

In 1865, the Grand Mark Lodge is, for the first time, noticed in the Report on Correspondence in the Grand Chapter of Canada, when the hope was expressed that the Grand Chapter of England would take control of the degree. In 1870, the Grand Z. announced the recognition of the Grand Mark Lodge, and his action was confirmed by the Grand Chapter. At the same convocation, it was stated that in answer to letters of inquiry, the Grand Mark Lodge had been informed that the Mark degree was conferred in that Province under and by virtue of chapter warrants. We believe that this was the first recognition of the Grand Mark Lodge, but it may be that the recognition by the Grand Chapter of Ireland was the first, as both recognitions were reported together in October, 1870. In 1871, it was recognized by the Grand Chapters of Iowa and Pennsylvania.

In 1874, its recognition was considered by the General Grand Chapter, but no final action taken. In 1877, the question was fully discussed, earnest opposition to the recognition being made. The main ground of opposition was, that, as the law of territorial jurisdiction was not recognized in England, the Grand Mark Lodge might plant lodges in this country; the answer to this was, that the Grand Mark Lodge did recognize the law of territorial jurisdiction, claiming exclusive jurisdiction in England, and conceding the same to other Grand Bodies. Upon these assurances, the resolution was adopted, recognizing the Grand Mark Lodge "as the rightful and supreme authority over the degree of M. M. M. in England and Wales, and those colonies and dependencies of the British Crown in which no existing Grand Body claims jurisdiction over that degree."

When that resolution was adopted, the Grand Chapter of Quebec had been recognized by many Grand Chapters, whose representatives were

acting upon the question; and would have been recognized, beyond question, by the General Grand Chapter, if an application therefor had been made. The recognition by the Grand Chapters was a recognition of exclusive jurisdiction in Quebec, over the Mark degree, as well as the Royal Arch.

The recognition by the General Grand Chapter was received by the Grand Mark Lodge with demonstrations of the highest pleasure, and those who had favored its recognition watched its growth with pride and satisfaction.

It goes without saying, that the recent chartering of Mark lodges in Quebec was a palpable violation of the limitation contained in the recognition of the General Grand Chapter, and also, that had it been known at that time, that the Grand Mark Lodge had chartered a lodge in Canada, the resolution of recognition would not have received a single vote. And we have no doubt, that had that been known in the various Grand Chapters, a resolution of recognition would not have received a single vote, in any one of them. We must repeat our statement of last year, that the course of the Grand Mark Lodge has caused mortification and annoyance, beyond the power of words to express, to those of us who labored to secure its recognition in this country.

It has been suggested that the Grand Mark Lodge would have no jurisdiction in England under the resolution of the General Grand Chapter, because the Grand Chapter of Scotland has exercised and still claims jurisdiction over the Mark degree in England; but the terms of the resolution make the recognition absolute as to England, and applies the limitation only to the colonies and dependencies, and really only to those in which a Grand Body exists "claiming jurisdiction over the degree."

It has been intimated that the