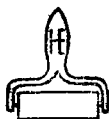


The Story
of the
Scottish Rite

BY

HAROLD VAN BUREN VOORHIS, 33°



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PREFACE

This **STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE** purports to be exactly what the title indicates. Excepting a few points, the material has been printed in various books, pamphlets and papers over a period of a hundred years. However, practically all of these works are out of print and some not easily available. Known errors have been corrected and in controversial avenues what has been said has been examined for my resulting analysis:

This work is in no way official and is entirely a product of the author. Some of the reference books used are:

HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°—2 vol. 1938

by Samuel H. Baynard, Jr.

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE — 1881

by Robert B. Folger

THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33° — 1931

by Charles S. Lobingier

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE — 1932

by Charles S. Lobingier

THE BOOK OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE — 1914

by Charles T. McClenahan

COIL'S MASONIC ENCYCLOPEDIA — 1961

by Henry W. Coil

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE

A. AND A. SCOTTISH RITE — 1915

by Julius F. Sachse

HISTORICAL INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN OF THE

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE — 1859

by James Foulhouze

THE SCOTTISH RITE FOR SCOTLAND — 1957

by R. S. Lindsay

MASONIC ADDRESSES AND WRITINGS OF ROSCOE POUND — 1953

by Roscoe Pound

MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS AND ALLIED ORDERS AND DEGREES — 1952

By Harold V. B. Voorhis

P R E F A C E

FACTS FOR FREEMASONS — 1951

by Harold V. B. Voorhis

MASONIC RITES AND DEGREES — 1955

by Ray V. Denslow

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF SOUTHERN JURISDICTION OF SCOTTISH RITE

by Albert Pike

A HISTORICAL INQUIRY IN REGARD TO THE GRAND CONSTITUTIONS OF

1786 — 1958 edition

by Albert Pike

ELEVEN GENTLEMEN OF CHARLESTON — 1959

by R. Baker Harris

HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33° — 1801-1861

by R. Baker Harris



Abernethy's Sculp

Seal of the Sublime Scotch Lodge of Charleston, S. C.

C O N T E N T S

The First Meeting Place of the Scottish Rite	Frontispiece
Preface	3
Contents	5
Books by Harold V. B. Voorhis	6
Foreword—The Setting	7
Part I—	
Eccossais Masonry	10
The Inspectors	13
St. Laurent	15
De Grasse - Delahogue	17
Part II—	
The Constitutions	21
Part III—	
The Mother Supreme Council	28
The Cerneau Rite (so-called)	31
The Northern Jurisdiction	34
The Union of 1867	36
Part IV—	
The Degrees of the Scottish Rite	39
Part V—	
Sovereign Grand Commanders, Southern Jurisdiction	46
Sovereign Grand Commanders, Northern Jurisdiction	47
Active Members, Southern Jurisdiction	48
Active Members, Northern Jurisdiction	51
APPENDIX	
A—Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors General, Rite of Perfection ..	56
B—Notes on the Thirty-third Degree	57
C—The Rose Croix Degree	58
D—U. S. Presidents and the Thirty-Second Degree and Notes on U. S. Vice Presidents	59
E—Foreign Supreme Councils	60
F—Generals of the Army of the United States ..	61
G—Secretaries of State	62
H—Masonic Presidents	63

BOOKS BY HAROLD V. B. VOORHIS

ARTHUR EDWARD WAITE—CELEBRATED CHRISTIAN MYSTIC
CHECK LIST OF HIS WRITINGS

THE HISTORY OF ORGANIZED ROSICRUCIANISM

THE EASTERN STAR—THE EVOLUTION FROM A RITE TO AN ORDER

LAFAYETTE, CITIZEN AND FREEMASON OF TWO COUNTRIES

NEGRO MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES

HISTORY OF KNIGHT TEMPLARY IN NEW JERSEY

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES OF MEDIEVAL KNIGHTHOODS

FACTS FOR FREEMASONS

MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS AND ALLIED ORDERS

THE ORIGIN, HISTORY AND POSITION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF FRANCE

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PRIESTS

MASONIC ROSICRUCIAN SOCIETIES

THE ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION ORDER OF HIGH PRIESTHOOD

OUR COLORED BRETHERN

FREEMASONRY IN BERMUDA

THE ORDER OF THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE

FOREWORD

THE SETTING

It has been said that one of the reasons for the popularity of Freemasonry is the mystery of its beginning. As we go back to the first actual recordings of the Craft, we come to a point where legend is paramount. These legends are interesting but they are not historical, for the true history only begins where records are extant. Freemasonry is not unique in the respect to its beginning. If religions were stripped of legend, their mysterious appeal would suffer likewise.

This work is not concerned with appeals. It purports to be a story of the formation and continuation of that system of Freemasonry known in the United States and some other countries as The Scottish Rite—and in others as the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

Until the middle of this century practically nothing was known of any of the steps leading up to the formation in 1801 of the first Supreme Council before 1761, when a certain Stephen Morin was granted a Patent to confer some Ecosais or Scottish grades of Freemasonry in the West Indies. Nothing tangible had been brought to light before that date and, unlike almost all other systems of Freemasonry, the Scottish Rite never claimed an antiquity beyond that of Morin's Patent.

For the sake of reference, let us look at some of the major claims of other Rites and Orders of the Craft:

SYMBOLIC—Sixteenth century stone masons—altho there are other wild claims back to the time of Prince Edwin of York, England. There are even some claims going back to Adam.

CAPITULAR—Those having the Royal Arch are claimed to be the only Masters of the Craft, and that they existed as such many years before the Grand Lodge at London was formed in 1717.

CRYPTIC—No one seems to have associated fanciful stories about this Rite other than that they are neglected portions of the Symbolic Grades.

CHIVALRIC—Here we find fantastic claims going back to the time of the Crusades—not a single one of which has been proved.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE—There is not a shred of evidence to show that the Order, which was formed in 1865 by William Went-

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

worth Little, in England, has anything to do with groups of similar names antedating it.

ROSICRUCIAN—The above mentioned William Wentworth Little also claimed that the Masonic Rosicrucian Order was of ancient origin but without sustaining evidence.

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND—The claims made by this group may have some basis but no records have been exhibited to prove the ancient vintage shown in the rituals, which are purported to have been re-written by Robert Burns.

rites of Memphis and Misraim—The claims about these rites are extravagant, ridiculous and foolish.

ANDROGYNOUS GROUPS—None of the claims for these groups going back beyond the last century are of any value. The Amaranth, for example, claims a formation in Sweden many years before Masonry even existed in that country.

SHRINE—This earliest of the so-called “fun degrees” started after the middle of the last century. Claims that it came from Arabia and/or the East are fanciful. Needless to say no historical evidence has been forthcoming to prove them.

SCOTTISH RITE—This Rite claims to have been formed in Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A. in 1801, dating its ancestry back to 1762—and that it was a self-constituted body—a Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. This can and has been proved to be substantially so.

The purpose of the above rehearsal of claims is to show that, although all other rites of Masonry have no historical proof of their pronouncements, the Scottish Rite, without legends of any kind, not only holds interest among Freemasons but is actually growing faster than those which have legends. A few statistics will tell the story:

Year	Royal Arch	Knight Templar	Scottish Rite	% of M.M.
1870	114,000	30,000	3,400	0.7
1890	157,000	34,000	17,000	2.6
1910	386,000	200,000	109,000	7.8
1930	873,000	425,000	540,000	16.6
1950	659,000	342,000	723,000	19.8
1960	701,000	396,000	954,000	23.3

In 1960, 17% of the Master Masons were Royal Arch Masons; 10% were Knights Templar; and 23% Scottish Rite Masons.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

There are many reasons why Scottish Rite Masonry is growing as other Rites are declining but they will not be discussed here. All these rites have something to sell more than mere claims of origin or they would have died out completely, as did many other rites in the past. This picture is shown only because it proves that fanciful theories of origin do not constitute a sound basis for popularity. True, there are some rather mysterious matters connected with the Scottish Rite such as its name, where the degrees came from and why it flourishes as an hierarchy in a democratic country, etc. These matters are not germane here, as at least the first two are found in other rites of Freemasonry.

The purpose here is to give what may be termed the "Story of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry" as I see it, in the light of results of inquiry into its history during the last few years.

There is a dearth of material available for the Scottish Rite Mason to learn about his organization. There are three or four out-of-print, long and intricate histories for the student, plus some short articles on various phases of its history. Much of this material is replete with inaccuracies, to say the very least. In this presentation I am conscious of the fact that I will mention few references or sources of my information. This is not a work for scholars. It is for the "Layman" of the Scottish Rite. All that I can say is that my data are from works of reliable Masonic historians and the results of researches by the handful of Masonic scholars working on the subject, including James Fairbairn Smith, 33°; Dr. William L. Cummings, 33°; the late Ray Baker Harris, 33°, and the late Charles Henry Copestake, 33°. In some instances my conclusions may be optional, but they are what I consider the most probable with the information at hand. I hope this effort on my part will give a general picture of the formation of the Scottish Rite and will fill the void which I think exists in the literature of the Rite.

PART I

ECOSSAIS MASONRY

“Eccossais” means Scotch or Scottish. As the name of the Rite of Freemasonry herein treated is termed “Scottish Rite,” a few observations are apropos in advance of setting down the historical facts.

Let us first clear out of the picture a certain so-called theory which is advanced as fact by secular as well as many Masonic writers of the past. It is a subject which is not worthy of serious consideration here, as at least three reputable Masonic historians have “put down” all claims made by proponents of the alleged Stuart interventions and dreams shaped in support of such claims. I am referring to what has been labelled “Jacobite Freemasonry.” Those not versed in British history should know that Jacobite is a term loosely applied to followers of James II of England, who was also James VII of Scotland, and the Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, his grandson. Following thorough but independent investigations of the subject the three historians, referred to above, summarize their results as follows:

GEORGE W. SPETH: “Put no trust whatever in accounts connecting the Stuarts with Freemasonry.”

WILLIAM J. HUGHAN: “All statements respecting Prince Charles Edward [Stuart] and his relations with the Order [of Freemasonry] are apocryphal and some of them most absurd.”

ARTHUR EDWARD WAITE: “Toward the end of his life Prince Charles Edward [Stuart] denied that he had ever been made a Mason, and according to Mr. D. Murray Lyon [another reputable Scottish Masonic historian] there is no evidence from any Scottish source that he was. The Jacobite cabinet of forgery was in France, and nowhere else.”

Our reference here precludes even a digest of the material covering the French inventions, but it is noted because, nowhere has it ever been explained why the rite which came out of France during the Pretender’s residence there, ultimately was called “Scottish.” It is, without any foundation of fact, said to have been authorized from Kilwinning in Scotland—a sort of “glorified” Kilwinning Scottish tradition.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

It is not to be expected that this treatment will give a positive answer to exactly when our Rite started. However, with the evidence at hand, some of the steps leading up to the formal existence of a Supreme Council of the Rite will be recited. It must be held, at the outset, that it was rather soon after Operative Masonry had given way (for all intents and purpose) to a Speculative Craft early in the 18th century, that innovations, more properly called additions, to the, by this time established, Hiramic Legend were propagated in Lodges, first in France and then in Germany, and to a lesser extent in other countries.

On April 27, 1732, Loge L'Anglaise, No. 363 (Modern) came into being in Bordeaux, France with an Irishman, Captain Martin Kelly as Master. In six days he "raised" four candidates one of whom became the third Master of the Lodge only nine days later. On May 2nd a Nicholas Stainton became Master. In the four days which followed, two candidates became Master Masons. Then, on May 6th, James Bradshaw one of the candidates made during the first six days the Lodge existed, became Master. As we will part from this Lodge quite quickly, let us say here that it still exists—232 years of age (1964)—and that its minutes for the first eleven years are written in English.

This Lodge acted as a "Mother Lodge" for many years—a custom prevalent in those days—one of its offspring being Loge La Francoise, which in turn gave rise to another Lodge, Parfaite Harmonie (Perfect Harmony) sometime between 1740 and 1744. It appears that the latter Lodge was formed for the purpose of devoting itself to conferring Ecossais Degrees, and probably was the first lodge founded for that purpose. At least it antedates all other Ecossais bodies now known or referred to in a mass of contemporary documents extant. It existed four years before similar bodies were formed in Toulouse and seven years previous to those formed in Marseille. Let it be especially noted that one Stephen Morin presided over Loge Parfait Harmonie in 1744, if not in other years. It should also be noted that this Lodge was active at least two years before the date of the spurious, legendary or forged document claiming to have established Arras Chapter of Rose Croix on February 15, 1747, by Charles Edward Stuart, previously mentioned. The lodge established daughter lodges in Paris (the earliest known was

in 1747); San Domingo, W.I.; Pergueux, France; and New Orleans, Louisiana, in the Colonies (1763).

In 1756, a body called Knights of the East, Princes and Sovereigns of Masonry, was established in Paris and two years later a sort of rival group, actually founded in 1754, was revived. The latter was the Chapter of Clermont, founded by one Chevalier de Bonneville. Some of the brethren were members of both groups and it seems certain that they imposed their influence upon the Grand Lodge of France. Schisms developed between the two groups, and their influence waned. Then, in 1767, the government put a stop to the bickering—it ordered a ban on all Freemasonry in France.

The lineage of the Ecossais Degrees is non-existent and, in spite of searches by Masonic historians for more than a hundred years, we know little more today than we knew when the search started. Who compiled any of the degrees—that is, those used today in our Rite—is unknown. This is a situation which exists in most of the Rites of Freemasonry. There are a number of large ritual collections in Masonic libraries and in private hands. It is obvious that hundreds were written. Some were published but many exist only in manuscript form. In a number of instances we know of names of degrees but no rituals of them are extant. Not many have come down to us as “working degrees.” How some of them came to what is now known as the Rite of Perfection of twenty-five degrees is a problem not likely to be solved. It seems clear that some one or some group of men selected such degrees as they desired and formed them into a rather loose degree system—at first fourteen and later twenty-five. It appears, also, that most of these degrees were “uncontrolled” and thus more or less available.

Actually we are certain that a few years prior to the 1767 ban against Freemasonry by the government in France, there was formed some sort of an organization in Bordeaux. Furthermore, that this organization controlled Ecossais degrees not controlled or recognized by the Grand Lodge of France having headquarters in Paris. At the same time another such group had been formed in Paris which was not recognized by the Grand Lodge. These two groups either worked together or were actually one. They issued documents from “B.”

which, even during the early years, were referred to as having been issued at Berlin when it was really Bordeaux. Research has failed to turn up a single authentic reference to any body of Masonry in Germany which could have or did issue such documents. It was simply a Sublime Council of Prince Masons with headquarters in Bordeaux and Paris.

THE INSPECTORS

Until 1950 our knowledge of the gestation of the Scottish Rite started with copies of a Patent issued by this Council of Sublime Princes to a certain Stephen Morin on August 27, 1761. There are ten signers of the patent but the signers are not identified as belonging to the Grand Lodge of France, nor are their Lodges found in the Grand Lodge list. The reason we now know, for they were not members of the Grand Lodge but in lodges of the "Sovereign Grand Council." The document, among other things, commissioned Stephen Morin as "our Grand Inspector." For years it was taken for granted that Morin was the first to bear the title of Inspector. Now we have come upon many original documents which show that there were at least two others before him—Lamoliere de Feuillard was appointed a Deputy Inspector in France July 24, 1752, and he appointed, evidently, one Bertrand Barthomieu, a Deputy for the West Indies in 1753. It appears that the efforts of Morin and de Feuillard conflicted in the West Indies and Morin, who must have been a Deputy about the same time, seems to have decided to clear this matter up. He reappeared in Bordeaux in 1761, explained the trouble and the Sovereign Grand Council gave him the patent as "GRAND INSPECTOR." These three and Masse de Roussillon, who was appointed a Deputy Inspector in New Orleans, Louisiana, are the only ones actually appointed by the body in France. These Inspectors had the right to appoint Deputy Inspectors and their appointees had the same privilege. Altogether I have found 80 Inspectors of various titles. Of these it is known who appointed 62 of them. (See Appendix). The dates run from 1750 to 1810, when the Rite of Perfection, as such, was no longer an entity.

There are some writers who have tried to negate Morin's authority by declaring that the Grand Lodge of France annulled Morin's Patent

on August 17, 1766. Copies of a document purported to have been issued to that end do not carry a single signature found on copies of the Morin Patent—for a good reason—the Grand Lodge of France did not issue the Patent to Morin. May I add that, not having issued it, they had no authority to annul it. A certain “Worshipful Brother Martin”, according to the copy of the purported document, was appointed in Morin’s stead. Said “Worshipful Brother Martin” has never been identified, nor has any record of such an appointment been located in the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of France. It might be further mentioned that the Grand Lodge of France never had any authority over Ecossais Lodges in the first or the last place.

It seems likely that the Rite of Perfection was composed of four-teen degrees by 1751 and dealt with matters concerning Solomon’s Temple. The second portion of eleven additional degrees dealt with the Second Temple of Zerubbabel plus a third Mystical Temple of Christ. These eleven were added post 1751, starting with Knight of the East or Sword and ending with Knight Kadosh (Knight of the Black and White Eagle) as the 24th, and Prince of the Royal Secret as the 25th.

In 1762 a Sovereign Grand Council of the 25th Degree was set up and beside a Grand Secretary, two subordinate Secretaries (one for Paris and Bordeaux, and one for the Provinces) were provided. We find this in the CONSTITUTIONS of 1762, compiled by nine Commissaries in Bordeaux who issued the Morin Patent.

Little is known of the life and movements of Stephen Morin. He is believed to have been a wine merchant. We know that he was a Christian because the Lodge of which he was a member only admitted Christians and would only allow visitors who were. When Morin left France for the West Indies with his newly acquired Patent, but without a copy of the CONSTITUTIONS which had not yet been prepared and which were to be sent to him later, his ship was captured by the British and he was taken to England as a civilian prisoner. He was not confined, however, for we have evidence that he called upon Lord Ferrers, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) and he, says Morin, indorsed his patent, recognizing him as the only person responsible for the “Lodge Degrees” of the Rite of Perfection in the Western Hemisphere. He appears to have

been in Scotland for at least three months in 1762. Thus, we can surmise, from the latitude allowed him, that, altho he was a civilian prisoner, he was a person of considerable stature and trusted by the English authorities. If this were not so, it is difficult to account for his being left to his own designs without much supervision of any kind.

Morin at last arrived in Jacmel, San Domingo in 1763, where he took up residence with the Parish Priest. The CONSTITUTIONS promised him before he left Bordeaux were awaiting him. His first act was to appoint a Senior Deputy Inspector General in the person of Henry Andrew Francken, a naturalized customs official of Dutch nativity, in Kingston, Jamaica.

As reference has been made to various Inspectors and will be again, it might be well to note here that Morin, himself, appointed only five in addition to Francken (Deschamps in 1763—Brest, France; Berindoague in 1764—San Domingo, W.I.; Lamarque in 1764—San Domingo, W. I.; Adams in 1770—Kingston, Jamaica; and DeBoissy in 1770—also in San Domingo, W.I.) However, 52 Inspectors descended from Francken, he directly appointing six (Hayes—1768; Van Rensselaer—1768; Stringer—1768; Prevost—1774; Yates—1774; and Small—1783).

In 1770, under William Winter (Provincial Grand Master of Jamaica of the Grand Lodge of England—Moderns) a Grand Chapter of the 24th degree was set up in Kingston.

From 1748 to 1757 Ecosais Lodges were erected through Bordeaux in the West Indies, but following Morin's arrival in 1763, he started setting up bodies. The first of these was Perfect Harmony in Port-au-Prince, San Domingo, in 1764. In 1767, Francken authorized a Lodge of Perfection (of 14 degrees) in Albany, New York, and other bodies came into existence through 1790.

The next step in the gestation of the Scottish Rite concerns a man about whom little is known and whose activities in Masonry before the second quarter of the 19th century are equally unknown. However, because of his appearance in New York in 1832 and his connections with a Masonic group known as the Cerneau Rite, he is important in our picture. It is he who may have presented the spark or germ which started the movement which culminated in the formation of the Supreme Council in Charleston, South Carolina in 1801.

ST. LAURENT

The name of this man is most impressive: Marie Antoine Nicolas Alexandre Robert de Jachin de Sante Rose de Roume de St. Laurent, Marquis de Sante Rose, Comte de St. Laurent. He was a former captain of a ship and Commander of a Flotilla of the Mexican Navy. This man, about who we know few details, claimed, in 1832, to be Sovereign Grand Commander of a Supreme Council, then and still unknown, which had the equally impressive title of "The Supreme Council for New Spain, and Mexico, Terra Firma, Southern America and from the one sea to the other, the Canary Islands, etc. etc." To show the extent of this territory, New Spain and Mexico included Mexico and the present states of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Terra Firma covered the northern coastline of South America. Southern America consisted of Florida and West Florida to the Mississippi River. The Canary Islands seem to have been tossed in for good measure.

St. Laurent it appears, according to his "Golden Book" in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, written in English, French, Spanish and Latin, was born "at Santa Lucia de Santa fé near Bogota on the twenty-first of January, 1774." Just where this place is has not been established. He appeared in New York in 1832 and suggested an amalgamation of his homeless Supreme Council with what we now term the Cerneau Rite of Perfection. This body was then in the process of trying to put itself on a par with the two Supreme Councils, 33° by claiming its 25th degree as equivalent to the 32nd degree of these two Supreme Councils. St. Laurent offered them the only known copy of the Grand Constitutions of 1786. They accepted his proposition and the combined bodies became known as "The United Supreme Council for the Western Hemisphere." The document must have been a copy of some kind and although St. Laurent claims to have deposited it in the archives of the newly amalgamated Supreme Council, it will probably remain a mystery because of a fire, which suspiciously occurred a few months before that Supreme Council became extinct, supposedly destroyed all of their records.

Shortly after the amalgamation, St. Laurent went to Paris, where

in 1834, a Treaty of Alliance between the Supreme Councils of France, Brazil, Belgium and The United Supreme Council for the Western Hemisphere was concluded. In June of that year St. Laurent wrote the Belgium Supreme Council that he had a copy of the Grand Constitutions, signed by an Illustrious Brother Wowelner and Illustrious Brother Bernardo de Galvez, former Viceroy of Mexico, and other Grand Commanders since 1795. If this statement is true, it is possible that he gave a copy to de Grasse-Tilly, who will be discussed next, in San Domingo, before that latter went to Charleston. This would account for de Grasse setting up a paper Supreme Council for the West Indies in 1796. To surmise still further, if de Grasse had a copy and used it to help form our Supreme Council in 1801, and had given them a copy, then it was lost with other records in a fire in Charleston which destroyed about all of the old records of the Supreme Council. There seems little doubt that there was a copy of the "1786 Constitutions" in Charleston in 1801 at the formation of the Supreme Council because (1) there is a copy in French "translated from the English" by Delahogue at Charleston, not later than 1802, now in the archives of the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands, and (2) there is a copy in English in the handwriting of Dr. Dalcho in the archives of the Supreme Council 33°, Northern Jurisdiction. Be that as it may, the first public exhibit of these so-called Grand Constitutions of 1786, appeared in France, by way of St. Laurent, in 1832 in French and 1834 in Latin. No Supreme Council up to that time having printed copies.

DE GRASSE AND DELAHOGUE

We have records of fifty Inspectors of the Rite of Perfection appointed before 1800. There are also some others whose dates of appointment have not been established, but it would increase the number substantially.

Naturally with so many "top men" active in propagating the Rite many things could have happened, and they did. These things took place in and about San Domingo, Jamaica, Charleston, South Carolina and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ignoring several individuals who were active in one way or another in the Rite let us examine, so far as extant records will allow,

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

two key men involved in situation just prior to the formation of the Charleston Council, 33° in South Carolina.

The first is Count Alexandre Francois Auguste de Grasse-Tilly (born at Versailles, France on February 14, 1765 and died in Paris on June 10, 1845) made a Mason in Contrat Social Ecosais Lodge in Paris. The second is Jean Baptiste Noel Marie Delahogue, his father-in-law, (born in 1744 in Paris and died there on April 13, 1822), whose Masonic initiation place and date is unknown.

De Grasse, son of the French Admiral of similar name, came to San Domingo in 1789 to run sugar plantations left to him by his father who died the previous year. He became acquainted with Delahogue shortly after his arrival, probably at Masonic functions, for they were both active Masonically. We shall not rehearse De Grasse's romantic experiences here beyond the fact that he married Delahogue's daughter.

San Domingo about this time was being plagued by "slave uprisings" and in 1793 they became so acute that most of the whites sought refuge elsewhere. Among them were DeGrasse and Delahogue, who, with their families, went to Charleston, South Carolina, arriving on August 14, 1793. They stayed in the United States off and on until 1804. De Grasse was back in San Domingo in 1799 where he was captured by the slaves and, at the insistence of the American Council was released as an American citizen, having been naturalized in Charleston June 17, 1799.

Of the known activities of these two brethren, some matters are still unexplained. Among them is that both had a 32nd degree before arriving at Charleston and had signed documents since 1795 as Deputy Inspectors General of the twenty-five Degree Rite of Perfection. Yet no record has come to light as to who appointed them before 1796. If they were such we are at loss to explain why, on December 12, 1796, Hyman Isaac Long, a Deputy Inspector General of the Rite of Perfection and its titular head in Jamaica, appointed de Grasse and five others—also French refugees—Deputy Inspectors and empowered Delahogue, made a Deputy Inspector General a month earlier, to organize a Lodge of High Secrets of the 25th degree, in Charleston. A Grand or Sublime Council was actually organized by him on January 13, 1797.

It is also known that De Grasse issued some patents in the 33rd degree to Delahogue and others on this same November 12, 1796.

Previously, in 1795, De Grasse, with his father-in-law, Delahogue, founded Loge La Candeur at Charleston, composed exclusively of French Roman Catholics. He was Master in 1798. On August 4, 1799 De Grasse demitted and six days later founded Loge La Reunion at Charleston. During his stay in Charleston, De Grasse helped his father-in-law run a school, specializing in the principles of Fortification, Artillery and Fencing. On February 21, 1802 De Grasse became Grand Commander and Delahogue Lt. Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the French West Indies. In March, 1802, he returned again to San Domingo under General Lecleric and upon capitulation he was made a prisoner and taken to Jamaica where he was allowed considerable freedom. Released in 1804, he went immediately to Bordeaux, France, where he arrived on July 4th. On September of that year he established the Supreme Council of France. Having lost all his possessions in San Domingo he was forced to resume a military career to support his family. This ended in his being taken a prisoner in Italy from whence he was transferred to England. After his release in 1814 he returned to France. During these years Delahogue headed the Masonic bodies De Grasse had established. In the mean time he established the Supreme Councils of Italy, in Milan—March 5, 1805; Spain, in Madrid—October 1809; and Belgium, in Brussels, on May 11, 1817, after his return.

To pick up Delahogue again, he had been issued a Patent as Deputy Grand Inspector General of the Rite of Perfection on November 12, 1796, a month before that issued to De Grasse. He was first Master of Loge La Candeur which he and De Grasse founded. He was naturalized in New Orleans as an American citizen on August 6, 1804, stating that he had lived there upwards of eighteen months previously. He affiliated with Loge La Charite, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on May 27, 1804 and on July 29th of the same year the Supreme Council at Charleston issued him a patent to establish "bodies under its authority." As soon as word got to him that De Grasse had been released as a prisoner in Jamaica in the summer of 1804, he returned to France. When De Grasse became the Grand

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

Commander of the Supreme Council of France, Delahogue assumed a similar office in the Supreme Council of the West Indies, we might say, in exile.

The reason I have dwelt on these two French-Americans so long is that they have now been recognized as participants, with the nine others who established, in Charleston, South Carolina, the first Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite (now known as the Scottish Rite) in the world. These nine were John Mitchell, Frederick Dalcho, Thomas B. Bowen, Abraham Alexander, Emanuel de la Motta, Isaac Auld, Israel de Lieben, Moses C. Levy and James Moultrie. There were two Irishmen, two Englishmen a Czech, a Pole, a Danish West Indian, and two Americans, plus these two Frenchmen—De Grasse and Delahogue. All except the last two died in or near Charleston, South Carolina. Five were Protestants, two Roman Catholics and four Jews.

No one has been able to determine where three of the founders, Mitchell, DeGrasse or Delahogue came into possession of the 33rd degree, the latter two having signed documents with this degree four years prior to the formation of the Supreme Council. One thing seems clear—DeGrasse and Delahogue appear as the only ones who could have instigated the organization of the Supreme Council. It must be brought to mind that the thirty-third degree was not then and is not now a “working” degree, as such. It is an investiture ceremony. I have seen the degree worked in two jurisdictions and copies of the degree worked here and elsewhere—they vary greatly. In the beginning it was probably nothing more than a title without any ceremony whatever. It was probably more in line with the Deputy or Grand Inspectors General of the Rite of Perfection—no ritual or any reference to one of this grade being known.

These eleven Masons met in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1801 and formed a Rite of Freemasonry and stated that the Constitutions of 1762 and the Grand Constitutions of 1786 were the basis of the Rite. Regardless of who wrote them or who concocted the thirty-third degree, and the others which make up the system, these Constitutions form the basis of our law and the degrees of our ritualistic system, but no one after years of investigation, has been able to prove who wrote any of the degrees or the constitutions.

PART II

THE CONSTITUTIONS — 1761, 1762 and 1786

There are three sets of Constitutions about which Masonic historians have expressed contrary views ever since they became the objects of critical examination. Masonic scholars of repute, Dalcho, Pike, Gourgas, Carson, Lobinger, Baynard, Lindsay, and members of the History Committee (1950-1955) of the Northern Jurisdiction Supreme Council, have expressed views. These views run from declaring them as authentic, including the belief that they were compiled in Berlin by Frederick the Great, to statements branding them forgeries.

I hesitate to enter into a controversy about them, but as they are used as the basic law of the Scottish Rite, I have no alternative. It is not that I fear contradiction or being used as a target by persons whose views are not like mine, but because most of those who are so vociferous appear to have little more information than some statements made by others to back their beliefs. Most of these statements are undocumented opinions and often made years ago before any real research was made on the Constitutions. I have ventured in such nebulous fields before and have been pushed to the "river's edge" more than once, and have survived numerous jostlings without permanent scars—so one more excursion will not make or break me, historically.

Many excursions into the authenticity of all three of these Constitutions have been launched. Albert Pike, Robert B. Folger, Baynard, Lindsay, among others, have devoted many pages in their "analyses" of the subject. In most cases flaws in their reasoning as well as historical inaccuracies are found. No attempt will be made here to review these treatments. However, to show some of the inconsistencies and unsettled situations left to be solved, a few will be mentioned. It must be brought to mind that in 1801, it has been proved beyond reasonable doubt that copies of at least two, if not all three, of the Constitutions were held by the Founders. As previously mentioned, Delahogue's copy and Dalcho's copy of the 1786 Constitutions and the copies made by Gourgas (1762—June 7, 1809 and 1761—August 5, 1813 and 1786—no date). There seems little, if any, use arguing that the Charleston

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

Supreme Council had NO copies of a Constitution. The evidence is all against such an assumption.

As to who wrote them, who signed them, where they were written—the subject is academic. In that light, and examination of some curious things about them is exhibited.

Let us look first at the so-called GRAND SECRET CONSTITUTIONS, or “Regulations of the Sovereigns Grand Inspectors General of the 33rd Grand Commanders *ad vitam*, of ancient and modern Free and Royal Masonry over the two Hemispheres, Constituted at Paris, York and Berlin.” They consist of thirty-three articles (copied by J. J. J. Gourgas—Aug. 5, 1813). The 9th states that “the present Secret Constitutions emanated from the Grand East of Paris, York, and Berlin; and from our well beloved and Illustrious Brother Frederick of Prussia the 2nd, Grand Master, Sovereign Commander in Chief, of the Army of the Sovereign Princes and Knights,” etc.

The 13th says “The Sns Gd Irs Gal Grand Commanders are created by the Sovereign Senate, who nominates NINE Commissaries,” etc. The 22nd makes some statements regarding the source from which the ceremonies and mysteries are derived, to wit: “The *Assideans*, and Hebrew Sect . . . predecessors and Fathers of the *Essenians* and of the *Pharisiens*.” The 31st states that the “Grand Commanders of the Holy Empire, are the Depositories and Preservers of the Grand Secret Constitutions, which are the Degrees of the 33rd which exist since the World is the World.”

The first thing that comes to mind is that no where has a single piece of paper come to light confirming the formation or existence of any such group in Paris, York or Berlin. We do know that nine Commissaries compiled a Constitution in BORDEAUX, France the very day that Morin was given his Patent—August 27, 1761—which is the date of the 1761 Constitutions. We know this because they agreed to send Morin a copy, which they did. This copy was the expanded Constitution of 1762, which mentions the Constitutions of 1761.

The next thing which comes to mind is the mention of Frederick the Great. Much has been argued about him not being able to sign the 1786 Constitutions. I am not too concerned with that. I am concerned that he didn't sign the Constitutions of 1761.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

Frederick II, surnamed the Great, was born January 12, 1712. At his own request he was initiated into Masonry at a special Lodge held for that express purpose at Brunswick on August 14 and 15, 1738. He created the Lodge of the Three Globes and proclaimed it to be a Grand Lodge. During the first year of his reign he founded a private Lodge, made up of twenty-seven of his close associates and was its Worshipful Master. In 1746 a happening in this Lodge resulted in his withdrawing any further "working" interest in Masonry, according to a story variously printed in numerous periodicals. (See Moore's Freemasons' Magazine, Vol. 7, pages 237-241, captioned as sent to the magazine by "Y" from Schenectady, N. Y.—April 1848 and translated from a German "Work of authority entitled 'Erwinia'.")

General Wallrave, a learned engineer, and member of Frederick's Lodge, was intrusted with rebuilding the fortress of Neisle. He transmitted information about the plans of fortification and mine fields to Prince de Kaunitz, at Vienna, for a price. One of his letters to Prince de Kaunitz was intercepted and taken to Frederick, who immediately called a meeting of the Lodge. Frederick stated he knew that one of the trusted members of the Lodge had violated his Masonic oath and that of a State official. He offered to forget the matter if the guilty Brother would confess. After three appeals without any Brother coming forward, he closed the Lodge "for the last time." After the meeting, as the Brethren were retiring, General Wallrave was arrested and conducted to Magdebourg where he was confined for seven years in a single, one window cell. He was then removed to a more comfortable prison where he had more light and could exercise a bit. He remained in this prison until his death in 1776. The trouble about this story is that it does not exactly conform with historical recordings. In a HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT, by Thomas Carlyle, considered the most reliable and trustworthy of all books written about him (seven volumes 1866), we find that six Brethren of the Hamburg Lodge (four of whom are named) made Frederick, along with a Captain Wartensleben, a Mason on Tuesday, August 14-15, 1738 (starting just before midnight on the 14th). It took place in Korn's Hotel in Brunswick when Frederick was the Crown-Prince. Carlyle states in Volume II, page 498, that "The Crown-Prince prosecuted his Masonry at Reinsberg or elsewhere

occasionally for a year or two, but was never ardent at it, and very soon after his Accession left it altogether. A Royal Lodge was established at Berlin, of which the new King consented to be Patron; but he never once entered the place, and only his Portrait presided over the mysteries at that Establishment." This precludes Frederick from being Master of the Lodge and the story looks fictional.

General Wallrave was a Dutch Officer, strong-headed and strong-built, with beastly immoral habits. He delighted in showing off his silver and gold plate which was engraved with a flying raven (wall-raven). His bedroom contained three beds for himself, his wife and his mistress, the wife of one of his quartermasters. The mistress was his downfall for it was she who divulged the information that the General was leaking secrets of the fortifications at Neisle in Silicia. This double-dealing with the Austrian Chancellor, Wenzel Anton Kaunitz-Rielburg (1711-1794) caused his arrest at Potsdam on February 12, 1748, and where he remained until he died on January 16, 1773 (according to *Militair-Lexikon*, Vol. IV, pages 150-151).

This event so affected Frederick that he never again was active in Masonry. How his name came into a Masonic document fifteen years after he ceased any activity in Masonry, which came into being in France, and never in York, Paris or Berlin, can only be surmised. Our conclusion is not that the Secret Constitutions were forged, as they are mentioned in the 1762 Constitutions, but that the place of their compilation was Bordeaux, France, and that they had nothing whatever to do with Frederick the Great, his name being used for "status"

Furthermore, I suggest that whoever made the copies which have come to light added the title "33rd" in the various places it is used after G.I.G. and D.G.I.G., and did so at least thirty-four years after their original compilation. For this suggestion, I offer the copies of the 1762 Constitutions as evidence, where not once is 33rd mentioned.

Now we come to the 1762 Constitutions made by the Nine Com-misaries in Bordeaux, France—altho they state "at the Grand East of Berlin." They are dated October 25, 1762 ("6th day of the 3rd week of the 7th moon of the Hebrew Aera 5562, or of the Christian Aera 1762") while Frederick the Great was on the battlefield of Freiburg (the battle being won on October 29, 1762, four days AFTER the

date of the Constitutions). They consist of thirty-five articles, with a foreword which says "that besides the ancient and Secret Constitutions of the August order on the Sublime Princes, which will for ever be entirely observed." Article two lists the degrees—25 of them. Article eleven provides for the "Nine Commissaries." As above stated no mention is made of any degree beyond the 25th—Prince of the Royal Secret—in these Constitutions.

Our opinion, up to this point, is that the Secret Constitutions of 1761 were made in Bordeaux, France on the same day that Morin was given his Patent in a draft form and that they promised Morin to send him a copy when it was gone over and put in good order. They worked on it and came up with only two more articles than the year before. They made copies and sent one to Morin, in San Domingo. It is even questionable if the 1761 Constitutions were ever really issued, but if so, then someone tampered with them later. These 1762 Constitutions, to my mind, are THE Constitutions. The 1786 ones will be taken up next.

These so-called Constitutions of 1786 present an enigma. They, too, are purported to have been compiled at Berlin with Frederick the Great present, on May 1, 1786. Frederick died August 17, 1786 a hundred and eight days after the date of the Constitutions, after suffering from the gout among other ailments. We are not inclined to go very far into the controversy about these 1786 Constitutions for several reasons. Those who have done so previously wind up attacking those who have expressed opinions.

In the first place, it has been shown that Frederick ceased any activity in Masonry in 1746. He was an aged man—74 years old—and in such bad health that, according to some of his biographers, he was confined to his quarters for the last year of his life. Next we find that the Constitutions are "for the Government of the Supreme Council of Inspectors General of the 33rd. Degree." What Supreme Council? No one has ever heard of any body with such a name in 1786 or some ten years later. There were eighteen articles—just a skeleton of the 1762 ones. The First article stated that "The Constitutions and Regulations made by the Nine Commissaries by the Grand Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, in the year A° Lucis 5762, shall

be strictly adhered to & executed." The Fifth article says "Each Supreme Council is to be composed of Nine Inspectors General . . . There shall be but one Council of this degree in each Nation or Kingdom of Europe, TWO in the United States of America as remote from each other as possible. One in the British West Indies, and one in the French West India Islands." The double limitation in "The United States of America" in a document in 1786 is fantastic, to say the very least about the designation. While the Colonies declared their independence on January 18, 1777, they did not become "The United States of America" until September 17, 1787, when a Convention of delegates from twelve of the thirteen Colonies finished their work. Actually "The United States of America" came into being on June 21, 1788, when the ninth Colony (by then called a State), New Hampshire, ratified the Constitution.

While John Mitchell's acknowledgment of the "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" is dated May 26, 1778, it does seem amazing that it was necessary to provide, in France, for two Supreme Councils in a sparsely populated area overseas.

To further mention a matter, among many others, which is inconsistent if not downright at variance with known facts, no record has come to light of the existence of a Supreme Council in Berlin, Paris, or anywhere else in 1786—nor of a Patent or other document showing that a 33° was conferred on any individual at the time of the supposed date of the 1786 Constitutions. Not only that but there are no signatures on any copies of the 1786 Constitutions. Many have said that they were fabricated at Charleston, but by whom no one suggests. It seems plausible that Delahogue and/or De Grasse could have very well have had a copy of the 1762 Constitutions, possibly by way of St. Laurent. They could very well have produced the so-called Grand Constitutions. If so, that would explain why we find no signatures on the extant copies. Possibly St. Laurent was the culprit as it was he who made them known in 1832, as will be shown subsequently. In any event my conclusion is that the so-called 1786 Constitutions were NOT compiled in Berlin, that some of their contents are incongruous, that no such body for which these Constitutions regulate was in existence in 1786, and that no such thing as a 33rd degree was known then

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

and that Frederick the Great was NOT present at the alleged meeting and did not sign them. Further, that there is no record of any of the individuals who are supposed to have compiled them—as no signatures are attached and that no Masonic archives have come to light mentioning anyone who did. Likewise, if they were fabricated, no hint, based on names of the culprits, has come to light. Of course, this is to be expected if they were fabricated.

Now, to reiterate: These unanswered queries have nothing to do with the Scottish Rite, as of today, which is primarily based on the 1762-1786 Constitutions. There is nothing unusual about taking existing constitutions of a similar body or group and using them to base the laws of a newly organized body upon. Have not religious groups done likewise (the laws of Moses, for instance), taking them from a book (the Bible) which has no proof of authorship, no signatures and no originals. The newly-created Charleston Supreme Council, 33° simply adopted, with minor changes, these Constitutions and all succeeding recognized Supreme Councils have done likewise.



Seal Showing the Camp — 1832

PART III

THE MOTHER SUPREME COUNCIL

On December 4, 1802 a "Manifesto" was issued, headed "Circular throughout the two Hemispheres," drafted by a Committee of Sovereign Grand Inspectors appointed at a meeting held on October 10, 1802. It was signed by the members of the Committee—Frederick Dalcho, 33°, Lt. Grand Commander; Isaac Auld, 33° Sovereign Grand Inspector General; Emmanuel de la Motta, 33° Treasurer-General, and attested by John Mitchell 33°, Grand Commander and Abraham Alexander, 33°, Secretary General, of the "G. Empire," Grand and Supreme Council. Among many other statements in the document we find that "On the 31st of May, 5801 (1801), the Supreme Council of the 33d degree for the United States of America was opened with the high honors of Masonry, by Brothers John Mitchell and Frederick Dalcho, Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, and in the course of the present year, the whole number of Grand Inspectors General was completed, agreeably to the Grand Constitutions."

On January 1, 1803 an accompanying "Circular" signed by John Mitchell was issued—so that the two circulars were sent together to various presiding Grand Officers and others in this and probably other countries. The second circular was a plea for union of Masonic interests, preferably under a single head.

The December 4, 1802 circular (an original copy being extant) definitely establishes the date May 31, 1801 (a Sunday, incidently) when the first (mother) Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree of the Scottish Rite was established.

It is definitely known that several individuals had a Thirty-third Degree prior to the establishment of this Supreme Council, but not in a single instance have we discovered the source of their elevation. Thus, all that can be said, as a summary of the situation, is that at least four of those who had the degree formed a Supreme Council—the first body of its kind in the world.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

As indicated in the Circular, by the end of 1802, the "whole number" was completed—nine. Actually Delahogue and De Grasse appear to have aided in the formation and were what we might call "super-numeraries." The whole number consisted of Mitchell, Dalcho, Bowen, Alexander, de la Motta, Auld, de Lieben, Levy and Moultrie. As members died others were admitted. One was added in 1807, four in 1822, two in 1823 and eighteen in the years 1824-1858. Then, in 1859 fourteen were added, making a total of 50 up to this time. It was in 1859 that the number of Active Members was increased to thirty-three. In the Northern, the number was set at fifty-six at the "Union" in 1867 and then raised to sixty-six in 1883. However in neither Jurisdiction has the allotted number been filled at any time.

The Scottish Rite showed little progress during its early years. To go into the manifold operations of the Mother Supreme Council, now known as the Southern Jurisdiction, after it was organized, even up to 1859, would prolong this treatment beyond the limits of the picture we are endeavoring to paint. Consequently only a few observations will be made to show how things went in the early years, or until Albert Pike took over and began to place the organization on a stable basis.

We do not know how many bodies of the Rite were set up prior to 1801 but these we do know something about:

- 1—Lodge of Perfection, Albany, N. Y., 1767-1774.
- 2—Grand Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Albany, N. Y., 1767-1774.
- 3—Lodge of Perfection, Philadelphia, Pa., 1782-1789.
- 4—Lodge of Perfection, Charleston, S.C., 1783-1796.
- 5—Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Charleston, S.C., 1788.
- 6—Lodge of Perfection, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 1791-1797.
- 7—Lodge of Perfection Baltimore, Md., 1792-1795.
- 8—Sublime Grand Council, Princes of the Royal Secret, Charleston, S. C., 1797.

All, except No. 5 and No. 8 were dormant at the time of the formation of the Supreme Council.

In 1813 a Grand Consistory was formed in Louisiana, whose powers were transferred in 1839 to a newly formed Supreme Council in New Orleans. On February 2, 1852, a Consistory was established, by our

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

Supreme Council in Louisiana. Then, on February 17, 1855, the New Orleans body signed a Concordat to become part of the regular Supreme Council, and was continued as a Grand Consistory. This was the first of a number of Grand Consistories, the next being in 1852 (Kentucky). Then followed Arkansas 1858; Mississippi and District of Columbia 1860; Maryland 1861; Iowa 1868; California 1870; and Japan 1886. However, only those of Louisiana and Kentucky survive as Grand Consistories.

How many bodies were chartered in the Southern Jurisdiction is not known. Records up to about 1858 have been lost, destroyed or never made. The degrees are separated in four bodies in the Southern Jurisdiction as follows: Lodges of Perfection (4° - 14°); Chapters of Rose Croix (15° - 18°); Councils of Kadosh (19° - 30°); and Consistories (31° - 32°). In the Northern Jurisdiction they are: Lodges of Perfection (4° - 14°); Councils of Princes of Jerusalem (15° - 16°); Chapters of Rose Croix (17° - 18°); and Consistories (19° - 32°).

When the admitting of Honorary 33° members was started is not definitely known. Pike says none were made prior to 1857 in the Southern Jurisdiction. We know that five were created at the 1860 Session. However, in the Northern Jurisdiction there is at least one (Charles Gilman) who was elected a S.G.I.G. on May 3, 1854 and then received into Active Membership the following day. Whether this constituted an Honorary 33^{rd} for one day one cannot say. The first four actual records of Honorary Members were:

- 1—Henry Atwood—April 16, 1856—Active Oct. 20, 1864.
- 2—Enoch T. Carson—May 18, 1860—Active May 20, 1862
- 3—Charles T. McClenachan—Dec. 15, 1860—Active July 12, 1861.
- 4—John Sheville—Sept. 30, 1861—Active June 6, 1866.

There are no records in either Supreme Council to show the membership previous to 1870. At that time the Southern Jurisdiction had about 200 Princes of the Royal Secret and the Northern Jurisdiction about 3,200. From then on the membership figures are known and will be found in a table, herewith.

The Rite was almost dormant in the South until Albert Pike became its leader in 1859. In 1860, in his allocution, Pike stated, "Until the session of this Supreme Council in 1859, the number of its mem-

bers was limited to nine, as prescribed by the Grand Constitutions of 1786. Four of these resided in Charleston, and five in states other than South Carolina. Of those residing out of that state, it is not known when one had been present at a meeting of the Council; which was thus, practically, and as far as its action was concerned, reduced to four members. It was evident that a body composed of so limited a number of persons, however eminent and learned they might be, could not possess the influence nor command the respect desirable in the Supreme Governing Body of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Much less, could this be so, when a majority never met, and the Council virtually consisted of four persons only, living in one place, and with difficulty induced to do even what routine required; anything more being beyond all hope or expectation. To give this body the weight and importance which alone could make its efficiency and usefulness worthy of its high rank, in a jurisdiction composed of nineteen states, it was necessary that those states should be represented in it. In no other way, again, could the Council really speak for the members of the Rite everywhere in its Jurisdiction and its words possess the gravity and weight of authority. With its membership thus enlarged, and after the consequent accession of intellect and learning, it was reasonable to expect that its meetings would gain greatly in dignity and importance, its recommendations go forth with more weight, and its proceedings be looked to with far more interest."

From the time Albert Pike became its head in 1859, when the Rite had but nine members in its Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, until the following year when the number was increased to thirty-three, until his passing, thirty-two years later, nothing but an upward movement is found. Albert Pike established the building on the tottering foundation he found when he entered it.

THE CERNEAU RITE (So-called)

It must be pointed out that when the Scottish Rite was formed in 1801 there were several Deputy Inspectors General of the Rite of Perfection of twenty-five degrees in the United States. All of them could exercise their powers legally. The Scottish Rite had chosen to put these degrees in its system to, but they had no control over the Deputy Inspectors General of the Rite of Perfection. Very few used their

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

powers and most of those who obtained these degrees from Rite of Perfection Deputies later affiliated with Scottish Rite bodies. Hence, in a few years no further conferring of degrees by Rite of Perfection Deputies prevailed.

At the same time there were a few brethren who had only obtained the grade of Knight of the Sun (23°) and had Patents of that degree. Two examples are Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, who had received his Patent from Henry Andrew Francken on June 1, 1768, in New York, and Abraham Jacobs, who was elevated to that degree on November 9, 1790, by Moses Cohen in Kingston, Jamaica. Jacobs caused trouble by conferring the grade in various States without any idea of forming a local body of the degree. His operations in South Carolina and Georgia however (and later in New York) were recognized by Emanuel De La Motta, 33° , who helped these brethren become members of Scottish Rite bodies.

Now we come to another situation where the individual involved did not have the authority to do what he did where he did it. His actions caused confusion in the Scottish Rite, because some of those on whom he conferred degrees were also "healed" by De La Motta. This man was Antoine Bideaud, who was an Active Member of De Grasse's Supreme Council in the French West India Islands, established by the Supreme Council in Charleston, South Carolina on February 21, 1802. He was in New York City, on his way to Bordeaux, France, in 1806 where he conferred the 32nd degree on five members of a body known as Lachelle's Scottish Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix de H-R-D-M of Kilwinning. For this he received \$46 from each brother, or a total of \$230. Bideaud's next act was to establish a "Sublime Grand Consistory 30° , 31° , and 32° " in New York City. All these acts were irregular and unconstitutional, as he had no right or power within any part of the United States of America. In the mean time Jacobs was active in New York conferring the 23rd degree but De La Motta healed the operations of Bideaud and Jacobs later, as will be seen.

Next, and finally, we come to a third individual who began Masonic activity in New York which caused no end of trouble in not only the Scottish Rite but in Symbolic Masonry as well. Some of this is with us even today. He was a Frenchman, Joseph Cerneau, born in

Villeblevin in 1763 and was a jeweler by trade. He had established himself in San Domingo, West Indies, where he became Secretary of Lodge Reunion des Coeurs at Port Republican, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. In 1802 he, with many others, was compelled to flee on account of the insurrection of the negroes. He went to Cuba, where in 1804, with other Brethren, he applied to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a Lodge in Havana. The petition was granted and the name of the Lodge was Le Temple des Vertus Theologalis, No. 103, with Cerneau named as Master. Due to some difficulties with the civil authorities in Cuba about the Lodge, Cerneau was ordered to quit the Island. He went to New York City in November 1806, with his family, and established his business at 121 William Street. He affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 21 in January 1810 and continued a member until December 20, 1826, when he withdrew to return to France, where it is believed he died about twenty years later.

On July 15, 1806, while still in Cuba he was appointed a Deputy Inspector General of the Rite of Perfection by Antoine Mathiei de Potet, who in turn had been made a Deputy Inspector General on August 15, 1799 by Germain Haquet, who had a similar Patent dated 1798 from Pierre LaBarbier Duplessis in Pennsylvania.

The Patent issued to Cerneau gave him power for the Northern part of Cuba to initiate Master Masons from the 4th to the 24th degrees, who had been officers of a Lodge, and with additional power to confer the 25th degree on one Knight Prince Mason a Year. The powers granted by this Patent are far more limited than any other Patent known of the Rite of Perfection, but, as Baynard points out, it "has been the basis of more trouble in the Fraternity in all its branches than all other Patents, Deputations and individual powers."

Cerneau began the establishment of a Most Puissant Grand Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Supreme Chiefs of Exalted Masonry according to the Ancient Constitutional Scottish Rite of Heredom, on October 28, 1807, which was completed exactly a year later. The first Tableau of Officers published in 1809, contained the names of DeWitt Clinton, Martin Hoffman, Calwallader D. Colden and several other officers and members of the Grand Lodge of New York. While well known in Masonic circles, these men were far better

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

known in New York politics. They wasted no time in using the Cerneau body politically.

However, the Bideaud Sublime Grand Consistory was then operating in New York. In this body we find Daniel D. Tompkins, Sampson Simson and Ricker Riker, also members of the Grand Lodge of New York and political opponents of Clinton, Hoffman and Colden. The latter convinced Cerneau that their body should be on par with their opponent's group and he changed the name of the organization in 1813 to a Sovereign Grand Consistory, claiming jurisdiction over thirty-two degrees. He then announced the formation of a Supreme Council of Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third Degree. Actually they did not use the name "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite" until after 1827, when Cerneau had returned to France.

Now, what was wrong with all this (aside from the injection of politics into the situation)? First, Cerneau had no powers to confer ANY degrees outside of Northern Cuba. Second, he had the power in that territory to confer ONLY the 24th degree, and in addition the 25th degree on one brother per year. Third, his powers were for the Rite of Perfection of twenty-five degrees only. Fourth, he never had the 26th to the 32nd degree conferred upon him, as the Rite of Perfection did not have these degrees. Fifth, and last, he had no 33rd degree, for the same reason. Therefore all his acts in conferring degrees beyond the 25th degree were clandestine as were most of those on whom he conferred the 25th degree, had his powers been valid in New York.

That is the situation just before one of the officers of the Supreme Council in Charleston, in whose territory these goings-on were happening, arrived in New York City. This officer was given some of the details of the Masonic situation of the "Higher Degrees" and proceeded to act for the Supreme Council in Charleston, forthwith.

THE NORTHERN JURISDICTION

This activity in what is now the Northern Jurisdiction, grew out of unauthorized operations of those conferring so-called Higher Degrees in and about New York, and to some extent in Philadelphia and elsewhere. I quote from Samuel Baynard's "History of Scottish Rite Free Masonry:"

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

"The Cerneau Supreme Council of Grand Inspectors General, 33°, 1813, was merely a nominal body, supreme in name only, as irregular as its sponsor's acts and the Sovereign Grand Consistory, at whose behest and direction it probably conferred its spurious Thirty-third Degree upon some of the foremost Masons in the land, who had been inveigled into its web.

"In the early summer of 1813, Emanuel de la Motta, Illustrious Treasurer General of the Supreme Council at Charleston, neither on business nor on pleasure bent but in search of health, drifted into the vortex of this Masonic whirlpool. He found five bodies, four of which were conferring the higher degrees of Freemasonry, and another which claimed to be a Supreme Council of the 33rd degree, no one of which had been sponsored by the Supreme Council at Charleston, yet all of which were operating in the territory over which that Supreme Council had exclusive jurisdiction in the Scottish Rite. As the representative of the Supreme Council at Charleston he undertook an inquiry into the organization and nature of each of the five bodies:

- 1—The Bideaud Sublime Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, 30th, 31st and 32nd degrees.
- 2—The Cerneau Sovereign Grand Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret of the Ancient Constitutional Scottish Rite of Heredom.
- 3—The Jacobs Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Concordia Crescimus.
- 4—The Jacobs Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection.
- 5—The Cerneau Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-Third Degree.

"Before proceeding too deeply into his investigation, he communicated with his superior officers of the Supreme Council at Charleston and received prompt replies from both Sovereign Grand Commander John Mitchell and Lieutenant Grand Commander Frederick Dalcho, directing him to proceed at once to rectify the situation, and each of them enclosed a certificate to be used by him in case of need."

After a thorough investigation of all those involved in the five groups, de la Motta, on September 21, 1813, healed the Bideaud and Jacobs bodies and then on August 5, 1813, formed The Supreme Council, 33° for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, which was

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

confirmed on December 24, 1813 by the Mother Supreme Council at Charleston.

The Cerneau group had the following Sovereign Grand Commanders: Joseph Cerneau 1807; John W. Mulligan 1821; DeWitt Clinton 1823; Elias Hicks 1832; Henry C. Atwood 1846; Jeremy L. Cross 1850; Henry C. Atwood 1852; Edmond B. Hays 1860 and Simon W. Robinson 1865. They changed the name of the organization several times and injected many illegal operations by re-organizing and revivals, but at the time of the UNION in 1867, Cerneauism became "officially" dead.

THE UNION OF 1867

A full treatment of what took place from 1860 to 1867 would consume many pages. In digest, these are the events:

On June 25, 1860, Edward A. Raymond, Sovereign Grand Commander of our Supreme Council, deserted the body and elevated Peter Lawson of Massachusetts to the 33rd degree. This operation was illegal in every sense because Lawson had never been elected by the Supreme Council. Then, on December 13, 1860, with Simon W. Robinson and the illegally-made Lawson, Raymond established a rival Supreme Council. Less than three years later (February 7, 1863) the Robinson body combined with the Hays (Cerneau) group. On December 13, 1865, Hays resigned and Simon W. Robinson was made Sovereign Grand Commander.

In December 1866, Grand Commander Robinson stated to twelve other Active Members of the Hays-Robinson Council that "To place ourselves within the pale of legitimacy, and secure fraternal relations with the Southern Supreme Council and all other regular Councils, induced the Brethren to dissolve the Union Council, which has been done by unanimous consent of every member." Nine other Active Members were not present, among them being Hopkins Thompson, Robert E. Roberts and William H. Jarvis, who we shall see again in 1881—14 years later. The twenty-two Active Members of the Union Council then held a meeting on December 13, 1866 and announced that they had revived the Raymond Council. In the mean time Killian H. Van Rensselaer had become Sovereign Grand Commander, following Raymond's desertion, in our Supreme Council.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

The two Supreme Councils appointed committees to look into the possibility of effecting a union of the two bodies and on May 15, 1867 they held simultaneous Sessions in Boston, Massachusetts. Robinson resigned as head of the Raymond body and John L. Lewis was elected Grand Commander. Van Rensselaer resigned as head of our body and Josiah H. Drummond was elected Grand Commander. The Raymond body closed *sine die*. This ended the so-called Cerneau Rite—voluntarily disbanded, and its membership was welcomed into the UNION. For the purposes of the amalgamation our Council also disbanded and the Union was completed, this body becoming the present Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction—the proceedings or transactions of which have been published every year since from 1867 to date. It was provided that, since two bodies had combined, that fifty-six Active Members would form the Supreme Council. This was later increased to sixty-six — 1883.

Only one serious matter regarding membership has come up since the Union in 1867, which in short, was as follows:

The Hays Council (Cerneau) was disbanded and dead and nothing more was heard of it from December 31, 1866 to September 27, 1881, on which date ten 33rd degree brethren from the old Hays Council decided that the UNION Supreme Council of 1867 was illegally erected. This seems strange when one considers that it was fourteen years before that the Union was consummated and that six of those involved in this undertaking had signed Oaths of Fealty to the Union Supreme Council—Thompson, Folger, Roberts, Harris, all of New York; Atwood of Connecticut and Thomson of Illinois. Furthermore, of the six, four of them had attended our Supreme Council the following number of times: Thompson—7; Atwood—7; Roberts—2; and Folger—1. No announcement was made why they thought the Union was illegal. Actually none of them were Active Members of the regular Supreme Council and they lacked authority to set up a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite anywhere, nor to re-erect the Hays body which had been dead for approximately fifteen years. The fact is—they were deserters and rebels.

This body carried on with considerable success for a number of years and eventually elected John J. Gorman their Sovereign Grand

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

Commander. On May 21, 1895, Gorman died and from that time on the body declined to a point that after 1925 it was difficult to find out who headed the body or find remnants of it anywhere.

The Scottish Rite is now firmly established in the United States, both in the North and the South, and it appears before us as a stable and respected Rite of Freemasonry. What we see today in our subordinate bodies of the Scottish Rite and at the sessions of the Supreme Council is a far cry from what took place in these bodies less than a hundred years ago. The degrees are conferred in regalia then unheard of, by casts of large numbers, customed in theatrical style by make-up specialists, in up-to-date stage settings with lighting effects to accompany the degree portrayals for the proper effects. Even the Temples and Auditoriums in which we meet could hardly be envisioned in the 1860's. To this might well be added the present accommodations for dining, as well as provision for affairs in which our ladies and some times the non-Masonic public are invited as our guests.

And, beyond all of this, our charitable contributions are commensurate with our size, and worthy of praise of the highest order.

The organization of the Supreme Councils is hierarchical in nature, but its subordinate bodies are democratic. The situation is unique but works well in our case. It might be said to be a combination of old world hierarchy and new world democracy.

We have over four million Freemasons in the United States of America. Twenty-four percent are Scottish Rite Masons—the result of the effort of the organization since 1870 when the rite could boast of but 3,400 members, constituting but seven-tenths of one percent of the 500,000 Freemasons in the country. The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry has lifted itself into prominence in our fraternity by its own boot-straps.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. J. Gourgas". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Signature of John James Joseph Gourgas

PART IV

THE DEGREES OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

The whole basis of the selection of existing degrees in various rites at the time of the formation of the Supreme Council in 1801 was to bring order out of chaos (*ordo ab chao*).

To begin with they selected all twenty-five degrees of the Rite of Perfection, most of which are also found in one or more of the other rites of Masonry then or previously having existed. To these were added five degrees from the French Philosophical Rite, one from the Primitive Scottish Rite and two from what Doszwdarski called the Ancient and Modern Rite—total thirty-three. The first nineteen were placed in the same order as in the Rite of Perfection. The Twentieth was made by combining the 19° and 23° of the Primitive Scottish Rite; the Twenty-first by combining the 20° of the Rite of Perfection with the 16° of the Primitive Scottish Rite; and the Twenty-eighth by combining the 23° of the Rite of Perfection with the 24° of the Primitive Scottish Rite. A brief description of the teachings of the degrees follows the derivation table.

DERIVATION TABLE OF SCOTTISH RITE DEGREES
(excluding Symbolic Degrees)

A.A.S.R.	R. of P.	A. & M. R.	Prim. S. R.	Phil. R.
4-19	4-19*	—	—	—
20	—	—	19 & 23	—
21	20	—	16	—
22	22	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	23
24	—	—	—	24
25	—	—	—	25
26	—	—	—	26
27	—	27	—	—
28	23	—	24	—
29	—	—	25	—
30	24	—	—	—
31	—	31	—	—
32	25	—	—	—
33	—	33	—	—

(* While the 18° is included as coming from the Rite of Perfection, this is the only degree we are not sure of its derivation. There were so many variations of ritual in the various rites in which it was used that we cannot arrive at a definite conclusion.

4°—SECRET MASTER

This pertains to King Solomon's Temple and the appointment of seven of the most worthy and expert Master Masons as special

guardians of the Sanctum Sanctorum and of the sacred furniture. Secrecy, Silence, and Fidelity are taught in this degree.

5°—PERFECT MASTER

Commemorates the death of GMHA and teaches that we should learn to pay due respect to the memory of a deceased worthy brother.

6°—INTIMATE SECRETARY

King Solomon saves the life of a supposed spy, or eavesdropper. The degree teaches zealousness, faithfulness, and that we should ever be careful not to offend a brother by prying into his secrets, and that "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

7°—PROVOST AND JUDGE

In accordance with the legend of this degree, King Solomon found it necessary to appoint several Judges upon the death of the slain Grand Master in order that justice might be administered among the workmen of the Temple. The degree teaches Justice, Equity, and Impartiality, and that justice should be administered with mercy.

8°—INTENDANT OF THE BUILDING

The construction of the Temple having been stayed due to the death of the Chief Architect, King Solomon appointed five Superintendents—one for each of the Five Departments of Architecture. Under their supervision the building progresses. The degree teaches the exercise and propagation of Charity and Benevolence, educating the orphan, comforting the sick and distressed.

9°—MASTER ELECT OF NINE

Solomon elects nine to investigate a matter so that the offenders may be brought to justice. The purpose of the degree is to inculcate and illustrate the lesson that we should be careful in not allowing ourselves to be led astray by an excess of zeal, even in a good cause, nor to take matters in our own hands to inflict punishment even justly due, for the violation of human or divine laws.

10°—MASTER ELECT OF FIFTEEN

A continuation in the series of degrees which recounts in detail the mode of arrest and punishment of the remaining assassins. It reminds us that the unerring eye of Justice will discover the guilty and

mete out just punishment. Morally, it instructs us that ambition and fanaticism are overthrown and dispelled by the sword of Justice and Freedom.

11°—SUBLIME MASTER ELECTED

The degree emblematically illustrates the reward conferred by King Solomon upon twelve of the Masters Elect of Fifteen who were instrumental in bringing to justice the assassins of the Master Builder, constituting them Governors over the twelve tribes of Israel. The degree instructs that the true and faithful brother will, sooner or later, receive his just reward and teaches us to be Earnest, Honest, and Sincere.

12°—GRAND MASTER ARCHITECT

This degree is alleged to have been established as a school of instruction for the workmen of the Temple, to assure uniformity in work, and to reward those eminent in science and skill. The rules of architecture and the connection of the liberal arts and sciences are amplified. The degree teaches that Virtue is as necessary as Talent.

13°—MASTER OF THE NINTH ARCH

This degree forms the climax of the Ineffable Degrees; it is the keystone of the arch and discovers that which is revealed in the succeeding degree of Perfection.

14°—GRAND, ELECT, PERFECT AND SUBLIME MASON

The Lodge represents the Secret Vault under the Sanctum Sanctorum in which is the Pillar of Beauty, and on this is placed the Holy four-letter Name. This degree reveals and explains the Tetragrammaton. It teaches that when one has properly consecrated his life (mind and heart) for final preparation, that reward is achieved on the "completion of the Temple."

15°—KNIGHT OF THE EAST OR SWORD

Relates to the Babylonian captivity, the release and return of the captives to Jerusalem and the rebuilding of the Second Temple under authority given by King Cyrus. Its lesson teaches Fidelity to conviction.

16°—PRINCE OF JERUSALEM

A continuation of the preceding degree representing the trials of the workers in the re-building of the Temple and of their final suc-

cess, aided by King Darius. Zerubbabel ordered that the men should work with the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other. The theme of this degree is the majesty of Truth.

17°—KNIGHT OF THE EAST AND WEST

The Word is again lost and, figuratively, the Third Temple or Spiritual Temple in the heart of man, is to be built and dedicated to the God of Truth. This degree is an introduction to the degree which follows.

18°—KNIGHT OF THE ROSE CROIX

The novice is still in search of the Truth and the lost Word and, in his journeys through the years, he learns the three virtues which are to guide him: Faith, Hope and Charity. He is taught the meaning of the New Law.

19°—GRAND PONTIFF

The eleven degrees of the Areopagus which follow unfold the errors and frailties of human nature. This degree portrays the conflict between good and evil. The sworn Knight of Justice, Truth and Tolerance is admonished to be patient and work.

20°—MASTER AD VITAM

The duties, powers and privileges of a Master. That the right to govern is not only through selection of the brethren, but by intelligence attained through patient labor and the study of Masonic doctrines. The requisites are Toleration, Justice and Truth.

21°—NOACHITE, OR PRUSSIAN KNIGHT

The story of the Crusaders who sought to shield and protect the innocent and, while rendering justice, to hold all guiltless until convicted.

22°—PRINCE OF LIBANUS or KNIGHT OF THE ROYAL AXE

The story tells of those who cut cedars on Mount Libanus for the building of the Ark of Noah. This degree teaches men that labor is honorable and that we should strive to improve the condition of the toiling millions. All workmen, whatever be their vocation, rank and nobility are not excepted.

23°—CHIEF OF THE TABERNACLE

Relates to the Tabernacle and its ancient ceremonies. Unholy sacrilege and presumptuous interference with sacred ceremonies are forbidden, and only those with hearts divested of all impurity are commended in the performance of holy rites.

24°—PRINCE OF THE TABERNACLE

The special duties of a Prince of the Tabernacle are to labor incessantly for the glory of God, the honor of his country, and the happiness of his brethren, and to offer up thanks and prayers in lieu of sacrifices of flesh and blood.

25°—KNIGHT OF THE BRAZEN SERPENT

Relates to the time when the camp of the Israelites was pitched at Punon after the death of Aaron, in the fortieth year of the wandering of the children of Israel in the wilderness. The duties of a Knight of the Brazen Serpent are to purify the soul of its alloy of earthliness and to restore faith in God.

26°—PRINCE OF MERCY

When Domitian was emperor of Rome and when danger and death hung on their footsteps, the Christian Masons met in the Catacombs to celebrate the Mysteries. This degree, while depicting the mysteries as practised by the first Christians, shows that Masonry is of no one age, belongs to all time, is of no one religion, and finds its great truths in all.

27°—KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE TEMPLE

Dedicated to the Teutonic Knights of the House of St. Mary of Jerusalem. The Order originated at the siege of St. Jean d'Acree, when tents for the sick and wounded were made from the sails of ships. The Knights fought the infidel Saladin, in the day time, and nursed the sick by night. They guarded the city of Jerusalem against the Saracens to protect Christendom. Their five excellent qualities were Humility, Temperance, Chastity, Generosity and Honor.

28°—KNIGHT OF THE SUN

This is the last of the philosophical degrees and its doctrine is derived from the *Kabala*. It treats of Science, Reason, and Faith. Nature being the primary consistent, and certain revelation of God.

29°—KNIGHT OF ST. ANDREW

The degree intends to inculcate Equality, and represents the Knight as an exponent of Truth. Toleration is exemplified in this, the last of the instructive degrees of the Historical and Philosophical series. It is a fitting climax to the theory of Universal Religion.

30°—KNIGHT KADOSH

This and the following two degrees form the Templar degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The virtues of the Order are rehearsed and the reward for a due reverence of the obligations and observance of the vows and tenets of the Institution are exemplified. A Knight Kadosh proves himself practically a true defender of the Temple of the Most High God and, while armed with steel outwardly, he is inwardly armed with Faith and Love—Faith to God and Love for his fellow-man.

31°—GRAND INSPECTOR INQUISITOR COMMANDER

The practical test of the neophyte in the preceding degree is, in this one, changed to a thorough examination under charges against Masonic law and duty before the Order of the Five Brethren. Wise sayings of the sages and law-givers are quoted for instruction. It teaches the administration of impartial justice with firmness, but ever remembering the frailty and imperfection of human nature, and to pardon and forgive while there yet remains hope and reformation.

32°—PRINCE OF THE ROYAL SECRET

The degree was originally a Christian degree of Knighthood. Its object was, for a long time, to reconquer the Holy Land and plant the Banner of the Cross once more on the ruined walls of Jerusalem. It teaches that Masons should be diligent in their war against the ancient enemies of the human race—that they should be lovers of Wisdom and apostles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

33°—SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTOR GENERAL

This is really not a degree at all but an investiture ceremony in degree form. It is conferred only by the Supreme Council, which is

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

the executive body of the Scottish Rite. It may not be petitioned for as it is awarded only for merit and conferred as an honorarium.

Note—In the Northern Jurisdiction there is a substitute conferred for the Twentieth Degree known as the GEORGE WASHINGTON DEGREE. It was written by J. Frank Davis, author of the play *The Ladder*. He was a newspaper man in San Antonio, Texas.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Morn". The letters are fluidly connected, with a prominent loop at the end of the word.

Signature of Stephen Morn 1763

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Le C^{te} Auguste de Grasse". The signature is highly stylized with many flourishes and loops.

Signature of Count Alexandre Francois Auguste de Grasse

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J.B.M. Delabogue". The letters are well-defined and connected.

Signature of Jean Baptiste Marie Delabogue

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Mitchell". The signature is very fluid and has a long, sweeping underline.

Signature of John Mitchell

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

PART V

SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDERS

SOUTHERN JURISDICTION

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | John Mitchell (S.C.) | May 31, 1801 |
| 2. | Frederick Dalcho (S.C.) | January 23, 1816 |
| 3. | Isaac Auld (S.C.) | February 9, 1822 |
| 4. | Moses Holbrook (S.C.) | October 27, 1826 |
| 5. | Jacob De La Motta (S.C.) | (Acting) December 1, 1844 |
| 6. | Alexander McDonald (S.C.) | December 12, 1845 |
| 7. | John Henry Honour (S.C.) | August 1, 1846 |
| 8. | Charles Manning Furman (S.C.) | (Acting) August 13, 1858 |
| 9. | Albert Pike (Ark.) | January 2, 1859 |
| 10. | James Cunningham Batchelor (La.) | April 21, 1891 |
| 11. | Philip Crosby Tucker (Tex.) | July 28, 1893 |
| 12. | Thomas Hubbard Caswell (Cal.) | July 9, 1894 |
| 13. | James Daniel Richardson (Tenn.) | Nov. 13, 1900 |
| 14. | George Fleming Moore (Ala.) | July 24, 1914 |
| 15. | John Henry Cowles (Ky.) | October 18, 1921 |
| 16. | Thomas Joshua Harkins (N.C.) | October 6, 1952 |
| 17. | Luther Andrew Smith (Miss.) | January 1, 1956 |

There have been 223 Active Members — 1963

	Honorary	Active, Deputies & G.C.
Living	2902	60
Active	60	

—
Total 2962

There is no record of total number of Honorary 33° Masons made in Southern Jurisdiction.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDERS

NORTHERN JURISDICTION

1	Daniel Decius Tompkins (N.Y.)	August 5, 1813
2	Sampson Simson (N.Y.)	June 11, 1825
3	John James Joseph Gourgas (N.Y.)	March 7, 1832
4	Giles Fonda Yates (N.Y.)	August 25, 1851
5	Edward Asa Raymond (Mass.)	Sept. 4, 1851
6	Killian Henry Van Rensselaer (N.Y.)	August 24, 1860
7	Josiah Hayden Drummond (Me.)	May 17, 1867
8	Henry Lynde Palmer (Wisc.)	Sept. 17, 1879
9	Samuel Crocker Lawrence (Mass.)	April 20, 1909
10	Barton Smith (Ohio)	September 22, 1910
11	Leon Martin Abbott (Mass.)	September 22, 1921
12	Frederic Beckwith Stevens (Mich.) (Acting)	October 10, 1932
13	Melvin Maynard Johnson (Mass.)	September 28, 1933
14	George Edward Bushnell (Mich.)	January 1, 1954

1963—SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS GENERAL

NORTHERN JURISDICTION

	Honorary	Active
Living	2880	50
Deceased	4839	247
	—	—
Total	7719	297
Active	297	
	—	
Grand Total	8016	

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

ACTIVE MEMBERS — SOUTHERN JURISDICTION

Name	State	Active	Died
1 John Mitchell	S.C.	*May 31, 1801	Jan 25, 1816
2 Frederick Daicho	S.C.	*May 31, 1801	Nov. 24, 1836
3 Alex Fran. Aug DeGrasse Tilly	S.C.	*May 31, 1801	June 10, 1845
4 Jean Baptiste Marie Delahogue	S.C.	*May 31, 1801	Apr. 13, 1822
5 Thomas Bartholomew Bowen	S.C.	*July 5, 1801	July 12, 1805
6 Abraham Alexander	S.C.	*July 5, 1801	Feb. 21, 1816
7 Emanuel de la Motta	S.C.	*July 5, 1801	May 17, 1821
8 Isaac Auld	S.C.	*Jan. 10, 1802	Oct 17, 1826
9 Israel De Lieben	S.C.	*Feb. 21, 1802	Jan. 28, 1807
10 Moses Clava Levy	S.C.	*May 9, 1802	Apr. 2, 1839
11 James Moultrie	S.C.	*Aug. 3, 1802	Nov. 20, 1836
12 Joseph Dickinson	S.C.	* 1807	Mar. 10, 1808
13 Moses Holbrook	S.C.	*Nov. 15, 1822	Dec. 1, 1844
14 Horatio Gates Street	S.C.	*Nov. 15, 1822	Nov. 1, 1849
15 Alexander McDonald	S.C.	*Nov 17, 1822	
16 Joseph McCosh	S.C.	*Nov 17, 1822	
17 Jacob de la Motta	S.C.	1823	Feb. 12, 1845
18 John Barker	S.C.	*May 13, 1823	Mar. 3, 1833
19 Jeremy L. Cross	Conn.	*June 24, 1824	Jan. 26, 1860
20 Giles Fonda Yates	N.Y.	*Oct. 24, 1824	Dec. 13, 1859
21 John Roche	S.C.	*Mar. 30, 1825	1831
22 Joseph Eveleth	S.C.	*Mar. 30, 1825	
23 Cornelius C. Siebring	S.C.	*Oct. 29, 1826	
24 James Eyland	S.C.	*Apr. 4, 1830	Sept. 22, 1835
25 Albert Gallatin Mackey	S.C.	* 1844	June 20, 1881
26 Albert Case	S.C.	* 1844	Dec. 29, 1877
27 John Henry Honour	S.C.	* 1844	Nov. 26, 1885
28 Charles Manning Furman	S.C.	* 1845	July 2, 1872
29 James C. Norris	S.C.	* 1845	Oct 1854
30 James C. Burges	S.C.	* 1845	1851
31 William Spencer Rockwell	Ga.	* 1847	1870
32 John Robin McDaniel	Va.	* 1847	May 14, 1878
33 John Anthony Qutman	Miss.	* 1848	July 7, 1858
34 Achille Le Prince	S.C.	* 1848	before 1865
35 Claude Pierre Samory	La.	*Nov. 18, 1856	July 30, 1889
36 Albert Pike	Ark.	*Mar. 20, 1858	Apr. 2, 1891
37 Chas Joseph Jean Laffon de Ladebat	La.	*Mar. 28, 1859	Dec. 22, 1882
38 James Cunningham Batchelor	La.	*Mar. 28, 1859	July 28, 1893
39 William Pepperill Mellen	Miss.	* 1859	Nov 7, 1864
40 Charles Scott	Tenn.	* 1859	June 5, 1861
41 James Penn	Tenn.	* 1859	July 21, 1870
42 Benjamin Rush Campbell	S.C.	Mar 28, 1859	1874
43 Frederick Webber	Ky.	Mar. 28, 1859	Nov. 4, 1907
44 Azariah Theodore Crane Pirson	Minn.	Mar. 28, 1859	Nov. 26, 1889
45 Giles Mumford Hillyer	Miss.	Mar. 28, 1859	Apr. 22, 1871
46 Anthony O'Sullivan	Mo.	1859	Aug 11, 1866
47 Theodore Sutton Parvin	Iowa	Mar. 28, 1859	June 28, 1901
48 Hugh Parks Watson	Ala.	1859	1866
49 Luke Edgar Barber	Ark.	Mar. 28, 1859	June 13, 1886
50 Benjamin Brown French	D.C.	Dec 12, 1859	Aug. 12, 1870
51 John Cabell Breckinridge	Ky.	Mar. 28, 1860	May 17 1875
52 Edward Hall Gill	Va.	Mar. 28, 1860	Dec 20, 1868
53 Howell Cobb	Ga.	*Mar. 31, 1860	Oct 9, 1868
54 James Stirratt	Md.	*Apr 1, 1861	1864
55 Henry Buist	S.C.	*Apr. 4, 1861	June 9, 1887
56 David Ramsay	S.C.	*Apr. 4, 1861	Aug. 4, 1863
57 Milton V Latham	Cal.	*Nov 17, 1865	
58 Henry Whartenberg Schroder	S.C.	*Nov. 17, 1865	
59 George Benjamin Waterhouse	N.C.	*Nov. 17, 1865	
60 Ebenezer Hamilton Shaw	Cal.	Nov. 15, 1865	Feb. 2, 1876
61 John Jennings Worsham	Tenn.	Apr. 17, 1866	July 31, 1871
62 Philip Crosby Tucker	Tex.	Sept. 19, 1868	July 9, 1894
63 Samuel Manning Todd	La.	May 6, 1868	Feb. 1, 1905
64 Thomas Augustus Cunningham	Md.	May 6, 1868	Apr. 26, 1898
65 Edward Rutledge Ives	Fla.	May 6, 1868	Jan. 15, 1870
66 Martin Collins	Mo.	May 6, 1868	May 25, 1908

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

67	Robert Carrel Jordan	Neb.	Feb. 5, 1870	Jan. 9, 1899
68	Erasmus Theodore Carr	Kan.	Sept. 18, 1868	May 12, 1915
59	Joseph McBell	Nev.	*Oct. 19, 1868	1894
70	Achille Regulus Morel	La.	May 2, 1870	1893
71	Thomas Hubbard Caswell	Cal.	May 3, 1870	Nov 13, 1900
72	John Commingers Ainsworth	Ore.	May 3, 1870	Dec. 30, 1893
73	William Tracy Gould	Ga.	*May 3, 1870	July 1882
74	William Letcher Mitchell	Ga.	May 3, 1870	Oct 31, 1882
75	John Quincy Adams Fellows	La.	Nov. 4, 1870	Nov. 28, 1897
76	Robert Toombs	Ga.	May 5, 1874	Dec. 15, 1885
77	John McCracken	Ore.	May 5, 1874	Feb. 15, 1915
78	William Roberts Bowen	Neb.	May 5, 1874	May 6, 1899
79	Alfred Elisha Ames	Minn.	May 5, 1874	Sept. 22, 1874
80	John Edmund Reardon	Ark.	May 5, 1874	1883
81	Abraham Frankland	Tenn.	May 5, 1874	Apr. 30, 1896
82	Isaac Christian Bateman	Nev.	May 5, 1874	May 23, 1879
83	John Burton Britton Maude	Mo.	Sept. 1875	Apr 29, 1879
84	Wilmot Gibbes De Saussure	S.C.	May 31, 1876	Jan. 31, 1886
85	Giles William Merrill	Minn.	*May 30, 1876	Apr 27, 1918
86	Horace Halsey Hubbard	Cal.	May 30, 1876	May 15, 1882
87	Odell Squer Long	W.Va.	May 30, 1876	Dec. 26, 1897
88	Robert Farmer Bower	Iowa	May 30, 1876	May 19, 1882
89	James Smyth Lawson	Wash.	May 30, 1876	Nov 7, 1893
90	Michel Elol Girard	La.	June 12, 1879	Apr 15, 1889
91	De Witt Clinton Dawkins	Fla.	Aug 21, 1877	Oct. 5, 1892
92	Gilmor Meredith	Md.	May 9, 1878	Oct 12, 1899
93	Stephen Fowler Chadwick	Ore.	*May 10, 1878	Jan. 15, 1895
94	Henry Moore Teller	Col.	Oct. 18 1882	Feb 23, 1914
95	John Mills Browne	D.C.	Oct. 20, 1880	Dec. 7, 1894
96	John Lonsdale Roper	Va.	Oct. 20, 1880	June 23, 1921
97	Robert Strachan Innes	Minn.	Oct 18, 1882	June 6, 1899
98	Charles Frederick Brown	Cal.	Oct. 18, 1882	1895
99	William Morton Ireland	D.C.	Oct 18, 1882	Dec. 24, 1892
100	James Rudolph Hayden	Wash.	July 8, 1883	Nov. 14, 1902
101	Rockey Preston Earhart	Ore.	July 1883	May 11, 1892
102	Buren Robinson Sherman	Iowa	Jan. 13, 1883	Nov. 11, 1904
103	John Lawson Lewis	La.	*Oct 22, 1884	May 15, 1886
104	Charles Leonard Wilson	Ga.	*Oct 23, 1884	
105	Eugene Grissom	N.C.	Oct. 24, 1884	July 27, 1902
106	George Fleming Moore	Ala.	Oct. 16, 1888	Dec. 4, 1930
107	James Daniel Richardson	Tenn.	Feh. 18, 1885	July 24, 1914
108	Samuel Emery Adams	Minn.	Oct. 19, 1886	Mar. 29, 1912
109	Rufus Eberle Fleming	N.D.	Oct. 19, 1886	Mar. 20, 1902
110	Adolphus Leigh Fitzgerald	Nev.	Dec. 30, 1886	Aug. 31, 1921
111	John Frederick Mayer	Va.	Oct. 16, 1888	May 29, 1919
112	Nathaniel Levin	S.C.	Oct 16, 1888	Jan. 5, 1899
113	Richard Joseph Nunn	Ga.	Oct. 16, 1888	June 29, 1910
114	Frank Mills Foote	Wy.	Oct. 21, 1890	Nov. 13, 1914
115	Harry Retzer Comly	Mont.	Oct. 21, 1890	Apr. 4, 1920
116	Irving Washington Pratt	Wy.	Oct. 21, 1892	July 11, 1908
117	James Austin Henry	Ark.	Oct. 21, 1892	Apr. 25, 1899
118	William Frank Pierce	Cal.	Oct. 19, 1893	Oct. 3, 1910
119	Austin Beverly Chamberlin	Tex.	Oct. 19, 1893	May 29, 1911
120	William Allen McLean	Fla.	Oct. 19, 1893	Aug. 22, 1898
121	James Wakefield Cortland	N.C.	Oct. 25, 1895	May 9, 1914
122	Edward Teare Taubman	S.D.	Oct. 20, 1899	Oct. 18, 1915
123	Harper Samuel Cunningham	Okl.	Oct. 20, 1899	Mar. 10, 1911
124	John William Morris	W.Va.	Oct. 20, 1899	Mar. 4, 1917
125	Gustave Anderson	Neb.	Dec. 1, 1900	Oct 2, 1911
126	Charles Edward Rosenbaum	Ark.	Oct. 25, 1901	Feb. 25, 1930
127	Thomas Wentworth Harrison	Kan.	Oct. 25, 1901	May 21, 1910
128	Robert Henry Hall	A & N	Jan. 9, 1902	Oct. 29, 1914
129	Ernest Bertrand Hussey	Wash.	Oct. 24, 1903	†May 17, 1920
130	George Fairburn	Iowa	Oct. 20, 1905	Feb. 26, 1906
131	Henry Clark Alverson	Iowa	Oct. 26, 1907	Oct. 23, 1920
132	Charles Francis Buck	La.	Oct. 26, 1907	Jan. 19, 1918
133	Horatio Clark Plumley	N.D.	Oct. 26, 1907	June 11, 1924
134	William Busby	Okl.	Oct. 23, 1909	Sept. 23, 1913
135	John Henry Cowles	Ky.	Oct. 23, 1909	June 18, 1954

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

136	Melville Rosyn Grant	Miss.	Oct. 23, 1909	Dec. 21, 1932
137	Alphonso Chase Stewart	Mo.	Oct. 23, 1911	Apr. 22, 1916
138	Samuel Poyntz Cochran	Tex.	Oct. 21, 1911	Feb. 11, 1938
139	Thomas Jacob Shryock	Md.	Oct. 21, 1911	Feb. 3, 1918
140	Philip Schuyler Malcolm	Ore	Oct. 21, 1911	Feb. 1, 1929
141	William Parker Filmer	Cal.	Oct. 21, 1911	Nov. 22, 1942
142	Perry Winslow Weidner	Cal.	Oct. 21, 1911	Aug. 16, 1932
143	Hyman Wallace Witcover	Ga.	Oct. 21, 1911	Oct. 1, 1936
144	Trevanion William Hugo	Minn.	Oct. 25, 1913	Feb. 27, 1923
145	Daniel Morris Hailey	Okl.	Oct. 25, 1913	Oct. 3, 1919
146	Edward Cason Day	Mont	Oct. 23, 1915	June 7, 1936
147	John Alden Riner	Wyo.	Feb. 10, 1916	Mar. 4, 1923
148	Garnett Noel Morgan	Tenn.	Oct. 23, 1915	Mar. 22, 1940
149	Alexander Gilmore Cochran	Mo.	Oct. 17, 1917	May 1, 1928
150	Fred Clement Schramm	Utah	Oct. 17, 1917	Aug. 25, 1935
151	Olvin Seymour Wright	Fla.	Oct. 17, 1917	Dec. 17, 1923
152	Marshall William Wood	Idaho	Oct. 17, 1917	Aug. 5, 1933
153	Frank Cargill Patton	Neb.	Oct. 20, 1917	Mar. 24, 1950
154	Thomas Geyer Fitch	Kan.	Oct. 20, 1917	Mar. 12, 1938
155	Alva Adams	Col.	Nov. 6, 1917	Nov. 1, 1922
156	Charles Christopher Homer	Md.	Oct. 25, 1919	Mar. 9, 1922
157	Robert Shields Crump	Va.	Oct. 22, 1921	Oct. 31, 1949
158	Thomas Joshua Harkins	N C	Oct. 22, 1921	A
159	Stanley Clark Warner	Col.	Oct. 20, 1923	Dec. 18, 1939
160	Francis Stocker King	Wyo.	Nov. 30, 1923	Sept. 18, 1933
161	William Booth Price	Md.	Oct. 20, 1923	Sept. 3, 1938
162	James Frank Graig	Okl.	Oct. 20, 1923	July 14, 1926
163	William Stone McCrea	Wash.	Oct. 20, 1923	May 8, 1946
164	Edwin Thomas Meredith	Iowa	Oct. 20, 1923	June 17, 1928
165	Charles Alexander Moffett	Ala.	Oct. 22, 1927	Jan. 16, 1950
166	Abraham Ulysses Thomas	Okl.	Oct. 22, 1927	Mar. 30, 1936
167	Albert Fenderson Pray	Minn.	Oct. 22, 1927	May 11, 1944
168	Walter Russell Reed	N D.	Oct. 22, 1927	Jan. 16, 1940
169	Louis Gaylord Clarke	Ore.	Oct. 26, 1929	Dec. 4, 1943
170	Joseph Shelby McIntyre	Mo.	Oct. 26, 1929	June 17, 1936
171	Louis Block	Iowa	Oct. 26, 1929	June 3, 1935
172	Sanford Grant Donaldson	S.D	Oct. 23, 1931	Mar. 28, 1953
173	Charles Francis Buck, Jr.	La	Oct. 23, 1931	Nov. 29, 1952
174	Samuel Cary Beckwith	S.C.	Oct. 25, 1935	Jan. 2, 1939
175	Francis Vinson Haler	Ark	Oct. 25, 1935	Sept. 1, 1942
176	Walter Calvin Temple	Tex.	Oct. 22, 1937	Dec. 9, 1941
177	Luther Andrew Smith	Miss.	Oct. 22, 1937	A
178	Llewellyn Lank Callaway	Mont.	Oct. 22, 1937	Aug. 6, 1951
179	William Koch	Iowa	Oct. 22, 1937	A
180	Charles Pelot Summerall	S C.	Oct. 20, 1939	May 14, 1955
181	Claud Frankhn Young	Kan.	Oct. 20, 1939	A
182	Rufus Oakley Renfrew	Okl.	Oct. 20, 1939	Mar. 21, 1950
183	Haslett Platt Burke	Col	Oct. 24, 1941	Oct. 4, 1957
184	William Nemiah Northrop	Idaho	Oct. 24, 1941	Jan. 17, 1951
185	William Benton Massey	Mo.	Oct. 24, 1941	A
186	Charles Augustus McAlister	Ga.	Oct. 24, 1941	Dec. 15, 1951
187	Charles Nelson	Tenn.	Oct. 24, 1941	July 26, 1946
188	Delbert Thomas Robinson	W.Va	Oct. 22, 1943	June 21, 1957
189	William Rhodes Hervey	Cal.	Oct. 22, 1943	Feb. 1, 1953
190	Edgar Cordell Powers	Md.	Oct. 22, 1943	A
191	Joshua Kemp Shepherd	Ark.	Oct. 22, 1943	A
192	Mark Isaac Forkner	N.D.	Oct. 22, 1943	Dec. 1, 1947
193	Leslie McChesney Scott	Ore.	Oct. 22, 1943	A
194	William Burchard Roberts	Minn	Oct. 19, 1945	May 8, 1957
195	William Stephenson Cooke	Tex.	Dec. 3, 1945	Apr. 1, 1951
196	Thomas Graham Hall	Tenn	Oct. 21, 1949	A
197	James William Collins	Utah	Nov. 7, 1949	Aug. 14, 1954
198	Robert South Barrett	Va.	Oct. 15, 1951	Feb. 24, 1959
199	Thomas Cassels Law	Ga.	Oct. 15, 1951	May 4, 1962
200	William Shaffer Key	Okla.	Oct. 18, 1951	Jan. 5, 1959
201	Joseph Winger Seacrest	Neb.	Oct. 18, 1951	A
202	Robert Lee Lockwood	Tex.	Oct. 6, 1952	A
203	William Eugene Schooley	D. of C.	Oct. 6, 1952	Jan. 21, 1962
204	Marshall Stark Reynolds	Wyo.	Oct. 6, 1952	A
205	Silas Earl Ross	Nev.	Oct. 20, 1953	A

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

206	Frank Howard Thompson	Fla.	Oct. 21, 1955	A
207	Henry C. Clausen	Cal.	Oct. 21, 1955	A
208	Harry Henry Margohn	S.D.	Oct. 21, 1955	July 10, 1960
209	Stephen S. Jones	Ky.	Oct. 22, 1957	A
210	Nelson Charles Bledsoe	Ariz.	Oct. 22, 1957	A
211	Lincoln Grant Kelly	Utah	Oct. 22, 1957	A
212	Edward Grafton	Mont.	Oct. 22, 1957	A
213	Frank Howard Davison	Idaho	Oct. 22, 1957	A
214	John Benjamin Tomhave	Minn.	Oct. 22, 1957	A
215	Dee A. Strickland	La.	Oct. 23, 1959	A
216	Charles Edward Webber	Va.	Oct. 23, 1959	A
217	Charles Paul Rosenberger	Okla.	Oct. 23, 1959	A
218	Clarence Wheeler Barnes	Col.	Oct. 23, 1959	A
219	Weldon Bailey White	Tenn.	Oct. 25, 1963	A
220	Frederick William Clarke	Ala.	Oct. 25, 1963	A
221	Virgil Greig Francis	Wash.	Oct. 25, 1963	A
222	Charles John Weher	Ky.	Oct. 25, 1963	A
223	John Irving Smith	S.C.	Oct. 25, 1963	A

(*) These dates are when elected—no record of crowning in Supreme Council records.

ACTIVE MEMBERS — NORTHERN JURISDICTION

	Name	State	Active	Died
1	Charles Whitlock Moore	Mass.	Nov. 13, 1844	Dec. 12, 1873
2	John Christie	N.H.	Apr. 3, 1845	Jan. 3, 1890
3	Killian Henry Van Rensselaer	Ohio	June 17, 1845	Jan. 29, 1881
4	Edmund Burke Hayes	N.Y.	Sept. 9, 1848	May 27, 1874
5	Daniel Sickles	N.Y.	May 15, 1849	Jan. 18, 1902
6	John William Simons	N.Y.	May 15, 1849	Oct. 22, 1888
7	John Wilson Tinson	N.Y.	May 15, 1849	Apr. 6, 1879
8	John Innes	N.Y.	May 15, 1849	Aug. 18, 1888
9	Athanasius Colo-Veloni	N.Y.	May 15, 1849	Dec. 1, 1906
10	Simon Wiggan Robinson	Mass.	Aug. 25, 1851	Oct. 16, 1868
11	Ammi Burnham Young	Mass.	Sept. 4, 1851	Mar. 13, 1874
12	Albert Case (aff.)	Mass.	Sept. 5, 1851	Dec. 29, 1877
13	Charles Robert Starkweather	Ill.	May 15, 1857	Aug. 27, 1867
14	William Field	R.I.	Jan. 9, 1861	Dec. 27, 1869
15	Lucius Robinson Paige	Mass.	Mar. 20, 1861	Sept. 2, 1896
16	William Parkman	Mass.	May 16, 1861	Dec. 26, 1891
17	William Sewall Gardner	Mass.	May 16, 1861	Apr. 4, 1888
18	Hosmer Allen Johnson	Ill.	May 16, 1861	Feb. 26, 1891
19	Anthony Eugene Stocker	Pa.	May 16, 1861	May 23, 1897
20	Abner Bourne Thompson	Me.	May 16, 1861	Aug. 4, 1871
21	Nathan Hammett Gould	R.I.	May 16, 1861	Feb. 14, 1895
22	Winslow Lewis	Mass.	May 16, 1861	Aug. 3, 1875
23	George Waite Deering	Me.	May 16, 1861	May 4, 1891
24	Charles Thomson McClenahan	N.Y.	July 12, 1861	Dec. 19, 1896
25	Henry Chapman Banks	N.Y.	Nov. 7, 1861	Mar. 24, 1896
26	William Pitt Preble	Me.	May 22, 1862	Oct. 21, 1911
27	David Burnham Tracy	Mich.	May 22, 1862	Feb. 19, 1906
28	Benjamin Dean	Mass.	May 23, 1862	Apr. 9, 1897
29	Josiah Hayden Drummond	Me.	May 23, 1862	Oct. 25, 1902
30	John Livy Lewis	N.Y.	Apr. 16, 1863	June 12, 1889
31	William Raley Higby	Conn.	Apr. 16, 1863	Sept. 4, 1902
32	Enoch Terry Carson	Ohio	May 20, 1863	Feb. 28, 1899
33	Joseph Davis Evans	N.Y.	May 20, 1863	Sept. 11, 1888
34	Joseph Howell Hough	N.J.	May 19, 1864	Dec. 15, 1890
35	Thomas Johnson Corson	N.J.	Oct. 20, 1864	May 10, 1879
36	Clinton Freeman Paige	N.Y.	Oct. 20, 1864	Nov. 13, 1902
37	George Whitefield Bentley	Conn.	Oct. 20, 1864	June 5, 1901
38	Aaron King	N.H.	Oct. 20, 1864	Oct. 3, 1888
39	Henry Lynde Palmer	Wisc.	Oct. 20, 1864	May 7, 1909
40	Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff	Mass.	May 17, 1865	Oct. 17, 1874
41	Robert Harris Foss	Ill.	May 17, 1865	July 23, 1893
42	Francis Asbury Blades	Mich.	May 18, 1865	Apr. 24, 1906
43	Heman Ely	Ohio	May 19, 1865	July 8, 1894
44	John Hatch George	N.H.	May 19, 1865	Feb. 6, 1888
45	Homer Stanley Goodwin	Pa.	May 19, 1865	Dec. 25, 1892

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

46	Charles Willam Carter	Conn.	May 19, 1865	June 13, 1903
47	Jeremy Clarke Hagey	Pa.	Dec 14, 1865	Sept. 28, 1888
48	William Barrett	N.H.	Dec. 14, 1865	Sept. 14, 1888
49	Rufus Wharton Landon	Mich.	May 19, 1866	Dec. 26, 1886
50	John Caven	Ind.	May 19, 1866	Mar. 9, 1905
51	John Sheville	N.J.	June 6, 1866	May 31, 1882
52	Richard Manning Barker	Mass.	Dec. 13, 1866	Aug. 13, 1875
53	Thomas Arthur Doyle	R.I.	Dec. 13, 1866	June 9, 1886
54	Robert McCoskey Graham	N.Y.	Dec. 13, 1866	Dec. 13, 1890
55	Samuel Crocker Lawrence	Mass.	Dec 14, 1866	Sept. 24, 1911
56	Walter Augustus Stevens	Ill.	Dec. 14, 1866	Apr. 15, 1907
57	Abraham Tolles Metcalf	Mich.	Dec. 14, 1866	Oct. 28, 1916
58	Elbridge Gerry Hamilton	Ind.	Apr. 12, 1867	Oct 28, 1884
59	Orrin Welch	N.Y.	May 16, 1867	Mar 21, 1878
60	Alvin Blodget Alden	Wisc.	May 16, 1867	Aug 13, 1882
61	Charles Levi Woodbury	Mass.	May 16, 1867	July 1, 1888
62	Albert Gallatin Goodall	N.Y.	May 16, 1867	Feb 19, 1887
63	Thomas Ralph Austin	Ind.	May 16, 1867	Feb 5, 1884
64	Vincent Lombard Hurlbut	Ill.	June 26, 1868	July 24, 1896
65	Christian Frederick Knapp	Pa.	Sept 18, 1872	Apr. 11, 1901
66	William Sutton	Mass.	Aug. 19, 1875	Apr 18, 1882
67	George Otis Tyler	Vt.	Aug. 19, 1875	Oct 11, 1911
68	Charles Brown	Ohio	Sept. 22, 1881	Nov 6, 1894
69	Brenton Daniel Babcock	Ohio	Sept 22, 1881	Jan. 10, 1906
70	John Longworth Stettinius	Ohio	Sept 22, 1881	Mar 19, 1904
71	Charles Eugene Meyer	Pa.	Sept. 22, 1881	*Sept 21, 1898
72	Samuel Harper	Pa.	Sept. 22, 1881	May 16, 1889
73	Robert Emmett Patterson	Pa.	Sept 19, 1882	July 14, 1906
74	Albert Von Haller Carpenter	Wisc.	Sept. 19, 1882	Mar 9, 1895
75	Geter Crosby Shidle	Pa.	Sept. 19, 1882	June 11, 1889
76	Thomas Evans Balding	Wisc	Sept. 20, 1882	Mar 21, 1920
77	Newton Darling Arnold	R I	Sept. 20, 1882	Aug. 13, 1916
78	Augustus Rattaux Hall	Pa.	Sept. 21, 1882	Oct 7, 1893
79	John Woolverton	N J	Sept. 21, 1882	Sept 14, 1888
80	Frank Albert McKean	N H.	Sept. 21, 1882	*Sept 19, 1895
81	Eldward Payson Burnham	Me.	Sept 27, 1883	May 12, 1902
82	John Corson Smith	Ill.	Sept. 27, 1883	Dec 31, 1910
83	Andrew Blair Frazee	N.J.	Sept. 27, 1883	Mar 28, 1904
84	Hugh McCurdy	Mich.	Sept. 27, 1883	July 16, 1908
85	Nicholas Randle Ruckle	Ind.	Dec 5, 1883	May 4, 1900
86	Frank Haven Bascom	Vt.	Sept. 24, 1884	Nov. 17, 1890
87	Charles Mahlon Cottrill	Wisc.	Sept. 24, 1884	Aug 4, 1899
88	Marquis Fayette King	Me.	Sept. 16, 1885	Oct 21, 1804
89	Phineas George Canning Hunt	Ind	Sept. 16, 1885	Apr 24, 1896
90	George Moulton Carpenter	R.I.	Sept. 15, 1886	July 31, 1896
91	John Hodge	N Y.	Sept. 19, 1888	Aug 7, 1895
92	George Washington Currier	N H	Sept. 18, 1889	May 10, 1929
93	James Isaac Buchanan	Pa.	Sept. 16, 1890	Jan. 2, 1931
94	Albert P Moriarty	N Y.	Sept. 15, 1891	May 1, 1896
95	Gilbert Wordaworth Barnard	Ill	Sept. 15, 1891	June 19, 1908
96	Marsh Olin Perkins	Vt	Sept. 15, 1891	Feb 10 1916
97	Andrew Runton	N.H.	Sept. 22, 1892	June 18, 1897
98	Samuel Wells	Mass.	Sept. 22, 1892	Oct 3, 1903
99	James Andrew Hawley	Ill	Sept 21, 1893	Dec. 30, 1898
100	James Hodge Codding	Pa.	Sept. 18, 1894	Sept. 12, 1919
101	Barton Smith	Ohio	Sept. 20, 1894	Nov. 16, 1935
102	David Nathaniel Kinsman	Ohio	Sept 17, 1895	Nov 24, 1910
103	George Wilkins Guthrie	Pa.	Sept. 17, 1895	Mar. 8, 1917
104	Charles Elliott Ide	N.Y.	Sept. 17, 1895	Dec 9, 1899
105	Robert Archibald Shirrefs	N.J.	Sept. 19, 1895	July 24, 1926
106	William Homan	N.Y.	Sept. 19, 1895	Sept. 30, 1918
107	Joseph William Smith	Ind.	Sept. 16, 1896	Nov. 30, 1901
108	Charles Carroll Hutchinson	Mass.	Sept. 16, 1896	Apr. 29, 1915
109	Amos Pettibone	Ill.	Sept 16, 1896	Apr 12, 1926
110	George Henry Kenyon	R.I.	Sept 16, 1896	May 7, 1910
111	John Henry Hobart Ward	N Y	Sept 22, 1897	July 24, 1903
112	Frank Marion Highley	Pa.	Sept. 22, 1897	June 26, 1911
113	Henry Brewer Qunby	N.H.	Sept 23 1897	Feb 8, 1924
114	Charles Chase Dame	Mass	Sept 23, 1897	Jan. 19, 1901
115	Daniel Warren Lawrence	Mass.	Sept 21, 1898	May 9, 1921

(*) Membership Terminated

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

116	Henry Clay Urner	Ohio	Sept. 19, 1899	Apr. 17, 1908
117	George Henry Benzenberg	Wisc.	Sept. 19, 1899	May 31, 1925
118	Sylvester Omer Spring	Ill.	Sept. 19, 1899	Jan. 27, 1940
119	Abel Gay Cook	N.Y.	Sept. 18, 1900	Oct. 18, 1911
120	William Geake	Ind.	Sept. 18, 1900	June 13, 1927
121	Charles William Cushman	N.Y.	Sept. 17, 1902	Aug. 19, 1908
122	William Castein Mason	Me.	Sept. 17, 1902	Jan. 19, 1922
123	Samuel Burke Sweet	Ind.	Sept. 17, 1902	Oct. 12, 1910
124	Joseph Warren Fellows	N.H.	Sept. 18, 1902	Apr. 26, 1906
125	Millard Fillmore Hicks	Me.	Sept. 16, 1903	Apr. 3, 1914
126	Charles Learned Hubbard	Conn.	Sept. 16, 1903	Nov. 12, 1918
127	Henry Ogden Canfield	Conn.	Sept. 16, 1903	July 25, 1910
128	Charles Theodore Gallagher	Mass.	Sept. 16, 1903	Sept. 28, 1919
129	George William Millar	N.Y.	Sept. 16, 1903	Mar. 28, 1914
130	Henry Clay Adams	Ind.	Sept. 20, 1905	Nov. 14, 1910
131	Robert Cyrus Titus	N.Y.	Sept. 20, 1905	Apr. 27, 1918
132	Arthur MacArthur	N.Y.	Sept. 20, 1905	Dec. 27, 1914
133	Stephen Smith	N.J.	Sept. 20, 1905	Nov. 1, 1916
134	William Peiffer Weiser	N.J.	Sept. 20, 1905	June 6, 1922
135	Albro Elmore Chase	Me.	Sept. 20, 1905	Sept. 8, 1921
136	George Washington Kendrick, Jr.	Pa.	Sept. 20, 1906	Feb. 26, 1916
137	Frank Sheldon Harmon	Ohio	Sept. 20, 1906	Jan. 10, 1931
138	Horace Arthur Irvin	Ohio	Sept. 20, 1906	May 13, 1925
139	William Cotter Maybury	Mich.	Sept. 17, 1907	May 6, 1909
140	John Jay Carton	Mich.	Sept. 17, 1907	Aug. 26, 1934
141	James Burton McFatrigh	Ill.	Sept. 16, 1908	Apr. 26, 1914
142	John McLane	N.H.	Sept. 23, 1909	Apr. 13, 1911
143	William Watson Perry	Wisc.	Sept. 23, 1909	Sept. 13, 1929
144	Leon Martin Abbott	Mass.	Sept. 23, 1909	Oct. 10, 1932
145	Frederic Beckwith Stevens	Mich.	Sept. 23, 1909	Mar. 1, 1934
146	Leroy Albert Goddard	Ill.	Sept. 22, 1910	Jan. 22, 1936
147	Thomas Kite	Ohio	Sept. 22, 1910	Mar. 17, 1938
148	Charles Melville Gerdenier	Conn.	Sept. 22, 1910	Dec. 3, 1940
149	Charles Carney Mumford	R.I.	Sept. 21, 1911	Oct. 22, 1918
150	Roscoe Orlando Hawkins	Ind.	Sept. 21, 1911	Mar. 24, 1915
151	Thomas Riley Marshall	Ind.	Sept. 21, 1911	June 1, 1925
152	John Prouty McCune	Ohio	Sept. 21, 1911	Oct. 19, 1938
153	Delmar Duane Darrah	Ill.	Sept. 21, 1911	Mar. 5, 1945
154	Frederick William Hamilton	Mass.	Sept. 21, 1911	May 22, 1940
155	Harry Jones Guthrie	Del.	Sept. 21, 1911	Sept. 6, 1934
156	Arthur Gayton Pollard	Mass.	Oct. 4, 1912	June 4, 1930
157	James Barber Krause	Pa.	Oct. 4, 1912	Oct. 6, 1923
158	Frederick Charles Thayer	Me.	Sept. 17, 1914	Sept. 23, 1926
159	Henry Lincoln Ballou	Vt.	Sept. 17, 1914	Mar. 4, 1945
160	John Lloyd Thomas	N.Y.	Sept. 23, 1915	Feb. 6, 1925
161	Jerome Lucius Cheney	N.Y.	Sept. 23, 1915	Nov. 29, 1932
162	Henry Herbert Ross	Vt.	Sept. 21, 1916	Aug. 8, 1933
163	George Henry Holmes	R.I.	Sept. 21, 1916	Feb. 14, 1924
164	Joseph Ashton, Jr.	N.J.	Sept. 20, 1917	Nov. 13, 1939
165	Charles Hadley Spilman	Ill.	Sept. 20, 1917	Mar. 7, 1940
166	Winfield Taylor Durbin	Ind.	Sept. 20, 1917	Dec. 13, 1928
167	Walter Greenland Africa	N.H.	Sept. 19, 1918	Nov. 23, 1925
168	John Scofield Wallace	Pa.	Sept. 19, 1918	Aug. 24, 1949
169	Edgar Fahs Smith	Pa.	Sept. 18, 1919	May 3, 1928
170	William Mayne Donaldson	Pa.	Sept. 18, 1919	Oct. 30, 1928
171	Harry Clay Walker	N.Y.	Sept. 18, 1919	Nov. 2, 1932
172	William Luther Sweet	R.I.	Sept. 18, 1919	Feb. 4, 1949
173	Albert Seymour Comstock	Conn.	Sept. 18, 1919	Aug. 25, 1936
174	Andrew Davison Agnew	Wisc.	Sept. 23, 1920	Dec. 20, 1951
175	Melvin Maynard Johnson	Mass.	Sept. 23, 1920	Dec. 18, 1957
176	Harry Rust Virgin	Me.	Sept. 22, 1921	Aug. 11, 1932
177	George Kelley Staples	N.Y.	Sept. 22, 1921	Sept. 15, 1928
178	Frank Crosley Sayrs	N.J.	Sept. 21, 1922	Apr. 28, 1969
179	Frederic Winslow Adams	Me.	Sept. 20, 1923	July 3, 1932
180	Morris Greenleaf Abbott, Sr.	R.I.	Sept. 18, 1924	Oct. 3, 1953
181	Lou Barney Winsor	Mich.	Sept. 17, 1925	Nov. 8, 1936
182	Harry Morrison Cheney	N.H.	Sept. 17, 1925	Jan. 1, 1937
183	William Stormont Hackett	N.Y.	Sept. 17, 1925	Mar. 4, 1926
184	George Bourne Wheeler	Wisc.	Sept. 17, 1925	June 22, 1943

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

185	William Daniel Wolfskeil	N.J.	Sept. 23, 1926	July 15, 1943
186	John Boyd Mullan	N.Y.	Sept. 23, 1926	Aug. 15, 1955
187	Charles Devon Heald	Ohio	Sept. 23, 1926	Nov. 7, 1931
188	Frank Colman Allen	Ma.	Sept. 22, 1927	Emer.
189	Samuel Harrison Baynard, Jr.	Del.	Sept. 22, 1927	Sept. 9, 1947
190	William Marshall Mask, Jr	Del.	Sept. 22, 1927	May 12, 1936
191	Gaylard Millard Leslie	Ind.	Sept. 22, 1927	Apr. 6, 1943
192	Allan Melbourne Wilson	N.H.	Sept. 20, 1928	May 31, 1953
193	James Argyll Smith	N.Y.	Sept. 20, 1928	Oct. 25, 1928
194	Louis George Buddenbaum	Ind.	Sept. 20, 1928	Feb. 14, 1931
195	Louis Lincoln Emmerson	Ill.	Sept. 20, 1928	Feb. 4, 1941
196	Emory Andrew Walling	Pa.	Nov. 16, 1928	Dec. 29, 1931
197	Herbert Norman Laflin	Wisc.	Nov. 16, 1928	June 3, 1948
198	Andrew Singer Patterson	Pa.	Sept. 19, 1929	Jan. 4, 1941
199	James Henry Brice	N.Y.	Sept. 18, 1930	Jan. 22, 1955
200	Arthur Dow Prince	Mass.	Sept. 18, 1930	Oct. 13, 1950
201	Will Richard Atkinson	Ohio	Sept. 18, 1930	Apr 12, 1955
202	Eugene Emile Valet	Ind.	Sept. 18, 1930	May 10, 1934
203	Frank Arthur Smythe	Ohio	Sept. 17, 1931	Nov. 8, 1945
204	Edward Warren Wheeler	Me.	Sept. 22, 1932	A
205	John Clyde Arnold	Me.	Sept. 22, 1932	Sept. 16, 1955
206	Dietrick Lamade	Pa.	Sept. 22, 1932	Oct. 9, 1938
207	Wilham Smith Rial	Pa.	Sept. 22, 1932	July 19, 1941
208	Elmer Raymond Arn	Ohio	Sept. 22, 1932	Dec. 24, 1951
209	Allen Townner Treadway	Mass.	Sept. 28, 1933	Feb. 16, 1947
210	Guy Wesley Shoemaker	N.Y.	Sept. 28, 1933	Sept. 18, 1948
211	Alfred Morton Glossbrenner	Ind.	Sept. 28, 1933	Nov. 13, 1938
212	William Henry Harrison Chamberlin	N.Y.	Sept. 27, 1934	Feb. 14, 1942
213	Louis Henry Fead	Mich.	Sept. 27, 1934	Feb. 4, 1943
214	George Edward Bushnell	Mich.	Sept. 27, 1934	A
215	John Wallace Woodford	Del.	Sept. 24, 1936	Aug. 4, 1957
216	Florence Eugene Cottrell	Ohio	Sept. 24, 1936	Dec. 26, 1953
217	Arthur Morton Brown	Conn.	Jan. 7, 1937	June 12, 1949
218	Frederic Elwin Everett	N.H.	Sept. 29, 1938	Sept. 18, 1951
219	William Doran Cushman	N.Y.	Sept. 29, 1938	Apr. 13, 1947
220	Louis Alexis Cornelius	Mich.	Sept. 29, 1938	Dec. 23, 1953
221	Samuel Dillon Jackson	Ind.	Sept. 28, 1939	Mar. 8, 1951
222	Frank Elmer Raschig	Ind.	Sept. 28, 1939	Jan. 1, 1960
223	Mellyar Hamilton Lichter	At Large	Sept. 28, 1939	Jan. 16, 1961
224	Claude LeRoy Allen	Mass.	Sept. 26, 1940	Mar. 21, 1961
225	Isaac Cherry	N.J.	Sept. 26, 1940	Oct 21, 1955
226	Carl Annis Miller	Ill.	Sept. 26, 1940	A
227	Cary B. Hall	Ill.	Sept. 26, 1940	Oct. 29, 1960
228	Charles Oliver DeMoure	Ill.	Sept. 26, 1940	Sept. 28, 1956
229	Robert John Arnett	Pa.	Sept. 25, 1941	July 7, 1948
230	Scott Smith Leiby	Pa.	Sept. 25, 1941	A
231	Carleton Hickox Stevens	Conn.	Sept. 25, 1941	Sept. 28, 1943
232	Aaron Hinman Grout	Vt.	Sept. 24, 1942	A
233	Charles Henry Johnson	N.Y.	Sept. 24, 1942	Oct. 28, 1948
234	John William Bricker	Ohio	Sept. 24, 1942	A
235	Howard Rupert Cruse	N.J.	Sept. 30, 1943	July 1, 1949
236	Aubrey Prosser	Ill.	Sept. 30, 1943	Nov. 30, 1947
237	Noah J. Frey	Wisc.	Sept. 30, 1943	A
238	Charles Edwin Cooke	Mass.	Sept. 28, 1944	Nov. 5, 1950
239	Chauncey Houston Clements	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1944	Mar. 26, 1958
240	Benjamin Franklin Price Ivins	Wisc.	Sept. 27, 1945	Dec. 2, 1962
241	James Harold Stacey	Vt.	Sept. 27, 1945	May 5, 1963
242	Clyde Alvin Fulton	Mich.	Sept. 27, 1945	A
243	Ernest Llewellyn Pearce	Mich.	Sept. 26, 1946	A
244	Henry Cushman Turner	N.Y.	Sept. 26, 1947	Jan. 20, 1959
245	George Adelbert Newbury	N.Y.	Sept. 25, 1947	A
246	Richard Arminius Kern	Pa.	Sept. 25, 1947	A
247	John George Malmberg	Ind.	Sept. 25, 1947	Jan. 29, 1951
248	Frank Chester Zaiack	Ind.	Sept. 25, 1947	July 12, 1960
249	Dillon Crist	Ohio	Sept. 25, 1947	May 19, 1956
250	Willard Gilbert Cutler	Pa.	Sept. 30, 1948	Jan. 16, 1963
251	Oscar Arthur Richter	Wisc.	Sept. 30, 1948	A
252	Rutherford Endicott Smith	Mass.	Sept. 30, 1948	A
253	George Edmonds Vandegrift	Del.	Sept. 30, 1948	A

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

254	Norris Greenleaf Abbott, Jr.	R.I.	Sept 29, 1949	A
255	Irving Emerson Partridge, Jr.	Conn.	Sept. 29, 1949	A
256	William Frederick Strang	N.Y.	Sept 29, 1949	June 25, 1960
257	William Ellsworth Yeager	Pa.	Sept. 29, 1949	A
258	Levi Todd McKinney	Ohio	Sept 28, 1950	A
259	John Carlisle Arnold	Pa.	Sept 28, 1950	Nov. 9, 1958
260	Edward Caleb Skelton	Ohio	Sept. 28, 1950	A
261	Lester Russell Hill	N.H.	Sept 27, 1951	May 19, 1957
262	Emil Ehlein Dillenback	Mass.	Sept 27, 1951	June 7, 1962
263	William Henry Pangburn, Jr.	N.J.	Sept. 27, 1951	A
264	William Henry Roberts	Ind.	Sept. 27, 1951	A
265	Louis Ernest Hey	Ill.	Sept. 27, 1951	Sept. 4, 1962
266	Harold Cleveland McAllister	N.H.	Sept. 25, 1952	A
267	Clarence Arthur Brown	Me.	Sept 25, 1952	Jan. 3, 1955
268	Fred Louis Wham	Ill.	Sept. 25, 1952	A
269	John Clyde Arnold	Me.	Sept. 25, 1952	Sept. 16, 1955
270	Herbert Carl Yeckel	N.Y.	Sept. 24, 1953	Nov. 30, 1954
271	John William Barkley	Ohio	Sept. 24, 1953	A
272	Albert Pradervand Ruerat	R.I.	Sept 29, 1954	A
273	Frederick Augustus Nicholson	N.Y.	Sept 29, 1954	A
274	Donald Shackley Higgins	Me.	Sept. 29, 1955	A
275	Raymond Clark Ellis	N.Y.	Sept. 29, 1955	A
276	Albert Newton Hepler, Jr.	Ind.	Sept. 29, 1955	A
277	Glen Vivian Rork	Wis.	Sept. 29, 1955	Apr. 21, 1960
278	John Henry Schneider	N.J.	Sept. 27, 1956	A
279	Carl Wier Ellenwood	Ohio	Sept. 27, 1956	A
280	Orville Henry Foster, Jr.	Mich.	Sept. 27, 1956	A
281	Clark Drummond Chapman	Me.	Sept. 26, 1957	A
282	Frank Stearns Merrill	N.H.	Sept. 26, 1957	A
283	William Henry Cantwell	Del.	Sept. 26, 1957	A
284	Herbert Nelson Faulkner	Mass.	Sept. 25, 1958	A
285	Frederick William Hummell	Conn.	Sept. 25, 1958	A
286	Frederick Henry Stigale, Jr.	N.J.	Sept. 25, 1958	A
287	Orrin Edwin Boyle	Pa.	Sept. 25, 1958	A
288	Louis Lenway Williams	Ill.	Sept. 24, 1958	A
289	Wayne Edwin Stichter	Ohio	Sept 25, 1959	A
290	Stanley William Jones	N.Y.	Sept. 29, 1960	A
291	John Hanford Van Gorden	N.Y.	Sept. 29, 1960	A
292	Byard Hale Smith	Ind.	Sept. 29, 1960	A
293	Carroll Brackett French	Mass.	Sept. 27, 1962	May 5, 1963
294	Waldron Charles Biggs	Vt.	Sept. 26, 1963	A
295	Laurence Emerson Eaton	Mass.	Sept. 26, 1963	A
296	Sanford Marshall Chilcote	Pa.	Sept. 26, 1963	A
297	Myron Kendall Lingle	Ill.	Sept. 26, 1963	A

(*) These dates are when elected—no record of crowning in Supreme Council Archives.

(†) Resigned.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS OF THE RITE IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	Southern		Northern		Total	Masons	% S. R.
	Juris.		Juris.				
1870	200		3,158		3,258	500,000	7
1880	1,150		6,251		7,401	550,000	1.3
1890	2,658		14,110		16,768	648,804	2.6
1900	10,570		25,208		35,778	851,970	4.2
1910	49,299		59,301		108,600	1,393,394	7.8
1920	191,658		168,586		360,244	2,464,330	14.6
1930	299,786		286,873		586,659	3,279,778	18.0
1940	156,844		199,743		356,587	2,457,263	7.0
1950	353,012		369,346		722,358	3,644,634	19.8
1960	482,927		489,198		972,125	4,099,219	23.7

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

PART VI

APPENDIX A

INSPECTORS AND DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL
RITE OF PERFECTION

No	Name	Deputy	Place
1	Adams, William	1770	Jamaica
2	Avele, Jean Baptiste	1796	Charleston
3	Barthomeu, Bertrand	1753	West Indies
4	Berndoague, Martin	1764	San Domingo
5	Bideaud, Antoine	1802	San Domingo
6	Bonysson, Pierre	—	San Domingo
7	Bradford, Samuel F.	1809	Philadelphia
8	Brand, Louis Jean Baptiste	—	San Domingo
9	Bush, Solomon	1781	Philadelphia
10	Cerneau, Joseph	1806	Cuba
11	Cohen, Moses	1794	Philadelphia
12	Da Costa, Isaac	1781	Charleston
13	Dalcho, Frederik	1801	Charleston
14	De Boissy, Antoine Charle C.	1770	San Domingo
15	De Feuillas, La Molere	1752	Bordeaux
16	DeGrasse-Tilly, Alex Fran. Aug.	1796	Charleston
17	Delahogue, John B. Marie	1796	Charleston
18	De Lieben, Israel	1789	Charleston
19	De Lorme, Pierre Dupont	1797	San Domingo
20	De Roussillon, Masse	1763	New Orleans
21	Deschamps, Devilliers	1763	Brest
22	Desdoity, Jean Baptiste	1808	New York
23	Duhulquod, Pierre Jean	1806	San Domingo
24	Duplessis, Peter LeBarbier	1790	Philadelphia
25	Dupotet, Antoine Mathieu	1799	San Domingo
26	Dupuy, Claude	—	—
27	Forst, Abraham	1781	Philadelphia
28	Fourteau, Etienne	1806	San Domingo
29	Francken, Henry Andrew	1762	Jamaica
30	Fronty, Michael	—	San Domingo
31	Gourgus, John J. J.	1808	New York
32	Greniet, Laurent	1796	Charleston
33	Grochan, Jean Baptiste	—	—
34	Hacquet, Germain	1798	Philadelphia
35	Hays, Moses Michael	1768	Jamaica
36	Hermand, Isaac	1796	Charleston
37	Jahan, John Joseph	—	San Domingo
38	Jastram, Gabriel	—	San Domingo
39	Johnson, Sir William	—	New York
40	L'Allemand, Charles R. B.	—	—
41	Lamarque, Francois	1764	San Domingo
42	Lefevre, Etienne	—	San Domingo
43	Long, Hyman Isaac	1795	Jamaica
44	Magnan, Pierre Croze	1796	Charleston
45	Marie, Jean Abraham	1796	Charleston
46	Mitchell, John	1801	Charleston
47	Moreau, Jean B. T.	1796	Charleston
48	Morin, Stephen	1761	Bordeaux
49	Myers, Joseph M.	1781	Virginia
50	Myers, Samuel	1781	Philadelphia
51	Nathan, Simon	1781	Philadelphia
52	Newcombe, Bayse	1810	Philadelphia
53	Peixotto, Moses L. M.	1808	New York
54	Petit, Remy Victor	1796	Charleston
55	Plaeide, Alexander	—	Charleston
56	Prevost, Augustin	1774	Jamaica
57	Puglia, James Philip	1790	Philadelphia
58	Randall, Thomas	1781	Philadelphia

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

No.	Name	Deputy	Place
59	Remoussin, Marie P. D.	—	San Domingo
60	Rigaud, Pierre	—	San Domingo
61	Robin, Alexis Claude	1796	Charleston
62	Rochat, Jean Pierre	1796	Jamaica
63	Saint Paul, Dominique	1796	Charleston
64	Samory, Claude Nicolas		
65	Shirreff, Charles	1776	St. Augustine
66	Small, David	1783	Jamaica
67	Smith, Jonathan Baynard	1790	Philadelphia
68	Smith, William Moore	1789	Philadelphia
69	Spitzer, Barend Moses	1781	Philadelphia
70	Stringer, Samuel	1768	New York
71	Tardy, Jean Gabriel	1807	Philadelphia
72	Toutain, Pierre G. N.		
73	Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah	1768	New York
74	Van Rensselaer, Stephen	1790	Albany
75	Villadieu, Jean B. R.	1806	San Domingo
76	Wilmans, Henry	1770	Gernany
77	Yates, Peter Waldron	1774	New York
78	*Auld, Isaac		
79	*Jacobs, Abraham	1790	New York

*Irregular Groups

APPENDIX B

NOTES ON THE THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE

There are some matters concerning the Scottish Rite which may be of interest, especially in our two United States Supreme Councils.

In the Southern Jurisdiction those who are elected to receive the Thirty-third Degree at the meeting of the Supreme Council (they meet every odd year) in Washington, D.C. are notified at once and will, if they can be present within the next few days, when the degree is conferred, be crowned. Otherwise, they usually have the grade conferred upon them locally in Regional Conventions (since 1885). Also, there is a decoration only in the Southern Jurisdiction called Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. This rank was instituted by Albert Pike in 1870 but the statutes governing it have been revised several times. The first formal investiture was not until 1913. There is also a Grand Cross which is very rarely awarded, their being but five at present (1965). It is necessary to hold the rank of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor for at least two years before a Scottish Rite Mason of this jurisdiction is eligible to be elected to receive the Thirty-third Degree (1886 law). Election in the Southern Jurisdiction Supreme Council constitutes the recipient an Honorary Thirty-third Degree Mason. This is rather peculiar as there is one grade and one ceremony—Sovereign Grand Inspector General.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

In the Northern Jurisdiction, which meets annually in various cities (except every third year when it meets in Boston, Massachusetts), those elected await crowning until the following year. The recipients there become Honorary Members of the Supreme Council and with a voice at the General Sessions, but no vote.

APPENDIX C

THE ROSE CROIX DEGREE

More literature has appeared regarding this grade or degree than any other, excluding the Symbolic Degrees. Still little is known about it except where it has or is worked and very little has come to light as to when or where it originated or by whom it was compiled. This situation is true for many other degrees, like the Royal Arch, but in a lesser extent. It is cited here to show what faces historical researchers of Masonic degrees. To trace what is known of the Scottish Rite degrees would fill several volumes but little would be learned about their advents. There is a mention of a Rose Croix Order by Andrea in 1613 but we have found no documented evidence of a Masonic Rose Croix Degree until the middle of the eighteenth century. It is not clear just which of the degrees having the name Rose Croix or Red Cross are Christian or otherwise. Knight Rose Croix, also called Prince Rose Croix; Sovereign Prince Rose Croix; Rose Croix de Heroden or Heredom; and Knight of the Eagle and Pelican, is one of the earliest, most widely disseminated, and most popular of all of the *Hauts Grades*. It is found at least in the following systems:

- 18—Rite of Perfection
- 18—Emperors of the East and West
- 18—Scottish Rite
- 7—French Rite
- 2—Royal Order of Scotland
- 12—Elect of Truth
- 12—Adonhiramite Rite
- 7—Philalethes
- 6—Baldwin Encampment
- 3—Philosophic Scottish Rite
- 6—Primitive Rite of Narbonne
- 46—Rite of Mizraim

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

- 18—Rite of Memphis
 - 1—Templar System in U.S.A.
- 19—Holy Royal Arch Knight Templar Priest System
- 41—Early Grand Rite of Scotland
 - 7—Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship—Berlin
 - 1—Schroeder's Rectified Rite
- *1—Dames or Ladies of Beneficence

(*) Even the ladies have the degree.

It must be noted that although the names of these degrees are "Rose Croix" or "Red Cross", it does not follow that they are the same degree or ritual. In fact many of the rituals are extant and while some have the same theme or lesson, some show no similarity to what is generally accepted as the, or a, Rose Croix liturgy.

APPENDIX D

U. S. PRESIDENTS AND THE THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE

There has been some loose talk about Presidents of the United States being Thirty-third Degree Masons. Actually but one President has had this honor—Harry S. Truman. He was crowned in Washington, D.C. on October 19, 1945. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1940 and signed the Dispensation and Charter of the Missouri Lodge of Research of which he became its Master in 1950, while President. Warren Gamaliel Harding was elected to receive the 33° on September 22, 1921. On September 20, 1922 he wrote a letter to the Sovereign Grand Commander stating that he could not be present. He was given an extension of one year but died before the degree was conferred. An oddity in this case is that he became an Entered Apprentice on June 28, 1901, received his Fellowcraft on August 13, 1920 and Master Mason on August 27, 1920. A short time later he became a member of a great many Masonic bodies and visited very frequently.

NOTES ON U. S. VICE PRESIDENTS

6th Vice President—

DANIEL DECIUS TOMPKINS (1774-1825)

32°—November 8, 1808.

33°—August 5, 1813. Active and Sovereign Commander same day.
Served until death in 1825.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

14th Vice President—

JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE (1821-1875)

32°—By Albert Pike.

33°—March 28, 1860.

16th Vice President and 17th President—

ANDREW JOHNSON

32°—June 20, 1867.

At Executive Mansion at hands of Benjamin B. French and Azariah T. C. Pierson. First President to receive Scottish Rite Degrees.

24th Vice President—

GARRETT AUGUSTUS HOBART (1844-1899)

32°—January 31, 1876—N. J. Consistory.

26th Vice President—

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS (1852-1918)

32°—November 8, 1905—Indiana Consistory.

28th Vice President—

THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL (1854-1925)

32°—April 19, 1888—Indiana Consistory

33°—September 20, 1898.

Active—September 21, 1911.

33rd Vice President—

HENRY AGARD WALLACE (1888-)

32°—November 28, 1928—Des Moines, Iowa.

APPENDIX E

FOREIGN SUPREME COUNCILS

One of the things not generally known is that several practices in operating the Scottish Rite in the United States are not universal. Most of the other Supreme Councils do not confer all of the twenty-nine degrees, and none confer any in the dramatic form prevalent in our country. In England, for instance, the Eighteenth Degree, conferred in Rose Croix Chapters is the sole "operative" degree. The Supreme Council confers (amply) those starting with the thirtieth on very limited numbers. There are but nine Thirty-thirds and they constitute the Supreme Council. There are various other differences. Large numbers

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

of members in the Scottish (Ancient & Accepted) Rite are unknown. The following countries have Supreme Councils, but recognition by our United States Supreme Councils varies from time to time, due to "upheavals", both political and Masonic. It is difficult, in some countries, to determine, when there is more than one Supreme Council in a country, which meets our requirements for recognition.

Argentina	Honduras
Austria	*Iceland
Belgium	(National Grand Lodge)
Bolivia	Ireland
Brazil	Italy
Canada	Mexico
Central America	Netherlands
(Guatemala)	Nicaragua
Chile	*Norway
Colombia	(Grand Lodge)
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	Peru
*Denmark	Philippines
(National Grand Lodge)	Scotland
Dominican Republic	Spain (in exile)
Ecuador	*Sweden
El Salvador	(Grand Lodge)
England	Switzerland
France	Turkey
Germany	Uruguay
Greece	Venezuela

*4th to 11 Degrees correspond to our Scottish Rite Degrees

APPENDIX F

GENERALS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Eight of the Fifteen were Freemasons

Five of the Eight were Scottish Rite Masons

JOHN J. PERSHING—(1860-1948)

32°—April 9, 1920.

33°—January 6, 1930

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

CHARLES PELOT SUMMERALL—(1867-1955)

32°—November 22, 1934

33°—October 22, 1937

Active—October 20, 1939 and Grand Treasurer

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR (1880-1964)

32°—March 28, 1936

33°—December 8, 1947

MALIN CRAIG—(1875-1945)

32°—May 25, 1926

K.C.C.H.—October 17, 1937

HENRY HARLEY ARNOLD—(1886-1950)

32°—April 11, 1929

33°—October 19, 1945

APPENDIX G

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Twelve of the forty-two Secretaries of State were Freemasons:

EDWARD LIVINGSTON	1831
LOUIS McLANE	1833
JAMES BUCHANAN	1845
LEWIS CASS (P.G.M.)	1857
WILLIAM H. SEWARD	1861
PHILANDER C. KNOX	1909
WILLIAM J. BRYAN	1913
BAINBRIDGE COLBY	1920
FRANK B. KELLOGG	1925
JAMES F. BYRNES	1945
GEORGE C. MARSHALL	1947
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER	1959

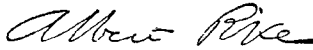
Only Christian A. Herter was a Scottish Rite Mason, receiving the Thirty-third Degree on September 23, 1953.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

APPENDIX H
MASONIC PRESIDENTS

The names of James Monroe and Lyndon B. Johnson who each received only the Entered Apprentice Degree are included for the record.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, P.M.
JAMES MONROE
ANDREW JACKSON, P.G.M.
JAMES K. POLK
JAMES BUCHANAN
ANDREW JOHNSON—32°—1867
JAMES A. GARFIELD—14°—1872
WILLIAM MCKINLEY
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
WILLIAM H. TAFT
WARREN G. HARDING
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT—32°—1929
HARRY S. TRUMAN, P.G.M., 33°, 1945
LYNDON B. JOHNSON



Signature of Albert Pike