

## **Masonic District Realignment in Virginia: A Historical Perspective**

By

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The opinions presented in this paper are strictly those of the author and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Master and Wardens of the A. Douglas Smith Jr. Lodge of Research No. 1949 or the official views of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Virginia.



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### Introduction

As many in the Virginia Masonic fraternity are aware, in 2016, the Grand Lodge realigned the Masonic Districts to be effective in 2019. This realignment is the most significant adjustment to Districts since the small adjustments made in 1960 and into the 70s and early 80s.<sup>2</sup> Those changes, however, were directed mostly at breaking larger Districts into smaller Districts, specifically Districts 1, 15, and 14.

The Masonic Fraternity in Virginia and elsewhere around the 50 states has struggled with membership, identity, and a number of assorted issues from the 1970s and on into recent decades.

In 2016, the Grand Lodge officers for the Grand Lodge of Virginia began an effort to look at possible District realignment, triggered by associated membership decline, visitation schedules of the Grand Master, and other concerns with the need to

consolidate some Lodges experiencing severe membership decline.

In an effort to assist the Grand Lodge officers in possible realignments, I was asked to look at how the Grand Lodge dealt with realignments in the past.

I'm a strong supporter of Albert Einstein's thinking on such matters –

*“If I have 60 minutes to solve a problem, I'll spend 55 minutes defining it and 5 minutes solving it.”*

I find we all have solutions – but few are based on factual information – most are based on our personal understanding of what we **think we know**, and what **we think will work** – and our decisions are often not based on factual information-- and are often wrong. It reminds me of a quote from Francis Bacon, “Man prefers to believe what man prefers to be true.”

<sup>1</sup> Presented at A. Douglas Smith Lodge of Research on April 22, 2017. Rhey Solomon is District Deputy Grand Master for District 4 for 2017 and Past Master of Herndon Lodge No. 264 and A. Douglas Smith Lodge of Research No. 1949.

<sup>2</sup> The Adjustment in the early 60s was to break up District 15 into District 15a, 15b, and 15c. In the early 1970s, District 1 was divided into District 1a and 1b, and six lodges in District 36 were moved into a new District No. 56. In the early 1980s, District 14 was broken into Districts 14a and 14b. All these adjustments were in response to a growing membership and creation of Lodges.

As I delved into gathering the information for the Grand Lodge officers, I was also struck with a quote from Yogi Berra. “*It’s déjà vu all over again.*”

Let me start you thinking. Assume you were asked

- 1) Have the number of Districts remained constant since the early 1900s?
- 2) Has the number of Lodges within a District stayed relatively constant?
- 3) With the decline in membership since the 1970s, has the number of Lodges substantially changed, and have the number of Districts declined in response?
- 4) Is there any relationship between the number of Lodges and the number of Districts?

You might be surprised by the answers.

In this paper, I will explore the statistics, information, and societal and human events and behaviors that have resulted in how the Grand Lodge responded to the need for District realignment. And one conclusion that is most apparent in all this review is the reluctance to make a change until the pain becomes unbearable.

*“Change is hard because people overestimate the value of what they have—and underestimate the value of what they may gain by giving that up.”* James Belasco and Ralph Stayer<sup>[L] [SEP]</sup> Flight of the Buffalo (1994)

*“Change is the law of life and those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future”* – John F. Kennedy

I must admit that in my research I came across a number of interesting aspects of our Grand Lodge operations, and specifically observations by Grand Masters. Unfortunately, I don’t have time to share some of these interesting observations; although enlightening, they are not essential to understanding the main focus of this paper.

### **History of Districts during the early years—1800s**

We find that Freemasonry in the early 1800 was in a slight decline with 36 of the 100 Lodges inactive, and of the 48 active Lodges, membership was around 36. By 1820, there were 110 lodges and 20 Districts. Only two Virginia Lodges in 1820 could claim more than 100 members, one of which was Alexander Washington Lodge No. 22 and the other was Blandford Lodge No. 3, in Petersburg.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> From The History of Freemasonry in Virginia. 1999, Richard Rutyna and Peter Stewart. pg. 183

Much of this decline can be attributed to the depression during that time as The need for Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters (DDGMs) was recognized in the late 1700s and put in place in the early 1800s. This need for DDGMs was driven by a concern for consistent ritual rather than administrative duties. By 1822, a Grand Lecturer was appointed to fulfill this very specific role, and the DDGMs were given other administrative oversight roles.<sup>5</sup> By the early 1800s, the system we now have was well established.

DDGMs had broader levels of authority to resolve issues for the Grand Lodge as noted in a resolution adopted in 1818.<sup>6</sup>

*That each Deputy Grand Master, shall have jurisdiction of all appeals within his District, in the following manner, to wit: On notice by him duly receive of any appeal, he shall forthwith summon five, or more officers, or skillful Master Masons, to meet at such time and place, as may be most convenient, to hear and determine the whole subject matter of*

Virginia was primarily an agricultural state and not a manufacturing state.<sup>4</sup> *the appeal and to make a report of their proceedings . . .”*

Adding to these early problems was the Morgan affair which added yet to another issue that led to the further decrease in membership during the 1830s and prior to the Civil War.<sup>7</sup>

Following the War, Freemasonry in Virginia again started to stabilize and grow. It is this post-Civil War era and turn of the century where I will begin a more in-depth evaluation of District makeup and alignment of Lodges within Districts. Of note, however, is that as membership grew, the participation in Lodge activities was not equally proportionate as noted by the following quote from a lodge member—this quote might be just as appropriate today as in 1898

*“small number of faithful and zealous Masons, who exert themselves to keep up their lodges.” Noting that a majority of the members were “indifferent or lukewarm.”*<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Robert Sutton. Nostalgia, Pessimism, and Malaise: The Doomed Aristocrat in Late-Jefferson Virginia. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. January 1968, No. 41.

<sup>5</sup> Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1778-1822, pg. 351-352.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, page 354

<sup>7</sup> Solomon. 2006. The Morgan Affair. Paper presented to A. Douglas Smith Lodge, June 28, 2006

<sup>8</sup> Grand Lodge proceedings 1898 and page 234, The History of Freemasonry in Virginia. 1999, Richard Rutyna and Peter Stewart.

Not an unfamiliar comment made in the current age of Freemasonry. As one author pointed out about the District Deputy Grand Masters having no better an attitude about the Fraternity than many other Brethren, the statement is made:

*Sometimes the District Deputy Grand Masters were lax in performing their duties. They, like Lodge members, offer a variety of excuses for failing to tend to their assigned duties.*<sup>9</sup>

As we move forward in time, there were many interesting issues confronting the Fraternity during the period of pre-Civil War and shortly thereafter, such as drinking within Lodges, the treatment of blacks, and the visitation of women in Lodges, all of which are of interest and discussed elsewhere, but of limited importance to our discussion of DDGMs and their role in the Virginia Freemasonry during the mid-1800s.<sup>10</sup>

### **Districts in the Late 1800s and Early 1900s**

There was a surge in Masonry during the 1900s due to a number of factors, and the

most prominent among them were changes in transportation systems and modes of transportation. As an example, the main east-west route from west to east were three separate railroad tracks, built in 1840, another built in the 1850s, and the last in the 1870s.<sup>11</sup> Virginia's railroads were designed originally to transport farm products to specific ports, mimicking the farm-to-market pattern of turnpikes. Local stockholders constructed competing rail lines to develop trade to competing Virginia cities.

And of course, the railroads were greatly responsible for many small communities along railroad lines, and the Masonic Lodges along these routes tended to prosper with members in greater proportion than those not associated with these lines. Of Lodges formed in the late 1800s, those that survived into the mid-1900s were more often than not associated with access to rails.<sup>12</sup> The depression in the 1870s and the 1890s didn't seem to appreciably affect the growth of membership, and the number of Lodges went from 126 in 1850 to 274 in 1900. The number of districts doubled from 22 to 50 over that same period.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>9</sup> The History of Freemasonry in Virginia. 1999, Richard Rutyna and Peter Stewart, page 325.

<sup>10</sup> See Chapter 18, The Reform Impulse, The History of Freemasonry in Virginia. 1999, Richard Rutyna and Peter Stewart. pg. 285-297.

<sup>11</sup> Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company (1879), Route, resorts, and resources of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, of Virginia and West Virginia, Baughman Bros., Book, and Job Printers, retrieved January 21, 2013

<sup>12</sup> The History of Freemasonry in Virginia. 1999, Richard Rutyna and Peter Stewart, page 341.

<sup>13</sup> A good summary of the events and growth of this period in the late 1800s and early 1900s is found in the History of Freemasonry in Virginia as cited elsewhere. See pages 346-355.

## The Influence of the Automobile

The last point to be made of the early decades of the Virginia Freemasonry is the invention of the automobile in the early 1900s and the rapid expansion of roadways during that period.

In September 1895, the Duryea brothers established the first American company to manufacture gasoline-driven cars, the Duryea Motor Wagon Company. In 1904, the Ford Motor Company produced 1,695 cars, and by 1907 had increased its production to 14,887.

Most roads up to the early 1900s remained dirt and in miserable condition, the turnpikes, relying on income from travelers for their existence, were provided in most instances with gravel, broken stone, wood, or macadam surfaces.<sup>14</sup>

What is believed to have been the first automobile of any kind operated in Virginia was driven along Norfolk streets in 1899, powered by kerosene. Eleven years before that significant event, the world's first commercially successful streetcar system had begun in Richmond. The state's population had grown to 1,854,184, and while the population was about 85 percent rural, Richmond could count 85,000 residents.

By 1910, Virginians owned 2,705 motor vehicles, and the General Assembly decided the time had come to regulate their use. The General Assembly also enacted the first controls on motor vehicle speeds in Virginia. Twenty miles an hour was the established limit in open country, while eight miles an hour was established in towns, around curves, and at key intersections.

In 1916, the Federal Aid Road Act was passed. It was the federal government's first comprehensive law aimed at establishing a nationwide highway system. When it was passed, America had 2,578,078 miles of public roads, only about 300,000 miles or about 11 percent of which were surfaced.

By 1920, the state's population had exceeded 2.3 million, and more than 145,000 motor vehicles were registered. By 1933, when the secondary system was established, the road system totaled 35,900 miles.<sup>15</sup> It included only 2,000 miles hard-surfaced (5 percent), 8,900 miles with soil or gravel surfaces (25 percent), and more than 25,000 miles, or almost 70 percent, of largely unimproved dirt roads. Some counties had no hard-surfaced roads at all. In all, in 1910, there was one motor vehicle per every 814 people in the State, and by 1950, there was one vehicle per every 3.3 people.

<sup>14</sup> Virginia Department of Transportation. 2006. A HISTORY OF ROADS IN VIRGINIA "THE MOST CONVENIENT WAYES"

<sup>15</sup> IBID. page 45

This change in transportation has implications for Lodge membership, and a proliferation of new Lodges. The number of Lodges grew from 274 in 1900 to 341 by 1935. Districts, however, proliferate at half that rate over the same period, going from 50 to 56 during this 35-year period. Thus the number of Lodges per District grew from 5.5 in 1900 to 6.5 by 1950 (Figure 5). By the

late 1960s, we have the highest point of membership in Virginia, the number of Lodges had stabilized fluctuating between 335 and 340 and Districts around 55. As membership declined from the 1970s, we see the number of Lodges began to decline, but the number of Districts stayed stable. Thus in figure 8, you see a steady decrease in the number of Lodges per District.

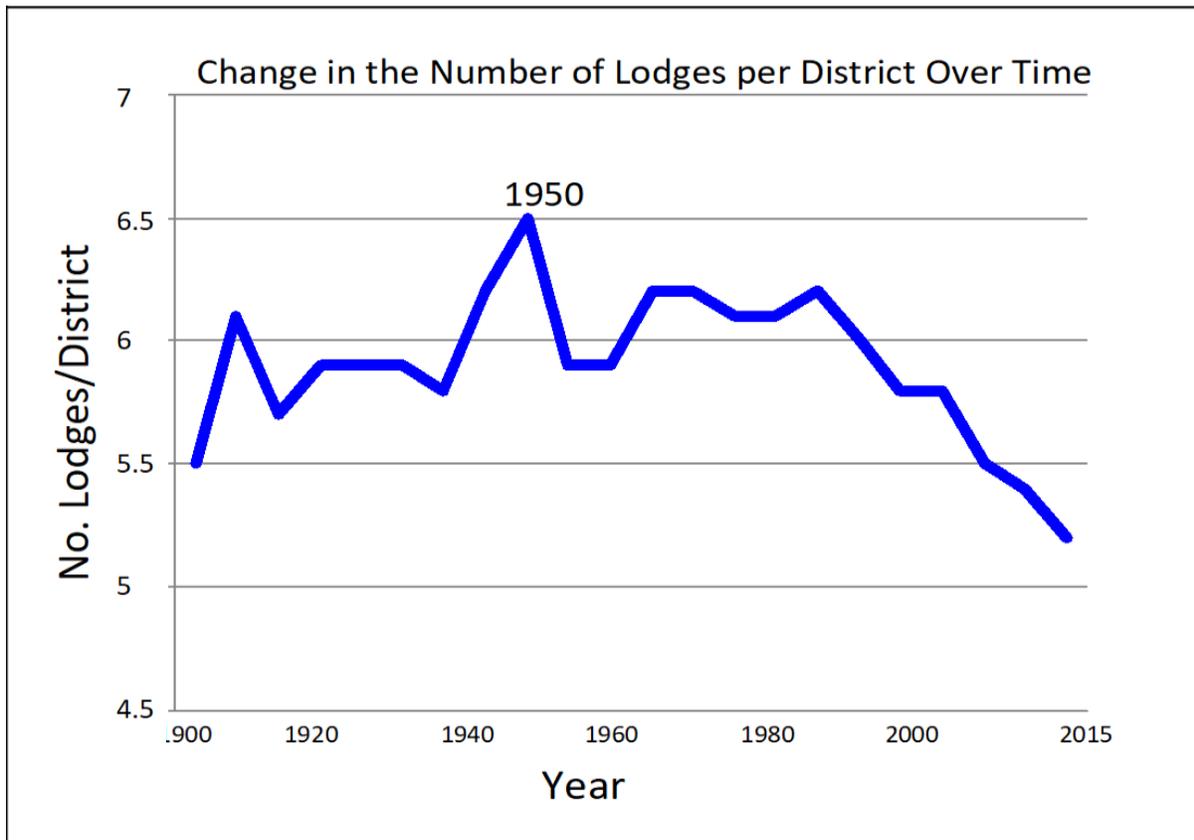


Figure 1. Plot of the number of Lodges per District over time from 1900 to 2015

### Overall Realignment of Districts

Lodge membership grew from the early 1900s until the great depression of the 1930s. As membership steadily declined until 1945, the number of Lodges also declined from 351 in 1930 to 318 in 1940. Districts declined from 60 to 52. The

relationship of the number of Lodges per District remained relatively constant around 5.9 Lodges per District as Lodges consolidated and realignment of Districts followed during this period (Figure 2).

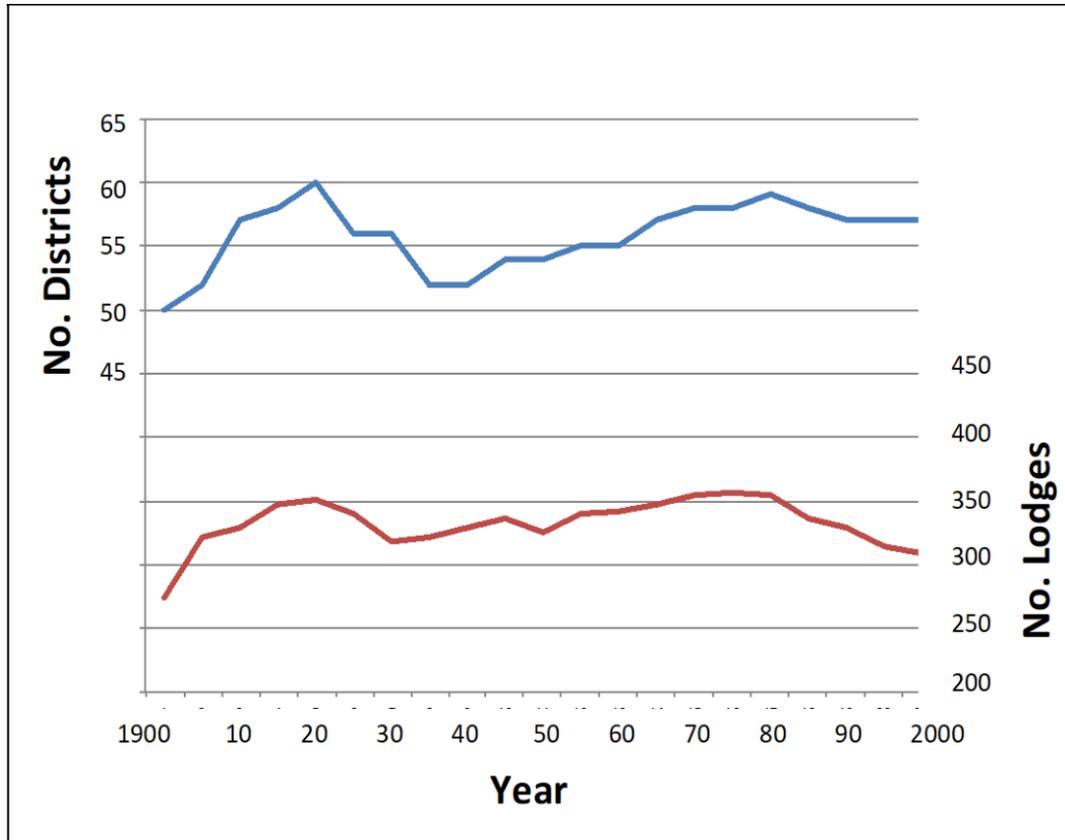


Figure 2. Relationship of Districts in response to changes in the number of Lodges, from 1900 to 2000

Following the abrupt decline in membership until 1940, the trend reversed after World War II and membership again grew. As the membership grew, so did the number of Lodges, followed by an increase in the number of Districts.

Membership started a decline again in the 1970s (see Figure 2).

As the number of Lodges increased and decreased over time as shown in Figure 2, there appears to be a response of the number of districts to the changes in Lodge numbers.

This observation causes one to consider if there might be a relationship between the number of Lodges and the corresponding number of Districts over time (Figure 3).

Of interest are the years 1824 and 1850. In 1824, transportation was accomplished by horseback and walking. By 1850, railroads were of some use, but still, transportation was dominated by horses and walking. Thus,

Lodges of just a moderate distance by today’s standards, perhaps 10-20 miles were a considerable distance to travel. As a result, we find a relatively smaller number of Lodges per District in 1824 and 1850 (average 5.6). Over time, the number of Lodges per District fluctuated between 5.5 and 6.4 (see Figure 1).

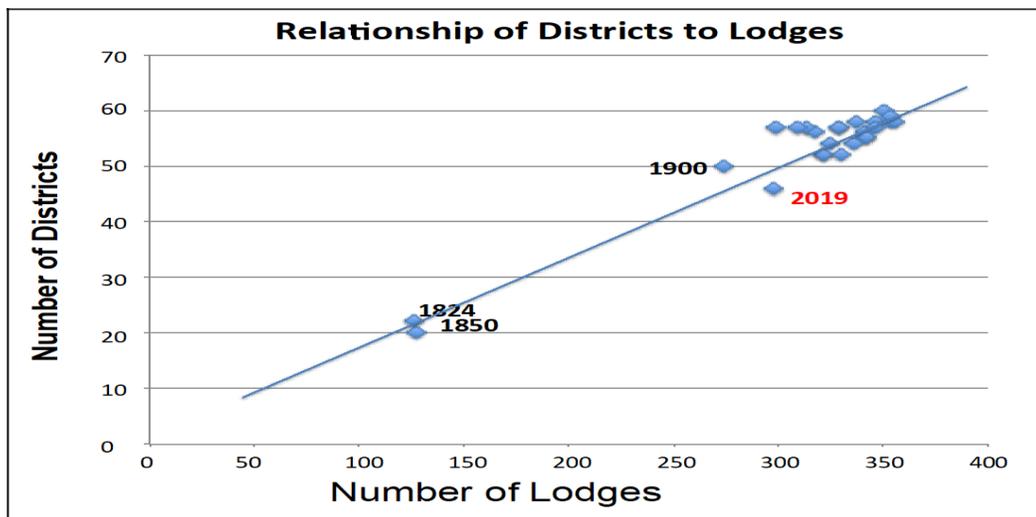


Figure 3. Relationship of the number of Districts versus the number of Lodges

### A Closer Look from 1900 to 2010

Let’s now take a closer look at how Districts adjusted to changes in the number of Lodges during the modern era, from the early 1900s. Small adjustments were made to Districts as Lodges numbers grew during the period from 1900 until 1930, increasing from 274

Lodges in 1900 to 351 Lodges in 1930. This era has been characterized as the “Progressive Era” with the advent of the automobile, heightened attention to the use of alcohol, and sharp increases in immigration.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup>*Daniel Rodgers. 1978. The Work Ethic in Industrial America, 1850–1920 (1978)*

With the great depression in the 1930s, membership declined and a number of Lodges went dark. Membership declined from over 48,000 in 1930 to 29,000 by 1945. A resurgence of membership began again after World War II and membership numbers grew to over 70,000 by 1955. We find, however, that the number of Districts during this growth period did not fluctuate in response to an increased number of Lodges

during this same period (going from 318 in 1940 to 336 by 1955, See Table 1, Appendix A). As a result, you see a small increase in the ratio of Lodges per District (see figure 1).

Another way of characterizing these changes, we can contrast the shift in the District composition of Lodges from 1915 to that in 1955 (Figure 4).

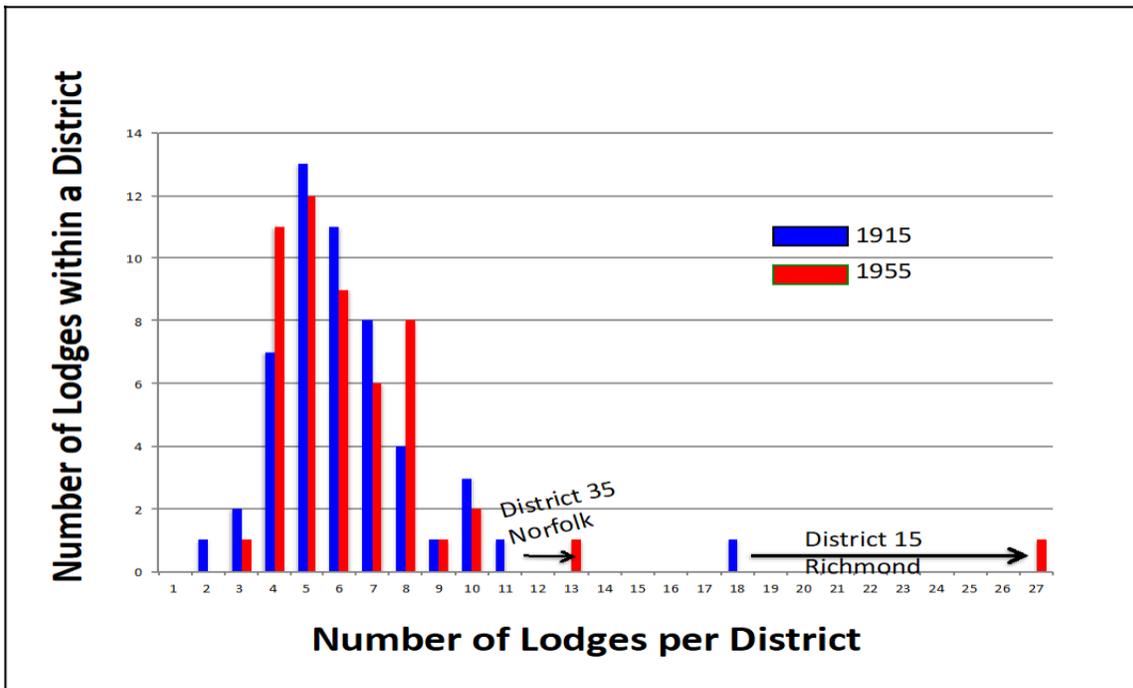


Figure 4. Change in District composition

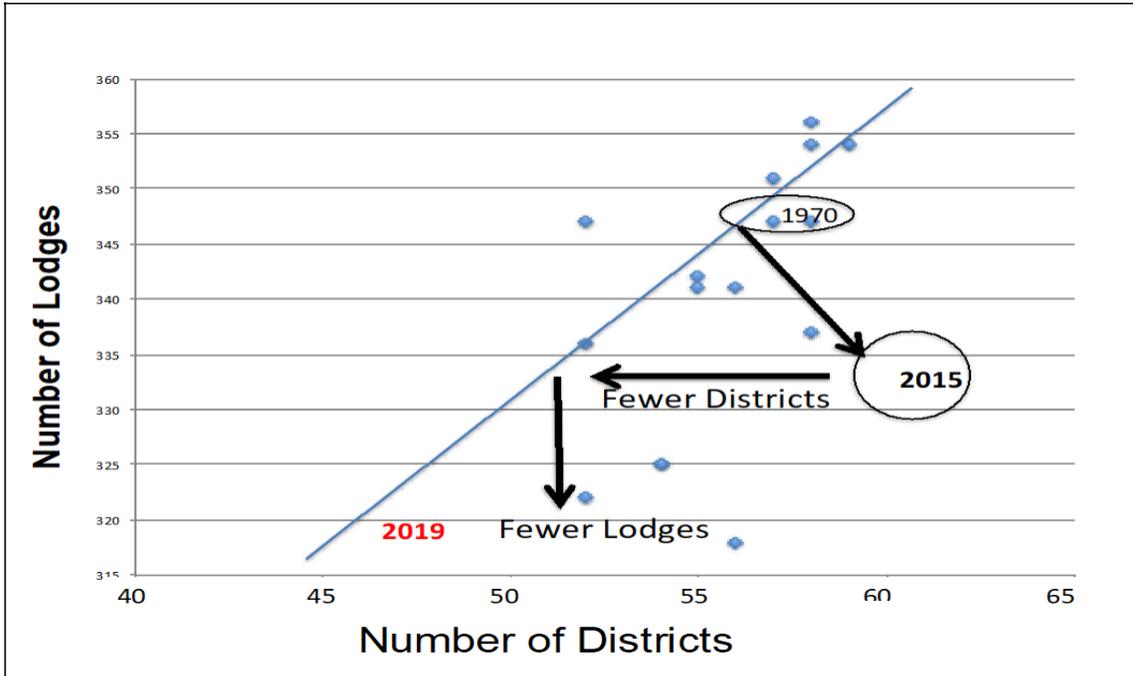
Note the shift in the Norfolk area (District 35) and the Richmond area District 15. The same situation can be characterized for the Roanoke area and Arlington area of Northern Virginia in the 1970s (District 14, and District 1). Districts 14 and 1 were also broken into two Districts each, although not with the dramatic shifts as shown for Districts 15 and 35 in Figure 4.

**Finding:** As we look at the adjustments to District makeup, it clearly follows adjustments to the number of Lodges being chartered, consolidated, or going dark. A proactive adjustment of Districts in anticipation of future changes to membership and Lodge numbers is not something that our Masonic history supports.

### The Need for District Realignment in 2016

As membership steadily declined from the 1970s to the 2010s (see figure 2), small adjustments were made to District composition. Lodges shifted from

District to District and a few Districts were eliminated, such as District 58 in Northern Virginia, and District 30 in Surry and Sussex counties south of Petersburg.



**Figure 5. Relationship of Lodges and Districts (1900-2019)**

Figure 5 shows the number of Lodges versus the number of Districts in 5-year increments from 1900 up through the proposed realignment of 2019. You can clearly see that there is a loose relationship between the number of Lodges and the number of Districts. As the number of Lodges is increased, the number of Districts follow suit to keep the ratio of Lodges per District within a range of an average between 5 and 6 (again refer to Figure 1).

Of note is how, over the years from 1970 until 2015, the number of Districts stayed relatively constant, whereas Lodges within Districts continued to witness steady declines. By 2015, as shown in Figure 5, the relationship of Lodges to Districts shifted substantially from 1970.

By 2015, membership had declined by over 30,000 members since the 1970s, and the number of Lodges had decreased from 356 in 1985 to 299 in 2015, a drop of 51 lodges. Yet, the

number of Districts had actually increased by 2 Districts over that same period. Eighteen Districts (over 30%) had four or fewer Lodges within a District. Obvious adjustments needed to be evaluated.

But the fraternity is slow to react – As noted by the following quote from the proceeding in 1965 at the height of the membership in Virginia.

*“As freemasonry in Virginia turns the pages of another year, there are certain needs and problems which it must face if it is to remain a healthy and virile institution. We presume to outline some of these matters for consideration of our brethren:*

- 1) *A study should be made of the shift in population between rural and urban areas with special attention being given to the rapidly expanding fringe areas of our large metropolitan districts. This will aid the Grand Master in determining the need for consolidating some of the Lodges with others in order to create a healthier condition.*
- 2) *A study should be made on the plight of the downtown Lodges in view of the fact that most of its membership has moved away from*

*the area of its meeting place. Some effort must be made to solve this problem or we shall eventually be faced with a great loss of old Lodges and valuable members.”<sup>17</sup>*

### ***The 2016 Realignment effort***

A commission was appointed by the Grand Master in 2016 to evaluate adjustments to Districts with the goals of:

- 1) Reducing the number of Districts with fewer than four Lodges,
- 2) Restructuring Districts with greater consideration for travel times and distances within a District,
- 3) Anticipating Districts with declining membership and moving Lodges to Districts where greater support could be provided,
- 4) Adjusting Districts to equalize membership numbers among Districts.<sup>18</sup>

*“The subordinate Lodges shall be distributed in Masonic districts. The Lodges composing any Masonic district shall be as designated by the Grand Lodge from time to time and any changes therein shall be published in the Proceedings after each Annual Communication. (Methodical digest Section 1.85).*

<sup>17</sup> Quote from the Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1965 as made by a special committee to study the need for realignment.

<sup>18</sup> In a letter dated May 11, 2016, Most Worshipful James Edward Litten, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, appointed a Commission to conduct a “thorough review of the alignment of Masonic Districts located throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia and to prepare and submit a report not later than September 1, 2016.” The criteria used by the commission were not established by the Grand Master but established by the commission itself—commission meeting minutes.

*Masonic districts are administrative units and are not sectional political entities that*

*cannot be changed if the best interests of Masonry are served by such changes.*<sup>19</sup>

**Equalizing the number of Lodges with a District**

One other aspect in looking at District realignment is not only the average number of Lodges per District but as shown in Figure 6, the relative spread of the number of Lodges with a District. Ideally, it would

be preferable to have every District with the same number of Lodges so that the workload is equally shared among the DDGM. However, due to travel distances, Lodge location, geographical separations, and other logistical and management considerations, it is impossible to reach this desired state of equal representation.

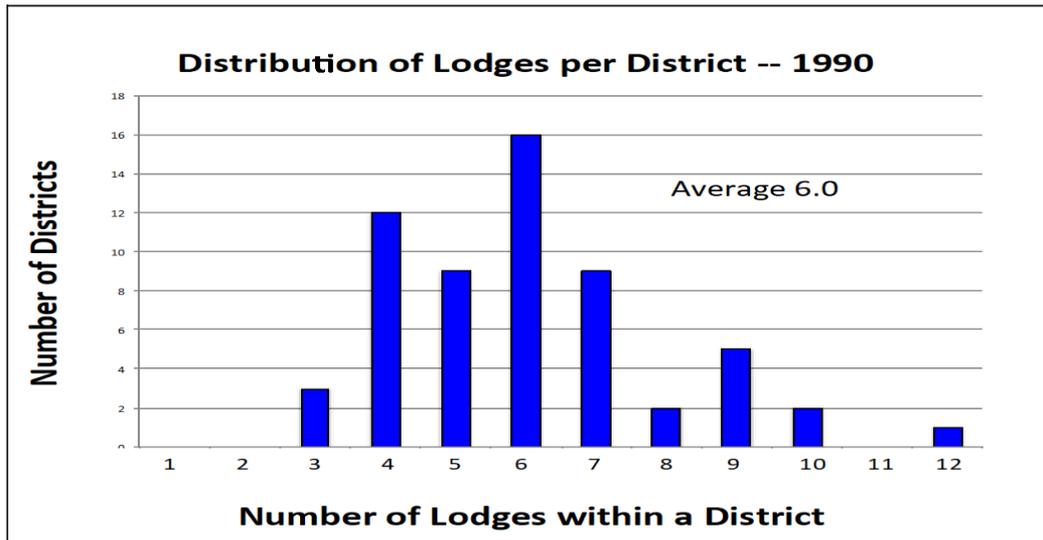


Figure 6. Distribution of Lodges per District—Example, 1990

One simple index that can be examined is the distribution of Lodges within all the districts, and the skew of that distribution.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Decision--1964 D-19, §-1.85 (J. P. Stokes)

<sup>20</sup> A distribution is skewed if one tail is longer than another. These distributions are sometimes called asymmetric or asymmetrical distributions as they don't show any kind of symmetry. Symmetry means that one half of the distribution is a mirror image of the other half. The normal distribution is a symmetric distribution with no skew. The tails are exactly the same. A **right-skewed distribution** has a long right tail.

A relatively “typical” distribution is found for 1990 as shown in Figure 6. Note, however, that with this distribution, it is skewed to the right, which we find characteristic with almost all 5-year increments evaluated in this study.<sup>21</sup> Meaning that we have a greater number of Districts with larger numbers of Lodges than Districts with smaller numbers of Lodges. The “skew” however, is not outside a “moderate” departure from an ideal normal distribution and can generally be characterized as “moderately skewed”.<sup>22</sup> The implication is that the Districts have been structured in a way that equates “moderately” to a bell-shaped distribution—or simply an even distribution.<sup>23</sup> As the realignment was conducted, the nature of the distribution was taken into account to ensure three things: 1) there were few if any “outliers,” 2) Districts with less than 4 Lodges were eliminated where possible given other factors, and 3) that the range of Lodges within a District was kept narrow.<sup>24</sup>

### *Travel distance*

A Google mapping application was used to evaluate travel times and distances with a

District. Figure 9 shows the current situation relative to this analysis. Our current Districts are organized around county boundaries or other loosely defined geographical boundaries that do not serve well in looking at travel time and distances. This mapping tool was an essential component for consideration of changes in Lodges with a District.

### *Lodge membership*

The rate of decline or increase in Lodge and District membership since 1982, and more specifically over the last 10 years, was evaluated, with special attention to Lodges with membership below 50 members with a continued decline in membership.

### *Other Considerations*

Some other indices that were considered, but to a minor extent, were the average age of Lodge membership, Lodge attendance, number of members raised in the last five years, attendance at Division Leadership Conferences, and a lodge Health index derived from the previous three years of District Deputy Grand Masters Reports.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>21</sup> The amount of skew going back to the 1800s is consistently positive, with values from 1.8 to 0.01

<sup>22</sup> Bulmer. M.G. 1978. M.G. *Principles of Statistics*. Dover Press. If skewness = 0, the data are perfectly symmetrical. A classic rule of thumb: If skewness is less than  $-1$  or greater than  $+1$ , the distribution is **highly skewed**. If skewness is between  $-1$  and  $-\frac{1}{2}$  or between  $+\frac{1}{2}$  and  $+1$ , the distribution is **moderately skewed**. If skewness is between  $-\frac{1}{2}$  and  $+\frac{1}{2}$ , the distribution is **approximately symmetric**.

<sup>23</sup> Skewness for all years evaluated ranges from  $-0.21$  to  $+0.96$ .

<sup>24</sup> Outliers meaning that there are few gaps within the distribution as we find in Figure 3 with Districts 15 and 14. And that the range is not broad, meaning that if the mean is 6 lodges/District, that the range should not vary far from six, no more than 10 Lodges per District and now fewer than 4.

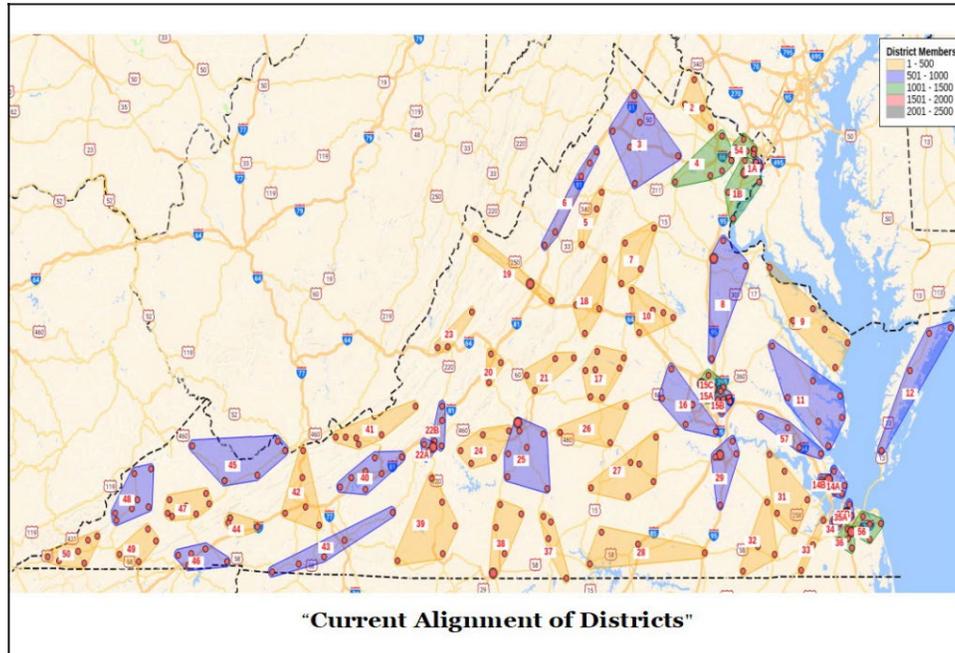


Figure 7. A different way of looking at Districts and Travel time

## Final Realignment for 2019

In the final analysis, 11 Districts were identified for consolidation or realignment (see Appendix B). The Districts affected are shown in Figure 8. Note that all sections of the Virginia jurisdiction are affected. The final shift in District makeup is shown in Figure 12 which contrasts the 2015 makeup versus that to take effect in 2019.

My intent with this paper is not to justify or describe the intricate

details of the discussions within the commission for this needed realignment, but rather to put this realignment in context with past adjustments. As shown in Figure 3, this realignment is more significant than any that has taken place since the early 1900s, caused only by the reluctance, or inattention, by the Grand Lodge to make smaller adjustments over time rather than being driven by the pain associated with conditions that drive you to make a change.

The Lodge Health Index considers the relative performance of a Lodge when compared to all lodges within the Virginia jurisdiction. Five areas of performance are evaluated: 1) participation, 2) leadership, 3) fiscal, 4) ritual, 5) administration.

However, much of this need for realignment resulted from the lack of changes that probably should have been made over the

last 40 years, since the decline in membership and loss of Lodges began in the 1970s.

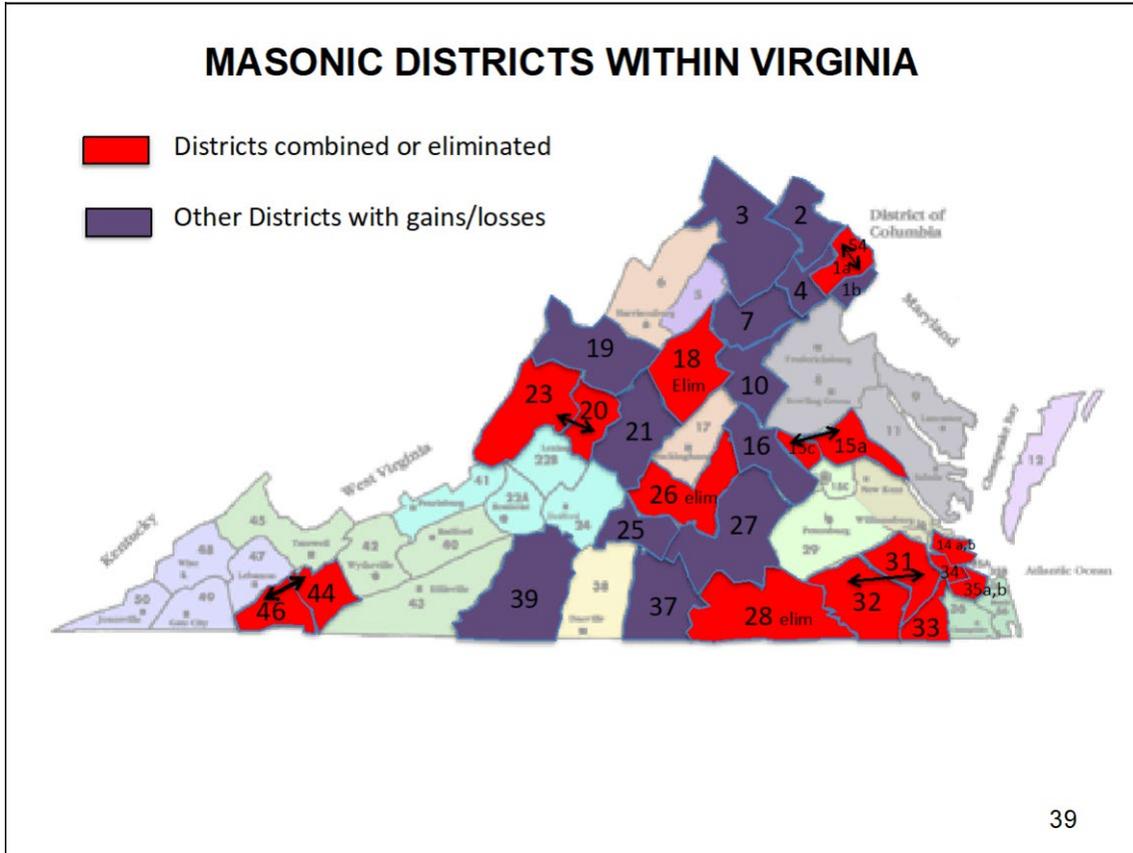


Figure 8. Final Adjustment to Districts

**Other Observations**

In doing the historic analysis and investigation of the realignment Commission, I perused the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge from the mid-1800s through 2015. In this research, I found a number of other interesting aspects of District operations and the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters.

This research may be the subject of yet another paper in the near future.

Let me close by saying that in the exploration of the Grand Lodge proceedings since the early 1900s, there are a few issues we face today that have not been identified at some time over the last 100 plus years. Yet solutions, if they are needed, tend to be elusive.

One of our mistakes is assuming that these perceived or real problems are simple to solve – they are not – for every complex problem, there is an answer that is clear, simple, and usually wrong.

So how do we address these problems?

With hard work, inspiration, skill, and cunning.

Let me remind you of **Corporate Lesson #6**

In Africa, every morning, a gazelle awakens knowing that it must outrun the fastest lion if it wants to stay alive.

Every morning, a lion wakes up knowing it must run faster than the slowest gazelle or it will starve to death.

Moral of the story:

It makes no difference whether you are a gazelle or a lion: When the sun comes up, you had better be hauling ass.

**Appendix A – Membership, district, and Lodge Data**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Lodges/District</b>	<b>Membership (Thousands)</b>	<b>No. Districts</b>	<b>No. Lodges</b>
1820	6.1	1.7	20	128
1850	4.5		22	126
1900	5.5	13.4	50	274
1915	6.1	23.3	52	322
1920	5.7	31.3	57	329
1925	5.9	45.6	58	347
1930	5.9	48.8	60	351
1935	5.9	41.9	56	341
1940	5.8	38.7	56	318
1945	6.2	29	52	322
1950	6.5	65.1	52	330
1955	5.9	70.7	54	336
1960	5.9	69.1	54	325
1965	6.2	70.8	55	341
1970	6.2	68.7	55	342
1975	6.1	70.5	57	347
1980	6.1	68.7	58	354
1985	6.2	65	58	356
1990	6	58.8	59	354
1995	5.8	51.6	58	337
2000	5.8	47.1	57	329
2005	5.5	41.3	57	314
2010	5.4	39.2	57	309
2015	5.2	35.3	57	299
2019	6.2	33.5	46	298

## Appendix B – 2016 Realignment

Display of information on the Realignment to be effective in 2019

DISTRICTS	# Old LODGES	# NEW LODGES	MEMBERS NOW	MEMBERS AFTER	meeting conflicts
1A and 54	4, 6	11	1175	2115	4
2	4	5			NONE
3	6	5			NONE
7	4	5	260	310	NONE
10	5	6	265	513	NONE
14A and 14B	4,4	8	combined	1568	1
16	6	7	702	744	NONE
19	4	5	501	582	NONE
20 and 23	3, 3	6	combined	616	1
21	4	5	121	138	1
25	9	10	885	1035	1
32	7	8	487	560	1
33 and 34	3, 4	7	combined	1289	1
44 and 46	5,5	10	combined	916	2
15b	4, 6	10	857	906	NONE
15c	7	11	1418	2436	1 (2 EXISTING)
1B	7	6	1131	941	NONE
35A and 35B	6, 4	10	combined	1855	NONE

