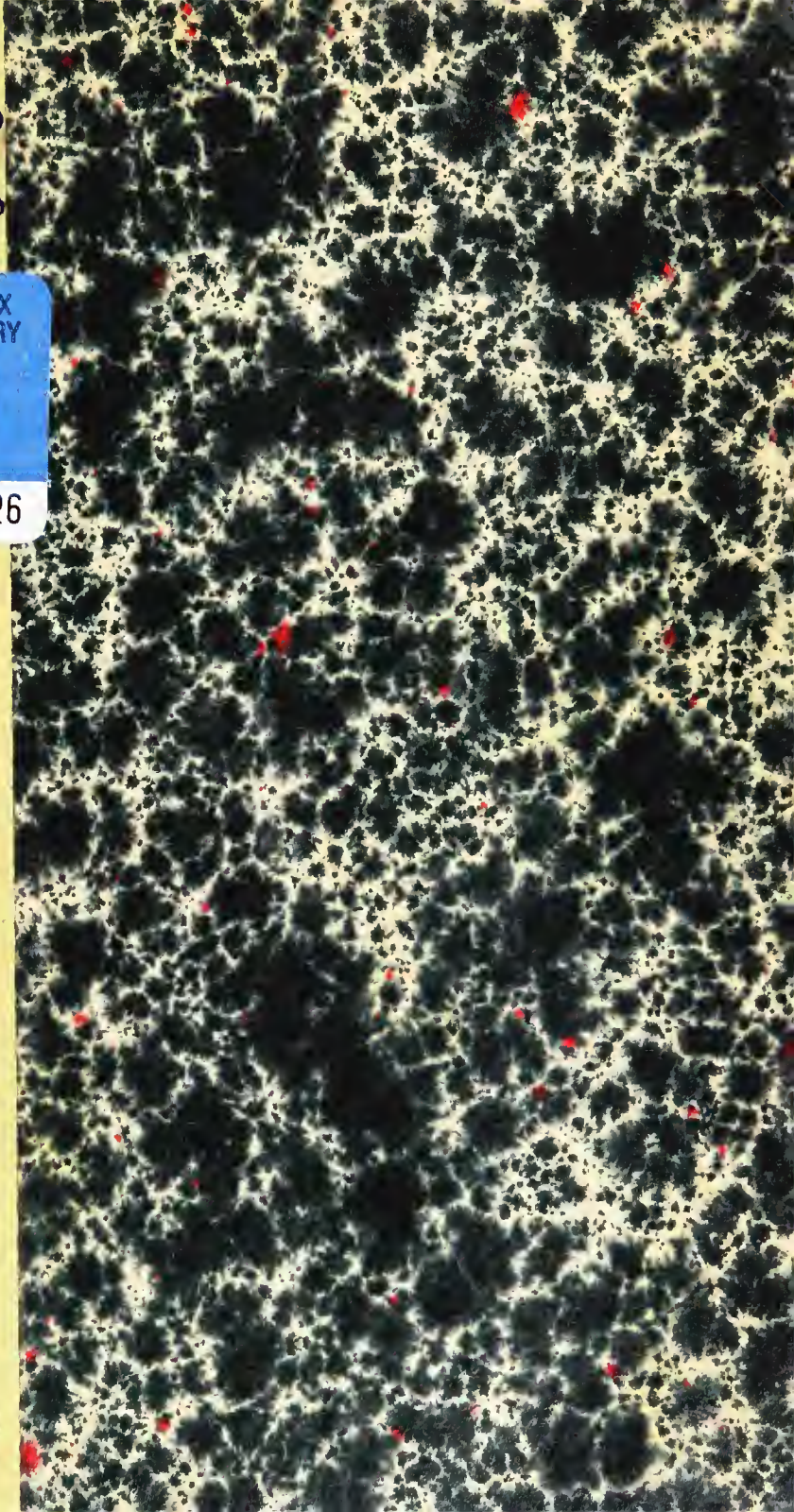
HS
766
H76
ANNEX
LIBRARY
B
049226



CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

HS
765
H 76

The date shows when this volume was taken.
To renew this book copy the call No. and give to the librarian.

HOME USE RULES

All Books subject to recall

All borrowers must register in the library to borrow books for home use.

All books must be returned at end of college year for inspection and repairs.

Limited books must be returned within the four week limit and not renewed.

Students must return all books before leaving town. Officers should arrange for the return of books wanted during their absence from town.

Volumes of periodicals and of pamphlets are held in the library as much as possible. For special purposes they are given out for a limited time.

Borrowers should not use their library privileges for the benefit of other persons.

Books of special value and gift books, when the giver wishes it, are not allowed to circulate.

Readers are asked to report all cases of books marked or mutilated.

Do not deface books by marks and writing.

THE SCOTTISH RITE
AND
THE CERNEAU WRONG

GRAND LODGES
and
SUPREME COUNCILS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
DECLARE
CERNEAUISM ILLEGITIMATE CLANDESTINE AND SPURIOUS
and
DENY CERNEAUS THE RIGHT TO VISIT SUBORDINATE BODIES

Whatever may be said or written about the Cerneau or any so-called Scottish Rite Bodies in this territory, other than those acknowledging allegiance to the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, it is as unnecessary for us to go back of the Union of 1867, when the present Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America was formed by amalgamating the conflicting Supreme Councils theretofore existing, as it would be to go back of the conclusion of peace after the termination of the civil war to justify a merchant in declining to accept Confederate money in payment for merchandise to-day.

IT IS AN UNWARRANTED VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF "RES ADJUDICATA" TO SUGGEST A REOPENING OF THE SUBJECT AT THIS OR ANY OTHER TIME IN THE FUTURE.

Copyright, 1907, by WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, Active Member of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, Deputy for the State of New York, Etc., Etc., Etc.

BLUE LODGE MASONS

in this jurisdiction desiring to enjoy the advantages and privileges of membership in

4° to 14°, Lodges of Perfection,
15° and 16°, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem,
17° and 18°, Chapters of Rose Croix,
19° to 32°, Consistories,

and the unquestioned right to visit subordinate bodies throughout the world, have only to follow the example set them by the following:

GRAND MASTERS

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

who have been identified with the

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE

FOR THE

NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

from the time of M.·. W.·. JOHN L. LEWIS, 33°:

JOHN L. LEWIS,
JOHN W. SIMONS,
FINLAY M. KING,
JOHN J. CRANE,
CLINTON F. PAIGE,
ROBERT D. HOLMES,
STEPHEN H. JOHNSON,
CHRISTOPHER G. FOX,
ELLWOOD E. THORNE,
JAMES W. HUSTED,
EDMUND L. JUDSON,
CHARLES ROOME,
JESSE B. ANTHONY,
HORACE S. TAYLOR,
BENJAMIN FLAGLER,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WILLIAM A. BRODIE,
FRANK R. LAWRENCE,
JOHN W. VROOMAN,
WILLIAM SHERER,
JAMES TEN EYCK,
FREDERICK A. BURNHAM,
JOHN HODGE,
JOHN STEWART,
WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND,
WRIGHT D. POWNALL,
EDWARD M.L. EHLERS, Honorary,
CHARLES W. MEAD,
ELBERT CRANDALL,
FRANK H. ROBINSON,
TOWNSEND SCUDDER.

Please acknowledge receipt, and oblige,

Yours, for the Rite,



DEPUTY FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

Commander-in-Chief,

1 West 97th Street, New York.



The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924030324887

WHEN JOSEPH CERNEAU WAS A CHILD FOUR YEARS OLD,

the Degrees of the Lodge of Perfection, 4° to 14°,
and of the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 15° and 16°,
were conferred in the City of New York in

OCTOBER, 1767.

1769 THE FIRST DEPUTY GRAND INSPECTOR WAS APPOINTED

INEFFABLE LODGE OF PERFECTION, 4° TO 14°,

AND

GRAND COUNCIL OF PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, 15° AND 16°,

were chartered on **December 20, 1767, at Albany, N. Y.,**
and are preparing to celebrate the

140TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THEIR EXISTENCE.

They are the **oldest working Bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in the World,** and are under the Jurisdiction of

THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°,

FOR THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION, U. S. A.,

whose Grand East is at Boston, Mass.

OFFICERS:

Hon. HENRY L PALMER, 33°, Milwaukee, Wis.,
M.·. P.·. Sovereign Grand Commander.
Gen. SAMUEL CROCKER LAWRENCE, 33°, Medford, Mass.,
P.·. Grand Lieutenant Commander.
Gen. JOHN CORSON SMITH, 33°, Chicago, Ill., Grand Minister of State.
Ill.·. WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, 1 W. 97th St., New York,
Deputy for the State of New York.
Hon. JAMES HODGE CODDING, 33°, 299 Broadway, Room 617, New York,
Grand Secretary-General.

ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Ill.·. WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, Deputy.....New York, N. Y.
Ill.·. ABEL GAY COOK, 33°.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Ill.·. GEORGE WILLIAM MILLAR, 33°.....New York, N. Y.
Ill.·. ROBERT CYRUS TITUS, 33°.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Ill.·. ARTHUR MAC ARTHUR, 33°.....Troy, N. Y.

THE STATUS OF CERNEAUISM

IN

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE DOORS OF FREEMASONRY CLOSED AGAINST ITS DUPES

CANADA.

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°, ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREE-MASONRY, DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
HAMILTON, ONT., 6th December, 1887.

ALBERT PIKE, Esq., 33°, M.·. P.·. Sov.·. Grand Commander, Supreme Council of the 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.:

VERY DEAR BROTHER: In reply to your courteous request in your circular letter of 30th November, we have pleasure in stating that **the only Supreme Councils we recognize as the legitimate rulers of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, are: the one for the Southern Jurisdiction, presided over by yourself as Sovereign Grand Commander, and the one for the Northern Jurisdiction, presided over, at present, by Illustrious Brother Henry L Palmer,** and formerly by Illustrious Brother Josiah H. Drummond; and all others are held to be spurious and clandestine.

THAT THE SO-CALLED CERNEAU SUPREME COUNCILS HAILING FROM NEW YORK WE DO NOT RECOGNIZE, BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, DEEM THEM SPURIOUS, AND ANY DIPLOMA OR PATENT ISSUED BY THEM AS WORTHLESS, AND THAT NO ONE OF THE OBEDIENCE OF EITHER WILL BE ADMITTED INTO ANY BODY OF OUR OBEDIENCE, NOR RECOGNIZED BY US AS A MASON OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE IN ANY DEGREE WHATEVER.

JOHN V. ELLIS, 33°,
Sovereign Grand Commander.

HUGH MURRAY, 33°,
Secretary-General.

LETTERS OF THE SAME TENOR WERE WRITTEN FROM THE SUPREME COUNCILS OF

England and Wales, and the Dependencies of the British Crown.
Belgium and the other countries subject to its Obedience.
Colon, for Cuba, and other Spanish West Indies.
France and its Dependencies.
The United States of Colombia.
Brazil.
Ireland.
Greece.
Italy.

IN ADDITION TO WHICH THE FOLLOWING SUPREME COUNCILS REFUSED ALL RECOGNITION OF CERNEAUS, AND PREVENTED THEIR VISITING ANY OF THEIR MASONIC BODIES

Scotland.
Portugal.
Peru.
Venezuela.
Argentine Republic.
Chili.
Spain.
Uruguay.
United States of Mexico.
Hungary.
Switzerland.
Central America.
Egypt.
Tunis.
Republica Dominicana.
Sweden and Norway (National Grand Lodge).
Denmark (National Grand Lodge).
Mexico (Grand Lodge of the Federal District).

THE GRAND LODGE OF

Ohio,
Utah,
California,
District of Columbia,
North Dakota,
Kentucky,
Florida,
New Jersey,
Alabama,
Connecticut,
Idaho,
Minnesota,
Oregon,
Vermont
Massachusetts,
Iowa,
Pennsylvania,
Nebraska,
South Dakota,
Maryland,
New Hampshire,
Tennessee,
Colorado,
Georgia,
Louisiana,
North Carolina,
South Carolina,
Maine,
And others

have joined in the former decision of New York, and declared that these CERNEAU ORGANIZATIONS ARE A POISON to our system of Masonic government.

These illegitimate organizations seek patronage, stating that they charge but a small sum, say ten dollars, and then disclose their irregularity by further stating there will be a Union, and then their unfortunates will have saved so much money.

Would either of the illegitimates ever have a candidate were the fee the same as that of the Northern Supreme Council?

FEES AND DUES.—While there is no uniformity throughout the Jurisdiction, except to observe the Constitutional requirement as to minimum fees of $84.00, the fees and dues in the Subordinate Bodies are about the same as those in the City of New York, which are as follows:

	Initiation Fees.	Annual Dues.	Life Membership.
Lodge of Perfection, 4° to 14°	$25.00	$1.00	$10.00
Council of Princes, 15° and 16°	20.00	1.00	10.00
Chapter of Rose Croix, 17° and 18°	25.00	1.00	10.00
Consistory, 19° to 32°	30.00	2.00	20.00
Totals	$100.00	$5.00	$50.00

Universi Terrarum orbis Architectonis per Gloriam Ingentis.

DEUS MEUMQUE JUS.

Ordo ab Chao.

IN the *name*, and at *the special request* of the Grand and Supreme Council of the most Puissant Sovereigns, Grand Inspectors General of the 33d degree, duly and lawfully constituted, under the celestial canopy of the Zenith which answers to the 32d degree, 43 minutes north latitude.

To our Illustrious, most Valiant and Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Knights of K. H.; Illustrious Princes and Knights, Grand, Inaffable, and Sublime, Free and accepted Masons of all degrees, ancient and modern over the surface of the Two Hemispheres.

TO ALL THOSE TO WHOM THESE LETTERS SHALL COME:

UNION, CONTENTMENT, AND WISDOM.

Be it Known and Remembered. That whereas a certain individual of the name of *JOSEPH CERNEAU*, a Frenchman, born at Villebarra, aged 30, and a jeweller by trade, residing at present, No. 110, William-*Street*, in the City of New-York; did sometime this last spring, publish certain printed pamphlets, by the *Title*, called Tableaux, signed and sealed, wherein he styles himself as "*Most Potent, Sovereign Grand Commander of the thirty-third Degree of the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies*," &c., &c., &c. *And whereas*, the *only lawful body* of the kind in the United States of America, was legally established on the 31st May, 5801, at the City of Charleston, South-Carolina, and which is recognised all over the world: I, therefore, the undersigned, Grand Inspector General of the 33d, Grand Dignitary officer of the aforesaid Supreme Council of the 33d degree in Charleston, South Carolina, do hereby, *in their name*, and at *their special request*, *declare* and *certify*, that having previously taken such measures as was expedient in all such cases; *having also ascertained that he is not of, nor knows any thing at all about the thirty-third Degree*; and that having received no satisfaction whatsoever from the said *Joseph Cerneau*, for his assuming a Degree, Title, and Power, to which he has not the smallest claim or right whatever; In consequence thereof, and being in duty bound to stop, crush and publish all such characters, so as to prevent their doing any further mischief, and continue to delude and impose upon otherwise worthy Brethren unacquainted with the Supreme Degrees of Free Masonry:

BE IT KNOWN AND REMEMBERED, therefore, that by, and in virtue of my High Powers, Rights and Prerogatives, as a *lawful* Grand Inspector General of L.L. 33d Degree in the United States of America, I do hereby publish and declare to the whole world, as well in my own name, as in that, and at the special request of my Supreme Council, in Charleston, South-Carolina, the aforesaid *Joseph Cerneau*, a Frenchman by birth, and a jeweller by trade, &c., &c., &c., *as an impostor of the first magnitude*, and whom *we have expelled from Masonic Asylum within our Jurisdiction*; and further, that whatever Masonic works or proceedings he may have performed, or put his hands to, ever since his arrival in this country from the West-Indies, are also, hereby declared as unlawful, void, and *totally vitiated by his last barefaced impostures*, and highly *anti-masonic conduct*.

That all those symbolic Brethren, and others who have been raised by him and his associates, in what *He* or *they* have been accustomed to call his or their *Sovereign Chapter of R.-+-*, *Grand Council of the 33d*, are hereby declared irregular and unlawful, and that unless they shall each of them, individually come forward, express their sorrow and abhorrence of such unlawful, notorious conduct, and submit themselves, according to the exact tenor of the laws, they shall also be published over the *two* Hemispheres, and declared, each of them, individually, as impostors, and accomplices in his unlawful deeds.

Be it known and Remembered, also, That being determined to stop, and to crush at once and for ever, all such impositions as have been practised and persisted in for so many years by Joseph Cerneau and others, from foreign countries, particularly the West-Indies, I hereby, and in my own official capacity, declare, to whomsoever it may concern, that the *Sovereign Grand Consistory of the 30th, 31st, and 32d Degree* originally established in this city, on the 6th day of August, 5806, by the *three Illustrious Brethren, John Gabriel Tardy, John Baptist Dudaity, Moses Levy, Mordecai Mordis, and John James Joseph Georgeon*, all of them Ill.-+- Eos: K-H; S. P. R. S. Deputies Grand Inspectors General and Grand Masters under the old system, &c., &c., &c., and others, has been rigorously inspected, and their proceedings approved of by me; in consequence whereof, I hereby declare, acknowledge, and recognise them, as well in my own name, as in that of my aforesaid Grand and Supreme Council of the 33d Degree, at Charleston, South-Carolina, so being the *only* lawful body in New-York, which can *exist* for the *Northern District* of the United States of America, &c., &c., &c.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, the aforesaid and undersigned, Emanuel De La Motta, K-H.; S. P. R. S., Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, and Illustrious Treasurer General of the Holy Empire in the United States of America, &c., &c., &c., have delivered the present, under my Hand and Grand Seal of Ps. of the N.S., and also of the Stamp of the 33d, at this Grand East of New-York City, by the 40th Degree 43 minutes north latitude, 26th day of the 6th month, called Elul Ao. Mi. 5573, Ao. Le. 5813, and of the Christine æra, the 21st day of September, 1813.

Deus Meumque Jus.

E. De La MOTTA, K-H.; S. P. R. S.

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, and Illustrious Treasurer General of the Holy Empire, in the United States of America.

(Signed, sealed, and stamped, on the original.)

DEUS MEUMQUE JUS.

In the *name* and in *behalf* of the Supreme Grand Council, of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33d Degree, holding its sittings in Charleston, South Carolina; We do hereby approve of, and confirm, *all* and *every* of the foregoing declaration and proceedings of our Illustrious Brother, E. De La MOTTA, the Illustrious Treasurer General of the H. E. against a certain *Joseph Cerneau*, who has assumed to himself the profession of Principles and Degrees of which he is ignorant, and has arrogated to himself powers and privileges which never have been lawfully committed to him; and we do, therefore, declare and publish, that the aforesaid *Joseph Cerneau*, and *his abettors and followers*, are unworthy of Masonic Communion with any regular Free Masons, whether of high or low degree, or wheresoever dispersed; and that each, and every of them, are hereby expelled from avan every or any lawful Degree or Masonic Society, in which they may have been received or admitted, until they shall make their peace with our aforesaid Grand Council, upon such terms as our aforesaid Illustrious Treasurer General of the H. E. shall recommend and adopt for that purpose.

GIVEN under our hands and seals of the Grand Council of Princes of the Royal Secret, and of the Supreme Council of the 33d Degree for the United States of America, and dated this 24th day of December, 5813.

JN. MITCHELL, K-H. P. R. S.

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, and Grand Commander for the U. S. of America.

(Signed and stamped with two seals, on the original.)

FREDERICK DALCHO, K-H. P. R. S.

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, and Lieutenant Grand Commander for the U. S. of America.

ISSUED by me this day of January, 5814.

(Signed) E. De La MOTTA, K-H.; S. P. R. S.

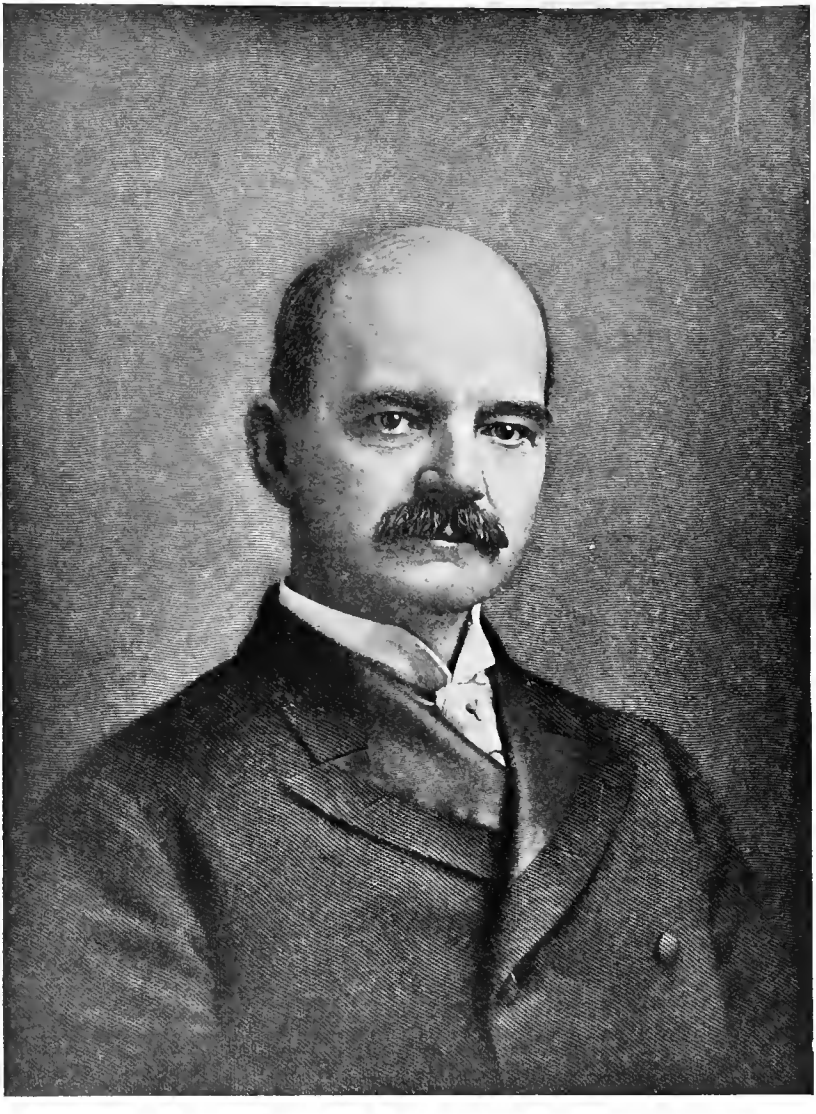
Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree; Illustrious Treasurer General of the H. E. to the United States of America, &c., &c., &c.

Signed also by
Isaac Auld—
James Moultrie—
M. C. Levy—

N.B. This is a Copy of the one republished in London by the Grand Council of Princes of Royal Secret & Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33d degree for England & Wales in 1846—

JOSEPH CERNEAU'S EXPULSION FROM EVERY LAWFUL DEGREE OR MASONIC SOCIETY, 1813

(From the Collection in the Library of Ill.·. WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.)



M.·. W.·. FRANK HURD ROBINSON,

Past Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York.

"I have no objection to your letting it be understood that I agree with you fully in relation to our attitude toward Cerneauism."

"I can assure you that no countenance on my part will knowingly be given to a Brother who continues his relations with a Body which has long ceased to have any excuse for its existence."

(Extracts from correspondence with Ill.·. William Homan, 33°,
Deputy of the Supreme Council, **Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A.**)

IN REPLY TO A LETTER OF INQUIRY

FROM A BROTHER RESIDING AT UNADILLA, NEW YORK, MOST WORSHIPFUL FRANK HURD ROBINSON, PAST GRAND MASTER, WROTE AS FOLLOWS:

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., May 11, 1906.

Mr. F. M. T., Unadilla, N. Y..

MY DEAR BROTHER: While it is true that the Grand Lodge of this State has taken no action one way or the other in relation to any organization outside of its own, it is nevertheless true that the regular Bodies with which they affiliate, such as our Grand Chapter, Grand Council, Grand Commandery, and **ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION,** are the ones recognized as regular. The Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania has issued an edict against the Cerneau body, and I understand several other States have also done so. Whatever the merits of the origin of these two bodies may have been, they were consolidated in 1867, and the Cerneaus in authority at that time renounced Cerneauism and consolidated with the Northern Jurisdiction. Since that time a few individuals for mercenary or other reasons have continued to organize in various parts of the State Cerneau consistories for small fees. Invariably these consistories have been short-lived, and everybody in connection with them felt as if he had been imposed upon, and sooner or later begged to be admitted to the Northern Jurisdiction. If you will look in the literature of the Cerneau body, you will see they claim to have a consistory in this city. I remember back several years ago when some one came here and offered to start a consistory and received members at $15 each, when the regular Northern Consistory was charging $65. The Northern Consistory was located forty miles from here, and it was rather inconvenient to go there, and the result was that a large number of our Masons joined this consistory, but it died a natural death, and has not had a meeting for years, and almost all of its members were glad to get into the Northern Jurisdiction and repudiate the Cerneau body. Whatever the past may be, **THERE IS NO LONGER ANY EXCUSE FOR THE CERNEAU BODY IN THIS STATE, AND ANY ONE WHO GOES INTO IT WILL SOONER OR LATER REGRET IT.** I can give you the names in this city of any number who went in, and afterward found they had made a mistake and joined the regular body. I think there is just one man in this city who received one of the Cerneau 33°, that prefers to wear a 33° badge and seems to be satisfied with his honors. **What the condition is here in relation to Cerneauism is the condition wherever the body has been organized for any length of time. I know a great many prominent Masons who were fooled with this Cerneauism, afterward learned their mistake, repudiated it, and joined the recognized body.**

I assume that your letter was written to me for information and in good faith, and have answered it accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) **FRANK H. ROBINSON.**

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., May 19, 1906.

MR. WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR BROTHER HOMAN: **I am perfectly willing that you should quote me as believing that any of our Brethren who are induced to join the Cerneau body are being imposed upon.** They will sooner or later discover their mistake. Years ago such a body was started in this city. It soon died and has not had an existence for years. Nearly all have gone into the regular body. A great many Grand Lodges have issued edicts against Cerneauism, and I presume that our Grand Lodge will do so in the not distant future. I can not understand why Brethren will be induced to go into any of these cheap affairs; why they should patronize Cerneauism for $15, or why they should join Cruger's lodges for $5; but Barnum has well said that the American people enjoy being humbugged.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK H. ROBINSON.

EXTRACT FROM THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF DELIBERATION
FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1906

MOST WORSHIPFUL TOWNSEND SCUDDER
GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

was then introduced by Illustrious ROBERT JUDSON KENWORTHY, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master was received with the Battery and Honors, and, in response to the welcome extended by Illustrious WILLIAM HOMAN, made a characteristic address emphasizing his personal indorsement of and co-operation with the **SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION,** and expressing the determination to continue the efforts begun along the lines of education to prevent any from being misled into unity with spurious, so-called Masonic Bodies.

The following Past Grand Masters were also in attendance:

M.·. W.·. JAMES TEN EYCK, 33°

M.·. W.·. JOHN STEWART, 33°

M.·. W.·. EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, 33° (Honorary)

THE CERNEAU SUPREME COUNCIL IN NEW YORK ESTABLISHED SEVERAL BLUE LODGES IN 1853

and in Louisiana the Cerneau Supreme Council established a large number, until Grand Lodges finally interfered with a strong hand. **On the 10th of June, 1853, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York declared that the evidence was undoubted that the Cerneau Supreme Council had established Blue Lodges** and conferred the first three Degrees of Masonry; that this was an invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge; that "This Body, therefore, can not in self-respect, or in the protection of her undoubted rights of supremacy, do less than to resist this invasion of its sovereignty"; that **Henry C. Atwood, then the head of the Cerneau Council, should be stripped of all his rights and privileges as such Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge,** and that all persons who had received their degrees under such authority should be deemed clandestine, and all intercourse with them forbidden; that **"Any Lodge in this (New York) jurisdiction which shall hold its meetings in the same room with any Lodge of irregular and clandestine Masons, subjects itself to the disciplinary action of the Grand Lodge, such acts being strictly forbidden."**

In the following year, Grand Master Walworth in his address said: "Lodges instituted by Henry C. Atwood, to work in the Scottish Rite, have continued to confer what they call Masonic Degrees upon persons who are not Master Masons; contrary to the resolution of this Grand Lodge adopted at its last Annual Communication."

VERMONT.

In 1851, NATHAN B. HASWELL, GRAND HIGH PRIEST of the GRAND CHAPTER OF VERMONT, in a letter to Ill.·. J. J. J. Gourgas, 33°, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, **REPUDIATED HENRY C. ATWOOD and JEREMY L. CROSS and THEIR ASSOCIATES in CERNEAUISM:**

"The annexed document was issued, and I hope it may satisfy our Brethren, Companions, and Sir Knights in Vermont **WE ARE NOT TO BE SEDUCED OR LED ASTRAY THROUGH FALSE HONORS OR DENUNCIATIONS."**

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Under date of Washington, D. C., July 25, 1889, Grand Master HARRISON DINGMAN issued an edict, in which he declared that **any Brother of this Jurisdiction continuing his membership in any Cerneau Body renders himself liable to suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.**

He further directed all Masters of Lodges **not to admit as visitors** any person claiming to be a Free and Accepted Mason, who is **a member of the Cerneau Rite,** either in this or any other Masonic Jurisdiction.

He further directed Lodges to include in the test administered to persons examined as visitors the statement by such visitor that he is not a member of the Cerneau Rite.

He further prohibited the use of Lodge Rooms by any Bodies of the Cerneau Rite.

THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICIALLY DECLARES CERNEAUISM CLANDESTINE. NO MASON CONNECTED WITH ANY CERNEAU BODY ALLOWED TO VISIT ANY MASONIC LODGE IN THE STATE.

CERNEAUS PROHIBITED FROM MEETING IN ANY ROOMS USED BY MASONIC LODGES.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania having in 1804 granted a Charter to a Symbolic Lodge at the City of Havana, Cuba, called "Le Temple des Vertus Théologales," in which JOSEPH CERNEAU was named as Master, the Lodge in 1807 made returns to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in which it was stated that the Lodge had been denounced to the Government, and CERNEAU ordered to quit the Island, and that he had gone to New York, arriving there in November, 1806.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania acted with a full knowledge of all the facts when it later went on record against CERNEAU. Other States have taken action against clandestine and spurious bodies; for, whenever a member of any such induces a Brother to unite with him, he "wrongs, cheats, and defrauds" him, and you well know what that means.

(I desire to acknowledge my grateful appreciation to the late Brother GEORGE P. RUPP, Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for his painstaking transcripts of the records of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania which follow.—WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.)

OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE GRAND MASTER
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

TO THE W. M., LODGE NO.....

WHEREAS, On the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1889, A. L. 5889, we issued the following edict, a copy of which was sent to your Lodge:

(Here follows a copy of the edict.)

* * * * * * * * *

You are hereby further instructed not to admit as a visitor to your Lodge any person claiming to be a Free and Accepted Mason who is a member of any body of the said clandestine Cerneau Rite, either in this or any other Masonic Jurisdiction, and you are directed to include in the recognized and imperative test which you administer to persons examined as visitors to your Lodge, the statement by such visitor that he is not a member of a body acknowledging

allegiance to the said Cerneau Rite—which the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has officially declared clandestine, and whose members are therefore refused admission into any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

You will have this edict audibly read in open Lodge at the first stated meeting after it is received, and copied in full on the Minutes.

Given under our hand and seal, at the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1889, A. L. 5889.

(Signed) CLIFFORD P. MacCALLA, *Grand Master.*

THE GRAND LODGE OF DAKOTA

DECLARES CERNEAU MASONRY WITHOUT LEGAL STATUS IN THAT JURISDICTION

In 1889 the Grand Lodge of Dakota declared the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, having first occupied the State and having continued in occupation up to that time, entitled to exclusive jurisdiction. It also declared **CERNEAU MASONRY WITHOUT LEGAL STATUS** in that jurisdiction.

THE GRAND LODGE OF COLORADO

DECLARED THAT NO BODIES OTHER THAN THOSE RECOGNIZED CAN BE CONSIDERED, IN ANY SENSE, MASONIC IN THE STATE

In 1888 the Grand Lodge of Colorado declared to be regular and duly constituted bodies, the Chapters, Grand Chapters and General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; the Councils, Grand and General Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters; the Commanderies, Grand Commanderies and Grand Encampment of Knights Templar: **the Supreme Councils of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions,** and all subordinates. In 1889 it declared that no bodies other than those recognized can be considered, in any sense, Masonic in the State.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, held at Denver, September 18–19, 1906. Past Grand Master Henry M. Teller, on the subject of Grand Lodge Sovereignty and action against Cerneauism, said: "**I have availed myself of a work on this subject by Brother William Homan,** who is a Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rite Mason and Deputy for the State of New York. **It is the most complete presentation of the law and history of the action of Grand Lodges on this question that has been issued,** and it ought to be in the hands of the officers and in all the libraries of our Masonic Bodies, and I desire especially to call the attention of the officers of this Grand Lodge to it."

THE GRAND MASTER OF ALABAMA

NOTIFIES THE MASONS OF THAT STATE THAT THE CERNEAU BODIES ARE ILLEGAL AND UN-MASONIC

In 1889 the Grand Master of Alabama issued a letter of warning to the Masons of that State, notifying them that the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction is the only legitimate power of the Scottish Rite in Alabama, and that **THE CERNEAU BODIES ARE ILLEGAL AND UN-MASONIC.**

THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

DECLARES THAT IT HAS THE POWER AND AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT THE MASONS OF ITS OBEDIENCE FROM PRACTISING AS MASONIC ANY OTHER RITES THAN THOSE WHICH IT DECLARES TO BE MASONIC; AND FROM USING ANY OF ITS ESOTERIC CEREMONIES AS MASONIC CEREMONIES IN ANY OTHER BODY THAN THOSE IT SHALL HOLD TO BE MASONIC.

The saying, "Friends are discovered, not made," was strikingly illustrated in my experience with Brother FELLOWS.

As Deputy of the Supreme Council for the State of New York and conservator of its interests, I brought to the attention of the members of the Rite through the published Proceedings of the Council of Deliberation for 1901 the subject of "Cerneaus and other Illegitimate Bodies." This and subsequent articles led to correspondence with many of the prominent Masonic students throughout the world. Through identity of interest and research along similar lines, Brother FELLOWS and I became warmly attached to each other, and we frequently exchanged opinions. Brother FELLOWS very generously encouraged my free use of his researches, and I availed myself of his reports in my book "The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry," published, 1905. As Judge FELLOWS was Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter, and the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, and of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, I was extremely gratified by the receipt of the following letter from him:

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 9, 1905

WILLIAM HOMAN, No. 1 West 97th Street, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR AND ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER: I have received your book relating to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and the Cerneauism and other clandestine organizations. **I think it is the best volume on that subject by far that has ever been prepared**, and I thank you very much for my copy personally, and think the Fraternity are indebted to you for the valuable service in this behalf.

Of course you know I had been over the subject a good deal, and have collected a lot of documents and evidence concerning it, but you have a great deal more, and that which is valuable beyond measure, and it is put into very fine style. **I do not see how any man or men can make an answer that will approach the subject, or can in any way disprove your conclusions.** I think the Supreme Council, or else the Council of Deliberation, perhaps, ought to see that this book is put into the hands of every Thirty-third in the country, if it is possible. * * * * * *

Very truly and fraternally yours,

J. W. FELLOWS, 33°

(Extracts from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, at the Ninety-sixth Annual Communication, held at Freemasons' Hall, in the City of Concord, Wednesday, May 20, 1885.)

Brother Joseph W. Fellows presented the following report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was accepted, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted:

No rite is masonic except it be founded upon symbolic masonry, and if no rite which is masonic can be worked without in some way and to some extent by the use of symbolic ceremonies, and if the Grand Lodge has control over such ceremonies, then it follows that no rite masonic can be practised without the sanction, either express or implied, of the Grand Lodge. **And we hold it to be sound law that the authority of the Grand Lodge is complete over the members of its obedience in the use, practice, or teaching of any rite or degree containing any part, sign, word, or symbol of any kind as a masonic ceremony belonging to craft masonry.**

The Grand Lodge must not and will not falter in the performance of the important trust placed in its hands. The institution of masonry with all its bright promises and glorious history must not yield to the encroachments of unworthy ambitions or stand indifferent to the selfish conduct of those who have been honored with its endorsement, **but for traffic are willing to consort with spurious and clandestine combinations.**

Need any one fear the action of the Grand Lodge unless he has deserved its disapprobation? Is there any tribunal on earth, where justice to all, tempered with charity and administered with firmness and fidelity, that can be placed above a Grand Lodge of Masons?

The institution of masonry has long since emerged from its esoteric character, in a measure, and become one of the great and powerful influences of the world, holding a front rank in the works of civilization. It numbers a vast body of active, zealous men, among whom are restless spirits, and, we are sorry to admit, too many of a turbulent and vicious character. **Our laws are stringent, but in a certain sense without power of enforcement.** Their only penalties are separation from the fraternity, either absolute or qualified. **The greatest punishment is expulsion from the Order,** which, in a masonic point of view, simply places a brother beyond the pale of recognition. **Our government is one of moral forces only, and powerless unless it can be brought home to the mind and conscience of the wrong-doer.**

Far better for our society to rely upon its moral forces, and build its success upon the united support of a faithful brotherhood.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge declares its understanding of the law in relation to its powers and authority over the craft within its jurisdiction to be—

First, That it is the supreme authority in masonry.

Second, That it has the power to determine what masonry is.

Third, That it has the power to decide what masonic bodies are regular, wherein symbolic masonry is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies.

Fourth, That it has the power and authority to prohibit the Masons of its obedience from practising as masonic any other rites than those which it declares to be masonic; and from using any of its esoteric ceremonies as masonic ceremonies in any other body than those it shall hold to be masonic.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge affirms the well established doctrine that it is a violation of the jurisdictional rights of any Grand Lodge or any grand body for a foreign organization of the same grade or rite to establish subordinates within the jurisdiction of such grand body, and it is due as well to masonic comity as to the watchful care of our own rights that all attempts of such a nature should meet with stern disapproval of this Grand Lodge.

J. W. Fellows,
N. W. Cumner,
E. H. Woodman,
Committee.

GRAND LODGE SOVEREIGNTY

THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND FORMED IN 1717

was deemed at that time to have all powers which the Subordinate Lodges ceded in its formation—all that were requisite for the convenience and efficiency of government, and all that were needed for the protection of the craft against impostors and unfaithful members.

The Grand Lodge was created as the sole governing body and power of the craft in all things masonic. It was deemed to have absolute control over the fraternity. The Landmarks were a guaranty that it would not trample upon their rights. They were to be observed as the Magna Charta, but all other powers and prerogatives were ceded to and vested in the Grand Lodge. No limit was set upon its authority. No line of separation was drawn between Craft Masons as such and as adherents to the higher degrees, then rapidly increasing, but by universal consent, in obedience to the imperative demand, full power and authority was lodged in the governing grand body.

In 1723, the Grand Lodge of England declared, "that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make any alteration or innovation in the body of masonry without the consent first obtained of the Grand Lodge, which is the supreme power in masonry."

There had been discussion about what was lawful, and it was said that the first three degrees only were pure masonry, but, **if the Grand Lodge recognized the higher degrees, or its consent obtained, they were legitimate.** It also declared "that all alterations must be for the good of masonry," and again that nothing could be "allowed to be added to masonry which was calculated to produce disorder and interfere with the harmony of the brethren."

In 1755, a Lodge was struck from the rolls for disobedience in fraternizing with those whom the Grand Lodge deemed irregular.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland, formed in 1728–9, has for many years prohibited "as unlawful, all assemblies of Freemasons in Ireland under any title whatever purporting to be masonic and not held by virtue of a warrant or constitution from the Grand Lodge or from one of the other masonic grand bodies recognized by and acting in masonic union with it."

The degrees recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ireland are those under the Grand Chapter, those under the Great Priory of Ireland (Templar), those under the Supreme Council (33°).

Thus it will be seen that in Ireland no degrees are tolerated or permitted save those recognized by the Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodges have been erected in nearly every State after the manner of the Mother Grand Lodge. They have a sacred charge—a bounden duty to perform—and their power is commensurate with the trust, and he who seeks to cripple it strikes a blow at the safety of the fraternity.

The various authorities have spoken in unmistakable terms upon this subject.

Mackey's Encyclopædia of Masonry contains the following: **"A Grand Lodge is invested with power and authority over all the craft within its jurisdiction.** It is the supreme court of appeals in all masonic cases, and to its decrees implicit obedience must be paid by every Lodge and Mason situate within its control.

Macoy says: "The principle is now well settled, that the Grand Lodge of a Province or State has exclusive jurisdiction within such territories. **The Grand Lodge is supreme over all affairs masonic.** There is no masonic authority or power above it. It is subject only to the unchangeable laws of the Order, the acknowledged Constitution, and Ancient Landmarks."

Dr. Oliver, in his Dictionary of Symbolic Masonry, says: **"The Grand Lodge is the governing body over the craft in all their relations to the fraternity.** It has the inherent power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all matters relative to the craft, or to particular Lodges, or to individual brothers.

Simons's Masonic Jurisprudence says, in alluding to the formation of the Grand Lodge of England: **"The Grand Lodge became what it now is, the supreme tribunal and legislature of the craft within its jurisdiction."** Again: "A Grand Lodge is a body of Masons in whom is inalienably vested the government and superintendence of the fraternity within its territorial jurisdiction. It is necessarily supreme in the exercise of all powers not specially reserved to the Lodges; and there is no appeal from its decisions."

Chase, in his Digest of Masonic Laws, says: **"A Grand Lodge is the supreme masonic authority within its jurisdiction. Its powers are threefold: legislative, judicial, and executive.** In its legislative capacity it has the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the craft, and altering, repealing, or abrogating them," etc., and by numerous citations sustains the full and unlimited authority of the Grand Lodge.

Mackey (before cited) claims that the germ of this principle of supreme authority took form as far back as the assembly said to have taken place A. D. 926, finding in the old York Constitution the declaration that "the General Assembly shall consist of Masters and Fellows, Lords, Knights, and Squires, Mayor or Sheriff, to make new laws and confirm old ones," and tracing the history of Grand Lodges and their powers down to the date of his estimable work, he defined them in the same broad and unmistakable manner as other authors: **"It is the one supreme power in the government of the craft in all things masonic within its jurisdiction."**

Look, in his Treatise upon the Laws and Practice of Masonic Trials, says: **"The authority of the Grand Lodge is unquestioned in all things pertaining to the government of the craft.**

"It has power to make laws and interpret them for itself and its subordinates, from which there is no appeal. It can make or annihilate Lodges. It can expel or restore brethren. By its prerogative of discipline it can impose the strictest penalties, and by its prerogative of mercy can bring back to masonic society those whom it has seen fit to punish. **By its imperative duty to protect and preserve pure the institution of masonry, it has the prerogative to reach its votaries wherever found, and holding before them the law of the craft, exact obedience in the most faithful manner.** Within its jurisdiction it is the supreme masonic authority. Its powers are plenary and absolute except as they are limited by the ancient and immutable landmarks of freemasonry. It holds a general supervisory control of the craft, and faithful allegiance and implicit obedience are due to it from all Subordinate Lodges and individual Masons within its jurisdiction."

Lockwood in his Masonic Law and Practice uses almost the same language in describing the power of the Grand Lodge, deriving the first declaration of the principle from the so-called Gothic Constitution, and **showing its growth and application to be commensurate with the increase of the fraternity and the wants of each successive period of their history.**

Patton, in his work on Freemasonry and its Jurisprudence, speaking of the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1717, says: "The Grand Lodge was established by the fraternity for the purpose of convenience in government. Its powers were both inherent and yielded by the Subordinate Lodges. Prerogatives which had always been vested in the craft were by the thirty-nine regulations then adopted surrendered to the Grand Lodge so that the relative position of the Grand Lodge and its subordinates became different. **The original powers were not modified, but others were ceded, and the prerogative of the Grand Lodge was co-extensive with the requirements of the fraternity."**

Steinbrenner says: "All the Grand Lodges had been constituted upon the idea that they were the heads and managers of the craft, and that while the **York Grand Lodge** and the **Grand Lodge of All England** and the **Grand Lodge of England** were asserting control over the craft, it brought about an unfortunate state of affairs to the detriment of the fraternity, **but when the union took place it gave them a supreme power to which all could look for a wise and successful government."**

We find all through the books upon the history of masonry that charters were issued by Grand Lodges authorizing the conferring of the higher degrees in various ways, and under restrictions and limitations. Sometimes it is the Mark degree, sometimes the Orders of Knighthood, or perhaps the Royal Arch. **Again we find the Grand Lodge authorizing the particular Lodge to confer degrees which are now classed as the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,** and again warrants to confer the Red Cross, and the priestly Order. These warrants were issued more in England than elsewhere, but several have been discovered in Scotland and Ireland.

In Hughan's Masonic Sketches and Reprints, the best of evidence is to be found upon the subject we are considering, although of a collateral application, but it is conclusive to the point that Grand Lodges exercised the right to govern and control the higher degrees, and no question was made of their authority in the premises.

In this country it is well known that Lodges conferred the higher degrees to some extent, and the practice ceased only when the arrangement of the different grades began to receive attention.

It will thus be seen that the power and authority of the Grand Lodge in all countries where the York Rite prevails from its origin, have been regarded in the same manner.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA

AUTHORIZES THE ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE TO USE THE SYMBOLIC DEGREES AS A BASIS FOR THEIR SYSTEM

In 1890 the Grand Lodge of Minnesota recognized the Chapters, Grand and General Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, the Councils, Grand and General Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters, the Commanderies, the Grand Commandery and Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, and its Subordinate Bodies, and authorized these Bodies to use the symbolic degrees as a basis for their system. It declared that no other bodies than those named, and its own Lodges, are Masonic, or are entitled to use its esoteric ceremonies, or to base a system on the three symbolic degrees, and it declared any body not named which attempts to exercise any of these rights and privileges irregular.

THE GRAND LODGE OF UTAH

In 1889 the Grand Lodge of Utah adopted a report of its Committee on Jurisprudence declaring the Grand Lodge in sympathy with the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio and its Grand Master, against the unrecognized bodies.

THE GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Grand Lodge of South Carolina took similar action.

THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

In 1889 the Grand Lodge of Nebraska declared the first lawfully constituted body in the State entitled to exclusive jurisdiction. It also declared all bodies of the same grade or rite entering later, unlawful.



GEN. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, 33°.

Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1881, 1882, 1883.
Member Board of Directors, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, since Dec., 1869.
Member Board of Trustees, Masonic Executive and Charity Trust, since 1884.
Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 1894-95.
Grand Minister of State, Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, 1888-97.

Puissant Grand Lieutenant Commander, Supreme Council Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Since 1897.

Representative of the Supreme Council, Southern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A., and Italy.
Colonel, Fifth Regiment, Mass. Vol. Militia, from August 2, 1860, to June 10, 1862.
Brigadier-General, M. V. M., from June 10, 1862, to August 20, 1864.
In active service from May 1, to July 31, 1861.
Commander, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 1869.
First Mayor of the City of Medford, Mass., January 2, 1893, to January 5, 1895.
Trustee of Public Library, Commissioner of Sinking Fund, etc., etc., etc.
President of the Eastern Railroad Company, 1875-76.
Director of Boston and Maine Railroad, and Member of Executive Committee.
Director of Maine Central Railroad Company, and Member of Executive Committee.

Lieutenant-Commander Lawrence is one of the five survivors of the Fifty-seven Honored Brethren who Consummated the Union of the Supreme Councils in 1867.

ACTION OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS

AGAINST SPURIOUS RITES AND DEGREES

AND

IRREGULAR BODIES

(CALLED MASONIC)

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

BOSTON, June 29, 1883.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Members of the Lodges throughout the Jurisdiction:

* * * * * * * * *

PART FIFTH—MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

Sect. 24. Whereas, this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the GRAND LODGES of the various States and Territories of the United States and the Governments throughout the world; and whereas, it admits the following named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic Bodies, namely:—

The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; The Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other Bodies under their jurisdiction; The General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States; The Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Councils under their jurisdiction; The Grand Encampment of the United States; The Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction; **The Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, of which Henry L Palmer and Albert Pike are M. P. Sovereign Grand Commanders, respectively, and the various Bodies under their jurisdiction:—**

* * * * * * * * *

Sect. 25. Any Mason in this jurisdiction who shall confer, communicate, or sell, or assist in conferring, communicating, or selling, or solicit any one to receive or apply for, any so-called Masonic degree or degrees limited to Freemasons, not hereinbefore recognized or admitted, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

* * * * * * * * *

It will be seen that, under the provisions of this enactment, a Brother who in any way compromises himself by connection with this forbidden traffic is guilty of un-Masonic conduct, and is liable to expulsion. **The regulation**

was adopted after the most careful consideration, and is intended to promote the best welfare of the Fraternity. Faithfully observed, it will prove a most valuable safeguard to the Institution—one to which it may owe its salvation in future years. Intelligent and well disposed Brethren will lend no countenance to any infraction of the Grand Constitutions, and they will prefer that the pure stream of Masonry should run through the regular channels, and that **men should seek the degrees, not because they are cheap, but because they open the door to privileges of priceless value.**

Yours fraternally,

Attest:— SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, *Grand Master.*

SERENO D. NICKERSON,
Recording Grand Secretary.

(I desire to acknowledge my gratitude to PAST GRAND MASTER LAWRENCE for encouragement and support in the preparation of this work.—WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.)

THE GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA

The Committee on Jurisprudence of the GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA, at a Communication held October 29, 1889, presented an exhaustive report, concluding with the following opinion:

"That it is the business and bounden duty of such Grand Lodges to guard their Subordinates against the introduction of causes of contention and discord, and **TO PROTECT THE FRATERNITY AGAINST INJURY OR INVASION, IMPOSTORS OR IMPOSITION, COMING IN WHATEVER NAME OR WHATEVER GUISE.**

"That it is the right and duty of Grand Lodges, in their Masonic Sovereignty, to clearly designate and unmistakably define what Rites are recognized, and what Bodies are in alliance with them in the Great Fraternal Commonwealth of which the Symbolic Grand Bodies, forming the base, constitute an important and essential part."

THE GRAND LODGE OF FLORIDA

IS ON RECORD AS FOLLOWS ON THE CERNEAU RITE

"We believe the edict of the Grand Master to be in harmony with the action of many other Grand Lodges and all regularly organized Masonry in the world, so far as we have any knowledge or information, and recommend that the same be approved by this Grand Lodge.

"We further find, upon information believed to be reliable, that the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, has been recognized by very nearly, if not all, the Supreme Councils of the world as the legitimate Supreme Council of the Jurisdiction for the territory which it occupies, which includes the State of Florida, and **WE DO NOT FIND THAT THE CERNEAU RITE HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE OTHER SUPREME COUNCILS OF THE WORLD AS THE LEGITIMATE BODY OF ANY JURISDICTION.**

"In many of the Grand Lodge Jurisdictions, in fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Florida, the Masons in those Jurisdictions who belong to the Cerneau Rite are not permitted to visit a particular Lodge."

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky clearly defines legitimate Freemasonry in the following terms:

"Article 16 of the Constitution says:

" 'This Grand Lodge of Kentucky acknowledges no degree of Masonry or Order of Knighthood to be legitimate and genuine except those conferred by or under the authority of the following Masonic Bodies of the United States of America, and those of corresponding rank in foreign countries recognized by or in fraternal correspondence with this Grand Lodge, to wit:

The Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the Several States and Territories.

The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and

The Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons of the States and Territories.

The General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States, and

The Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the States and Territories.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and

The Grand Commanderies of the States and Territories.

The Supreme Council, 33°, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, and

The Supreme Council, 33°, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America.' "

IN 1869, 1888, 1889, THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY RECOGNIZED THE SUPREME COUNCILS OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN JURISDICTIONS, AND IN 1888 DECLARED ANY BODIES, INVADING THE TERRITORY OF THE SUPREME COUNCILS RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE, CLANDESTINE AND FRAUDULENT. IN 1889 IT PROVIDED EXPULSION AS THE PENALTY FOR CONFERRING THE DEGREES BY BODIES DECLARED CLANDESTINE, OR FOR RECEIVING SUCH DEGREES.

THE GRAND LODGE OF OHIO.

CERNEAUS NOT ADMITTED AS VISITORS IN ANY SYMBOLIC LODGE.

BARS THE USE OF LODGE HALLS BY SO-CALLED CERNEAU BODIES, AND DECLARES THEM IRREGULAR, ILLEGAL, AND UNMASONIC, AND OUGHT NOT TO BE COUNTENANCED OR RECOGNIZED IN ANY MANNER BY BRETHREN UNDER OBEDIENCE TO THIS GRAND LODGE.

Whereas, This Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication in October, 1887, declared the bodies calling themselves "The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies," and commonly called the **"Cerneau Rite," to be "irregular, illegal, and unmasonic,"** and that they "ought not to be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under obedience to this Grand Lodge"; and

***Whereas,* Brethren subordinate to the authority of this Grand Lodge are still selling and conferring the Cerneau and other degrees pronounced to be irregular, to Master Masons in this Jurisdiction, and are thereby violating the laws of this Grand Body; therefore,**

***Be it Resolved,* That any Mason subordinate to the authority of this Grand Lodge, who shall hereafter take, or receive, or communicate, or be present at, or assist any one to take or apply for said degrees, or any of them, shall be subject, after due trial under the Code, to expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.**

* * * * * * * * *

It is, therefore, ordered that hereafter Masters of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ohio shall instruct all committees sent out to examine visitors to include in the test oath the following:

"FURTHERMORE, I DO NOT HOLD MEMBERSHIP IN, OR ALLEGIANCE TO, ANY CERNEAU OR OTHER BODY CLAIMING TO BE MASONIC, THAT HAS BEEN DECLARED CLANDESTINE BY THE GRAND LODGE OF OHIO."

At the Session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio held in 1889, the Grand Master reported:

I am confident that it will be gratifying to members of this Grand Lodge to know that the position taken by Ohio relative to the organization calling itself "The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies," has been approved by **similar action in the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Colorado, Iowa, Dakota, Utah, Oregon, District of Columbia, and others.**

Several Grand Lodges have gone still further, and require all Master Masons under their immediate jurisdictions, who are members of "The Cerneau Bodies," to renounce their allegiance to, or membership in, the interdicted Body within a stated time or have charges preferred against them.

(I desire to acknowledge my thanks to Ill. WILLIAM B. MELISH, 33°, Past Grand Master of Ohio, for the above transcript from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.—WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.)

NORTH CAROLINA
ON CERNEAUISM.
THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION IN 1892
BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE:

"No Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction shall recognize or hold communication with the Cerneau body or its members, and shall discountenance the establishment of any of its branches in this Jurisdiction."

At the One Hundred and Fifth Annual Communication, held January 13, 1892, at the City of Raleigh, Grand Master HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER, in his Annual Address, spoke as follows concerning

CERNEAUISM.

"Cerneauism has not yet made its appearance in this grand jurisdiction, though I have reason to suspect that efforts will be made to introduce it.

"In the absence of Grand Lodge action, I have determined to interdict it. Now that the Grand Lodge is in session, I present the question to you for consideration. **IN MY JUDGMENT, THIS GRAND LODGE SHOULD EMPHATICALLY CONDEMN IT.** It has given much trouble in some of our sister jurisdictions, in one (Iowa) going so far as to invoke the assistance of the civil courts to more substantially enforce its establishment. And in Ohio it has gone so far as to set up a Grand Lodge of its own, and impudently asked the Supreme Court of the State to decide that it was an independent body. Such conduct is reprehensible in the extreme, shows a rebellious spirit, and a total disregard of the very fundamental principles of Masonry. While our actions on all matters should be of a very conservative character, it should, in this instance, be firm and decided, and **IT SHOULD BE MADE A MASONIC OFFENSE FOR ANY MASTER MASON TO JOIN THEM."**

This subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Brothers A. J. WILLS, W. S. CREASY, and J. R. GASKILL, who submitted the following report, which was read and adopted:

"The Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's Address relating to Cerneauism, submit the following report and recommendation:

"*Whereas*, **THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA IS THE SOLE CUSTODIAN OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF SYMBOLIC MASONRY IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA;** and,

"*Whereas*, After investigation, your Committee find that the organization known as **THE CERNEAU BODY HAS, IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS, BEEN PRODUCTIVE OF DISCORD AND DISTURBING THE PEACE AND HARMONY OF THE CRAFT,** and interfered with the legitimate jurisdiction of the established Grand Bodies in other States, and has held communication with the Grand Orient of France, an atheistic clandestine Grand Body:

"*Therefore*, Your Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"NO LODGE IN THIS GRAND JURISDICTION SHALL RECOGNIZE OR HOLD COMMUNICATION WITH THE CERNEAU BODY OR ITS MEMBERS, and shall discountenance the establishment of any of its branches in this jurisdiction."

TILER'S O.·. B.·.

"I am not a member of, or in communication with, any body of the so-called CERNEAU SCOTTISH RITE."

(I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness for the foregoing to Ill.·. J. W. CORTLAND, 33°, Inspector-General for North Carolina, Ill.· ARTHUR J. WILLS, 33°, and to M.·. I.·. A. B. ANDREWS, Jr., Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of North Carolina.

WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.)

CONNECTICUT.

SAFEGUARDS URGED AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF CLANDESTINE MASONS.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL ADDRESS OF M.·.W.·. GEORGE E. PARSONS, GRAND MASTER OF CONNECTICUT, JANUARY 18, 1905.

CLANDESTINE MASONRY.

Clandestine Masonry is rearing its serpent head in our midst as never before, and clandestine Lodges are springing up in almost every Grand Jurisdiction. The present promoters of clandestine Masonry are posing as the only true Masons, and have succeeded in enrolling in their ranks men who are entirely ignorant of the facts, and honestly believe themselves to be lawful Masons. It has frequently happened within the past two years that some of these clandestine Masons have attempted to visit our Lodges because of their belief that they were regular and entitled to do so; in other cases it has been attempted by those who knew they were clandestine.

These considerations caused the Grand Secretary and myself to procure and forward to each Lodge a list of all lawful Lodges, so that the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction might not be further imposed upon in this manner.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature," and each Lodge owes a greater debt to itself and to the Fraternity at large than it does to the stranger who desires to visit it. No material injury can be done to the stranger who claims to be a Mason and desires to visit a Lodge, nor can he justly complain if refused that privilege, when he is unable to conclusively prove his right to do so; but great injury might be done to the Lodge in question, and to the institution in general, if we should become so lax in the performance of our duty that clandestine Masons should be able to fraternize with us, and enjoy those benefits and privileges which belong to only those who have been lawfully made.

To the above end, no stranger applying for the privilege of visitation should be admitted into any Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction until he has first shown beyond question that he is a lawful Mason, in good standing, and entitled to sit therein.

IDAHO.

THE GRAND LODGE OF IDAHO, IN SEPTEMBER, 1901, CLEARLY DEFINED LEGITIMATE MASONIC BODIES, AND DECLARED THAT BRETHREN UNITING WITH OTHER BODIES CLAIMING TO BE MASONIC ARE ACTING UNMASONICALLY, AND AGAINST THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THIS GRAND LODGE.

REGULAR AND DULY CONSTITUTED MASONIC BODIES.

35a. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge recognizes no Degrees of Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the **Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world**; and,

Whereas, It admits the following-named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic Bodies, namely:

The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction.

The General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Councils under their jurisdiction.

The Grand Encampment of the United States; the Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction.

The Supreme Councils of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction.

Now, therefore, It is hereby declared that any Mason who is hereafter admitted in this Jurisdiction into any other orders, as Masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis, or by any other name, is acting unmasonically, and against the advice and consent of this Grand Lodge.

THE GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA

DECLARED THE CERNEAU SUPREME COUNCIL AND ALL BODIES HOLDING UNDER THEM ILLEGITIMATE

In 1885 the Grand Lodge of Louisiana asserted its right to ascertain and declare what bodies claiming to be Masonic are really Masonic, and what bodies are fraudulent, spurious or clandestine. In 1890 it declared the **Cerneau Supreme Councils and all bodies holding under them illegitimate, and not entitled to be recognized in any manner whatever.**

OREGON.

The Grand Lodge of Oregon asserts exclusive jurisdiction and complete authority over Masonry in that State, and directs the Grand Secretary to certify to the Active Inspector-General of the Scottish Rite the names of all Master Masons suspended, expelled, or dropped from the rolls.

The following are extracts from the Constitution and By-laws of the Grand Lodge of Oregon:

SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION.

ARTICLE 9.

Section 1. This Grand Lodge is the only source of authority, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of Oregon.

SECTION 2. Any organization, association, parties, or persons professing to have any authority, powers, or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, within the State of Oregon, not derived from this Grand Lodge, are declared to be clandestine, and all intercourse with or recognition of them or any of them is prohibited.

OF PROHIBITION.

ARTICLE 12.

Section 5. No Lodge shall recognize any body purporting to be a Masonic body that is not recognized by this Grand Lodge.

DUTIES OF GRAND SECRETARY.

ARTICLE 2 OF THE BY-LAWS.

Section 3, Paragraph 12. He shall quarter-yearly certify to

The Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Oregon,

The Grand Commander and the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Oregon, and

The Active Inspector-General of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Oregon for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States,

the names of all Master Masons suspended, expelled, or dropped from the rolls, as reported by the Lodges of this jurisdiction.

(I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Illustrious P.S. MALCOLM, 33°, Master of Kadosh, Portland, Ore.—WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.)

THE GRAND LODGE OF IOWA

LEGITIMATE VS. CLANDESTINE "SCOTTISH RITE MASONRY."

LEGISLATION HAD BY THE M.·.W.·.GRAND LODGE OF IOWA, AT ITS 46TH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD JUNE 4-6, 1889, AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

[Extract from Grand Master's Address.]

IMPENDING DANGER

An element of discord and disturbance among the brethren having arisen in our midst, and its influences having spread and assumed such proportions as to make it seem to me a matter of duty to bring it to your attention, I now do so, with a view of invoking such action as may serve to protect our subordinates, and the brethren holding membership therein, from the **evil results which are likely to ensue,** and to maintain and preserve that peace and harmony among the craft which should always characterize a fraternity founded upon the principles of brotherly love.

I refer to the introduction and spread, in this jurisdiction, of **a body claiming to be Masonic,** and which admits none except Master Masons, and styling itself "The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies," **commonly known as the "Cerneau" body** of that rite.

* * * * * * * * *

The next inquiry is, what legislation, if any, is necessary to meet the question.

It will be claimed by some of the brethren that this Grand Lodge has no power to legislate upon or deal with this question in any manner whatever. But the committee, after mature consideration, are unanimously agreed that **this Grand Lodge has the undoubted power and the right to legislate upon this question, and upon all other questions that affect the welfare of this Grand Body or of the craft in Iowa.**

The Grand Lodge of Iowa is the sole proprietor of the whole system of Symbolic Masonry in the state of Iowa. **Symbolic Masonry is the foundation upon which Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons all rest. It is the only foundation upon which any Masonic structure can be erected in the state of Iowa.**

We find that the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in 1888, passed a resolution providing for the expulsion of any member taking, receiving, or communicating the Cerneau or other degrees declared to be irregular.

The Grand Lodges of South Carolina and Utah have taken action declaring themselves in sympathy with the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in this matter.

We find that **in 1888 the Grand Master of Pennsylvania** issued an edict declaring it **inconsistent with the duty of the brethren to seek or retain membership in the Cerneau organization,** and providing that brethren who have or may associate therewith should be liable to penalties. And that in April, 1889, he communicated to the Masonic authorities of Iowa an order providing that **"No Freemason of any Masonic jurisdiction who belongs to the Cerneau Rite is permitted to visit a subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania."** And by resolution of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the edicts of the Grand Master are declared to have the authority of Masonic law.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1888 adopted a regulation recognizing the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction and of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, and also declared that "any bodies invading the territory of the Supreme Councils recognized by this Grand Lodge are clandestine and fraudulent."

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1883 adopted a resolution admitting the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States to be regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies.

WE DO NOT FIND THAT ANY GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES OR ELSEWHERE, OR ANY GRAND MASTER, HAS EVER RECOGNIZED THE CERNEAU BODY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE AS LEGITIMATE OR DULY CONSTITUTED, NOR DO WE FIND THAT ANY SUCH GRAND LODGE OR GRAND MASTER HAS TAKEN ANY ACTION TO PROHIBIT OR PREVENT THE CONFERRING OF THE SCOTTISH RITE DEGREES BY THE SUPREME COUNCILS OF EITHER THE SOUTHERN OR NORTHERN JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

EDICT NO. 1.

GRAND LODGE OF IOWA, A. F. and A. M.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

KNOXVILLE, June 20, A. D. 1889.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL MASTERS, SENIOR AND JUNIOR WARDENS, OF ALL THE LODGES WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL, THE GRAND LODGE OF IOWA, A. F. & A. M.

Accompanying, and made a part of this EDICT, you, and each of you, will find a duly certified transcript of the action and findings of the Grand Lodge at its recent Annual Communication, held at Sioux City, June 4-6 inst. This Report and Resolutions give no uncertain sound; their statements are **plain, emphatic, simple, and easily understood,** and impose upon you and me, and all the Masons of Iowa, a duty—**that** of implicit obedience, under our solemn obligations to "Stand to and abide by all the **laws, rules, and regulations** of the Grand Lodge."

Upon me, as your chosen Grand Master, is imposed the further duty of seeing that the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge are duly and strictly enforced. From these sworn duties none of us can swerve or turn aside without proving ourselves recreant to every trust. I shall not shirk the responsibility imposed upon me, as the Chief Executive Officer of the Grand Lodge, by these resolutions. Nor can I for a moment doubt that each and all of the Masons of Iowa will, when the law is made known to them, yield a like obedience to its mandates.

The constitution declares that all questions coming before the Grand Lodge for action shall be determined by a majority vote. The action had, as set forth in this EDICT, was, after a full and patient hearing and discussion, determined by a very large majority vote.

By the second Resolution the Grand Lodge refused to recognize the "Cerneau Bodies of the A.·. & A.·. Scottish Rite Masonry," and forbids them to occupy this Territorial Jurisdiction. Under and by virtue of this law, and by virtue of the Fifth Resolution aforesaid, and by virtue of the authority in me vested as your Grand Master, **I do hereby declare all such bodies of Cerneau Masons in Iowa irregularly, illegally, and unmasonically established**—this territory having been preoccupied by the bodies of the Rite of the "Supreme Council of the A.·. & A.·. Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States," duly and officially recognized heretofore, and now, by this Grand Lodge as having exclusive jurisdiction of the State of Iowa.

I further forbid, and command you to see that no such illegal bodies occupy the halls used and occupied by the Lodges of this Jurisdiction.

The Third Resolution forbids the conferring, or the communicating, or the taking, or the receiving of any of the degrees of said Cerneau body of the A.·. & A.·. Scottish Rite, from any body or member of the Cerneau organization, at home or abroad, by the Masons of Iowa. And here let it be understood that this and all the provisions of these Resolutions apply to all non-affiliated as well as affiliated Masons residing in the Jurisdiction of Iowa.

And I especially enjoin upon you, the executive officer of your Lodge, to strictly enforce this law, and to **report to me promptly every known violation thereof and your doings in the premises.**

While by the provision of the law (Resolution Fourth) **all those who prior to the close of the last session became members of any of the Cerneau bodies in Iowa, or received their degrees from any of its officers, have until the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge within which to withdraw and sever their connection with such Cerneau Bodies, let me fraternally and kindly advise each and all such to do so at once,** as tending much to restore that peace and harmony so essential to the best interests of Masonry in general and the Grand Lodge of Iowa in particular.

At an early day blank certificates of "Withdrawal" will be forwarded, to be signed and returned to me by those who obey the law, as proof of their compliance with the requirements of the Fourth Resolution aforesaid.

To the end that all the members may be informed of the matters herein set forth, **it is my Order that this EDICT be audibly read in open lodge at the first meeting held after its receipt.**

As loyalty and obedience are among the fundamental tenets and the first lessons inculcated in Masonry, I shall expect from every Iowa Mason a hearty and cheerful compliance with this EDICT, and the action taken by the Grand Lodge in the premises.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Knoxville, this twentieth (20th) day of June, A. D. 1889, A. L. 5889.

[SEAL.] (Signed) JAS. D. GAMBLE,
Grand Master.

(I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Ill.·. Bro.·. Parvin for Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa from which above extracts were made.
WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.)



(By courtesy of the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of Rochester, N. Y.)

THE "GRAND OLD MAN" OF FREEMASONRY.

HON. HENRY L PALMER, 33°

SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, elected September 17, 1879, and re-elected unanimously at the Triennial Sessions 1882, 1885, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1903, and 1906. Born at Mount Pleasant, Pa., October 18, 1819. Raised in Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, West Troy, N. Y., March 10, 1841. Worshipful Master of Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848.

Hon. HENRY L PALMER, 33°

"Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly."

Having filled the highest official position in every branch of Freemasonry, Illustrious Brother HENRY L PALMER, 33°, **Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, from 1879 to the present time (1907),** may well be regarded after sixty-six years of uninterrupted Masonic activity as the foremost Freemason in the world to-day.

Born at Mount Pleasant, Pa., October 18, 1819, he removed to West Troy, N. Y., where as soon as he had reached his majority his application was presented for membership in Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, F. and A. M., of West Troy, N. Y., in which he was made a Master Mason on March 10, 1841.

Brother PALMER was Worshipful Master of Evening Star Lodge in 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, and he is the oldest living Past Master of any Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

His removal to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1849, technically deprives him of official recognition as Dean of the Past Masters of the State of New York. The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York for 1848 and 1849 contain the records of Worshipful Brother PALMER's impress upon the stirring events in those troublous times. To his clear head and loyalty was largely due the peace that followed.

His popularity with the Masonic Fraternity in the State of his adoption may be judged by the remarkable record of official prominence there achieved:

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, 1852, 1853. 1871, and 1872.

Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Wisconsin, 1858 and 1859

Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Wisconsin in 1853 and 1864.

Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Wisconsin, 1858 to 1865 inclusive.

Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, 1865 to 1868.

Brother PALMER was admitted to the Bar in the State of New York as a very young man, and established himself in the practice of the law when he chose Milwaukee as his home in 1849.

He became interested in politics, and served as a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1853, 1860, 1862, and 1873.

He was chosen Speaker of the Assembly in 1853, and again in 1862.

He was a member of the Wisconsin State Senate in 1867 and 1868.

Brother PALMER was elected County Judge in 1873, which office he resigned to become President of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., in 1874, having served the company as a Trustee from 1858.

GRAND COMMANDER PALMER

IS ONE OF THE 5 SURVIVORS OF

THE FIFTY-SEVEN HONORED BRETHREN

WHO CONSUMMATED THE UNION OF 1867

WHEN THE PREVIOUSLY UNITED CERNEAU-RAYMOND COUNCIL WAS AMALGAMATED WITH

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

FOR THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION

FORMING THE PRESENT SUPREME COUNCIL, THE

ONE AND ONLY ONE GOVERNING BODY IN THIS TERRITORY

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

FOR THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SUPREME COUNCILS

OF THE

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE

IN RELATIONS OF AMITY WITH THE

SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Argentine Republic.
Belgium.
Brazil.
Canada.
Central America (Guatemala).
Chili.
Colombia, United States of.
Colon for Cuba.
England, Wales, etc.
France.
Ireland.
Italy.
Mexico.
Paraguay.
Peru.
Portugal.
Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America.
Scotland.
Switzerland.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°

FOR

THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

is the result of a solemn Treaty of Union entered into, in May, 1867, between the theretofore existing Supreme Councils in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, each of which claimed jurisdiction in this territory to the discomfiture of the other.

In this respect, the Scottish Rite passed through exactly the same experiences as did the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, which was split up into numerous conflicting Grand Lodges by continuous factional contentions from 1823 to 1858, when the present Grand Lodge was formed.

Between those years there arose and flourished for a time

THE CITY GRAND LODGE,
THE COUNTRY GRAND LODGE,
THE GRAND LODGE PROPER,
THE ST. JOHN'S GRAND LODGE,
THE PHILLIPS GRAND LODGE,
THE SECOND ST. JOHN'S GRAND LODGE.

At different times these schismatic Grand Lodges were united with the regular Grand Lodge.

As the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite draws for its membership on the Masons made in Symbolic Lodges, and as most of the Brethren prominent in the Grand Lodge were also actively interested in the Scottish Rite, it is but natural that the differences originating in one branch should be carried into the other.

In 1856, Judge JOHN L. LEWIS became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

He was of a conciliatory, broad-minded, kindly disposition, the soul of honor, and a Freemason "Sans peur et sans reproche," under whose inspiration negotiations for the settlement of the differences between the various factions were brought to an honorable conclusion **in 1858, when the present Grand Lodge of the State of New York was formed,** and Brother LEWIS continued as Grand Master during 1858 and 1859, declining re-election in 1860.

On June 5, 1862, he was created an Inspector-General, 33°, Honorary, and on **June 16, 1863, he was crowned an Active Member of the newly united Cerneau-Raymond Supreme Council,** which was formed February 7, 1863, by a solemn Treaty of Union between the Supreme Councils commanded by EDMUND B. HAYS and EDWARD A. RAYMOND, the Body taking the name of **"The Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies,"** with EDMUND B. HAYS as Grand Commander, and EDWARD A. RAYMOND as Deputy Grand Commander, with its Grand East in the City of New York.

Thus the Cerneau Supreme Council was then merged beyond the power of any combination of Inspectors-General to revive it.

In 1867, SIMON W. ROBINSON, Grand Commander of that Supreme Council, resigned, and was succeeded by JOHN L. LEWIS.

Peace negotiations had long been in progress between the Cerneau-Raymond Council and the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, of which KILLIAN H. VAN RENSSELAER was Grand Commander, with its Grand East at Boston, Mass.

The ripe experience which Brother JOHN L. LEWIS had gained in bringing about the **union of the schismatic St. John's Grand Lodge with the regular Grand Lodge of the State of New York** but a few years before, eminently qualified him to act as peacemaker in the adjustment of the terms of an honorable consolidation of the conflicting Supreme Councils into one united Supreme Council.

I now quote from the

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
UNITED SUPREME COUNCIL,
BOSTON, MAY 17, 1867

"The Illustrious brethren Sovereign Grand Inspectors General 33°, attached to the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, being assembled in Council Chamber, Illustrious JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was introduced by Ill. Brothers K. H. VAN RENSSELAER and JOHN L. LEWIS, and after taking the Oath of Fealty was declared Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of A.·. A. S. Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America. The M. P.· Sov.· Gr.·. Commander then administered the Oath of Fealty to Ill. . Bros. K. H. VAN RENSSELAER and JOHN L. LEWIS, the last Grand Commanders of the two Supreme Councils heretofore claiming jurisdiction.

Before taking the obligation, Ill.·. Bro. Lewis addressed the M.·. P.·. S.·. G.·. Com.·. and the Ill.·. Brethren, giving them a brief account of his connection with the Rite, and the very distinguished honors that had been conferred on him by the Ill.·. Brethren, all of which he now with pleasure resigned, laying upon that Altar before which he was about to kneel, all authority theretofore claimed by the Illustrious Brothers

CERNEAU
CLINTON
ATWOOD
RAYMOND
HAYS, and
ROBINSON

of which he was the custodian by virtue of being their direct successor, pledging himself henceforth to know but the one governing Body for this Jurisdiction, and to use his best efforts for its harmony and perpetuity."

In the quiet little churchyard at Penn Yan, N. Y., there is a memorial to Brother JOHN L. LEWIS. It is an obelisk of Barre granite, thirty-three feet high.

The expense of this enduring monument was borne, through equal contributions of about $500 each, by

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
THE GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°, FOR THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a member of the Supreme Council, I had the distinguished honor to serve on the Monument Committee, and as a student of Masonic History I will ever regard the monument as a fitting memorial to

ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER JOHN L. LEWIS, 33°,
THE GREAT MASONIC PEACEMAKER.

Would anybody dare propose that the Grand Lodge of the State of New York reconsider the negotiations resulting in the Union of 1858 under which it now exists?

Nobody has the right to question the validity of the results accomplished by practically the same individuals actuated by substantially the same motives, for an honorable peace in the formation of the present Supreme Council, 33°, for the **Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America in May, 1867,** and

IT IS AN UNWARRANTED VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF "RES ADJUDICATA" TO SUGGEST A REOPENING OF THE SUBJECT AT THIS OR ANY OTHER TIME IN THE FUTURE.



Mr Homan 33°

Crowned Active Member of the Supreme Council, 33°,
for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, September 19, 1895.
Deputy of the Supreme Council, 33°, for the State of New York.
Representative of the Supreme Council, 33°, for Belgium.
Representative of the Supreme Council, 33°, for Brazil.
Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, 33°, for Mexico.
Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, 33°, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the
United States of America. Etc., Etc., Etc.

SUMMARY

The Cerneau Council ceased to exist as a separate organization when it united with the Raymond Body, which also yielded its separate existence by that act of consolidation on the 7th of February, 1863.

After several years of negotiations between it and the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, of which Illustrious Brother KILLIAN H. VAN RENSSELAER, 33°, was Grand Commander, **amalgamation of these Supreme Councils was accomplished on May 17, 1867, and the identity of all the theretofore separate Supreme Councils in this territory was completely lost in the process of fusion.**

The highest Tribunal had passed upon the question before the terms were finally agreed to by the parties at interest, and M. . W.·. JOHN L. LEWIS, eminent as a Judge, honored as a Mason, before assuming the Oath of Fealty to the United Supreme Council, addressed his peers, giving them an account of his connection with the Rite, and the very distinguished honors that had been conferred on him, **all of which he now with pleasure resigned, laying upon that Altar, before which he was about to kneel, all authority theretofore claimed by the Illustrious Brothers**

CERNEAU
CLINTON
ATWOOD
RAYMOND
HAYS and
ROBINSON

of which he was the custodian by virtue of being their direct successor, pledging himself henceforth to know but the one governing Body for this Jurisdiction, and to use his best efforts for its harmony and perpetuity.

IT IS AN UNWARRANTED VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF "RES ADJUDICATA" TO SUGGEST A REOPENING OF THE SUBJECT AT THIS OR ANY OTHER TIME IN THE FUTURE.

Whatever may be said or written about the Cerneau or any so-called Scottish Rite Bodies in this territory, other than those acknowledging allegiance to the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, **it is as unnecessary for us to go back of the Union of 1867, when the present Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America was formed by amalgamating the conflicting Supreme Councils theretofore existing, as it would be to go back of the conclusion of peace after the termination of the civil war to justify a merchant in declining to accept Confederate money in payment for merchandise to-day.**

As I have dedicated this work

To those who **Need** the **Light,**
To those who **Seek** the **Light,**
To those who **Love** the **Light,**

its contents can not offend any who desire that right may prevail. Any Freemason desiring to become identified with the Scottish Rite in this Jurisdiction, who, after reading this book, will apply to any other than the Bodies of the **Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction,** or any Freemason now connected with any clandestine rite who does not sever his connection therewith, is untrue to the principles of Freemasonry as laid down by the Grand Lodges, and merits the ostracism imposed upon him as a penalty.

Yours, for the Rite,



Deputy for the State of New York.



DR. SAMUEL STRINGER.

Born 1735; died 1817.

THE FIRST DEPUTY GRAND INSPECTOR APPOINTED IN NORTH AMERICA, UNDER WARRANT FROM HENRY ANDREW FRANCKEN, MARCH, 1769,

Thrice Potent Grand Master of

Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection, of Albany, N. Y., 1770 to 1774.

Worshipful Master, Masters Lodge, No. 2 (now No. 5), F. and A. M.,

of Albany, N. Y., in 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1773,

1774, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780.

(From the painting in the possession of M.·. W.·. JAMES TEN EYCK, 33°, Past Grand Master, Thrice Potent Grand Master of Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

Dr. STRINGER was the great-grandfather of the wife of M.·. W.·. Brother TEN EYCK.)



THE ORIGINAL CHARTER OF INEFFABLE AND SUBLIME GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, OF ALBANY, N. Y.
The Oldest Working Body of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Founded December 20, 1767.
Under the obedience of the Supreme Council, 33°, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Scottish Rite Bodies in the State of New York

Lodges of Perfection, 4° to 14°.	Presiding Officers.	
Ineffable, Albany	Julius D. Ireland,	32°
New York City, New York	John McMillan,	32°
Central City, Syracuse	Gardner J. Chamberlin,	32°
Aurora Grata, Brooklyn	J. Carlisle Loudon,	32°
Otseningo, Binghamton	Rollin W. Meeker.	33°
Rochester, Rochester	George E. Hatch,	32°
Corning, Corning	John E. Bong,	32°
Palmoni, Buffalo	Martin H. Blecher,	32°
Delta, Troy	John P. Deal,	32°
Yah-Nun-Dah-Sis, Utica	William Mathews,	32°
Germania, Rochester	William H. Hahle,	32°
Niagara, Niagara Falls	Christopher M. Young,	32°
Watertown, Watertown	Lewis J. Davis,	32°
St. Lawrence, Norwood	Joseph V. Baker,	32°
Olean, Olean	Martin Southeron,	32°
Cortland, Cortland	George L. Warren,	32°
Ithaca, Ithaca	Luzerne Coville,	32°
Jamestown, Jamestown	Shelden B. Broadhead,	33°

Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, 15° and 16°.		
Grand Council, Albany	Edward B. Cantine,	33°
New York City, New York	Lewis Middleton,	32°
Central City, Syracuse	William S. Farmer,	32°
Aurora Grata, Brooklyn	Wilmuth E. Blackburn,	32°
Otseningo, Binghamton	Theodore P. Calkin,	33°
Rochester, Rochester	Henry W. Wedel,	32°
Corning, Corning	Joseph C. Moore,	33°
Palmoni, Buffalo	William H. Hotchkiss,	32°
Delta, Troy	William Finder, Jr.,	32°
Yah-Nun-Dah-Sis, Utica	Lewis R. Mather,	32°
Olean, Olean	George Fobes,	32°
Ogdensburg, Watertown	Arthur E. Hume,	32°
Jamestown, Jamestown	John B. Shaw,	32°

Chapters of Rose Croix, 17° and 18°.		
New York City, New York	Walter W. Griffith,	32°
Albany, Albany	T. Henry Dumary,	33°
Central City, Syracuse	William H. H. Chamberlin,	32°
Aurora Grata, Brooklyn	W. Clive Crosby,	32°
Otseningo, Binghamton	Herbert E. Coon,	32°
Rochester, Rochester	Rev. Francis S. Lippitt,	32°
Corning, Corning	Truman S. Pritchard,	33°
Delta, Troy	Joseph McKay,	32°
Yah-Nun-Dah-Sis, Utica	George E. Dennison,	33°
Buffalo, Buffalo	Harry W. Crabbs,	32°
Ogdensburg, Watertown	Omar A. Hine,	33°

Consistories, 19° to 32°.		
New York City, New York	John Lloyd Thomas,	33°
Albany Sovereign, Albany	T. Henry Dumary,	33°
Central City, Syracuse	Theodore M. Barber,	33°
Otseningo, Binghamton	Harry C. Walker,	32°
Rochester, Rochester	J. Hungerford Smith,	33°
Corning, Corning	Warren J. Cheney,	32°
Aurora Grata, Brooklyn	Charles H. Luscomb,	33°
Buffalo, Buffalo	Francis G. Ward,	33°

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

OF

Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry

FOR THE

NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GRAND EAST: BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

1906-1909

OFFICERS.

HENRY L PALMER, 33°.....*M.·. P.·. Sov.·. Gr.·. Commander.*
SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, 33°.....*P.·. Gr.·. Lieutenant Commander.*
JOHN C. SMITH, 33°.....*Gr.·. Minister of State.*
WILLIAM C. MASON, 33°.....*Deputy for Maine.*
GEORGE W. CURRIER, 33°.....*Deputy for New Hampshire.*
MARSH O. PERKINS, 33°.....*Deputy for Vermont.*
CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON, 33°.....*Deputy for Massachusetts.*
GEORGE H. KENYON, 33°.....*Deputy for Rhode Island.*
CHARLES L. HUBBARD, 33°.....*Deputy for Connecticut.*
WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, 1 West 97th Street, New York *Deputy for New York.*
ROBERT A. SHIRREFS, 33°.....*Deputy for New Jersey.*
JAMES ISAAC BUCHANAN, 33°.....*Deputy for Pennsylvania.*
BARTON SMITH, 33°.....*Deputy for Ohio.*
HUGH MCCURDY, 33°.....*Deputy for Michigan.*
WILLIAM GEAKE, 33°.....*Deputy for Indiana.*
AMOS PETTIBONE, 33°.....*Deputy for Illinois.*
THOMAS E. BALDING, 33°.....*Deputy for Wisconsin.*
NEWTON D. ARNOLD, 33°.....*Gr.·. Treasurer-General H.·. E.·.*
JAMES H. CODDING, 33°.....*Gr.·. Secretary-General H.·. E.·.*

299 Broadway (Room 617), New York.

CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON, 33°.....*Gr.·. Keeper of the Archives.*
THOMAS E. BALDING, 33°.....*Gr.·. Master-General of Ceremonies.*
ROBERT A. SHIRREFS, 33°.....*Gr.·. Marshal-General.*
WILLIAM GEAKE, 33°.....*Gr.·. Standard-Bearer.*
GEORGE O. TYLER, 33°.....*Gr.·. Captain of Guard.*

REV. JOSIAH L. SEWARD, D.D., 33°.....*Gr.·. Prior.*
GEORGE M. MOULTON, 33°.....*Marshal of the Camp.*
NICHOLAS COULSON, 33°.....*Marshal of the Camp.*
WILLIAM B. MELISH, 33°.....*Marshal of the Camp.*
ROBERT JUDSON KENWORTHY, 33°.....*Marshal of the Camp.*
WILLIAM P. KENNY, 33°.....*Gr.·. Almoner.*
SOLON W. STEVENS, 33°.....*Gr.·. Organist.*
THEODORE H. EMMONS.....*Gr.·. Seneschal.*
STEPHEN D. APPLECK, 33°.....*Gr.·. Master of Transportation.*

TRUSTEES OF PERMANENT FUND.

DANIEL W. LAWRENCE, 33°
CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, 33°
NEWTON D. ARNOLD, 33°
HENRY L PALMER, 33°
CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON, 33°
BARTON SMITH, 33°
SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, 33°

Cornell University Library
HS766 .H76
The Scottish Rite and the Cerneau wrong.
3 1924 030 324 887
olin,anx

