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PROCEEDINGS

—: OF THE :—

Supreme Council

—: OF :—

Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-Third
and Last Degree

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE

—: FOR THE :—

DOMINION OF CANADA,

Held at their "Grand East, Montreal," 45° 31' N. Lat.
and 73° 20' W. Long., Meridian of Greenwich,

—: ON THE :—

ELEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1876.

Thos. Douglas Harington, 33°, of Ottawa,
M. P. Sob. Grand Commander.

John Walter Murton, 33°, of Hamilton,
Secretary General, H. C.

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Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite

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AND 73° 20' W. LONG., MERIDIAN OF GREENWICH,

ON THE
ELEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1876.

THOS. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, 33°, OF OTTAWA,
M. : P. : SOV. : GRAND COMMANDER.

JOHN WALTER MURTON, 33°, OF HAMILTON,
SECRETARY GENERAL, H. : E. :

HAMILTON:
Times Printing Company, No. 3 Hughson Street.
1876.

ASSEMBLEE GÉNÉRALE
DU CONSEIL GÉNÉRAL
DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC
LE 15 JANVIER 1887

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In accordance with the
answer to a resolution of the
SANT SUPREME COUNCIL
RITE FOR THE
the Montreal
of Quebec,
month *Tisri*
A. D. 1887



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Supreme Council of the 33^o
OF THE
ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1876.

In accordance with the requirement of the Constitution, and in answer to a summons from the Secretary General, THE MOST PUISSANT SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE FOR THE DOMINIÓN OF CANADA, assembled in the hall of the Montreal Consistory, in the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of the Hebrew month *Tisri*, 5637, corresponding with the eleventh day of October, A. D.: 1876.

PRESENT.

- Ill.: Bro.: THOMAS DOUGLAS HARINGTON,
M.: P.: Sov.: Gr.: Commander.
- “ “ ROBERT MARSHALL,
P.: Lieut.: Gr.: Commander.
- “ “ JOHN WALTER MURTON,
Secretary General H.: E.:
- “ “ HUGH ALEXANDER MACKAY,
Treasurer General H.: E.:
- “ “ JOHN VALENTINE ELLIS,
Grand Chancellor.
- “ “ DAVID RAMSOM MUNRO,
Grand Master of Ceremonies.
- “ “ ISAAC HENRY STEARNS,
as Grand Marshal.
- “ “ EUGENE MORTIMER COPELAND,
as Grand Standard Bearer.
- “ “ WILLIAM REID,
as Grand Captain of the Guard.

MEMBER.

- “ “ COL.: W.: J.: B.: MACLEOD MOORE, Representa-
tive S.: C.: ENGLAND, WALES, &c.

The Supreme Council was opened in full form at 12 noon.

The roll having been called the following members were declared to be absent :

- Ill.: Bro.: HUGH WILLIAMS CHISHOLM,
“ “ JAMES DOMVILLE,
“ “ JAMES KIRKPATRICK KERR,
“ “ WILLIAM HENRY HUTTON.

The Secretary General then read letters of excuse from the following :

- Ill.: Bro.: JAMES K. KERR,
“ “ WM. H. HUTTON,
“ “ HUGH W. CHISHOLM.

which were deemed satisfactory, and on motion accepted.

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Ill.: Bro.: R. MARSHALL verbally presented an excuse for the absence of Ill.: Bro.: DOMVILLE, which was accepted, but the Sec'y.: General was instructed to write that Ill.: Bro.: and request him in future, if an excuse was necessary, to present the same in writing.

On motion of Ill.: Bro.: R. MARSHALL, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: I. H. STEARNS, the reading of the proceedings of the last session was dispensed with, the same having been printed and distributed.

Ill.: Bro.: HUGH MURRAY, 32°, of Hamilton, having been nominated at the last session of this Council, was duly elected to receive the degree of Sov.: Gr.: Inspector General.

The following Illustrious Brethren BENJAMIN LESTER PETERS, 32°, ROBERT THOMSON CLINCH, 32°, and HUGH MURRAY, 32°, having been previously elected, and being in attendance, were introduced by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, and had conferred upon them the 33d or last degree of Sov.: Gr.: Inspector General.

The Supreme Council was called from labor at half-past 2 o'clock.

The Supreme Council resumed labor at half-past 3 p. m.

The Sovereign Grand Commander then delivered his annual address, as follows :

ADDRESS

To the Supreme Council 33° of the Dominion of Canada, and the Officers and Members thereof, GREETING.

ILLUSTRIOUS BRETHREN :—

I tender you my hearty welcome to this second annual session of our Supreme Council, and I offer you my congratulations that none of us, who met together a year ago, have been summoned away, but all are once more privileged to be here present to exchange the brotherly grip and wish one another future comfort, happiness and prosperity. It is true that two of our number have crossed the ocean in search of renewed health, and rest from business and its cares, and recreation for mind and body—but one (Ill.: Bro.: MACKAY), has returned, and can speak for himself ; and the other (Ill.: Bro.: HUTTON), we have reason to believe is well, and we will soon have the pleasure of welcoming him back to Canada. In the meantime he is remembered though his presence in person is greatly missed.

Our life, as a Supreme Council, is yet so young—although our career towards manhood has been by no means slow or unsatisfactory—that a lengthy address

is not to be expected ; but I will try to make it as interesting as possible by introducing and submitting to you certain matters that I think worthy of calling for consideration, and which have come before me during the past twelve months.

CONGRESS AT LAUSANNE.

The first thing to which I ask your attention, is the recent assemblage of a Congress of Supreme Councils, at Lausanne, in Switzerland, and its action as set forth in the published proceedings, a copy of which last I lay before you. There is much interesting matter therein recorded, but one subject stands out prominently, and I cannot forbear allusion thereto. The Congress proclaimed a "Declaration of Principles," the first paragraph of which is as follows:— "Freemasonry proclaims, as it has proclaimed from its origin, the existence of "a Creative Principle under the name of the Great Architect of the Universe." To this the Supreme Council of Scotland demurred, and entered an earnest protest against its adoption, as militating against the idea of a personal God ! The Supreme Councils of Ireland and of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States concurred with Scotland. The Supreme Council of England agreed with the Congress. Our decision is looked for, and the organization of a second or separate league or confederacy is seriously advocated by the dissentients. Such documents as I have received, relating to this important matter, are submitted, and in a portion of them you will find proofs of the well-known energy of our friend Ill. Bro. ALBERT PIKE. I hesitate not to declare my adhesion to him and Scotland, and I invite your consideration of this, to us, interesting question.

CONDITION OF THE RITE.

As regards the condition of the Rite in the Dominion, I believe it to be eminently satisfactory, but the usual annual reports will furnish all necessary information, more especially those of our worthy and painstaking Illustrious Chancellor, and our careful and indefatigable Illustrious Secretary General, to whom I tender my individual thanks for services cheerfully rendered, and who will merit the approbation of the Supreme Council.

All matters of finance will come before you from our worthy Illustrious Treasurer General, and all I can say is, that I think we have, in a brief period, progressed very considerably.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign relations are all we can wish, and a report on foreign correspondence is prepared by our Illustrious Chancellor. Some Supreme Councils have not yet nominated their Representatives, which I impute to the length of time required for exchanges and the different periods of holding their respective annual sessions. I cannot do better than quote and recommend here, and in his own words, a suggestion offered to his Supreme Council, by our friend Illustrious Brother J. H. DRUMMOND. He says:—"If each Representative near our "Supreme Council would open correspondence with the body, by which he is

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“accredited, much good would follow, and I hope that during the ensuing year
“a regular system of mutual correspondence will be established.”

I have received a notification from our Illustrious Brother COLONEL MACLEOD MOORE, of his having been nominated *Representative* of the *Supreme Council of Greece* near us, and a request for the nomination of Ill. Brother PROFESSOR NICHOLAS DAMASKINO, 33°, as our *Representative* near that of Greece, which I am ready to confirm and assent to with your approval.

RITUAL.

The continued exemplification and adoption of the *Work* will of course engage your attention, and this, as hitherto, will be submitted by the Illustrious Secretary General. This is a very important matter, and should not be lightly settled.

STATISTICS AND SUPREME COUNCILS.

Statistics of the Rite in the Dominion will be laid before you, as well as those of such other Supreme Councils from whom proceedings are received.

Perhaps this is a proper place to mention an unfortunate misunderstanding and difficulty now existing between the *Supreme Councils* of the *Southern Jurisdiction* of the *United States* and *France* on the subject of jurisdiction in the Sandwich Islands, where there is no Supreme Council. I trust that a satisfactory solution may be arrived at by these two Sovereign Bodies, with whom we are on terms of most friendly relations. I must confess, however, that in my individual opinion Illustrious Brother PIKE is in the right; but as correspondence is, I believe, still going on, you may not think proper to offer an opinion at present. Papers bearing upon this matter are with our Illustrious Secretary General.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I was greatly gratified by the receipt of a telegraphic message from Illustrious Brother PIKE, who was a temporary sojourner on the Pacific seaboard for the recovery of his health and strength, asking permission to confer the degrees of the A. & A. Scottish Rite, in Washington Territory, upon British subjects, residents of British Columbia, to enable them to establish the Rite in that distant portion of the Dominion, and receive charters from our Supreme Council. Having full faith and confidence in our Illustrious Brother—himself a member of our Canadian Body—I at once conferred upon him full power and authority in the premises and to report any action he might take, and I trust that I shall have your approval.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I have one more subject which our Illustrious Secretary General reminded me not to omit mentioning. It is the opening of a correspondence with our sister Supreme Councils, especially those of the United States, with which we must always be in close communion, for the purpose of securing a complete system of mutual notifications of *suspensions, expulsions, &c.*, so that a derelict Brother

will be generally denounced as he ought to be. This would tend to elevate the Rite, and, I believe with our Illustrious Secretary General, would redound to its general credit and advancement.

GENERAL.

I am happy to have received into our immediate Body Illustrious Brothers CLINCH and PETERS from New Brunswick, and MURRAY from Hamilton, whom you have so unanimously accepted. They are well calculated to further the honor of the A. : & A. : Scottish Rite, and, as *active members*, to increase the well-being of our Supreme Council, and feel sure that herein I echo your sentiments.

No one regretted more than myself that our proposed *Especial Session*, to be held at St. John, New Brunswick, in July last, resulted in disappointment ; but the then violent heat of the season which nearly threw me on a sick-bed, coupled with the general depression in the commercial world, and the absence from Canada of two of our members, militated against our assembling. Better fortune another year I hope for.

I deem it a duty to acquaint you that certain persons, officially named and advertised by the proper authorities, and hitherto Freemasons, have been expelled from the craft by the Most Worshipful "*The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada*," holding jurisdiction in and over the Province of Ontario, of which Sovereign body our Ill. : Brother J. K. KERR is the Most Worshipful Grand Master. Those persons set up a spurious and clandestine Body, which they styled "*The Grand Lodge of A. : & A. : Masons of Ontario*," in forgetfulness of their Masonic obligations, and in direct opposition to their voluntary vow of allegiance. They ceased likewise to remember their Masonic teachings, that Freemasonry is universally spread over the surface of the earth, and the sun always at meridian as regards our Order, and they have attempted to debase and lower it into a mere local Benefit Society and an amateur Temperance Union in and for the city of London ! We must be interested in and connected with Grand Lodges, for our first three degrees are theirs, and over them those Grand Bodies have supreme jurisdiction—the A. : & A. : Scottish Rite having waived all control over them. I am not sure that any of the expelled persons are members of our immediate Rite, but, if they are, I think that our Deputies should communicate with our subordinate consistories, chapters, lodges, &c., and have those malcontents at once excluded, or, as they righteously deserve, expelled, however much we may regret to have to adopt such a course.

I don't think it out of place to state, as a conclusion to this document, that the "*National Great Priory of Canada*" of the *Knight Templar Orders* is an accomplished fact, and it forms, like our own Body, an independent organization, and our Illustrious Brother COLONEL MACLEOD MOORE is the *first Great Prior*, nominated by the Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The right man in the right place ! and long may he enjoy the honor and dignity.

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I do not call to mind anything else requiring specific mention. I hope that we will have a pleasant session and a brotherly and good time generally, and then separate, as we meet, in harmony, union, mutual esteem and true and trusty brotherhood! Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again! May God bless and preserve us all! So mote it be!



T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, 33^o,

Sov.: Gr.: Com.: &c.

Montreal, 11th October, 1876.

On motion of Ill.: Bro.: J. V. ELLIS, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: I. H. STEARNS, it was resolved that the Sov.: Grand Commander's address be referred to a special committee to recommend what action shall be taken thereon.

The Sov.: Grand Commander appointed the following as a committee for that purpose, viz., Ill.: Bros.: B. L. PETERS, R. T. CLINCH, and H. MURRAY.

The Secretary General announced that he had sent special invitations to a number of distinguished brethren in the United States to be present at this session, and had received replies from Ill.: Bro.: DRUMMOND, Sov.: Gr.: Com.: N.: J.:, U. S., and Ill.: Bro.: G. W. DEERING, Deputy of S.: C.: N.: J.: for the State of Maine, stating their inability to attend; and one from Ill.: Bro.: G. O. TYLER, Deputy for the State of Vermont, intimating his intention of being with us.

The Grand Commander gave it as his opinion that the Council should elect special deputies for the Province of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, with a view of furthering the propagation of the Rite in those Provinces.

The Ill.: Deputies for New Brunswick and Ontario then read the following reports:—

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

MONTREAL, GRAND EAST, 11th Sept., A.D., 1876.

To the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33rd and last Degree of Freemasonry for the Dominion of Canada.

GREETING:—

In submitting this my annual report, as Deputy for the Province of New Brunswick; it is most gratifying to be able to say that the utmost harmony prevails throughout that portion of the jurisdiction of this Supreme Council.

It will be remembered that prior to the formation of an independent authority for the Government of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Dominion of Canada, there had been for some time four Bodies of this Illustrious and time-honored Order working in the City of Saint John in the Province aforesaid, two of these, viz. :—the Harington Sovereign Consistory S. : P. : R. : S. : 32° for the Province of New Brunswick and the Moore Sov. : Chapter of Rose Croix H. : R. : D. : M. : 18°, under Warrants of Authority from the Supreme Grand Council of the Inspectors General of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Masonry for England and Wales and the Dependencies of Great Britain, and the other two, viz. :—the “Chapter of Rose Croix H. : R. : D. : M. : of New Brunswick, 18,” and the Consistory of Kadosh of New Brunswick 30°, under a combined warrant of authority from the Supreme Grand Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for Scotland, the two former Bodies controlling the degrees 4° to 32° both inclusive, and the two last named Bodies, the degrees from 4° to 30° both inclusive.

Upon the formation of this Supreme Council at its then Grand East, in the City of Ottawa in October, A.D. 1874, as you are all aware, the above enumerated organizations, as well as all the Bodies of the Rite in Canada, were duly represented by accredited Delegates. From this time until quite recently the respective Bodies of our order located in the City of Saint John, before mentioned, continued to work separately, as before the formation of the Supreme Council for the Dominion.

Remembering that the statutes and regulations, in article 17, provide, that “there should be but one Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret “32°, established in any Province of the Dominion, and that there shall be but “one Chapter of Rose Croix H. : R. : D. : M. : 18°, and but one Lodge of Perfection 14°, in any city or town ;” the Illustrious Brethren of New Brunswick determined to initiate measures to remedy the anomaly.

Subsequently delegates were appointed by the respective Bodies interested in the matter, with almost plenary powers, and upon the 18th day of March, 1876, these delegates met in general committee in the Masonic Hall, in the City of Saint John.

On motion of Ill. : Bro. : BENJAMIN LESTER PETERS, seconded by Ill. : Bro. : JOHN VALENTINE ELLIS, your deputy is called to the chair.

The meeting being duly organized, the whole matter is considered and discussed in a most fraternal spirit.

Whereupon, on motion of Ill. : Bro. : the REVEREND CANON SCOVIL, Ph. D., 32°, seconded by Ill. : Bro. : BENJAMIN LESTER PETERS, 32°,

It is unanimously resolved—

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1876.]

Supreme Council.

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“ be a Union of Consistories, and also a Union of the Chapters of Rose Croix
“ in this city.”

And it is agreed that each Committee shall recommend to the Bodies they
represent that a Union be effected upon the following terms, namely :—

First.—As to the Consistories “That the members of the Consistory Knights
of Kadosh 30° of New Brunswick, shall sign the Roll and become members of
the Harington Consistory 32°, being received therein without ballot of the rank
in degree which each member now holds, thus forming one Consistory for this
Province, and that application be made to have the said Consistory called the
‘ New Brunswick Consistory,’ ” adopting the name of the Province over which
the Consistory will in New Brunswick have exclusive jurisdiction.

Second.—As to the Chapter of Rose Croix 18°, “ That the existing Chapters
of Rose Croix 18° shall unite in an application for a warrant erecting them into
one Chapter by the name of Harington Chapter of Rose Croix 18°, which warrant
shall recite the existence of the present Chapters under the warrants formerly
held by them respectively, and the agreement for Union, and shall create the new
Chapter united under the name of the Harington Sovereign Chapter of Rose
Croix H. . R. . D. . M. . 18°.

Third.—It is agreed that all the property and funds of the present bodies shall
become the funds of the United Bodies respectively.

The returns made to the Supreme Council will exhibit the gratifying fact that
these changes have been duly consummated, and doubtless the true interests of our
Institution in the City of Saint John, as well as throughout the whole Province
of New Brunswick, will be largely promoted by the Union.

On the 20th of April, A.D. 1876, the Harington Sovereign Chapter of Rose
Croix H. . R. . D. . M. . 18° was duly organized and constituted at the Masonic
Hall, in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, by myself as Deputy for the Province,
assisted by the Ill. . members of the Chapter, and subsequently the members
of the Consistory of Knights of Kadosh 30°, of New Brunswick, signed the
roll and became members of the New Brunswick Consistory S. . P. . R. .
S. . 32°, of New Brunswick, being cordially received therein, of the rank
in degree which each Illustrious Brother then held.

I will not occupy the time of the Supreme Council by detailing the roll of the
officers and membership of these Bodies, as since the issue of the new Warrants,
viz : Harington Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix H. . R. . D. . M. . 18°, and New
Brunswick Consistory S. . P. . R. . S. . 32°, full and complete returns have been
made by the “ Most Wise Sovereign and the Commander-in-Chief,” respectively,
and will only add that the union has been consummated under auspices the most
favorable that may well be imagined.

I may here state that the “ Harington Consistory,” under its original warrant
from the Supreme Council of England, exercised jurisdiction over the Province

of Nova Scotia, as well as New Brunswick, the new warrant issued by the Supreme Council not extending beyond the latter named Province; it will be for the Ill. Members of the Order in the Province of Nova Scotia to apply for a "Consistory" Warrant, when by them it may be deemed expedient to make such application.

As Deputy for one of the Maritime Provinces, in the Eastern portion of the Dominion, I may be permitted to suggest that in my judgment the material interests of the Order would be promoted by the appointment of a Deputy for the Province of Nova Scotia and the Province of Prince Edward Island, respectively; until there be members of this Supreme Council, having residence in either of these Maritime Provinces, I would—if this recommendation meet with approval—submit that provisionally such appointments might be made at this meeting of Supreme Council.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT MARSHALL, 33°,
Deputy for New Brunswick.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

MONTREAL, October 11th, 1876.

To the Supreme Council 33° for the Dominion of Canada.

ILLUSTRIOUS BRETHREN:

Having been elected to the honorable and responsible office of "*Special Deputy*" of this Sup. Co. for the Province of Ontario, I have much pleasure in submitting this, my first, report, and trust that the same will prove of some interest to and be approved of by the Council.

There are in this jurisdiction six "Warranted Bodies" of the Rite, as follows:—

IN LONDON—*A Chapter of Rose Croix, covering a Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem.*

IN HAMILTON—*A Lodge of Perfection; a Chapter of Rose Croix, covering a Council of Princes of Jerusalem; and a Consistory of S. P. R. S. 32°.*

IN TORONTO—*A Chapter of Rose Croix, covering a Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem, and*

IN MAITLAND—*A Chapter of Rose Croix, covering a Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem.*

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[OCT.

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Supreme Council.

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These, with the exception of Maitland, have been visited by me during the past year, and their work inspected; the following being the result:

LONDON.

The Chapter here, although for years in a dormant state, without apartments or furniture, and with an apparent loss of vitality, never having been properly started or worked, has, during the past six months, exhibited wonderful energy, having leased a new hall with the appropriate apartments, and furnished them with the necessary paraphernalia, fittings, and appliances; besides getting up the work in a very creditable manner considering the short time since the revival of the Body; their old members working together with a will and determination and exhibiting a spirit so liberal as to give every promise that London Chapter of Rose Croix will soon become a large, prosperous and successful "Body of the Rite." Immediately after the Chapter had entered its new home, at their request, and accompanied by a large number of Hamilton brethren, I dedicated their hall with the beautiful, appropriate and impressive ceremonies of the Rite to the purposes of Scottish Freemasonry, on which occasion we were entertained by the London brethren in a most courteous and fraternal manner.

HAMILTON.

The *Lodge of Perfection* and *Chapter of Rose Croix* here have both been visited by me officially as well as constantly in my capacity as an ordinary member, and I assure the Supreme Council that they are both presided over by able, intelligent and influential members of the Rite, and otherwise officered by brethren of the same character, and think I may safely assert that the degrees of each are conferred in a manner unsurpassed by any branch of the craft, the officers, with few exceptions, being always in their places and fully up in their work. *The Consistory*, presided over by myself, I refrain from reporting upon, other than to say that it is regularly and fully worked. The Bodies in Hamilton have apartments laid out in the new Masonic Hall for their own special use, and have spent in furnishing and fittings nearly \$6,000.

TORONTO.

The *Chapter* here at first worked in temporary quarters, but about two years since leased a new hall with the necessary adjacent apartments, and furnished them in a handsome and luxurious manner with all the requisite paraphernalia and fittings, evincing knowledge of what was required, and displaying great taste, energy and liberality in carrying the same into effect. This Chapter, composed of some of the best material of the Craft in Toronto, does its work in a most creditable manner, and from the success which has attended it during the three or four years of its existence, I feel sure their present asylum (comfortable as it may be now), will, at the expiration of their lease, require to be greatly enlarged.

MAITLAND.

In this little village of about two or three hundred inhabitants there are *twelve Bodies* of various Masonic Orders, having but few members and presided over by

a few excellent and highly intelligent Masons ; but from the the *multiplicity of Rites and Orders* there (enough for a large city), it seems to me impossible for any of them to be worked in the manner required to be done in order to make their ceremonies impressive or beneficial, and I cannot refrain from saying that I think the establishment of an extensive system such as the A. : & A. : S. : Rite is, in an unimportant village of this size, has been a great mistake ; for those who are aware of the amount of money required to be expended, apartments necessary for a proper exemplification of the Ritual, and the quantity of paraphernalia and fittings requisite, besides the many officers necessary to do the work of *one Body* alone, to say nothing of *three*, it must be patent at once to them that the idea of the few brethren there, active, intelligent and talented though they may be, being able to carry out the requirements of this Rite and the laws of this Council, is simply absurd. I have not been able to inspect their work, as the M. : W. : Sov. : replied to my notice of an intended visit, that his principal officers being absent he was unable to do any work for my inspection. The law requiring the 4^o, 5^o, 1^o, 14^o and 18^o to be worked in extenso, I fear, in the case of the Maitland Chapter, can never be complied with.

I had hoped at this session to have presented applications for Warrants for new Bodies from several of the cities and towns in this Province, at present unoccupied, but although I have endeavored in one or two places where we have some members of the Rite to organize Lodges of Perfection, I have so far failed, owing principally to the unusual depression of the times and consequent inability of the members to expend the money required, but I have no doubt that before another year has elapsed we shall have in Ontario several other Bodies under dispensations and petitioning for Warrants at the next annual session, as there are a number of cities and towns large enough to maintain in a proper manner a Lodge of Perfection, if not as well a Chapter of Rose Croix. Among which may be named the cities of Ottawa, Kingston and St. Catharines ; and the towns of Guelph, Port Hope, Brockville, Chatham, Belleville, etc., etc.

I have to report entire harmony and an active, energetic and liberal spirit prevailing among the members of the Rite in all the Bodies of this jurisdiction, which must increase in proportion as the Morals and Dogmas of this beautiful and comprehensive system become more thoroughly known. In my opinion it is not so desirable to have a large number of Bodies as it is to have those that we do establish thoroughly worked, and composed of intelligent and appreciative members. In conclusion, I beg to express my conviction that the Bodies in this jurisdiction will compare favorably with any others of the Rite in any part of the globe.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. W. MURTON, 33^o,

Deputy for the Province of Ontario.

Moved by Ill. : Bro. : D. R. MUNRO, seconded by Ill. : Bro. : H. A. MACKAY, that the foregoing reports be referred to the Com-

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Supreme Council.

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mittee on the Doings of Inspectors General and Special Deputies.
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Ill.: Bro.: J. W. MURTON presented his credentials as the Representative of the Sup.: Council of Belgium near this Sup.: Council, and was duly received and welcomed.

The Committee on Jurisprudence and Legislation made the following report :—

GRAND EAST, CITY OF MONTREAL,

11th October, A. D. 1876.

To the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33° or last Degree of Freemasonry for the Dominion of Canada.

The Committee on Jurisprudence and Legislation, to whom was referred the following resolve, viz :—“That the question as to the propriety of placing the “village of Maitland and the city of Ottawa under the jurisdiction of the Province of Quebec, be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence and Legislation, to be reported upon at the next session of this Council,” beg respectfully to say that this special subject has received earnest consideration, and while free to admit the force of the arguments, so ably advanced by the Illustrious Brother who introduced this matter for the consideration of Supreme Council, from the standpoint of present convenience on account of the close proximity of the above mentioned localities in the Province of Ontario to the headquarters of the *Consistory of S.: P.: R.: S.:* of the Province of Quebec, located at the city of Montreal, as compared with the *Consistory* of the former Province, located in the city of Hamilton.

The Committee, giving due weight to the reasons advanced for the proposed change, and having exhaustively examined the subject, are constrained to say that, in their opinion, to advise the favorable consideration of the proposed movement would be to encourage a breach of territorial jurisdiction, which, in the future, would doubtless prove deleterious to the Order, and, therefore, the Committee urge Supreme Council to maintain in its integrity the jurisdiction of each of the respective Provinces throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, as contemplated by our Statutes and Regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT MARSHALL, 33°,

Chairman.

Moved by Ill.: Bro.: H. A. MACKAY, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: W. M. REID, that the report be received and laid on the table for after consideration.—Carried.

It was then resolved, on motion of Ill.: Bro.: R. Marshall, seconded By Ill.: B.O.: E. M. COPELAND, that the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Legislation as to Maitland and Ottawa be the order of the day for to-morrow's session.

Ill.: Bro.: J. V. ELLIS, on behalf of the Standing Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Relations, then presented the following report :—

To the Supreme Council 33° for the Dominion of Canada.

Your Standing Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Relations have much pleasure in submitting the following report of the condition and doings of foreign Bodies of the Rite and the craft in general in various portions of the globe, as the same have come to their knowledge through official bulletins and documents from which your Committee have gleaned the information which they now present.

COLON.

Several numbers have been received of the Official Bulletin of the Supreme Council of Colon for the West Indies, and also copies of the Masonic journal, *El Silencio*. The membership of this Supreme Council is really kept private, inasmuch as masonry, in a large portion of the West India Islands, is denounced by the authorities. Official communication is kept up through Brother BENJAMIN ODDIO, but we have received nothing of special interest from him the present year. He is an active Mason and represented his Supreme Council at the Lausanne Convention.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In the Republics of South America several of the Supreme Councils are in a state of hostility to other Masonic governing Bodies, or to Bodies of the same grade claiming governing powers. It is to be deeply regretted that in a portion of the globe where, in consequence of the active hostility of many persons outside of the Masonic ranks, it is of prime importance for the craft to be united, internal dissensions should weaken it from within and cause it to lose respect from without. In some quarters there are gleams of hope that these dissensions will soon end.

BRAZIL.

We receive with regularity the Official Bulletin of the "United Supreme Council," and with this Body we have correspondence although not in actually close relations with it. Our Illustrious Secretary General has received an application asking for an interchange of representatives. Perhaps it would be well to allow this application to remain over one session, in the hope that the sad breach in the Masonic government of the country may be healed. The "United Supreme Council" is in communication with the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and at its session in 1875 the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction resolved to re-open relations with it. There is little

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[Oct.

1876.]

Supreme Council.

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doubt that of the two Supreme Councils claiming authority in Brazil, the United Supreme Council is the legitimate one. On reading over the Bulletin your Committee are, however, surprised to find that political and religious discussions are actively engaged in by the Masons of Brazil, and these discussions are so foreign to the works of the fraternity, as carried on in Canada, that the wisest course for our Supreme Council to pursue is simply to wait.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Several Masonic publications have been received from the Argentine Republic. In this country, too, there is a very serious dispute among prominent members of the fraternity, and the discussion of the various points at issue is carried on with great bitterness. The Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States some time ago withdrew its representative from the Supreme Council with which it was in fraternal communication, and appointed a special representative to examine into the existing difficulties. His report shows that the unhappy differences have arisen solely out of questions affecting the internal management of the craft in the Republic, and could easily be removed by the exercise of the true spirit of Freemasonry. In his hope that this will soon be accomplished our Committee most heartily concur. We have received two letters from the Body of which Brother MONTERO is Secretary, transmitting us impressions of seals and verifications of signatures, so that we may not be deceived by any improper representations from the opposing party.

URUGUAY AND NEW GRANADA.

From the Supreme Council of these Republics we have little news, and happily that is of a peaceful character. In Uruguay, under the Supreme Masonic authority, is a "Philanthropic Commission," which has under its control a school with three hundred and fifteen enrolled pupils, taught by four professors and several assistants.

PERU.

In this country there is much dissension in the fraternity arising out of questions of Masonic government and Masonic authority. The M. P. S. Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, in his address to his Supreme Council last year, said that, upon a full examination of all the questions at issue, he had come to the conclusion that the body of which Arthur M. Wholey is Grand Secretary is the legitimate head of the Rite in Peru. The Ill. Bro. Pike has arrived at an entirely different conclusion, and he recognizes the Supreme Council of which Ill. Bro. Richard Hartley is Secretary as the only lawful body. We have recognized this latter body, and Ill. Bro. Hartley is our Representative near the Supreme Council of Peru. The only communications we have received from him are letters announcing the expulsion from the Rite of ARTHUR M. WHOLEY, CHARLES LESLIE DEVINE and PEDRO MARGO, charged with endeavouring to establish an illegal Masonic authority there.

UNITED STATES—NORTHERN JURISDICTION.

We have received the printed proceedings of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States for the session of 1875, through the

courtesy of the Assistant Secretary General, Ill. Bro. ALBERT P. MORIARTY, New York. This Supreme Council, over which Ill. Bro. JOSHIAH H. DRUMMOND presides, has the largest number of Masons of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite under its control of any in the world. Its jurisdiction extends over fourteen States of the Union. There are fifty *active* members of the Supreme Council, four *Emeritus* and about three hundred *honorary* members of the thirty-third degree. In 1875 there were thirty-one Consistories with a membership of 4,990 Sublime Princes R. S., forty-three Rose Croix Chapters with 4,669 members, forty-five Councils P. J. with 4,885 members, and fifty-five Lodges of Perfection with 6,489 Masons of that grade. It is somewhat singular that there should be more members of the 32° than of the 18°. The financial condition of this Supreme Council is an enviable one. It has an annual income of \$15,000, and it has a large revenue arising from permanent investments. All of its proceedings seem to be conducted with harmony and dignity. At the session of 1875, held in New York, the Sovereign Grand Commander, in kindly referring to this Supreme Council, said among other pleasing things "I suggest that you elect "to honorary membership the Sov. Grand Commander T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON and W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE 33°, the latter received his degree in "this jurisdiction, and both, for their very long and faithful services to Masonry, "well deserve the compliment." This suggestion so heartily made was as heartily adopted. Among the business transacted at the session of 1875 was the adoption of new rituals for the degrees of 30, 31 and 32; a Committee was appointed to consider and report at the next annual session, whether there is anything in the obligation of the 33° inconsistent with the religious toleration fundamental in Freemasonry; the Supreme Council declined to change the name of its honorary members from Illustrious Inspector General to Sovereign Grand Inspector General; the action of the Sovereign Commander in arresting the functions of the Representative to the Supreme Council of the Argentine Republic, because of internal dissensions in that Supreme Council, was approved. The proceedings of the annual session for the present year, held in New York, have not yet been published. The election of officers, which takes place triennially, was held, and Ill. Bro. DRUMMOND was re-elected Sovereign Grand Commander. The change in the name or style of the honorary members from Illustrious Inspector General to Sovereign Grand Inspector General, reported against last year, was this year effected by thirty-three affirmative votes against one negative. The Supreme Council has not joined either of the Confederations, but has ordered the publication of all the information bearing upon the subject, and postponed the final consideration of the matter until the next annual session, to be held in Boston, September, 1877.

UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN JURISDICTION.

The Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States held its annual meeting in May, of the present year, at the City of Washington. A cordial invitation was extended to members of this Supreme Council to be present at the meeting. Among the business transacted was the election of our illustrious peer COL. MACLEOD MOORE to honorary membership. Several Ill. brethren were admitted to the 33°. The sum of one thousand dollars was placed at the

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[Oct.

1876.]

Supreme Council.

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disposal of the Sov.: Grand Commander to enable him to pay his expenses in "travelling to such points in the jurisdiction as he might deem advisable for the "interests of the Rite." The Supreme Council resolved not to join the Lausanne Confederacy, but the Sov.: Grand Commander was authorized to attend a proposed Congress of Supreme Councils in Edinburgh, in May, 1877. The Supreme Council, at this session, appropriately celebrated the seventy-fifth year of its existence. As the proceedings have not yet been published, the Committee are unable to give any statistics of the strength of this Supreme Council, whose great power among Supreme Councils is due to the fact that the Illustrious Brother who presides over its deliberations is justly venerated by Masons of every degree for his accurate knowledge of Masonic law, and his admirable expositions of Masonic principles.

ENGLAND.

No particular information of interest has been received from the English Supreme Council—other than that discussed under the heading of the Lausanne Convention—and the Committee are not aware that that Supreme Council publishes any report of its transactions. From what we have been able to glean from extraneous sources, there are over seventy Chapters of Rose Croix in active operation upon its roll. In England, Warrants are granted for no other Bodies, the degrees above the 18th being conferred by the Supreme Council. The Rose Croix and the K.: H.: appear to be the only ones worked. In 1874 the Supreme Council was composed of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Patron; the Earl of Carnarvon, Sov.: Grand Commander; and eight other active members. There are eight retired members, with several honorary members, resident in India and other places abroad. The 32° in England is limited to twenty-seven members, and the 31° to forty-five—but these figures appear to refer to *active* members, for at the close of 1874 there were on the roll at least fifty of the 31°, whilst of members of the K.: H.: there were one hundred and ninety.

IRELAND.

With regard to Ireland we have very little information. Owing to the intimate relations which exist between the governing Masonic Bodies in that country, the Rose Croix, which constitutes an Order of Prince Masons, is conferred only upon those who have received the degrees conferred under the authority of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter and the Grand Encampment. The candidate for the Order of Prince Mason must be thirty-three years old, a Master Mason of seven years' standing, and he must have filled the chair of a Master's Lodge. The government of the Rose Croix is placed in a body constituted for the purpose, and called the Grand Chapter of Prince Masons. It is composed of Past Sovereigns and the first three officers of each Chapter. Business meetings of the Grand Chapter are held quarterly, and what is called a General Assembly is convened every three years. The degrees between the Rose Croix and the thirty-third appear to be exclusively under the control of the Supreme Council, practically without the intervention of subordinates, and the Council does not appear to exercise any direct control over the eighteenth. It

does not appear that the degrees between the 4° and 14° are conferred at all, and there is no evidence that they are even known to the members of the 18°. Ill. Bro. TOWNSEND, President of the Grand Chapter—or more correctly speaking, Sovereign of the Order—presided at the last convocation of the Order, and delivered an interesting and philosophic address, in which he lamented the apathy that has crept over the Order, and the comparatively little interest felt in the ceremonies. There are in Ireland thirteen Chapters of Rose Croix (with a membership of about 300), seven of which are held in the city of Dublin. None are held abroad in any of the Colonies of the Crown; one formerly existed at Lisbon but it is now extinct. The Supreme Council is composed of nine active members, and the connecting link between the headship of the Rose Croix and the other grades of the Rite is to be found in the fact that Ill. Bro. TOWNSEND is also the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council. As near as can be ascertained there are fifteen sub P. R. S. 32°, eleven members of the 31st degree, and about twenty of the K. H. 30°, the limit being thirty—exclusive of course of those of the higher degrees—and the same number of the 28°—a degree that appears to be highly esteemed by the members of the Rite in Ireland. The death of the late Duke of Leinster, who united in his person the highest offices of all the governing Masonic Bodies in Ireland, has in some degree severed the intimate relationship which has for many years existed between these Bodies. The result may not be without its advantages; already there is a tendency observable in Ireland on the part of the Rite to adopt the mode of governing the degrees that prevails in other countries; the system of accumulating Rites is disappearing. The Supreme Council of Ireland has refused to enter the Lausanne Confederacy, the Sovereign Grand Commander in a very temperate and able letter setting forth the reasons for this refusal.

SCOTLAND.

The Grand Secretary, Ill. Bro. MACKERSY, has furnished us with the "Annual Reporter" of the Supreme Council, which contains such acts from the proceedings as appear of interest to the members of the Rite. Two years ago this Supreme Council receded from the extremely conservative position it had hitherto held in regard to honorary membership and conferring the 33d degree, and sanctioned the appointment of Deputy Inspectors General, "admitting them to the 33° without thereby creating them members of the Supreme Council, "which can in no circumstances consist of more than nine members." This was a very great change, inasmuch as Scotland had ever refused to create honorary members, or to confer the 33° upon any one, unless to fill an actual vacancy in the active membership of the Supreme Council. This departure from a former practice has been very moderately used up to the present time, for there are only four of these Deputy Inspectors General, one of whom is in China and three are in India; their elevation to the grade appears to have been completed for the purpose of extending the Rite in these countries. The Supreme Council of Scotland is composed of nine active members. Until the beginning of the present year the number of members of the 31° in Scotland was limited to fifteen, but the limit is now extended to thirty-one. Of the 32° the limit is twenty-seven,

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but then there are only nineteen names on the active roll, one of whom is Ill. : Bro. : B. LESTER PETERS, now a member of your Supreme Council, and there are two honorary 32°, one of whom is Ill. : B. : ROBERT T. CLINCH now also a member of this Council. The Supreme Council of Scotland has on its roll five Chapters of Rose Croix, one at Edinburgh, one at Bombay, one at Shanghai, one at Trinidad and one at Gibraltar. It has four Consistories K. : H. :—the 30° being the highest degree conferred by its subordinates—one of them is at Edinburgh, and one each at Shanghai, Bombay and Trinidad. A little over a year ago this Supreme Council sustained a severe loss by the death of one of its oldest members, Ill. : Bro. : SAMUEL SOMERVILLE, of Amperlow, the Grand Treasurer, through whose mediation and efforts the Chapter of Rose Croix and Consistory K. : H. :—formerly existing under Scotland—in New Brunswick were established. The affairs of this Supreme Council are managed with spirit and vigor, and its Annual Reporter is a publication of much interest to members of the Rite. The action of the Council in regard to the Lausanne Confederation is referred to elsewhere.

BELGIUM.

In Belgium, Freemasonry is passing through a crisis owing to the question of divided authority. The Supreme Council has been in the habit of granting authority to bodies to work all the degrees from entered apprentice, and it has confined its Chapters of Rose Croix and Councils of Kadosh to such places as already had Lodges of the first three degrees. The Modern or French Rite is also worked in Belgium, under the authority of a Grand Orient, and this Grand Orient has recently taken the stand that it will not recognise any other authority over Lodges of the first three degrees than its own, thus placing the Lodges under the authority of the Supreme Council in a position, from its stand point, of illegality. Of course, the Supreme Council has appealed to its Lodges to rally to its support, and the consequence is, in the words of the Supreme Council itself, a deplorable schism in Belgian Freemasonry. Many Masons of the French Rite desire to take the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite ; and to meet this view—to take a step, as it were, towards settlement of the existing difficulties—the Supreme Council has so far departed from its original policy as to establish Chapters of Rose Croix in places where there are no Lodges of its own authority, making these Chapters free of any Lodges. This is only a partial remedy, and it has the disadvantage of introducing two modes or practices into the jurisdiction—the one requiring the Master Mason to be of its own obedience before he can advance to any of the other grades ; the other, in the case of the Modern or French Rite Lodges, making this unnecessary. However, as the action of the Supreme Council appears to have been dictated by a sincere desire to put an end to unpleasant difficulties, its course is to be commended. We have received a communication, under date of 3d April, 1876, announcing that one of these independent Chapters had been established at Gand, on 18th October, 1875, under the distinctive title, "L'Union des Flandres," and asking our recognition of its members. Undoubtedly the true solution of the Belgian difficulty is for the Supreme Council to abandon all control over the Symbolic Lodges to an authority

composed of representatives of these bodies, as is the practice in England, the United States and Canada.

We have also received a communication from the Supreme Council of Belgium announcing the expulsion, on the 10th March, 1876, from all his rights and privileges as a member of the 30th grade, of Brother EGIDE-JOSEPH HOORICKX, for an offence against the laws of his country, and for which he had been convicted by the Court of Assizes at Brabant.

We are pleased to know that our Illustrious Secretary General has been appointed the Representative of the Sup. Co. of Belgium near this Supreme Council, and confidently expect that this will tend to increase the good feeling which already exists between the two bodies.

SWITZERLAND.

We have received a fraternal communication from the recently formed Supreme Council for Switzerland, and the Committee recommend that steps be taken to exchange Representatives with that Supreme Body at an early day.

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNCILS.

Nothing of special interest has come under the notice of your Committee by means of direct communication from the Supreme Councils of the other European countries with which we are in friendly relation, although some of the events transpiring are not without interest to the fraternity. To these events the Committee hope to refer on another occasion.

THE LAUSANNE CONVENTION.

The great question before the A. & A. Rite at the present moment is the Treaty agreed to, at Lausanne. We believe that the idea of a Confederation of some kind originated with Ill. Bro. PIKE, of the Southern Supreme Council. After much negotiation, and after the lapse of some years, a meeting was finally agreed to be held at Lausanne, in September, 1875, though Ill. Bro. PIKE's last proposition was that it should meet in Washington. At this Convention, which assembled on the 6th September and closed its sittings on the 20th day of the same month, the ancient Constitutions were revised, and certain Articles of Confederation proposed for the government of all Supreme Councils which should unite in accepting them. The Convention assembled under the auspices of the Supreme Council of Switzerland, the officers of which were the officers of the Convention. The Councils represented were England by three members, Belgium by three, Scotland by one, France by five and eventually by six, Italy by one, and Colon by one and eventually by two, and the Supreme Council of Switzerland by its members. Each Council was allowed only one vote, however, and where a delegate represented more than one Council, as in the case of the Ill. Bro. MACKERSY who represented both Scotland and Greece, only one vote was allowed him. Unfortunately through the illness of Ill. Bro. PIKE, he was unable to be present. The proceedings were immediately ratified by the Supreme Councils for England, Belgium, Colon, France, Hungary, Italy, Portu-

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gal and Switzerland, and subsequently by other Supreme Councils. The first note of dissent came from the Supreme Council of Scotland. The delegate of that Supreme Council, Ill. Bro. MACKERSY, objected to a phrase in the declaration of principles:—"Freemasonry proclaims, as it has ever proclaimed, "the existence of a creative principle under the name of the Great Architect of "the Universe." He held that this excluded the idea of a personal God, and his view has been sustained, not merely by his own Supreme Council but by that of Ireland, of the Supreme Councils of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States and of Greece. The view of Ill. Bro. TOWNSEND, of the Supreme Council of Ireland, that no declaration of the kind in Freemasonry was necessary, appears to your Committee to be the reasonable one, particularly when such a declaration is open to the interpretation given to it by the Supreme Council for Scotland. At the very least it must be felt that that declaration is exceedingly misty, and cannot be satisfactory to the great body of Freemasons who believe in a Divine Providence, and who recognize in the Architect of the Universe something inexpressibly greater than a mere Creative Principle.

Ill. Bro. PIKE has also objected to the 3d Article of the Agreement which gives "the delegates in Congress full power to deliberate upon and to determine, "by a majority of votes, all measures deemed necessary for the interests of the "Order." He maintains that these powers are entirely too extensive.

The same Ill. Brother, supported by the Supreme Councils for Scotland and Ireland, also objected to the 12th Article, which was proposed by England, and is as follows: "A Supreme Council founding a Lodge or Chapter in any country "occupied by another Supreme Council shall be entitled to jurisdiction over that "country, and this position is guaranteed to it by all members of the Confederation until a national Supreme Council shall be there established." The members of the Supreme Council of Canada will understand at once how important this matter is, as it effects not only the future but the past action of several of the Councils. It is a practical settlement, by a new law, of disputed questions, and that, too, in the absence of some of the disputants. As a principle affecting the dealings of Supreme Councils, it is of the first importance; but it is impossible that such a principle could be accepted at once by Supreme Councils whose rights, real or imaginary, it swept away. For instance, this law settles at once and arbitrarily in favor of the Supreme Council for France a long-standing dispute between that Supreme Council and the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, without any hearing from the latter of the grounds upon which it rests its case. The Committee refer to what is called the Honolulu difficulty. Again, by this Article, and by the definitions of the titles of the Supreme Councils, it would seem that the Convention assigned to the Supreme Council for England the whole of the English colonies and English dependencies, which, of course, affects very closely the Supreme Council for Scotland and that of Ireland. The consequence has been a great flood of correspondence upon the subject.

There is another point to which your Committee would call special attention. The Confederation provided for the establishment of a Tribunal of Arbitration to

settle territorial and all other disputes arising between Supreme Councils, yet it undertook itself to settle some of these very disputes. For instance, the delegates from France objected to the admission of the Supreme Council for Colon to the Confederation because it claimed authority over a territory—the island of St. Thomas—which the Supreme Council for France declared to be within its jurisdiction, and the point was settled by admitting the Supreme Council for Colon to the Convention, but declaring that St. Thomas was not part of its territory. Surely, if the Supreme Council for Colon was a regular Council it was entitled to admission as such, the question of its territory being a question for future arbitration or settlement. In a measure, too, these same remarks will apply to the difference between the Supreme Councils for France and that of the Southern Jurisdiction U. S. A. As respects the important question raised between Scotland and Ireland on the one side and England on the other, it is one that the Committee feel can be intelligently discussed by the Supreme Council for Canada, and without any partizanship. It is a question indeed that affects this Supreme Council, because at no distant day there must arise, to be decided, the matter of the jurisdiction of this Supreme Council, and whether or not its powers are not co-extensive with those of the other Supreme Councils in the great empire to which we belong.

Some of the dissenting Supreme Councils have perfected another federation; and we have been invited to unite with them, as, of course, we have been invited to enter the Confederation settled upon at Lausanne. The matter is one requiring earnest consideration at our hands. At the present moment the feeling of our Committee is very much against such Confederations at all. Practically it creates a power over the Supreme Council—now a sovereign power in itself. It introduces into the A. S. & A. S. Rite something that was not there before. True, there may be differences to be settled between the great Masonic powers, but these differences can be left to time, to the exercise of brotherly feeling, and sound Masonic principles. Truth and justice will eventually prevail in a great brotherhood like ours, and the right must eventually triumph without all this unnecessary machinery to declare it. Up to the present moment the Confederation has introduced only discordant elements, and has caused many smouldering fires to burst out afresh. The ordinary channels of communication between us ought to suffice to settle our present differences. The Committee conclude this portion of their report with an extract from the views of a Committee of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States:—

“The proposition emanating from the Southern Supreme Council to join it in establishing a Confederation to be composed of representatives from the several Supreme Councils of the world, is quite an important subject, and has received a careful consideration at the hands of this Committee. The same subject in effect, under a different guise, received an unbiased investigation by another branch of Freemasonry within the last quarter of a century, and was finally discarded as being incompatible with the spirit of the Masonic Institution. Committees were appointed by the several Grand Lodges; convocations convened; urgent appeals made and personal friendships and fraternal attachments called

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“Upon tracing the history of the system developed in the experience of the two branches of Freemasonry in which it has been in operation for very many years, we perceive nothing in it to warrant the hope that the system would be more successful in promoting the welfare of the Institution in this case, or that the advantages it promises, as set forth in the preamble, can to any important degree be realized. The Masonic fraternity in the main, has found, and it has been our own experience, that a cordial, frank and fraternal correspondence is the most satisfactory and effective method of reaching amicable adjustments and establishing Masonic principles. These salutary means are found within the scope of Masonic conservatism, and in the promptings of a warm-hearted brotherhood. Looking at Masonic controversies through these media, we perceive really no necessity for a resort to judicial powers in any question which might arise, particularly where the rigid rules of uncompromising laws govern, even in simple questions of policy, when the rules of fraternity can safely determine the case.

“We hope to be indulged in a few reflections growing out of this subject, and which suggest themselves as a bar to our connection with such an organization as the one proposed. We not only conceive the Body to be useless for the purposes proposed by it, but fraught with evil tendencies, if not really fatal results. Indeed, it is very questionable whether the right rests in a Supreme Council to so modify the organic structure of the Rite as to introduce and add to it another Body of any character, and particularly one so very dissimilar in its material points. We have been taught to believe and still cherish the idea, that the superstructure as it now stands, is as it was originally transferred to the Council of the Original Nine, to be held by them and their lawful successors unimpaired through all time. But even if this had not been the case, the two systems which are here sought to be united are so diametrically opposite in principle of construction that they could scarcely be joined together without doing violence to both. The Confederation is to be a representative system finding its source of power from subordinate ingredients, while the Ancient and Accepted Rite is of autocratic characteristics. There is really no sympathy or affinity between them. Should the latter engraft upon it the principles upon which the former is based, it would subvert the theory and reality of its original constitutional design and invert the order of its well systematized construction. A Supreme Council embodies the whole virtue and essence of the thirty-third degree; it finds its source from its own head; it is the author of its own existence and the light and vitality of all the various branches of its subordinate Bodies. On the contrary, the Confederation must be entirely dependent upon other elements than itself for existence. It does not in itself possess the germ of life, and would cease to live if not fed from other sources. It will thus be seen that the two systems of government differ fundamentally, are virtually in antagonism, and could not safely be united, one with the other.

“But, notwithstanding its source and character, the Confederated Body would

possess the ability to injure and destroy such as may be within the sphere of its controlling influence. The Body is to be regularly organized, with an expressive title, and it is to be endowed with ingredients of supremacy. Its powers are legislative, supervisory and judicial, with appellate functions. It will have no effective power above or beneath it to call in question its acts. An organization imbued with these attributes will find it to be a difficult matter, however strong its purposes to good may be, to check, growing aspirations or to resist the tide of influences which hurry it onward towards unforeseen usurpations."

The Committee suggest that the Supreme Council the present year do not proceed beyond a consideration of this subject, and that the decision, whether or not it shall join either of these confederations, remain over another year. It is best to make haste slowly.

THE HONOLULU DIFFICULTY.

The kindly relations existing between the Supreme Council for France and that for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States have been ruptured, a very angry discussion having terminated in a cessation of Masonic intercourse. The matter was referred to in the Address of the M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander at the opening of the Supreme Council last year. It appears that it is the practice for the Supreme Council of France to issue warrants for Lodges of the first three degrees of Freemasonry; and, many years ago, it established a Lodge in the Sandwich Islands. In these Islands there are many Americans resident there, some of whom are members of the French Lodge referred to, and others belong to Lodges established under authority of the Grand Lodge of California. Several of these Masons received authority from the Southern Supreme Council to open a Lodge of Perfection and a Chapter of Rose Croix. The Supreme Council of France has declared this to be an invasion of its territorial jurisdiction, resting its claims to exclusive control over the Hawaiian Kingdom on the ground above stated, viz., that it had first established the Rite there. The Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction replied that the Sandwich Islands are not French dependencies; that they constitute an independent nation; that there being no Supreme Council there, any Supreme Council had a right to enter it; and that no Supreme Council can annex a whole kingdom to its own jurisdiction, so as to exclude all others from it, by simply creating a Lodge there. Whilst the discussion upon the points involved were being discussed by the Supreme Councils interested, the Lausanne Convention was held, and the Supreme Council for France, as is claimed by Ill. Bro. Pike, secured the adoption of a principle which commits all the Confederated Councils to its views. The sense of injustice thus done his Supreme Council has awakened all the energy of his strong nature, and Ill. Bro. PIKE has very forcibly denounced the conduct of the Supreme Council for France in strong terms. No doubt, the difficulty of an amicable settlement is increased by this forced decision. The question was one that ought to have been very generally discussed by Masonic writers on jurisprudence, and the equity as well as the benefits of either view to Freemasonry calmly considered. Your Committee consider it a very strange doctrine that Supreme Councils, which grant warrants to Lodges of the first three degrees,

are entitled to Lodges. In this case, that S. C. has three degrees of Brethren at its own choice, and that it has degrees, and that it may take this view to another quarter which refers to it in countries where it has power. Although it is up theoretical questions from expressions discussed with it, and wise principles of action without a

Belgium, under Lieutenant G. HOORICKXS, 3rd degree brethren, and after many years of the Supreme Council of Belgium, Council of Belgium, an expression of

The Supreme Council lost, on 5th Nov. REV. DR. STANLEY in that City, and on the 2d February, a severer loss to the Prior, who died of the kind attentions SHAW was an and esteemed a man of an honorary member. By the death of an irreparable loss,

are entitled to exclusive jurisdiction in the country in which they plant these Lodges. It is not likely, upon a calm consideration of the whole bearings of the case, that Supreme Councils which have abandoned their control over the first three degrees will ever consent to such a principle. In this particular instance, the Brethren at Honolulu, who are most deeply interested in the question, have, of their own choice, invited the Southern Supreme Council to establish there the superior degrees, and their wishes are entitled to some consideration. The Committee take this view of the case without prejudicing the views of the Supreme Council to another question of jurisdiction which might— but does not now—arise, and which refers to the creation of Lodges of Perfection and Chapters of Rose Croix in countries where Bodies of these grades have been established by another power. Although this question is involved in the Honolulu difficulty, it only comes up theoretically; it is not the practical difficulty. They cannot, however, refrain from expressing their regret that the important question in dispute has not been discussed with more calmness and suavity; and that its settlement upon sound and wise principles was precluded by a forced decision by the Lausanne Convention without any hearing on the part of the party most immediately concerned.

ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Belgium, under date of 14th August last, informs us of the death of the Ill. Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, the Bro. CHARLES HOORICKXS, a faithful Mason, who was deeply loved and respected by all his brethren, and whose wise counsels and calm judgment have been the guide for many years of that Supreme Council. The Committee are satisfied that the Supreme Council of Canada will deeply sympathize with the loss the Supreme Council of Belgium has sustained by the death of this illustrious Mason, and that an expression of our sorrow be transmitted to that Supreme Council.

The Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, United States of America, lost, on 5th November last, at his home in St. Paul, Minnesota, the Ill. Bro. REV. DR. STERLING Y. McMASTER, aged 62 years, Rector of Christ Church, in that City, and for some years an active member of the Supreme Council. On the 2d February of the present year, the same Supreme Council sustained even a severer loss by the death of Ill. Bro. E. HAMILTON SHAW the Grand Prior, who died in the Isle of Wight, and whose last moments were soothed by the kind attention of the members of the Supreme Council for England. Bro. SHAW was an exceedingly active and energetic Mason, alike beloved as a brother and esteemed as a man. On the 6th February, Ill. Bro. JAMES BRUCE SCOT, an honorary member of the Southern Supreme Council, died at New Orleans. By the death of these Illustrious Brothers the Supreme Council has sustained an irreparable loss, and one which calls for an expression of our deepest sympathy.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. V. ELLIS, 33°,
Chairman.

It was moved by Ill. Bro. R. MARSHALL, seconded by Ill. Bro. I. H. STEARNS, that the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Relations be received and laid on the table for discussion hereafter.

The Special Committee on the Grand Commander's Address reported as follows:—

Montreal, October 12th, 1876.

To the Supreme Council 33^o of the Dominion of Canada.

The Committee to whom was referred the Address of the M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, recommend as follows:—

1. That so much of the Address as refers to the Congress at Lausanne be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Ill. Bros. ELLIS and MURTON.
2. That so much as relates to "Foreign Relations" and to "Correspondence" be referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Relations.
3. That so much as relates to "Ritual" be referred to the Committee on Ritual.
4. The Committee recommend that the Supreme Council cordially approve the action taken by the M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander in granting to Ill. Brother PIKE authority to confer the degrees of the A. & A. Scottish Rite, in Washington Territory, upon British subjects, residents of British Columbia, under the circumstances set forth in the address of the M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander.

Respectfully submitted,

B. LESTER PETERS, 33^o.
HUGH MURRAY, 33^o.
ROBERT T. CLINCH, 33^o.

The Report of the Committee was on motion received and adopted.

The Special Committee on Ritual then made the following report:—

Montreal, 13th October, 1876.

To the Supreme Council of the 33^o for the Dominion of Canada.

Your Special Committee on Ritual, who reported at the last session submitting the work from the 4^o to 14^o, having been granted further time, now respectfully and fraternally present the following as the result of their labors, and submit for the consideration of this Council the work of the 15^o, 16^o, 17^o and 18^o; and in

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[OCT.

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doing so remark that, on carefully examining into the work of various Councils, they recommend the 15°, 16° and 17° as practised by the S. J. U. S. (with certain emendations made therein), be the adopted work of this Council; and they will, if it is thought advisable, take up the work and go through each degree, so that the same may be fully understood and debated.

With reference to the most important of the above four degrees, the 18° or Sov. Pr. Rose Croix, your Committee being conversant with the work of several Supreme Councils find, when comparing the *English with others*, that in many particulars the latter agree with each other and differ from it. The degree, as a whole, presents a uniformity of ceremonial nowhere else found in Masonry, but there is a difference of phraseology between the English and that of the American and French—the latter being the most ancient. Your Committee have taken the English in so far as is consistent with what they believe to be original, and added what they found in the others and deficient in it, and following out their conception of the genius and teachings of the degree, they have made some changes not exactly found in any; they, therefore, now present the result in the shape of an entire new Ritual, which, on being exemplified, they feel sure will be accepted and adopted by this Council; and for the purpose of setting it forth in proper shape have associated with them Ill. Bro. H. MURRAY, 33°, M. W. Sov. of Hamilton Chapter Rose Croix, who having made himself familiar with the work, they have invited him to exemplify it *in extenso*, and request the Council now to name a special time for so doing.

With reference to the degrees above the 18th, your Committee request still further time.

On behalf of the Committee,

J. W. MURTON, 33°,

Chairman.

Moved by Ill. Bro. I. H. STEARNS, seconded by Ill. Bro. COL. MOORE, that the report be received and that the debate on and exemplification of the work as recommended by the Committee take place to-morrow, immediately after the discussion of the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Legislation.

The Supreme Council suspended labor at 5.30 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

The Supreme Council resumed labor at 10.30 o'clock.

The Sov. Gr. Com. announced that the first business in order was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Legislation as to Maitland and Ottawa.

After the above subject had been thoroughly discussed, it was moved by Ill. Bro. H. A. MACKAY, seconded by Ill. Bro. J. V. ELLIS, that the report be received and adopted.—Carried.

The Grand Marshal then introduced Ill. Bro. GEO. O. TYLER, Deputy of the S. C. N. J., for the State of Vermont, and that Ill. Bro. was accorded a hearty welcome.

Ill. Bro. TYLER addressed the Council in eloquent and appropriate terms, thanking them for the manner in which he had been received.

Ill. Bro. COL. MACLEOD MOORE, gave the following notice that at the next session of this Supreme Council he will move that an addition be made to Article 13 of the Statutes and Regulations, to be as follows:—

“That the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as far as jurisdiction is concerned, shall be divided by a line, to be as follows:—

“The jurisdiction of Ontario shall cover all territory west of Brockville;

“The jurisdiction of Quebec shall cover all territory east of Brockville, and including that town.”

Ill. Bro. D. B. TRACY, Deputy for the State of Michigan, and representative of this Sup. Co. near that of the N. J. U. S., was then introduced and welcomed.

The Report of the Special Committee on Ritual was then taken up, and the 15^o and 17^o as recommended by the Committee, with slight amendments, were, after thorough examination and debate, adopted. The 16^o, as recommended, was left in abeyance until the next session of the Sup. Co. On motion it was resolved that the further consideration of the Ritual be deferred until after recess.

The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Relations was then proceeded with, and on motion of Ill. Bro. B. L. PETERS, seconded by Ill. Bro. H. MACKAY, was adopted.

The various Committees to whom were referred portions of the Grand Commander's Address presented their reports as follows:—

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1876.]

Supreme Council.

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1st. The Special Committee on the question of the Congress of Lausanne, as follows :—

To the Supreme Council 33° for the Dominion of Canada.

Your Special Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Sovereign Grand Commander's Address relating to the Congress at Lausanne, beg to report

That they have carefully read the various documents and letters in connection with the Sov. Gr. Com. 's remarks, and are of the opinion that this declaration of the principles upon which Freemasonry is established was unnecessary, as the same have been clearly understood from time immemorial and did not at this late date require any new announcement.

Your Committee think that the difference between the adherents of the Congress and those Councils who dissent therefrom, anent the term "Creative Principle," arises from a difference of opinion as to the meaning of the French phrase "Principe Createur," and which they refrain from passing judgment upon. They, however, unhesitatingly denounce any attempt (if the same has been attempted), to dethrone the Great Creator, our Father in Heaven, to whom all our altars are erected and all our prayers ascend, and substitute "a thing" in His place; and your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that pending this dispute the question of the adherence of this Council to either of the contending parties be left in abeyance.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted on behalf of the Committee,

J. V. ELLIS, 33°,
Chairman.

On motion of Ill. Bro. D. R. MUNRO, seconded by Ill. Bro. B. L. PETERS, the report was received and adopted.

2d. The Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence as to that part of the address which has reference to Foreign Relations, as follows :—

To the Supreme Council 33° for the Dominion of Canada.

Your Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred that part of the Sov. Gr. Commander's Address anent Foreign Correspondence and Relations, beg to report

That it is unnecessary for them to say anything here on the general correspondence and relations of this Council with other Supreme Councils, as this subject has been fully dilated upon in the Report of this Committee already submitted to this Council; but, with regard to the suggestion of the Sov. Gr. Com. that the various Grand Representatives should open up a correspondence

with their respective Supreme Councils, meets with their hearty approval, as likely to furnish this Council with a thorough report of the doings of Foreign Bodies, and cementing more strongly the bonds of fraternity which unite one to the other, and they, therefore, recommend that the Secretary General intimate the desire of this Council in this matter to each Foreign Representative near this Supreme Council.

Your Committee are pleased to know that the Sup. Council of Greece has accorded its recognition of this Sup. Co. and hail with pleasure the nomination of the Ill. Bro. COL. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE as the representative of that Council near this Sup. Co. and recommend that the appointment of the Ill. Bro. ALEXANDER DAMASCHINO as the representative of this Council near that of Greece be confirmed.

With reference to the dispute between the Supreme Councils of France and the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, your Committee consider that as their general report, which has already been laid before this Council, touches fully upon this subject, it is unnecessary to repeat their views again here.

With regard to the suggestion as to entering into a correspondence with Foreign Councils, with a view to the securing a complete system of reciprocal notices of suspensions and expulsions, your committee most heartily endorse the views expressed, and recommend that the Grand Chancellor be instructed at once to address a circular-letter to that effect to each of those Sup. Councils with whom this Council is in correspondence, requesting their assent to this proposal, and inviting them to notify our Secretary General promptly of all suspensions and expulsions in their jurisdiction, to be by that officer at once notified to the Bodies of our obedience, and promising to notify their Secretaries General of all such acts in this jurisdiction, to be in like manner transmitted by them to their subordinates. Your Committee consider that, if properly carried out, this will tend greatly to elevate the Rite in the estimation of its own members and also of the craft at large.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. V. ELLIS, 33°,

Chairman.

On motion of Ill. Bro. W. REID, seconded by Ill. Bro. B. L. PETERS, the report was received and adopted.

3d. The Committee on Ritual, as to matters relating to Ritual, as follows:—

To the Supreme Council 33° for the Dominion of Canada.

The Special Committee on Ritual, to whom was referred the few remarks of the Sov. Gr. Com. on that subject, beg to say, that as they have already

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[OCT.

1876.]

Supreme Council.

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made a report touching the question there mentioned, they refrain from saying anything further on the subject.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. MURTON,

Chairman.

Montreal, October 12th, 1876.

On motion of Ill.: Bro.: D. R. MUNRO, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: W. REID, the report was received and adopted.

A letter from the Supreme Council of Brazil, asking an exchange of representatives, and which had not been reported upon by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Relations, was read; whereupon it was moved by the Ill.: Gr.: Chancellor ELLIS, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: PETERS, that the consideration of the letter be deferred till the next session.—Carried.

The Supreme Council was then called from labor at 1 o'clock.

The Supreme Council resumed labor at 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Ritual then exemplified in full the 18°, or that of Sov.: Prince Rose Croix, according to the work recommended by them; after which the degree was discussed point by point, and after some few amendments was, on motion of Ill.: Bro.: H. MURRAY, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: H. A. MACKAY, adopted as the standard work of this Council.

On motion the Secretary General was authorized to take the necessary steps to propagate the adopted work of 15°, 17° and 18° among the subordinate Bodies of this Council.

The Secretary General and Treasurer General then presented their annual reports, as follows:—

REPORT OF SECRETARY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL,
October 11th, 1876.

To the Supreme Council 33° for the Dominion of Canada.

The Secretary General H.: E.: respectfully presents the following report of the doings of his office for the year ending this day.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications which he was instructed at the last session of this Council to send have been promptly attended to.

PROCEEDINGS.

Four hundred copies of the proceedings of last session, as authorized, were issued, and a number distributed to the members and representatives of this Council, the Bodies under it for distribution to their members, and to the Supreme Councils with whom we are in correspondence, and also to a number of distinguished members of foreign Councils.

CONSTITUTIONS.

Five hundred copies of the Statutes and Regulations, with the Regulations of 1762 and the Grand Constitutions of 1786, were printed and one number sent to every member of this S. C. and the presiding officer of each Body under it. A circular-letter was also sent to each Body in this jurisdiction inviting them to purchase these statutes and regulations for the use of their members, but this appeal has only been in a few cases responded to, and is a matter to be regretted, as the volume contains valuable information, being a complete embodiment of all the laws of the Rite, and of this Council in particular, and being placed at the trifling price of twenty-five cents (only the cost), your Secretary General feels that there has been an indifference manifested much to be deplored, as every member ought to have a copy. A few extra bound copies were provided for the members of the Council and for special distribution.

REGISTERS.

In accordance with the resolution authorizing the Secretary General to prepare Registers for the members of this Council to record their official acts; the same were provided and sent to each member, and your Secretary trusts that the form and style of these books will meet with the approval of this Council.

CREDENTIALS

To Foreign Representatives have been issued and sent to the following :—

Ill. Bro.	DR. HAMILTON,	near the S. C. of England, Wales, &c.
“	“ DR. A. G. MACKEY,	“ “ S. J. U. S.
“	“ D. B. TRACY,	“ “ N. J. U. S.
“	“ L. MACKERSY,	“ “ Scotland.
“	“ J. CHATTERTON,	“ “ Ireland.
“	“ EMANUAL ARAGO,	“ “ France.
“	“ EDWARD CLUYDTS,	“ “ Belgium.
“	“ TIMOTHY RIBOLI,	“ “ Italy.
“	“ RICHARD H. HARTLEY,	“ “ Peru.

In the matter of our Representative in Italy, it has been recently discovered that an error was made in the name, inserting Priboli for Riboli, and a correspondence has been commenced with a view to rectify the same.

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Have been prepared to replace those held by the Bodies when formerly under other governing Sup. : Councils, and which had to be in almost every case specially worded suited to the peculiar circumstances of each, and in regard to these very important documents, the Secretary General hopes his efforts will have proved satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seal ordered by this Council was obtained and has been in use for the past year, but the safe which the Sup. : Co. : gave instructions to be purchased has as yet not been obtained for the following reasons :—want of funds and want of space in the Secretary's office to put it. He hopes, however, soon to have this very necessary article, and in the meantime is using his own private safe as far as it will answer.

Large numbers of bulletins, letters and other documents have been received from Foreign Councils, and sent to the Grand Chancellor to enable that Ill. : officer to take cognizance of any items he may think of sufficient importance to form material for his report, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Accounts will be presented with this for the expenses and disbursements of the Secretary's office for the past year, and which he hopes will meet with the sanction of this Sup. : Co. :

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL,

Hamilton, 11th October, 1876.

The Secretary General reports the following as the receipts of his office, for the year ending this day :—

Amount advanced as a loan to this Council,	- - - - -	\$250 00
Fee for 33 ^o ,	- - - - -	50 00
From Keith Chapter, for 1875,	- - - - -	14 75
“ “ “ 1876,	- - - - -	28 25
“ Toronto “ 1875,	- - - - -	119 75
“ “ “ 1876,	- - - - -	142 50
“ Proceeds of sale of a number of Constitutions,	- - - - -	3 50
“ London Chapter Rose Croix,	- - - - -	106 25
“ Hamilton “ “	- - - - -	129 50
“ Murton Lodge of Perfection,	- - - - -	61 75
“ Macleod Moore Chapter Rose Croix,	- - - - -	14 50
“ Harington Chapter Rose Croix,	- - - - -	90 00
“ New Brunswick Consistory 32 ^o ,	- - - - -	56 50
Carried forward,	- - - - -	<u>\$1,067 25</u>

Brought forward,	- - - - -	\$1,067 25
From Moore Consistory 32°,	- - - - -	114 00
“ Montreal Consistory 32°,	- - - - -	196 50
“ Hochelaga Chapter Rose Croix,	- - - - -	148 00
		<u>\$1,525 75</u>

All of which has been paid over to the Treasurer General H.: E.:

Fraternally submitted,

J. W. MURTON,

Secretary General.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

Supreme Council 33° for the Dominion of Canada in account with the Treasurer General.

1875.				
November 18.		Paid per order for plate for Certificates,	- - -	\$ 458 50
“ 26.	“	“ “ Certificate from England, for		
		T. H. Tebbs 18°,	- - -	5 25
1876.				
March 9.	“	“ “ Letter Book,	- - -	2 00
	“	“ “ Trunk for Secretary General,	- - -	12 00
	“	“ “ Secretary General for postage, &c.,	- - -	14 06
	“	“ “ Blank Certificates,	- - -	197 49
	“	“ “ Cash Book for Treasurer General,	- - -	5 00
	“	“ “ Circulars,	- - -	1 75
	“	“ “ Constitutions,	- - -	212 55
October 12.		Balance cash on hand,	- - -	1,151 98
				<u>\$2,060 58</u>
1875.				
October 13.		Balance on hand,	- - -	\$ 534 83
1876.				
March 9.		Cash from the Secretary General,	- - -	434 50
October 15.	“	“ “ “ “	- - -	1,091 25
				<u>\$2,060 58</u>

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. MACKAY, 33°,

Treasurer General H.: E.:

On motion the above reports were referred to the Committee on Audit and Finance.

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The following motion, made by Ill. Bro. B. L. PETERS, seconded by Ill. Bro. H. A. MACKAY, was unanimously carried—Resolved, that this Supreme Council tenders its cordial thanks to the brethren of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the city of Montreal for the hospitable entertainment furnished to this Council during the present session.

On motion of Ill. Bro. W. REID, seconded by Ill. Bro. D. R. MUNRO, the sum of \$——was handed to Brother——for his kind attendance on this Council at this and the session of 1875.

The Standing Committee on the Doings of Inspectors General and Special Deputies then made the following Report :—

To the M. P. S. Gr. Commander and Illustrious Brethren of the Supreme Council 33° of the A. & A. S. Rite for the Dominion of Canada.

Your Committee on the doings of Inspectors General and Special Deputies have considered the reports from the following Special Deputies :—

For the Province of New Brunswick, shewing that the several Bodies formerly owing allegiance to the Supreme Councils of England and Scotland, but who, on the formation of this Supreme Council, transferred their allegiance, amalgamated as follows :—The New Brunswick Chapter of Rose Croix with the Moore Chapter of Rose Croix ; these two Bodies have merged into one Chapter, under the name of the Harington Chapter, the warrant of which, reciting the circumstances of the union, has been granted. The New Brunswick Council of K. H. 30°, formerly under Scotland, with the Harington Sov. Consistory 32°, a new warrant being granted to the amalgamated bodies under the name of the New Brunswick Sov. Consistory.

These unions appear to have taken place under the most auspicious circumstances and with the greatest harmony ; your Committee feel sure that the consummation of what has been the desire for some time of all the brethren, will prove to be for the best interests of the Rite in the city of St. John.

For the Province of Ontario enumerates the Bodies of the Rite in the Province, each of which has been officially visited (with the exception of Maitland Chapter of Rose Croix), and found in a flourishing condition, with suitable apartments, and officered by brethren who are well acquainted with the proper working of the degrees, and who are imbued with a spirit of devotion to the A. & A. S. Rite.

In reference to Maitland Chapter, your Committee find that the Deputy has not visited it, owing to the fact of the inability of the M. W. S. to exemplify the work on account of the absence of his principal officers.

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ommittee on

Your Committee entirely approve of the remarks of the Deputy in reference to the establishment of Chapters in sparsely populated places, being well aware that the working of the degrees requires several apartments with appropriate fittings, and knowing the difficulties to be encountered even in large places, and noting the fact that in the village of Maitland, where there is only a population of between two and three hundred people, no work has been done during the past year. They clearly perceive that in such places it is only by extraordinary effort and toil, such as few would be willing to undergo, that a sufficient number can be induced to undertake the working of the degrees of this Rite, more particularly the full working of the 4^o, 5^o, 13^o, 14^o and 18^o, now demanded by the regulations of the Supreme Council.

The Deputies report the members in the said Province as being composed of active, energetic and liberal spirited Masons, and the Rite generally in a satisfactory and flourishing condition.

In consequence of the absence of the Deputy of the Province of Quebec from Canada for some months, his report is unfortunately not in the possession of your Committee, but as he presides over the Hochelaga Chapter and the Montreal Sov.: Consistory, the Supreme Council may be sure the Rite in these Bodies is efficiently worked and well looked after.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. MACKAY, 33^o,

Montreal, Que., 12th October, 1876.

Chairman.

It was moved by Ill.: Bro.: H. A. MACKAY, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: J. V. ELLIS, that the Report be received and adopted—
Carried.

The Report of the Standing Committee on the Doings of Subordinate Bodies was then read, as follows:—

To the M.: P.: S.: Gr.: Commander and Illustrious Brethren of the Supreme Council 33^o of the A.: & A.: S.: Rite for the Dominion of Canada.

Your Committee on the Doings of Subordinate Bodies beg to report as follows:—

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.

New Brunswick Consistory has, during the past year, conferred the 30^o on two, the 31^o on two, and the 32^o on two members. Present membership, 38; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$56 50.

Moore Sov.: Chapter of Rose Croix, covering Grand Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem, during the past year, conferred the 14^o on

two, the 16^o on two, the 17^o on two, the 18^o on two, the 19^o on two, the 20^o on two, the 21^o on two, the 22^o on two, the 23^o on two, the 24^o on two, the 25^o on two, the 26^o on two, the 27^o on two, the 28^o on two, the 29^o on two, the 30^o on two, the 31^o on two, the 32^o on two, the 33^o on two, the 34^o on two, the 35^o on two, the 36^o on two, the 37^o on two, the 38^o on two, the 39^o on two, the 40^o on two, the 41^o on two, the 42^o on two, the 43^o on two, the 44^o on two, the 45^o on two, the 46^o on two, the 47^o on two, the 48^o on two, the 49^o on two, the 50^o on two, the 51^o on two, the 52^o on two, the 53^o on two, the 54^o on two, the 55^o on two, the 56^o on two, the 57^o on two, the 58^o on two, the 59^o on two, the 60^o on two, the 61^o on two, the 62^o on two, the 63^o on two, the 64^o on two, the 65^o on two, the 66^o on two, the 67^o on two, the 68^o on two, the 69^o on two, the 70^o on two, the 71^o on two, the 72^o on two, the 73^o on two, the 74^o 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Supreme Council.

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two, the 16° on two, and the 18° on two members. Fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$14.

New Brunswick Sov.: Chapter of Rose Croix, covering Grand Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem, during the past year, conferred the 14° on two, the 16° on two, and the 18° on two members. Fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$14.

Neither of the above Bodies have observed the constitutional time required to be observed between the conferring of degrees.

The Committee are glad to report the amalgamation of these Chapters into the Harington Sov.: Chapter of Rose Croix, full particulars of which are given in the Report of the Ill.: Deputy for the Province. Present membership, 66; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$90.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.

Keith Sov.: Chapter of Rose Croix, covering Grand Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem. This Body has conferred no degrees during the past year. Present membership, 24; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$6.25.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HAMILTON.

Moore Sov.: Consistory during the past year has conferred the 30° on ten, and the 31° on seven brethren. Present membership, 46; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$114.

Hamilton Sov.: Chapter of Rose Croix has conferred the 16° on twelve and the 18° on thirteen brethren. Present membership, 62; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$117.

Murton Lodge of Perfection has conferred the 14° on sixteen brethren. Present membership, 73; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$61.75.

LONDON.

London Sov.: Chapter of Rose Croix, covering Grand Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem, has conferred the 14° on twelve, the 16° on eight and the 18° on eight brethren. Present membership, 30; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$106.25.

The time, as required by the constitution to elapse in conferring degrees, has not been observed, the 18° having been conferred on eight brethren on the same day as they received the 16°, whereas there should have been an interval of one month.

MAITLAND.

Macleod Moore Sov.: Chapter of Rose Croix, covering Grand Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem. This Body has conferred no

degrees during the year. Present membership, 17; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$14.25.

TORONTO.

Toronto Rose Croix Chapter, covering Grand Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem, has conferred the 14° on twenty-two, the 16° on nineteen and the 18° on nineteen brethren. Present membership, 50; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$157.75. The constitutional time which should elapse between the conferring of 16° and 18° has not been observed in conferring the 18° on three brethren.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL.

Hochelaga Sov.: Chapter of Rose Croix, covering Grand Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem, conferred the 14° on twelve, the 16° on eighteen and the 18° on eighteen brethren. Present membership, 48; Fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$148.

Montreal Sov.: Consistory conferred the 30° on fourteen brethren. Present membership, 26; fees paid to the Supreme Council, \$196.50.

Your Committee report with pleasure that all the Bodies have sent in returns to the Secretary General H.: E.: but suggest for the future the forms be returned with more promptitude, so that the books may be closed by the 30th September.

Your Committee observed that none of the returns are sealed, with the exception of those from Hamilton and London, and would particularly draw the attention of subordinate Bodies to the 18th article of the Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. MACKAY, 33°,

Montreal, Que., 12th October, 1876.

On behalf of the Committee.

On motion of Ill.: Bro.: MACKAY, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: STEARNS, the Report was received and adopted.

The following resolution was then moved by Ill.: Bro.: J. V. ELLIS, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: B. L. PETERS, and carried :—

That the Secretary General be directed to call attention of the Bodies of the Rite in this jurisdiction to the necessity of more strict compliance with the constitutional regulation of the Supreme Council as to the term of probation required between the various degrees of the Rite.

The M.: P.: Sov.: Gr.: Commander in accordance with the

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[Oct.

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Supreme Council.

41

requirement of the Constitution appointed the following Standing Committees for the ensuing year :—

On Audit and Finance.

- Ill.: Brother DAVID RANSOM MUNRO,
“ “ ISAAC HENRY STEARNS,
“ “ WILLIAM REID.

On Foreign Correspondence and Relations.

- Ill.: Brother JOHN VALENTINE ELLIS,
“ “ HUGH WILLIAMS CHISHOLM,
“ “ HUGH MURRAY.

On Jurisprudence and Legislation.

- Ill.: Brother ROBERT MARSHALL,
“ “ EUGENE MORTIMER COPELAND,
“ “ BENJAMIN LESTER PETERS.

On Doings of Subordinate Bodies.

- Ill.: Brother WILLIAM HENRY HUTTON,
“ “ HUGH ALEXANDER MACKAY,
“ “ ROBERT THOMSON CLINCH.

On Doings of Inspectors General and Special Deputies.

- Ill.: Brother HUGH ALEXANDER MACKAY.
“ “ JAMES KIRKPATRICK KERR,
“ “ JAMES DOMVILLE.

The Ill.: Treasurer General asked the Council to interpret that part of the Constitution relating to the fees for registration payable by Subordinate Bodies for their members, and expressed it as his opinion that when a Chapter Warrant covered a Lodge of Perfection as well as a Council of P.: of J.: the Body was entitled to pay the \$3.00 membership fee of the Lodge of Perfection in addition to the \$7.00 fee of the Chapter. The Council not agreeing with the Ill.: Bro.: the M.: P.: Sov.: Gr.: Com.: decided that the fees stated by the Constitution referred specifically to membership only of the Body which held the warrant, and that one registration fee only was, therefore, due from each warranted Body.

In answer to enquiries made by the Secretary General about the issuing of certificates, the following resolution was adopted.

1st.—That the Secy.: Gen.: be directed to issue certificates of their rank to the members of this Supreme Council.

2d.—That the Secretary General be authorized to issue certificates of membership to such members of the Rite in this jurisdiction as may desire them, who have received their degrees under other jurisdictions, and that a charge of three dollars be made for such certificates.

The Standing Committee on Audit and Finance presented the following report :—

Your Committee on Audit would respectfully report that they have carefully examined the Treasurer's and Secretary's accounts and are pleased to inform Supreme Council of the steady increase made in a financial respect. They notice with pleasure the effort of the Secretary General to keep the expenditure within a proper limit.

The vouchers and accounts are all in order and found correct. At this, the termination of our second year, the Committee note the amount received for fees and dues to be no less a sum than \$1,525.75, and after paying all liabilities ending at date, cash in hand to the amount of \$1,151.98.

Your Committee congratulate Supreme Council in having two such zealous officers as our Secretary and Treasurer.

Very respectfully.

D. R. MUNRO, 33°,	} <i>Com. on Audit.</i>
I. H. STEARNS, 33°,	
WM. REID, 33°,	

Montreal.

On motion of Ill.: Bro.: D. R. MUNRO, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: I. H. STEARNS, the report was received and adopted.

The Secretary General stated that there was a difference of opinion in some of the Subordinate Bodies as to whether the *twenty-five cents* membership fee, which the Constitution exacts from them, was due for the actual-net membership at the time of making the returns after deducting those withdrawn by suspension, expulsion, death or resignation, or whether the fee covers the gross number of members who have been on the roll at any time for any portion of the past

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[Oct.

1876.]

Supreme Council.

43

year. The Sov.: Grand Commander decided the latter to be the intent of the statute, and the Secretary General was instructed to collect the dues after this manner.

It was moved by Ill.: Bro.: D. R. MUNRO, seconded by Ill.: Bro.: I. H. STEARNS, that the M.: P.: S.: Gr.: Commander be requested to convey to the Secretary General the hearty thanks of this Supreme Council for the satisfactory manner in which that officer has performed the duties of his office during the past year.

The Sov.: Gr.: Com.: then conveyed the same to Ill.: Bro.: MURTON, adding his own thanks and personal appreciation of the Secretary General's services.

The box of fraternal assistance was then passed and the amount collected handed over to the Local Benevolent Fund of the Montreal Consistory.

The labors of the Council being ended, the chain of Fraternal Union was then formed, and the Council was closed in full form at 7.15 o'clock.



T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, 33°,

Sov.: Gr.: Com.: &c.

JNO. W. MURTON, 33°,

Sec'y.: Gen'l.: H.: E.:

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APPENDIX.

CONTAINING LETTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS MENTIONED
IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
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THE FOLLOWING
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ON THE SUBJECT MATTERS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THIS SUPREME COUNCIL, ARE PRINTED FOR THE INFORMATION OF MEMBERS OF THE RITE IN CANADA.

[TRANSLATION.]

Letter from the Sup. Co. of Switzerland.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SWITZERLAND—EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE SUPREME COUNCILS OF THE A. & A. RITE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL,

Lausanne, Switzerland, 27th October, 1875.

To the Confederated Supreme Councils.

DEAR AND ILLUSTRIOUS BRETHREN :

We have the pleasure to inform you that designated by the kindness of the Supreme Councils united at Lausanne in a general convent of the Scottish Rite of Masonry, as the executive power of the Confederation, constituted between the Masonic powers of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, our Supreme Council will send to you immediately a number of copies of the Proceedings (*Procès verbaux*) of the meetings. This publication will contain the text of the Ancient Constitutions as revised, and that of the new treaty of alliance adopted by the delegates of all the authorities represented.

All of the decisions were made with unanimity, and we pray the Supreme Councils which did not send their Representatives to this assembly, after examination, to notify us of their adhesion, so that we may add their names to those of the Supreme Councils now members of the Confederation.

On the 7th November next, and thereafter regularly twice a month, there will appear, under our direction, an Official Bulletin of the Supreme Councils con-

federated. The columns of this organ will be open to such communications as you shall send of a nature to interest the members of the alliance. We solicit to its support your active co-operation.

In the first and following numbers we shall insert the principal resolutions adopted by the meeting at Lausanne.

Dear and Illustrious Brother, the work of the Convent will be incomplete if in place of continuing it you abandon yourself to a blamable inactivity, and amid many hopes we ask of each Supreme Council the precious assistance and support of its kindness and its light, without which we cannot fully perform the difficult functions with which the confidence of our brethren has invested us.

Satisfied in advance that our request will not be refused, but that you will heartily aid us in what we have undertaken, we pray you to accept assurances of our devotion and our fraternal salutations.

In the name of the Supreme Council,

JULIUS DUCHESNE, 33°,
Grand Secretary General.

J. BESANCON, 33°,
M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE

BETWEEN THE SUPREME COUNCILS FORMING THE LAUSANNE CONFEDERATION.
WITH THE REVISION OF THE ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS AS AGREED
TO AT THAT CONVENTION.

TO THE GLORY OF THE GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE

Ordo ab Chao.

The Supreme Councils of the Thirty-Third Degree of the A. & A. Scottish Rite, hereafter named, to the several Masonic Scottish Powers, legally established and recognized, and to all true and faithful Brother Masons of the Scottish Rite of every Degree.

	<i>Health.</i>	<i>Virtue.</i>	<i>Toleration.</i>	
<i>Firmness.</i>		<i>Concord.</i>	<i>Perseverance.</i>	<i>Might.</i>

Be it known that, upon the invitation of the Sup. Gr. Co. of Switzerland, having held at Lausanne, on the 6th day of September, 1875, a general Congress of Sup. Councils of the A. & A. Scottish Rite, with a view to determine upon a new Treaty of Alliance and Confederation between the several Powers of the Scottish Rite, and to modify, so as to harmonize with the requirements of modern

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[Oct.

1876.]

Supreme Council.

49

civilization, the text of the General Constitutions of 1786, and the rituals of the Order, we, the undersigned, viz.,

1. The Delegate for England,
2. The Delegate for Belgium and Holland,
3. The Delegate for Colon (Cuba),
4. The Delegate for France,
5. The Delegate for Hungary,
6. The Delegate for Italy,
7. The Delegate for Portugal,
8. The Delegate for Switzerland,

in the name of the several Masonic Powers above mentioned, have met under the . C. C. of the zenith of the , corresponding with the degree of North Latitude, and the degree of East Longitude, this 7th day of the moon, under the sign of A: L: 5875, commonly called the 6th of September, 1875.

After having mutually communicated our powers, examined and acknowledged them to be in good form, and deposited them in the Archives of the Sup.: Gr.: Co.: of Switzerland, to be appended to these presents, we formed and constituted ourselves a Masonic Congress.

Considering it to be of consequence to the maintenance, stability and dignity of the A.: & A.: S.: Rite, that we should exactly determine the rights and the duties of each authority and each member of the Order, and taking for the basis of our deliberations and resolutions the seven principal points of the ancient charges of our Order, and a declaration of principles, as below, viz.,

1. Free Masonry is an Institution of Universal Brotherhood, and recognizes a Supreme Being, whose existence she proclaims under the name of the "Great Architect of the Universe."

2. All true Free Masons, whatever be their nationality, form one family of Brothers. Spread over the surface of the globe, they form the Masonic Order.

3. Each Supreme Council governs the Lodges which are subordinate to it by general laws; its power is supreme and independent throughout its jurisdiction, but it has no power to infringe the constitutions or the fundamental laws of the Rite.

4. To injure the independence of a regular and recognized Sup.: Council is to injure the independence of all, and to disturb the whole Order.

5. The power of a Supreme Council does not extend beyond its own jurisdiction.

6. A Free Mason is faithful to his country; he adds to the number of his most sacred duties a respect of the obligations which bind him to the Order, to the Lodge in which he received light, to the Masonic Authority from which he has derived his power.

7. The mission of all Lodges working under the A.: & A.: Scottish Rite is to work for the good of the Order ; that of Sup.: Councils is to instruct them in Masonic doctrine, and to direct their actions by purity of principle and submission to the fundamental rules of the Order.

DECLARATION OF MASONIC PRINCIPLES.

Free Masonry acknowledges, as she has ever proclaimed from the beginning, the existence of a *Principe Createur*, under the name of the "*Great Architect of the Universe*." She places no limit on the free search for truth, and it is as a guarantee of this freedom that she demands of all complete toleration. Free Masonry is consequently open to men of every nationality, race and belief.

She forbids in her Lodges all religious or political discussion, and welcomes every candidate, whatever may be his political or religious opinions, provided that he is a free man and of good morals. Free Masonry has for its object a continual struggle against every form of grievance, and is a school of mutual instruction, of which the principal features are, to obey the civil law, to live according to the principles of honor, to practice justice, to love one's neighbor, and to work without ceasing for the welfare of mankind, by its progressive and pacific system. All Free Masons of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite are bound faithfully to abide by the laws and regulations of the Supreme Council to which they may be subservient.

Wishing to insure the dignity of our Rite after these principles, in maintaining unity and in guaranteeing independence, and believing a Confederation of all the Supreme Councils of the Rite to be necessary, in order to introduce a complete harmony into each, we, Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, Chiefs, Protectors, and True Conservators of the Order of the 33d and last degree of the A.: & A.: Scottish Rite, as named above, in the name of our respective Sup.: Councils, and by virtue of the powers intrusted to us, do hereby agree to the following Treaty.

TREATY.

ARTICLE I.

From this time forth there shall exist an intimate union and confederation between the Supreme Councils of the A.: & A.: Scottish Rite now existing in England, Belgium, Colon, France, Hungary, Italy, Peru, Portugal and Switzerland, their territories, dependencies and jurisdictions, as duly recognized at the present time, viz.:

For France, and her three departments of Algeria, Oran and Constantine, and all her dependencies.

For England, Wales and the dependencies of the British Crown.

" Belgium, with Holland.

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" Italy.

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- For Portugal and her Colonies.
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Which Councils are known and specified as follows :

Sup. Co. for France and her dependencies.....	Paris
“ “ “ England, Wales and the dependencies of the British Crown.....	London
“ “ “ Belgium, with Holland.....	Brussels
“ “ “ Hungary.....	Buda Pesth
“ “ “ Italy, Sicily and other Italian isles.....	Turin
“ “ “ Peru and the Peruvian Republic.....	Lima
“ “ “ Portugal and her Colonies.....	Lisbon
“ “ “ Switzerland.....	Lausanne
“ “ “ Colon, for Cuba and other Spanish West India isles.....	Cuba

The powers above mentioned enter into confederation and amicable relations with each other.

The object of this Confederation is, as agreed :

1. To combine together in working incessantly for the philosophic, moral and philanthropic good of the Order.
2. To maintain the principles and the doctrines of the Order, in all their purity, to propagate, to defend, to respect them, and to cause them to be respected in all times and in all places.
3. To maintain, observe, respect, defend, and cause to be respected, the Grand Constitutions, laws, statutes, and regulations of the Order.
4. To maintain and defend, to the utmost of their power, to preserve, to respect, and to make respected, the rights, privileges, and the independence of the A. & A. S. Rite, and the integrity of their respective territorial jurisdictions, and to guarantee them from usurpation.
5. To protect and make respected all true and faithful Brethren by their governing authorities, and in all matters where they can exercise their influence.

To these ends the Confederated Powers engage to give their constant, mutual, and firm support on all occasions.

ARTICLE II.

The Supreme Councils agreeing to these conventions, constitute a confederation, under the name of “The Confederation of Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.”

ARTICLE III.

The Confederated Sup. Councils shall assemble in General Congress by their

Deputies, being Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen. 33°, once in every ten years after the year 1878, now fixed for the next meeting of Congress.

The Congress of 1878 will be holden in Rome or in London; and the place of meeting of each successive Congress will be determined at the Congress preceding it.

Delegates in Congress shall have full power to deliberate upon and determine, by a majority of votes, all measures deemed necessary for the interests of the Order.

The exact date for the meeting of Congress shall be determined by the Sup. Council appointed to receive the Delegates.

Each Supreme Council shall determine the number of its Delegates, but no Sup. Co. will have more than one vote. The officers of the Sup. Co. where the meeting of Congress is held shall act as Officers of the Congress. The debates shall be carried on in the French language, but according to the usages and forms of the Presiding Council.

The Sup. Co. of the country in which a Congress is convened shall have charge of all original documents, minutes of proceedings, etc., and shall be charged with the execution of decisions and orders until the following convention.

ARTICLE IV.

All Sup. Councils, regularly established and recognized, which are not represented at this Congress at Lausanne, are fraternally invited to accede to the present Treaty, and to join the Confederation of Supreme Councils hereafter established. They will be admitted into the Confederation on the legitimacy of their titles being admitted and authenticated.

The following conditions are required to enable any Sup. Council to join the Confederation:

1. That it shall have been legitimately created and established, in conformity with the Grand Constitutions of 1786, modified on this 22d day of September, 1875.
2. That it shall recognize, as the organized law of the A. & A. Scottish Rite, the Grand Constitutions of 1786, the modifications of the 22d September, 1875, and the new ritual, as adopted by the present Congress at Lausanne.
3. That it shall be the absolute and Sovereign Sup. Co. of the Scottish Rite in its jurisdiction, in all matters connected with degrees above the third.
- 4th. That, in the event of its being in amicable relations with a local Grand Orient, none of its Lodges or Chapters shall be under the obedience of such Grand Orient.

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ARTICLE V.

No Confederated Sup.: Council shall create or permit one of its Sov.: Gr.: Ins.: Gen.: to create a new Sup.: Co.: in any country, without first consulting the Confederated Sup.: Councils, and obtaining a majority of votes in its favor. This condition being fulfilled, the new Sup.: Co.: shall be at once admitted into amicable relations and correspondence with all the members of the Confederation under the conditions set forth in Article IV. of these presents.

ARTICLE VI.

A Supreme Council shall be composed of at least nine active members, all being Sov.: Gr.: Ins.: Gen.: of the 33°. It shall not augment the number of its members beyond thirty-three; and if the number of active members in any Council be at present in excess of thirty-three (inclusive of the Sov.: Gr.: Com.: and other officers), it shall be reduced to thirty-three.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be appointed by the Confederation a Tribunal of first instance, composed of five Sov.: Gr.: Ins.: Gen.: of the 33d or last degree, being active members of five different Sup.: Councils.

The Tribunal shall be legally constituted when composed of three judges, whose decisions shall be determined by a majority of votes.

Each Congress shall determine the Sup.: Councils, which are each to nominate, from their own body, one of the five judges, and the President of the Tribunal shall be determined at the same time.

The judges once nominated shall continue their functions up to the closing of the following Congress, which will again appoint five Sup.: Councils to nominate a new Tribunal under similar conditions.

Any vacancies shall be filled up by the Sup.: Council which had nominated the member causing the vacancy, and the new judge will be invested with the powers of his predecessor. This Tribunal will take cognizance of all cases of difference arising between Confederated Supreme Councils. All judgments of the Tribunal to become valid must be communicated to the parties concerned within a maximum period of six months. An appeal shall lie to all the members of the Confederation, and the case to be finally determined by a majority of votes at the following Convent. Notice of appeal must be given to the President of the Tribunal within six months of the delivery of judgment.

ARTICLE VIII.

The question of the legitimacy of a Masonic Body claimed to be a Sup.: Council, created in old time or hereafter, within the limits of the jurisdiction of one of the Confederated Supreme Councils, shall not be considered by the Confederation without the consent of the latter, but if, by reason of a dissension in the Body of one of the Confederated Sup.: Councils, a schism be declared, result-

ing in the existence of two Masonic Bodies, each claiming to be the original Sup. Council or its legitimate successor, the question shall be decided with the least possible delay by the Tribunal described in Art. VII.

ARTICLE IX.

Every Confederated Sup. Council shall be represented in the other Councils by a Grand Representative Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen. of the 33d and last degree.

This Grand Representative shall be summoned to all the meetings of the Sup. Council to which he is accredited, and shall have power to take part in the consultations. He may protest in the name of his Council, against any deliberation which may seem to him to be of a nature to compromise the general interests of the Order; his protest shall be entered on the record of the proceedings of the Sup. Council, and an attested copy shall be given to him if he require it. Grand Representatives shall take rank immediately below the active members of the Council to which they are accredited.

ARTICLE X.

Each Supreme Council shall give a final judgment, according to the principles of its own statutes and constitutions, in all matters arising between Masonic Bodies or Brethren under its jurisdiction, and its decisions in such cases shall not be subject to the interference of the other Confederated Supreme Councils.

ARTICLE XI.

The Confederated Supreme Councils shall reciprocally maintain themselves in the full possession and enjoyment of their rights, prerogatives and exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and shall suspend relations with any Power that may violate this engagement, or which, after the delivery of a final judgment, may continue amicable relationship and correspondence with a Power that has been legally excluded from the Confederation.

ARTICLE XII.

A Supreme Council founding a Lodge or Chapter in any country unoccupied by another Supreme Co. shall be entitled to jurisdiction over that country, and this position is guaranteed to it by all members of the Confederation until a National Sup. Council shall be there established.

ARTICLE XIII.

Every Confederated Supreme Council shall regularly publish at least once in each year its laws, a list of its officers and members, as well as a list of all Lodges and Chapters under its control. It shall furnish a copy of this printed document to each of the Confederated Sup. Councils.

ARTICLE XIV.

No citizen of a country comprised in the jurisdiction of a Confederated Sup. Council shall be promoted to any degree of the A. & A. Scottish Rite, by the authority of another Masonic Power, without the consent of the Council within

whose jurisdiction shall temporarily

An exception into the first shall enter the country.

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§ 3. A Mason not recognized cannot be admitted to the Sup. Council

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whose jurisdiction he enjoys the rights of citizenship, even if he be residing temporarily within the jurisdiction of the other power.

An exception is allowable in the case of sailors or soldiers, who may be initiated into the first degree, on the express condition that on their return home they shall enter their names in a Lodge working under the Supreme Council of their country.

ARTICLE XV.

A Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen. of the jurisdiction in which he is domiciled cannot be made an active member of another Sup. Council. The possession of the 33d or last degree, except as held by an active member of a Sup. Council, confers no power, either within or without the country in which it is given; it constitutes merely a rank and a Masonic title unaccompanied by any special function, and in the event of an active member of the Sup. Council ceasing to be such, whether by resignation, retirement, or prolonged absence from his jurisdiction, all his powers shall, *ipso facto*, cease.

ARTICLE XVI.

Any person who may have irregularly or illegally received any degree of the A. & A. Scottish Rite, shall not be permitted to enjoy the privileges of a Free Mason until he has obtained the confirmation of the legitimate Sup. Council of his native country. No one can be recognized as legally possessing a degree under the A. & A. Scottish Rite, if he has received that degree, or any analogous degree, under a Rite opposed to the Scottish Rite.

ARTICLE XVII.

Any member of the A. & A. Scottish Rite deprived of his rank by one of the Confederated Sup. Councils, or by the decision of his Lodge, confirmed by the Sup. Council to which he owes obedience, shall be treated as erased and expelled from the Order by every other Confederated Sup. Council, and by all Lodges under the Confederation.

ARTICLE XVIII.

§ 1. The Confederated Sup. Councils may preserve amicable relations with other Masonic Bodies, although not regularly recognized, if they have been established prior to the present Congress.

§ 2. This relation between a Confederated Sup. Council and other Masonic Bodies under its jurisdiction is not obligatory upon other members of the Confederation.

§ 3. A Masonic Body not attached to the A. & A. Scottish Rite, which does not recognize the Sup. Gr. Council of the country in which it is working, cannot be admitted into relationship of any kind with any of the Confederated Sup. Councils.

§ 4. Masonic degrees similar to those conferred under the A. & A. Scottish Rite, and above the grade of a Master Mason, cannot be recognized by the Confederated Sup. Councils, if conferred by any other Masonic Body; consequently,

no Mason above the grade of a Master, who has received his degrees from another Masonic Body working within the jurisdiction of one of the Confederated Sup.: Councils, can be admitted into a Lodge working under the A.: & A.: Scottish Rite.

§ 5. Masons belonging to any Bodies not regularly recognized cannot enjoy privileges reserved to members of the Confederation without placing themselves under the jurisdiction of the Scottish Supreme Council constituted for the country in which they are residing, and having their Masonic diplomas above the third degree duly regularized.

ARTICLE XIX.

The close alliance of the Confederation of the contracting Masonic powers necessarily extends, under their auspices, to all Lodges, and to all true and faithful Masons under their respective jurisdictions.

Consequently, there can be formed, neither between such Lodges nor Masons, any Masonic Confederation, beyond the authority of the Confederated Sup.: Councils, without incurring a charge of irregularity and error, besides the penalties which may be inflicted upon the offenders under the laws of the Order.

ARTICLE XX.

The Confederated Powers recognize and proclaim, as the Grand Constitutions of the A.: & A.: Scottish Rite, the Constitutions and Statutes decreed on the 1st May, 1786, with the modifications and Ritual adopted by the General Congress, at Lausanne, on this 22d day of September, 1875.

To this end, an authenticated copy of the said Constitutions, both in French and in Latin, as modified this day, and certified as correct by the officers of the present Congress, will be appended to each of the originals of the present Treaty of Confederation.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Confederated Powers intrust the present Treaty of Confederation to the safe-keeping of all true and faithful Scottish Masons spread over the two hemispheres. They desire all Lodges and all Masons under their jurisdiction to consider it as the General Law of the Order, and to respect and observe it in its integrity.

The expenses incurred in the execution of all measures undertaken by the Congress, to be executed by the Sup.: Council where the last meeting is held, shall be divided equally among the several Confederated Sup.: Councils.

The present Treaty, done in originals and written in French, shall be communicated to all regular Supreme Councils not represented at the Congress in Lausanne (1875), with the view of obtaining their adhesion and ratification within a period not to exceed two years from this day's date.

Settled, done, and ratified between us at the Orient of Lausanne, the 22d day of September, 1875. *Deus meumque jus.*

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GRAND CONSTITUTIONS OF 1786.

Revised by the Universal Convent of Sup.: Cons.: assembled at Lausanne, and adopted in the sitting of 22d September, 1875.

ARTICLE I.

The Constitutions, Statutes and Regulations adopted on the 1st May, 1786, must be strictly observed in all articles which are not contrary to the present Declarations. The articles contrary to the present Declarations are and remain abrogated by these presents.

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. The 33d degree confers on Masons who legitimately possess it the quality, title, privileges, and authority of Sov.: Gr.: Insp.: Gen.: of the Order.

§ 2. The SS.: GG.: II.: GG.: have for mission and special duty, to instruct and enlighten their Brethren; to maintain amongst them the principles of love for one's neighbor; of concord, and of fraternity; to observe themselves, and to ensure, on the part of other masons, regularity in the workings of each degree; and to give their most sedulous care to the rigorous observance of the Doctrines, Principles, Constitutions, Statutes, and Regulations of the Order; to apply and enforce them on all occasions; and, lastly, to manifest themselves everywhere as laborers of peace and mercy.

§ 3. There is formed a union of members of the same degree, under the distinctive title of Sup.: Cons.: of the 33d and last degree, or of Sov.: GG.: II.: GG.: of the Order, and this Sup.: Co.: is organized as follows:

1st. In the locality entitled to possess a Sup.: Co.: of the 33d or last degree, the delegate of a Confederated Sup.: Co.: Sov.: Insp.: Gen.:, 33d, shall have, by the present Declarations and within the limits hereinafter fixed, the faculty of conferring this degree on another Brother, if he find him worthy thereof on account of his character, his science, and his degrees, and shall receive the oath of the new Elect.

2d. Both afterward and in the same manner may confer the same rank on another Mason, and thus further, until completing the number of SS.: GG.: II.: GG.: necessary to the constitution of a Supreme Council, of which the number of active members must be at least nine.

3d. Thus may be constituted a Sup.: Co.: of the 33d and last degree.

§ 4. Every candidate to be admitted into a constituted Sup.: Co.: must obtain unanimity of suffrage, and this unanimity must be expressed aloud, beginning with the youngest, that is to say, the last admitted.

One opposing vote suffices to the refusal of the candidate; but if the reasons alleged are not thought valid by the majority, it may proceed.

If there should be more than one opposing vote, the candidate must be definitely rejected.

The members of a Sup. Co. are nominated *ad vitam*.

Such is the law that must be followed on all similar occasions.

ARTICLE III.

§ 1. Whenever a new Sup. Co. is created, the offices (except the Gr. Mastership., reserved by right for a period of nine years, at the furthest, to the most ancient F.), are given by election, and by the majority of suffrages expressed, for a period which cannot exceed nine years from the day of the formation of such Sup. Co.; at the expiration of this period a fresh election must take place for all offices.

§ 2. The Sup. Co. actually existing will have to renominate all its officers, including the T. P. Sov. Com. Gr. M. and his Lieu. for a period which may not exceed nine years from the day of these presents, and of the Act of Confederation of the 22d September, 1875.

§ 3. It will by election be provided for vacancies as from time to time they will occur in the Sup. Co. This election shall take place whenever the vacancy does, and the newly elected shall only continue in his functions for the term that therein remained to his predecessor.

§ 4. Retiring members shall always be re-eligible to their offices.

§ 5. An officer of the Sup. Co. resigning retains his quality of active member of the Sup. Co.

ARTICLE IV.

Each Sup. Co. will fix the amount, to be paid in its jurisdiction, for the obtainment of degrees, and will decide how these sums shall be best used for the greatest good to the Order.

ARTICLE V.

§ 1. Each Sup. Co. must consist of at least nine active members, SS. GG., II. GG., 33d and last degree, and cannot exceed the number of thirty active members.

§ 2. Every deliberation of the Sup. Co., to be valid, must take place in the presence of at least two-thirds of its active members, and under the presidency of the T. P. Gr. M. or his Lieu., unless by the express and special delegation from the G. M. to an active member to preside in his absence.

§ 3. The Sup. Cons. actually recognized are maintained in their territorial jurisdiction, but in future only one Sup. Co. can be created throughout the extent of the political territory of each sovereign State.

ARTICLE VI.

The Sup. Co. does not always exercise a direct authority over the degrees below the 17th, that as to say, the Kt. of the East and West. It may make

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the delegation thereof, according to circumstances and localities, and such delegation may even be tacit, but its right is imprescriptible; in consequence, these presents decide that every Lodge and every Council of regular Mas., of whatever degree, will recognize in a member of the 33d and last degree the prerogatives of SS. GG. II. GG. of the Order, submit to their authority, render them the honors due them, obey them, and accord them the confidence to which they are entitled for all prescriptions they may make in the interest of the Order, in view of the observance of its Laws of the present Constitutions, and of the prerogatives of the aforesaid Insp. Gen., whether general, whether particular, whether temporary, or whether personal.

ARTICLE VII.

Every body and Mason of the obedience has the right to appeal to the Sup. Co. from any Masonic verdict or judgment.

The present disposition permits all appealing to appear in person and to be heard in all they have to say.

ARTICLE VIII.

All bodies of the obedience, from the 1st to the 33d degrees, elect their President, according to the regulations enacted by their Sup. Co.

ARTICLE IX.

In the jurisdiction of a Confederated Sup. Co., no Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen. of the 33d and last degree, no Delegate from another Scot. obedience, can make use of his Masonic Powers, without being recognized by that Sup. Co. and having obtained its authorization.

ARTICLE X.

From the adoption of the present Constitutions, no Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen. of the 33d and last degree shall, on his private authority, confer on any one whomsoever any Masonic grade, nor deliver any Diploma or Patent.

ARTICLE XI.

The 30th, 31st and 32d degrees shall only be conferred upon Mas. judged worthy thereof, and in the presence of three Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen. or of one Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen., providing he have the written and special approbation of two other SS. GG. II. GG. of the 33d and last degree.

ARTICLE XII.

In all Mas. ceremonies in which the Sup. Co. participates as a body, and in all solemn processions in which the high degrees may figure, the Sup. Co. will come last, and the two first Officers will march after all the other members of the Sup. Co., being preceded by the Gr. Standard-Bearer and by the Gr. Sword-Bearer.

ARTICLE XIII.

§ 1. The Sup. Co. shall regularly hold its session on the third day of the new moon, from 3 to 3 new moons.

§ 2. Independent of the solemn festivals of the Order, the Sup. Co. will have three annual festivals peculiar to it: on the calends of October, on the 27th of December, and on the calends of May.

ARTICLE XIV.

In every country where a Sup. Co. exists, of the 33d and last degree, regularly established and recognized, a majority of suffrages is necessary to give force of law to the acts of SS. GG. TT. GG. In consequence, throughout the whole extent of territory placed under the jurisdiction of a regular Sup. Co., no Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen. is allowed to exercise individual or representative authority, without having received from the aforesaid Sup. Co. an authorization to that effect, and in case the Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen. should belong to another jurisdiction, he will be required previously to have obtained the authorization designated under the name of exequatur, and given by the Sup. Co. of the jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XV.

All sums collected, in whatever manner, shall be paid into the treasury of the obedience, by the care of the Presidents and Treas. of the SS. GG. II. GG. of the Ill. Gr. Secret. Than. and of the Gr. Treas. of the Order. The control and use of these sums shall be placed under the direction and supervision of the Sup. Co., which will take care to exact that faithful and regular accounts be annually rendered, which it will communicate to all the bodies under its jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XVI.

Are hereby, and remain abrogated Articles XII., XIII., and XVI. of the former constitutions. In testimony whereof, these presents, deliberated and voted in solemn session of the Convent regularly constituted in Lausanne, have received the signatures of the Delegates of the several Mas. Powers, to have force of law with all obediences of the Anc. Acc. Scottish Rite.

Twenty-second day of the month Eloul, 6th month of the year of the Gr. Lum. 5875, vulgo the twenty-second of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

.The General motto of the Sup. Co., *Deus meumque jus*, is retained, but each Sup. Co. is at liberty to assume as sub-motto any which may please it best.

The banner of the Order shall remain as it is, excepting that the eagle shall be golden instead of black, and that a bandelet, held by the two beaks of the eagle, shall be sprinkled with as many golden stars as there are Confederated Sup. Cons.

.The Convent, passing to the examination of the different grades of Ecosism, decides only formally to fix the signs, words, grips, and acclamations of each grade.

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The care of editing a general Tyler for the Scotch Rite Anc. and Acc. is left to the Sup. Co. of Switzerland.

The Convent made out the following list of the regular Sup. Cons. of the Scottish Rite Anc. Acc., and fixed as follows their territorial jurisdiction (*see annexed table*):

	Countries,	See of Sup. Cons.	Jurisdiction of Sup. Cons.
A	America, U. States (Nor. Jur.)	Boston	United States of America.
B	" " (South. Jur.)	Charleston.....	Do.
C	Central America	Costa Rica.....	Central America.
D	England	London	England, Wales, British Dependencies.
E	Belgium (1).....	Brussels	Belgium and Holland.
F	Canada.....	Hamilton	Canada (the Dominion).
G	Chili.....	Valparaiso	The Republic of Chili.
H	Colon (2).....	Cuba.....	Cuba, Spain and West India Islands.
I	Scotland	Edinburgh.....	Scotland.
K	United States of Colombia	Cartagena	United States of Colombia.
L	France.....	Paris.....	France and Dependencies.
M	Greece.....	Athens.....	Kingdom of Greece and Islands of its Domination, including Corfu.
N	Hungary	Budapest.....	Kingdom of Hungary.
O	Ireland	Dublin	Ireland.
P	Italy	Rome	Italy, Sicily, Italian Islands.
Q	Mexico.....	Mexico	The United States and Republic of Mexico.
R	Peru	Lima.....	The Peruvian Republic.
S	Portugal.....	Lisbon.....	Portugal and its Colonies.
T	Argentine Republic.....	Buenos Ayres..	The Argentine Republic.
U	Switzerland	Lausanne	Swiss Confederation.
V	Uruguay.....	Montevideo	Oriental Republic of Uruguay.
X	Venezuela	Caracas.....	The United States of Venezuela.

1. The establishment of Sup. Cons. in Holland remains entirely reserved, and in this case all the At. which may have been created by the Sup. Cons. of Belgium and Holland would return with full rights under the jurisdiction of the Sup. Cons. of Holland.

2. The jurisdiction of the Sup. Cons. of Colon for Cuba and other Spanish West India Islands, is an imprescriptible right. This right, guaranteed by the Act of Confederation, cannot be affected, even by formation of a regular Sup. Cons. in Spain.

From the Sup. Co. of Scotland.

ORDO AB CHAO.

From the East of the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33d degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for Scotland, under the C. C. of the Zenith near the B. B. answering to the 55° 57' N. Lat., and 3° 10' W. Meridian of Greenwich.

To M. P. Brother F. BESANÇON, 33^o,
 Sov. Grand Commander Supreme Council of Switzerland,
 Lausanne.

V. E. ., 17th December, 1875.

M. P. AND DEAR BROTHER,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, of 27th October last, in which you intimate that this Council will shortly receive copies of the Minutes of Meetings of the Congress at Lausanne. Also, that, in the Journal called "La Verite" of 7th November, you would publish a summary of the whole proceedings of the Congress, and that this Journal will in future be the official organ of the Confederation. I have also to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Journal of 7th November, containing the summary referred to, and dealing with it as an official publication, and without waiting the arrival of the more full report of the proceedings of the Congress, by direction of the Supreme Council of Scotland, I address you on two subjects therein contained, which are of the greatest importance, and as to which there must be no misunderstanding. I do this at once, because it is stated in the Journal to which I refer, that certain resolutions were adopted by the unanimous consent of the Councils represented at the Congress, among which you mention the Supreme Councils of Scotland and Greece, both of which I had the honor to represent.

The first and more important matter to which I refer, relates to the Declaration of Principles published on pages 329 and 330 of the Journal. You will recollect that I was called away from Lausanne before this subject came before the Congress, but that in view of this, I addressed to you the following letter :—

HOTEL GIBBON,

Lausanne, 8th September, 1875.

M. P. AND DEAR BROTHER,

I regret extremely that I am compelled to leave for Scotland this evening, and I beg you will do me the favor to convey to the Supreme Council of Switzerland my warmest thanks for the kind and fraternal reception I have received.

I must also ask you to do me the favor, when the question as to the Masonic Declaration comes before the Congress, to read to the Meeting what remains of this letter, as unfortunately I cannot be present to state personally the views of my Council upon this very grave question.

In Scotland no one can be admitted a member of the Masonic fraternity who does not express a belief in the existence of a God. This has always been our Masonic law, and I feel sure it will never be altered or modified in the slightest degree. If then, in the Declaration of Principles to be agreed to by the Convent, it be made clear and distinct that Free Masonry requires such an expression of belief upon this point, I am satisfied, but judging from what passed at the Commission to-day, in all probability a proposal will be made and perhaps carried in the Convent, either (1) that such a profession of belief is unnecessary, or (2) to admit words denying or not admitting the personality of a God, and substituting a "Universal Principle" under the name of the "Great Architect of the Universe." Should either of these propositions be adopted, I feel assured the Supreme Council of Scotland will retire from the proposed Confederation.

I must apologize for taking this mode of bringing my views before the Convent, but

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necessity compels me. I cannot be present to state them, and I cannot leave the Convent in any doubt as to the views of my Council on this most important subject.

With the prayer that our all-wise Father may have you in His holy keeping, I remain,

M. P. AND DEAR BROTHER,

Yours fraternally,

† L. MACKERSY, 33.

Delegate from the Supreme Council of Scotland.

I do not doubt that you communicated this letter to the Convent, although no notice is taken of it in the Report in the Journal relative to which I am now writing—and in addition to this, I myself mentioned to DR. HAMILTON, one of the Representatives from the Supreme Council of England, that I had sent this letter, and I read it over before sending it to Ill. Bro. PIERRE, one of the Representatives from the Supreme Council of Colon. It was, therefore, known to the members of the Congress what were the views of the Supreme Council of Scotland, and if the Declaration of Principles agreed to by the Congress does not fall within the conditions laid down in my letter above quoted, it cannot be said that the Supreme Council of Scotland was a consenting party to it.

With this preliminary explanation, I now come to the Declaration adopted, and I find in the very first paragraph the following :—

1°. *La Franc-Maçonnerie proclame, comme elle a proclamé des son origine, l'existence d'un principe createur sous le nom de Grand Architecte de l'Univers.*

This being translated into English is as follows :—

1st. Free-Masonry proclaims, as it has proclaimed from its origin, the existence of a *creative principle* under the name of the Great Architect of the Universe.

Now, this is just what, in my letter above quoted, I stated that the Supreme Council of Scotland would, I was certain, never agree to adopt as a Declaration of Masonic Principles. As these have been understood and practised in this country from time immemorial, no one could, or can, be admitted to the First Degree of our Order who does not openly profess his belief in the existence of a God, and that in words which admit of no doubtful meaning. Every member of the Supreme Council of Scotland was admitted under such a declaration. They all expressed their belief in the existence not of a "creative principle" but of a personal God; and they instruct me to say, that rather than consent to alter this declaration by a hair's breadth, they will stand alone even should every other Supreme Council in the world join the Confederation. And that in no circumstances will they accept or adopt the Declaration of Principles on this point agreed to by the Delegates of the Supreme Councils represented at the Conference at Lausanne.

I am also instructed by the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Greece to state that his Council adopts the same views as those I

have stated, and entirely concurs with the Supreme Council of Scotland in the course which they propose following.

The next matter to which the Supreme Council of Scotland desires to direct your attention is, what would appear to have been done in my absence, and without any notice being given to me that such a thing was proposed. I allude to the fixing the jurisdiction of the three Councils of Great Britain, viz: England and Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. From the Journal, it appears that the Congress has assigned to the English Council, England, Wales *and the Dependencies of Great Britain*, while to the Irish Council only Ireland is assigned, and to this Council only Scotland.

Probably the members of the Congress did not understand that all the British Colonies and Dependencies are as much the property and territory of Ireland and Scotland as they are of England, and that in any of these, any one of these three Supreme Councils has a perfect right to establish Lodges or Chapters. The English Council never claimed EXCLUSIVE territorial jurisdiction in them. The only claim maintained was that the British Council which first established a Lodge or Chapter, &c., in any Colony should have exclusive jurisdiction in that Colony. But this claim this Council entirely disputes, and in point of fact, at the present moment, in India, China and Gibraltar, both Councils have Rose Croix Chapters in the same places, one for English and the other for Scotch Masons.

It may be, however, that this matter was not before, and has not been decided by the Congress, and in that case it is sufficient to say that the Supreme Council of Scotland has Chapters and Consistories in several British Colonies and Dependencies, and is in the act of granting several new Charters, and that of course it cannot agree to any interference with its territory by the Congress.

Should the Declaration of Principles be given up, and matters remain on their original footing, this Supreme Council will be glad to join in any work, either by forming a Confederation or otherwise, which will promote the interests of the Order, but so long as that Declaration stands unrecalled, I am directed to intimate that this Council does not form one of the Confederation.—I remain,

DEAR AND ILL. BROTHER,

Yours fraternally,

† L. MACKERSY, 33°,

G.: G.: Sec'y H.: E.:

P. S.—To prevent the possibility of misunderstanding, I shall send a copy of this letter to all Sister Supreme Councils, recognized as regular.

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From the Sup.: Co.: of England, Wales, &c., to the M.: P.: S.: Gr.:
Com.: of the Sup.: Co.: of Switzerland.

*To the M.: P.: Bro.: JULES BESANGON, 33°
Sov.: Gr.: Com.:
of the Supreme Council of Switzerland.*

9th February, 1876.

M.: P.: SOV.: GR.: COM.:

I have the honor to address you on the subject of a letter addressed by Ill.:
Bro.: MACKERSY, Grand Secretary of the Sup.: Co.: of Scotland, to yourself
on the 17th ulto., of which a copy has been communicated to the Supreme
Council of England, Wales, &c., &c.

The letter advances, as two reasons why the Sup.: Co.: of Scotland may
probably decline to incorporate itself with the Confederated Councils, *first*,
the alleged acknowledgment of the Great Architect of the Universe as a creative
principle only, and not as a personal God; and, *secondly*, the exclusive jurisdic-
tion of the Sup.: Co.: of England and Wales over the Dependencies of the
British Crown.

I am informed by the Delegates who attended the Congress at Lausanne that
Ill.: Bro.: MACKERSY quitted that place, shortly after the opening of Congress,
mainly to suit his own convenience, and that he expressed his readiness, on
behalf of the Sup.: Co.: of Scotland, which delegated him with full powers to
attend Congress on their behalf, to acquiesce in the decisions of the Confederated
Councils, provided that a belief in an Almighty God was openly expressed and
avowed; consequently, if that condition is fulfilled, his Council would not appear
to have any grounds for seceding from the Confederation.

As regards the *first* point to which the Sup.: Co.: of Scotland takes excep-
tion, there does not appear to be anything in the "Declaration of Principles"
which militates against the idea of a personal God. The words "Creative
Principle" are merely an antecedent to the name The Grand Architect of the Uni-
verse, and it is difficult to conceive how such a name can be attributed to any but
a personal Being. It follows the teaching of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge
of England, which recite that a man's religion or mode of worship does not exclude
him from the Order, provided he believe in the Glorious Architect of Heaven and
Earth. And this is the universal teaching of Freemasonry, which desires to
knit together all classes and creeds of men who believe in a God, under whatever
name they may have been instructed to worship him.

Touching the *second* point, I would observe that the Sup.: Co.: of England
and Wales has always since its establishment exercised exclusive jurisdiction
over the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown; that this action has
always been recognized, and was never questioned until shortly before Bro.:
MACKERSY became the Grand Secretary for Scotland; and that on the establish-
ment of the Supreme Council for Scotland by that of France, no powers were
given to it to go beyond its own territory (*viz*: Scotland).

It is true that on a recent occasion the Supreme Council of England offered to waive any claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the Dependencies of the British Crown, in order to form a Treaty of Alliance with Scotland, but as the Supreme Council of that country declined to meet our overtures, the Supreme Council of England and Wales determined to fall back upon its undoubted and its acknowledged prescriptive rights exercised for more than a quarter of a century.

It is, of course, a matter of regret that Scotland should seriously contemplate withdrawing from the Confederation, but the Supreme Council for England and Wales cannot in justice to itself in any way consent to yield a single iota of its rights, and feels confident that the Confederated Councils will not permit any departure from the limits of jurisdiction which were freely discussed and unanimously adopted.

I may add that the Supreme Council of England and Wales has not only never recognized the legitimacy of Chapters instituted by Scotland in India, China and Gibraltar, but have desired Brethren at those places under their own jurisdiction not to hold Masonic intercourse with them.

I am, M.: P.: S.: G.: C.:

Yours truly and fraternally,

CARNARVON, 33°, S.: G.: C.:

S. H. CLERKE, 33°,

G.: Sec.: Gen.:

H. D. SANDEMAN, 33°,

G.: Sec.: Gen.: for For.: Cor.:

From the Sup.: Co.: of Scotland to the M.: P.: Sov.: Gr.: Com.:
of the Sup.: Co.: of Switzerland.

To M.: P.: Bro.: JULES BESANGON, 33°,

Sov.: Gr.: Com.: of the Sup.: Co.: of Switzerland.

Edinburgh, 20th March, 1876.

M.: P.: AND DEAR BROTHER,

The Supreme Council of England has sent to this Council a copy of letter, dated the 9th ulto., addressed by its Sovereign Grand Commander to you. This letter, which appears to be a reply by the Supreme Council of England to a letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 17th of December last, relative to the proceedings of the Masonic Conference at Lausanne, in August last, and also indirectly a reply to a letter which I addressed to it, relative to a circular issued by a Rose Croix Chapter in Gibraltar holding of it, I have laid before the Supreme Council of Scotland, and I have now been instructed to

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reply to it, although it appeared to the Supreme Council of Scotland that it would have been more convenient had a reply to my letter to you come from you instead of from the Supreme Council of England.

In carrying out these instructions, I shall deal with the two leading matters therein referred to in the order in which they occur, but before doing so I must clear up some preliminary points which require explanation.

It is stated that I quitted Lausanne shortly after the opening of the Congress mainly to suit my own convenience, and that I expressed my readiness on behalf of the Supreme Council of Scotland, which delegated me with full powers to attend Congress on their behalf, to acquiesce in the decisions of the Confederated Councils, provided a belief in an Almighty God was openly expressed and avowed. Consequently if that condition were fulfilled, my Council would not appear to have any grounds for *seceding* from the Confederation.

In replying to these statements I would take the liberty of explaining that, when a Conference was proposed by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and the suggestion was afterwards taken up and carried out by the Supreme Council of France, it did not occur to this Council that anything more was intended than that delegates from different Councils should meet, confer upon any matters which might be suggested as tending to the advancement of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and report the opinions of the delegates assembled, each to his own Council for approval or disapproval. Had this Council supposed it was intended to invest one or two members with powers to bind a Council upon any subject which, without any previous notice, might be brought forward and decided by a majority of votes of delegates present at a meeting, this Council would not have sent a delegate, and I should have declined undertaking any such responsibility. Had this been intended it is clear that every Council should have had the precise questions to be brought before the Congress submitted to them, and should have considered the same and instructed their delegates how to vote. No such thing was done in the case of the Lausanne Conference, because, I believe, no one supposed that when it met, instead of discussing improvements for the consideration of the different Councils, it would at once proceed to constitute itself into a Sovereign Tribunal, alter the Constitutions, interfere in the internal affairs of Councils, and adopt principles to which I shall advert in the sequel.

The Supreme Council of Scotland having no doubt as to the aim and object of the Conference, appointed delegates, and their powers were strictly defined in their Commission, as follows:—"giving and granting to them or him full power, warrant and authority to attend the same and represent Us and Our Supreme Council thereat, to confer with the *Illustrious Brethren there assembled, and to aid and assist in the arranging of such resolutions as it shall deem expedient to RECOMMEND for adoption by the various Councils of the World, with the view of promoting the principles of Our Holy Order. Reserving always to Us and Our Supreme Council full power to adopt, or decline concurrence in, such resolutions as may be made at such Convention.*"

This Commission I lodged with you before proceedings of the Conference commenced—and it is with you still. All the Commissions were open for the examination of all the delegates, and I have no doubt the delegates from the Supreme Council of England made themselves acquainted with the nature and extent of my powers, and these are what the Supreme Council of England now pleases to call *full* powers.

But it is said that I agreed to acquiesce in the decisions of the Confederated Councils, except as regards one matter. I have already shewn you that I had no power to do any such thing, and that you and Supreme Council of England's delegates knew or might have known this, but, in point of fact, I did no such thing. What I did say before leaving Lausanne, when asked if I would appoint one to act for me, was that I could not do so, but that if the Minutes of the proceedings were sent to me I would lay them before my Council, and at once communicate their decision.

Again, I need scarcely say that had I possessed such a power, it is not likely I would have exercised it so blindly as the letter from the Supreme Council of England seems to imply I did. It is there contended that I agreed to allow the delegates assembled at Lausanne to fix the Territory of the Supreme Council of Scotland in my absence, without their seeing our charter, or knowing what it contained, or what Territory we had occupied in the past, and all this without my knowing that such a question was coming before the Congress at all. The Supreme Councils of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, of Peru, of Italy, and of France, sent in a list of the subjects they wished discussed at the Congress, and all these Councils in the most courteous manner sent copies to the Supreme Council of Scotland, but in none of these lists is there a word as to such a question being raised.

In the list sent by the Supreme Council of France, one paragraph (paragraph II.), was devoted to observations upon the list sent in by the Supreme Council of England, of which no copy had been furnished to this Council; as the paragraph was unintelligible without the list; on the 9th of August last I wrote to the Supreme Council of England for it, *and it was refused*. It is possible there may have been such a question in that list but I never saw it, and I left Lausanne without the remotest idea that such a question would be brought forward.

Again, the letter speaks of this Council *seceding* from the Confederation. I cannot see how the Supreme Council of Scotland can secede from what it never joined, and, on the contrary, distinctly refuses to join. The treaty of Confederation was signed on 22d September, 1875, and contains the names of nine Confederate Councils, but that of Scotland is not among them. It is necessary that this be made quite clear, as this Council wishes to be free to join in any Confederation with other Councils which agree in opinion with it, and which with it disapprove of what was done at Lausanne.

Having now cleared up the preliminary matters, I come to the more particular subjects of the letter, viz.:—(1.) The Declaration of Principles; and (2.) the fixing of Territory.

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(1.) The Declarations of Principles. The words objected to by this Council, as quoted in my letter to you of 17th December last, are as follows:

“1st. Free Masonry proclaims, as it has proclaimed from its origin, the existence of a *Creative Principle*, under the name of the Great Architect of the Universe.”

The Supreme Council of England attempts to explain away the plain meaning of this sentence, by arguing that “the words Creative Principle are merely an antecedent to the name the Great Architect of the Universe.” If this be so, why are the words “Creative Principle” introduced at all? Why not say that Free Masonry proclaimed from its origin the existence of the “Great Architect of the Universe”? The reason is that this did not suit the views of the framers of the Declaration. The above explanation does not in the least satisfy this and many other Councils. If it were necessary, in discussing matters affecting the higher Degrees, to define the Principles on which one should enter the Order in the first Degree, then the Declaration should have been clear and unambiguous, and should have explained itself. The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England, quoted in the letter, are quite intelligible, but no one would recognize “The Glorious Architect of Heaven and Earth” in the materialistic principle called “a Creative Principle” in the present Declaration. It is unnecessary, however, to pursue this farther. This Council considers the question too important, and, I may add, too sacred, to be left at the mercy of a forced construction of the clause quoted, and they not only will not join the present Confederation, but reserve liberty to join any other which respects and recognizes the first principles of the Order.

(2.) The second question relates to the Territory of this Council. I have already adverted to the manner in which this question was brought before the Congress, and I shall now deal with the specific statements made by the Supreme Council of England.

What this Council contends and has always contended is, that while England and Wales are the exclusive territory of the Supreme Council of these countries, as Ireland is of the Council of that country, that the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown are as much the property and territory of Ireland and Scotland as they are of England, and that any of these Councils may establish Lodges or Chapters in them. This rule has prevailed from time immemorial in the Grand Lodges of the three countries which have subordinate Lodges working harmoniously side by side, in all the Colonies and Dependencies. The same rule prevails in the Grand Royal Arch Chapters, and in the Grand Priories of the Temple; and why a different rule should prevail in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite it is difficult to see. A Scotch or Irish Mason in the Colonies may get the Master Mason's Degree, the Royal Arch Degree, and the Knight Templar Degree, from Lodges, Chapters, or Priories holding of the Governing Bodies in his native country, but here the Supreme Council of England says he must stop, and if he wishes to go farther, he must leave his native country's Chapters and go to English ones. This is a somewhat startling proposition, but see how it is made out.

It is said, that in the Charter of the Supreme Council of Scotland it is limited to Scotland. This I deny, and I shall be glad to be furnished with any authority for the statement. The Charter creates the Supreme Council of Scotland, and fixes its head-quarters at Edinburgh, but it contains no limit except as regards one point. It specifies the lawful Councils recognized by France, and declares that it shall not recognize any other.

But it is late in the day for the Supreme Council of England to put forth such a claim. In the year 1871 this Council established a Consistory in New Brunswick, and not only was this recognized by the Supreme Council of England, but in granting a Charter to the Supreme Council of Canada, the Supreme Council of England made it a condition that a proper place should be given to the Scotch Consistory, and this was done.

In the year 1871, also, a proposal was made by the Supreme Council of England, that a Concordat should be entered into between the three Councils of England, Ireland and Scotland, for the purpose of regulating their actings in the Colonies; and the following was the Clause adjusted between this Council and the Supreme Council of England:—

“II. The Allied Councils, with the view of remedying as far as possible the evils resulting from the different Jurisdictions of England, Scotland and Ireland having subordinate Lodges, Chapters, Councils or Consistories in the Colonies, working the same Orders in the same places, agree that so long as in the Colonies, in St. John's, Royal Arch, and Temple Masonry, the practice prevails of each of the three Grand Lodges, Chapters or Priors, having subordinate Lodges, Chapters or Priors, working under their own Jurisdiction, it would be impracticable, and lead to greater evils, to adopt a different rule in the case of the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, but that, in the event of their being, in the same Colony or Dependency, Lodges, Chapters, Councils or Consistories, working under more than one of the Allied Councils, such Lodges, Chapters, Councils or Consistories shall only admit those who have been initiated in Lodges holding under the Jurisdiction of the same country as that to which the Council belongs, without the special permission of the Supreme Council of the country of which any one desiring to be admitted is a Master Mason.”

The Concordat was ready to be signed, when, in consequence of the Supreme Council of Ireland being unable to sign it, it fell to the ground. But so far as the rights of the Supreme Councils of England and Scotland were concerned, it clearly shows what each understood to be, not only its own rights, but the rights of the other.

Again, in the year 1874, this Council established a Rose Croix Chapter in the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies, and, as the place was too small to support two Chapters, the Supreme Council of England refused to grant a Charter to an English one which was applied for there, in consequence of the Scotch one having been started. This was communicated to me by letter dated 13th July, 1875.

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In the face of these facts, how can the English Council contend that it has *exclusive* jurisdiction in the Colonies? And had the Congress at Lausanne had these facts before it, I do not believe it would have come to the conclusion it did. But, of course, if it thought fit to legislate for the Supreme Council of Scotland in its absence, and without notice of any kind to it that such questions were to be raised, no wonder it went very far wrong.

With reference to the two concluding paragraphs of the letter from the Supreme Council of England, I am instructed to state that this Council deeply regrets the position there taken up, as it naturally leads to unseemly differences between Brethren in the same Kingdom, who should be closely allied, but this Council is bound to defend its position, be the consequences what they may. It never agreed to refer any such questions to the Lausanne Congress. It disputes its power to deal with them, and it will adopt such measures as it deems best to protect itself from the effect of them.

I remain,

M. P. and Dear Brother,

Yours fraternally,

† L. MACKERSY, 33°,

G. G. Secy. H. E.

From the Sup. Co. of England, Wales, &c.

ORDO AB CHAO.

From the East of the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33d degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasonry for England and Wales and the Dependencies of Great Britain, under the C. of the Zenith near the B. B., answering to 51° 30' N. Lat. and 6° W. Meridian of Greenwich.

To Ill. Bro. J. W. MURTON, 33°,

Gr. Secretary Gen. Sup. Co. for Canada.

DEAR AND V. ILL. BRO.:

In consequence of the action taken by the Supreme Council for Scotland in sending a circular letter to several of the Supreme Councils of the world, commenting upon the action of the Congress of Lausanne with regard to the definition of the words signified by the letters G. A. O. T. U., and in the confirming of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council for England over the Dependencies of

the British Crown, I am directed to send you the accompanying Memoir, drawn up by their Delegates, at the Congress of Lausanne, to be laid before your Supreme Council.

I am, dear and V. . Ill. . Bro. .,

Yours fraternally,

SHADWELL H. CLERKE, 33°,

Grand Secretary General.

33 Golden Square, London, 29th May, 1876.

MEMOIR.

Had the Scotch Delegate to the Congress of Lausanne, Bro. MACKERSY, remained to the end of the Conference (instead of leaving after the first preliminary meeting of one of the Committees, and actually before the Congress sat at all), though he professed not to understand the French language, in which the discussions were necessarily carried on, the untenable statement circulated by him in the name of the Scotch Council—namely, that the Congress did not express its belief in a personal God—never could have been ventured upon; for the strongest point insisted upon by the Congress was the laying down absolutely that the fundamental principle of the A. . & A. . S. . Rite of thirty-three degrees was the *belief in the personality of God*, as the Maker, Creator, the Supreme Creator, the Grand Architect of the Universe, the Supreme Being; the members hoping that by such a definition no one could become a member of the A. . and A. . S. . Rite without believing in God as a personal God, and in order to keep out free-thinkers, in contra-distinction to certain other Bodies, which, by welcoming them to their bosom, have a *tendency to become purely materialistic*.

To prove how unfair this charge is, and how unscrupulously it has been made, it is only necessary to refer to the "Declaration of Principles." In the first place, *secondary* evidence is never accepted when *primary* can be obtained; and yet the Scotch Delegate was only present at a Committee Meeting, and did not remain for the Lausanne Congress, nor has he consulted the Delegates who were there. The G. . Chancellor of the Supreme Council for England, Wales and the Dependencies of Great Britain, one of the Delegates present at all the Meetings of the Congress, solemnly declares that one great object of the Congress was to prove to the world, by its manifesto, that the A. . and A. . S. . Rite of Masonry would not have within its ranks any one who did not believe in God as a personal God, the Creator, Maker and Ruler of all things, the Jehovah. Another Delegate, Bro. . HUGH SANDEMAN, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, solemnly attests the same; and the other, Bro. . DR. HAMILTON, would do so likewise, were he not absent in the south of Europe, and not likely to return to this country till the autumn. And if the eighth paragraph of the Declaration of Principles be turned to, it will be found, in the second, third and fourth lines, "La Maçonnerie pose en principe que le *Créateur Suprême* a donné à l'homme, "comme le bien le plus précieux," i. e., "*the Supreme Creator has given to man.*" If these words do not mean the sole God, who is above all, and who is a

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personal God, then no language can do it. The G.·. Chancellor speaks the more strongly on this point, because the whole of that paragraph is his. This "Declaration of Principles," as the Scotch Sec-Gen. and Delegate ought to have known, had he done his duty, was put forth as a triumphant reply to a virulent attack that had been made, while the Congress was sitting, by the French Ultramontane party, accusing the Freemasons, in the usual abusive terms, of all the bad *isms* in the world.

With regard to the second baseless grievance, that the Supreme Council for England and Wales should have exclusive jurisdiction over the British Colonies, the Scotch Council complains that it had no notice that the question of jurisdiction was to be discussed; whereas one article for discussion sent by the M.·.P.·. S.·.G.·. Commander for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States was the jurisdiction of Supreme Councils, a copy of which said Articles was sent to the Scotch Council by Bro.·. PIKE.

Up to the year 1870 no trace can be found of this pretention of the Scotch Council to have any jurisdiction over the A.·. and A.·. S.·. Rite out of Scotland in any of the letters that passed between the Scotch and English Councils.

In a letter from Edinburgh, dated the 15th of February, 1871, there is no claim of any such right, though the chief purport of the communication is the constituting of the Scotch Council by that of France in 1848.

In the first letter, on record, which passed between the Councils of Scotland and England the powers given by the Supreme Council for France to the former Body, though to a certain extent set out *in extenso*, no mention is made of the Scottish Council having any jurisdiction other than in Scotland. And the Supreme Council for France, which had seven members of its Rite, including its M.·.P.·.S.·.G.·. Commander, present at the Lausanne Congress, were unanimous that the Supreme Council for England and Wales had exclusive jurisdiction over British Colonies and Dependencies.

In 1868 the G.·. Sec.·. Gen.·. of the Scotch Council acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the Rules and Regulations of this Supreme Council which had on its first page the title, "*For England and Wales and Dependencies of the British Crown.*" Again, in 1871, the M.·.P.·.S.·.G.·. Commander, Bro.·. WHITE MELVILLE, acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the same work for that year, having on the title-page the same description; but in neither of these answers is there any protest made against the jurisdiction of the English Council; and in another letter, 17th of July, 1871, in answer to a letter from the British Council, requesting some explanation as to a supposed attempt of a Scotch Brother to interfere in one of the Dependencies, the Scotch M.·.P.·.S.·.G.·. Commander writes: "Bro.·. — being ignorant of the Constitutions of our ancient Rite, "by which, as you well know, no Supreme Council can be formed in any "country but by a Sov.·. Grand Inspector General on the spot initiating two "others, and that only in a country where the Ancient Rite does not exist." In a subsequent letter this M.·.P.·.S.·.G.·. Commander qualifies this by saying that

he meant "a Supreme Council could not be formed, but that Rose Croix Chapters "could." No individual Sovereign or Supreme Council can alter the Grand Constitutions, that alone can be done by a General Congress; and these Constitutions say: "Each Supreme Council may authorize Deputies to establish "Lodges and Councils in any of the degrees from the 4th to the 29th inclusive, "in places where there are no Lodges or Councils of the sublime degrees legally "constituted."

And this is strictly logical, for the axiom admits of no exception "that a "whole is composed of all its parts." This inalienable right of every legal Council can only be waived with the consent of all the Sister Councils without violating the Grand Constitutions themselves, to do which would render the waiving Council itself illegal: thus logically and constitutionally where a Rose Croix Chapter, or any one Body of the A. and A. S. Rite of thirty-three degrees exists in working order, there the A. and A. S. Rite is in all its entirety, and in its fully-constituted rights under the Grand Constitutions, and consequently cannot tolerate within the same country any other Body under the jurisdiction of another Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite of thirty-three degrees.

Although the English Council considered its rights unattackable, still, in consideration of the friendly intercourse that existed, and should always exist, especially between Sister Councils so nearly connected, it was thought right to enter into negotiations with the Scotch Council for forming a Treaty of Alliance which should define what ought to be considered neutral ground for the Councils of Ireland, Scotland and England.

The immediate result of this step was the memo. of the Scotch Council, dated the 1st December, 1871, in which the Scotch Council states "its opinion," generally, "that our (English Council) proposition ought to be acceded to," the proposition being as follows:—"Whenever any one of the Councils shall have "established the A. and A. S. Rite in one of the Colonies, the other "Councils should leave that colony *under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Council "which had first introduced the Rite."*

In July, 1871, the preliminaries for a Treaty with the Supreme Councils for Ireland and Scotland were entered upon. On the 14th December, 1871, the Scotch Council writes in reply to a complaint made by the English Council, that Scotland was planting an A. and A. S. degree in New Brunswick while negotiations were pending: "that the Scotch Council had granted *years ago* a "Warrant for New Brunswick, though the said Warrant was not granted until "the 9th August, 1871, nearly a month after preliminaries had been commenced."

About the middle of the year 1871, the Scotch Council began to lay plans for establishing Rose Croix and Thirtieth Chapters in Bombay, though all the time they most strenuously denied the statement made by *our* Grand Inspector General for India, namely, that a Scotch Brother had authority for opening Chapters, &c., under the jurisdiction of the Scotch Council; in the meanwhile the acceptance of the

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proposed form of Treaty was delayed by requests for explanation of phrases, &c., sent at distant intervals of time ; the whole culminating in the Scotch Council refusing to sign the at last agreed-upon form of treaty, because Ireland, though a consenting party, could not bind her own Rose Croix Chapters. For the sake of peace, concord and harmony the English Council had agreed to allow concurrent jurisdiction to Ireland and Scotland wherever they had "subordinate Lodges, Chapters, Councils, or Consistories in the Colonies, working the same Orders "in the same places," whether in "St. John's, Royal Arch or Templar "Masonry." But when the Scotch Council refused to sign the mutually agreed-upon Treaty, which contains the above Article, this Council reverted to its ancient rights, which existed before the preliminaries for a Treaty were entered upon, and which rights, now that the friendly advances of the English Council have been thrust back, through no fault of her own, the English Council is determined to maintain, and she calls upon those Councils who are in friendly union to help her with their sympathy, aid and support, by all the legitimate means that the Grand Constitutions allow. Scotland having lately, in violation of the Grand Constitutions which every Supreme Council is bound to observe inviolate, or cease to exist as a legal Council, planted, or endeavored to plant, Rose Croix Chapters in ground long since occupied by the English Council in Bombay and Gibraltar, where there does not appear to be even a Scotch Craft Lodge, and also in Greymouth, New Zealand, where there is most certainly not room for more than one Rose Croix Chapter ; it is again necessary to say that at the meeting of the Congress of Lausanne, 1875, the English Council proved its right to exclusive jurisdiction over the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain to the satisfaction of all the members present ; and had Scotland had anything to say against this claim, her Delegate, in the person of her G. . Sec. . Gen. . Brother MACKERSY, should have remained, and have given the Congress a chance of knowing what his Council could advance, instead of leaving before the work began.

That the Supreme Council for Great Britain and its Dependencies is not asserting any new right, it is only necessary to state that for very many years this right has been asserted and used ; that in accordance with this right, the Board of Trade, after due notice in the newspapers, enrolled this Supreme Council in 1871, under the Literary, Scientific and Charitable Society's Clause in the Companies' Act, under the title of the "Supreme Council of the 33° of the A. . and A. . "S. . Rite of Masonry for England, Wales and *the Colonies*;" and the Supreme Councils as under who have appointed Grand Representatives near the G. . East of London describe this Supreme Council as for England, Wales and the Dependencies or Colonies, namely those of

AMERICA, NORTHERN JURISDICTION,	UNITED STATES.
AMERICA, SOUTHERN JURISDICTION,	UNITED STATES.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,	CHILI,
BELGIUM,	COLON, for Cuba,
CANADA,	FRANCE,
CENTRAL AMERICA,	GREECE,

HUNGARY,
IRELAND,
ITALY,
MEXICO,
NEW GRANADA,

PERU,
PORTUGAL,
SWITZERLAND,
URUGUAY,
VENEZUELA.

Not only is this jurisdiction confirmed by prescription, by Act of Incorporation, by consent of all our Sister Councils, Scotland alone excepted, and whose Supreme Council made no protest until the right had become valid by usor, but the Rite has been planted in nearly every one of the British Colonies by this Supreme Council; and in the Dominion of Canada so numerous were the Bodies under the English Jurisdiction, that they were formed into a Supreme Council with the consent of all the Sister Councils, with the proviso accorded by this Supreme Council, that one of the members of the first Supreme Council should be a Scotch Mason, because it was deemed right and just that, in a country where so many Scotchmen live, one of the members of the Supreme Council for Canada should be of that nation.

With hardly an exception in all the British colonies there will be found the A. S. Rite flourishing under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council 33° for England, Wales and the Dependencies of the British Crown. This Supreme Council, since 1845, has planted in England alone forty-five Chapters Rose Croix, still working, and has in addition thirty in the Colonies, making a Grand total of seventy-five Chapters, without counting those that used to work under this jurisdiction in Canada. A Council that has done so much for the Rite is not likely to submit to any interference from one that up to January, 1872, had neither, Chapter, Lodge nor Tribunal out of Edinburgh, and which after twenty-eight years' existence has only one Chapter for all Scotland.

J. M. P. MONTAGU, 33°,
Grand Chancellor.

HUGH D. SANDEMAN, 33°,
Gr. Secy. for Foreign Correspondence.

} *Delegates
to the Council of
Lausanne.*

33 Golden Square, W., 26th May, 1876.

From the Sup. Co. of the Southern Jurisdiction U. S. A.

GR. OR. OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,

24th day of —, A. M. 5636;
20th March, 1876, V. E.

M. P. SOV. GR. COMMANDER :

The Propositions herewith enclosed have been transmitted to the Supreme Councils not members of the Confederation created at Lausanne, at the instance of

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the Sov. Gr. Commander of the Sup. Council of Scotland. It is proper that we should send them to the Councils of the Confederation also, not in the way of invitation to another Union, but that our action may be known to all. Where there are no sinister purposes, there need be no concealment; and we should be ashamed to resort to any, in any matter whatever affecting our relations with other Supreme Councils.

Even now we are reluctant to do more than advise our Sup. Council to simply decline acceding to the Confederation created at Lausanne, and to enter upon no discussion and engage in no correspondence concerning it. We have no right to ask or expect that anything done there shall be undone, as the price of our accession. That would place us in a position that we cannot consent to occupy; for if, on our demand, concessions were made, resentments would undoubtedly be born with the concessions, and evil rather than good result. Too much was done at Lausanne that cannot be undone; and so much of what was done is objectionable to us (more in the Revision of the Grand Constitutions than in the Articles of Confederation), that it would be useless even to recite our objections, with a view to having them removed. We must accept the inevitable and do what seems wisest and best under the circumstances.

There is no reason why those Supreme Councils which find insuperable objections to exist to their accession to the Confederation established at Lausanne, should not form another Union, to exist by its side, upon bases not liable to the same objections. The powers conceded to the Congresses by Article III. of the Articles of Alliance of that Confederation are entirely too broad, and in fact unlimited. Article XII. creates a new law, which must apply to the largest Empire as well as to the pettiest State, and when so applied is immeasurably absurd. The changes attempted to be made in the Grand Constitutions revolutionize the Rite; and the substitution of a "Principe-Createur" for the God in whom Freemasons put their trust, alarms the whole body of the Craft everywhere in the world, and if sanctioned by the Supreme Councils will destroy the Ancient and Accepted Rite, as it ought to do. The Masons of the United States hold that no man can be a Mason who does not cherish a firm belief in the existence of a God; and they cannot but see a sinister purpose in the substitution for "God our Father, Who is in Heaven," a Somewhat, vague and indefinite, a shapeless Impersonality, accepted to conciliate men for whose opinions they have no respect. For us to accept the "Principe-Createur," though with permission to call it "The Grand Architect of the Universe," would be to annihilate our Ritual. No English-speaking Masons have desired to proclaim their disbelief in the God of their forefathers, and their belief in a Creator-Principle, a phrase without meaning, which annuls the God of Justice, Wisdom and Beneficence, the Protecting Providence of our daily lives, and with the same blow destroys Religion and prostrates all the altars of all Faiths and Masonry.

Nor do we believe that the Supreme Councils and Masons that speak *other* tongues will sanction this unfortunate depravation, demanded only by an insignificant number of Masons in a single country, who mistake the vertigo and delirium of the intellect for the inspiration of Truth, and the perplexed vagaries

Delegates
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of speculation and superficial Pyrrhonism for the scholia of a profound philosophy. To conciliate only these, it is demanded that Masonry shall dethrone God and set in His place a "Principle," of which no affection known to us, nor even intelligence, can be predicated; a force, an Impersonal Potency, between which and men there can be no sympathies; which cannot be for us a Providence; to which we and all our sorrows and sufferings and hopes and aspirations are no more than the dead sands of the sea-shores are.

It will not do for us to permit the Masonic world to suppose that we are not energetically opposed to the acceptance, in lieu of "One Living God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth," of a "Principle," perhaps inherent in matter, to which no idea of personality attaches. "To know God, as God," it has been truly said, "the Living God, we must assume his personality: otherwise, what were it but an ether, a gravitation?"

This "Principe-Createur" is no new phrase. It is but an old term revived. Our adversaries, numerous and formidable, will say, and will have the right to say, that our *Principe-Createur* is identical with the *Principe-Generateur* of the Indians and Egyptians, and may fitly be symbolized, as it was symbolized anciently, by the Linga, the Phallus and Priapus. "Phtha-Thore," says Matter, in his *Historie du Gnosticisme*, "n'est qu'une autre modification de Phtha. Sous cette forme il est PRINCIPLE-CREATEUR, ou plutot PRINCIPLE-GENERATEUR." This Phtha, the Phallic God, holding the *priapus* in one hand and brandishing the *flagellum* in the other, was, in effect, "the Father of the Beginnings," "the God who creates with truth," the *Principe-Createur* of the ancient Egyptians.

To accept this, in lieu of a personal God, is to abandon Christianity and the worship of Jehovah, and return to wallow in the styes of Paganism. So it seems to us; and we can account for the assent of our English Brethren to the change, only upon the ground of inadvertence. Adopt it, and the Phallus will be a legitimate symbol of it in our Lodges and on our altars. The Linga is the symbol of it now, in the Temples of Hindustan. Nor does it help us, that it is "known as the Grand Architect of the Universe." For Chæremon tells that the "ancient Egyptians ascribed to the Sun that potent force which organizes all beings, and which force they regard as the Grand Architect of the World:" and Phtha, the Generator-Greator, was the Demiourgos or Architect of the Universe.

Where, if we substitute this Creative-Principle for God, are we to go to find a definition of it? The Sankhya philosophy, Ritter says, "usually paints the *Creative-Principle* as a blind force, and even appears at times to equate its notion to that of the corporeal. . . . The Creative-Principle, as being the "basis of the corporeal, is also conceived to be a body."

Even the Pagan Emperor Julian admitted an *Esprit-Createur*; a SPIRIT-Creator, of which Atys, he held (self-mutilated), was a symbol. We are asked to accept a "Principle," which each may define for himself; to call which *Father*, and to pray to it, would be absurd; to accept which would be to abandon the idea of a personal Deity, that idea, root of all religions, upon which Free-

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Masonry is builded, to which all its ancient symbols relate, and deprived of which it falls into utter ruin.

Those Supreme Councils which with us hold these opinions, and are opposed to sweeping innovations, Constitutional and Ritualistic, preferring to stand upon the old ways and maintain the old law, can singly, only elect whether to unite with the Confederation already formed, or to remain isolated. Uniting, their fraternal protest will be entitled to higher consideration; and they may, with brotherly affection for those who constitute the Confederation, and doing nothing in a spirit of antagonism, propose to accept such bases, as will in the end lead to a union of all.

May our Father Who is in Heaven, have you and the Ill. BB. of your Council always in His holy keeping!

ALBERT PIKE,

Sov. Gr. Commander.

To the M. P. and Ill. Bro.

THOMAS DOUGLAS HARRINGTON,

Sov. Gr. Com. of the Sup. Council for Dominion of Canada.

ARTICLES OF FEDERATION

Proposed by the Sup. Co. for the Southern Jurisdiction U. S. A.,
for the formation of a League separate and distinct from the
Lausanne Confederation.

DEI OPTIMI MAXIMI,

UNIVERSITATIS RERUM FONTIS AC ORIGINIS AD GLORIAM.

Fiducia Nostra in Deo est.

ARTICLES OF FEDERATION.

Whereas the increasing tendency towards innovation in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, the growing desire for removal of the Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry, and other matters that concern the well-being of the Order, make it desirable that there should be a more intimate unity of ideas and actions between those conservative Powers of the Rite that are desirous *stare super antiquas vias*, and not prepared to exchange their trust in the God of their fathers for acquiescence of the intellect in the recognition of a Principe-Createur; that the leading principles of a Code of Interconciliar Law shall be agreed on; and that some satisfactory mode shall be provided for resolving questions of legitimacy of Powers, and settling disputes between bodies claiming against each other supremacy in the same jurisdiction; therefore, the following Articles, Cardinal and Subservient, are submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Councils that shall receive the same.

ARTICLES.

Primary and Cardinal.

By acceptance whereof, by two or more Supreme Councils, the League shall *pleno jure* have being.

ARTICLE I.

The Supreme Councils which accept these primary and cardinal Articles shall thereupon constitute a Conciliar League, to be known as "*The United Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.*"

ARTICLE II.

The qualifications to entitle a Supreme Council to become a member of the League shall be :

1st. That it shall have been legitimately created and established, in some mode authorized by the Grand Constitutions of 1786.

2d. That it shall recognize those Grand Constitutions as the organic law of the Rite.

3d. That it shall be the Supreme Power of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in its Jurisdiction, as to at least all its degrees above the third, having the exclusive administration and government thereof, except as to degrees, the right to confer and administer which has of old and of right belonged to other Bodies or Powers : and that, if it be a component part of a Grand Orient, none of its actions in regard to the said degrees above the third shall be subject to review, revision or control by such Grand Orient or any other body, Council or Senate whatever.

4th. That its Sovereign Grand Commander, if elected, shall be, before his election, a Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d degree and an active member of itself, and elected by the votes of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General active members only.

ARTICLE III.

The following propositions shall always be maintained by each of the United Supreme Councils as maxims of the fundamental law of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite ; and all relations of amity and correspondence between them or any of them, and any Supreme Council whatever, that shall violate and persist in violating either of the same shall cease, and shall not be renewed while such persistence continues.

i.—That every legitimate Supreme Council is Supreme and Sovereign over all Masons and Bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, within the whole extent and in every part of its territorial jurisdiction, as defined at its creation or gained afterwards, or as proven by possession and prescription ; excepting only such Masons and Bodies as have of old and of right obeyed therein another and a legitimate Power ; that within those limits no other Power of the Rite, with

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the same exception, nor any Inspector General of another Power can do or authorize to be done any act whatever; and that no new Supreme Council can be created therein or for any part thereof without its express consent.

ii.—That every Empire, Kingdom or Republic, in which there is no Supreme Power of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, is open territory, in which every legitimate Power of the Rite may establish Bodies of its obedience, until a legitimate Supreme Power shall be created therein; before which time no one Supreme Council can annex such country to its jurisdiction, nor, by being the first to establish a body there, gain, by prescription or otherwise, any exclusive or superior right of jurisdiction over the same, or right to demand that other Supreme Councils shall not establish Subordinate Bodies there.

iii.—That no person who is a citizen of the country within the jurisdiction of one Supreme Council can be invested with any of the degrees of the Rite by authority of any other Power, though he may be temporarily resident in its jurisdiction, without the consent of the Power within whose jurisdiction he has the rights of citizenship.

iv.—That no Inspector General of one jurisdiction can be made, while domiciled there, an Active Member of another Supreme Council, and if he be so made, when domiciled elsewhere, he will lose that character when he retakes his original domicile.

v.—That the 33d degree, except when possessed by an Active Member of a Supreme Council, confers no powers whatever, in the same or in another country, but is a mere honorary rank and title, accompanied by no special functions; and when an active member ceases to be such, by resignation, retiring or removing from the jurisdiction, all his powers, those of conferring degrees and establishing bodies included, *ipso facto* cease.

vi.—That each Supreme Council decides in the last resort all questions depending for their solution upon the construction of its own Statutes and Constitutions, and all controversies arising in bodies of its obedience or among its own Members, and its decisions in such cases, ought not to be reviewed or discussed by other Supreme Councils.

vii.—That no person can ever be recognized as lawfully invested with any degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, by having received it or a degree so numbered or claiming to be such, as a part of the Rite of Mizraim or of the Rite of Memphis, or in a body of either, or from any one conferring the degrees of either.

viii.—That no Mason, not invested with a particular degree of a particular Rite, can have any voice or in any manner whatever have or bear any part, in the administration or government of a body of Masons of that degree, as such; and no Masonic body or its members as such, can be governed or controlled, directed or guided, or the action of such body revised or reviewed or in any way inter-

ferred with except by a Supreme Power of Masons of the same Rite, having and working in the same or higher degrees of the same Rite.

ix.—That no representative Masonic Power can govern any body not represented therein.

x.—That the Sov. Gr. Commander of a Supreme Council can have no Superior in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

ARTICLE IV.

The United Supreme Councils will maintain each other in the full possession and undisturbed enjoyment of all their rights, prerogatives and exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and will cease relations with any Power that violates either or continues to maintain relations of amity and correspondence with any Power that violates either.

ARTICLE V.

Every member of the Rite, deprived of his character as a member thereof by one of the United Supreme Councils or by any of its subordinate bodies, upon due trial and conviction of an offence involving forfeiture of Masonic rights and privileges, shall be refused those rights and treated as an expelled Mason by every other United Council and the Masons of its obedience.

ARTICLE VI.

The Supreme Councils composing the Conciliar League shall mutually assist, enlighten, encourage and defend each other, by all lawful, proper and Masonic means, each maintaining the other in the full and free exercise of its just rights and prerogatives, and especially in the rights of free thought, free conscience and free speech, by whomsoever or under whatsoever pretext these may be assailed: and each shall require all the bodies of its obedience to welcome, to comfort, to aid and assist all Brethren of the obedience of an allied Council that may come within their jurisdiction, permitting them not to want, nor be harmed by any one, and remembering all the obligations of Brotherhood towards them, in health and sickness, in want or sorrow, in time of peace or in time of war.

ARTICLE VII.

That no Congress or other assembly of the Councils composing the Conciliar League shall possess or exercise any other powers than such as shall be expressly conferred upon it by the fundamental law of the League, or by the unanimous vote of the Supreme Councils; nor shall any such Congress or Assembly ever be invested with any legislative Supremacy over the Supreme Councils, nor with any power to change the Grand Constitutions or Ancient Customs of the Order; but whatsoever of general law or regulation it may propose shall be of force only when sanctioned by the consent and approval of two-thirds of the Supreme Councils that may at the time compose the League. But the Congresses shall have the power to settle finally matters of formula and routine, and whatsoever may relate to correspondence and the modes of recognition, to jewels and decor-

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ations and to titles of Dignitaries and officers ; but shall only propose to the Councils other changes in the substance of Rituals, which each Supreme Council shall, for itself, be at liberty to adopt or reject.

ARTICLE VIII.

None of the foregoing articles shall at any time hereafter be abrogated or changed, except upon the proposition of a Congress, and by the assent of three-fourths of the Supreme Councils at the time composing the League.

ARTICLES

Secondary and Subservient.

PRÆLOCUTIO.

When the primary and cardinal Articles shall have been accepted by five or more Supreme Councils, the following Articles, and such others as any Council of the League may propose, shall be considered by each Supreme Council composing the League, and such of them as shall be finally settled and accepted, with or without amendment, by two-thirds of all such Councils (or by four, if but five compose it,) shall become Articles and parts of the fundamental Law of the League, and be promulgated as such, by the oldest of the Supreme Councils composing the League.

ARTICLE I.

A Congress of the Supreme Councils composing the League, each present by its Delegate or Delegates, shall sit on the first Monday of September, in every tenth year, beginning with the year 1877. The first Congress shall sit in Edinburgh, in Scotland ; and each succeeding one at such place as the one immediately preceding it shall fix. Each Council shall fix the numbers of its own Delegates ; but upon all questions each Council shall have but one vote ; and no Council shall be represented by any person not a member of itself.

ARTICLE II.

The credentials of each Delegate shall be a certificate of his appointment by the Body, signed by the Sov. Gr. Commander and Secretary-General, and sealed with its Great Seal. Each Congress shall have and elect such officers as it may determine upon, establish its own rules, sit upon its own adjournments, and have and exercise such powers as are by these Articles given to it or may hereafter be conferred upon it by the Supreme Councils.

ARTICLE III.

When five Supreme Councils shall have entered into the League, the Congress shall create a Tribunal of Adjudication, to be composed of not less than five nor more than nine Judges, each from a different Supreme Council and designated by itself or its Sov. Gr. Commander, each Congress determining by which of the Supreme Councils the members of said Tribunal shall be designated, and which of the members designated shall be the President of the Tribunal ; the members so designated serving until the end of the next Congress : and any vacancy

occurring shall be filled by the Council that designated the member whose place becomes vacant, or by its Sovereign Grand Commander. But the Councils to designate the members shall be numbered from one to the number of which it may be composed, beginning with that which designates the President; and if there is a vacancy in the office of President, the member designated by the next Council shall succeed to the Presidency; and if the office be vacant again, the member designated by the third shall succeed, and so on to the end.

ARTICLE IV.

If it shall be found, after these articles take effect, that any two or more of the United Supreme Councils recognize different Powers of the Rite in another Jurisdiction, as legitimate, each of the United Councils that may have recognized either of such Powers shall submit to every other the reason for its decision, within one year from the taking effect of these Articles; and immediately thereafter each shall consider or reconsider the question, and communicate its decision to the President of the Tribunal of Adjudication, who shall state the questions and the various arguments and opinions to each of the members, and the decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be accepted as final by the United Councils.

ARTICLE V.

The question of the legitimacy of a new Supreme Council, or of one entering into the League, or seeking to do so, arising after the taking effect of these Articles, shall be considered and determined in the manner provided for in Article iv.

ARTICLE VI.

The question of the legitimacy of a body claiming to be a Supreme Council, created heretofore or hereafter within the jurisdiction of one of the United Supreme Councils, without its consent, shall not be considered by the others.

ARTICLE VII.

But if, in consequence of dissensions in the bosom of a Supreme Council, a schism shall occur, resulting in the co-existence of two bodies, each claiming to be the previously existing Supreme Council or its lawful successor, such controversy may be submitted by one or both of such bodies to the Tribunal of Adjudication; and if it is submitted by both, the decision of the Tribunal shall be accepted by the United Councils as final, but if it is submitted by one only, the conclusions of the Tribunal shall be submitted to all the United Councils, and the matter be determined in the manner provided in Article iv.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any other questions whatever, arising between Supreme Councils of the League, may be by them submitted to the Tribunal of Adjudication, or be considered by that Tribunal at the request of three Supreme Councils, parties to the

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controversy or others, and be determined by the Tribunal, with right of appeal by either party to all the Supreme Councils or to the Congress.

ARTICLE IX.

In every case of controversy between Supreme Councils, before the Tribunal of Adjudication, all the parties must have sufficient and reasonable notice, and opportunity to be fully heard ; and any adjudication without such notice, by it or by the Congress, will be void, unless the Supreme Council not notified shall by appearance or otherwise waive notice.

ARTICLE X.

The creation and control of Symbolic or Blue Lodges by the Supreme Councils, having been for more than half a century the fruitful cause of dissensions and bitter controversies, the Supreme Councils, composing the Conciliar League, will either refrain from creating or ruling such Lodges ; or, if there be such of their obedience, will freely grant them right of choice, to be exercised within a fixed time, to remain of such obedience, or to form a Grand Symbolic Lodge or Grand Orient, or pass over to the obedience of the one existing ; and will maintain amicable relations with such Grand Body, with right of mutual visitation : Provided, that such Grand Body do not exercise or assert the right to administer the degrees above the third, or to constitute and govern bodies of the same.

ARTICLE XI.

No one of the United Supreme Councils will recognize and enter into relations of amity and correspondence with any newly established Supreme Council, without a like submission of the question of recognition, and a like majority of three-fourths of all, as is provided by Article iv.

ARTICLE XII.

No one of the United Supreme Councils will create a new Supreme Council anywhere, nor permit any of its Inspectors General to do so, without first submitting the question whether such new Council shall be created, to all its Confederates, and having, counting its own consent, that of three-fourths of the whole number, itself included.

ARTICLE XIII.

No Honorary, Emeritus or Active Member of any Supreme Council shall have power, without express authority by special Letters-Patent from itself, to confer the 33d degree any where, on any one, or to establish a Supreme Council in any country.

ARTICLE XIV.

Each Supreme Council that may revise the work of a degree or degrees, or that may heretofore have done so, shall transmit a copy of the same to each other Council.

ARTICLE XV.

No United Supreme Council will increase the number of its Active Members beyond thirty-three ; and if the number of members of any one is larger than thirty-three when these Articles are adopted (the Sov. Gr. Commander and other Dignitaries included), it will fill no vacancy until the number is reduced below thirty-three.

ARTICLE XVI.

No person who has irregularly or unlawfully received any of the degrees of the Rite in one jurisdiction can by any process or in any manner whatever be healed therein, after he has removed to and become domiciled in another jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XVII.

A person who has received any of the degrees from an illegitimate body or a person without due authority, or otherwise irregularly, can only be healed by again and regularly receiving the degrees ; except in the case of a Union between two contending Powers, in which the question of legitimacy is waived by the Union.

ARTICLE XVIII.

A Supreme Council of the League may confer the 33d degree as an honorarium, or for a fee not less than one hundred and fifty dollars in gold or its equivalent, the recipients becoming honorary members of such Sup. Council ; but it will not increase the number of these unnecessarily, or so as to cheapen the degree ; and if it should do so, the others may remonstrate, and if the remonstrance is not heeded, may exclude such improvident Council from the League, a majority of the whole concurring.

Each Supreme Council of the League will regularly publish its Transactions, in its Bulletin or otherwise, in octavo form, and tableaux from time to time of its Dignitaries, officers and members, and of the bodies of its obedience ; and furnish the same to every other Council of the League : and each will also publish, in the same form, at as early a day as practicable, the history of its constitution and establishment, and the principal events of its history subsequent thereto.

TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS.

Letter from the M. W. Sov. of Europa Chapter Rose Croix,
to the Sup. Co. of Scotland.

Gibraltar, August, 1875.

DEAR SIR AND ILL. BRO. :

Having been informed that it is in contemplation to constitute at this place a Chapter Rose Croix under the Supreme Council of Scotland, I wrote home to the Grand Secretary General Supreme Council, 33°. , under whose authority the Europa Chapter Rose Croix was opened here, on the subject, and for your information and guidance I now send you the following extracts from his reply:—

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"I beg to inform you that no Masonic communication can be held with any Member of the A. : & A. : Rite who belongs to a Chapter hailing from a S. : Council, 33°., and working in any one of our Colonies where this S. : Council has *already* established its jurisdiction (in accordance with pages 11 and 13 Rules and Regulations), and that consequently no Member of your Chapter can visit such intruding body nor join it, neither can you receive their Members in your Chapter as Visitors, and I need scarcely call your attention to the provisions of para. 1, page 19, of our Rules and Regulations."

This paragraph runs thus :—

"Any brother having sworn allegiance to this Supreme Council cannot receive any other Degree of the A. : & A. : Rite of 33°. Degrees from any other Masonic Body, unless with the permission and sanction of this Supreme Council, otherwise he will forfeit all rights, privileges, and dignities derived therefrom."

EXTRACTS from pages 11 and 13, quoted above:—

Page 11.—*Obligation of Allegiance.*

* * * * * "I furthermore do promise to hold no Masonic fellowship, intercourse or communication whatever with any Masons or bodies of Masons which at any time have been or may hereafter be established anywhere, by any authority whatever, except with such as are or may be duly recognized and acknowledged as regular by the aforesaid Grand and Supreme Council."

Page 13.—*Masonic Communion.*

"No Lodge of Perfection, Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Sovereign Chapter Rose Croix, or other Meeting held under the authority of the Supreme Council, can recognize the work of, or hold communication with, or receive as Visitors, any Brethren who have not taken the O. : B. : of Allegiance to the Supreme Council (except those Brethren holding under Councils duly recognized)."

I am, Dear Sir & Ill. : Brother,

Truly and fraternally yours,

GEORGE J. GILBARD, 31°.

M. : W. : S. : Europa Chapter Rose Croix.

Letter from the Sup. : Co. : of Scotland to the Sup. : Co. : of England, with reference to the above.

8th December, 1875.

DEAR AND ILL. : BRO. :

My attention has been called to a printed Circular issued by the M. : W. : S. : of the Europa Rose Croix Chapter at Gibraltar, under date of August, 1875,

and containing extracts from a letter from you to him. In these extracts you instruct the M.: W.: S.: of your Chapter "that no Masonic communication can be held with any Member of the A.: & A.: Rite who belongs to "a Chapter hailing from a S.: Council 33°., and working in any of our "Colonies where this S.: Council has *already* established its jurisdiction," and that "consequently no Member of your Chapter can visit such *intruding* body, nor join it, neither can you receive their Members in your Chapter "as Visitors."

I need not discuss with you the claims your Council puts forward to exclusive jurisdiction in any Colony of Great Britain in which it has happened to establish a Lodge or Chapter. The general question has been so ably stated by Ill.: Bro.: ALBERT PIKE, in a letter to the Supreme Council of France, a copy of which was no doubt sent to you, that I need do little more than adopt his arguments.

The British Colonies are as much Scotch and Irish Territory as they are English, and either Council is quite entitled to establish Chapters or Lodges in them for its own countrymen. This is the rule in St. John's, Royal Arch, and Templar Masonry, and it does not work badly. It is difficult, therefore, to conceive any proper motive for seeking to introduce any different rule into the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Scotch and Irish Masons are as much entitled to the higher degrees as are the English Masons; and they are also entitled, if they prefer it, to seek these degrees from bodies holding under the Supreme Councils of their native lands. This appears to me so reasonable, that I am surprised any difference of opinion should exist between us on the subject.

The Supreme Council of Scotland does not seek for purposes of gain to establish Chapters and Lodges in the Colonies; all that it desires is, to provide for Scotchmen the same privileges which your Council very properly offers to Englishmen.

It is much to be regretted that the two Councils should not be at one on this question, and that such Circulars as the one to which I have referred should be issued, bearing to be with the sanction of your Council. It will be a most unseemly thing should this Council be compelled to prohibit intercourse between our Chapters and Lodges abroad and those holding of England; but if Circulars of the nature of the one I am now complaining of are to be issued with your sanction, it will be necessary for this Council not only to do so, but to communicate the action they have been driven into taking to the sister Councils with whom we have entered into treaties of amity and correspondence.

I trust your Council will give this matter careful consideration, and I shall be glad to be favored with a reply at your earliest convenience. I need scarcely say that I sincerely hope I shall be enabled to report to the Supreme Council of Scotland, that matters are so arranged that it is unnecessary to adopt the

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Supreme Council,

89

measures I have indicated, or show to the world that differences do exist between those professing to be Brethren.

I remain,

Dear and Ill. Brother,

Yours fraternally,

† L. MACKERSY, 33°.,

G. G. Secy. H. E.

Ill. Brother Major S. H. CLERKE, 33°.,

Grand Secy. Genl. H. E.

Supreme Council of England,

33 Golden Square, London.

Letter from Sup. Co. of Brazil.

[TRANSLATION.]

A. G. D. G. A. D. U.

GRAND ORIENT UNITED AND SUPREME COUNCIL OF BRAZIL,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL,

Rio de Janeiro, May 6, 1876.

To the Illustrious Secretary General of the Supreme Council and the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33° and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for Canada:

DEAR AND ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHERS:

The United Grand Orient and Supreme Council for Brazil understands the advantages which result from mutual relations, and faltering not in its intentions to realize the idea of universal fraternity, seeks to place itself in amicable communication with the regular Masonic powers of the two hemispheres.

It is then in the interest of this desire that the United Grand Orient and Supreme Council for Brazil acknowledges the legitimacy of the Supreme Council for Canada, established under the authorization of the Supreme Council for England and Wales, according to the requirements of the Grand Constitutions of the Rite; and, considering the recommendation of the Ill. Bro. Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, has resolved to offer you its fraternal amity and to pray you to accord yours to us.

If the Supreme Council for Canada agrees to exchange Representatives with the Supreme Council for Brazil, we shall be extremely flattered. In seeking a favorable response to our fraternal proposition, we pray you for the second time

to send us the name of some Illustrious Brother to whom we shall address the diploma of our Grand Representative and Guarantor of Amity, near you, and we take the liberty to send you the names of those of our Brothers from whom you can choose one to fill the honorable position of your Grand Representative and Guarantor of Amity near the United Grand Orient and the Supreme Council for Brazil.

These names are as follows :

1. DR. LUIZ ALVAREZ D'AZEVEDO MACEDO, 33^o, active member of the Supreme Council, lawyer.
2. DR. FRANCISCO JOSE DE LEMOS, 33^o, active member of the Supreme Council, lawyer.
3. ANTONIO JOSE VICTORINO DE BARROS, 33^o, active member of the Supreme Council, public official.

Agree to receive, dear^d and illustrious Brothers, our respectful and fraternal salutations.

ALEXONDRINA FRIERE D'AMORAL, 33^o,
Grand Secretary General

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JOHN W
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JOHN V

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HUGH W
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TABLEAU

OF THE

SUPREME COUNCIL OF S.: G.: I.: G.: 33°

FOR THE

Dominion of Canada.

GRAND EAST, MONTREAL, PROV.: OF QUEBEC.

1876=7.

OFFICERS.T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, 33°, *M.: P.: Sov.: Gr.: Com-
mander.*ROBERT MARSHALL, 33°, *P.: Lieut.: Gr.: Commander.*JOHN WALTER MURTON, 33°, *Illustrious Secretary General
H.: E.:*HUGH ALEXANDER MACKAY, 33°, *Illustrious Treasurer
General H.: E.:*JOHN VALENTINE ELLIS, 33°, *Illustrious Grand Chancellor.*DAVID RANSOM MUNRO, 33°, *Illustrious Grand Master of
Ceremonies.*JAMES DOMVILLE, 33°, *Illustrious Grand Marshall.*JAMES KIRKPATRICK KERR, 33°, *Illustrious Grand Standard
Bearer.*HUGH WILLIAMS CHISHOLM, 33°, *Illustrious Grand Captain
of the Guard.*

DEPUTIES.

JOHN W. MURTON, 33° - Hamilton, for Ontario.
 WILLIAM H. HUTTON, 33° - Montreal, " Quebec.
 ROBERT MARSHALL, 33° - St. John, " New Brunswick.

MEMBERS.

COL. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, 33° Laprairie, Prov. Quebec.
 WILLIAM HENRY HUTTON, 33° Montreal, " do.
 EUGENE M. COPELAND, 33° - do. " do.
 ISAAC HENRY STEARNS, 33° - do. " do.
 BENJAMIN LESTER PETERS, 33° St. John, New Brunswick.
 ROBERT THOMSON CLINCH, 33° do. " do.
 WILLIAM REID, 33° - Hamilton, Ontario.
 HUGH MURRAY, 33° - do. do.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

DR. ROBERT HAMILTON, 33° Sup.: Council England, Wales,
 etc.
 HON. ALBERT PIKE, 33° M.: P.: Sov.: Gr.: Com.: Sup.:
 Council, Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, 33° M.: P.: Sov.: Gr.: Com.: Sup.:
 Council, Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS SUPREME COUNCIL.

DR. ROBERT HAMILTON, 33° London, England; near the
 Supreme Council of England, Wales, etc.
 DR. ALBERT G. MACKEY, 33° Washington, D.: C.: near the
 Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.
 D. BURHAM TRACY, 33° Detroit, Michigan; near the Supreme
 Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.
 LINDSAY MACKERSY, 33° Edinburgh, Scotland; near the
 Supreme Council of Scotland.
 GEORGE CHATTERTON, 33° Dublin, Ireland; near the Su-
 preme Council of Ireland.
 EMANUEL ARAGO, 33° Paris, France; near the Supreme Coun-
 cil of France.
 EDOUARD CLUYDTS, 33° Brussels, Belgium; near the Supreme
 Council of Belgium.

TIMOTHY
 cil of
 RICARD
 Coun
 DR. AL
 Supr

REPRES

COL. W.
 Sup.

JOHN V
 Coun

HUGH
 the S

ROBER
 Sup

JOHN V
 Co.

JAMES
 Co.

GRAND

TIMOTHIE RIBOLI, 33° Turin, Italy ; near the Supreme Council of Italy.

RICARDO H. HARTLEY, 33° Lima, Peru ; near the Supreme Council of Peru.

DR. ALEXANDER DAMASCHINO, 33° Athens ; near the Supreme Council of Greece.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN SUPREME COUNCILS
NEAR THIS SUPREME COUNCIL.

COL. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, 33° Laprairie, Quebec ; of the Sup. Councils of England, Wales, etc , and of Greece.

JOHN W. MURTON, 33° Hamilton, Ontario ; of the Sup. Councils of the Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A., and of Belgium.

HUGH ALEXANDER MACKAY, 33° Hamilton, Ontario ; of the Sup. Co. of the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.

ROBERT MARSHALL, 33° St. John, New Brunswick ; of the Sup. Co. of Peru.

JOHN V. ELLIS, 33° St. John, New Brunswick ; of the Sup. Co. of Scotland.

JAMES DOMVILLE, 33° St. John, New Brunswick ; of the Sup. Co. of Ireland.

GRAND BODIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THIS
SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Council of England, Wales, etc.

Supreme Council of Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.

Supreme Council of Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.

Supreme Council of Scotland.

Supreme Council of Ireland.

Supreme Council of France.

Supreme Council of Belgium.

Supreme Council of Italy.

Supreme Council of Peru.

Supreme Council of Colon for the West Indies.

Supreme Council of St Domingo.

Supreme Council of Switzerland.

Supreme Council of Greece.

1876.]

Supreme Council.

95

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK CONSISTORY, St. John.

David R. Munro, 33° Com.-in-Chief.

Wm. J. Logan, 32° Gr.: Sec.:

HARINGTON CHAPTER ROSE CROIX, St. John.

W. H. Thorne, 32° M.: W.: Sov.:

T. Nisbet Robertson, 32° Registrar.

NOVA SCOTIA.

KEITH CHAPTER ROSE CROIX, Halifax.

Jos. Norman Ritchie, 18° M.: W.: Sov.:

Stephen R. Sircom, 32° Registrar.

MEMBERS

ON THE

REGISTER OF THIS SUPREME COUNCIL,

31st August, 1876.

Andrews, John Wm. -	18°	Charlton, James -	32°
Almon, Rev. Henry P. -	18°	Carey, William -	32°
Angus, Richard B. -	18°	Card, Henry -	18°
Alexander, Thos. K. -	30°	Carritto, Dr. Thos. W. -	18°
Alexander, Henry M. -	18°	Chisholm, Hugh W. -	33°
Adcock, Thos. -	30°	Crookshank, Robt. W. -	32°
Adam, James -	14°	Crossman, Theo. Augustus -	18°
Adam, James -	18°	Collins, Daniel -	18°
Adam, James -	18°	Clinch, Robt. T. -	33°
Albertson, Ransom Byron -	18°	Chamberlain, Montague -	30°
		Clarke, Peter P. -	18°
		Clark, James A. -	18°
Birge, Charles A. -	32°	Copeland, Eugene M. -	33°
Brierly, Richard -	31°	Clouston, Edward T. -	30°
Bartindale, Thos. H. -	18°	Claggett, Charles C. -	18°
Biggar, Wm. F. -	18°	Campbell, Alexander -	14°
Bull, Richard -	32°	Caulfield, Rev. St. George -	18°
Birrell, Geo. S. -	32°	Chesley, John Alexander -	18°
Beattie, Thos. -	32°	Cameron, Wm. James -	18°
Butterworth, Enoch B. -	32°	Cushing, Francis -	18°
Barnwell, Gilbert T. -	18°		
Borland, David -	18°	Duncan, Alexander -	32°
Byron, Benjamin -	18°	Despard, F. R. -	32°
Baxter, H. A. -	18°	Dewar, Wm. -	32°
Basant, Christopher -	18°	Davidson, Charles -	16°
Barteaux, Dr. E. L. -	18°	Dumbrille, John -	32°
Beatty, John Howard -	18°	Domville, James -	33°
Baker, Chas. P. -	30°	DeVeber, J. S. B. -	18°
Brown, Silas H. -	30°	Dakin, Fraser W. -	18°
Brown, Chas. W. -	18°	Dimock, Constant Wm. -	18°
Brydon, Wm. -	31°	Dixon, John L. -	18°
Bryan, Wm. J. -	18°	Darby, George -	18°
Burns, Joshua G. -	18°	Davies, John Try -	30°
Blackwood, Thos. F. -	30°	Davis, Evans -	18°
Boddy, Ulysses -	18°	Dalley, Fenner Frederick -	14°
Bond, Frank -	30°		
Bowman, Wm. -	18°	Edgar, William -	32°
Babcock, Brenton D. -	33°	Eckerson, Luther -	18°
Bartlett, Rev. Henry -	18°	Earle, Sylvester Z., M.D. -	18°
Burch, David Burley -	18°	Easton, Dr. John -	18°
Burnett, John -	18°	Ellis, John V. -	33°
Boyd, Herbert -	32°	Everett, Edwin Jas. -	32°
Brown, John -	14°	Ellis, James Fulton -	30°
Bell, David -	14°		

Erskine, J.
Edwards, C.
Edgar, Fra

Foster, Th
Foster, W
Fraser, Ge
Feshwick,
Fleming, V
Fisher, Joh
Fulford, H
Furness, I

Gibson, Jo
Goodwin,
Gorham, E
Gossip, Ja
Godsoe, W
Godsoe, T
Girdwood,
Graham, J
Godfrey, R
Goodhue,
Guy, Geor
Geddes, C
Gray, Joh
Gracie, Jo

Humphrey
Hutchison
Halson, R
Hope, Rob
Harrington
Hutton, W
Hatheway
Hesson, W
Hart, Wm
Hesslein,
Hervey, R
Hervey, A
Harmar, S
Hovenden
Hamilton,
Hambly, V
Houel, Au
Holton, E
Hagar, Ch
Henshaw,
Hyndman,
Hewson, C
Heron, Ja
Hood, Fre
Hunt, Cha
Hutchison
Hall, Tho
Hyndman,

Isaacson, J
Irving, Ar

Erskine, John - - -	18°	Jordan, Saml. C. - - -	18°
Edwards, George Oliver - - -	32°	Jones, Wm. J. W. - - -	30°
Edgar, Frank - - -	18°	Johnson, Samuel - - -	18°
Foster, Thos. A. D. - - -	18°	Kerns, William - - -	18°
Foster, Wm. D. - - -	32°	Kerr, Jas. Kirkpatrick - - -	33°
Fraser, George - - -	18°	Kilvert, Francis Edwin - - -	30°
Feshwick, Fredk. Wm. - - -	18°	Kerr, William - - -	32°
Fleming, Wm. - - -	30°	Kingsmill, George Roden - - -	18°
Fisher, John - - -	18°	Kerr, Murray A. - - -	14°
Fulford, Henry - - -	18°	Land, John H. - - -	18°
Furness, Peter S. - - -	16°	Leith, William - - -	18°
Gibson, John M. - - -	32°	Longley, Geo. C. - - -	32°
Goodwin, Alfred D. - - -	32°	Lount, William - - -	18°
Gorham, Edward - - -	18°	Lawrence, Bela, Reynolds - - -	32°
Gossip, James - - -	18°	Logan, Wm. J. - - -	32°
Godsoe, Wm. C. - - -	30°	La Fontaine, Martin Wm. - - -	18°
Godsoe, Thos. A. - - -	30°	Leonard, J. Henry - - -	18°
Girdwood, Gilbert P. - - -	18°	Liddell, Geo. Wm. - - -	30°
Graham, Jas. H. - - -	32°	Land, Allen - - -	18°
Godfrey, Robt. T. - - -	18°	Lewis, Robert - - -	14°
Goodhue, Charles Frederick - - -	18°	Ledyard, Thomas Douglas - - -	18°
Guy, George John Williams - - -	30°	Murton, John W. - - -	33°
Geddes, Charles George - - -	18°	Mackay, Hugh A. - - -	33°
Gray, John - - -	18°	Mitchell, Edward - - -	18°
Gracie, John - - -	12°	Munday, Wm. T. - - -	32°
Humphrey, Nelson - - -	18°	Murray, Charles R. - - -	32°
Hutchison, Robt. A. - - -	32°	Menet, Fredk. J. - - -	33°
Halson, Robert - - -	18°	Mason, John J. - - -	32°
Hope, Robert Knight - - -	30°	Murray, Hugh - - -	33°
Harington, Thos. Douglas - - -	33°	Morris, Wm. J. - - -	18°
Hutton, William Henry - - -	33°	Moore, Col. W. J. B. McL. - - -	33°
Hatheway, Jos. Canby - - -	32°	Moffat, James - - -	32°
Hesson, Wm. Alexander - - -	18°	Macheth, John - - -	18°
Hart, Wm. Henry - - -	18°	Marshall, Robert - - -	33°
Hesslein, Alex. Geo. - - -	18°	Munro, David R. - - -	32°
Hervey, Robt. G. - - -	32°	Mullin, John - - -	18°
Hervey, Alex. G. - - -	18°	Melick, John - - -	18°
Harmar, Saml. B. - - -	18°	Munro, William - - -	18°
Hovenden, Richard J. - - -	31°	Matthews, Saml. F. - - -	18°
Hamilton, William J. - - -	18°	Milsom, John - - -	18°
Hambly, William James - - -	18°	Montgomery, Jas. - - -	18°
Houel, Augustus Thos. - - -	18°	Maxwell, David - - -	18°
Holton, Edward - - -	18°	Moore, John - - -	18°
Hagar, Chas. W. - - -	30°	Murray, Christopher - - -	30°
Henshaw, Fredk. C. - - -	14°	Macaw, John - - -	18°
Hyndman, Wm. - - -	18°	Murray, William E. - - -	13°
Hewson, Geo. Holloway - - -	18°	Morden, Albert M. - - -	14°
Heron, James - - -	18°	Morgan J. Vaughan - - -	30°
Hood, Frederick Joseph - - -	18°	Molson, John W. - - -	18°
Hunt, Charles Brewer - - -	12°	Mulholland, Joseph - - -	18°
Hutchison, Thomas - - -	18°	Macallum, Archibald - - -	18°
Hall, Thos. Brigham - - -	18°	Meakins, Jonathan M. - - -	18°
Hyndman, Hugh - - -	14°	Mason, Joseph - - -	18°
Isaacson, John H. - - -	32°	Mathewson, Walter - - -	18°
Irving, Andrew Scott - - -	18°	Millward, Wm. Edward - - -	6°

McLellan, David	- - -	32°	Spry, Daniel	- - -	32°
McCord, David R.	- - -	32°	Smyth, Alfred G.	- - -	30°
McLelland, William	- - -	18°	Smith, William Simpson	- - -	18°
McKenzie, Capt. Colin	- - -	18°	Smith, David G.	- - -	32°
McManus, Francis	- - -	18°	Scovel, James	- - -	30°
McNicol, James J.	- - -	18°	Scovel, Rev. Wm.	- - -	32°
McLeod, William	- - -	18°	Stewart, David Smith	- - -	30°
McPhie, Donald	- - -	18°	Sircom, Stephen R.	- - -	32°
McGiverin, Wm. F.	- - -	14°	Scholfield, John	- - -	18°
McClelland, Thomas James	- - -	16°	Smithers, Geo. Thos.	- - -	18°
			Sterling Robert M.	- - -	18°
			Short, Thos.	- - -	18°
Northey, George V.	- - -	18°	Stewart, George Jr.	- - -	18°
Nixon, James B.	- - -	30°	Sargant, Thos.	- - -	31°
Norris, James	- - -	18°	Sinclair, William	- - -	18°
Neave, Spencer LeNeve	- - -	18°	Stearns Isaac Henry	- - -	33°
Nivin, William	- - -	30°	Sinclair, David	- - -	30°
Nelson, Albert D.	- - -	18°	Scott, John	- - -	18°
Nixon, James B.	- - -	30°	Smylie, Robert William	- - -	18°
Niven, James Simpson	- - -	18°	Stephens, Richard Porter	- - -	14°
Neely, James	- - -	14°	Stevenson, James Douglas	- - -	18°
Nye, George Henry	- - -	18°	Sutherland, Louis	- - -	18°
			Simpson, Wm. Benjamin	- - -	18°
O'Halloran, James	- - -	18°			
			Tilden, John H.	- - -	32°
Patterson, Geo. H.	- - -	18°	Thompson, John H.	- - -	32°
Potter, Chas. E.	- - -	18°	Thorn, Wm. H.	- - -	32°
Partridge, Rev. Francis	- - -	32°	Taylor, John M.	- - -	18°
Peters, Benj. Lester	- - -	33°	Tebbs, Theodore H.	- - -	18°
Purvis, Joseph	- - -	18°	Thornton, John Nickless	- - -	18°
Patterson, George C.	- - -	18°	Tennant, David	- - -	18°
Priddis, James	- - -	18°			
Porte, Andrew Wm.	- - -	12°	Vail, Albert S.	- - -	18°
Porteous, Charles Emilius Lamb.	- - -	18°	Vroom, Wm. Ezra	- - -	18°
			Vose, Charles F.	- - -	18°
Reid, William	- - -	33°			
Robb, Thos. B.	- - -	18°	Wright, Edward H.	- - -	18°
Robinson, T. Barclay	- - -	18°	Wright, John	- - -	18°
Robertson, James Hay	- - -	18°	Whyte, Alex. Ralph	- - -	32°
Ring, Geo. F.	- - -	18°	Wright, Hugh McCulla	- - -	30°
Ritchie, Jos. Norman	- - -	18°	Wilson, Archdale	- - -	18°
Richards, Wm. Walter	- - -	18°	Wilson, J. Newton	- - -	18°
Rankin, Alexander	- - -	30°	Wells, Isaac B.	- - -	18°
Robertson, Thos. N.	- - -	30°	White, William R.	- - -	18°
Reed, Thos. M.	- - -	30°	Willis, Edward	- - -	30°
Robb, Rev. James G.	- - -	18°	Wetmore, Edwin, Jesse	- - -	30°
Robertson, James	- - -	18°	Wisdom, Freeman W.	- - -	30°
Richardson, Charles	- - -	14°	Watson, George	- - -	18°
Reed, Joseph Benjamin	- - -	18°	Wilson, Arthur L.	- - -	18°
Robertson, John Ross	- - -	18°	Wainwright, George H. R.	- - -	30°
Robertson, John Armour	- - -	18°	Whitehead, Edwin A.	- - -	30°
Reynolds, Thomas J.	- - -	18°	Warner, John F.	- - -	18°
			Widger, James	- - -	18°
Stewart, Gavin	- - -	32°	Waterman, Isaac	- - -	16°
Smith, Charles R.	- - -	32°	Waterman, Herman	- - -	14°
Sowden, F. M.	- - -	18°	Wilson, James	- - -	18°
Smith, Alfred William	- - -	18°	Watson, William	- - -	18°
Spencer, Walter	- - -	30°	Willson, Isaac Pemberton	- - -	14°
Smith, David A.	- - -	18°			
Stephenson, James	- - -	32°			