

# THE SCOTTISH RITE AND THE CERNEAU WRONG

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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.

# 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,  
CHARLES W. CUSHMAN, Honorary,  
FRANK H. ROBINSON,  
TOWNSEND SCUDDER, ✓

J. C. Hollands  
11-6-1924

HS  
766  
.476

# 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 DI-  
PLOMA OR PATENT ISSUED BY THEM AS WORTHLESS, AND  
THAT NO ONE OF THE OBEDIENCE OF EITHER WILL BE AD-  
MITTED INTO ANY BODY OF OUR OBEDIENCE, NOR RECOG-  
NIZED 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

3

Scotland.  
Portugal.  
Peru.  
Venezuela.  
Argentine Republic.  
Chill.  
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

No. This is a copy of the one deposited in London by the  
 Supreme Council of G. P. for England & Wales in 1846-

**Universi Terrarum orbis Architectonici per Gloriam Argentis.**

**DEUS MEUMQUE JUS.**  
*Ordo ab Chas.*

IN the name, and at the special request of the Grand and Supreme Council of the most Potent Sovereign, Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, duly and lawfully constituted, under the electoral canopy of the South which answers to the 32d degree, 45 minutes north latitude.

To our Illustriss., most Potent and Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Knights of K. H.; Illustriss. Prince and Knight, Grand, lawful, and Sublime, Free and accepted Masters 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 Freemason, born at Valhalla, April 30, and a jeweler by trade, residing at present, No. 115, William Street, in the City of New-York; did sometime this last spring, publish certain printed pamphlets, by the French, called *Yakobus*, signed and sealed, wherein he styles himself as "Most Potent, Sovereign Grand Commander of the thirty-third degree of the Grand Order of America, their Territories and Dependencies," &c. &c. And whereas, the only lawful body of the kind in the United States of America, was legally established on the 21st May, 20th, at the City of Charleston, South-Carolina, and which is recognized all over the world; it, therefore, the undersigned, Grand Inspector General of the 33d, Grand Equiptary, 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 notify, that having previously taken such measures as are expedient in all such cases; being also ascertained that he is not of, nor have any thing at all about the thirty-third degree; and that having received no communications whatsoever from the said Joseph Cerneau, nor his assuming a Degree, Title, and Powers, to which he has not the smallest claim or right whatever; in consequence thereof, and being in duty bound to stop, prevent and publish all such characters, so as to prevent their doing any further mischief, and violence to delude and impose upon unadvised worldly brethren unacquainted with the Supreme Degree of Free Masonry;

BE IT KNOWN AND REMEMBERED, therefore, that he, and in virtue of my High Powers, Rights and Prerogatives, as a lawful Grand Inspector General of the 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 Freemason by birth, and a jeweler by trade, &c. &c. has, as an individual of the 33d degree, and also as he is expelled from Masonic Degrees within our Jurisdiction; and further, that *Joseph Cerneau's* 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 utterly sinistrous by his last benevolent intentions, and highly anti-masonic conduct.

That all those syncretic 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. M., Grand Council of the 33d, are hereby declared irregular and unlawful, and that unless they shall each of them, individually some how or other, express their sorrow and abhorrence of such unbecoming 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 an unlawful deed.

BE IT KNOWN AND REMEMBERED, also, That being determined to stop, and to crush at once and for ever, all such impostures as have been practiced and perpetrated in his or 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 Lodges of the 30th, 31st, and 32d Degree originally established in this city, on the 6th day of August, 20th, by the three Illustriss. Brothers, John Colwell Terry, John Baptist Lindner, Moses Levy, Masters Finnelly, and John James Joseph George, all of them H. M. K. H.; S. P. R. S. Esoteric Grand Inspectors General and Grand Masters under the old system, 1813, 1814, &c. and others, have been regularly inspected, and their proceedings approved of by me; in consequence whereof, I hereby declare, acknowledge, and recognize 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, as being the only lawful body in New-York, which can exist for the Northern District of the United States of America, &c. &c.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, the aforesaid and undersigned, Inaugurated De La Motte, K. H.; S. P. R. S., Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, and Illustriss. Treasurer General of the Holy Empire in the United States of America, &c. &c. has, here delivered the present, under my Hand and Grand Seal of F. of the R. S., and also of the Stamp of the 33d, at this Grand East of New-York City, by the 6th Degree 45 minutes north latitude, 20th day of the 6th month, called Elat An. M. 5073, An. L. 2013, and of the Christian era, the 21st day of September, 1813.

Deus Meumque Jus.  
 E. De La MOTTE, K. H.; S. P. R. S.

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, and Illustriss. 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 sitting at Charleston, South Carolina; We do hereby approve of, and confirm, and ratify every of the foregoing declaration and proceedings of our Illustriss. Brother, E. De La MOTTE, the Illustriss. Treasurer General of the H. E. against a certain Joseph Cerneau who has assumed to himself the position of Principality and Degrees of which he is ignorant, and has appropriated to himself papers and privileges which were have been lawfully committed to him; and we do, therefore, declare and publish, that the aforesaid *Joseph Cerneau*, and his adherents and followers, are unworthy of Masonic Communion with any regular Free Mason, whether of high or low degree, and are hereby expelled from our society; and we do hereby declare, and we do hereby certify, that we have no lawful Degree in 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 Illustriss. 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, 1813.

J. S. MITCHELL, K. H., P. R. S.,  
 Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, and Grand Commander for the U. S. of America.

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.

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

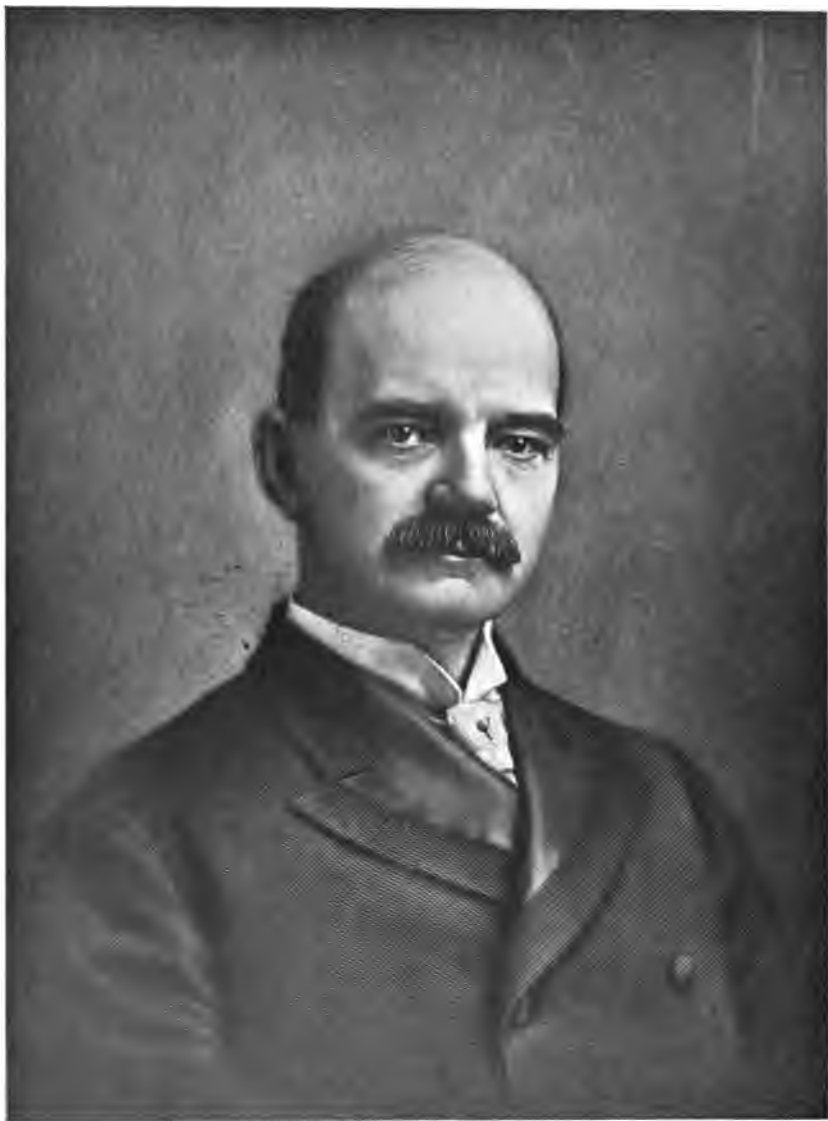
DRAWN by me this day of January, 1814.  
 (Signed)

E. De La MOTTE, K. H.; S. P. R. S.,  
 Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree; Illustriss. Treasurer General of the H. E. in the United States of America, &c. &c.

*Signed also*  
*Joseph Auld*  
*James Moultrie*  
*M. C. Levy*

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

(From the Collection in the Library of Mr. 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. W. 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.

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**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 cooperation 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."

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### VERMONT.

**In 1851, NATHAN B. HASWELL, GRAND HIGH PRIEST of the GRAND CHAPTER OF VERMONT,** in a letter to Ill. 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.**"

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### THE GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Under date of Washington, D. C., July 25, 1880, 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.**

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

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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 Théologiques," 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.*

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**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.

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**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."

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**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.

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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.

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### **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.

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### **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.

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### **THE GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

The Grand Lodge of South Carolina took similar action.

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### **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**

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 WHATSOEVER 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.

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## 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. S. & A. S. 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 pre-occupied by the bodies of the Rite of the "Supreme Council of the A. S. & A. S. 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. S. & A. S. 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.	Italy.
Belgium.	Mexico.
Brazil.	Paraguay.
Canada.	Peru.
Central America (Guatemala).	Portugal.
Chili.	Southern Jurisdiction of the
Colombia, United States of.	United States of America.
Colon for Cuba.	Scotland.
England, Wales, etc.	Switzerland.
France.	Uruguay.
Ireland.	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.



*Wm Roman 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,

# # # *Wm Roman 33°*



*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,

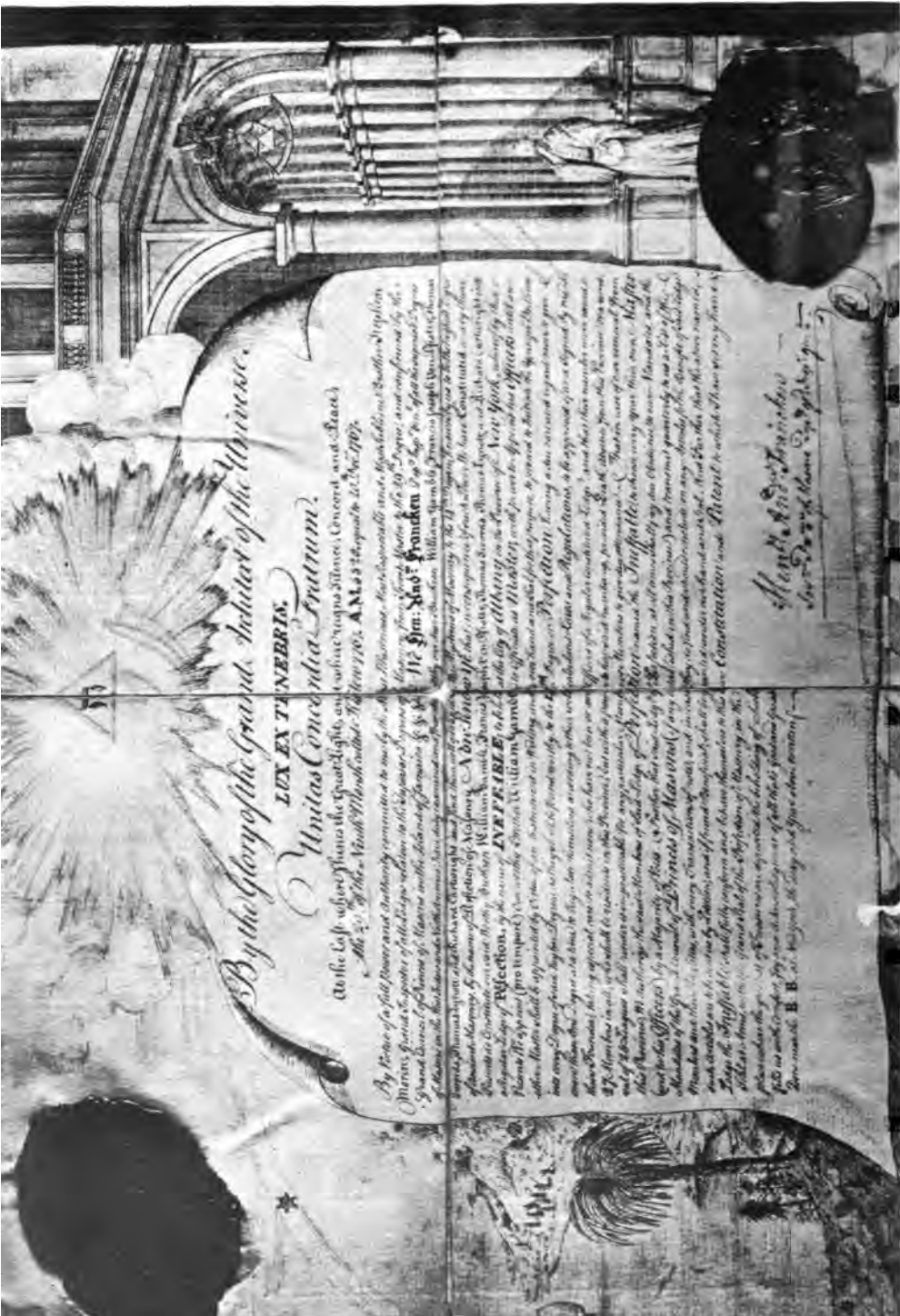
1774, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780.

(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.)



By the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe,  
 LEX EX TENEBRIS.  
 Unita Concordia Futurum.  
 As the Light of the Sun enlightens the Earth, and the Moon  
 the Night, so the Word of God enlightens the Mind of Man.  
 The Sun is the Word of God, the Moon is the Word of Man.

By the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe,  
 LEX EX TENEBRIS.  
 Unita Concordia Futurum.  
 The Sun is the Word of God, the Moon is the Word of Man.  
 The Sun is the Word of God, the Moon is the Word of Man.  
 The Sun is the Word of God, the Moon is the Word of Man.  
 The Sun is the Word of God, the Moon is the Word of Man.

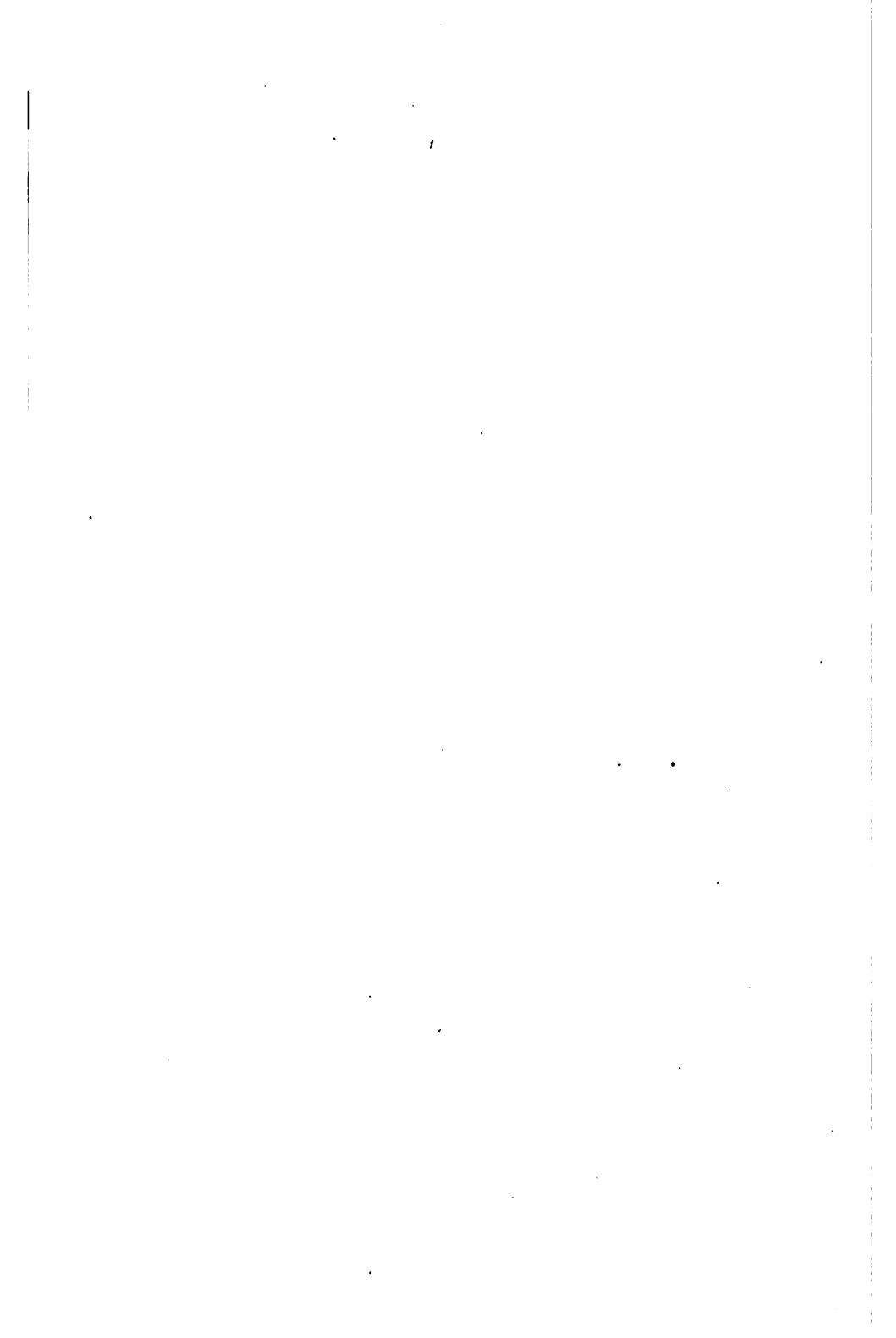
Attest in Publick Assembly,  
 I, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the  
 Free and Accepted Masters of the Grand Lodge of the  
 Free and Accepted Masters of the Grand Lodge of the  
 Free and Accepted Masters of the Grand Lodge of the



DR. WALTER M. FLEMING, 33°.   
FIRST IMPERIAL POTENTATE (PRESIDING FOR TWELVE YEARS)   
AND SEVENTEEN YEARS POTENTATE OF MECCA TEMPLE.   
"I think every Temple should know the exact condition of the past,   
and admonitions of the future."

*Courteously Presented to -*  
*Wm. H. Homan 33°.*

*Dr. Walter M. Fleming 33°.*



ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER  
OF THE NOBLES OF THE  
MYSTIC SHRINE  
ILLUSTRIOUS NOBLE ALVAH P. CLAYTON,  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
IMPERIAL POTENTATE

1906-7

At the Thirty-third Annual Session of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America, held at Los Angeles, California, May 1907, the following Anti-Clandestine Declaration was added to the Constitutional Petition for Initiation and Membership, to take effect immediately, and is made obligatory for use in all Temples:

**“FURTHERMORE, I DO NOT NOW, AND I NEVER WILL, HOLD MEMBERSHIP IN, OR ALLEGIANCE TO, ANY BODY CLAIMING TO BE MASONIC THAT HAS BEEN DECLARED CLANDESTINE BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°, FOR THE NORTHERN OR THE SOUTHERN JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.”**

The Mystic Shrine is the Playground of Freemasonry, where reigns the sentiment,

“Men are only Boys grown tall:  
Hearts don't change much, after all,”

and, as the membership is drawn exclusively from Knights Templar and Scottish Rite Masons, the action of the Imperial Council is indicative of its determination to prevent Spurious and Clandestine Scottish Rite Masons from acquiring membership.

WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., May 14, 1907.

WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°:

MY DEAR AND ILLUSTRIOUS SIR:

I am here at my son's for a few days, weak and weary. Just out after six weeks of almost fatal pleuro-pneumonia—given up, and cemetery officials notified of my expected arrival soon. **But I evidently have some unfinished requirement to fulfill, and so let out for a time.**

Hard struggle with two nurses, three doctors, and near of kin about me.

I write to acknowledge receipt of "The Scottish Rite and The Cerneau Wrong." Thanks. Also accept this as report of receipt of copy of Transactions of the New York Council of Deliberation, Volume 37. I received that, but was ill and away, so please let me honor both now, and kindly pardon delay in report, at least of first.

I hope to be about soon and back in line, if weather holds and I do not fall under relapse, as I am still very helpless.

With kind remembrances, believe me,

Ever yours,

Fraternally,

WALTER M. FLEMING, M.D.

P.S.—I have set aside since last Fall a recent photograph of myself for you. I will send it when I return to the city.

Courteously yours,

FLEMING.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1907.

WALTER M. FLEMING, M.D., 33°.

Founder and Organizer of Mecca Temple, Ancient  
Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine:

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR, AND VERY DEAR FRIEND:

You are, no doubt, aware of the anti-clandestine declaration added to the petition for initiation and membership in the Mystic Shrine. This very commendable work was effected at Los Angeles during the recent session of the Imperial Council, and is the consummation of efforts extending over a period of years to accomplish this desirable purpose.

The Mystic Shrine is a social organization whose influence is known and felt the world over, and it has achieved a reputation second to none in the world. Its membership is composed of that class of men of whom one may say:

“ Men are only Boys grown tall:  
Hearts don't change much, after all.”

The Shriner displays a greater comradeship with his fellow-men the world over than is exhibited or encouraged through membership in any other association of men. He walks uprightly, acts upon the square, and despises everything that is mean, or petty, or wrong. He takes his Masonry straight, and it is only when he has been **deceived** into membership or affiliation with Cerneauism, or any other form of spurious Freemasonry, that we find such in our midst.

It frequently happens that a Brother who has but recently been raised a Master Mason is by some generous friend proposed for membership in the Bodies prerequisite to membership in the Mystic Shrine. Should such an one divert him from the proper channel, he might find himself inadvertently and innocently allied with a spurious, illegitimate, clandestine organization. He might also become a member of a Commandery of Knights Templar in good standing. The application heretofore in use has made the prerequisites to membership in the Mystic Shrine—good standing in a Commandery, or Thirty-second Degree in a Consistory. In filling out his application blank, he states with perfect frankness

the name of the Commandery in which he is a member in good standing, but he is not obliged to fill in the name of the Consistory. He thus becomes material for membership in the Mystic Shrine, although he may be a Cerneau, or an illegitimate Scottish Rite Mason of some other brand.

It was for the purpose of indicating on the application in the strongest possible manner, and thus making it impossible for future applicants to unite with the Mystic Shrine if they had spurious Scottish Rite affiliations, that the additional clause in the petition for membership was inserted at Los Angeles.

One word from you to the Nobility throughout the world is more than a command from any other Noble. I know that you stand for everything that is square and honorable, and that you discountenance everything that is not right.

It is unfortunate that we are somewhat hampered in our work through those who have been deluded into membership with spurious bodies, and the purpose of this letter is to solicit from your pen a reply, or a statement, that may be published, indicative of your endorsement of, and hearty co-operation with, the sentiments embodied in that additional representation which is made a part of the petition for membership.

I am sending you by mail, under separate cover, the pamphlets which I issued in 1905 and 1907, covering the illegitimacy of all Scottish Rite Bodies, excepting those acknowledged the world over by our Supreme Council.

With very kindest wishes for your well-being, I am, as ever,

Sincerely yours, in the Faith,

WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.

DEPUTY OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK.

P.S.—I may add that over 3,000 letters came to me from all parts of the world endorsing the 1905 book, and every mail brings me letters commending the contents of the 1907 book. Many of these letters are from Shriners who supported and worked at Los Angeles for the adoption of the clause.



LARCHMONT, N. Y., 25th July, 1907.

ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER HOMAN, 33°:

MY DEAR ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER:

Please pardon delay in replying to your kind letter of 30th June, relative to Cerneau matter.

I have been far from well, absent, and rather unfit for anything. However, by the first of coming week I will send you what you wish in good shape, and glad to do so.

I have always wanted the Cerneau Masons cut out, and made all effort to do so, but have never been in line of proper support. **I am very pleased, now it has come, and I will emphatically say so.** I will endeavor to put it in proper shape if I can, and be not too long.

Thanks for pamphlets, letter, and all. Just wait a bit longer: in coming week it will reach you.

Fraternally,

FLEMING.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 26, 1907.

WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°:

MY DEAR ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER:

I send herewith the requested letter relative to Illegitimate Scottish Rite Bodies.

You must pardon the typo done in my office with an imperfect old machine. Some words run together. You may regard it too long, but, in order to acquit myself and the old members of an accusation of carelessness in the matter, I had to go into some historical details of the past.

This explains why there were some irregular admissions.

**I THINK EVERY TEMPLE SHOULD KNOW THE EXACT  
CONDITION OF THE PAST, AND ADMONITIONS OF THE  
FUTURE.**

Kindly acknowledge receipt of it, and oblige,

Courteously,

WALTER M. FLEMING, M.D.

**DR. WALTER M. FLEMING, 33°,**

**FIRST IMPERIAL POTENTATE OF THE  
MYSTIC SHRINE.**

Writes as follows:

**"I am certainly in most hearty co-operation with, and unreserved endorsement of, this long-desired measure effected by the last Annual Session of our Imperial Body at Los Angeles, Cal. We trust now there will be no delay in emphatically indicating upon all application blanks, in the strongest possible manner, that all future applicants for the honor of the Shrine must renounce any and all affiliations with all illegitimate bodies of the Scottish Rite to ensure a recognition in the Order of the Mystic Shrine."**

GILSEY HOUSE,

NEW YORK, July 25, 1907.

**WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°:**

**MY DEAR ILLUSTRIOUS SIR AND BROTHER:**

In acknowledgment of receipt of your fraternal note under date of June 30 last past, I must cry you mercy for delay, unavoidable, from illness, absence, and opportunity.

I was also the recipient, in the course of mail, of separate copies of your able, exhaustive, and interesting pamphlets on the "Illegitimate Scottish Rite Bodies." These issues of 1905 and 1907 are of the tenure of longevity of the spurious Scottish Rite bodies, so long striving for recognition, but finally, through your tireless pursuit of all of the facts relative to their questionable existence, they are (we earnestly hope and believe) relegated to retirement and oblivion for all future time—"A consummation most devoutly to be wished."

Now, relative to the next important subject matter in question: The Order of the Mystic Shrine, and its prerequisites for entitlement

to membership. This, from first to last, has been a formidable factor in that Order. As the Parent, Founder, Organizer, and final establisher of the Order of the Mystic Shrine in the Western Hemisphere (with Illustrious Noble WILLIAM J. FLORENCE, long deceased, as collaborator with myself), from its inception in 1870, it was then my interest and labor commenced in earnest with the translation of the Ritual, formulation and compilation of the Statutes, Laws, and Regulations, together with instructions for equipment, selection of emblems, and all paraphernalia (aided by a few of the faithful). Its establishment was secured, and the institution launched forth, a sturdy body, in less than two years from its birth.

It is unnecessary to enter into the detail of the trials, tribulations, and petty strifes which characterized the early efforts at rearing this Oriental infant of our adoption. Although maligned and assailed from all quarters, it soon gave promise of a sturdy acquisition to our secret organizations of the Western Hemisphere.

Among the first requirements came the adoption of the proper prerequisites for entitlement to membership. This was a long and complicated proposition.

The mutual desire was to place the Order on a firm and substantial foundation. It was finally decided to consign it to the care and keeping of the highest obligated Masons in the land, this being regarded as the surest guarantee of its continuity and longevity. The ultimate Degrees of the Consistory and of the Knights Templar Commandery were unanimously chosen as the safest prerequisites, and thus it has since prevailed. From its origin and birth to the time of my own official retirement I was chosen as the Potentate or Presiding Officer of Mecca Temple of the City of New York, and so continued in that official capacity for seventeen consecutive years.

After the formation of the Imperial Council for the Western Hemisphere, I was chosen as the first Imperial Potentate, which official position I was re-elected to fill for the term of twelve consecutive years. At the termination of this long term of office in the Imperial Body, I insisted upon retirement, in justice to, and the entitlement of, able and efficient subordinate officials in line of promotion. Early in the progress and assured success of the Order, the question of the Scottish Rite prerequisite became a serious embargo. Clandestine Consistorial members had entered under the legitimate entitlement of Knights Templar Commanderies,

silently ignoring their spurious Thirty-second membership; then followed the effort to heal the bogus Princes of the Royal Secret by renouncement of their Cerneau membership, and entering the legitimate Consistory. Many members there were thus reclaimed. Some jurisdictions went so far as to exact in their by-laws that both regular prerequisites were required for admission, and thus avoid the possibility of an irregular Consistory member gaining admission to the Shrine.

Many sought admission through Commanderies who were otherwise ineligible. A few Nobles were apprehended as spurious Thirty-seconds, and were healed by renouncing that and espousing the legitimate Rite.

If there were any who became members of the Shrine, through the spurious Consistories alone, I was certainly not aware of it. If there be any such at the present time, they should at once be suspended and required to enlist under a legitimate prerequisite.

In time the formidable question arose as to the propriety of retaining members who entered through the privilege of the Commandery, and at the same time were silent members of the Cerneau bodies and allied thereto. Little was accomplished, however, so far as I know, as the Shrine was still comparatively in its incipiency, and scarcely able to cope alone with so formidable a question. In all jurisdictions each had its particular, personal friend. Thus the matter was for the time condoned as best it could be under existing circumstances; and one legitimate prerequisite was permitted to hold sway. There has always been a strong prejudice against harboring a member who thus surreptitiously gained admission.

I have personally endeavored in the long past to formulate a plan at once to eliminate this pernicious factor, which prevailed greatly to our detriment. Nothing, however, eventuated to correct the irregularity, but the advisement of careful watchfulness of all applications. Now that the Imperial Body has taken drastic action to pluck out this rooted sorrow, and having issued an edict which will legally overcome this long-prevailing obstacle, it is earnestly hoped that it will be promptly and effectually enforced, and thereby preclude the possibility of any new accessions to our Order bearing the stigma of an illegitimate alliance, either for the pride of possession or the more deplorable use of it as a stepping stone to honors yet to be achieved. Furthermore, it should be the combined effort of the Nobility extant to purify such as are still

carrying a burden of illegitimacy, by inducing renouncement of the false alliance, and, if possible, enlist them in the Scottish Rite Bodies legitimate. **I am certainly in most hearty co-operation with, and unreserved endorsement of, this long-desired measure effected by the last Annual Session of our Imperial Body at Los Angeles, Cal. We trust now there will be no delay in emphatically indicating upon all application blanks, in the strongest possible manner, that all future applicants for the honor of the Shrine must renounce any and all affiliations with all illegitimate bodies of the Scottish Rite to ensure a recognition in the Order of the Mystic Shrine. Thus may we continue and prevail, purified as by fire, defying the angry waves of time and the storms of persecution.**

ALEIKUM ES SALAAM!

“For whoso sayeth that the Shrine with all her sublime attributes and in all her glory shall perish, lieth in the face of the Prophet. Her escutcheon's motto is immutable, immaculate, and immortal, and, though the entire universe be wrapt in one vast conflagration, she shall spring forth, Phoenix like, from the ashes of the destroying element, without a feather of her majestic plumage ruffled by the fierceness of its fury.”

LA ILAHA ILL' ALLAH!

Fraternally submitted,

Ever courteously,

*D. W. Miller M. S. G. 33.*

# THE RED LETTER

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 21, 1882,

BY THE

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°, FOR THE  
NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA

## EXPELLING

Hopkins Thompson, 33° Emeritus.

Robert B. Folger, 33° Honorary.

John B. Harris, 33° Honorary.

Edward W. Atwood, 33° Honorary.

Robert E. Roberts, 33° Honorary.

John G. Barker, 32°,

William T. Woodruff, 32°,

FOR MASONIC CRIMES AND ACTS OF  
SHAME IN ATTEMPTING TO  
REVIVE SO-CALLED

CERNEAU COUNCILS,

SPURIOUS AND CLANDESTINE  
ORGANIZATIONS, NOT RECOGNIZED  
BY ANY LEGITIMATE POWER OF THE  
SCOTTISH RITE IN THE WORLD.

I.: T.: G.: O.: T.: G.: A.: O.: T.: U.:

ORDO AB CHAO



DEUS MEUMQUE JUS



## Union—Toleration—Power

From the East of the Supreme Council of Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen. of the 33d and last Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, under the C. C. of the Z. near the B. B., answering to 42° 22' 22" N. L., and 5° 59' 18" E. L.

ORIENT, BOSTON, MASS.

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TO THE BRETHREN OF ALL THE DEGREES OF OUR OBEDIENCE:

The persistency in wrong doing of certain persons in several States to peddle for gain, degrees which they allege to be of the regular A.: A.: Scottish Rite, induces the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S., to issue this Warning and Declaration to the Brethren of its obedience, and to all Masons interested in the Rite.



The earliest Supreme Council of the 33d Degree in the United States is that now governing the Rite in the Southern Jurisdiction, with its See at Charleston, S. C., organized in 1801, of which ALBERT PIKE is Grand Commander.

Subsequently, in the early years of the century, two other Supreme Councils were organized, one by Joseph Cerneau, with its See at New York City, and claiming Jurisdiction over the entire United States; and the other by De La Motta, as delegated under the fundamental Constitution, by the Charleston Supreme Council to have Jurisdiction over the Northern States, while the Charleston Body retained control over the Southern States: the Northern Council to have its See at New York City, but which was removed to Boston in 1851: this Council was also known as the "Gourgas Council."

In 1860, the Gourgas or Northern Council became divided; ILL. KILLIAN H. VAN RENSSELAER commanding one, and ILL. EDWARD A. RAYMOND commanding the other, while the Cerneau Council was under command of EDMUND B. HAYS.

Amid the contentions for supremacy in the two Supreme Councils for the Northern Jurisdiction, on the 7th Feb., 1863, a solemn treaty of union was entered into, without a dissenting voice, between the Supreme Councils commanded by EDWARD A. RAYMOND and EDMUND B. HAYS, and a new Council evolved under the name of the "Supreme Council of the A.: A.: Scottish Rite for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies," ILL. E. B. HAYS becoming the Grand Commander, and EDWARD A. RAYMOND, Deputy Grand Commander: thus all there ever was of either of the Bodies known as the Cerneau Supreme Council or the Raymond Supreme Council were merged into a new and united organization beyond the power of any combination of Inspectors-General to again revive either of the former ones. On the 22d October, 1865, the new Council unanimously changed its name to the "SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

On the 14th December, 1865, for gross unmasonic conduct Harry J. Seymour, by unanimous approval of this United Council, was expelled from all rights and powers in the Scottish Rite.

There then remained two Supreme Councils in the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States.

On the 17th of May, 1867, these two Councils settled upon terms of consolidation, each unanimously agreeing to give up its separate existence, and to become constituent parts of the Council, now known as the "Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States," of which HON. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was then elected Grand Commander, and re-elected, until September 1879, when the HON. HENRY L PALMER was elected, and still is Sovereign Grand Commander.

Harry J. Seymour, who was expelled two years previous to the final union of the Cerneau, Raymond and Van Rensselaer Councils, has placed in existence a relic of shame: which he sold out subsequently to William H. Peckham, and which is now advertised as **"The Supreme Grand Council Thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as organized by Joseph Cerneau, 33°, in 1807, for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies,\*** with the following Officers:—William H. Peckham, Sovereign Grand Commander; Alexander B. Mott, Lieutenant Grand Commander; Charles D. Brown, Minister of State; Bradley C. Prescott, Secretary General; Cyrus O. Hubbell Treasurer General; Claudius F. Beatty, Grand Marshal; James S. Fraser, Master of Ceremonies; Charles F. Beck, Grand Marshal; Wm. J. McDonald, Captain of Guard."

This Body was denounced by Robert B. Folger and Hopkins Thompson, under their own signatures; they since then have been equally, if not more flagrantly, guilty of similar unmasonic acts, and rebellion against the lawful Body, *and stand self-condemned*, inasmuch as in January, 1881, they proclaimed and denied under their own signatures, "the right of any man, or body of men to revive

\* This is the Spurious and Clandestine Organization now presided over by Andrew J. Provost, of New York (1907).

either of the Councils, which as active members they united with its other members in finally dissolving," in 1863 and 1867.

Notwithstanding the facts above set forth, the said Robert B. Folger, Hopkins Thompson and others, in violation of their obligations and their oaths of allegiance, have attempted to revive a Supreme Council, which they advertise as "**The Supreme Grand Council, Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General, Thirty-third and last degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies,\*** with the following Officers:—Hopkins Thompson, Sovereign Grand Commander; Edward W. Atwood, Lieutenant Grand Commander; Wm. T. Woodruff, Minister of State; Robert E. Roberts, Treasurer General; Robert B. Folger, Secretary General; John G. Barker, Keeper of Archives; John B. Harris, Master of Ceremonies; David W. Thompson, Grand Marshal General; John J. Gorman, Captain of Guard."

**These two so-called Councils, it is hardly necessary to add, are not recognized by any legitimate power of the Scottish Rite in the world, nor will they nor any of the persons claiming to have received degrees of our Rite from them be received or recognized by the Supreme Councils of the World, nor have they any claim upon you as Masons of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, nor can such persons be healed in any manner here or elsewhere, but may receive the degrees lawfully as other Master Masons have to do.**

\* This is the Spurious and Clandestine Organization now presided over by M. W. Bayliss, Washington, D. C. (1907.)

The Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction in annual session on the 21st day of September, 1882, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Hopkins Thompson, an Emeritus member, and Robert B. Folger, John B. Harris, Edward W. Atwood, and Robert E. Roberts, Honorary Members, who have severally subscribed the Oath of Fealty to this Supreme Council and owe obedience thereto, have openly declared and made known through the public press and otherwise their connection with and support of certain men who have banded together within this jurisdiction, in opposition to the jurisdiction of this Council, and confer degrees which they falsely and wickedly pretend are of this Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, without the sanction of this Supreme Council, in violation of their said Oath of Fealty and of their duty to this Supreme Council; therefore,

RESOLVED, That Hopkins Thompson, Emeritus, and Robert B. Folger, John B. Harris, Edward W. Atwood, and Robert E. Roberts, Honorary members, be and are hereby severally

#### EXPELLED

from all the rights, powers and privileges of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General and members of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

**RESOLVED, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted to all the Bodies of the Rite of our obedience, and to all Supreme Councils in correspondence with this Supreme Council.**

And inasmuch as two Princes of the Royal Secret have been, and continue to be participants in the above **Masonic crime**, aiding and abetting in these **acts of shame**, the said authority on the same day unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, John G. Barker and William T. Woodruff, of New York City, being Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret of the obedience of this Supreme Council, have notoriously aided a

## SPURIOUS AND CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION

which is conferring degrees, and which it falsely and wickedly pretends are of this Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, but being without the sanction of this Supreme Council, and such conduct being in violation of the duty and obligations of said Barker and Woodruff to this Supreme Council; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this Supreme Council in the exercise of one of its highest prerogatives hereby EXPELS said John G. Barker and William T. Woodruff from all the rights, powers and benefits of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

**You will not recognize as lawfully Invested with any of the degrees of our Rite from the 4th to the 33° any one who does not produce lawful and sufficient evidence of having received said degrees under the authority of a lawful power of our Rite in a Body of its obedience.**

Appended hereto is a full list of the Officers, Active, Emeriti and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, who are recognized by the following Supreme Councils of the world, viz.:

SUPREME COUNCIL for the Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S.

SUPREME COUNCIL for France and Dependencies.

SUPREME COUNCIL for England, Wales and Dependencies of the British Crown.

## THE SCOTTISH RITE

SUPREME COUNCIL for Scotland.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Ireland.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Brazil, Lavradio.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Belgium.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for the Argentine Republic.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Uruguay.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Peru.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Portugal.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Italy at Turin.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Mexico.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for New Granada.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Central America.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Chili.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Greece.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for the Dominion of Canada.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Colon, Cuba.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Egypt.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Tunis.  
 SUPREME COUNCIL for Spain, known as the "Paz" or Sagasta Council.

"May our Father Who is in Heaven have you always in His holy keeping."



*H. H. Paige*



*Gov. Sec. Com.*



*Clinton F. Paige, 33°.*

*G. Sec. Gen. H. E.*

EXTRACT  
FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF  
APPLICATION FOR DEGREES  
IN THE  
ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE  
FOR THE  
NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION, U. S. A.  
1907.

\* \* \* \* \*

In making this application, I promise on my word of honor that, should I be elected and become a member of your Honorable Body, I will bear true Faith, Allegiance and Fealty to the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and last Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, under whose authority the said Body is now holden, and will support and abide by its Constitutions, Statutes, Orders and Decrees; that I will hold allegiance and be loyal to the said Supreme Council as the Supreme Power of the said Rite within the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States; that **I WILL HOLD AS ILLEGAL AND SPURIOUS EVERY OTHER BODY OF WHATSOEVER DEGREE CLAIMING TO BE OF THE SAID RITE, THAT MAY BE ESTABLISHED WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION, THAT IS NOT HOLDEN MEDIATELY OR IMMEDIATELY UNDER ITS AUTHORITY, AND WILL HOLD NO COMMUNICATION WHATSOEVER IN SCOTTISH RITE MASONRY, WITH ANY MEMBER OF THE SAME, NOR ALLOW THEM TO VISIT ANY BODY OF THE SAID RITE OF WHICH I MAY BE A MEMBER;** and should I violate any part of this promise, I consent to be expelled from Masonry and to forfeit all my rights therein and in any Body of the Rite, and be denounced to every Body thereof in the world as a traitor and forsworn.

\* \* \* \* \*

# CERNEAUISM DENOUNCED

BY THE

ACACIA FRATERNITY

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EXPULSION THE PENALTY

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The Acacia Fraternity, composed of Freemasons who are Professors, Students, and Alumnus Members in the Universities throughout the United States, and who may properly be designated **The Intellectual Aristocracy of Freemasonry**, placed the stamp of disapproval on Cerneauism at their recent Annual Grand Council, held in July, 1907, at Lawrence, Kansas, through the adoption of the following

## BY-LAW

**“NO PERSON HOLDING MEMBERSHIP IN, OR ALLEGIANCE TO, ANY BODY CLAIMING TO BE MASONIC, THAT HAS BEEN DECLARED CLANDESTINE BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°, FOR THE NORTHERN OR THE SOUTHERN JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SHALL BE ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP IN THIS FRATERNITY, AND ANY SUCH MEMBERS JOINING SUCH CERNEAU OR CLANDESTINE BODY SHALL BE EXPELLED.”**



**CLANDESTINE MASONRY,**  
BY  
**R. W. ABEL CROOK, JUDGE ADVOCATE**  
OF THE  
**GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**

**ABEL CROOK**  
JUDGE ADVOCATE  
93-99 NASSAU STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

**GRAND LODGE**  
F. & A. M.  
STATE OF NEW YORK

New York, April 5, 1907.

MR. WILLIAM HOMAN,

1 West 97th Street,

New York City:

DEAR BROTHER HOMAN:

In compliance with the suggestion contained in your letter of February 23, 1907, I have prepared an article upon Clandestine Masonry, which I enclose for such use as you may desire. **I would particularly emphasize the necessity of an identification plan to meet the attempts of unauthorized persons to obtain admission to our Lodges,** which effort, I feel sure, has been frequently successful, and, much as it may embarrass occasional visitors, they should recognize that the interests of the Fraternity demand and should receive this protection, and should be willing to comply with a reasonable regulation upon the subject.

Sincerely yours,

ABEL CROOK.

## CLANDESTINE MASONRY.

"CLANDESTINE" is not easy to define.

The lexicographers interpret it to mean "secret; private; hidden; furtive; withdrawn from public view; generally implying craft, deception, or evil design." \* \* \*

Eminent members of the Fraternity have differed when called upon to accurately describe a clandestine mason, and have used as synonyms the words, "IRREGULAR" and "SPURIOUS" and "ILLEGITIMATE," all meaning substantially "UNAUTHORIZED."

Ultimately the ground has been taken that the term "**clandestine mason**" applies to a person upon whom degrees have been conferred outside of a lodge having a charter or dispensation from some grand body of competent jurisdiction empowering it to work.

But what is such a grand body, and how is it created and authorized to confer this power?

Some organizations claim jurisdiction and power by virtue of a warrant or grant from some other jurisdiction; some by legislative grant; some by incorporation certificate filed under State general laws; and some by authority and approval of a Court.

New York belongs to the class first mentioned, having derived its authority under the Atholl Charter granted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1780, and yet in 1864 it sought and obtained a Charter from the New York Legislature incorporating its grand officers under the title of "The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund." \* \* \*

The legislative Charters were secured to enable the voluntary Associations previously existing to hold real estate without otherwise interfering with the operations of the Grand Lodges. \* \* \*

Grand bodies have been formed by the concurrence of independent subordinate bodies holding Charters from Grand Lodges under which they were working in neutral unoccupied territory. \* \* \*

**The promoters of clandestine masonic enterprises are usually unaffiliated or expelled Masons** who are willing to reveal what they should conceal, and to initiate their undertaking by willful violation of pledges and betrayal of trust, and thus remove themselves from the pale of fraternal consideration or respect and become objects of contempt and aversion.

Still, denunciation, invective, and epithet can not take the place of logic or reason, nor convince thoughtful persons that one

organization may and another may not inculcate moral principles and the practice of morality, with or without rites and ceremonies.

Some reason must be found, for condemnation or opposition can not be logically maintained, and this regardless of the question whether the degrees conferred by others claiming equal rights are or are not identical with those conferred in recognized bodies; otherwise the issue might be shifted, and the inquiry become one of standard ritual and ceremony, and not one of authority and regularity.

Exclusive jurisdiction may be invoked as a governmental necessity, and a matter of public policy analogous to that recognized by the law of nations.

From time immemorial the discovery and entry by a power into territory not previously possessed by some other power have been recognized as giving a prior right to hold and govern it, and such territory becomes a "political division" subject to the government thus established. A similar result may follow the dispossession of a prior power or its temporary restraint, but both governments can not well continue to exercise the same functions in hostility to each other.

On this theory the nations of the world stand, and the question of self-preservation and public policy is presented, and the issue must be settled by diplomacy or by the arbitrament of force.

In such an issue philosophy and philanthropy have no place. As with Nations, so with Masonry. **It is sufficient to insist that more than one supreme governmental body can not beneficially exist within any local territory**, whether the political or geographical boundary be limited for convenience of administration to a State or other public division possessing a governmental power.

The claim that it is "Supreme" excludes the concession or even consideration of any superior or even equal authority.

While this claim on behalf of a Fraternity may not be directly enforceable in the secular courts of the land, it is none the less justifiable and enforceable within the Fraternity, which can recognize those first obtaining jurisdiction to the exclusion of all interlopers, and this is the established law of all regular established Grand Jurisdictions, among which the rule obtains as a matter of justice and fraternal policy, and their experience has determined it to be best calculated to subserve the interests of the craft. Co-operation and harmonious relations have resulted, and the beneficent features

of Masonry have been apparent in the prosperity and popularity which attend it in every land where the institution has a foothold.

**The public shares with the Fraternity the right to protection against mercenary intruders.** Experience teaches that "**clandestine**" Masonry attracts the unwary and innocent as well as the ignorant and selfish individuals who necessarily can have no previous personal knowledge of the Fraternity or its purposes, and whose motives are to secure benefits, advantages, and privileges without payment of legitimate initiation fees and dues required by recognized subordinate bodies, or who are deceived and may sincerely believe they will be entitled to recognition by the regular bodies and share in the rights, light, and benefits of Masonry among regular Masons. **They are attracted by specious promises not possible of fulfillment,** and this is accomplished by the use of the name of some recognized jurisdictional body existing and exercising fraternal government and dispensing fraternal benefits in the locality, or by the use of a name so closely resembling such regular body as to be calculated to deceive.

The promoters of the scheme offer the "**rights, light, and benefits**" of the regular recognized organization, knowing that the applicant can not secure the same by such means. **When the "lured one" presents himself to a regular Lodge, he is denied admission,** and his claims to recognition as a member of the Fraternity are ignored or repudiated by the regular members to whom he addresses them. **He can not expect or receive assistance from the Fraternity to alleviate his distress, nor become an inmate of the Fraternity's Home, nor join in Masonic processions, nor be honored with its funeral service.**

Complaints made by the deceived have been met with the assertion that they are not yet ripe in fraternal knowledge, and must seek further instruction from the clandestine tutors, by whom the regular members and their organization are denounced as ignorant or worse. **The victim seldom receives return of the money he has paid for his "gold brick" or "counterfeit" membership.** The good name of the regular organization is injured because of the incapacity of the disappointed to discriminate and differentiate between the real thing and the counterfeit. The legitimate may justly claim the recognized right of protection which exists in the trademark and patent cases, and insist that whatever the unrecognized bodies offer or perform must not be in the name of the recognized body, or in any manner directly or

indirectly connect it with the project, no matter whether it be good or bad.

**The Legislature of New York State** has recognized this mischief, and as a remedy amended its Penal Code in 1905 and 1906 as follows:

By Chapter 366 of the Laws of 1905, a Section known as 567-a is added to the Code. It is entitled "**AN ACT TO AMEND THE PENAL CODE IN RELATION TO OBTAINING, BY FRAUD OR WITHOUT AUTHORITY, SIGNATURES TO APPLICATIONS OR PROPERTY FOR DEGREES, SECRETS, OR MEMBERSHIPS IN SECRET FRATERNITIES.**" It punishes a person

"who willfully by color or aid of any false token  
"or writing or other false pretense or without  
"authority of the respective Grand Lodges of  
"secret fraternal societies obtains signatures to  
"applications or money or property for any  
"alleged or pretended degree or alleged or pre-  
"tended secret work or for alleged or pretended  
"secrets of such societies."

By Chapter 485 of the Laws of 1906, entitled "**AN ACT TO AMEND THE PENAL CODE IN RELATION TO THE FRAUDULENT USE OF THE NAME OR TITLE OF SECRET FRATERNITIES.**" The act prohibits:

"FIRST. The publication (in New York  
"State) without authority of the Grand Lodge of  
"any secret fraternity of ten years' standing  
"therein of the name or title of such fraternal  
"association, society, order or organization, or  
"any imitation of such name or title, or any name  
"or title so nearly resembling it as to be calculated  
"to deceive.

"SECOND. The publication of matter with-  
"out such authority directly or indirectly, solicit-  
"ing members or applications for membership in  
"such fraternities.

“THIRD. The offer without such authority  
 “to sell, or to confer or to communicate or to give  
 “information directly or indirectly where, how, of  
 “whom or by what means any alleged or pretend-  
 “ed degree or any alleged or pretended secrets  
 “of such secret fraternity or of one using such imi-  
 “tative, deceptive title can or may be obtained.”

**In either case the act is made a felony, and the punishment is imprisonment in a State Prison and a fine, or both.**

This law will probably deter offenses or punish the offender for offenses committed in New York State. It may prove all that is necessary for the protection of the public in this State.

An action was recently brought in the United States Circuit Court sitting in Equity in New York City, against the Attorney-General of the State, the District Attorney of New York County, and the Grand Master, to enjoin the enforcement of this law. A demurrer to the bill of complaint was interposed, and has been argued, and a decision is awaited which should deny the application and leave the matter to be tested in the State Courts if an offender shall be discovered.

(Since this was written, the United States Circuit Court has dismissed this action of Kortright Cruger against the Attorney-General of the State of New York, the District Attorney of New York County, and the Grand Master, M. W. Townsend Scudder.—WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°.)

It has been asserted, in a recent case tried in New York City, by a witness, that clandestine Masons have visited regular Lodges. It is rumored that after thus obtaining admission unlawfully they have vouched for and introduced others.

**The Fraternity owes to itself the most strict tilling, the most cautious examination of visitors, the most judicious consideration by the Master of the Lodge before acceptance of a voucher, and the requirement of technical and undoubted means of identification of a proposed visitor as a Mason in good standing of a regular recognized Lodge.**

It may seem harsh to provide and enforce practical and effective remedies, but in a large community precautions are imperatively necessary to protect the legitimate members of the Fraternity and their Lodges against unwarranted intrusion.

In some Bodies a locket is provided, containing on one side an annual card with the signature of the member and a certificate that he is in good standing, on the other side his photograph, and this appears to have proven satisfactory as a means of identification.

The visitor should in all cases sign his name in the presence of the examining committee for comparison, and the signature on the visitor's card should be witnessed and attested by the Secretary of his Lodge at the time of issue. Whatever system may be devised should be approved and adopted by the several recognized jurisdictions so far as practicable, to ensure uniformity and assure success.

Sincerely and fraternally,

ABEL CROOK,

JUDGE ADVOCATE, GRAND LODGE, F. AND A. M.,  
STATE OF NEW YORK.

## CRUGER SUIT DISMISSED

The libel suit brought by Kortright Cruger against the Grand Lodge of New York and the *New York Press*, which has been pending in the Supreme Court for three years, was forced to trial on Jan. 23, 1907, by R.: W.: Bro. ABEL CROOK, Judge Advocate of the Grand Lodge of the State of N. Y., and at the conclusion of the plaintiff's testimony the complaint was dismissed. The plaintiff demanded \$50,000 damages for the publication of an article in the *Press* on Jan. 22, 1902, criticising and condemning the action of the so-called **Banner Lodge No. 1**, and its managers, including Cruger, in offering to confer Masonic degrees in New York City, independent of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Under cross-examination Mr. Cruger conceded that he is an unaffiliated Mason. About December, 1901, he learned that some parties were endeavoring to organize Banner Lodge, and associated himself with them. The Lodge was not authorized by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, never had a Master or Wardens, and all the chief offices were filled by Mr. Cruger. It was not a regular Lodge, and **Mr. Cruger admitted that candidates therein would not be allowed to visit Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, or be recognized by their members.**

In 1891, one Justin Pinney, and others, "**Cerneau Masons**," so conducted themselves in the State of Ohio, that the Grand Lodge of that State expelled them. This action was based upon a report of a Committee of the Grand Lodge that they had entered into a conspiracy to form a pretended and clandestine Grand Lodge of Ohio under the name of the "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio" and to issue pretended charters for subordinate Lodges.

Prior to this time the courts of Ohio had denied an application for injunction against the expulsion of certain members of that Grand Lodge and had decided that members of voluntary fraternal associations, such as Symbolic Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, can not resort to courts of equity to enjoin trials by their judicatories of the order with a view to their expulsion. The courts of the State of New York have similarly decided.

Mr. Pinney and others undertook to incorporate their so-called Grand Lodge in Ohio in July, 1901. While operations were under



way in the irregular so-called Banner Lodge in New York, Mr. Cruger wrote to Mr. Pinney, whom he did not know and had never seen, and obtained from him a so-called proxy dated Jan. 16, 1902, purporting to authorize Cruger to organize Lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons within the territory assigned to him, *but no territory was mentioned.*

Before he received his proxy he had caused to be printed cards and circulars in which he stated he was prepared to organize working Lodges within the jurisdiction of New York, New Jersey and also other States, and that "men might join his ranks and receive all the rights, light, knowledge, and benefits now or ever conferred by any Masonic jurisdiction in the world."

When applicants presented themselves he says he told them that they would not be entitled to visit Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York or be recognized therein. He undertook to justify his offers to reveal knowledge which he had received while a member of a Lodge under the New York jurisdiction, by stating that it was from motives of philanthropy and to ameliorate the condition of his fellow men. He sought to explain the apparent sale by saying the money he had charged was merely to cover expense of Lodge rooms, etc.

For convenience of applicants he offered to confer degrees on Sundays at the office in the Bennett building, where he was employed as a lawyer's clerk.

In 1903 he received from Justin Pinney a notice of avoidance of all proxies and wrote asking whether his proxy was included, saying that failing to retain his position as proxy, he "knew where honor stood and would place himself on another foundation." This letter was dated Oct. 31, 1903.

He has claimed that previously to this time he had in some manner been elected Grand Master of the State of New York, fixing the date at or about June 30, 1903.

In November, 1903, Mr. Pinney wrote to Mr. Cruger, among other things, that his proxy had been avoided and that he had not a Lodge or Mason of his making that amounted to anything in the Masonic world; that the six Lodges claimed to have been organized by him had not even a dispensation showing that they were creatures of the Grand Master of Ohio, and that the latter was entitled to a fee of \$100 for each Lodge, and advising him that his Masonic following would avail him nothing in his suits against the Grand Lodge or against the *Press*.

**At the close of plaintiff's case, on motion of Judge Advocate Crook, the complaint was dismissed by Hon. Victor J. Dowling, the Justice who presided at the trial, upon the ground that the article published in the *Press* was not a libel upon Mr. Cruger, and that the so-called Pinney Ohio new Grand Lodge, if it had any standing by the terms of its charter, was limited in its jurisdiction to the State of Ohio, and that the so-called proxy to Mr. Cruger did not authorize him to operate in the State of New York.**

Mr. Cruger states that he held a number of offices during his operations, among others, Secretary *pro tem.*, proxy, Treasurer, and Grand Master. Whatever money was received in 1902 was paid to him, from which he paid expenses of advertising, Lodge room rent, etc.

He stated that Banner Lodge was not in existence in December, 1901, although an attempt had been made to organize it. At the same time a card was printed for him stating that the Lodge would meet in West Twenty-fifth Street, corner of Sixth Avenue, one block above where it was moved afterwards, which was over Koster & Bial's saloon. He continued to sign as Secretary *pro tem.* after he had received his proxy, because he had run the whole Lodge himself.

Among those present at the trial were M. W. Townsend Scudder, Grand Master; M. W. Charles W. Mead, Past Grand Master; M. W. Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; R. W. Bros. J. H. Bromwell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; Robert J. Kenworthy, Grand Marshal; Samuel Crook, Past Grand Marshal; William O. Campbell, Past Grand Sword Bearer; Amos H. Stevens, Past District Deputy; John Laubenheimer, Grand Lecturer, and other leading lights in Masonry.

**The Grand Lodge and the fraternity are to be congratulated on the successful outcome of the case under the able management of our Judge Advocate.**—(From the *Masonic Standard*, February 2, 1907.)

## CRUGER INJUNCTION ACTION DISMISSED

**The United States Circuit Court has dismissed the action brought by Kortright Cruger against the Attorney General of the State of New York, the District Attorney of New York County, and the Grand Master, M. W. Townsend Scudder, to restrain the enforcement of the Penal Code amendments recently adopted making the fraudulent practice of clandestine Masonry a felony.**

In his complaint Cruger alleged that the order of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York had secured in 1905 and 1906 the laws which make felonies the obtaining by fraud or without authority signatures to applications or property for degrees, secrets, or membership in secret fraternities, or the fraudulent use of the name or title of a secret fraternity. He alleged that he had protested to the Governor of the State against the passage of these laws, but that his protest was ignored; that the laws interfered with the free exercise of his religious belief, and that this was in violation of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, and further that it infringed on the rights accorded and guaranteed to the individual citizen by the Fourteenth Amendment to the same Constitution. He alleged that the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master had been active in attempting to "stamp out" what they called a fraud and annoyance, referring to Cruger's clandestine operations.

His motion for a preliminary injunction was denied on the argument several months ago. R.W. Abel Crook, Judge Advocate, appeared not only for the Grand Master but for the Attorney General, who appointed him Special Deputy for this occasion.

A joint and several demurrer was interposed by defendants upon the grounds that the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in equity had no jurisdiction to grant the injunction to prevent the enforcement of the criminal law of the State of New York by the Courts of that State, nor to restrain the State or its officers or any citizen thereof from invoking the State courts to punish violation thereof, and that if Mr. Cruger should be convicted of a felony he had an adequate remedy in the State courts by appeal, and if their judgment should not be satisfactory to him, a further remedy of

review by Writ of Error to the Supreme Court of the United States, and could thus obtain complete justice without the intervention of United States courts of equity, and that the effect of granting an injunction would be to seriously interfere with the public and orderly administration of justice by the State of New York.

Upon the argument Judge Advocate Crook claimed that notwithstanding the Grand Master was a party to the action, it was, in fact, against the State of New York and in violation of the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; that there was nothing extraordinary in a law to punish fraudulent practices or the obtaining of property by false pretenses or the unwarranted use of a fraternity title, and referred to the laws against the fraudulent use of trade names and the issue and sale of counterfeit money or green goods, and that as there was no diversity of citizenship, all parties being citizens of New York State, the court could not entertain the matter unless it really had substantially involved a dispute or controversy as to the effect or construction of the Constitution, or some law, or treaty of the United States, upon the determination of which the result depends.

Hon. George C. Holt, the presiding judge, has just handed down his decision sustaining the demurrer and directing judgment for the defendants, thus terminating the last of the Cruger lawsuits against the Grand Lodge.

Shortly after the trial of the Cruger libel suit, Mr. Cruger became ill and it is rumored that he is now living in one of the Southern States.—(From the *Masonic Standard*, May 4, 1907.)

# CERNEAUISM COMPLETELY OVERTHROWN.

THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO ON JUNE 18, 1907,  
UNANIMOUSLY AFFIRMS THE 1906 DECISION  
OF THE CIRCUIT COURT IN FAVOR  
OF THE REGULAR LODGE.

(EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE  
WITH HON. JOHN G. REEVES, 33°, LANCASTER, OHIO.)

ILLUSTRIOUS WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°,  
Deputy for New York:

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR AND DEAR BROTHER:

\* \* \* \* \*

Our Supreme Court, on June 18, 1907, gave Cerneauism a "body blow" by deciding the case of New England Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M. et al. vs. Weaver, Trustee, Case No. 10271, in favor of the regular Lodge, and holding the regular Lodge was entitled to all the property, etc., which the Cerneau Lodge attempted to steal from it at Worthington, the hotbed of clandestine masonry in this State. The case was fought bitterly through all the courts. If you desire, I will send you copies of our Law Journals containing the decisions.

Cerneauism is "on its last legs" in Ohio, and a number of the alleged lodges exist only on paper.

Regular Masonry is flourishing everywhere in Ohio, both in York and Scottish Rite.

\* \* \* \* \*

I send you per Adams Express prepaid copy of the full Record in the Supreme Court and of all the Briefs of Counsel in the case of New England Lodge, No. 4, et al. vs. Weaver, Trustee, et al., and copy of the *Ohio Law Bulletin* containing the opinion of the Circuit Court, and enclose a copy of the memorandum of the Judgment of the Supreme Court as far as published, which unanimously affirmed the opinion and judgment of the Circuit Court. The full opinion of

the Supreme Court has not yet been published, but it fully affirms and adopts the judgment of the Circuit Court as herewith sent. The record gives you all the facts of the case as well as the pleadings.

**This case settles three important propositions in our favor:**

**FIRST.**

**That our regular Grand Lodge is the original legitimate Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.**

**SECOND.**

**That the Cerneau Grand Lodge and its subordinates are seceders from the legitimate Grand Lodge.**

**THIRD.**

**That as such seceders they are not entitled to any part of the property owned and held by the original Lodges at the time they seceded, although a large majority of the members of the Lodge agree to withdraw and secede.**

And also—what is very important—

**FOURTH.**

That the seceders, although in the majority, can not determine any question as to what are the true landmarks, policy, or rules or regulations of the Grand or Subordinate Bodies, nor will any Court either at law or in equity attempt to determine any of these questions, but they must be decided and settled within the Order by the Bodies authorized by the landmarks, constitutions, and laws of the Order to pass on them, and in the manner provided by them.

**This decision is a death-blow to Cerneauism in Ohio, as Worthington was its hotbed and headquarters, and Justin Pinney, who was one of their star witnesses, was the Grand Master of their Grand Lodge for a number of years, and looked upon as their leader.**

If I can be of further service to you in any manner, please command me.

\* \* \* \* \*

In checking up the New York Council of Deliberation, I find I did not receive any copies for 1906, and only one for 1905—for my personal library—and therefore respectfully request you to please send me one copy for 1905 for the Masonic Library, and two copies of 1906, one for the library, and one for myself; and when 1907 is issued please send me two copies of it, as we certainly can not afford to miss any of these valuable contributions to the History and defense of our Supreme Council and its Subordinate Bodies.

Our Supreme Council and the Craft Universal owe you a deep debt of gratitude for your untiring research, and many unanswerable facts and arguments contained in your Reports, proving beyond doubt to every candid mind that Cerneauism

“is but a fleeting show,  
For man’s delusion given.”

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(FROM THE *Ohio Law Bulletin*, OCTOBER 29, 1906.)

## FRATERNAL ORDERS—TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES.

[Franklin (2nd) Circuit Court, 1906.]

Marvin, Henry and Giffen, JJ.

NEW ENGLAND LODGE, NO. 4, F. & A. M., ET AL.

v. RUFUS M. WEAVER ET AL.

### 1. DEED CONVEYING DRY TRUST.

Where a deed to a public officer in trust for certain unincorporated societies names the beneficiaries and employs words of perpetuity to convey the fee, but does not invest the trustee with any duty other than that of being the mere repository of the legal title, it is competent for such trustee to execute the trust at the instance of the *cestuis que trustent* by conveying such property to them or their nominee.

### 2. SECESSION OF LOCAL BODIES FROM STATE ORGANIZATION DOES NOT VEST TRUST PROPERTY IN SECEDERS.

Where a grantor conveyed certain land to the governor of this state, in trust for the local organization of certain fraternal orders, the fact that such local bodies have seceded from the state organization which had chartered them, will deprive them of the right to enjoy such property, where their charters have been reissued to other bodies since the secession.

[Syllabus approved by the court.]

APPEAL from Franklin common pleas court.

**T. J. Duncan**, for plaintiffs.

**O. W. Aldrich** and **Allen Andrews**, for defendants.

**HENRY, J.**

This was a case involving a controversy between two organizations, each claiming to be the *cestui que trust* of land in the town of Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, which was conveyed in 1824 by one John Snow to Jeremiah Morrow, governor of the state of Ohio, and his successors in office forever, "for the use and benefit of New England Lodge and Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Free and Accepted Masons, established in said town of Worthington." This lodge and chapter were established respectively in 1814 and 1816 by charters from the grand lodge and grand chapter of the state of Ohio, and they were incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1887 and 1888. In 1891 the local bodies in Worthington withdrew from their respective state organizations aforesaid, by reason of requirements imposed by the latter upon them which they deemed to be unmasonic and a departure from the ancient landmarks of the order. The state organizations thereupon demanded a surrender of their masonic charters, and this being refused, duplicate or substitute charters were issued to a small minority of the local bodies who had either not participated or not persisted in the revolt. The seceders remained in possession of the property in dispute; maintaining substantially their accustomed names, practices and corporate organizations, but no longer in subordination to the grand lodge and grand chapter of the state of Ohio.

In 1899, the local bodies to which the duplicate charters had been issued, procured from Asa S. Bushnell, then governor of the state of Ohio, a deed of conveyance of the property in dispute to one Weaver as trustee for their local lodge,—their local chapter having waived its rights thereto. Thereupon the seceders, being still in possession and claiming to be the true beneficiaries of the original trust, brought this action to enjoin the record of said deed, to have the same declared null and void, and for general relief. The present governor of the state of Ohio, the recorder and auditor of Franklin county and the grantee of Governor Bushnell are made parties defendant.

The plaintiffs contend that the sole issue to be decided here is as to the validity of the deed from Governor Bushnell to Weaver. The defendants contend that a preliminary question is, whether or not the plaintiffs are the beneficiaries of the original trust, and if not, whether they have any standing in court to complain of the alleged invalidity of said deed.

On the part of the plaintiffs it is urged that this action is properly brought within the purview of Rev. Stat. 5779 (Lan. 9316)



of Ohio, which provides that, "An action may be brought by a person in possession, by himself or tenant, of real property, against any person who claims an estate or interest therein, adverse to him, for the purpose of determining such adverse estate or interest." They further urge that the terms of the trust, as defined in the deed to Governor Morrow, are such as to devote the land in controversy to the uses thereby defined, in perpetuity, and that Governor Bushnell, therefore, had no right to alien the property to any person or for any purpose whatsoever.

Our examination of the deed to Governor Morrow and of the authorities cited to us convinces us that the original trust was nothing else than a simple or dry trust, created to obviate the difficulty of granting the land directly to two unincorporated societies for their joint use. The deed names the beneficiaries and employs words of perpetuity to convey the fee, but it does not invest the trustee with any duty other than that of being the mere repository of the legal title. It was, therefore, perfectly competent for the trustee to execute the trust at the instance of the beneficiaries by conveying it to them or their nominee.

We are, therefore, compelled, even on the plaintiffs' theory of their case, to inquire next whether the alleged beneficiaries thus recognized by Governor Bushnell were the *cestuis que trustent* of the original deed to Governor Morrow. It is clear that Snow, the original grantor, sought to name as beneficiaries the local bodies then established in Worthington in subordination to the state bodies then existing. It is equally clear that the plaintiffs have seceded from that relationship. They may have had the best of reasons for so doing, and their claims as to the action of the state bodies being a departure from the ancient landmarks may be perfectly true. But those are questions which they must work out through the organizations themselves. They were entitled to invoke the procedure afforded by those organizations for the relief of dissatisfied adherents. It is not complained that such procedure was not afforded, nor that they were denied the right to invoke it. And we must, therefore, hold that the plaintiffs, having withdrawn from the organizations contemplated by the original deed of trust, are not entitled to the relief for which they pray.

Petition dismissed.

**Marvin and Giffen, JJ.**, concur.

## IN SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

Case No. 10271.

NEW ENGLAND LODGE, No. 4,  
 F. AND A. M., ET AL.  
 vs.  
 RUFUS M. WEAVER ET AL.

}

In Error, from  
 Circuit Court  
 of Franklin  
 County.

Decided June 18, 1907.

The Judgment of the Circuit Court affirmed.

Shauck, C. J., Price, Crew, Spear, and Davis, concur.

Affirming the decision of the Circuit Court of Franklin County, as reported in *Ohio Law Bulletin*, of October 29, 1906, and reported in *Ohio Circuit Court Reports (Lanning Edition)*, Vol. 28, page 592, and also reported in *Ohio Circuit Reports, New Series*, Vol. 8, page 529.

Above decision of the Supreme Court reported in *Court Proceedings, Ohio Law Bulletin*, of June 24, 1907, Vol. 52, No. 25, page 335.

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(EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE  
 WITH ILL. O. B. HANNAN, 33°, CLEVELAND, OHIO.)

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 19, 1907.

WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°,

New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR BROTHER HOMAN:

Your communication of June 19 received, and I am very glad indeed to hear from you, and am always ready and willing to do anything that I can to aid you in your great work. I shall in a few days get all of the information concerning the question which you ask, and shall forward same to you as soon as received.

I take this opportunity to thank you for your latest investigations regarding Cerneau Masonry. You certainly deserve great praise, from not only the Scottish Rite Bodies, but from all regular Masonic organizations, for the enormous amount of labor you have given to this work.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 25, 1907.

WILLIAM HOMAN, 33<sup>o</sup>,  
New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR FRIEND:

In accordance with my letter which I wrote in answer to yours, I have just received from Columbus the following information regarding the decision of the Supreme Court which you spoke of, from the Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council, EDWARD H. ARCHER. I will also state further that as soon as I can I will secure the entire matter regarding this suit, which has been on trial for a good many years—about fifteen or sixteen years.

It seems that during the life of JOHN SNOW, one of the founders of Freemasonry in Ohio, he executed by deed in trust to the Governor of Ohio for the benefit of New England Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M., the land and building thereon known as the Masonic Temple in Worthington, Ohio. In 1888 certain members of said Lodge assumed to resign their membership as a Lodge from the Grand Lodge, thereby violating the edicts of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and for which the Charter was arrested and forfeited. Shortly afterwards, I think in 1889 or 1890, the Grand Lodge restored to the loyal members of said New England Lodge, No. 4, their Charter, and under which they have continued until the present. The seceders Cerneaus continued to hold forceful possession of the Lodge building. The proceeding was begun by the regular Lodge, No. 4, against the seceders to secure legal possession of the property. That case has been carried through all the courts, and on Tuesday, June 18, 1907, the Supreme Court unanimously held that the property belonged to the legal Lodge as determined by the sovereign Masonic power in this jurisdiction, and ordered that the Governor of the State execute a deed to the Trustees of said New England constituent Lodge of the Grand Lodge. This decision of the Ohio Supreme Court confirmed, in so far as applying to the question of property rights, the absolute rule that the Grand Lodge of Ohio is the supreme source of Masonic power in the jurisdiction of Ohio, and all questions of discipline and regulation as well as property rights accruing thereby are subject only to the determination and direction of said Grand Lodge.

This, Illustrious Sir, is the decision of the Supreme Court.

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TO

## THE SCOTTISH RITE

AND

## THE CERNEAU WRONG

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# Scottish Rite Bodies in the State of New York

1907-8

## Lodges of Perfection, 4° to 14°.

## Presiding Officers.

Ineffable, Albany.....	Edward B. Cantine,	33°
New York City, New York.....	James Chambers,	32°
Central City, Syracuse.....	Gardner J. Chamberlin,	32°
Aurora Grata, Brooklyn.....	J. Carlisle Loudon,	32°
Otsenigo, Binghamton.....	Rollin W. Meeker,	33°
Rochester, Rochester.....	Thomas Smith,	32°
Corning, Corning.....	Fred S. Haselbauer,	32°
Palmoni, Buffalo.....	Martin H. Blecher,	32°
Delta, Troy.....	John P. Deal,	33°
Yah-Nun-Dah-Sis, Utica.....	Henry M. Love,	32°
Germania, Rochester.....	Henry W. Wedel,	32°
Niagara, Niagara Falls.....	Alan H. G. Hardwicke,	33°
Watertown, Watertown.....	Lewis J. Davis,	32°
St. Lawrence, Norwood.....	Benjamin W. Severance,	32°
Olean, Olean.....	Martin Southeron,	32°
Cortland, Cortland.....	George L. Warren,	32°
Ithaca, Ithaca.....	William Laracy,	32°
Jamestown, Jamestown.....	Shelden B. Broadhead,	33°

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Grand Council, Albany.....	Will L. Lloyd,	32°
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Aurora Grata, Brooklyn.....	Wilmuth E. Blackburn,	32°
Otsenigo, Binghamton.....	Theodore P. Calkin,	33°
Rochester, Rochester.....	John C. Baumer,	32°
Corning, Corning.....	Roswell E. Sunderlin,	32°
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Jamestown, Jamestown.....	John B. Shaw,	32°

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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

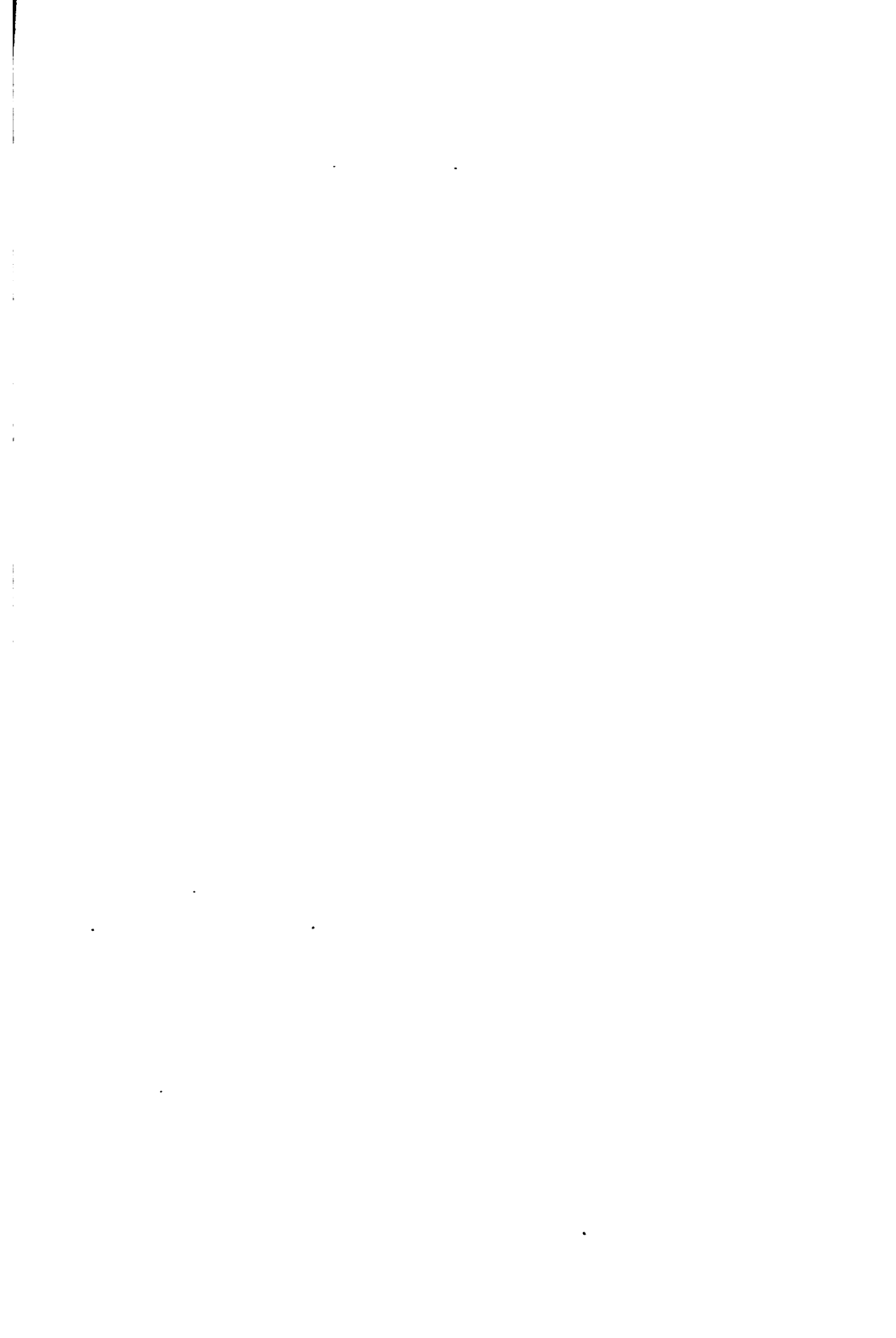
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