

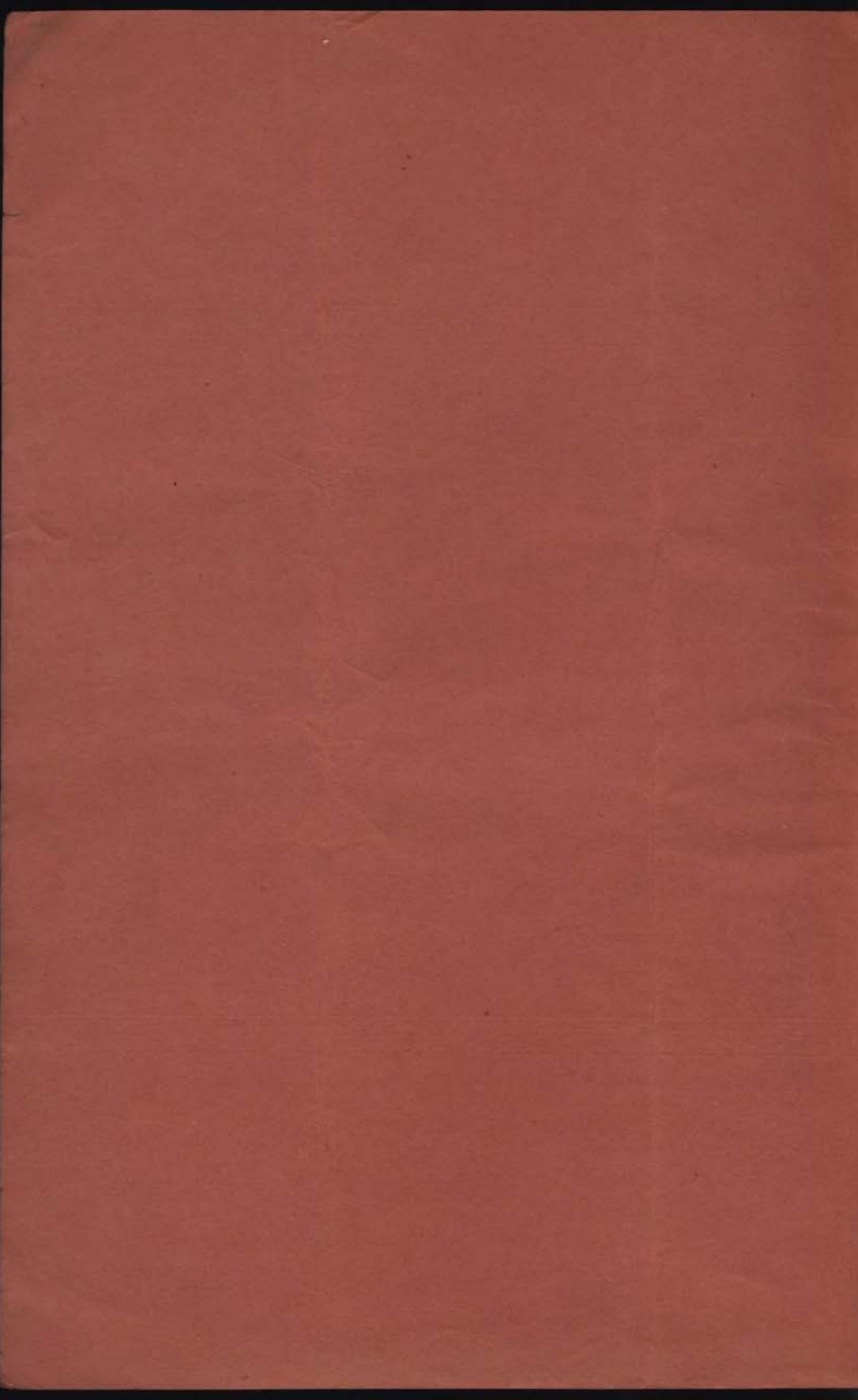
REPLY

TO THE

“WAR WHOOPS”

OF

ENOCH T. CARSON.



ANCIENT ∴ ACCEPTED ∴ RITE.

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BY

ROBERT B. FOLGER, M. D.

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REPLY TO THE "WAR WHOOPS"

OF ENOCH T. CARSON.

A paper concerning the Anc. Acc. Scottish Rite in the State of Ohio has made its appearance in a Cincinnati paper, which is supposed to have been written by ENOCH T. CARSON, but on account of fear or shame he failed to put his proper name to the article and has placed to the foot the fictitious name of "JO ABERT." It is specially aimed against me as the author of the History of the Anc. Acc. Scottish Rite; it is highly defamatory in character and abounds in "*slang*" and *abuse*. I have always refused to notice anonymous communications, and would do so in this case were I not positive of the authorship, and fully acquainted with the sentiments of the person whom I have named, as it regards the whole matter. But if he has lost the character of a *gentleman* by descending to "*low blackguardism and slang*," I shall not place myself upon a level with him in this reply by copying after him in his mistaken course, but will endeavor to give the facts connected with my History in common language which is susceptible of proof at every step.

Since the establishment of subordinate bodies of the Anc. Acc. Scottish Rite in Columbus, Ohio, owing fealty to the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, Mr. Carson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and deputy for the so-called Sup. Council for the Northern Jurisdiction for that State, seems to be greatly exorcised in his mind concerning the matter, and is exerting himself by the use of "*rick, defamation and personal abuse*," to frighten, discourage, and, if possible, break up the organization. He has already pronounced it a "*disastrous failure*," and appears to be tramping through the State, that by his personal presence, speeches and articles, published in the daily papers of Cincinnati over a fictitious name, he may convince the fraternity of Ohio that these bodies are a "*fraud*." Just how far he may succeed in this infamous work will depend upon the evidence of "*hard facts*," as it is confidently believed that the members of those bodies are thinking men; are somewhat well informed concerning the Rite, and well understand the position which they occupy. They are not likely to be led astray by the mere "*assertions*" of Carson, nor will they be frightened or turned aside by his vulgar threats. The fraternity of Ohio are, all of them, pretty well acquainted with the man—on this point they do not want any information from me.

The Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, is strictly a Representative body, and is now composed of men of high standing in the Masonic fraternity. They are known in the community as well cultured, respectable and of quite as strong mental faculties as Carson of Ohio. It is a regularly organized and constitutional body, deriving from the Grand Orient of France; it is constitutional, its proceedings are entirely constitutional, and all its acts are passed by the majority. There is no "*one man power*" about it, nor is it carried on, as Carson would intimate, by a leader or a clique. It is not of modern origin, having had a continuous existence of more than seventy years, and is now in a very prosperous condition. The Proceedings of the body have already been issued in which all who may be interested will for themselves be able to judge of the propriety of its acts, and the success consequent upon the upbuilding of a purely Representative body in the Anc. Acc. Scottish Rite.

CARSON states "*that in 1862 Mr. Folger published a Masonic History of the Anc. Acc. Scottish Rite, and a second and enlarged Edition again in 1881*"—so far correct. Then follows what Carson is pleased to style "*a brief advertisement of the article Mr. Folger has to sell.*"

There is no such advertisement in my history, as the *last Edition* was published ten months before the resuscitation of our Ancient Council. Carson has copied that "*Advertisement*," as he calls it, from an early number of the Chronicle, and again published in the December number, 1884. It was, and is, simply an answer to various inquiries concerning the establishment of Subordinate bodies—by BRO. JOHN G. BARKER—and is perfectly correct.

CARSON begins his second "*WAR WHOOP*" by giving an entirely false version of the Proceedings of the Raymond and Cerneau Councils in 1863. This relation he has learned from the continued and persistent *assertions* made by the Northern jurisdiction, who have taken great pains to falsify the *Truth*, and thus deceived others into the belief that the occurrences related by Carson actually took place. Before the year 1881 these stories were received as *truth*, and believed—the "*REPRINT*" not having at that time made its appearance. Under this belief many of the old members of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, had joined the Northern Jurisdiction.

I present herewith a copy of the Circular issued by the Deputy of the State of New York, in February, 1881, from which Carson has copied. (See Document A. Appendix.)

This is the Doctrine and Narration of the leaders of the Northern Jurisdiction, and has been from the years 1866 and 1867. It was this Narration, received by me from the leaders of the Sup. Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, that led me astray in my conclusions while writing "*The Supplement.*" I took great pains

in waiting upon a large number of the members, in and out of the city, and with a single exception, all gave me same account, viz. : "*That both the Raymond and the Hays Councils were dissolved in 1863, and a new Council was formed by them as a 'Union Council,'*" that in 1866 this Union Council was dissolved—became extinct—and a new Council was formed, which united with the Van Renssalaer Council in May, 1867, forming what is now known as the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction. Believing these statements to be true, I gave them in writing the "*Supplement.*" This was in the month of January, 1881. I had learned that "the Proceedings of the Supreme Council from 1860 to 1867 had been published in the form of a 'REPRINT,' " but was not yet distributed. I addressed a letter to the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, at Portland, Maine, requesting the favor of a copy, which he, with his usual kindness, forwarded. I received it just in time to make up the proceedings of the bodies, but not early enough for a critical examination, as my contract for delivering the work was very short, and much of the Supplement was already written and in the hands of the printer. Subsequently, January 28th, 1881, by date, but not issued until late in February, a document appeared over the signature of the Deputy for the State of New York, reiterating the doctrines above mentioned. It was presented to me for my signature, but I peremptorily refused to give it, as it contained doctrines which I did not believe. I never signed that document.

These doctrines have been forced into the minds of the members of the Northern Jurisdiction and the Foreign Councils of the world, and are strenuously maintained by them all at the present time in the face of the most conclusive and incontrovertible evidence to the contrary, taken from their own records, the "*REPRINT.*" When that work made its appearance, the whole of this stupendous FRAUD was exposed and brought to light. In order that it may be properly understood, and the whole truth brought to view, I shall give ALL the extracts from the Reprint, concerning the transactions which occurred throughout, and refer to them in the Appendix, where they will be found, copied word for word, and every reader will be able to judge for himself whether Carson's pretty statements are true, or in accord with their own records.

Carson commences his "*WAR WHOOP No. 2*" by stating—

"Inasmuch as the Cerneau Supreme Council was consolidated with what is known as the Raymond Supreme Council, in 1863, and after that, in 1867, this consolidated body was united with what was known as the Van Renssalaer Supreme Council, the latter union was intended to, and did, so far as the bodies and all the honorable Masons belonging to them were concerned, wipe out of existence all the contending governing bodies of the Scottish Rite that were, or had been in the Northern States prior to that date. From this Union in 1867 came what is known as the Northern Supreme Council, of which Henry L. Palmer, of Wisconsin, is the present Grand Commander."

"After the Union all agreed, from whichever Supreme Council they may have

come, to ignore all past differences, histories, or what not. They agreed with each other like honorable gentlemen and Masons, that all past differences should be ignored. They agreed to give and take. The Gourgas, Raymond, Van Renssalaer parties recognized the Cerneau, Atwood, Hays members; each recognized the other as legitimate, equal, and regular members of the Scottish Rite. All the subordinate bodies of both parties to the Union came in under the compact without a single exception."

"The only question is—*Was there a Union of the contending Supreme Councils then and again in 1867?* That there was a complete Union at the times mentioned is beyond question with every unprejudiced, honest Mason who is familiar with the account of those memorable events in the history of Scottish Rite Masonry in the United States."

Carson has made here a very *rosy* statement, ending with a very important inquiry, which he has chosen to answer for himself. Having copied the statement in full, I shall compare it with their own records—the "REPRINT," and then show how far it tallies with the truth. And, first, we shall give a very short account of the commencement and progress of the body known as the Raymond Council.

Edward A. Raymond became Sov. Gr. Commander of the Gourgas Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, holding its East in Boston, Mass., about the year 1851 or 1852, and continued Sov. Gr. Commander until 1860. On account of his extreme ideas concerning the government of the Rite, he became quite unpopular with the members. This dislike increased, and in 1860 he closed that body "*sine die*," the charges being "*insubordination of the members to their Commander and in violation of the Constitution of 1786.*" He then forsook that Council and formed a Sup. Gr. Council of his own. In this movement he had with him Simon W. Robinson and Peter Lawson, the latter having been made a Thirty-third by him after he left the Gourgas Council. Mr. Raymond went on and filled up his Council. In 1861 he applied with great confidence to the Southern Supreme Council (over which his bosom friend, Albert Pike, presided) for the recognition of his new body, bearing the same name with the Gourgas Council which he had forsaken. This application was at once *peremptorily refused*. Disappointed in his expectations, he became anxious to be connected with the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, which was recognized as a legitimate body all over the world. This refusal of the Southern Supreme Council to acknowledge his new body, injured its reputation in the eyes of the Fraternity, and delayed its increase. His body had granted several Dispensations to form subordinate bodies, but none of them ever progressed so far as to be organized under a Warrant, and there was a pause in his prosperity. In this state of things he became quite anxious, and in accordance with his expressed wishes, two of his members took it upon themselves to have an interview with some of the members of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies. The result of that interview and its

consequence are related fully in Document B, under date of April 2, 1862.—(Appendix as per Page 72 of the "*Reprint.*")

The Raymond body then appointed a Committee to pursue this matter, consisting of Ill. Bros. Edw. A. Raymond, Lucius B. Paige and George M. Randal, to arrange this union, *if practicable*, etc., but it appears that, from the opposition manifested by the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, to the proposition of a UNION, Charles S. Westcott, then Raymond's Deputy for the State of New York, became angry, and under date of May 17, 1862, in his Report states:

"It is my unpleasant duty to report that a few individuals have endeavored to disturb the peace and harmony of this part of the Jurisdiction by an attempt to establish a body purporting to be a continuation of an illegal and unconstitutional Council which the notorious Joseph Cerneau attempted to establish many years ago. As they are mostly obscure and unknown to the Masonic fraternity and have no authority whatever to give *colour of legality* to their organization other than that derived from the possession of some old documents formerly belonging to Cerneau and his abettors, there is no probability of their doing much injury to our Order. I deem them worthy of no more than this passing notice from me, and of none from the Sup. Gr. Council."—(See page 80, Reprint; also p. 57.)

This ebullition of passion did not promote their cause. Although the Raymond Council had many meetings subsequent to April 2, up to December 30, the subject was not again called up. On December 30, afternoon session, it was brought before the body, and the result of their deliberation is mentioned in Document C, and at page 100, Reprint.

On January 28, 1863, the Committee which had been appointed April 2, 1862, reported, and that Committee was then fully empowered *to agree upon the terms* of a union.—(See Document D, page 102, Reprint.)

On February 18, 1863, the Committee reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, and had negotiated, signed, and sealed a Treaty of Union—it is known as the "ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION," (not Union) a copy of which will be found in Document H, page 152, Reprint.

And at the same meeting Ill. Bro. Raymond, Sov. Gr. Commander, VOLUNTARILY RETIRED from his high office, and is by the Articles of Consolidation voted an Emeritus Member of the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, which Council he never graced with his presence (according to the Records), Document E.

The business of the Council being finished, the Sov. Gr. Commander pronounced his Sup. Gr. Council CLOSED SINE DIE. See page 104, Reprint, Document E.

Thus ended the Raymond Sup. Gr. Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, February 18, 1863. It ceased its existence as a body, became extinct, and its members, as individuals, subsequently (April 15, 1863) united with the Supreme Council for the United States of America, their

Territories and Dependencies, signed the Oath of Fealty to that body, and thus affiliated themselves as members according to the Articles of Consolidation.

I shall now give a short account, as copied from the *Records*, "*Reprint*," etc., commencing at page 109 of the Sup. Gr. Council, Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen'l 33°, and last degree of the Anc. Acc. Scottish Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the "WESTERN HEMISPHERE." .

There are but two hemispheres on this globe, viz., the *Eastern* and the *WESTERN*. The Eastern includes all Europe, and the Western North and South America and the Islands. The Northern Jurisdiction of the Western Hemisphere means "the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies. This specifies the Jurisdiction of what is known as the Hays-Cerneau Council, and also the name by which that Council has always been known from its very commencement up to the present day.

In 1832, on account of the Union of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, with the Sup. Gr. Council of Terra Firma, South America, Mexico or New Spain, Porto Rico, Canary Islands, etc., it took the name of the *United Supreme Council for the Western Hemisphere*, embracing both North and South America and the Islands. It had, and bore, this name and jurisdiction until 1846, at which time Ill. Bro. Atwood became its Sov. Gr. Commander. He at that time took its old name of Sup. Gr. Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the "*Western Hemisphere*," thus relinquishing jurisdiction over the southern portion of the Western Hemisphere, viz., South America, etc. This title belongs to it. It appears in 1860 on the records, and the Power issued by Ill. Bro. Atwood to Edmund B. Hays, on May 14, 1858, carries this title as well as the proceedings of the body. After the death of Henry C. Atwood, Ill. Bro. Hays succeeded him in 1860, and the body bore the title given in his Patent, but was interpreted by the members to mean the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, etc., as it was in 1827 and '28.—*Document K*.

The regular meetings of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, were then renewed, and the body met with great success. Its acknowledgments and recognitions were continued by all the Foreign Councils, and its membership rapidly increased. It appears by the Record, that on December 22, 1862—ten months after the appointment by the Raymond Council of their Committee, whose duty it was made to seek connection with the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies—had so far brought the matter to a conclusion—made formal application to that Council—whereupon a meeting of that Council was held, (see Document F) when a Committee was appointed to inquire into the matter. That Committee went to Boston, met the Raymond

Committee, and, after a protracted interview, returned to New York, whereupon a meeting of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, etc., was called to hear the report of its Committee, which will be found in Document G. The Report of the Committee was, on motion, received, by which it appears that "THE PARTY KNOWN AS THE RAYMOND BODY OF BOSTON *have lately proposed*, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES, *and by official resolution, suggestions looking to the MERGING IN-AND ASSOCIATION WITH this Supreme Council, bringing with them Documents, Properties, and everything appertaining to their organization*"—see Document G. The recommendation adopted, and Ill. Bro. Henry C. Banks added to said Committee, making it to consist of HAYS, SICKELS and BANKS.

It appears by the records that the next meeting of the Sup. Council was called three months afterward, viz., April 15, 1863, to hear the *final report* of the Committee, which report was made, producing what is known as the "ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION" (not a UNION, which they have so loudly trumpeted forth, but simply an AFFILIATION of the members of the Raymond Council—which Council was then *extinct*—with the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies). These articles are given in full, word for word, and the attention of the reader is called to them in order that he may judge for himself what kind of a Union this was which they dwell upon with so much earnestness—see Document H. I shall give a brief review of the same:

The ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION were drawn up in duplicate, each party having one. They are drawn up very carefully so as to give no offence to either party, and yet so clearly and pointedly that they cannot be misunderstood. There is no mention made of a "UNION" of the two bodies, nor could there be, as the Raymond body was out of existence, (Feb. 18, 1863—two months); but it is declared that the two Councils are CONSOLIDATED (or that one of the parties to the contract is MERGED into the other body, thus: The Raymond members leaving their Council behind affiliated with the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies). There could not possibly have been a "UNION," inasmuch as the Raymond Council was *dissolved* and CLOSED SINE DIE and out of existence February 18, 1863—two months before the Consolidation took place, viz., April 15, 1863. The Raymond members were very few in number—about thirteen—at the time of its dissolution. See Report of the Committee, Jan. 19, 1863—Documents and Articles of Consolidation and Document H, April 15, 1863.

Article I. states: "The said Sup. Councils are CONSOLIDATED by virtue hereof, under the name of the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, sitting at New York."

The Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, had borne that name from 1807 to 1828; in 1832 it became the *United Sup. Council for the Western Hemisphere*, taking in South America; in 1846 it became the Sup. Gr. Council for the *Northern Jurisdiction* of the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, thus relinquishing South America, and continues holding that name to-day. The Council was not dissolved in 1863, nor was its distinctive title, its government, its Rituals, or its Doctrines changed. It kept steadily on its way and was in full fraternal correspondence with the leading Supreme Councils of the world up to Dec. 13, 1866—when by a “*breach of confidence*” all its recognitions were basely transferred to the Raymond Council, which was resuscitated at that date by Simon W. Robinson. The Raymond Council, it will be remembered, was dissolved and closed “*sine die*,” Feb. 18, 1863. *It then became defunct*, and was resuscitated by Robinson, Dec. 13, 1866.

Article II. “III. Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen’l, heretofore created by either of the parties hereto, shall be recognized upon taking the Oath of Fealty to the SUP. GR. COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THEIR TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES.”

The Raymond members, on coming into the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, were required by this Article to sign the Oath of Fealty to that Council, which being done, made them members. The members for the Sup. Council for the United States of America, etc., did not sign it as there was no need of doing so, having performed that act many years before.

Article III. “All subordinate bodies hailing under either of the parties heretofore, are to be duly acknowledged, and recognized, upon taking the Oath of Fealty to the said Supreme Council for the United States of America, etc., and new Warrants may be granted, or the existing ones properly endorsed.”

The bodies hailing from the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, as a matter of course, remained as they were, and their Warrants are used up to this day. The Raymond body had granted Dispensations to six or eight bodies, but none of them ever came to maturity—they all died out.

Article IV. “All properties of whatever name, kind, and description, belonging to the parties hereto, or either of them, are hereby declared to be vested in the said Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, and will be delivered accordingly to the Grand Secretary Gen’l thereof.”

The Sup. Council for the United States of America, etc., had and retained all its properties, while the Raymond body were obliged to deliver their assets of whatever kind, according to their own offer and the Articles of Consolidation which they had signed. The Committees were waited upon Sept. 3, 1863, and delivered up all the properties.—See Doc. I, J.

Article V. "Until otherwise ordered, the Constitutions, and General Regulations of the second party hereto, are hereby adopted and declared in full force for the Government of the Consolidated body herein provided for."

It will be seen by the above Article that "the Constitutions" of the Raymond body were thrown aside as useless—virtually dissolving the body—after which it was closed "*sine die*" by the Sov. Gr. Commander—subsequently it was "*absorbed*" by the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies.

Article VI. "The number of Active Members of said Council is hereby increased to Seventeen, (CREATING EIGHT NEW OFFICES) etc."

This article may serve as an explanation to the long delayed reply from the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, concerning the overtures the Raymond body had made. They wanted a full "UNION," also to retain the *status* in the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, which they had in their own body. This proposition was not acceded to. The whole matter was finally terminated by the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, increasing the number of their active members for the purpose of creating eight new offices for them that they might retain the standing they had before enjoyed. As soon as this was settled upon and the ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION were signed, the Raymond body was dissolved and *closed sine die* by the Sov. Grand Commander, and he (Edw. A. Raymond) VOLUNTARILY RETIRED from his high office on that day, February 18, 1863. Ill. Bro. Edmund B. Hays continued Sov. Gr. Commander, and the Sup. Council continued to be the same, viz., the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, as it was before, and according to the Articles of Consolidation. It so continued up to Dec. 13, 1866, although the *name* was changed in 1865 in order to accommodate the Southern Jurisdiction. At this time Edmund B. Hays resigned his office and Simon W. Robinson was elected in his stead.

Article VII. "The Emeritus position of *Sov. Assistant Grand Commander* IS CONFERRED ON ILL. EDWARD A. RAYMOND, in recognition of his long and distinguished services in the Rite.

In this Article it is declared that the EMERITUS position of Sov. Ass. Gr. Commander "is" conferred upon Edward A. Raymond, but it will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Raymond body, Feb. 18, 1863, Ill. Bro. Edw. A. Raymond VOLUNTARILY RETIRED from his *high office*, agreeably to the Treaty formed on Feb. 7, 1863, and there is no record to show that Mr. Raymond ever after graced the Council with his presence.—See Doc. E.

Thus ends the expose of the so-called "UNION" of 1863. It is accompanied with a full copy of the Proceedings of both

Councils, taken from the "REPRINT"—and it is presented to the reader as it stands written, in order not only that the falsehoods concerning the matter, which are constantly being uttered and circulated in print, may be exposed, but that the inquirer may read for himself the "*hard facts*" and draw his own conclusions. It may not be amiss to give here the opinion of ALBERT PIKE, Sov. Gr. Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction, concerning this "*pretended Union*," inasmuch as he is pronounced by Simon W. Robinson and his followers to be "*one whose researches, Masonic intelligence and familiar acquaintance with whatever pertains to the Anc. Acc. Rite, gives to his opinion almost the authority of Law*;" it was expressed and published in his Address to the Sup. Council of the Southern Jurisdiction in 1866—(see pages 75 and 76, Proceedings of that body). He says:

"I am inclined to think, that if the body of which Ill. Bro. Raymond was chief, was the Sup. Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, *it ceased to exist by MERGER*. It is the Hays Council that still exists in substance, though now no longer in name—its Laws govern, its Gr. Commander presides—the Constitutions of the Raymond Sup. Council are not repealed, or abrogated, but thrown aside as useless. There was a virtual DISSOLUTION of the Council—an *absorption* of it by an illegal body."

There was no Union here, as has been fully explained. There was a *consolidation* of the members of the Raymond body (which had become extinct) with the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, then in actual existence and active and very successful operation. That Council was opened in the usual manner, April 15, 1863, by the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander Edward B. Hays, Present Ill. Daniel Sickels, Robt. E. Roberts, Henry C. Banks and John Innis—officers. The "*Articles of Consolidation*" were presented, received, and unanimously adopted. After this was concluded the following Brethren were introduced, viz., SIMON W. ROBINSON, GEO. M. RANDALL, AARON P. HUGHES, PETER LAWSON and WILLIAM FIELD, who, one by one, signed the Oath of Fealty, making them members of the body, and were then installed into the respective offices created for them as per Articles of Consolidation.—(See Doc. H.)

Edw. A. Raymond was not there, nor is there any record to prove that he was ever present at any meetings of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies. The Record, however, clearly proves that the former members of the Raymond body were introduced at a regular session of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, and by the adoption of the Articles of Consolidation, and the signing of the Oath of Fealty to the same, they became members thereof, and were installed into the offices created for them.—See Doc. H.

Carson states: "*That inasmuch as the Cerneau Sup. Council was consolidated with what is known as the Raymond Sup. Council in 1863, etc.*" This is NOT TRUE. The Cerneau Sup. Council was never consolidated with the Raymond Sup. Council—but the Raymond body brought its proceedings to an end, Feb. 18, 1863, after having signed and approved the "*Articles of Consolidation*"—its Sov. Gr. Commander then VOLUNTARILY RETIRED from his high office, and the body was dissolved and closed SINE DIE by its Sov. Gr. Commander—thus that body became EXTINCT. Two months after these proceedings, viz., at a regular meeting of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, April 15, 1863, its individual members (received as such) were introduced into the body in a regular manner, signed the Oath of Fealty to that Council, and resigned all its properties into the hands of the same.

The Sup. Council for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies, *was not dissolved*—its own members on that occasion did not sign any Oath of Fealty, for they had signed it years before. The Sup. Council kept steadily on its way, with its own Sov. Gr. Commander—Edmund B. Hays—it kept its ancient name and retained all its properties—there was no NEW COUNCIL formed—no new name given.

We here append the truth of this statement by giving the extracts from their own Records.—See "*Reprint*," Doc. I and J.

During this period it continued to be very successful; having had three regular meetings in 1863, three in 1864, and three in 1865—all of them with many adjournments. It numbered considerably over one hundred active and honorary members, and the annual meeting in June, 1866 "*was probably one of the largest and most harmonious assemblages of Ineffable and Sublime Masons ever convened within the walls of a Council Chamber.*"

From 1863 to 1866, there were many important occurrences which have a bearing upon the Council, and which need a passing remark, as they will explain the changes which took place in December, 1866.

The first steps taken by the Raymond portion of the body was to secure the recognition of the Southern Sup. Council. For this purpose a Delegate visited ALBERT PIKE, its Sov. Gr. Commander, and made the application. He refused it, on the ground "that the Sup. Council, as then formed, was far more objectionable than it was before, it then being a spurious and illegitimate body." This answer caused great disappointment to the Delegate and led to some sharp remarks. Pike, after considering the subject, replied to the Delegate: "That if the Sup. Council, as at present formed, could be dissolved, and a Raymond man could be obtained to re-organize it, he would acknowledge them at once." The Delegate accepted the reply and returned to New York to report progress to the Council. The Council received

the report but came to no conclusion. There were many obstacles in the way of this course of procedure. Edmund B. Hays was Sov. Gr. Commander, and a strong Cerneau man; also, a majority of the officers of the Council—besides which they were of the opinion that the Sup. Council had all the recognition it wanted, and was not at all in need of Pike's favor. Although nothing could then be done, the Raymond men still clung to the hope that they would be able at a proper time to accomplish their pet scheme.

In the same year—1864—Albert G. Goodall was appointed a General Minister and Representative to visit all the Foreign Councils in order to obtain their recognition and acknowledgment of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies. He was gone two years, having visited South America, Brazil, New Grenada, France, England, Scotland and Ireland—in all of which he was successful, and returned home in the latter part of the year 1866 with recognitions of all the various Councils for the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies.

In 1865, the change in the name of the body, from the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, to the Sup. Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, was effected by the Raymond men. This was done in accordance with their programme—not to lessen the boundary of the Jurisdiction of the Council, but to conciliate ALBERT PIKE, who had been for twenty-five years one of the most inveterate and bitter haters of the Cerneau body and the Cerneau men. Edmund B. Hays, Sov. Gr. Commander, held his office *for life*, as the successor and appointee of Henry C. Atwood, dec'd. He prized it highly, and would not give it up. He was in the way of their programme, but still determined to hold on to his office at all hazards. He was displaced by the influence of money, and resigned. Being out of the way, Simon W. Robinson—a Raymond man—was elected in his place. This was the finishing touch to the requirements of ALBERT PIKE.

In the month of June, 1866, the annual meeting of the Council took place. The proposition for a Union with the Van Renssalaer Council came up, and a warm and sharp discussion ensued. The proposal was hotly opposed—no conclusion was arrived at, but the time for holding the next annual meeting in 1867 was changed from June to October, a period of eighteen months interim, and a Resolution was passed appointing a Committee to carry on the negotiation and report at the next annual meeting in October, 1867, barring any definite action until that time—(for Resolutions see Doc. M). Thus ended the annual meeting, and that Council did not again meet. They were hindered from meeting in October, 1867, by the action of Simon W. Robinson, as we shall presently see.

The Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, having concluded its annual session, its members were waiting with considerable solicitude for the time to come round when the next annual meeting would occur in October, 1867, in order to hear the result of the negotiations pending for a Union of the Gourgas-Van Renssalaer Council with the "*Consolidated Council*"—but as the whole proceedings in the annual meeting of 1866 proved to be a failure to the conspirators, they grew impatient and concocted a *new scheme* to carry out their wishes without consulting the Sup. Council in the matter. In the latter part of the month of November, 1866, (only six months after the annual meeting in June) Simon W. Robinson issued a Summons from the City of Boston, calling a meeting there, although the Grand East was at New York City. This Summons was not a General Summons of the Sup. Council, but was addressed to thirteen Active members and ten Honorary members—all on Robinson's side, while all the other members, Active and Honorary, were not notified. The Summons appointed December, 13, 1866, for the meeting in Boston, which came off according to appointment. There were present twenty Raymond and three Cerneau men.—See Doc. L.

There is no Record to show *that the Sup. Council was opened, or called together as a body*—or that the unanimous consent of the members was obtained for the dissolution of the Consolidated Council—nor the absolution of the members from their Oath of Fealty—nor that Simon W. Robinson resigned the Sov. Gr. Commandership—but, simply, after they came together at the appointed hour, Simon W. Robinson declared to them "that, consequent upon the death of Edw. A. Raymond, late Sov. Gr. Commander, he had succeeded to the Sov. Gr. Commandership of the Sup. Council Sov. Gr. Ins. Genl. of the Thirty-Third and last degree of the Anc. Acc. Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, and that he should proceed to fill up the vacancies in that Sup. Council.—(See Doc'ts L.)

Thus it will be seen that Robinson abandoned the Consolidated Council—turned his back upon it—declared that body *illegitimate* and *spurious*, and, in accordance with their programme, "IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED TO RESUSCITATE THE RAYMOND COUNCIL AS IT WAS BEFORE ITS UNION WITH THE HAYS-CERNEAU COUNCIL." Now it must be very evident that this Raymond Council was altogether a different Council from the Consolidated Council which, as Robinson states, had become extinct. He was forming a *new Council*, differing altogether from the Consolidated Council that he had pronounced—*a la Pike*—spurious and illegitimate—had dissolved—had turned his back upon it and assumed the successorship of Edw. A. Raymond. "*It was simply the old Raymond Council as it was before its consolidation with the Hays Council.*" Having completed its formation, he delivered to them

the following address, in which he fully declares the fact.—(See Doc. N, Address.)

The address clearly defines the whole transaction beyond any question, and to which we call the particular attention of the reader. The deed was there accomplished, viz: the dissolution of the Council by *arbitrary power*, and not by the *unanimous consent* of that body, as many of its members were not present, and never gave their consent to the proceedings, nor the resuscitation of the Raymond Council, entirely exclusive of any other Council—by which act the whole body of the Hays Council was left behind to take care of itself. There was not then, nor has there been since, any Union of any kind with the Hays Council, although the assertion is made with great boldness and confidence by Carson in his reply. It is an *assertion without the slightest foundation in truth*.

Another bold mis-statement made by the Northern Jurisdiction needs a passing notice. At page 237, Reprint, it says:

“ Ill. Bro. Albert G. Goodall, who was appointed by this (the Raymond) Council, in October, 1864, as Grand Representative,” &c., &c.

Goodall was appointed by the “*Consolidated Council*” two years before the new Raymond Council was resuscitated—was absent two years—returned with the acknowledgments of all the Sup. Councils he had visited, in favor of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, and instead of delivering them to that Council which had employed him, coolly turned upon his heel and delivered them in person to the “*new Raymond Council*.” These are the acknowledgments which are paraded before the Masonic Fraternity, and boasted of by the Northern Jurisdiction in no measured terms. This infamous transaction on the part of Goodall should be remembered by all the Brethren interested as a flagrant breach of confidence.—(Doc. O.)

The *new Raymond Council* continued its course until May, 1867. It had been acknowledged by Pike immediately after its resuscitation, as per agreement. In May, 1867, negotiations took place between the new Raymond Council and the Gourgas Van Renssalaer Council for a Union, which proved to be successful. They united on May 17th, 1867. But the Cerneau members had nothing to do with this Union. They were not there. They were waiting for the next annual meeting of the Consolidated Council in October, 1867, six months off, and yet to come. But that meeting never took place. The Cerneau members were cheated out of it by the machinations of conspirators.

The Raymond and Van Renssalaer Councils had come together and formed a Union Council. This Union has been loudly proclaimed by the Northern Jurisdiction men as being a Union of ALL, and embracing the “*ANCIENT COUNCIL*.” This assertion is “*unqualifiedly false*.” Under this supposition many of the mem-

bers of the *Ancient Council* have been inveigled by false statements to sign the Oath of Fealty to that body. They have been told "that all the Cerneau members were coming into that body, and that there was not now any distinction to be made among them." It was not until the "REPRINT" made its appearance among them in 1881 that the veil was thrown aside, and the *Fraud* developed in all its odious deformity. Not until then was any move made by the surviving members of the Ancient Council to resuscitate and build up the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, in all its simplicity and purity.

These "*Proceedings*," dating from May, 1863, to December 13th, 1866, from which we have made copious "*Extracts*," *plainly and fully declare*, that on December 13th, 1866, "THE CONSOLIDATED HAYS-RAYMOND COUNCIL WAS DISSOLVED by *Simon W. Robinson*, its Grand Commander, and all the members of the *Hays-Raymond Council absolved from their Oath of Fealty*, and then left to take care of themselves;—that *Robinson*, after dissolving the Council, turned his back upon it—took upon himself *the successorship of Edw. A. Raymond*—proclaimed that he was about to resuscitate "THE RAYMOND COUNCIL AS IT WAS BEFORE ITS UNION WITH THE HAYS COUNCIL," which act he carried out;—that there were no Cerneau members there except two or three, and they acted on their own responsibility in uniting with the *new Raymond Council*. In the month of May, 1867, this *new Raymond Council* formed a Union with the *Gourgass-Van Rensselaer Council*, at which there were no Cerneau members present except the before mentioned.

These proceedings are deemed of vital importance to all concerned; but, strange to say, in their published Documents, the men of the Northern Jurisdiction avoid the very mention of them, and exceedingly dislike to talk about them, or allow them *to be true*. They "*jump*" from 1863 to 1867, skipping all the intervening proceedings, and boldly and loudly proclaim a *Grand Union of ALL the Councils*, which is *utterly false*, as no such Union ever took place, as their own REPRINT plainly declares.

Why do they "*jump*?" Why are they unwilling to make mention in any way of these "*Proceedings*?" The reason is obvious—if they acknowledged them, all their arguments fall to the ground, and they stand condemned. That they are true and perfectly correct we have the attestation of the HON. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Past Sov. Gr. Commander, who made them out from the minutes placed before him.

We are now ready to answer Carson's arrogant question. He says: "The only question is, was there a Union of the contending Sup. Councils then—1863—and again in 1867?"

We answer emphatically, No!!! There was no Union in 1863. The Raymond body dissolved Feb. 18, 1863—it then became extinct as a body, (see Doc. E) and its individual members united with the Sup. Council for the United States of America,

their Territories and Dependencies, signed the Oath of Fealty to that Council and became members of the same. The Articles of Consolidation stipulated what they were to do, and created eight new offices which they were to be honored with in order to retain their status—see Doc. H, Art. VI. The members of the Council never claimed a “UNION,” and the Articles of Consolidation claim that the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, should continue on its way—maintain its status, hold its original name and retain the properties of the Raymond body—see Doc. H, Art. IV. The proceedings of 1867 have been fully set forth, proving conclusively that there was no Union of the Cerneau-Hays Council with either the Raymond Council in 1863 or the Van Renssalaer Council in 1867, and that the assertions of the Northern Jurisdiction, with Carson as their backer, are utterly and entirely untrue—the Records are here produced to justify this assertion.

The closing act of the treachery was perpetrated by Goodall, the accredited Deputy and Representative of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, who, after two years absence in South America and Europe, returned with Recognitions from all the Councils he had visited, in favor of that Council, and, instead of delivering them to his employers, turned them over to the new Raymond Council which was then being formed. The alterations in those recognitions “*were made to suit*,” but, through carelessness or neglect, enough of the text remains to prove to whom they belong. An act of this kind may, for the time being, pass unnoticed, but in the end is always sure to come to light; once revealed, it always stamps the character of the man, and produces bad effects in all after life. It is an old saying, “*that a man who is dishonest in a penny, will be dishonest in a much larger amount*,” and it proves its truth in every day life. The withholding those documents from the proper owners, and transferring them to a new body which was then unknown, was simply the betrayal of his trust; the motive for so doing is best known to himself.

The Sup. Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, with the notable Pike at their head, have loudly boasted of these Recognitions, because being published they seemed real; but the bodies who have given them will, in the course of time, become aware of the fraud, and will make amends for the false act which has been perpetrated by their Representative—(for an account of this act see Doc. O, and page 237 to 266, Reprint).

The remainder of Carson's letter called “THE WAR WHOOP” is taken up with Joseph Cerneau, Stephen Morin, and the Thirty-third degree, all of which have been fully and properly attended to in former publications, and need not any repetition here. Judging from Carson's sweeping assertions, it would seem that

the majority of the Fraternity are far better and more correctly informed upon these subjects than himself. He appears to be perfectly ignorant of the course of the Anc. Acc. Rite in 1803 and 1804 under the Count De Grasse; his establishment of a Sup. Council in Paris, France; the quarrel which took place between that Council and the Grand Orient of France; the submission of that Sup. Council to and its *Union with* the Grand Orient in 1804, having existed only forty-four days from its commencement—and by which the whole Rite, in Thirty-three degrees, passed into the possession of the Grand Orient. The Grand Orient did not receive it as a new Rite, they having been in possession of the additional degrees which had been “*tacked on*” to the Rite of Perfection for more than forty years. The thirty-third degree was *new*, if that would be a proper term to apply to it, and became the Master of the system known as the Anc. Acc. Rite. The Grand Orient at this time repudiated the fraudulent Constitution of 1786, and placed the system on a pure Republican or Representative basis.

He forgets that GERMAIN HACQUET, the companion and bosom friend of Cerneau during the whole time of his residence in the West Indies, (and who were both members and officers in the Rite of Perfection,) returned to France in 1803, carrying with him from this country the original Rite of Perfection in twenty-five degrees, which he presented to the Grand Orient of France—for which service he was rewarded by the Grand Orient by being made the President of the Chamber of Rites—and being so at the time of this Union of the Sup. Council of France with the Grand Orient in 1804, became possessor of the whole system, viz., the Anc. Acc. Rite.

Now if this statement, which is, and has been for fifty years and more, a matter of plain history which has never been impeached or denied, be true, there were other sources from which the additional degrees, and the Thirty-third, could come besides the Charleston Jews—De Grasse had given it away, and the Grand Orient had it, was Master of it, and has preserved and administered the system ever since.

Germain Hacquet, through the Chamber of Rites, of which he was President, conferred upon Joseph Cerneau the system of the Anc. Acc. Rite as early as 1805—Cerneau and Hacquet both had the Rite of Perfection in the West Indies before 1801, and the additional degrees were conferred upon Cerneau before he left for New York City.

The proof that Cerneau had the additional degrees, together with the 33°, before his arrival in New York, is perfectly clear, as he conferred them upon the Hon. John W. Mulligan in 1807—Jonathan and Jacob Schieffelin, Dr. Charles Guerin, Joseph Gouin, John P. Schisano, Toussaint Midy, J. B. Subrau and

John B. Penzol in 1808 and 1809—Hon. Dewitt Clinton, Hon. Cadwallader, D. Colden, Hon. Martin Hoffman, Elias Hicks, Thomas Lowndes, Joseph Bouchaud, Francis Dubuar and many others from 1810 to 1812, at which time the Sup. Council was fully organized.

The Sov. Gr. Consistory was fully acknowledged by the Gr. Orient of France in 1811—afterward the Sup. Council in 1816—and its acknowledgment continued all through its existence. Also the Sup. Council of Brazil, the Sup. Council of France, and the Sup. Council of Belgium—and, further, all the members of the 33° were always acknowledged by all the Sup. Councils in the world, except the Charleston Jews, of which body the Northern Jurisdiction is now a branch.

After this plain and concise exhibit of "*hard facts*," which are susceptible of incontrovertible proof, it does not become such a "*thing*" as Carson to stand up with a bold front and unblushing face to deny all that has been here said, because it has been proclaimed by his leader, Albert Pike, "*that Cerneau never had a Patent.*" Perhaps it would be as well to ask Pike the question, "*Have you got any Patent for the 33°? And where did you get it?*" Pike says "he does not know *where* or *when* he was made a 33°, or when he was elected to the office of Sov. Gr. Commander." If he ever had a Patent, he certainly would be acquainted with all these matters.

The rest of "CARSON'S WAR WHOOPS" are made up of personal abuse. He is welcome to all the "*slang*" and "*vulgarity*" he can produce, because it agrees with his nature; he cannot help it and nothing else should be expected from him, especially when he has no foundation for anything to confirm his wild assertions. The simple facts here stated, together with the proofs from their own records, will show how far Carson has followed the truth, and what grounds he may have had for personal abuse, all of which is left for the reader to judge.

RECAPITULATION.

We have shown clearly by the Records (the Reprint),

First—That the Raymond Council, (formed by Edward A. Raymond, after he forsook the Sup. Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, in 1860,) was disappointed at the refusal of Albert Pike to acknowledge it, and at once made application to the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, for a Union of the two bodies, which request was not acceded to. They then sought "*Terms*," which will be found embodied in the "*Articles of Consolidation*," (see Document H) which were accepted by the Raymond Council, Feb. 18, 1863, and by the Hays-Cerneau Council, April 15, 1863. On the adoption of these

Articles by the Raymond Council, Feb. 18, 1863, *RAYMOND voluntarily retired from his high office* agreeable to the Treaty of Feb. 7, 1863, and the Raymond Council was dissolved and closed *SINE DIE*—thus becoming *EXTINCT* (Reprint, page 103 to 106, Doc. E).

Second—That there was not any dissolution of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies. It continued on its usual course, and with its own proper name, and its Sov. Gr. Commander, Edmund B. Hays, from 1860 to 1866 (see Records in Reprint, page 109 to 153). That on April 15, 1863, the Articles of Consolidation were accepted, (two months after the Raymond Council became extinct) and the members of the Raymond body *individually* united with the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, signed the Oath of Fealty, and affiliated with that body (see page 158, and Doc. H). Thus it will be seen that there was no "*Union*," and that the Raymond body was absorbed by the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, which kept on its course until Dec. 13, 1866.

Third—That the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, was recognized and acknowledged by all the leading Supreme Councils in the world.

Fourth—That in consequence of the trickery of the Raymond men in the Consolidated Council, it was abandoned and forsaken by Simon W. Robinson, its Sov. Gr. Commander—by him arbitrarily dissolved, and its members absolved from their Oath of Fealty, and that he declared himself the legitimate successor of Edward A. Raymond—forsaking the Hays-Cerneau Council of which he was the Sov. Gr. Commander, he at once resuscitated the Raymond Council as it was before its Union with the Hays-Cerneau Council, thus *leaving out* the members of the old Council and forming the new Council out of Raymond men. The Hays-Cerneau men were ignorant of all these proceedings—none of them were there, (three members excepted who acted on their own responsibility).

Fifth—That the Recognition of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, which had been obtained by Albert G. Goodall during his two years absence from the country, *by their appointment and in their service*, were all treacherously turned over to the new Raymond body which Simon W. Robinson had formed; and Goodall, forsaking the old Council, became a member of the new Raymond body.

Sixth—This new Raymond body, with Simon W. Robinson at

their head, united with the Van Renssalaer Council, in Boston, Mass., in May, 1867.

Seventh—That the Hays-Cerneau Council never met again as a body, after being forsaken and abandoned by Robinson, until Sept. 27, 1881, when its members were called together by the Lieut. Gr. Commander, and resolved to resuscitate the old Council on its former basis, and that it was reorganized in the following month, viz., October 28, 1881.

In closing this paper it seems to be proper to address a few words to the Masonic Fraternity concerning the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and dependencies. It is not a *New Council*, as its opposers wantonly charge, but has had an uninterrupted existence of more than Seventy years. Its regularity has never been questioned by any other body of men than the "Charleston Jews and their followers." Its members have always been received in the most fraternal manner wherever they have presented themselves, either at home or abroad (with the exception of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions). The body has always refrained from quarrels and strife, although frequently constrained to defend itself from the base attacks which have been made upon it by its wily opponents. All these attacks it has survived.

It is opposed to all defamatory and libellous publications, as Expulsions, Suspensions, and Breaches of Covenant of any kind, holding it to be obligatory and proper to notify all its Subordinate bodies of any action taken in the premises, but never to disgrace itself or the Order, by attempting to assail private character, or interfere with secular business or mercantile pursuits by the spread of infamous Libels and their distribution broadcast through the world.

After the trick played upon its members by Simon W. Robinson and his followers, December 13th, 1866, by which act they were forsaken, sold out and left to take care of themselves, they remained still until they became fully informed of all the *facts* concerning the treachery, when Thirteen Sov. Gr. Ins. General, all of whom were old members of the Council and in good standing, came together, and by mutual consent revived the Ancient Council which had slept in consequence of its being forsaken by the Sov. Gr. Commander and the Raymond men. There was no deception practiced, no double-dealing, nor was there any desire among its members to do more than to consummate the act of resuscitation, and there to leave it for better days. They were proud of its past history. The last Annual Meeting held in June, 1866, "was one of the largest and most harmonious assemblages of Ineffable and Sublime Masons ever convened within the walls of a Council Chamber." They

wished to sustain its integrity, and perpetuate it as a body worthy of the favor and patronage of honest, warm-hearted Masons.

That effort has been crowned with great success, and has produced large prospects in the future. Renouncing all Monarchical Doctrines and Forms of Government, it is established on the Representative system, and in perfect accordance with the General Laws, Rules, and Regulations of Masonry. It avoids all Exclusiveness and Partiality by according to every Brother "LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY," and selecting from among them for elevation and favor "*those who can best work and best agree.*"

ROBERT B. FOLGER, M. D., 33°

Sup. : Gr. : Council for the United States of America,
their Territories and Dependencies.



APPENDIX.

Document A.

Issued by the Northern Jurisdiction, dated January 28, 1881.

"ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE."

Many inquiries reaching us as to the so-called Cerneau Council (Peckham Seymour body), now pretending to confer the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in this city and elsewhere, we deem it a duty to give briefly the actual facts in the case, so that if henceforward any of our Brethren are led astray by the officers and members of this clandestine organization, it will be due to perversity and not ignorance; and by preserving this letter you will, as occasion requires, be able to refresh your memories.

The earliest Sup. Council 33d degree is that now governing the Rite in the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States with its See at Charleston, S. C., organized in 1801.

The next in order was the Cerneau Council, organized by Joseph Cerneau in 1807; and third, the De La Motta Council, organized in 1813.

These organizations existed with varying fortunes until the event of the Anti-Masonic excitement in 1826, when they all became dormant.

The first to revive was the Cerneau, in 1832; then followed the Gourgas Council (De La Motta) in 1848, having its See in New York city, but removing to Boston in 1851 or 1852, then known as the Gourgas Council there. In 1860 the Gourgas Council became divided. It was then called the Sup. Council for the Northern Jurisdiction.

Ill. Albert Pike commanded the Sup. Council for the Southern Jurisdiction.

Ill. Killian H. Van Renssalaer commanded one of the Sup. Councils of the Northern Jurisdiction. Ill. Edw. A. Raymond commanded the other; while the Cerneau Council was commanded by Ill. Edmund B. Hays, and of which, on the 18th of September, 1861, Bro. Harry J. Seymour became Gr. Master of Ceremonies. Amid the contentions for Supremacy in the Northern Jurisdiction, on the 7th February, 1863, a solemn Treaty of Union was entered into between the Sup. Councils commanded by Edw. A. Raymond and Edmund B. Hays—the body taking the name of the *Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies*,* with Ill. E. B. Hays as

*This is a great error; in fact, false, as the Cerneau Supreme Council from its first formation had always borne the name and title of "*Supreme Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies*," and continued that name up to 1865, with the exception of a few years during which it was changed to "*the United Supreme Council for the Western Hemisphere*," embracing North and South America and the islands. It came back to its old name 1846 and dropped South America from its jurisdiction.

Grand Commander ; Edw. A. Raymond as *Deputy* Grand Commander ; Bro. Harry J. Seymour being the Grand Master of Ceremonies. Thus all that there ever was of the Cerneau Sup. Council was then merged *beyond the power of any combination of Insp. General to revive it.*†

There still remained three Sup. Councils in the United States.

The newly united Cerneau-Raymond Council progressed successfully and actively, having its Grand East at New York city. At all its sessions Bro. Seymour was in attendance, discharging his duties as Grand Master of Ceremonies, up to and including the session of October 10th, 20th, 21st, of 1864. On the last day of this session, to wit: October 21st, a regular election of Officers took place. Edmund B. Hays was re-elected Grand Commander, but Harry J. Seymour was superseded by Charles T. McClenachan as Grand Master of Ceremonies. From this time forward, Bro. Seymour remained away from the Supreme Council.

At a session of the Council held September 11th, 1865, Bro. Hays presiding—of which Council Bro. Seymour was an Active member—charges of un-Masonic conduct were preferred against said H. J. Seymour, and referred to a commission for trial ; which commission was composed wholly of those who were originally members of the late Cerneau Council. The charges being fully sustained, on the 14th December following, his membership in the Rite terminated from that date.

In the meantime (October 22d, 1865,) the Cerneau-Raymond Council had changed its title from "Supreme Council for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies," to *Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States*, thus leaving two Bodies with the same title, one having its See at New York, and the other at Boston.

On the 17th of May, 1867, *these two Councils*‡ settled upon *terms of Consolidation*, each unanimously agreeing to give up its separate existence, and to become constituent parts of the Body now known as the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, of which the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond was then elected Sov. Gr. Commander, and re-elected until September, 1879, when the Hon. Henry L. Palmer was elected, and still is Sov. Gr. Commander.

It will thus be seen, *that the Cerneau Council, by its own voluntary and unanimous act, dissolved its organization, and that there exists no power to revive it*; and it necessarily follows that the membership of Mr. Seymour having been lawfully terminated two years previous to the *final Union* of the Cerneau, Raymond, and

†The Cerneau Supreme Council was never merged. The Raymond Council was merged and the Cerneau Council continued on its way the same as before.

‡"These two Councils," viz: the new Raymond Council, resuscitated December 13, 1866, and the Gourgas-Van Renssalaer Council. The Cerneau Council had nothing to do with this; they knew nothing of it, nor did they take any part in it; nor did that Council ever dissolve its organization.

Van Renssalaer Councils, could neither take part in the dissolution of the one, or in the formation of the united body.

The names of prominent members of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction are mentioned as having formerly belonged to the Cerneau Council. It is quite true they did; but when, by the Union of 1863 and the final Union in 1867, the Cerneau organization was merged; its members then, as became men of honor, transferred their allegiance to the present Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, and with one accord they deny the right of any man, or body of men, to revive either of the Councils, which as active members they united with its other members in finally dissolving.*

(The remaining portion of this document relates to the Seymour-Peckham body, and is not copied.)

(Signed)

R. M. C. GRAHAM, 33°,
Deputy of the Supreme Council
for the State of New York.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1881.

Document B.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS—PAGE 72, RAYMOND BODY,

Of the Sup. Gr. Council of Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen'l, 33°, of the Ancient Accepted Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the U. S. A., at an emergent session duly convened by order of the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander at No. 8 Westchester Park, in Boston, on Wednesday the second day of April, A. D. 1862.

WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

The Supreme Grand Council assembled this day at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Grand Council Chamber, at No. 8 Westchester Park, Boston, by order of the M. P. Sov. Grand Commander.

PRESENT.

- M. P. Edward A. Raymond, Sov. Gr. Commander, ad vitam.
- P. Simon W. Robinson, Lieut. Gr. Commander.
- Ill. Peter Lawson, Gr. Treasurer Gen'l of the H. E.
- “ Lucius R. Paige, D. D., Gr. Sec'y Gen'l of the H. E.
- “ Geo. M. Randall, D. D., Gr. Minister of State.
- “ William Field Gr. Captain of the L. G.

ALSO PRESENT.

- Ill., Aaron P. Hughes, Sov. Gr. In. Gen'l, Deputy for N. H.
- “ John A. Foster, “ “ “ “ Deputy for N. J.

*This part of the Document is entirely and altogether FALSE. There was no Union in 1863; no final Union in 1867; no merging; nor was there ever any dissolution of the Cerneau Council. It remains to-day the same as it was seventy years ago. F.

The Sup. Gr. Council was opened in ample form, the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander presiding.

Letters from Ill. Bro. CHARLES S. WESCOTT and ROBERT MACOY, and other important documents were read.

After full consideration, and a deliberate examination of the reasons for and against the same, the following preamble and decree were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been unofficially made known to us that the body over which Ill. Bro. F. B. Hays now presides is disposed to unite with this body in one enlarged Supreme Grand Council; and whereas, this body is disposed to adopt any legal measures for the promotion of Peace and Harmony in the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

Decreed, That M. P. Edw. A. Raymond, Esq., Ill. Lucius R. Paige, D. D. and Ill. George M. Randall, D. D., be a committee with power to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the body over which our said Ill. Bro. Hays presides, and to arrange, if practicable, such a union of the two bodies upon a just and honorable basis, and to report such a basis, if arranged, for the final action of this Supreme Grand Council.

The M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander closed the Sup. Gr. Council until the annual meeting in May next, unless sooner called together on special emergency.

Attest:

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, 33°,
Gr. Secretary General of the H. E.

Here is the initiatory on the part of Edward A. Raymond, *April 2, 1862*, to unite with the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies. He had been greatly disappointed by not obtaining recognition from Pike. He found himself alone and at once turned to the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, which body was fully acknowledged by all the leading Councils in the world.

Document C.

RAYMOND BODY—PAGE 100—REPRINT.

DECEMBER 30, 1862.

The Supreme Grand Council assembled this day, December 30, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Grand Council Chamber at the Winthrop House, Boston, according to special notice issued by order of the M. P. Sov. Grand Commander.

PRESENT.

M. P. Edward A. Raymond,	Sov. Grand Commander.
P. Simon W. Robinson,	Lieut. Gr. Commander.

- Ill. Peter Lawson, Gr. Treas. Gen'l of the H. E.
 " Lucius R. Paige, D. D., Gr. Sec. General of the H. E.
 " Geo. M. Randall, D. D., Gr. Minister of State.
 " Aaron P. Hughes, Sov. Gr. In. Gen, Dep'y for N. H.

The Sup. Gr. Council was opened in ample form, the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander presiding.

" Much time was devoted, during both sessions on this day, to a consideration and discussion of important questions concerning the interests and prosperity of the Ancient and Accepted Rite,* and without reaching a conclusion by a definite vote, the further consideration of the question aforesaid was postponed until the Sup. Gr. Council shall again meet."

The M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander pronounced the Sup. Gr. Council closed until the next annual meeting, unless sooner called together by due notice.

Attest:

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, 33°,
 Gr. Sec'y Gen'l H. E.

Document D.

RAYMOND BODY—PAGE 101—REPRINT.

JANUARY 28, 1863.

The Supreme Grand Council assembled this day, January 28, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Grand Council Chamber at the Winthrop House, in Boston, by order of the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander.

PRESENT.

M. P. Edward A. Raymond, Sov Gr. Comm'r, ad vitam.

- Ill. Peter Lawson, Gr. Treas. Gen'l of the H. E.
 " Lucius R. Paige, D. D., Gr. Sec'y Gen'l of the H. E.
 " Geo. M. Randall, D. D., Grand Minister of State.
 " Aaron P. Hughes, Grand Marshal.

ALSO PRESENT.

- " Gardiner Greenleaf, Sov. Gr. Insp. General.
 " Abraham A. Dame, Sov. Gr. Insp. General.

The Sup. Gr. Council was opened in ample form, the M. P. Sov. Grand Commander presiding.

The Committee appointed by a Decree passed on the second day of April, A. D. 1862, submitted sundry documents and reported that sundry friendly interviews have been had with Representatives of the Illustrious body named in said decree; that there is a reasonable prospect of effecting a union of the two bodies on just and honorable terms; and that said Illustrious body has re-

*The "important questions" alluded to were the progress which the Committee had made in their negotiation for a Union. A union such as Raymond desired could not be effected, and the question was left over to come up at a future meeting.

ferred the subject to a committee with full power; whereupon the following preamble and decree were unanimously adopted:

“Whereas, The Illustrious body styled the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies has expressed a disposition to reunite with this Sup. Gr. Council in one consolidated body, and has appointed a committee with full powers for that purpose;” (See Document F.)

“Decreed, That the committee heretofore appointed, namely, M. P. Edward A. Raymond, Esq., Ill. Lucius R. Paige, D. D., and Ill. George M. Randall, D. D., be now fully empowered to agree upon the terms of such a Union, on a basis which shall be just and right, honorable to both the Ill. contracting bodies, and according to the spirit and landmarks of Ineffable Masonry.”

The M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander pronounced the Sup. Grand Council closed until it be again called together by his order.

Attest:

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, 33°,
Gr. Sec'y Gen'l H. E.

Document E.

RAYMOND BODY—PAGE 103—REPRINT—EMERGENT SESSION.
FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

The Sup. Gr. Council assembled this day, Wednesday, February 18, 1863, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Council Chamber at the Winthrop House, Boston, by order of the M. P. Sov. Grand Commander.

PRESENT.

M. P. Edw. A. Raymond,	Sov. Gr. Comman'r, ad vitam.
P. Simon W. Robinson,	Lieut. Grand Commander.
Ill. Peter Lawson,	Gr. Treas. General H. E.
“ Lucius R. Paige, D. D.,	Gr. Sec'y General H. E.
“ William Field,	Grand Captain L. G.
“ Aaron P. Hughes,	Grand Marshal.

The Sup. Gr. Council was opened in ample form, the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander presiding.

The committee appointed on the second day of April, A. D. 1862, and fully empowered on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1863, reported that they had attended to the duty assigned to them, and negotiated, and signed, and sealed a Treaty of Union, of which the following is a copy, to-wit:

ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION.

(As the Articles are precisely alike for both Councils, a full copy, word for word, will be found attached to Proceedings of Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, April 15, 1863.)—Doc. H.

After which the following resolution was passed unanimously:

" In consideration of the faithful and devoted Masonic labors of M. P. EDWARD A. RAYMOND for nearly fifty years, and especially in consideration of his services on behalf of the Sup. Grand Council as its Sov. Gr. Commander for the last twelve years.

" Ordered, That Ill. Bros. Robinson, Paige and Lawson be a committee to procure a suitable testimonial of esteem and affection for our Venerable and Illustrious Brother, who VOLUNTARILY RETIRES from his high office on the organization of the united Sup. Gr. Council, agreeably to the Treaty formed on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1863.

Section 7. The emeritus position of Sov. Assistant Grand Commander is conferred on ILL. EDWARD A. RAYMOND, in recognition of his long and distinguished services in the Rite.

After the transaction of sundry matters, the settlement of sundry outstanding accounts, the business of the meeting having been accomplished, the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander PRONOUNCED THE SUP. GR. COUNCIL CLOSED SINE DIE.

DEUS MEUMQUE JUS.

Attest:

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, 33°,

Gr. Secretary General H. E.

It will be seen by the above record that the committee appointed by the *Raymond body* had agreed upon the terms dictated by the *Cerneau-Hays body* and signed *Articles of Consolidation* (not Union), in consequence of which Edward A. Raymond, Sov. Gr. Commander, VOLUNTARILY RETIRED from his high office, agreeably to the Treaty formed February 7, 1863, after which the Raymond Council was dissolved, its Constitution abandoned, and the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander pronounced the Sup. Gr. Council CLOSED SINE DIE. Thus that body became EXTINCT. The date of its Extinction was February 18, 1863.

The meeting of the Hays-Cerneau Council took place January 19, 1863, at which meeting the proposition made by the Raymond body *first came before it officially*, at which meeting the Committee on the state of the Rite reported, (see Doc. G,) which report is worthy of attentive perusal.

On April 15, 1863, two months after the extinction of the Raymond Council, the Committee on the state of the Rite reported and signed the *Articles of Consolidation*, (see Doc. H,) after which the individual members of the extinct body were admitted, signed the oath of fealty to the Supreme Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, and were affiliated as members of the same.

Document F.

Page 145—Reprint.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THEIR TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

DECEMBER 22, 1862.

The Sup. Gr. Council met this day and was opened in the usual form by the P. Lieut. Gr. Commander, Hopkins Thompson, as Grand Commander, assisted by

- Ill. Benj. C. Leveridge, as P. Lieut. Gr. Commander.
- “ Daniel Sickels, as Grand Secretary.
- “ Robert E. Roberts, as Grand Treasurer.
- “ Henry C. Banks, as Grand Marshal General.
- “ John Innis, as Grand Standard Bearer.

The reading of the Balustre of the last session was dispensed with.

On motion, A COMMITTEE OF TWO WERE APPOINTED ON THE CONDITION OF THE ANCIENT ACCEPTED RITE, SAID COMMITTEE TO CONSIST OF ILL. BROS. EDMUND B. HAYS AND DANIEL SICKELS.

The Supreme Council was then closed in Ancient form.

DANIEL SICKELS,
Gr. Sec'y General H. E.

Approved January 19, 1863, including all minutes from September 18, 1861.

Document G.

Page 149—Reprint.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUP. GR. COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THEIR TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1863.

The Supreme Grand Council met this day, and was opened in the usual form by the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander, Edmund B. Hays, assisted by

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|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ill. Hopkins Thompson, | P. Lieut. Gr. Commander. |
| “ Benj. C. Leveridge, | Gr. Orator, Minister of State. |
| “ Daniel Sickels, | Gr. Chancel'r, Gr. Sec. Gen. H. E. |
| “ Robert E. Roberts, | Grand Treasurer General. |
| “ Henry C. Banks, | Grand Marshal General. |
| “ Harry J. Seymour, | Grand Master of Ceremonies. |
| “ John Innis, | Grand Standard Bearer. |

The Committee on the condition of the Ancient Accepted Rite (appointed at the last meeting, December 22, 1862, and con-

sisting of Ill. Bros. Edmund B. Hays and Daniel Sickels) made the following report:

"The Committee on the condition of the Ancient Accepted Rite would most respectfully beg leave to report:

"That the party known as the RAYMOND BODY, of Boston, *have lately proposed*, in *their individual capacities*, and by official resolutions, suggestions looking to the MERGING IN, and ASSOCIATION WITH, this Sup. Council, bringing with them documents, properties, and everything appertaining to their organization.

"On invitation, your committee met those gentlemen in social and friendly converse on these important subjects, and were treated in the most cordial and hospitable manner, and have arrived at the conclusion that the best interests of this Supreme Council would be subserved by an immediate solution of the matters in question, which shall be alike just *to the original authority of this Supreme Council*, and the dignity of the gentlemen with whom the conference has been had."

Your Committee therefore recommend that they, or some other committee be empowered to act in the premises.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDMUND B. HAYS, } Committee.
DANIEL SICKELS, }

Which was, on motion, received, and the recommendation adopted and Ill. Bro. HENRY C. BANKS added to said committee, making the committee consist of M. P. Edmund B. Hays, Ill. Daniel Sickels and Henry C. Banks.

The Supreme Council was then closed in Ancient form.

DANIEL SICKELS,
Gr. Sec'y General H. E.

Approved September 2, 1863.

Document H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL, U. S. A.. ETC.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1863.

The Sup. Gr. Council met this day and was opened in the usual form by the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander, EDMUND B. HAYS, assisted by

Ill. Daniel Sickels,	Gr. Secretary General H. E.
" Robert E. Roberts,	Gr. Treasurer General H. E.
" Henry C. Banks,	Gr. Marshal General.
" John Innis,	Gr. Standard Bearer.

The committee appointed at the last session to act in the premises of negotiating a union with the body known as the Sup.

Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted, that they had conferred with the body before mentioned, and agreed upon the following:

ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION

Adopted and consummated by and between the Sup. Council, 33d and last degree, for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, sitting at Boston, of the one part, and the Sup. Council, 33d and last degree, Anc. and Acc. Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, sitting at New York, of the other part.

Whereas, the said parties, in their INDIVIDUAL and sovereign capacities being mutually desirous of advancing the interests of Masonry within the Jurisdiction, and wishing to CONSOLIDATE the authorities therein under one governing head, have clothed their Representatives with full and perfect powers to that end, who in the name of said parties have agreed, consented, provided, and ordained, and do by these presents agree, consent, provide, and ordain, as follows:

1st. The said Supreme Councils are, by virtue hereof, CONSOLIDATED, under the name of the Sup. Gr. Council, 33d and last degree of the Anc. and Acc. Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, sitting at New York.

2d. Ill. Sov. Gr. Ins. Genl. heretofore created by either of the parties hereto, shall be recognized upon taking the Oath of Fealty to the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies.

3d. All Subordinate Bodies hailing under either of the parties hereto, are to be acknowledged and recognized upon taking the Oath of Fealty to the said Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies; and new Warrants may be granted, or the existing ones properly endorsed, as the said Bodies may respectively elect.

4th. All properties, of whatever name, kind, and description, belonging to the parties hereto, or either of them, are hereby declared to be vested in the said Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, and will be delivered accordingly to the Gr. Sec'y Genl. thereof.

5th. Until otherwise ordered, the Constitutions and General Regulations of the second party hereto, are hereby adopted and declared in full force for the Government of the CONSOLIDATED BODY herein provided for.

6th. The number of Active members of said Council is hereby increased to Seventeen (creating Eight new Offices); and the Officers of the said CONSOLIDATED COUNCIL "*ad vitam*" shall be as follows:

Ill. Edmund B. Hays,	M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander.
" Edward A. Raymond,	Sov. Ass. Gr. Commander.
" Simon W. Robinson,	1st Lieut. Gr. Commander.
" Hopkins Thompson,	2d " " "
" Ben'n C. Leveridge,	Grand Orator.
" George M. Randall,	Grand Min. of State.
" Lucius R. Paige,	Grand Chancellor.
" Daniel Sickels,	Gr. Sec. Genl. H. E.
" Robt. E. Roberts,	Gr. Treas. Gen. H. E.
" Henry C. Banks,	Gr. Marshal Genl. H. E.
" Aaron P. Hughes,	Gr. Sword Bearer.
" Henry J. Seymour,	1st Gr. Mas. of Ceremonies.
" Charles T. McClenachan,	2d " " " "
" Peter Lawson,	Gr. Introductor.
" John Innis,	Gr. Standard Bearer.
" William Field,	1st Gr. Cap. of the Guards.
" William H. Jarvis,	2d " " " " "

7th. The Emeritus position of Sov. Ass. Gr. Commander is conferred on Ill. Edward A. Raymond in recognition of his long and distinguished services in the Rite.

In testimony of all which, Edward A. Raymond, George M. Randall, and Lucius R. Paige, on behalf of the said first party, and Edmund B. Hays, Daniel Sickels, and Henry C. Banks, on behalf of the said second party, have hereunto set their hands and seals interchangeably, for the uses and purposes hereinbefore expressed.

Done at the City of Boston this Seventh day of February, A. D. 1863.

EDWARD A. RAYMOND,	[L. S.]
GEORGE M. RANDALL,	[L. S.]
LUCIUS R. PAIGE,	[L. S.]
EDMUND B. HAYS,	[L. S.]
DANIEL SICKELS,	[L. S.]
HENRY C. BANKS,	[L. S.]

The following Ill. Brethren were then introduced: SIMON W. ROBINSON, GEORGE M. RANDALL, AARON P. HUGHES, PETER LAWSON, and WILLIAM FIELD.

The M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander Edmund B. Hays then installed the Officers of the Supreme Grand Council.

On motion, the Sup. Council adjourned until Thursday the Sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

DANIEL SICKELS,
Gr. Sec'y Genl. H. E.

Document I.

Page 164, Reprint.

NEW YORK, Thursday, April 16th, 1863.

The Supreme Grand Council met this day at two o'clock P. M., and was opened in the usual form by the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander, Edmund B. Hays, assisted by:

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ill. Simon W. Robinson, | 1st Lieut. Gr. Commander. |
| " George M. Randall, | Gr. Minister of State. |
| " Daniel Sickels, | Gr. Sec'y Genl. H. E. |
| " Henry C. Banks, | Gr. Marshal Genl. H. E. |
| " Aaron P. Hughes, | Grand Sword Bearer. |
| " John Innis, | Grand Standard Bearer. |
| " Peter Lawson, | Grand Expert Introducutor. |

THE GRAND SECRETARY WAS DIRECTED AND AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE NORTHERN JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS PER ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION.

The Sup. Council was then closed in Ancient form.

DANIEL SICKELS,
Gr. Sec'y Genl. H. E.

Document J.

Page 160, Reprint.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2d, 1863.

The Sup. Gr. Council met this day, and was opened in the usual form by the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander, Edmund B. Hays, assisted by:

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ill. Hopkins Thompson as | P. 1st Lieut. Gr. Commander. |
| " Aaron P. Hughes, | P. 2d " " " |
| " John W. Simons, | Grand Orator. |
| " Thomas A. Doyle, | Grand Chancellor. |
| " Daniel Sickels, | Grand Sec'y Genl. H. E. |
| " Robt. E. Roberts, | Grand Treasurer. |
| " Henry C. Banks, | Grand Marshal Genl. |
| " Henry J. Seymour, | 1st Gr. Mas. of Ceremonies. |
| " Charles P. McClenachan, | 2d " " " " |
| " Thomas J. Corson, | Grand Sword Bearer. |
| " J. H. Hobart Ward, | Grand Expert Introducutor. |
| " John Innis, | Grand Standard Bearer. |
| " George B. Edwards, | 1st Gr. Cap. of the Guard. |
| " John Sheville, | 2d " " " " |
| " George W. Dowding, | Grand Seneschal. |

The Balustres of the sessions of the Sup. Gr. Council of Jan. 19th and April 15th and 16th, 1863, were read and approved. The M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander then read and submitted his annual address and report, from which we extract the following:

"In December last (1862), at a special meeting of the Sup. Gr. Council, U. S. A., etc., a committee, consisting of the Ill. Gr. Sec. General and Grand Commander, were appointed on the condition of the Anc. and Acc. Rite in the United States.

"Your committee, after careful investigation of the arduous duties assigned them, and learning with pleasure that the Supreme Grand Council for the Northern District and Jurisdiction of the United States, over which Ill. Bro. Edward A. Raymond presided, whose Grand East was in Boston, was desirous that the difficulties so long existing in our Anc. and Acc. Rite should be healed, and union and harmony reign supreme in our beloved Order, your committee proceeded to the city of Boston, and from an interview had with a number of the members of said Sup. Council became convinced, as did our Ill. Brethren of Boston, that a union of the two bodies should be had upon a just and honorable basis.

"With this object in view, your committee returned to New York, and at a Special Session of the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, Ill. Bro. Banks was added to your committee, who were empowered to act in the premises.

"Accordingly, on the seventh day of February, your committee visited the city of Boston, where, meeting with a similar committee, consisting of Ill. Bros. Edw. A. Raymond, Lucius R. Paige, and George M. Randall, 'ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION' were solemnly entered into between the contracting parties, and I am most happy to announce that the two Sup. Grand Councils were united under the Title of the Sup. Gr. Council of the 33d and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies. By the sixth article of Consolidation, the number of active members of the Sup. Gr. Council was increased to seventeen, thereby creating eight new offices. By the seventh article of Consolidation, the position of Sov. Ass. Grand Commander was conferred on Ill. Edw. A. Raymond, in recognition of his long and distinguished services in our Rite.

"On the following day (May 19th) I visited Ill. Bro. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridge, Mass., and received from him what books and papers were in his possession relating to the Sup. Grand Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, which, by the fourth article of Consolidation, all properties of whatever nature, kind, or description, belonging to the parties hereto, were declared to be vested in the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, (and on page 172, Reprint, meet-

ing, Sept. 2d, 1863,) 'On motion, a committee of two was appointed to *wait on the late officers of the late Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, and receive the funds, warrants, and other properties belonging to this Sup. Council, as per Articles of Consolidation, and place the same in the hands of the proper officers.*' Committee, A. P. Hughes and C. P. McClenachan."

Document K.

The name of the Sup. Gr. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies.

From the East of the Supreme Grand Council of the Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-Third and last Degree for the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of the WESTERN HEMISPHERE. See page 109, Reprint.

Copy of the Patent of Henry C. Atwood, issued to Edmund B. Hays, May 14th, 1858.

T. T. G. O. T. G. A. O. T. U.

Office of the Grand Commander of the Supreme Grand Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, 33° Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,

VALLEY OF NEW YORK, May 14th, 1858.

TO ALL THOSE TO WHOM THESE LETTERS SHALL COME—GREETING:

Know ye, that I, Henry C. Atwood, S. G. I. G. 33°, and M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander of the Supreme Grand Council of the Thirty-Third degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, sitting in the Valley of New York, State of New York, North America, do by these Presents make known and establish by the powers transmitted to me by the Most Illustrious and Most Puissant Dewitt Clinton, (formerly Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Grand Council), dated February 7th, 1828, do hereby appoint and constitute our Most Illustrious Chief, Edmund B. Hays, Esqr., S. G. I. G. 33°, P. M. P. Grand Visitor of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York; P. G. Lecturer of St. John's Grand Lodge; P. H. P., and at present Ill. Dep. Gr. Commander of this Sup. Gr. Council, as successor to the station of M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander of this Supreme Grand Council, with all the powers thereunto belonging.

Given under my hand and private seal this first day of the

Masonic month called Sivan, 5618, corresponding to the fourteenth day of May, of the Christian Era, 1858.

(Signed) HENRY C. ATWOOD, [SEAL.]

Sov. P. Rose Croix; Sov. Gr. Ins. Genl. 33°, and M. P. Sov. Gr. Comm. of the Sup. Gr. Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Document L.

In the month of November, 1866, only six months after the annual meeting, there occurred a *new move* on the part of Simon W. Robinson, Sov. Gr. Commander, in issuing the following summons. Although the Grand East was at New York city, the summons was given calling the meeting at Boston, Mass. At page 227 and 228 the summons reads as follows:

“ORIENT OF NEW YORK, Nov. 27th, 1866.

PEER, AND BRO. SOV. GR. INSP. GENERAL:

You are hereby summoned to meet the Sov. Gr. Commander, and Brethren Sov. Gr. Inspectors General, at Nassau Hall, corner of Washington and Common street, Boston, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of opening a session extraordinary of the Sup. Council, and for the transaction of such business as may legally come before it.

By order. S. W. ROBINSON, 33°,

M. P. Sov. Gr. Comm. of the Sup. Council,
Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.

Attest:

JOHN F. CURRIER, 33°,

Ass. Gr. Sec. Genl. H. E.”

There were thirteen active Sov. Gr. Ins. Genl. present at this meeting, viz: 10 Raymond men, and 3 Cerneau men. There is no record to prove that when these Sov. Gr. Ins. Genl. came together in Boston at the summons of the then Gr. Comm., *that the Sup. Council was opened* in order to bring any business before it, that Simon W. Robinson resigned, or that there was any vote taken to dissolve his Council, or release its members from their Oath of Fealty.

“Ill. Simon W. Robinson, M. P. Sov. Gr. Comm., being present, announced that consequent upon the death of Ill. Edw. A. Raymond, late Sov. Gr. Comm., *he had succeeded* to the Sov. Gr. Commandership of the Sup. Council of Sov. Gr. Ins. Genl. of the Thirty-Third and last degree of the Anc. and Acc. Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, and in the exercise of the rights, privileges and functions of said office, he had notified and summoned the following Ill. Breth-

ren, viz: CHARLES W. MOORE, ALBERT CASE, CHARLES R. STARK-WEATHER, and A. B. Young, to appear before him in Council chamber; and they having failed or neglected to obey said summons, or to take notice thereof, he declared and proclaimed their seats in Sup. Council to be *vacant*, and that he should proceed to fill up the *vacancies* in the Sup. Council, pursuant to Articles 2d and 3d of the Constitutions of 1786."

Now, as it regards this declaration of the Ill. Simon W. Robinson, who declares himself to be the *successor* of Ill. Bro. Edw. A. Raymond, who died in 1864—two years previous to this declaration. When Ill. Bro. Raymond died, he was not Sov. Gr. Commander. At the time of the dissolution and extinction of the Raymond Council, Feb. 18th, 1863, he resigned his office (page 105, Reprint,) and *voluntarily retired*. Simon W. Robinson also resigned. The "*Articles of consolidation*, signed by Mr. Raymond, section 7th, state "*The Emeritus position of Sov. Assist. Gr. Commander is conferred on Ill. Edw. A. Raymond in recognition of his long and distinguished services in the Rite.*" This was on Feb. 7th, 1863. And on page 105, Reprint, on the same date given above, on which the Articles of Consolidation were signed in the Raymond body, it states: "*Ordered, That a suitable testimonial of esteem and affection for our venerable and Ill. Brother who VOLUNTARILY RETIRES from his high office agreeably to the treaty formed on the seventh day of February, 1863.*"

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Raymond was simply an Emeritus member—in this office he died—and that he was never present in the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies. The other members, two months afterward, united with that Council as individual members, and signed the Oath of Fealty thereto.

So this announcement of Robinson is deemed *altogether incorrect*.

Besides which, Robinson had signed the Oath of Fealty to the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, and was elected Sov. Gr. Comm. of the consolidated Council, in 1865, on the resignation of E. B. Hays, and served one year, up to December 13th, 1866. He could not have been Lieut. Gr. Commander to Raymond, and Sov. Gr. Commander to the consolidated Council, at one and the same time. Therefore it is clear, that having obliterated all the proceedings of the consolidated Council from 1863 to 1866, by dissolving it, and absolving the members from their Oath of Fealty (both the Raymond Council and the Hays Council), he fell back upon the Council as it was in 1860, at which time he was appointed Lieut. Gr. Commander, thus ignoring all the proceedings of the "*Consolidated Council*" as illegitimate and irregular.

This is proved by the summons which he issued to Charles W.

Moore, Albert Case, Charles R. Starkweather, and A. B. Young, who all were, at the time of issuing the summons, ACTIVE MEMBERS of the Gourgas-Raymond Council, presided over by K. H. VAN RENSSALAER. They were never members of the "*Consolidated Council*," nor had they ever *had seats* in the pseudo *Raymond Council*. The truth is, that Robinson had ignored all the proceedings up to 1866, and, as the successor of Edw. A. Raymond, claimed the Gourgas-Raymond Council of 1860 as the true, the legitimate, and only Council of the Northern Jurisdiction. All the rest had been swept out of the way by his own *arbitrary and voluntary act*. His summons, directed to Moore and others, was altogether an *assumption* on his part, Moore and the others being then under *expulsion* by the pseudo Raymond Council, yet were summoned, as members in good standing, to come and take their seats. Thus the whole matter assumes the appearance of a farce.

PAGE 231 — REPRINT.

The Sov. Gr. Commander, *Simon W. Robinson*, having completed the formation of his new Raymond Council, read the following address:

ADDRESS.

"We have met, in the Providence of God, to deliberate on the present state of this Sup. Council, and to adopt such measures as will best subserve its interests; and I rejoice to meet so many of you apparently in the enjoyment of health, and all the comforts of life, and I earnestly pray for their continuance. *The present meeting of the Council has been called at the request of several of its members, and the business to be considered is of the first importance.*

"In the year 1863, and for many years previous, there were two Supreme Councils—the *Raymond Council*, whose Grand East was in Boston, and the *Hays Council*, with its Grand East in New York, both claiming Jurisdiction. These two Councils, to a certain extent, were antagonistical and hostile to each other. Much of the strength of both parties was wasted in finding fault with each other, and their power for good was thus paralyzed. This condition of things could no longer be endured, and it became a subject of absorbing solicitude and inquiry, if not checked, what would be the result.

"The affections which the Order inculcates were being alienated, and the fountains of social happiness poisoned. To obviate these evils, the exercise of the best faculties of the mind were put in requisition; negotiations were commenced, and prosecuted with indefatigable industry to their completion. The fruits of those negotiations were THE MERGING of those two Councils into one, and their constituting a "Union Council."

"Exceptions were taken to this Union, especially by the Southern Council, who, after a long and deliberate consideration of

the subject, were of the opinion that it was irregular, and therefore decided not to recognize the Council.

"Ill. Bro. Pike, whose researches, Masonic intelligence, and familiar acquaintance with whatever pertains to the Ancient and Accepted Rite, gives to his opinion almost the authority of Law, concurs with the Southern Council, and he is also of the opinion that the Raymond Council is not *dead*, but its vital energies suspended for the time being; and *Lieut. Gr. Commander* under the late E. A. Raymond, *succeeds to the office of Sov. Gr. Commander of the only legitimate Council of the Northern Jurisdiction.*

"To place ourselves within the pale of legitimacy, and secure Fraternal relations with the Southern Council, and all other regular Councils, *induced the Brethren to dissolve the "Union Council," which has been done by the unanimous consent of every member.* The Union Council being dissolved, its members are consequently absolved from the Oath of Fealty, and may lawfully resuscitate the RAYMOND COUNCIL, and exercise all the rights, privileges, and functions to which it was entitled previous to its union with the Hays Council.

"This resuscitation has been consummated as provided in the 2d section of Article 3 of the Constitutions of 1786; and proclamation has been made that the officers have been regularly appointed and installed, and the Council is now ready to proceed to the consideration of business that may come regularly before it.

"And now, Ill. Brethren, permit me to congratulate you upon the success of your efforts in the business for which the present meeting was called. You have resuscitated this (Raymond Council) from its dormancy, breathed into it the breath of life, and restored all the vital energies with which it was originally invested.

"It is now believed that every obstacle to a full and complete recognition by all regular Councils is removed, and we may reasonably hope that this Sup. Council will continue to hold a high place in the scale of usefulness among the honored institutions of the land. PAX VOBISCUM."

REMARKS.

The language of this address is plain and definite, and cannot be misunderstood. Introducing the subject of the Consolidated Council, Robinson states: "That the fruits of those negotiations were the MERGING of the two Councils into ONE, and their constituting a "*Union Council.*"

It was a MERGER and not a UNION, and was never claimed to be a Union until 1881. The Records here given show that Edward A. Raymond, the Sov. Gr. Commander, dissolved the *Raymond Council* in February, 1863, and *voluntarily retired from his high office*, immediately afterward finally closing that body. It then became *Extinct*. Two months after this, at a regular meeting

of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies the other members were introduced, signed the Oath of Fealty to that body, and became members thereof. See Doc. E, February 18, 1863, and Doc. H, April 11, 1863.

After this act was consummated, they again applied to Pike for recognition and were refused. Exceptions were taken by the Southern Council on the ground of the "*Cerneau mixture*." They called the Consolidated Council irregular and decided not to recognize it. In this opinion the noted PIKE concurs, and declares the late Raymond Council as the only legitimate Council, etc.

Immediately after receiving the refusal from PIKE and becoming acquainted with the ground of his refusal, and his declaration of the "VITALITY" of the Raymond defunct Council they proceeded "*to place themselves within the pale of legitimacy*" by forcing Hays to resign, and electing ROBINSON, a Raymond man, in his place; and on failing at the annual meeting in May, 1866, to pass their measures, the scheme of resuscitating the Raymond Council was concocted and carried out December 13, 1866, "*in order to secure Fraternal relations with the Southern Council*" and to dissolve the "*Union*" (consolidated) Council, which Robinson says, "*has been done by the unanimous consent of every member.*" Further: "*Its members are consequently absolved from the Oath of Fealty and may lawfully resuscitate the Raymond Council and exercise all the Rights, Privileges, and Functions to which it was entitled previous to its union with the Hays Council; this resuscitation has been consummated, etc.; the officers have been regularly installed, and the Council is now ready to proceed to business.*"

Now, there is no "RECORD" to show that any of these acts have taken place, except this speech by Robinson, and it is a very well-known fact that they never did take place, as the consent of the Cerneau portion of the Council was not obtained; they were never absolved from their Oath of Fealty; they were not present in Boston at that assembly, and were ignorant of the whole proceedings.

The two last congratulatory clauses of Robinson's address are particularly recommended to the attention of the reader. "*The business for which the present meeting was called*" has been carried through according to the directions of ALBERT PIKE, and the next thing was the acknowledgment of the Southern Council, leaving the Cerneau members out in the cold. This came soon after, according to promise.

Document M.

The conspirators had suffered a defeat at the annual meeting in June; their proposition was not passed, but after a full discussion it was terminated by the passage of the following Resolutions: (See page 217, Reprint.)

“ Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of receiving any proposition which may be made to this body from any source within its jurisdictional limits to adjust any differences which may exist therein, and that they be and are hereby empowered to make such settlements, and give such positions to bodies, or individuals in the Order, as may, in their judgment, be deemed just and proper; provided, that any proposition affecting the present STATUS of this Sup. Council, or having any reference whatever to the Thirty-Third degree, be submitted to and determined by this Council while in Session. That the Committee have until the NEXT ANNUAL MEETING to act and report; and should circumstances warrant an application for a Special meeting of this Council, its utility shall be determined by the first Three Officers.”

This Resolution was offered in consequence of the heated discussion had in the Council, its object being to guard against any premature or hasty action on this important matter. And at page 222—Reprint—it will be seen that a Resolution was offered by Ill. Bro. Barrett, as follows:

“ Resolved, That the time of holding the Annual Session, be changed from the second Tuesday in June to the Third Tuesday in October of each year,” which was, as well as the above, unanimously carried.”

By these Resolutions the Committee were obliged to bring the result of their negotiations before the Sup. Council WHILE IN SESSION in October, 1867, eighteen months from that time, *for adjudication and confirmation*. Thus the assembled Brethren felt assured, when they parted, that nothing could be done until the next annual meeting, to take place on the THIRD TUESDAY IN OCTOBER, 1867, a period of eighteen months from that time.

Document O.

Page 237—Reprint.

“ Ill. Bro. A. G. Goodall, Dep. Grand Insp. General 33°, who was appointed by the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, in October, 1864,

as Grand Representative, with power to establish Fraternal relations with the Supreme Grand Masonic bodies throughout South America, and to appoint Representatives near the said Grand Bodies, was then introduced, and after some very complimentary remarks of the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander, proceeded to make a full and interesting report, Etc."

It will be remembered that Ill. Bro. Goodall was appointed Grand Representative by the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, and not by the *Raymond Council*, as they state in their proceedings, page 237, Reprint—being two years prior to the resuscitation of the *Raymond Council*, in December, 1866. Leaving the country on his mission, Oct. 13th, 1864, he was absent two years, and returned in November, 1866. He obtained the following recognitions:

Supreme Council,	U. S. of Columbia.*
"	" Peru.
"	" Argentine Republic.
"	" Uruguay.
"	" Brazil.*
"	" England.

Just after his return, the resuscitation of the Raymond Body took place in Boston. Goodall was present. When the formation of the new Council was completed, Goodall was introduced, and, after the complimentary remarks made to him by the Gr. Commander, he delivered over to the Raymond body the recognitions which he had obtained, thus betraying the confidence of the Sup. Council for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, of which he was a member, and who had employed him. These are the recognitions which the Northern Jurisdiction brag so much about, and on the strength of which they have obtained many others since. A very full account of Goodall's proceedings will be found in the Reprint, page 237 to 266. The alterations in the recognitions are so carelessly and hurriedly made, that any Brother acquainted with the matter can readily discover it, and judge for himself to whom the recognitions properly belong.



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