Patrons, on retirement from office, are presented with standard jewels costing \$15 each. Every subordinate body is

visited each year by the Grand Matron under a law making this an obligatory duty—a rule somewhat stringent, perhaps, but which, if imitated in other jurisdictions, would undoubtedly result in vast benefit to the Chapters. The State was divided into districts in 1896, and a Deputy Grand Matron assigned to each for the purpose of holding schools of instruction therein. These district meetings have been held constantly, and have been most beneficial, the members being brought into closer touch, ideas exchanged, new inspirations received, and increased interest manifested in the work. In this State it is the duty of the Worthy Matron to install her successor, though she may delegate the authority to another who is qualified. A Chapter, whose jurisdiction extends half way to the next subordinate, exercises authority over territory which is calculated by the usual traveled routes, and not by airline measurements. It would appear to have been the practice in Maine for the good ladies of the Chapters to take their children to Chapter meetings, for the Grand Chapter in 1900, after due deliberation, decided that the Eastern Star youth, irrespective of age, should be barred from the sessions.

North Dakota has from the beginning been a General Grand Chapter protwqщ'. The National Body constituted the first Chapter in September, 1887, at Jamestown, and subsequently it warranted twelve others. In June, 1894, the Grand Chapter was formed under the personal guidance of the Right Worthy Grand Secretary as deputy of the Most Worthy Grand Matron, with the Most Worthy Grand Patron as counselor and friend, at a convention held at Valley City. All of the Chapters were represented. A Constitution was adopted and officers elected, and the Grand Matron was placed in charge of affairs. The day preceding the organization of the Grand Chapter an invitation was extended to the delegates of the several Chapters of the Order by the Masonic Grand Lodge, which was then in session at Valley City, to attend the installation of the Grand Lodge officers. This invitation was accepted, and the Right Worthy Grand Secretary was invited to a seat in the Grand East, being the first time a woman ever received such a distinguished honor at the hands of Masons, and for which distinction she thanked the Grand Lodge in an able and impressive address. A magnificent reception and banquet were had in the evening, to which the Eastern Star representatives were also invited. When the Eastern Star officers had, been elected, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons extended an invitation to the former to unite with the latter in a joint installation. This invitation was accepted, and the two corps of Grand Chapter officials were thus inducted into office. It may be observed that this was the first double ceremony of the kind recorded up to that time. The Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, before closing, adopted a resolution of thanks to the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, and Grand Commandery for the encouragement extended and courtesies bestowed by those Masonic Bodies at the beginning of its career. It may be stated further that the fraternal patronage and support given the Eastern Star by the various branches of Masonry in North Dakota not only placed the Order upon a high plane and contributed materially to its advancement and success but also developed a social activity which, conjoined to the practice of the truest charity, has pointed unerringly the true mission of this young and potential handmaid of the Masonic Institution. The attitude of the North Dakota Masonic Orders is in refreshing contrast to the

251

severely condemnatory spirit of the earlier years of the Order of the Eastern Star. That the Sisters of the North Dakota Bodies appreciate the favorable disposition of the Masons of their State has been made patent on many occasions. In 1896 the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons held its annual communication in a room adjoining that of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star and the latter body manifested its regard by presenting to that body a handsome floral piece, which action was suitably acknowledged. Schools of instruction, according to the district plan, were inaugurated by the Grand Matron in 1899. At the session of 1900 twenty-four of the participants in the organization of the Grand Chapter who were no longer members were granted the honor of life membership. At the same session the printed secret work was recalled and a cipher substitute distributed. The Grand Chapter also set apart the second Sunday in September to be observed as an annual memorial day when Chapters of Sorrow are held to commemorate the dead of the Order. The Floral Work has been

rendered before the Grand Chapter which decided in 1898 that this work should be given only in the presence of members, which decision, though consonant with reason, is not in accord with the current of opinions heretofore expressed by Sister jurisdictions. Chapters in this State are not permitted to be named after living persons, which is undoubtedly a good rule. Four is the maximum number of candidates that can be obligated at the same time.

Pennsylvania was afflicted with three MACOY charters, the first as early as 1869, but all became extinct. In 1887 the General Grand Chapter chartered a Chapter at Pittston. Seven years later the Grand Chapter was formed. It met at Scranton in November and all of the five Chapters then existing were represented. The call for the organization of the Grand Body was promulgated by the Most Worthy Grand Patron and the Most Worthy Grand Matron attended and presided over the convention. After the usual preliminaries a Constitution was adopted and officers were elected and installed. The Grand Matron was designated as head of the Order with full administrative powers and all Past Matrons and Past Patrons were declared permanent members of the Grand Chapter. The Grand Matron in 1898 decided that any member in good standing could act as a proxy at the Grand Chapter sessions. This adjudication was overruled by the Grand Chapter, but the following year the Grand Body reversed itself and then amended the law making it obligatory that the proxy be a member of the Chapter represented. The Grand Chapter in 1899 decided that a candidate might unite with a Chapter located elsewhere than his home without procuring the consent of the Chapter established at the place of his residence.

The first Chapter constituted in Rhode Island was the subordinate at Providence. It was chartered in December, 1890, by the General Grand Chapter which also warranted four others up to August, 1895, when the Grand Chapter was formed. The call for the formation of the Grand Body emanated from the National Body. In compliance with this direction delegates from the five Chapters in the State assembled at Providence in August, 1895, and the meeting was convened with the Most Worthy Grand Matron in the chair. The usual Constitution was adopted and a full corps of officers was chosen. To the Grand Matron was assigned the responsibility of guiding the Order, and Past Matrons and Past Patrons were accorded seats in the Grand Body. A majority of Chapters or a majority of the members of the Grand Chapter was the alternative prescription fixed for a quorum, a rather unusual enactment, but one which has worked well in this jurisdiction. At the organization of this Grand Chapter it was accorded the unusual honor of having among the witnesses of its creation several distinguished members of the Order who were en route to the General Grand Chapter which met at Boston a week later. The Grand Body has adopted the custom of presenting to all its Past Grand Matrons jewels indicative of their rank and honors. It has been decided in this jurisdiction that a Chapter may have a duplicate charter, depositing the original in some place secure from fire.

252

The seal of the Grand Chapter is an appropriate combination of the arms of Ancient Craft Masonry, the Arms of the State and distinctive features of the ritual of the Eastern Star.

Six Chapters had been established in the District of Columbia when the Grand Chapter was formed, the first in July, 1892. These Chapters were all represented and participated in the organization of the Grand Chapter, which was completely constituted in April, 1896. Semiannual sessions of the Grand Body are provided by the Constitution, the annual meeting, so-called, being held in January and the second meeting in June. Occasionally special sessions are held at other times. All the Grand Officers are elected in this jurisdiction. The Grand Matron is the Order's sole executive. In 1897 the New York Grand Chapter and all of its members were declared clandestine and all intercourse was interdicted for refusal to declare allegiance to the General Grand Body, but this decree was partially suspended in 1898, the purpose being to extend proper reception and treatment to representatives of the New York Body who attended the session of the General Grand Chapter held at

Washington, D. C., in September, 1898, to confer with the National Body respecting submission to its authority. In June, 1899, the declaration against the New York Grand Chapter was withdrawn. The Matrons of the several Chapters in 1896 established an organization for helping the destitute, and material aid was thereby extended and much benefit conferred upon the deserving poor. In the following year, \$1,436 was raised by a committee designated to aid a Masonic Fair. An association for the relief of soldiers and sailors engaged in the American-Spanish War was formed and contributions of ten cents a month were made by the members and disbursed for the alleviation of the sufferings of the Nation's warriors. The General Grand Chapter was handsomely entertained by this Grand Body in 1898. At the annual session of the Grand Chapter in 1898 yearly visitations and inspections of the work and records by Grand Officers were provided to be made, and at the same session the esoteric work was abolished in the printed form and thenceforth required to be communicated by word of mouth. The project of establishing an Eastern Star and Masonic Home was set in motion in 1899, when a committee was selected to ascertain the feasibility of the plan. At the following session the committee submitted a report which favored the proposition and requested the cooperation of Masonic Bodies, and thereupon an annual tax of twenty-five cents a member was levied to provide funds for the Home. The Grand Patron, in 1900, reported the addition to the membership of a large number of Masons of high standing and a constantly increasing popularity of the Order among the Masonic Brethren. This jurisdiction forbids the rehearsal of the ritualistic forms at any other than the regular meeting place. The Worthy Patron is required to kneel at the altar with candidates while the Lord's Prayer is recited or chanted, and all new members must be instructed thoroughly in the obligation.

The Grand Chapter of Wyoming was organized in September, 1898. The meeting for the purpose was held at Casper upon the direction of the Most Worthy Grand Patron. Six Chapters were represented at the convention. Two Chapters did not participate in the meeting, but later submitted to the authority of the newly created Grand Body. A Constitution was framed and a full corps of officers was selected.

The Grand Officers were jointly installed with the Grand Officers of the Wyoming Masonic Grand Lodge at a public meeting, the ceremonials of induction being very impressive. The various Masonic Grand and Subordinate Bodies in Wyoming have ever exhibited a most kind and fraternal spirit toward the Eastern Star, which has in consequence prospered, and the Order of the Eastern Star has in turn in many ways beyond the possibility of computation or expression requited the friendly attitude of the great Brotherhood. The Grand Matron has exclusive control of administration, and all Past Matrons and Past Patrons at the date of the formation of the Grand Chapters were made life members thereof. The first Chapter organized in Wyoming was

253

located at Laramie, under a charter from the New York Grand Chapter, dated in December, 1879, but the following year this warrant was surrendered and another was then procured from the National Body.

A short time before the New York Grand Chapter issued its charter in 1879 for the first Chapter in Wyoming, it granted authority to a Chapter at Baltimore, in Maryland. Each of these Chapters was designated as Alpha, No. 1, and each, by a singular coincidence, surrendered its original authority in the year following its formation, and sought the patent of the General Grand Chapter. The progress of the Fraternity in Maryland was rather slow, and it was not until more than eighteen years had elapsed after the issuance of the first charter that the Grand Chapter was formed therein. In the meantime, eight other Chapters had been formed, and of the nine subordinates, six participated in the organization of the State Body. In pursuance of the custom of the General Grand Chapter to establish a Grand Body as soon as the permanence of a State Chapter is assured, the former body directed the erection of the Grand Chapter of Maryland. In conformity with this legislative order, the Most Worthy

Grand Patron issued a proclamation convening the subordinates for the purpose at Baltimore in December, 1898. When the representatives had assembled, and the proposition to organize a Grand Chapter was put to a vote, six Chapters favored the resolution, and one opposed it. Upon the announcement of the vote, the minority Chapter seceded. The following year but five Chapters were represented, and an equal number did not participate. Some of the Sisters from the unrepresented Chapters had been appointed to certain offices, but they declined the honors. At the semiannual meeting in June, 1899, two of the recalcitrant bodies were represented, having reconsidered their opposition, and having concluded that the benefit of a State Body was greater than any resulting disadvantages. The only dissenting Chapter was the same year declared clandestine, but in 1900 it yielded obedience to the Grand Chapter, and with every link in the golden chain united in fraternal union for one glorious purpose, the Order has steadily advanced toward the consummation of its beneficent purposes. Life membership was by the Constitution extended to all Past Matrons and Past Patrons, and the Grand Matron was charged with the superintendence of the Order. Two sessions of the Grand Chapter each year were decided upon, one in January, and the other in June. The Constitution also provided that a quorum should consist of a majority of the Chapters. This requirement was not strictly observed at the January session in 1899, when but five Chapters were represented, but the exigencies of the time were put forth in excuse of this disregard of the law. It was ruled in 1899 that a Past Matron or Past Patron who affiliates from another jurisdiction is entitled to voice and place in the Grand Chapter, which decision may be regarded as the ultimate of fraternal liberalism.

The Grand Chapter of Louisiana was organized in October, 1900, at a meeting called under the authority of the General Grand Chapter. The session was held in the city of Alexandria, representatives being present from eight of the ten Chapters then existing in the State. In June, 1901, the second annual session was convened eight months after organization - when a decided gain in membership was reported, and four new Chapters had been established. In this short period the Grand Chapter accomplished four times as much work as the General Grand Chapter had done in four years. The first Chapter organized in Louisiana was Rob Morris, at New Orleans, which was chartered in April, 1884. It soon became dormant, but was rejuvenated in September, 1900. Twelve of the fourteen Chapters chartered in this State still exist, the aggregate membership being four hundred and fifty. Although the roster in this jurisdiction is small, the members are earnest and energetic, and there seems but little doubt that in a short time the roll will be materially augmented.

The Tennessee Grand Chapter was formally instituted in October, 1900. The convention

254

assembled at the city of Nashville at the request of the General Grand Chapter, and adopted a Constitution, and elected and installed a full complement of officers. There were eleven Chapters in existence at the time of the organization of the Grand Chapter. The Order was introduced to the State as early as 1874, when a MACOY Chapter was founded at Nashville. Afterward two other MACOY Chapters were started. All of these Chapters became moribund. The General Grand Chapter granted its first Charter in Tennessee in 1880. Two other Chapters were subsequently warranted, but they, with the first, succumbed to fraternal inanition. For many years the Order was unrepresented in the State, but in March, 1893, the third series of Chapters was started, the immediate subordinate being located at Nashville. Thereafter, up to the organization of the State Body, eleven other Chapters were created, all under the authority of the National Body. One of these, Chattanooga, No. 2, surrendered its Charter in June, 1900, at which time the membership in the Chapter had dwindled to seven. The membership at the date of the establishment of the Grand Chapter approximated five hundred.

For almost seventeen years, one Chapter was the sole representative of the Eastern Star in the Territory of Arizona. This is Golden Rule, No. 1, of Prescott. Its charter was granted in February,

1882, by the General Grand Chapter. The second charter issued by the National Body was dated in November, 1898, and given to Arizona, No. 2, at Tucson. Subsequently, up to November, 1900, six additional authorities were granted, and of these eight Chapters, five united in forming the Grand Chapter. The convention for the same was held at Phoenix under a call of the General Grand Chapter, which issued its recognition in December, 1900. Officers were elected and installed, and a Constitution was adopted. The Masonic Grand Bodies extended an invitation to the members of the Grand Chapter to a banquet in their honor, which was accepted. With the aid and cooperation of the Masonic Brotherhood, the Order, at the commencement of its career in the Territory, starts under the most favorable auspices, and gives promise of great usefulness. The present membership is about five hundred.

A MACOY Chapter was organized at Covington, in Georgia, to which a charter was issued in December, 1875. Like many other Chapters organized under the MACOY authority, it did not survive long. Sixteen years later, the General Grand Chapter entered this field and organized Lithonia Chapter, No. 1, at Lithonia. Other Chapters were formed at intervals until fifteen had been organized. Six of these became dormant, and one surrendered its charter, but the others are actively engaged in promoting the advancement of the Order. The Grand Chapter was organized in February, 1901, at Brunswick by eight Chapters, under a call issued by the Most Worthy Grand Patron. The occasion was graced and made distinctive by the presence of the Most Worthy Grand Matron, who made a tour of the South, visiting the various subordinates, and encouraging them by her presence, words, and enthusiasm. The proclamation recognizing the new Grand Chapter was issued in April, 1901. There are now about four hundred members in the jurisdiction.

Alabama was one of the States in which MORRIS established a "Constellation." When MACOY succeeded to the dignity and assumed prerogatives of MORRIS he endorsed this body, which was located at Stevenson. This recognition did not, however, add to its strength or longevity, and it at last ceased to exist. The State was not, it would seem, an available field for the propagation of the Order, as no effort was made to organize a Chapter of the Order until March, 1891, when a subordinate was chartered by the General Grand Chapter at Burleson, under the name of Charity, No. 1. This Chapter is now dormant. A total of fifteen Chapters had been warranted by the National Body prior to the organization of the Grand Chapter, of which eleven are active. The State Body was established under the auspices of the General Grand Chapter in March, 1901, the Most Worthy

255

Grand Matron officiating as the deputy of the Most Worthy Grand Patron. The convention assembled at Birmingham and adopted a Constitution and selected the usual corps of officers, who were duly installed. Nine of the Chapters were represented. Seven of these bodies had been organized within two years of the formation of the Grand Chapter. The delegates were all enthusiastic and promised a great advance in the work. Recognition by the General Grand Chapter was formally issued to the Grand Chapter in April, 1901. The membership roll contains about five hundred and fifty names.

The Order was extended to New Mexico in November, 1888, when Queen Esther Chapter was formed at Raton, under the authority of the National Body. Three years later the second subordinate was organized, and thence Chapters were founded from time to time until the number has increased to seven. None of the Chapters established in this Territory has become dormant. The bodies have all been active, the largest being Ransford, at Las Vegas, with a membership approximating one hundred. The total enrollment is about three hundred and fifty. In 1898 the Most Worthy Grand Patron on assuming office, endeavored to induce the members to create a Grand Chapter, and his urging resulted, in 1901, in a petition to the General Grand Chapter for the erection of a Grand Body in the Territory, but request was so long delayed that it was not received until just prior to the session at Detroit, when it was too late to take active measures to that end, The National Body

approved the project, and a State jurisdiction has since been established. The Most Worthy Grand Patron, upon the direction of the General Grand Chapter, issued a call for a meeting of the State Bodies to create a Grand Chapter. The meeting for this purpose was held at Albuquerque on April 11, 1902, a majority of the Chapters being represented. Officers were elected and installed and a Constitution was adopted, whereupon the Grand Chapter was formally dedicated. Recognition of this Grand Body, as a constituent of the General Grand Chapter, was formally accorded on May 1, 1902.

The first Chapter organized in Idaho was known as Mt. Idaho and was located at Mt. Idaho in May, 1880, but it had no vitality and soon died. The second Chapter, named Hugh Duncan, No. 2, was located at Salmon City in March, 1886. Altogether nineteen Chapters have been warranted in this State by the General Grand Chapter. All but three of these have survived and are active bodies having an aggregate membership of 850. In 1898 a request was received by the Most Worthy Grand Patron for the organization of a Grand Chapter and a call for a convention was issued but the attempt to institute a Grand Body was not successful. A second petition was placed in the hands of the Most Worthy Grand Patron in 1901, shortly before the triennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter. Owing to the lateness of the reception of this request, the formation of a State Body was referred to the session and the establishment of a Grand Chapter in this jurisdiction was approved. The Most Worthy Grand Patron was directed to take the necessary steps to form the Grand Body at as early a date as possible. A call was accordingly issued and a constitutional number of Chapters met at Weiser on April 18, 1902, and through their legal representatives formally founded the Grand Chapter. A Constitution was adopted and officers were elected and installed. The official recognition of the new State Body by the General Grand Chapter was made May 1, 1902.

A Grand Chapter will soon be ordained in South Carolina which has now six active Chapters with several more immediately in prospect. The first Chapter chartered in this State was at Charleston by MACOY in 1873, but it met the fate of so many of his bodies and soon became extinct. The original Chapter of the General Grand Chapter was Gate City at Florence which was chartered in March, 1893. It surrendered its authority in February, 1895. The third Chapter of the National Body, Lily of the Valley of Orangeburg, chartered in July, 1896, has become dormant. The present State membership is about two hundred and seventy-five.

256

One of the largest States numerically still under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter is Kentucky, which has a membership of four hundred and fifty distributed among eleven active Chapters. In all twenty-six subordinates have been chartered in the State, thirteen of which with an enrollment of four hundred and fourteen have become dormant and two have died. The first Chapter organized by the National Body was Queen Esther at Louisville in March, 1882, It had been a MACOY Body but surrendered its warrant and accepted another from the General Grand Chapter. Its career was a continuous struggle and it finally ceased to exist. The first Chapter in Kentucky was organized by MACOY at Lancaster in August, 1870. There is now every prospect that within a very short time a Grand Chapter will be established in this State.

West Virginia set up its first Eastern Star Altar in April, 1892, when Miriam Chapter was organized at Wheeling under a charter from the General Grand Chapter. Five other Chapters have since been established. The aggregate membership is now about two hundred. The Order has been progressing admirably in this State and promises to become an active jurisdiction. The formation of a Grand Chapter is now being agitated by the various subordinates and there is little doubt that a State Body will shortly be erected. The several Masonic Bodies of the State have been kindly disposed toward the Order and have given encouragement and, when needed, material help to the subordinates.

The first constituent of the General Grand Chapter in Utah was Lynds Chapter at Salt Lake City, for which a charter was granted in June, 1892. The second Chapter was formed at Park City in April, 1894, the third at Provo City in May, 1897, and the fourth at Ogden in December, 1899, Lynds Chapter has the largest membership, with Queen Esther of Ogden a close second. The latter Chapter was organized with forty-one charter members and doubled its roll in its first year. All of the Chapters are extremely active, the roster of membership now reaching beyond three hundred. These Chapters are eagerly looking forward to the early creation of a Grand Chapter.

In Florida the pioneer Chapter was organized at Jacksonville, under a MACOY warrant, in January, 1873. This Chapter maintained an active existence for a number of years, and was then overtaken by the doleful destiny which pursued nearly every charter issued by that fraternal empiric. In March, 1875, the Grand Patron of Mississippi issued a circular letter withdrawing all further recognition of the MACOY Supreme Grand Chapter, and assumed jurisdiction for his Grand Chapter of all unoccupied territory equidistant to other State Grand Chapters. The Mississippi Grand Chapter also undertook the care of the Chapter at Jacksonville until such time as Florida should have a State Grand Chapter of its own. The year following this proclamation of suzerainty, the Mississippi Grand Body chartered a Chapter at Cedar Creek. In June, 1880, the General Grand Chapter established a subordinate at Tampa, and later it authorized another body at Palatka. All of these Chapters died afterward. In December, 1889, the National Body again attempted the introduction of the Order in Florida by chartering a Chapter at Green Cove Springs. The subordinate at Palatka was revived in October, 1893, and thrived for several years, when it became dormant. The Chapter at Green Cove Springs had by this time ceased to exist. For many years it had seemed as if some superior evil power was operating to bewitch every effort to spread the Order in Florida, and though the Chapters at Green Cove Springs and Palatka appeared to have succumbed apparently to this occult force, the Fraternity finally attained such foothold and impetus, shortly after the rejuvenation of the Palatka Body, as to be proof against all incantatory processes. Following the reorganization of the PALATKA Chapter, each year has witnessed the formation of one or more bodies. Eleven Chapters have been established under the existing succession, of which one is dead, three dormant and seven active. The present membership is about two hundred and fifty. It is expected

257

that a Grand Chapter will be created in this State in a short time, and the Order will then be placed upon a basis which will insure growth and fraternal success.

Virginia was invaded by MACOY as early as January, 1872, when he issued a charter for a Chapter at Portsmouth, but it went the way of the many other gregarious fraternal bands of which he was the progenitor. The first authority issued by the General Grand Chapter was dated March 30, 1896, to Adah Chapter of Woodstock. On the same day a charter was issued to Alpha Chapter, No. 2, at Petersburg. Later in the same year two other warrants were granted to bodies at Shenandoah and Gloucester. In 1897 three additional subordinates were created, and in 1899 a Chapter was organized in Richmond. Two of these Chapters are dormant, and the others reported a membership of one hundred and ninety-nine in 1900.

The Eastern Star Sodality has never been able to make much progress in North Carolina, owing entirely to local conditions. With habitual complacent assurance MACOY forwarded one of his charters to Kingston in 1869, but the body was short - lived. The General Grand Chapter manifested its authority in April, 1882, when it granted formal consent for the formation of a Chapter at Boone. Like the MACOY Chapter, this fledgling of the National Body had no vitality, and expired of fraternal innutrition. In July, 1890, another effort was made by the General Grand Body to establish the Order in the State, when it issued authority for a branch at Center Grove. Although it had twenty-seven charter members, this Chapter was unable to gather strength, and soon became quiescent. The third attempt

to extend the Order to this State was made in 1900, a Chapter under the name of Stonewall being instituted in March at Robersoliville, with a charter list of twenty-four. This subordinate gave promise of long and active life, but finally succumbed in April, 1901, when it surrendered its charter. The State is thus left without any representation in the Order.

The largest unorganized district is the State of Nevada. Friendship, No. 1, was the original Chapter constituted by the General Grand Chapter. It was located at Elko, and was chartered in November, 1879, but it did not long survive. Thereafter, Electa, at Austin, Esther, at Carson City, and Adak, at Reno, were warranted and still exist. The proximity of these Chapters to California, the remoteness of other jurisdictions, the scarcity of population, and the intimate social relations existing between the residents of these two Pacific Coast States, led to the transfer of jurisdiction over these Chapters from the National Body to the Grand Chapter of the Golden State. At the seventh triennial convocation of the General Grand Chapter at Columbus, O., in September, 1892, a resolution was adopted at the instance of the California representatives, upon the request of the Nevada bodies, in view of the improbability of the further extension of the Order in the Silver State, conferring supervision of these subordinates upon the California Grand Chapter. In April, 1894, jurisdiction over these Chapters was formally released by the General Grand Body. Thereafter, under the careful guidance, nurture, and inspiration of the California Grand Chapter, these subordinates prospered beyond all anticipation, Adah having recently attained the largest membership, and having a roster approximating one hundred and fifty. This cheering growth led to the organization of four other Chapters, viz.: Martha, at Wadsworth, Silver State, at Winnemucca, Argenta, at Virginia City, and Iphigenia, at Eureka. The institution of these subordinates, all of which acknowledge obedience to the California Grand Body, provoked a protest from the Most Worthy Grand Patron, who insisted that the California Grand Chapter had, without authority, assumed jurisdiction over the State of Nevada. In his report to the General Grand Chapter, the Most Worthy Grand Patron recommended the early organization of a Grand Chapter in Nevada. To accentuate its contention of jurisdiction over the State, the General Grand Chapter in May, 1900, issued a charter for Sabra, No. 9, at Delamar, and it was organized the following month with thirty-nine members. The understanding of the California

258

members was, of course, strongly antipodal. By agreement between the Most Worthy Grand Patron and the Grand Patron the question as to which of the governing bodies had jurisdiction was referred to the General Grand Body. At the session of the latter, in September, 1901, the California delegates voiced the sentiment of their Grand Body in no uncertain tones in a resolution, wherein it was sought to settle the dispute permanently by waiving jurisdiction over the entire State of Nevada in favor of the California State Chapter. This resolution also expressed the desire of the Nevada Chapters to remain under the protecting care of their neighbor and friend. The General Grand Chapter praised the Grand Chapter of California for its unselfish labors, involving inconvenience and financial loss, in nurturing the Nevada constituents, but concurred in the views of the Most Worthy Grand Patron, and recommended the formation of a Grand Chapter as soon as practicable. This action was received with disfavor by the Nevada Bodies. Special committees were appointed by the latter to investigate the matter and to consider and report upon a communication from the General Grand Chapter, directing that a petition for the establishment of a Grand Chapter be formulated and forwarded to the National Grand Body. These committees reported against summary removal from the protectorate of the California Grand Chapter upon various grounds, the principal objections being the necessarily heavy capitation tax that would result, the paucity of membership, inadequacy of benefits for the unusual burden assumed, and probable destruction of the Order in the State. All of the Chapters prefer to remain under the California jurisdiction, and it will be interesting to note the progress of the effort to impose a Grand Body upon the Nevadans.

The first of the recent Chapters formed beyond the limits of the United States, under the authority of the General Grand Chapter, was Hawaii, No. 1, at Hilo, in the Hawaiian Islands. The charter for the same was issued in March, 1899, and this Chapter, the first of the extraterritorial subordinates, was fully organized in June following with thirty-four charter members. One year later its roster contained fifty-two names. The second Chapter formed in these islands was chartered in February, 1901, under the name of Leahi, No. 2. It is located at Honolulu, the chief city, and was organized in March, 1901, with a charter roll of sixty-two. Both of these bodies give assurance of vigorous careers and much usefulness, and their helpfulness is made certain by the friendly attitude of the Masonic Bodies established in these new possessions of the great American Republic. The second venture of the General Grand Chapter beyond the domain of the States was to British Columbia. In May, 1899, the charter of Alpha, No. 1, was issued to applicants at Rossland.

Forty-two persons assisted in June, 1899, in organizing the Chapter. The field of this subordinate is an exceptionally good one, the addition of thirty-seven members in one year being recorded in 1900, with better prospects for the future.

The primary Chapter in India is appropriately named The Pioneer, No. 1. It is located at Benares. The charter for this body was granted in October, 1899, but it was not organized until March, 1900. There were eight charter members, four of them related and named MADDEN. It is yet too early to hazard any prophecy as to the permanence of this foreign constituent of the National Body, but there should be no insuperable obstacle to the advancement of the Order in that or any other place where the Masonic Institution is planted unless it be the deep - rooted and absorbing prejudices of foreign Masons to androgynous degrees. It is hoped, however, that the bias that found its basic strength in ignorance has long since been dissipated and that tolerant views have supplanted the illiberalism of former days. A second Chapter has recently been formed in Calcutta and gives promise of great growth and usefulness. A Shrine of the Order has also quite recently been erected at Auckland. The pertinacious activity of MACOY, which could not be confined or controlled in the United

259

States, was manifested even in far - off Scotland, where he chartered a number of Chapters, by some said to be as many as ten, but whatever the number, only four have survived. Glasgow claims the first body. Afterward Edinburgh and two small cities were honored. These Chapters use the MACOY ritual. Chapters of the Eastern Star were also organized at various places in Scotland by JOHN CROMBIE, the ritual used by him being a composite of the Adoptive Rite and the MORRIS Manual. This ritual was so crude that no interest was created, and eventually all of the CROMBIE Bodies died. The General Grand Chapter, in May, 1901, granted charters to Chapters in Dundee and Aberdeen. ALONZO J. BURTON of New York, for many years an active worker in the Order, was deputized by the Most Worthy Grand Patron to found branches of the Eastern Star in Scotland, and he succeeded in organizing two subordinates. Each of these Chapters was named for the city of its location. Dundee had the honor of the first number, and commenced its career with twenty-four charter members. The Chapter at Aberdeen was formed with thirteen applicants. It is hoped that the MACOY Chapters will unite their fortunes with those under the General Grand Chapter, and the establishment of a Grand Body will then be speedily consummated. The penetration of the Eastern Star, under the General Grand Body, through the mists of opposition to successful operation in the Scottish country will do much to advance the interests of the Order generally. When its beneficial operation upon the progression of the staid Masonic Craft is appreciated it will be eagerly welcomed by the now prejudiced jurisdictions, and with the general diffusion of the Eastern Star throughout the world, with its resultant benefits to the entire Masonic Institution, will be realized the fulfillment of its magnificent destiny as a coworker in fields that uplift and benefit mankind.

A brief reference to the more important of the various rituals heretofore used, together with some of the elements which made them distinctive, and from which the present work was evolved, may, it is hoped, prove not uninteresting. In the order of time, the "Thesauros" first commands attention. It is claimed to have been originally published in 1793, with various editions extending down to 1850, and purports to be a compendium of the laws and ritual of the Order of the Eastern Star as arranged by a committee of the Supreme Council thereof. The authenticity of this work is open to grave doubt, and there is every reason to believe that it was issued at a late period, after the Eastern Star had attained permanence, and for some ulterior and unwholesome purpose. The subordinates are by this publication variously denominated "Constellations" and "Councils." No officer was permitted to receive any remuneration for any services rendered, nor could any treasury or permanent fund be established in connection with the Order. Meetings were provided to be held quarterly, and the officers were called Principal, Vice - Principal, Treasurer, Secretary, and five Sisters of the Raysthe latter being blue, orange, white, green, and red. JEPHTHAH's Daughter, RUTH, ESTHER, MARTHA, and ELECTA were symbolized in the ritualistic work. The "Mosaic Book" was published at New York in 1855 under the authority of the Supreme Constellation of the American Adoptive Rite. A second edition of this work was printed in New York in 1857. The officers of the constellations symbolized various animals and flowers. These symbols, with the names of the officers to which they related, were as follows: Males - Heleon (lion); Pliilomath (coiled snake); Verger (raven); Herald (eagle); Warder (dove). These officials were also designated as "Pillars," and in the order of succession from First Pillar to Fifth Pillar, officiated as follows: President of Council, Lieutenant, Treasurer, Secretary, and Keeper of Portals. The first four each impersonated a Biblical character, viz.: JEPHTHAH, BOAZ, AHASUERUS, and ST. JOHN. Females Luna (violets); Flora (sunflower); Hebe (lilies); Thetis (pine branch); Areme (roses). These officers were termed "Correspondents," and ranked in the order named from First Correspondent to Fifth Correspondent, and represented ADAH, RUTH, ESTHER, MARTHA, and ELECTA. The Pillars had the sole authority to appoint the Correspondents, elect candidates,

260

name their own successors, and appoint the times and places of meetings. Three Pillars were required to open a Constellation, and five of each sex were necessary to perform the ritual. At each meeting the names of all persons not entitled to attend were stricken from the roll by the joint action of the Pillars and Correspondents. After a stilted colloquy between Heleon and Warder relative to guarding the meeting place, the officers assumed their stations, whereupon members were admitted in pairs one of each sex. A labyrinth was passed in entering, the initiatory sign being given to the officers in passing, which salutation was returned with the responsive sign. When the members arrived before Heleon, they exhibited a tessera (a metallic star or other identifying instrument) which was examined, and on being found to be correct, they were permitted to be seated. After Scriptural readings, the signs and symbols were rehearsed. In contrast with the opening ceremonies, the concluding ceremonials were extremely brief, but included a prayer. In the initiatory work the candidate was first welcomed, then presented with a small Bible, and after being conducted to Heleon, and obligated by him, was taken through a "labyrinth," representing in its evolution a star, during which the five degrees were conferred. In this portion of the work one of the Correspondents represented the candidate. All of the degrees but that of MARTHA were modeled upon dramatic lines, and required much histrionic ability, as well as a considerable amount of stage paraphernalia. Lectures also accompanied the degrees, all being of great length, and delivered by Heleon. In the second edition of the Mosaic Book, words were substituted for the symbols, and the references to the laws and illustrations of the signs were omitted. The MORRIS' Manual was published in 1860, and was designed solely for communicating the degrees. The nature of Freemasonry and its advantages to women were explained, as were also the signs, signet, emblems, and colors (the latter in manuscript). The work also contained an obligation of secrecy. In the following year MORRIS published a Book of Instructions for use in conjunction with his Manual. In this supplement MORRIS provided a social grip and hailing sign, and originated a "membership board," which was a device with particolored rays, extended from a common center to a

rim of double lines, in which were printed the several virtues, such as "affection," "charity," "truth," etc., the whole having the appearance of a gaily decorated wagon wheel, and in the interstices of the spoke-like radiations it was intended that the names of members, their character as wife, widow, etc., and the names of their sponsors should be recorded. The Patron and Patroness were made the exclusive judges of candidates and membership in the "Family," as MORRIS termed these bodies. The ritual was much like that contained in the Mosaic Book. It symbolized the virtues of ADAH, RUTH, ESTHER, MARTHA, and ELECTA by similar flowers and drew appropriate lessons from their lives. Each Sister was required to select one of the five flowers as her life emblem. MORRIS in 1865 published a revision of these works under the title "Rosary of the Eastern Star," in which he shortened the lectures, and the degrees were classified as "traditions," there being a tradition of the "Veil," the "Barley Field," the "Crown, Robe, and Scepter," the "Uplift Hands," and the "Martyr's Cross." A Christian application was also made of the story of each degree. In 1866 "The Ladies' Friend" was published by G. W. BROWN, of Michigan, which was a substantial reprint of MORRIS' work, the secret work being indicated by initial letters. JOHN H. TATEM of Adrian, Michigan, in 1867 compiled and published a monitor. This was a composite drawn from the Mosaic Book and MORRIS' Manual to which were added new opening, closing and installation forms. The method of communicating the cabalistic word and motto as now practiced was first given vogue in this monitor, which also first published the instruction that when a Mason saw one of the signs given he should immediately write his name and the appropriate pass on a card and hand it to the person making the sign. This book also used initial letters for the secret work. The Matron in TATEM'S Monitor was called Worthy President; the Patron, Vice President; ADAH,

261

First Patron; RUTH, Second Patron, etc. MACOY'S Manual was issued in 1866 and was intended for use principally in imparting the degrees by communication. The only pledge was one of secrecy. It contained a grip, and also illustrated the symbols, lectures and general system of Adoptive Masonry. In 1868 MACOY issued his second manual under the title "Adoptive Rite," in which he styled himself "Grand Secretary of the Supreme Grand Chapter." This monitor provided the first form of Chapter organization; prescribed jewels for the officers and a floor Star and also exempted the Brothers from the necessity of initiation, their pledge of honor being deemed sufficient. The "covenant of adoption" required secrecy, obedience to law, advice, sympathy and aid and avoidance of unjust and unkind acts. The lectures at the Star points were similar to those of the former works. MACOY also included in the book an installation ceremony, a ritual for a Chapter of Sorrow and a funeral service. These were rendered principally by the Patron. In 1874 MACOY published his "Adoptive Rite Revised," in which he provided for a formal entry of the officers in procession, responses from the Star officers in opening the Chapter, an increase of the officers to fourteen and the addition to the Matron's part of the explanation of the emblems of the Star. These changes he procured from the California Ritual. The next work published by MACOY was entitled "Ritual of the Order of the Eastern Star." It was issued in 1876 and purported to be a book of instruction for the organization, government, and ceremonies of Chapters "in every department." This ritual made a number of changes based upon the California Ritual. The chief amendments were the introduction of the golden chain, the initiation of gentlemen (which ceremony had before been deprecated by MACOY), and a lecture by the Patron explanatory of the signs, passes, etc. The latter he took from a pamphlet issued by a Grand Lecturer of New York. MACOY in this work also put upon the Conductress the duty of ascertaining at the opening of the Chapter if all ladies present were qualified, while the Patron assured himself that all gentlemen were entitled to remain. Formula for organizing Chapters, dedicating halls and burying the dead were also included. Two years after the publication of his "Ritual, etc.," MACOY issued a work entitled "Critical and Explanatory Notes," in which portions of the ritual of the General Grand Chapter, which had just been distributed, were printed and reviewed. The criticisms and explanations were merely reiterations of the pretensions of MACOY which he had exploited so often as to become wearisome. MACOY again asserted that MORRIS had originated the Order and its ritualism and had conveyed all his rights and

authority to the former. In this critique MACOY "explained" that his opposition to the formation of the General Grand Chapter was based upon the dread "that the spirit of innovation would destroy all that to which so much labor had been devoted to build UP," and prophesied that the ritual of the National Body would produce confusion and discord in the Order. MACOY also imposed upon the fraternal public a work called the "Standard." It made pretense to being a correct exposition of the ritual of the Order. MACOY in this copied the general arrangement of the ritual of the General Grand Body, and subordinated the authority of the Worthy Patron to that of the Worthy Matron. He took from that ritual other regulations of the National Charter, but retained, however, his own initiatory and other ceremonials with some minor changes. He also embodied in this work the degrees of the Amaranth, Queen of the South and Matron's Administrative. At the time of the publication of the book these three degrees did not attract any attention. The Amaranth, however, was a few years afterward dragged from its dusty limbo and galvanized by a few seekers after ritualistic novelty and bombast. It has not attained much favor or progress, and but for the antagonistic attitude of a few overzealous and truculent members of the Eastern Star would soon have been reinterred without ceremony in its forgotten chanel. In 1873 the California Grand Chapter published a work containing its ceremonials, including the opening and closing of the Chapter, the conduct of business, installation forms and the ritual as authorized and practiced in that jurisdiction. The

262

initiatory ceremonies were modeled after those of the Adoptive Rite. This ritual first prescribed the square and compass as the official emblem of the Patron, while collars in the five colors of the Order were provided for eight officers. The Star officers were required to adorn themselves with appropriately colored aprons and sashes. The altar was an elaborate affair, having five glass sides, in different colors, and ornamented with emblematic designs and illuminated by means of a candle or lamp inserted inside. Surrounding the altar were cushions in five colors, and an illuminated five-pointed star was displayed in the East, sometimes suspended immediately above the Worthy Matron's station. In some Chapters this star was so arranged that by pressure upon an electric button the device burst into flame, and the glowing fire upon the astral figure produced an effect strikingly dramatic and impressive. Fourteen officers were required to complete the official roster. The candidates were required to kneel at the altar and to repeat the obligation. The ritual was a close imitation of the Adoptive Rite, including the lectures, and the degrees were conferred upon candidates standing. The initiation of Master Masons was in conformity with a special form and comprised the obligation, signs, passes, grip and the cabalistic motto, without the lectures. Numerous minor and verbal changes and additions were made, and the work became generally known as the "California Ritual." Four years after its adoption the California inductive ceremony was revised, the chief change being the elimination of the special form for initiation of Master Masons. In 1878 the General Grand Chapter adopted a ritual for the use of its constituent bodies, and it met with instant favor throughout the country. This work introduced the "alarm" now practiced and the grand honors, and also provided for the giving of the signs and responses in the opening ceremony. Prayers at opening and closing were also prescribed. New lectures were drafted for RUTH, ESTHER and ELECTA, and that for MARTHA was elaborated. The address of the Worthy Patron was wholly rewritten, and the use of Scriptural quotations in the Star labyrinth was sanctioned. Appropriate jewels for the various officers were provided, and the Worthy Patron was made the second officer. This ritual was revised by the National Grand Body in 1890, and a Marshal and an Organist were added to the list of officers. The lecture of ELECTA was recast and shortened, while the Worthy Patron's part was rearranged and abbreviated. In 1901 the General Grand Chapter again made some minor changes, and for the first time divided the monitorial and the secret work, directing the publication of the latter in a separate volume. The "Michigan Ritual," printed in 1875 for use in the Michigan jurisdiction, was issued by the State Body and was practically the "TATEM Monitor," with some slight alterations and changes. The "New York Ritual" was a redaction of the MACOY publication. The opening prayer was changed and a closing prayer was provided, as MACOY'S ritual did not have the latter. The Star lectures were changed and shortened, an

interrogatory relative to belief in the existence of a Supreme Being was inserted, and a rehearsal of the Patron's duties was added to the opening ceremony. This ritual was revised on many occasions, there having been no less than eight editions published from 1876 to 1900. The "CROMBIE Ritual" was a work by JOHN CROMBIE of Aberdeen, Scotland, published in 1889, and was largely a compilation from the MORRIS Manual and the MACOY Adoptive Rite. It was a crude and dull effort and contributed largely to the decadence of the Eastern Star Bodies organized by CROMBIE in Scotland. In 1881 one THOMAS LOWE, of Michigan, published an alleged "Expose" of the degrees of the Eastern Star. The character of his revelations may be readily determined from the statement that his claimed disclosures were unlike anything contained in any of the several monitors or manuals then purchasable in any book store, the lectures contained in the latter being then followed somewhat closely by the subordinates, though the secret work had been changed. In his divulgation LOWE displayed a deep-seated animus against all secret societies, but his controlling motive in printing the volume was to make money for himself by a

263

false and fraudulent pretense respecting the inner workings of Masonic and Eastern Star Bodies. The book, it is pleasing to relate, was not well received, and LOWE failed in his effort to get rich by venting his splenetic attack upon these Fraternities.

More or less related to the MACOY rituals just noted were the Queen of the South, the Cross and Crown, the Amaranth, and the Matron's Administrative. The last named was designed to be conferred upon the Matron at or before her installation. The degree was intended to be conferred in a Council composed of Past Matrons and Past Patrons, and attempted an exposition of the duties, powers, and responsibilities of the Worthy Matron as the administrative head of the Chapter. The Scriptural heroine DEBORAH was typified in the degree as an instance of what might be accomplished by a woman whose faith is strong. This work was but little used and fell into desuetude. The Queen of the South was of French origin, and was recast by MORRIS. As originally written and performed in France it was a glowing and strikingly melodramatic composition, somewhat turgid, yet interesting because of the novelty of the plot, if the term may be permitted in reference to a fraternal degree. The design of the work was the attempted demonstration of woman's equality with man, and her fitness for a part of the work assumed by the male associations or fraternities. The visit of the Queen of Sheba to King SOLOMON was used as the basis of the story, into which were injected many incongruous biblical references. This is probably the first fraternal decree in which woman's rights, as known at the present time were advocated. Notwithstanding its many fantastical features, the Gallic production contained much merit, and was practiced for many years in France. It died, as did so many other bisexual Orders in that country, in consequence of the constant warring and contentions between the Masonic Rites to which it was attached. The degree was translated for MORRIS, but the rendition into English was evidently very poorly done, as the spirit, beauty, and even much of the sense were lost. MORRIS, with all his imagery and poetic ability, was unable to restore its pristine beauties, hence it came from his hands lacking in fancy, devoid of action, and bereft of vivacity and fire an imperfect and impotent shadow of the primordial creation. MACOY tried his hand at revising it, but he, too, was unable to make it attractive and though included in a number of his publications, it was seldom performed. The gorgeous caparison required for the proper rendition of the degree probably conduced to its nonuse, but in this day of straining after unique effects, it is not unlikely that it will be revived and perhaps become one of the most successful of the androgynous degrees. The degrees of the Cross and Crown, and the Amaranth, were probably drawn by MACOY from foreign sources, and augmented and revised as supplements of the Eastern Star; and these, with the Queen of the South, were intended by him to be a series of connected degrees, constituting with the Eastern Star a complete system, but his hopes were doomed to disappointment, as all of these degrees failed owing to their inanity. In the Cross and Crown, four crosses - ingratitude, poverty, sickness, and death - endured in life, crystallized in death as the crown of immortality, and were contrasted with five graces - piety,

friendship, resignation, truth, and constancy and all of these were symbolized in the life and death of Christ. In the Amaranth there was an imitation of the ancient ceremony of knighting, in which the candidate was touched upon the head and shoulders with a sword, and also crowned with a wreath, and was then obliged to carry a banner with appropriate symbols, while the beauties of friendship, truth, wisdom, charity, and faith, were explained by the Star officers. Both of these degrees were crude in the extreme, and unworthy of intelligent attention.

Among the more important ceremonials adopted by the various Grand Chapters are the "Floral Work" and the "Vocal Star." Both of these are of recent origin and have become popular with the members of the Eastern Star. The "Floral Work" was written by ALONZO J. BURTON of New York

264

and requires the services of ten officers. In it flowers are used to typify the principles of the Order, and appropriate flowers are presented by the Star officers to the candidates. There is in addition a floral march in which letters and figures are formed. Some of the secret work is also communicated for which reason a number of Grand Chapters have ruled that none of the work should be performed in public, which custom formerly obtained. The work is also supplemented with much vocal music. This ritual when rendered in full is beautiful and enhances the attractiveness of the Chapter work. The "Vocal Star" is not as might be imagined from its name an effort to emphasize the teachings of the points by means of song, but a ceremonial in which the symbolisms of the Star are explained or "voiced" by means of emblems and flowers. Some of the work was drawn from several of the earlier rituals and the whole was compiled by Mrs. A. C. S. ENGLE of Indianapolis, Indiana. Besides the verbal recitals there is a march in which letters and figures are evolved in addition to vocal and instrumental music and a poetic valedictory. A number of other works intended chiefly as additions to the regular ritual have been written but they are of minor importance and are designed principally for local use. Several memorial and funeral services have been composed by members of the Order, all of more than usual worth and beauty and which have not only deserved but have received recognition from the National and most of the State Bodies.