CORRESPONDENCE COURSE
MECC

Masonic Handbook
aka Green Book

Published By:

Grand Lodge Free & Accepted Masons of Wisconsin

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Dear Brother:

You are to be commended for requesting participation in the Grand Lodge's Correspondence Course. Enclosed in this package you will find the series of test questions which can be answered with the assistance of the Wisconsin Masonic Handbook. There is no time limit set on this project. You may work at your own pace. However, please attempt to complete this project within 30 days. Past participants have enjoyed the challenge and value of this exercise. It is hoped that you will take pride and pleasure in your Masonic research. Please adhere to the following directions.

DIRECTIONS

1. Print your full name on the space provided on the front of the answer sheet.
2. List your home address.
3. List your home Lodge's name and number, district and area numbers.
4. Mark each of your question responses on the corresponding space on the answer sheet.
5. Use only a regular pencil. No pens, felt-tips or colored pencils may be used.
6. Only one correct answer should be filled in for each individual question.
7. Erasures must be complete when/if your responses are changed.
8. Darken the entire frame for each choice as shown below.
9. True or False answers should be marked in Column A or B as indicated at the bottom of the column.
10. When completed, return only your answer sheet.

The test questions are yours for your own future reference. We will return your original answer sheet for your edification. You will be notified of your score. It is the desire of the Grand Lodge that this correspondence course has helped you understand your fraternity better and allowed you to become familiar with the Wisconsin Masonic Handbook. It is further hoped that you will study and research numerous topics in your efforts to become more knowledgeable of the vast and colorful history of our Order.

Send to:
Grand Masonic Center
Attention: Cheryl Martin
36275 Sunset Dr.
Dousman, W 53118

Please include a check for $4.50 payable to the Grand Lodge of WI F&AM to cover the Certificate and lapel Pin.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE TEST

THIS SECTION IS MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Stated communications may be held
   A. No more than two times in any one month.
   B. No more than twice on the same day.
   C. No more than four times each month.
   D. As frequently as needed each month.
2. The Master of a Lodge may
   A. Alter the schedule of stated communications after approval from the Grand Secretary.
   B. Postpone a stated communication without notice if it falls on a holiday.
   C. Postpone a stated communication for a good cause by his sole discretion.
   D. Must maintain stated communications as scheduled.
3. A special communication
   A. Cannot be called for a memorial service.
   B. Cannot be held on a Sunday.
   C. May never be called by any other Lodge officers other than the Worshipful Master.
   D. May be convened by either the Senior or Junior Warden when lawfully acting as Master.
4. A Lodge can conduct regular business when
   A. There are no fewer than seven Master Masons present.
   B. There are three Master Masons present.
   C. There are three Master Masons present, one of whom is the Master or a Warden.
   D. There are three Master Masons present including only a Master and the two elected Wardens.
5. All stated communications
   A Must be opened on the Entered Apprentice Degree.
   B. Must be opened on the Fellowcraft Degree.
   C. Must be opened on the Master Mason Degree.
   D. All of the above.
6. The business of a Lodge must be
   A. Conducted in a Lodge opened on the Entered Apprentice Degree.
   B. Conducted in a Lodge opened on the Fellowcraft Degree.
   C. Conducted in a Lodge opened on the Master Mason Degree.
   D. All of the above.
7. Special communication and a stated communication
   A. Can be held on the same day.
   B. Can not be held on the same day.
   C. Can only be held n the Entered Apprentice Degree.
   D. Can only be held in the Master Mason Degree.
8. The Flag of the United States
   A. May be used as a drapery for the Altar for decorative purposes.
   B. May be present only on special occasions in the Lodge.
   C. Should be displayed at the right hand side of the Master.
   D. All of the above.
9. The Man to Mason is designed to
   A. Shorten the degrees.
   B. Give the Lodges another tool to raise Masons
   C. Relieve the Lodge brothers from the responsibility of learning degree parts.
   D. Allow members in who have not been interviewed by the Lodge

10. The gavel of any Lodge
    A. May never be presented to any brother other than the Master.
    B. May be given to any brother to extend to him the Master's authority.
    C. May be given only to the Grand Master or his representative.
    D. May be given to a brother for the purpose of proceeding with degree work.
11. The Master of a Lodge, during a business meeting
    A. Must accept all motions presented from members.
    B. Must allow as much discussion on a motion as the members desire.
    C. May decline to entertain a motion.
    D. All of the above.
12. The decisions of a Master of a 'Lodge
    A. May be appealed by a majority vote of the membership of that Lodge.
    B. May be appealed to the Grand Master for immediate action.
    C. May be appealed to the Grand Master only by those against whom the decision was made.
    D. Can never be appealed to any body of Masonry or individually elected official at any time.
13. The Master of a Lodge
    A. Cannot vote on a motion to break a tie.
    B. Can decline to vote on a motion even if a tie exists.
    C. Must vote in all "tie" situations.
    D. Must vote if requested to do so in all "tie" situations.
14. The last chapter of this book
    A. Is only for the secretary.
    B. Was developed to give the Lodge secretary more work
    C. Can be used by all Masons.
    D. Has been replaced by newer programs in up-to-date forms.
15. The Counselor program
    A. Is designed to advise the Master of a Lodge.
    B. Is designed to advise new candidates.
    C. Is designed to advise the Master and Wardens of a Lodge.
    D. Is designed to advise non-members about Masonic history.

THIS SECTION IS TRUE - FALSE

— 16. The Leadership Training Seminar is designed specifically to aid Junior and Senior Deacons in performing their duties.
— 17. A Lodge desiring an officer workshop in leadership training should contact its Area Administrator.
— 18. The District Support Team is also under the supervision of the Area Administrator.
— 19. One of the most successful Masonic programs involves scholarships presented to local students by individual Lodges.
— 20. Lodge funds from $100 to $600 are matched by the Wisconsin Masonic Foundation in order to assist in scholarship presentations.
— 21. To participate in the Scholarship Program, lodges must submit their funds to the Wisconsin Masonic Medical Fund in care of the Grand Lodge Office.
— 22. Selection of Masonic scholarship recipients is to be conducted by a committee of Lodge members.
— 23. Student recipients of Masonic scholarships must be graduating students from only public high schools.

— 24. Students may apply scholarship funds toward enrollment costs at public or private institutions of higher learning.
— 25. Lodges which develop and participate in a well-rounded program of activities may be recognized through the Grand Masters Achievement Award.
— 26. The Grand Master's Achievement Award (GMAA) qualifying year runs from January 1st to December 31st.
— 27. All Lodges that participate in the Spruce-Up Award contest receive awards.
— 28. Traveling Gavels in each District can be captured by at least 4 visiting brethren from another lodge, one of which must be the Worshipful Master.
— 29. The Masonic Lodge Service Award is designed to recognize dedicated members for their service to Lodges.
— 30. It is not necessary to ask a Brother before assigning him to a committee.
— 31. One of the duties of the Attendance Committee is advising the membership as to when memorial services will be held.
— 32. The Degree Committee usually has three co-chairmen - one for each degree.
— 33. To see that proper notice of all meetings is given to the membership is the responsibility of the Publicity Committee.
— 34. Retired Brethren are not the best choices for membership on the Visitation Committee.
— 35. The purpose of the "White Paper" is to set up and execute a successful one day class.
— 36. The Greeting Committee is responsible for sending out greeting cards.
— 37. The Masonic Code requires the Finance Committee to approve all bills before being brought before the Lodge.
— 38. There are many pros and cons associated with the one day class to gain members.
— 39. Generally speaking, Lodges do not benefit from membership profiles.
— 40. An Interviewing Committee, consisting of five members, is appointed by the Worshipful Master.
— 41. The computer along with the Internet brings the industrious and inquisitive Mason a wealth of information that is easy to access.
__ 42. A good source for a Round Table Discussion is "One Hundred and One Questions about Masonry" available from MSA.
— 43. Programs for Re-Obligation Nights have been traditionally held in the month of May.
— 44. The Table Lodge of today originated in the British Isles more than 550 years ago.
— 45. The Table Lodge is always held in the Master Mason Degree.
— 46. The Feasts of the holy Saints John were traditional holidays of ancient craft Masonry.
— 47. The object of Square and Compass week is to increase public awareness of the Masonic Fraternity.
— 48. A discussion of the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes will lead to a better understanding of the ritual in the Fellowcraft Degree.
— 49. A Brotherhood Night is a way of demonstrating to the public the Fraternity's commitment to the Brotherhood of Man.
— 50. A Vesper Service, as the name implies, is usually held in the morning.
— 51. Friends Night should be limited solely to prospective members.
— 52. The Master can not demand the Interviewing Committee members give reasons for their reports.
— 53. The primary purpose of the Youth Committee is to provide liaison between the Lodge and various scouting organizations.
— 54. Forward planning with a budget covering several years can avoid potential pitfalls.
— 55. Regarding visiting Masons, the sole requirement for admission to a Lodge shall be presentation by the visitor of a current official dues card and such further evidence as may be satisfactory to the Master.
— 56. The Master is the final judge of who may enter a Lodge.

— 57. The Titer is the final judge of who may enter a Lodge.
— 58. All foreign Masonic visitors shall be admitted to any regular Lodge.
— 59. Only members of foreign jurisdictions recognized by the Grand Lodge may be admitted to a regular Lodge.
— 60. A specific procedure for the reception of a Grand Lodge officer is included in the Multiple Letter Cipher.
— 61. All Grand Lodge officers have the same title of introduction excluding their office designation.
— 62. The full title of any Grand Lodge officer must be used in his presence or when introducing him.
— 63. Grand Lodge officers cannot act as speakers at Lodges during their term of office.
— 64. Correspondence with other jurisdictions should be channeled through the office of the Grand Secretary of Wisconsin.

THIS SECTION IS MULTIPLE CHOICE

65. A Lodge building or temple
    A. May house no more than one Lodge.
    B. May not be owned by more than one Lodge.
    C. None of the above.
    D. All of the above.
66. To be called a Masonic Lodge, the following basic rooms are required.
    A. Lodge room.
    B. An Ante or Tiler's room.
    C. A Preparation room.
    D. All of the above.
67. A Lodge must obtain the approval of the Grand Master before it can purchase or sell
    A. Lodge furniture.
    B. Kitchen equipment.
    C. Masonic building.
    D. All of the above.
68. Which of the following needs the Grand Master's approval?
    A. Leasing a Masonic Temple.
    B. Remodeling a Masonic Temple.
    C. Mortgaging a Masonic Temple.
    D. All of the above.
69. A standing Grand Lodge committee can give advice and assistance to Lodges regarding building questions and is known as
    A. The Masonic Foundation Committee.
    B. The Temple Plans Committee.
    C. The Achievement Committee.
    D. The Ancient Landmarks Committee.
70. Masonic temples may be used for
    A. Any activity or event at any time.
    B. Political functions.
    C. Non-Masonic members for approved activities.
    D. None of the above.

71. Lodges may serve wine and/or beer
    A. At Table Lodges following dispensation.
    B. At any festive event.
    C. At dinner meetings only.
    D. Any of the above.
72. Masonic Lodge buildings
    A. Are tax-exempt when used exclusively for Masonic or related activities.
    B. Are tax-exempt under all conditions of use by Masonic and non-Masonic groups alike.
    C. All of the above.
    D. None of the above.
73. The Grand Lodge provides certain insurance coverages for
    A. Amaranth.
    B. Constituent Lodges.
    C. Eastern Star.
    D. All of the above.
74. Comprehensive public liability coverage includes
    A. Personal injury.
    B. Personal property loss.
    C. Property Damage.
    D. A&C.
75. Authorization for the sponsorship of youth organizations by Masonic Lodges is granted
    A. Under special dispensation.
    B. Through Section 62.03 of the Masonic Code.
    C. By decree of the Grand Master.
    D. Through Section 57.03B of the Masonic Code.
76. Lodges may sponsor the following youth groups
    A. Order of DeMolay.
    B. Order of the Rainbow for Girls.
    C. Bethels of the International Order of Job's Daughters.
    D. All of the above.
77. One officer of the Symbolic Lodge is charged to act as a liaison director between the Lodge and the youth organizations. This officer is the
    A. Master.
    B. Tiler.
    C. Senior Warden.
    D. Junior Warden.
78. The officer of the Grand Lodge identified as being the co-coordinator of youth groups is the
    A. Grand Master.
    B. Senior Grand Warden.
    C. Junior Grand Warden.
    D. Grand Tiler.
79. Membership in DeMolay is open to young men between the ages of
    A. 12 - 21 years.
    B. 12 - 18 years.
    C. 14 - 18 years.
    D. 13 - 18 years.

80. Membership in DeMolay
    A. Is open to relatives of Master Masons only.
    B. Is open to relatives of members of any Masonic body only.
    C. Is limited to sons of Masons.
    D. Is open to all young men of good character.
81. DeMolay stresses
    A. Home and country support.
    B. A beautiful ritual.
    C. Seven basic virtues.
    D. Three foundation principles.
82. The founder of DeMolay
    A. Was not a Master Mason.
    B. Lived in France.
    C. Was Frank S. Land.
    D. All of the above.
83. The Order of DeMolay
    A. Was founded in 1919.
    B. Was first known to exist in the 14th century.
    C. Was established by the Knights Templar.
    D. Was established in 1819.
84. The Mother Chapter of DeMolay was established in
    A. Kansas City, MO.
    B. Milwaukee, WI.
    C. Washington D.C.
    D. France.
85. DeMolay was established in Wisconsin
    A. In 1921.
    B. After a Royal Arch study.
    C. All of the above.
    D. None of the above.
86. DeMolay came to Wisconsin
    A. In 1941.
    B. When a “Mother Chapter” was formed in Milwaukee
    C. In 1931.
    D. The year after Wisconsin Royal Arch Masons studied it in 1921.
87. The representative of the Supreme Council of DeMolay
    A. Is the Supreme Officer.
    B. Is the Executive Officer.
    C. is the DeMolay Officer.
    D. is the Representative Officer.
88. New DeMolay Chapters
    A. Must be sponsored by Senior DeMolays.
    B. Must be sponsored by only one Masonic Body.
    C. Must be sponsored by a Lodge of Master Masons who adopt a Pledge of Sponsorship.
    D. Must have a minimum of seven new members.

89. DeMolay Chapters
    A. Can be reinstated.
    B. Can never be reinstated.
    C. Can Never be discontinued.
    D. All of the above.
90. Each DeMolay Chapter
    A. Shall be directed by an Advisory Council of at least six or more members, two of which must be Master Masons.
    B. May be directed by two Master Masons.
    C. Can have Senior DeMolays serving in all leadership roles even if they are not Master Masons.
    D. Can only have a Master Mason who was a DeMolay as Chapter Advisor.
91. The Order of Job's Daughters
    A. Was founded in 1900.
    B. Was founded in 1920.
    C. Was founded in 1800.
    D. Was founded in 1820.
92. The Order of Job's Daughters is related to
    A. The Book of Job in the Holy Bible.
    B. The Order of DeMolay.
    C. The name of a leader of the Eastern Star.
    D. None of the above.
93. Membership in Job's Daughters is open to young ladies between the ages of
    A. 14 - 18 years.
    B. 12 - 21 years.
    C. 11-20 years.
    D. 12 - 18 years.
94. Membership in Job's Daughters is open to young ladies who
    A. Do not always have Masonic relatives.
    B. Have only former members in their relationships.
    C. Must have fathers who are Master Masons.
    D. Have Master Masons as relatives.
95. The following non-members may visit a Bethel:
    A. A Master Mason in good standing.
    B. High School classmates.
    C. Parents of classmates.
    D. Grandparents of members.
96. Each Job's Daughters Bethel
    A. Operates under the guidance of its own Executive Council.
    B. Operates under the direction of the Grand Lodge.
    C. Operates under the direction of the Grand Master.
    D. None of the above.
97. The Order of Rainbow for Girls
    A. Is a branch of the Order of Job's Daughters.
    B. Is the same as the Order of Job's Daughters.
    C. Is a parallel organization to the Order of DeMolay.
    D. Is sponsored directly by the Grand Lodge.

98. The name “Rainbow” was chosen because
    A. It means Faith.
    B. It represents the first visible sign that God gave to man.
    C. It reflects the colors of the Eastern Star.
    D. All of the above.
99. A Grand Assembly is held
    A. Each year in Wisconsin.
    B. Once every two years.
    C. Once a year in one state in the nation.
    D. In each of the state districts of Wisconsin.

THIS SECTION IS TRUE – FALSE

— 100. All ceremonies in which Wisconsin Masons engage are found in the Multiple Letter Cipher.
— 101. Permission must be obtained from the Grand Lecturer to include other Masonic ceremonies in Chapter X of the Masonic Handbook.
— 102. At a public ceremony (Public Installation) it is proper for the officers of the Lodge to address the Worshipful Master directly and use the correct mode of recognition.
— 103. The Counselor of a Masonic Lodge is an elected position.
— 104. The Trustee(s) of a Masonic Lodge are appointed by the Worshipful Master.
— 105. Table Lodge meetings are traditionally held in the Entered Apprentice Degree.
— 106. Table Lodge meetings must be open only to Master Masons.
— 107. Only Lodge members may attend; visiting Masons are excluded from Table Lodges.
— 108. A table Lodge may be held with less than a complete dinner.
— 109. The seven original toasts must be included at a Table Lodge’s celebration.
— 110. Paper cups may be used if proper glassware is not available for Toasts.
— 111. Table Lodges are not tiled.
— 112. The Masonic Memorial Service should not be considered a funeral service which should be conducted by the clergy.
— 113. The Masonic Memorial Service should normally follow religious funeral services.
— 114. The deceased brother’s clergy should be invited to the Masonic Memorial Service.
— 115. In rare situations, when no funeral service is to be conducted by the clergy, the Lodge may do so when requested by the family.
— 116. Only the written services are to be followed in the Masonic Memorial Service - no personalization is allowed.
— 117. There is only one Wisconsin Masonic Charity.
— 118. The Benevolent Activities Board was established to coordinate Masonic charitable activities.
— 119. Three Pillars is the name of the new independent living Retirement Village.
— 120. Only Master Masons are eligible to be residents of the Wisconsin Masonic Home.
— 121. The Masonic Home is funded through the Endowment Fund.
— 122. Information regarding the Masonic Home can be obtained from the Three Pillars office.
— 123. The Grand Lodge Charity Fund was established in 1943.
— 124. Each Wisconsin Master Mason contributes annually to the Wisconsin Board of Masonic Service and Assistance.
— 125. Disbursements from the Wisconsin Board of Masonic Service and Assistance may go to distressed, worthy Masons, widows of deceased Masons and other dependents.
— 126. Disbursements of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund may only be made upon the request of the Grand Lodge.
— 127. Along with money, stocks, bonds, mutual funds and real estate may be donated to Masonic Foundations.

— 128. Wisconsin Masonic Charities can be supported through donor charitable remainder annuity trusts or a charitable remainder Unitrust.
— 129. The High School Scholarship program allows Wisconsin Masonic Lodges to contribute to the Wisconsin Masonic Foundation General Fund.
— 130. Masonic charity has helped to build a medical facility connected with the Good Samaritan Hospital group.
— 131. The Masonic Diagnostic and Treatment Center is open only to Masons and their families.
— 132. Each Lodge is encouraged to maintain a functional charity fund.
— 133. Fund raisers may be used to add monies to local lodge charity funds.
— 134. Lodges may not contribute to local, community or other non-Masonic charities.
— 135. The Charity Growth Goal of the Wisconsin Masonic Foundation is 15 million dollars by the year 2000.
— 136. Tax benefits can be gained through a variety of donations and contributions individually given to Masonic charities.
__ 137. The Charity Committee is a standing committee of every lodge.
__ 138. Cash is the most popular form of charitable giving.
— 139. Masonry is one of the great religions of the world.
— 140. Lodges where there is no one who is available to present a Masonic Memorial Service, either the District Chaplain or the Grand Chaplain may be called on.
— 141. The term “Charge” in Masonry refers to a responsibility or duty.
— 142. The first comprehensive “Charges of a Freemason’ were published in 1823 by Dr. James Anderson.
— 143. Most often Masons hear the “Charge’ as it is read to a degree candidate at the close of a degree.
— 144. The Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry can be, from time to time, altered and changed.
— 145. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge has authority over the “Ancient Landmarks.”
— 146. The Wisconsin Grand Lodge accepts the concept of Ancient Landmarks but has not agreed on how many there are.
— 147. The Wisconsin Grand Lodge recognizes 25 Landmarks after Albert Mackey, 7 of Roscoe Pound and has officially adopted them.
— 148. All Grand Lodges throughout the United States recognize the same specific “Landmarks.”
— 149. Landmarks of Freemasonry cannot be changed or taken away from Freemasonry without changing Freemasonry into something else.
— 150. One of the standing committees of the Grand Lodge is the Committee on Masonic Education.
— 151. The Short Talk Bulletin is an educational journal available from the Masonic Service Association.
— 152. A subscription fee must be paid to obtain individual copies of the Short Talk Bulletin.
— 153. Masonic information films are on loan from the Grand Lodge for small rental fees.
— 154. Research Lodges compile a great deal of Masonic information.
— 155. The closest Research Lodge to Wisconsin is Quatuor Coronati Lodge 2076.
— 156. It is recommended that Lodge officers obtain periodicals from other Masonic Bodies and jurisdictions.
— 157. Masons may visit Lodges in other Grand Jurisdictions which are recognized by our Grand Lodge.
— 158. The Master of a Lodge must admit all qualified Masons into his Lodge.
— 159. One of the standing committees of our Grand Lodge is the Committee on Foreign Relations.
— 160. There is only one Grand Lodge in Canada recognized by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.
— 161. Pantagraph’s “List of Lodges - Masonic’ lists all Regular Masonic Lodges of the United States.
— 162. The roots of Wisconsin Masonry first took form in the year 1723.

— 163. The Grand Lodge of New York issued the dispensation for the organization of Wisconsin's first Lodge.
— 164. When Wisconsin Masonry developed, the State of Wisconsin was then a part of the territory of Michigan.
— 165. Menomanie Lodge, which traces its history back to the early 1800's, is still in existence.
— 166. The army unit at Fort Howard and the miners in the extreme southwest part of the State of Wisconsin influenced the early development of Wisconsin Lodges.
— 167. The Lodge which was given the dispensation of #1 was Mineral Point Lodge.
— 168. The first two Lodges in the extreme southwest part of Wisconsin were chartered through the Grand Lodge of New York.
— 169. The first Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin was Benjamin T. Kavanaugh.
— 170. Lodge #3, Kilbourn Lodge, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
— 171. Benjamin Franklin printed the first Masonic book in North America titled: Three Distinct Knocks.
— 172. Any person who willfully wears any Masonic insignia or emblem, and is not entitled to do so, may be fined.
— 173. Lodges may elect less than three trustees to take care of the Lodge's real and personal property.
— 174. Lodge trustees may not be sued, in the Lodge's name, in matters pertaining to the business of the trustees.
— 175. All activities of the trustees must be accomplished under the supervision of the Master, who is ultimately responsible for all Lodge activities.
— 176. Trustees may invest funds in securities if proper discretion is followed.
— 177. Raffles are not permitted in Masonic buildings or upon their grounds.
— 178. Activities and programs of Masonic Lodges should not be considered news items in communities as the Fraternity is a Secret Society.
— 179. Internal publications on a regular basis will help to keep all Lodge members informed and are highly recommended.
— 180. The Grand Lodge website is maintained only for the Grand Lodge Officers.
— 181. Each Master Mason in Wisconsin should be receiving the official Grand Lodge publication.
— 182. Advertising in the Grand Lodge's publication is acceptable except for cigarette or liquor items.
— 183. Complimentary mailings of the Masonic Journal are sent to widows of Masons upon request.
— 184. A good press release is written to give the news quickly and completely.
— 185. When preparing a news story it should stand as "literature for the ages."
— 186. Titles such as Wardens, Deacons and Tilers are common knowledge to the general public.
— 187. In writing a news release the most important sentence should be at the end of the paragraph.
— 188. When writing for the public use conversational tones and avoid technical language.
— 189. All news copy should be single-spaced, typewritten using generous margins.
— 190. The Masonic Exhibit Booth is suitable for local community fairs.
— 191. The Grand Lodge office furnishes copies of the Directory of Lodges, Masters, Wardens and Secretaries to each individual Lodge.
— 192. When a member purchases a Perpetual Membership Plan (PMP) the Lodge receives annual payments, even after the member's death.
— 193. A Perpetual Membership Plan may be purchased through installments.
— 194. A Perpetual Membership Plan may be transferred only if both Lodges consent to such transfer.
— 195. A participant in the PMP is relieved of any liability for special assessments by both his own Lodge and the Grand Lodge.
— 196. Freemasonry is second only to the Odd Fellows in age and size of a fraternity.

— 197. As of 1991 there were eight Grand Jurisdictions, including Wisconsin that extended recognition to Prince Hall Freemasonry.
— 198. Prince Hall Freemasonry's ethnic make-up is predominately Black.
— 199. The first Black Lodge was organized in 1876, in Boston, as African Lodge No.1.
— 200. After Prince Hall's death, the African Grand Lodge was renamed the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge F. & A.M. in his honor.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZIP _____

LODGE _____ NO. _____