

102
ORDO AB CHAO.

AD UNIVERSI TERRARUM ORBIS SUMMI ARCHITECTI GLORIAM.

DEUS MEUMQUE JUS.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
SUPREME COUNCIL

OF

Sovereign Grand Inspectors General,

33d and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite,

FOR THE SOUTHERN JURISDICTION OF THE U. S. A.

HELD AT THE VALLEY OF NEW ORLEANS,

on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of the month called "Sebat," A. A. M. 5617, corresponding to the
14th, 15th and 17th days of February, in the Vulgar Era, 1857.



NEW ORLEANS:

PRINTED AT THE BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

1857.

Frank A. Rahders

Capt. Dr. Hebler

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CHAS. A. CHAS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

PROCEEDINGS

ANNUAL SESSION

SEPTEMBER, 1891

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

AND THE LAND OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1891



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1891

PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, 20th "Sebat," A.: M.:., 5617. }
February 14th, 1857, V.: E.:. }

The Supreme Council was this day convened at half-past six o'clock, P.M., pursuant to a Decree from Charleston, S. C., in the Grand Council Chamber, Grand Lodge Buildings, Corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, the avenues being, as usual, duly guarded by a body of K.: K-H.:.

WERE PRESENT :

The following Ill.: BB.:

ALBERT G. MACKEY, C. SAMORY,	} Sov.: G.: Insp.: Gen.: 33rd D.: and active Members of the Supreme Council, at Charleston.
CH. LAFFON DE LADEBAT, A. R. MOREL, J. L. TISSOT, P. M. CHASSANIOL, CHARLES CLAIBORNE,	} Sov.: G.: Insp.: Gen.: 33rd D.: and Honorary Members and Deputies of the aforesaid Supreme Council for the State of Louisiana.
A. COSTA, P. D. FORMEL, A. P. LANAUUX, G. COLLIGNON,	} Sov.: G.: Insp.: Gen.: 33rd D.: and Honorary members of the afore- said Supreme Council.

The Supreme Council was opened in ample form by Ill.: Bro.: Albert G. Mackey, 33rd, acting as M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: by special authority of a Decree, dated Charleston, 20th Hesvan, A.: M.:., 5617; after which, Ill.: Bro.: C. Samory, 33rd, took the Chair as M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: *pro tem*.

The M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: then informed the Ill.: BB.: present, that by virtue of the authority vested in the Deputies of this Supreme Council for the State of Louisiana, they held a meeting on the 7th "Sebat," instant, and selected the following K.: K-H.: and Sub.: P.: of the R.: S.:, viz.,

ALBERT PIKE.....32d	T. F. BRAGG.....32d
HARMON DOANE..... "	C. WOLTERS..... "
J. Q. A. FELLOWS..... "	J. B. ROBERTSON..... "
J. C. BATCHELOR..... "	A. SCHREIBER..... "
EDWARD BARNETT..... "	L. LAY..... "
L. H. PLACE..... "	R. F. McGUIRE..... "
C. B. CLAPP..... "	F. H. KNAPP..... "
WM. M. PERKINS..... "	J. T. MONROE..... "

to be initiated into the 32d and last Degree of the A.: and A.: Rite.

And the M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: further observed that he was happy to state that, at the aforesaid meeting of the Deputies of this Supreme Council, it was unanimously resolved that, considering the services rendered to the cause of the A.: and A.: Rite, in this State, by Ill.: Bro.: Edw. Barnett, 32d, at the time of the Union of the two Consistories then existing, the 33rd D.: be conferred on him as a special token of regard and esteem.

The M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: then informed the Supreme Council that, should no objection be made, the above named Ill.: BB.: would, at once, be exalted to the 33rd and last D.: of the A.: and A.: Rite.

No objection having been made, said K.: K-H.: and Sub.: P.: of the R.: S.:

HARMON DOANE.....32d	T. F. BRAGG.....32d
J. Q. A. FELLOWS..... "	C. WOLTERS..... "
J. C. BATCHELOR..... "	J. B. ROBERTSON..... "
L. H. PLACE..... "	L. LAY..... "
C. B. CLAPP..... "	F. H. KNAPP..... "
WM. M. PERKINS..... "	

were duly initiated into the 33rd and last D.: of the A.: and A.: Rite, constituted and proclaimed Sovereign Grand Inspectors General and Honorary Members of this Supreme Council.

Ill.: BB.: Albert Pike, Edward Barnett, A. Schreiber, R. F. McGuire, John T. Monroe, having been unavoidably prevented from attending, it was unanimously resolved that they should be initiated on Tuesday next, February 17, 1857, V.: E.:

The Deputies of this Supreme Council having suggested the necessity of holding a General Grand Communication for the purpose of addressing Brethren of all Rites and Degrees of Masonry on matters of the greatest importance to the welfare of the Order in this Jurisdiction, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That a General Grand Communication of this Supreme Council be holden the next day, 15th February, 1857, V.: E., at ten o'clock, A. M., at the Grand Lodge Hall, and that the Brethren of all Rites and Degrees of Masonry be fraternally invited to attend.

Resolved, That Ill.: Bro.: C. Samory, 33rd, be respectfully requested to deliver an Address in the French Language, to the General Grand Communication, and that Ill.: Bro.: Albert G. Mackey, 33rd, be invited to deliver to the same a translation of said Address in the English language.

To which these Ill.: BB.: kindly consented.

Ill.: B.: Laffon de Ladébat, 33rd, on leave being granted, informed the M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: and the Members of this Supreme Council, that he had received a balustre from Ill.: Bro.: Albert Pike, 32d, one of the members elect to receive the 33rd D.:, and now at Washington, whereby it appeared that he would be unable to be in New Orleans before the month of March next, and said Ill.: Bro.: Laffon de Ladébat

moved that the Deputies of this Supreme Council be authorized to confer the 33rd and last D.: on said Ill. Bro.: Albert Pike, on his return to this City.

Ill.: Bro.: L. also moved that the Deputies of this Supreme Council be authorized to fill the vacancies among themselves, by appointing new members of the 33rd and last D.:, the appointment, in all cases, to be approved by the Supreme Council, at Charleston.

Both motions were duly seconded and unanimously adopted.

The Supreme Council then adjourned till the next day, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Members retired in peace, glorifying the name of God.

CH. LAFFON DE LADEBAT, 33RD,

Sec.: G.: H.: E.:, pro tem.

SUNDAY, 21st "Sebat," A.: M.: , 5617. }
 February 15th, 1857, V.: E.: }

The Supreme Council was opened in ample form, by Ill.:
 Bro.: C. Samory, 33rd, acting as M.: P.: S.: G.: C.:

WERE PRESENT:

ILL.: BB.:	ALBERT G. MACKEY.....	33d
" "	C. SAMORY.....	"
" "	A. R. MOREL.....	"
" "	C. LAFFON DE LADEBAT.....	"
" "	J. L. TISSOT.....	"
" "	P. M. CHASSANIOL.....	"
" "	A. COSTA.....	"
" "	R. PREAUX.....	"
" "	P. D. FORMEL.....	"
" "	M. PRADOS.....	"
" "	H. DOANE.....	"
" "	J. Q. A. FELLOWS.....	"
" "	THOMAS F. BRAGG.....	"
" "	J. C. BATCHELOR.....	"
" "	C. B. CLAPP.....	"
" "	F. H. KNAPP.....	"

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The consideration of business was postponed until after the General Grand Communication.

Whereupon, the M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: ordered the Supreme Council to move in procession, duly escorted by a body of K.: K-H.: to the Hall of the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Louisiana, for the purpose of holding the General Grand Communication.

GENERAL GRAND COMMUNICATION.

Ill.: Bro.: Albert G. Mackey, 33rd, acting as M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: opened the Supreme Council in the first Degree of Masonry.

After which, the M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: informed the meeting that, at a special session of this Supreme Council, holden at Charleston, on Tuesday, 20th Hesvan, A.: M.: 5617, November 18th, 1856, V.: E.: Ill.: Bro.: C. Samory, 33rd, was unanimously elected an active Member of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S. A., to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death of late Ill.: Bro.: J. C. Norris.

After some appropriate remarks on this happy selection, which were warmly responded to by Ill.: Bro.: C. Samory, 33rd, the M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: proclaimed said Ill.: Bro.: in due form, and commanded the members and bodies under this jurisdiction, to acknowledge and obey said Ill.: Bro.: in his aforesaid capacity.

The M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: then informed the Members of the General Grand Communication of the object of the meeting, and requested their kind attention to the Address to be delivered by Ill.: Bro.: C. Samory, 33rd.

This Ill.: Bro.: then took the floor and delivered, in the French language, an Address, of which the following is a correct translation, as given on the spot, by Ill.: Bro.: Albert G. Mackey, 33rd.

A D D R E S S .

MY BRETHREN OF ALL RITES AND DEGREES :

Under ordinary circumstances, the Supreme Council of the 33rd and last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, for this jurisdiction, would have been content to have called a meeting of such Brethren as were exclusively under its immediate jurisdiction ; but present circumstances require that we should make an appeal to all Masons, irrespective of Rites, and should point out those dangers which seem to threaten the Order. In pursuance of this duty, we now declare, that such dangers exist, and call upon you as Masons devoted to our sacred cause, to take these dangers into serious consideration and to apply the proper remedy.

Whatever the Rite may be to which we belong, whatever may be the jurisdiction which we obey, we must at all hazards maintain peace and harmony among ourselves. One of the fruits of the peace which has existed in this jurisdiction since the Concordat of February, 1855, V. E., has been the initiation of a large number of Brethren of other Rites into the sublime teachings of Scotch Masonry.

Many of our Brethren, misled we know not by what fatal influence, would again create a new schism and encroach upon the prerogatives of the M. W. Grand Lodge of this State, and in like manner upon those of our Supreme Council. Hence you perceive the nature of our danger, and understand somewhat of the object of this Grand Communication.

Our desire is to let the truth be known at once by those who are in doubt, and to place our Supreme Council and the Grand Lodge of this State in an impregnable position, that those who may conspire to interrupt the harmony which now prevails, may be compelled to refrain from pursuing their evil design, and may return to the path of duty. You will perceive that those who assail our Supreme Council, by the very same act attack the Grand Lodge of this State. It is indeed a happy coincidence that the interest of these two Sovereign Bodies is identically the same, and that the adherents to each are thus bound to act in unison when peace and harmony are to be maintained.

From the year 1839, V. E., till February, 1855, V. E., there existed in Louisiana, a Supreme Council, which had arrogated to itself rights exclusively belonging to the Grand Lodge. This Supreme Council not only pretended to administer the higher degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, but also the three Symbolic Degrees. The Concordat which took place in February, 1855, V. E., between that Supreme Council and our own, put an end to that state of things, and since then the M. W. G. Lodge of Louisiana has, without opposition, exclusively held all the Symbolic Lodges under its jurisdiction, and the Supreme Council retained its authority over the higher bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

We now understand, however, that a new schism is about to break forth, and that trampling under foot the most sacred obligations, certain disturbers of public tranquillity contemplate proclaiming and acknowledging the authority of the so-called Supreme Council of New Orleans, and design thereby to repudiate not only the jurisdiction of our Supreme Council, but that of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State. That Supreme Council, which has no authority, and which is not recognized by any of the existing Supreme Councils, claims jurisdiction over the first three Symbolic Degrees, as well as over the higher Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

A few weeks ago the so-called Supreme Council constituted in this valley a spurious Chapter of Rose-croix, under the name and title of St. Andrew Chapter of Rose-croix, No. 5, and at this very moment that Supreme Council constitutes a Symbolic Lodge, "Le Foyer Maçonnique," which, no later than yesterday, was under the jurisdiction of M. W. G. Lodge. Let us hope, however, that the members of that Lodge will soon discover that they are strangely deceived.

Let us here warn those who receive Degrees in Masonic bodies not recognized by the M. W. Grand Lodge of this State, and by our Supreme Council, that they shall not be recognized by, nor admitted as visitors in, any of the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in both Hemispheres, as said bodies have no authority whatsoever to confer any of the Degrees of our Rite, and as they will be denounced throughout the World by the Grand Consistory of Louisiana, and by our Supreme Council.

And here we may state a very curious exemplification of the reckless and restless spirit of these disturbers of the public tranquillity. In 1850 and 1851, V. E., they seceded from the Grand Lodge and joined the so-

called Supreme Council; in 1853 and 1854, they seceded from the so-called Supreme Council, and joined the Grand Lodge again, and now it seems they are about to recede once more from the Grand Lodge to join again the so-called Supreme Council. This battle-door and shuttle-cock game is most assuredly unworthy of intelligent Masons. But we know not which is the greater subject of wonder, those who can thus deceive, or those who allow themselves to be used as tools for the gratification of the vanities and whims of the deceivers.

The object of those deceivers is plain; they wish to substitute error for truth, wrong for right; they wish to avail themselves of the ignorance of some Brethren, and of the indifference of others, who are always ready to act without examination.

We, therefore, can hesitate no longer; the interest, as well as the welfare and prosperity of the Masonic Order, make it a law for us to enforce the rights of the M. W. Grand Lodge of this State over the three Symbolic Degrees, and to demonstrate that the authority of our Supreme Council to administer the higher Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Masonry from the 4th to the 33rd Degree, inclusively, rests on an impregnable basis. If we prove, on the one hand, that there can be but one Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and that one sitting now in Charleston, S. C.; and if, on the other hand, whatever our rights may be, we disclaim and waive all authority over the first three Symbolic Degrees, we trust no one having the due exercise of reason will repudiate the authority either of the Grand Lodge or of our Supreme Council, thus defined.

For that purpose, we propose to give a sketch of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and to lay before you the Masonic events which took place in Louisiana since 1839, V. E. We have, therefore, obtained authentic documents, which, we have no doubt, will clearly convince all who act in good faith of the truth of what we assert, that we are in the right, and that the present organization of Masonry, in Louisiana, is the only means of securing peace and harmony among us. We may thus restrain those who are tempted to listen to the fraudulent assertions of these disturbers of Masonic peace, and we boldly challenge them to controvert the facts we are about to lay before you.

The Scotch Rite, or Rite of Perfection, also called the Ancient and Accepted Rite, was brought to America, in 1761, by a French Jew, Bro. Stephen Morin, in accordance with the powers with which he had been

invested by the Grand Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, convened at Paris under the Presidency of Chaillou de Joinville, Substitute General of the Order. The Scotch Rite was then composed of twenty-five Degrees only, the last of which was that of Sublime Prince of the R. S.

When Morin arrived at St. Domingo, agreeably to his patent and according to his instructions, he appointed Brother M. M. Hayes, as a Deputy Inspector General, for North America, with the power of appointing others, wherever necessary. Brother Morin also appointed Brother Franklin as a Deputy Inspector General for Jamaica and the British Islands, and Brother Col. Provost for the Windward Islands and the British Army.

On the 25th October, 1762, V. E., the Grand Masonic Constitutions were finally ratified in Bordeaux, and proclaimed for the government of all the Lodges of Sublime and Perfect Masons, Councils, Colleges and Consistories of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, over the two Hemispheres. This was done with the consent and approval of the G. Consistory at Berlin. These Constitutions were transmitted, the same year, to Stephen Morin, who furnished with an authentic copy of the same all the Deputy-Inspectors appointed by him and by his Deputies. These Constitutions, of which we possess an authentic copy, duly signed by Isaac Long, one of Morin's Deputies, are still in force, as far as they are not modified or repealed by those of 1786.

Brother Hayes appointed Brother Da Costa, Deputy Inspector General for South Carolina, who, in 1783, and in accordance with the Constitutions of 1762, established a Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection in Charleston. This body was the first of the Rite that was constituted in the United States.

After the death of Brother Da Costa, Brother Joseph Myers was appointed to succeed him by Brother Hayes, who also appointed Brother Solomon Bush, Deputy Inspector General for Pennsylvania, and Brother Berend M. Spitzer, for Georgia, which appointments were confirmed by a Council of Inspectors General that convened at Philadelphia, on the 15th of June, 1781, V. E. On the second of August, 1795, V. E., Ill. Bro. John Mitchell, was appointed Deputy Inspector General, for the State of South Carolina, *vice* Ill. Brother Berend M. Spitzer. These facts are incontrovertible, and are substantiated by all Masonic writers, and the researches which have been made in the Annals of the Order, go to prove, that notwithstanding the appointment of Inspectors General for the several

States, the Scotch Rite was worked in Charleston only. In that City only was established, in the year 1783, V. V. E., a Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection, wherein, for the first time in America, were conferred the Degrees of our Rite above the first three Symbolic Degrees. On the 20th of February, 1788, V. V. E., a Council of Princes of Jerusalem was duly installed, also in Charleston, by Ill. V. BB. V. J. Myers, Berend M. Spitzer, and A. Frost. To the zeal, therefore, of our Brethren of Charleston, to their constant application to the Scotch Rite, are we indebted for the foundation of the first Body of our Rite in America. This Body is, therefore, the basis, the parent of all Bodies of the Scotch Rite now in existence.

And now, my Brethren, that we have stated the introduction of the Scotch Rite, the foundation of the first Body of the Rite in the United States, let us go back to the year 1786, when the Grand Constitutions of the 33rd Degree were ratified and promulgated.

Trusting to the opinions of certain authors hostile to our Rite, some have attempted, and still attempt, to show that the Constitutions of 1786 are not the proper act of Frederick the Second, and of those Illustrious Brothers who composed the first Supreme Council, opened in Berlin ; that this instrument is a forgery and deserves no credit, and that, consequently, it cannot be regarded as the supreme organic law of our Rite.

The Brother who has proclaimed and still proclaims this doctrine, and who continues to do all in his power to inculcate it, has not always entertained this opinion. He is the author of a Decree, dated Dec. 3rd, 1851, the 10th Article of which reads as follows: "The Free, Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite is now founded upon the Constitutions of 1762, the new Institutes of Frederick, in the year 1776, the Grand Constitutions, approved the same year by the said Frederick, and the Treaty of Alliance and Confederation, signed on the 22nd day of February, 1833, of the Christian Era."* It is true that, at that time, these Constitutions not being in his way, he had no scruples in admitting their validity. But two years after, in 1853, having other purposes to accomplish, he apparently changed his mind, and without any previous deliberation, and without asking the authorization of the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, he altered and modified the text of the Article just quoted, in the French

* By referring to the original document in our hands, it will be seen that it is not in the year 1833, but in the year 1834, that this Treaty was signed. This error is insignificant, and we will rectify it hereafter in this Address.

translation which he made of that Article. This new version, as it appears in the French translation, reads as follows: "The Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite is principally founded upon the Constitutions of 1762, and on the usages and Decrees of the Grand Orient of France, in all that relates to the nomenclature."

The late Supreme Council of New Orleans, which had adopted and sanctioned the Decree of 1851, admitting the Constitutions of 1786, never authorized the alteration made in 1853 in that Decree. The body, and all its members, were strangers to this change made in its solemn declaration of 1851, and which was never cancelled; and hence, it necessarily follows, that the Supreme Council of New Orleans, up to the time of its dissolution, constantly recognized the Constitutions of 1786; and it was only with a view to act in accordance with them, that the late Supreme Council transferred its powers to our Supreme Council, in order that both bodies should form but one: therefore, when you are told that the Supreme Council of New Orleans did not admit the validity of the Constitutions of 1786, you can safely deny the statement, by referring to the English text of the Decree of 1851, printed by Brother J. Lamarre, in that year, and to the 3rd paragraph of page 4, for a corroboration of your denial.

The Constitutions of Frederick are authentic and genuine, and the evidence we are about to offer must satisfy you and completely disprove the assertions of those who maintain the contrary. The evidence of their authenticity is to be found in the Treaty of Masonic Union, Alliance and Confederation, made in Paris on the 23rd of February, 1834, signed by Illustrious Brothers Fréteau de Pény, Count Ste. Rose de St. Laurent, General Lafayette, Charles N. Jubé, Philip Dupin, Dupin the Elder, Duke de Choiseul-Stainville, and others, who assert that these Constitutions are real and genuine, and after having compared the copy, which was annexed to the above named Treaty, *with the original* in the hands of Illustrious Brother Count de St. Laurent.

No one can doubt the testimony of these witnesses, whose names we have just given, nor can any faith after this be placed in the words or opinions of those who hesitate not to alter authentic documents whenever their purposes require it. To doubt the genuineness of the Constitutions of 1786, is, therefore, impossible, and equally impossible is it to prove that they are fraudulent or forged, as has been asserted, and if the least doubt is entertained by any of our Brethren, we have an authentic copy of the Treaty of 1834, and thus the truth of our assertion can be easily established.

The Grand Constitutions were ratified and signed at Berlin, on the first of May, 1786, by Frederick II, King of Prussia, who, as Grand Commander of the Order of Princes of the Royal Secret, was the Supreme Chief of the Scotch Rite. By these Constitutions, Frederick resigned his authority, and his Masonic prerogatives were deposited with a Council in and for each nation, consisting of nine Brethren. By these Constitutions, also, the number of our Degrees, which, heretofore, consisted of 25 only, was extended to 33,—the last of which is that of Sov. G. Inspector General.

It is, therefore, self-evident that the Dignity of Sov. G. Inspector General of 33rd Degree was created, and the formation of Supreme Councils authorized, by the Constitutions of 1786. It is also certain that no Sov. G. Inspectors General of the 33rd Degree, nor any Supreme Council, can exist, except by the authority of those Constitutions.

Now, if our opponents deny those very Constitutions, how can they claim the right of being Sov. G. Inspectors General of the 33rd D. and of forming Supreme Councils?

This, we believe, is a question which they will most assuredly find very difficult to solve.

The first Supreme Council, now existing, which was formed agreeably to the Constitutions of 1786, is our own, and was founded at Charleston, on the 31st of May, 1801, by BB. John Mitchell and Frederick Dalcho, the former a Colonel in the American Army, and the latter a Protestant Clergyman and most distinguished writer.

As a proof of the priority of our Supreme Council, we have the testimony of the best Masonic authors, and for proof of what we assert, we hold at the disposition of our BB. all the documents we possess on the subject.

It is then a positive fact which every one must admit, even among our opponents, that the first Supreme Council which appeared in the Masonic World is our Supreme Council. It is, consequently, the parent of all the other Supreme Councils which were established after its foundation; all spring from it. Its priority, legality and authority are, consequently, beyond all doubt.

But in order to prove that this conclusion is correct, we may state further, that BB. de Grasse-Tilly, Hacquet, and de la Hogue, received the 33d Degree from our Supreme Council in 1802, and that those BB. established the Supreme Council of France, and those of the French and

English Colonies. The Supreme Council of France was duly installed by Ill. Bro. de Grasse-Tilly, on the 22d of December, 1804, V. E., at Paris, in the Hall known as the Gallery of Pompeii, situated in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, by virtue of Letters Patent to that effect from our Supreme Council, dated February 21st, 1802, V. E. This Supreme Council was the first and only one established in France, and it was afterwards divided into two branches, one called the Supreme Council of France, and the other the Supreme Council of the Grand Orient of France. These two bodies are still in existence. Ill. Bro. de-Grasse also established the Supreme Councils of Italy, Naples, Spain, and the Netherlands.

Thus the two Supreme Councils of France, as well as all the other Supreme Councils of the world, derive their being, either directly or indirectly, from our Supreme Council, and no Brother possessed of the 33d Degree can repudiate or overlook the authority by virtue of which he has been invested with his dignity, without, at the same time, resigning said dignity and all his prerogatives.

Article V of the Constitutions of 1786 provides that there shall be only one Supreme Council of the 33d Degree in each Nation or Kingdom; two in the United States of America, as distant as possible one from the other; one in the British Islands of America, and one also in the French Colonies.

As already stated, the first Supreme Council which was created by virtue of those Constitutions, is our own. It began its labors on the 31st of May, 1801, and its jurisdiction extended over the whole of the United States of America, until the 5th of August, 1813, when it established and constituted a Supreme Council in the City of New York, through its special proxy and representative, Emmanuel de la Motta. This Supreme Council, whose M. P. S. G. Commander was Ill. Brother D. D. Tompkins, Vice President of the United States of America, replaced the Grand Consistory of Sub. P. of the R. S., 32d Degree, which had been established in that city by our Supreme Council, on 6th of August, 1806, V. E. The seat of this Supreme Council has been lately removed to Boston; its jurisdiction is distributed over the Northern part of the United States of America, whilst that of Charleston is now confined to the Southern part of this country. The Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, created the Supreme Council of England and Wales; and this Body, in its turn, created

the Supreme Council of Scotland and Ireland, with both which Bodies we are in correspondence.

The labors of the two Supreme Councils of the U. S. A. have never been interrupted, and, from the first day of their creation, up to this time, both have enjoyed the rights and privileges belonging to Supreme Councils, as the constituent and administrative heads of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, each in its respective jurisdiction; and whenever an attempt has been made to invalidate their authority and prerogatives, it has been met with a denunciation of the individuals or bodies encroaching upon their rights.

For instance, on the 21st of September, 1813, V. V. E., they denounced Cerneau, who had the pretension to establish a Supreme Council at New York, and the consequence of this denunciation was to unmask an impostor, trading in Masonry.

The denunciation of Cerneau by our Supreme Council, was approved and sanctioned by a Decree of the Supreme Council of France, dated December 24th, 1813, V. V. E., and this Decree shows that a third Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree cannot exist in the United States of America.*

The Supreme Council of Cerneau had but a short existence, but his numerous victims have not forgotten his impostures, even at this day.

In 1827, another attempt to revive the Supreme Council of Cerneau was made by Henry C. Atwood; this did not succeed. However, this usurpation of the rights of the Supreme Council for the Northern jurisdiction of the United States of America was immediately denounced in a protest, under date of August 6th, 1827, and signed by J. J. J. Gourgas, M. P. S. G. Commander.

The Supreme Council of Atwood, which appointed J. Crosse to succeed him, was unable to resist this denunciation, and ceased its labors.

Another Supreme Council sprung up also in New York, under the presidency of Elias Hicks; it had but a nominal existence. It was, likewise, denounced as having no legal authority.

When the Supreme Council of New Orleans brought itself into notice through its antagonism to the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana,

* See in the proceedings of the Supreme Council of France, the very interesting trial of the M. P. S. G. Commander, Count de Grasse-Tilly. We propose to publish this trial in the English and French languages for the information of all concerned.

its illegality and spuriousness were also denounced to the Masonic world by the circulars issued on the 18th and 26th April, 1851, by the Supreme Councils for the Southern and Northern jurisdictions of the United States of America.

Since, therefore, the 5th of August, 1813, the provisions of Article V. of the Constitutions of 1786 have been complied with; and there are in the United States of America, consequently, but two Supreme Councils. They have ever preserved and enforced their authority, and they have never failed to discountenance all attempts against an authority which belongs to them.

It was impossible for a third Supreme Council to be established in the United States of America without violating the Constitutions of 1786, without which, as already stated, neither the 33rd Degree, nor Supreme Councils can exist. Nevertheless, on the 27th October, 1839, BB. O. de Santangelo, R. Perdreauxville, Roca Santi Petri, J. F. Canonge, F. Verrier, A. Montmain, and others, established in New Orleans a Supreme Council, which was pompously called "Supreme Council for the United States of America."

In the act of foundation of this Supreme Council, the signers declare that they form and constitute themselves into a Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree, by virtue of the Constitutions of 1786, which they proclaim to be authentic and genuine; and they declare, besides, on behalf of this Supreme Council, that they agree to the Treaty of Masonic Union, Alliance and Confederation, made at Paris, on the 23rd of February, 1834.

It is evident that the Constitutions of 1786, by virtue of which the late Supreme Council of New Orleans claimed to be established, prohibited, instead of authorizing the creation of any such body, as the fifth Article of the same provides that there shall be but two Supreme Councils in the United States of America, and as in 1839 there had already existed one of said bodies at Charleston, since 1801, and another at New York, since 1813.

Thus the late Supreme Council of New Orleans never had a legal existence, as it could not be created nor exist without violating the Constitutions of 1786, which their founders had declared to be the supreme organic law of the A. A. and A. A. Rite.

Those who established the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, acknowledged also the Treaty of Masonic Union, Alliance and Confederation of 1834, and sanctioned the same, as above stated.

In order to become parties to said Treaty, and to clothe their Supreme

Council with the required legality, and thereby cause it to be recognized, they addressed, on the 26th of February, 1840, a baluster to the Supreme Council of France, notifying the latter body of their adhesion to said Treaty of Alliance of 1834, and demanding the recognition of their Supreme Council, and its admission to the Treaty.

We are in possession of the above-mentioned baluster, which has been returned to us by our BB. in France: it bears the names, all signed *manu propria*, of BB. De Santangelo, De Perdreauxville, Santi Petri, Dubayle, Pichot, Montmain, Faget, and Canonge; and we have also been favored with the Decree of the Supreme Council of France, under date of July 25, 1845, and by which that Sovereign Body declines to recognize said Supreme Council, and to admit it in the Masonic Alliance of 1834; and further declares said Supreme Council to be spurious, clandestine, and illegal.

Thus the so-called Supreme Council for the United States of America, otherwise, the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, has never been recognized by the Supreme Council of France, nor by the Masonic bodies who were parties to the Treaty of 1834.

You have now the reason why an alteration was made in the text of paragraph 10 of the Decree of December 3d, 1851.

In 1851, the late Supreme Council of New Orleans declared "that the Free, Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite was founded upon the Constitutions of 1762, the new Institutes of Frederick, in the year 1786, the Grand Constitutions given and approved in the same year by the said Frederick, and the Treaty of Alliance and Confederation signed on the 22d day of February, 1833, C. E."

This declaration, which, however, was similar to the one made in 1839, at the time of the formation of the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, and the refusal of the Supreme Council of France to recognize, and, consequently, to admit, said body as a party to the Treaty of 1834, gave the death blow to the Supreme Council of New Orleans. It was necessary to get out of this awkward position, the error of which was detected only in 1853, V. E., and it was for that purpose that the Decree of 1851, V. E., was altered.

Once provided with this Decree, thus altered, the members of the late Supreme Council of New Orleans believed themselves to be in a good and regular position; and, indeed, by means of this very alteration, they suc-

ceeded in procuring the recognition of their Supreme Council by that of the Grand Orient of France. But this Illustrious Body would never have granted their sanction, if they had known the truth, that is, the declaration of adhesion to the Treaty of 1834, as contained in the Decree of the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, under date December 3d, 1851, and for this reason: as already stated, there are two Supreme Councils in France, one in opposition to the other. The late Supreme Council of New Orleans first recognized one of them, as per their declaration of December 3d, 1851; and remember that this declaration has never been repealed; and it was only when their demand to be recognized was defeated, that, after clandestinely altering the text of their declaration, they applied to the other Supreme Council, which they, at first, had virtually declared to be the spurious Supreme Council.

All the foregoing shows plainly that there never existed any legal and lawful Supreme Council in New Orleans, and that there cannot exist any as long as the Constitutions of 1786 shall remain unchanged, or as long as the Supreme Councils of Boston and Charleston shall exist.

These considerations convinced the members of the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, of the illegality of their position, and prompted them to negotiate and to sign the Concordat of the 6th and 17th of February, 1855, V. E., the consequence of which was the dissolution of that body, and its merging into our Supreme Council.

By this Concordat, all the rights, privileges and prerogatives possessed or claimed by our B.B.: during the existence and under the authority of the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, were guaranteed to them, and we have the satisfaction to state that those of our B.B.: who wished to enjoy the rights stipulated in said Concordat, met with no obstacles whatever, and we may here assure those who have not yet fulfilled the required formalities, that they will be welcomed when they desire to do so.

Let us come now to the period when the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, whose existence was unknown, since it had never been recognized, as already stated, by any of the Supreme Councils with which it had sought an intercourse; let us, I say, come to that period when the late Supreme Council of New Orleans attempted to encroach upon the rights of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.

Up to that period, peace and harmony had prevailed among the Masons of this East: the Symbolic Lodges were working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, whilst the late Supreme

Council of New Orleans administered all the Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite from the fourth up to the last. In June, 1850, V. E., a Convention of Representatives of all the Symbolic Lodges of the State was held at Baton Rouge, under the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana. This Convention adopted a Constitution, wherein it was declared, "That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Louisiana recognized none other than Ancient Masonry, consisting of three Symbolic Degrees only, and that it was forbidden to tolerate any distinction derogatory to its character."

The late Supreme Council of New Orleans pretended that this declaration had been made with a view to proscribe the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite. But this was not correct, and we all know that the declaration of 1850 was intended to establish the fact that all Masons of the three Degrees of all Rites were to unite together and to form but one and the same family.

The Supreme Council of New Orleans made use of this frivolous pretext to proclaim that, henceforth, it would constitute and administer the Symbolic Lodges of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and that it would admit to the Degrees above the third, only the members of the Lodges under its jurisdiction, and called upon the Symbolic Lodges to recognize its authority.

This usurpation of the rights of the Grand Lodge, together with the contempt evinced for the solemn expression of the will of the Masons of Louisiana, as stated in the Convention of 1850, caused general discontent, created a schism and became a firebrand of discord among the Masons of this jurisdiction.

Of the thirty Lodges which, at the time of the declaration, were working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, only three repudiated the authority of the Grand Lodge and recognized the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council.

These three Lodges were denounced and proclaimed to be spurious and clandestine by the Grand Lodge of this State, and by the Grand Lodges of the United States of America. All Masonic papers and publications thundered against them.

The position of the B.B. who composed those Lodges was indeed painful and unenviable; they were everywhere shut out; the Masonic Temples of the United States of America were closed against them; in one word, they were denied admittance by all the Lodges of their own country.

The profanes who were initiated in those Lodges had a right to complain, and did complain when they discovered that, instead of acquiring the rights and privileges of Masons, their hopes were frustrated; and they declared unhesitatingly that they had been deceived.

Such was the mournful state of things after the strange proclamation of the Supreme Council, which never succeeded in procuring the approbation of the majority of the members of the Craft, and the proof is, that it never exercised jurisdiction over any other bodies than the three Lodges above named, and one of them afterwards abandoned the Supreme Council; whilst the number of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, which was only 30 at that time, increased to 70 in 1851, and is now 102.

This is the most conclusive proof that the attempts of the Supreme Council to exercise jurisdiction over the Symbolic Degrees, were discountenanced by an overwhelming majority.

All the efforts of this Supreme Council to enlist our American BB. were defeated. In 1850, this Supreme Council adopted the English language, although the great majority of the same were French, and did not understand that language.

But it was of vital importance to secure our American BB. Their influence was necessary. It appears, however, that a change has taken place; those who in 1850 had decided to use the English language exclusively, wish us now to use the French language alone, and blame us for speaking English to those who do not understand French.

On the 21st of September, 1853, Brother J. Foulhouze resigned his membership in the Supreme Council. On the 21st December, same year, BB. J. J. E. Massicot, Thomas Wharton Collens, and J. B. Faget resigned also. On the 7th of January, 1854, Bro. Stephen Herriman resigned. BB. Lisbony, Lamothe and others, were stricken off the Rolls on the 5th October, 1854, for non-payment of dues.

Consequently, the Supreme Council was composed of the following BB. only: C. Claiborne, C. Samory, C. Laffon de Ladébat, G. Collignon, A. Costa, L. E. Deluzain, P. D. Formel, John H. Holland, J. L. Tissot, A. P. Lanaux, John L. Lewis, F. A. Lumsden, C. Maurian, F. Meilleur, A. R. Morel, H. Peychaud, M. Prados, F. Ricau, P. M. Chassaniol, R. Preaux, E. Barthe, F. Garcia, Samuel Ward, and Joseph W. Walker. The four last named BB. were absent, at that time, and have not yet returned.

These BB., true to their duty, and sincerely devoted to the welfare of

the Order, could not overlook the position of their BB.: who, on account of their faithfulness to the late Supreme Council, were ostracized every where, and they resolved by all honorable means to restore them to the rights and privileges to which they were entitled.

For that purpose, these BB.: of the late Supreme Council examined carefully :

1st. The act by which the late Supreme Council of New Orleans was established in 1839.

2d. The act by which its founders recognized the Constitutions of 1786 and the Treaty of Masonic Union, Alliance and Confederation of 1834.

3d. The Decree of this very Supreme Council under date of December 3d, 1851.

4th. The Decree by which, on the 26th July, 1845, the Supreme Council of France refused to recognize the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, and to admit it as a party to the Treaty of Masonic Union, Alliance and Confederation of 1834.

A Report was made and unanimously adopted, the consequence of which was a Resolution decreeing that the late Supreme Council had never had a legal existence, and that, in accordance with the ratification given by it, in 1839 and 1851, to the Constitutions of 1786, it could continue no longer to exercise a power which did not belong to it, without committing an act of usurpation, unless its authority were recognized and sanctioned by the Masonic authorities which contested its rights, and which alone could render its acts legal and lawful; those Masonic authorities were the Supreme Councils for the Southern and Northern jurisdictions of the United States of America, and to obtain that sanction, a memorandum was addressed to those Sovereign Bodies, who, after mature consideration, decreed that a third Supreme Council could not exist in the United States of America, inasmuch as the 5th Article of the Constitutions of 1786 forbade it, and that, consequently, the petition of the Supreme Council of New Orleans could not be granted.

This refusal gave birth to the Concordat of 1855, by which the late Supreme Council of New Orleans transferred its powers and jurisdiction to that of Charleston, so that now those two bodies form but one body; the bodies constituted by said late Supreme Council were recognized and maintained in all their rights and privileges, and all BB.: having received degrees and dignities from said body, have been acknowledged as legally possessed of the same, after the necessary formalities.

Since this Concordat, all the Symbolic Lodges were united under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State; their position is prosperous; peace, union and harmony prevail, and are evidences of the wisdom of said Concordat, and each and every good Mason must do all in his power to maintain that act.

As regards the bodies under the jurisdiction of our Supreme Council, they are in a very flourishing condition. Never has our beloved Rite been extended and appreciated as it is at the present day; never did it possess as many disciples, especially among our American BB., who profess towards it a most sincere and deserved enthusiasm.

In this district, we have five Chapters of Rose-croix, four Councils of Kadosh, and one Grand Consistory of Sub.: P.: of the R.: S.:, and we are receiving, from several points, petitions for the establishment of similar bodies.

We are thus enabled to state that the Ancient and Accepted Rite, which had been heretofore neglected, slandered and proscribed, is in the way of accomplishing its grand and noble mission in a country which is its real fatherland.

To the Concordat of 1855, and to the distinct and separate administration of the three Symbolic Degrees and of the higher Degrees of our Rite, are we indebted for this happy state of things.

Your duty, my BB., is then to assist us in preserving and maintaining our present position. We make an appeal to your zeal and faithfulness to the Order of Masonry.

To you, my BB., to you, who once were under the jurisdiction of the late Supreme Council, to you, I say: remember the time when discord prevailed among us, remember that all Masonic Temples were closed against you, and that your title was no longer for you a universal passport. Most assuredly you do not wish to replace yourselves in the same awkward position! Stand, therefore, by us; be faithful to the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of the State, and to our Supreme Council; those two bodies alone can maintain peace, union and concord among us; they alone can maintain you in the enjoyment of all your rights throughout the world.

Listen not to empty words of promise; look to facts and justice only; take no notice of what is not actually authentic. You have been, and you are still told that the Supreme Council of the Grand Orient of France acknowledges the right of certain Brethren, and has given them the proper authority to open a Supreme Council in New Orleans; but this is

entirely erroneous, for we have in our possession the material proof of the contrary, and this is a balustre or letter, dated Paris, November 28th, 1856, V. . E. ., signed "Heulant," Assistant Grand Master of the Order in that country.

And if our opponents, as they have done lately, should, as a proof of the recognition of their so-called Supreme Council by that of the Grand Orient of France, adduce the Masonic Calendar of 1856, V. . E. ., yearly published by that Ill. . Body, and in which is inserted the name of the so-called Supreme Council of New Orleans, we will show them a balustre, dated Paris, December 10th, 1856, V. . E. ., and signed also "Heulant," Assistant Grand Master, as aforesaid, and in which that Ill. . Brother states that the insertion is a typographical error, to be found in the first copies only, the proper measures having been taken to erase it from subsequent copies.

Remember that once already your hopes have been deceived, and that the promises held out to you were never fulfilled.

Our authority in this country has been in existence for more than half a century. We have ever protected and guaranteed the rights of the members and bodies under our jurisdiction; they have always enjoyed their rights and privileges. We, therefore, are entitled to your confidence. We hope that it will never fail us, and that you will participate with us in the honor of having forever secured the reign of Truth, Justice and Peace.

We may observe, that according to the Decree of the late Supreme Council of New Orleans, under date of December 3d, 1851, the Treaty of Alliance took place on the 22d of February, 1833, whilst the original, in our hands, shows that it was on the 23d of February, 1834, V. . E. . We intend to publish also this Treaty and the Grand Constitutions of 1786.

And while we are engaged in proving the authenticity and legitimacy of the Supreme Council at Charleston, it will be proper and necessary to call the attention of our BB. . of all Rites, to many gross errors and misrepresentations contained in a historical sketch of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, in a book entitled "The Templar's Chart," by Jeremy L. Cross, published in New York in 1852, V. . E. ., of the existence of which book we were not aware until a short time since, or we would have noticed it at an earlier period.

In a Supplement of said book, entitled "The Ineffable Degrees," the author attempts to explain the Degrees of our Rite, from the 4th to the 33d, inclusively, the perusal of which, by any of our BB. regularly initiated in any of said Degrees, will convince them of Mr. J. L. Cross' total ignorance of our Rite,—of its ceremonies, and of its philosophy and object. He concludes with what he terms "A history of the Scotch Rite in America," in which he asserts that a Supreme Council was established at New Orleans in 1795, V. E., by the Grand Orient of France. This is a gross and palpable error. The first Supreme Council constituted by virtue of the Constitutions of 1786, V. E., was that of Charleston, which was opened 31st May, 1801, V. E.; said Supreme Council conferred the 33d Degree on Count de Grasse-Tilly, and he was the founder of the first Supreme Council of France, which was formed on the 24th December, 1804, V. E.

There was no Supreme Council in France previous to said date, and therefore there existed no Masonic authority in that country to create a Supreme Council in New Orleans in 1795, V. E. Besides, there never existed any Supreme Council in New Orleans previous to the 27th of October, 1839, V. E., at which time a body of that Degree was established.

Mr. Cross further asserts that a quarrel occurred in 1807, V. E., between the Supreme Council of Louisiana and that of Charleston, that they *appealed* to the Grand Orient of France, which declined to interfere, and deputized Jos. Cerneau, the notorious Masonic impostor, to form a Supreme Council in the city of New York.

It is, indeed, difficult to conceive of such gross ignorance, or so bold an attempt to mislead. The published proceedings of the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of France, and numerous authentic documents, show that the denunciation of Jos. Cerneau, as an impostor, and of his Supreme Council, as a spurious and clandestine body, was approved and sanctioned by a Decree of the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of France, under date of 24th December, 1813, V. E., and that his Supreme Council was never recognized by any of the legal Masonic authorities in either hemisphere.

As to the allegation that an appeal was made in 1808, V. E., by the Supreme Councils of Charleston and New Orleans to the Grand Orient of France, it is the boldest attempt at deception which has ever been made. There could be no appeal made in 1808, V. E., by the Supreme Council of New Orleans to the Grand

Orient of France, for the best of all reasons, to wit: that it was not until thirty-one years after that date that a Supreme Council was formed in said City. Authentic documents are in our possession to sustain the facts we assert, and to contradict the errors and misrepresentations of Mr. Cross.

The object of these very incorrect statements of Mr. Jeremy L. Cross, was to announce that he was the Grand Commander for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, and to show, as he says, "that the existence of a regular Supreme Council in the city of New York is not a fable." Now, we not only assert, but we are prepared to prove, that the greater portion of Mr. Cross' history of the Scotch Rite, and the existence of a Supreme Council in New York, of which he is the Grand Commander, are "*but fables*," fabricated for the purpose of deceiving our Brethren.

The M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: afterwards invited the Members present to take the floor, if they had any observations to offer for the interest of the Order.

Whereupon, Ill.: Bro.: S. P. Auchmuty, 32d, made some very appropriate remarks on the foregoing Address, which, he said, could not fail to throw full light on matters hitherto almost unknown to the majority of Masons in this Valley, and the consequence of which would be forever to remove not only all attempts at disturbance and even certain prejudices resulting only from ignorance, but above all, to draw closer the bonds of friendship between the Members of all Rites of Masonry. This Ill.: Brother concluded in moving that said Address, together with all the necessary vouchers, be printed in the French and English languages and distributed among the fraternity.

Which motion was duly seconded and unanimously adopted, and the M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: was respectfully requested to submit the same to the Supreme Council.

The General Grand Communication having no further business to act upon, the M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: closed the

Supreme Council in the first degree of Masonry, and the Sov.: G.: Inspectors General returned in procession, duly escorted by a body of Knights Kadosh, to the Grand Council Chamber.

On resuming the Chair, Ill.: Brother Albert G. Mackey, 33d, offered the floor to any Members who might desire to address the Supreme Council.

Whereupon, Ill.: Brother C. Samory, 33d, offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The members of this Supreme Council consider the suggestion of Ill.: Bro.: Chas. W. Vigne, Sec.: Gen.: H.: E.: of the Supreme Council for England and Wales, as contained in his letter of 21st January, 1856, V.: E.:, to Ill.: Brother Charles W. Moore, respecting a General Grand Conference of all the existing Supreme Councils, as highly important and necessary for the welfare of the Order, and as the best means of uniting said bodies into an alliance which would produce harmony and a better understanding :

Resolved, That the suggestion of a General Grand Conference be respectfully submitted to the Supreme Council, at Charleston.

WHEREAS, By the Constitutions of 1786, all the rights, powers and prerogatives of Frederick II, as Supreme Chief of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, are conferred on a Supreme Council of nine Brethren in each nation, who possess, IN THEIR OWN DISTRICT, *all the Masonic prerogatives that his Majesty individually possessed, and are* "SOVEREIGNS OF MASONRY :"

WHEREAS, By said Constitutions, "*the Sovereigns of Masonry*," in the United States of America, are the Supreme Councils for the Southern and Northern Jurisdictions; and as such, have the right to make such amendments to said Constitutions as they may deem necessary for the better administration of the Order in their jurisdiction :

WHEREAS, The spirit of our American institutions, the ideas, opinions, customs, usages of the age, and the extension of our territory, require that amendments should be made to the Constitutions of 1786, as far as regards the administration of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in our *own district* or jurisdiction :

Resolved, That the members of this Supreme Council respectfully suggest that a Conference be held between the Southern and Northern Councils, for the purpose of making such amendments to the Constitutions of 1786, as said bodies may deem necessary and proper.

WHEREAS, Information has been given to this Supreme Council of the existence in this Valley of a body styling itself St. Andrew Chapter of Rose-croix, No. 5, of which J. Lamarre is Secretary, and Jos. Lisbony is said to be the presiding officer :

WHEREAS, Said body, styling itself St. Andrew Chapter of Rose-croix, No. 5, is an illegal, spurious and clandestine body, having no legal authority to sit as a Chapter of Rose-croix, or to confer any of the Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite :

WHEREAS, Said spurious and clandestine body, styling itself St. Andrew Chapter of Rose-croix, No. 5, has been denounced and proclaimed in both Hemispheres by this Supreme Council, in circulars addressed to all existing Masonic bodies :

Resolved, That all Brethren under the obedience of this Supreme Council, or of bodies under its jurisdiction, are forbidden to hold any Masonic intercourse relating to any Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite above the third or Master's Degree, with the members of said body styling itself St. Andrew Chapter of Rose-croix, No. 5 ; to visit said body, or to admit any of its members as visitors in any of the bodies under the jurisdiction of this Supreme Council, under the penalties provided in the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of this Supreme Council.

Resolved, That all bodies under the jurisdiction of this Supreme Council are enjoined strictly to enforce the provisions of the preceding resolve.

On motion of Ill. Bro. Charles Laffon de Ladébat, duly seconded—

Resolved, That, in compliance with the unanimous vote of the General Grand Communication, the Address of Ill. Brother C. Samory, 33d, together with all the necessary vouchers, be printed in French and English, and distributed to the Fraternity.

The Supreme Council having no further business to act

upon, adjourned till Tuesday evening, 17th February, inst., and the Members retired in peace, glorifying the name of God.

CH. LAFFON DE LADEBAT, 33RD,

Sec.: Gen.: H.: E.: pro tem.

TUESDAY, 23rd "Sebat," A.: M.: 5617, }
February 17th, 1857, V.: E.: }

The Supreme Council met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened in ample form, by Ill.: Bro.: Charles Laffon de Ladébat, 33rd, acting as M.: P.: S.: G.: C.:

WERE PRESENT:

ILL.: BB.:	ALBERT G. MACKEY.....	33d
" "	C. LAFFON DE LADEBAT.....	"
" "	A. R. MOREL.....	"
" "	J. C. BATCHELOR.....	"
" "	C. B. CLAPP.....	"
" "	L. H. PLACE.....	"
" "	P. M. CHASSANIOL.....	"
" "	H. DOANE.....	"
" "	J. Q. A. FELLOWS.....	"
" "	C. WOLTERS.....	"
" "	P. D. FORMEL.....	"

The M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: stated that the object of the meeting was to confer the 33^d and last Degree on Sir Knights K-H.: and Sub.: P.: of the R.: S.: Edward Barnett, A.

Schreiber, R. F. McGuire and John T. Monroe, who had been prevented from attending the ceremony of initiation on the Saturday previous, and invited the Ill.: BB.: to state their objections, if any they had, against the advancement of the aforesaid Ill.: Brethren Candidates. No objection was made.

Ill.: Brother A. R. Morel, Sec.: Gen.: H.: E.: *pro tem.*, begged leave to propose Sir Knight K-H.: and Sub.: P.: Ezekiel Salomon, 32d, for initiation into the 33rd and last D.:, and he gave his reasons for making this proposition, which met with the unanimous approval of all present.

Ill.: Bro.: E. Salomon was, consequently, elected to receive the 33rd and last D.: of the A.: and A.: Rite.

Whereupon, the M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: proceeded, forthwith, with the initiation ceremonies, and the Members elect were duly constituted and proclaimed Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, 33rd D.: of the A.: and A.: Rite, and Honorary Members of this Supreme Council.

And none of the Members present expressing a desire to address the meeting, and all the business on hand having been transacted, the M.: P.: S.: G.: C.: adjourned the Supreme Council till the return of Ill.: Bro.: Albert Pike, 32d, and the Members retired in peace, glorifying the name of God.

A. R. MOREL, 33RD,

Sec.: Gen.: H.: E.: pro tem.

SATURDAY, "Yiar" 1st, A.: M.: 5617, }
 April 25th, 1857, V.: E.: }

The Supreme Council met pursuant to orders issued by Ill.: Bro.: C. Samory, 33d, Active Member of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S. A., sitting at Charleston, S. C., at seven o'clock, p. m., in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, City of New Orleans, and State of Louisiana, the avenues being, as usual, guarded by a detachment of Knights Kadosh.

WERE PRESENT:

ILL.: BB.:	C. SAMORY.....	33d.
" "	CHARLES CLAIBORNE.....	"
" "	C. LAFFON DE LADEBAT.....	"
" "	A. R. MOREL.....	"
" "	P. M. CHASSANTOL.....	"
" "	THOMAS F. BRAGG.....	"
" "	J. Q. A. FELLOWS.....	"
" "	JOHN H. HOLLAND.....	"
" "	H. DOANE.....	"
" "	C. B. CLAPP.....	"
" "	C. WOLTERS.....	"
" "	P. D. FORMEL.....	"
" "	F. H. KNAPP.....	"

The Supreme Council was opened in ample form by Ill.: Bro.: C. Samory, 33d, acting as M.: P.: S.: G.: Commander.

The M.: P.: S.: G.: Commander informed the Ill.: BB.: present that at a meeting of the Deputies of the Supreme Council at Charleston, held on the 14th February, 1857, V.: E.:, authority had been given by Ill.: Bro.: Albert G. Mackey, 33d, Special Representative and Proxy of the aforesaid Supreme Council, to confer the 33d and last Degree of the A.: and A.: Rite on Sir Knight K-H.: and Sub.: P.: Albert Pike.

The M.: P.: S.: G.: Commander further stated that the Deputies of the aforesaid Supreme Council had received a balustre from Sir Knight K-H.: and Sub.: P.: Willis P. Coleman, showing that, in consequence of circumstances over which he had no control, he had been prevented from receiving the 33d Degree, to which he had been elected by said Deputies, on the 7th of February last, and that he had received from Ill.: Bro.: Albert G. Mackey, then in this Valley, the assurance that he would be initiated as soon as this Supreme Council would meet again for conferring the 33d Degree on Ill.: Bro.: Albert Pike, 32d.

The M.: P.: S.: G.: Commander also observed that the Deputies of this Supreme Council had acknowledged the rights of Ill.: Bro.: Willis P. Coleman, 32d.

Whereupon, the M.: P.: S.: G.: Commander informed the Members present, that if no objections were made, he would proceed at once with the ceremony of initiating Sir Knights and Sub.: P.: Albert Pike and Willis P. Coleman into the 33d and last Degree of the A.: and A.: Rite.

No opposition being made, Sir Knights and Sub.: P.: Albert Pike and Willis P. Coleman were duly initiated into the 33d and last Degree of the A.: and A.: Scotch Rite,

and proclaimed Sov.: G.: Inspectors General, and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council, at Charleston.

After which, Ill.: Bro.: C. Laffon de Ladébat, on leave being granted, proposed that the Deputies of this Supreme Council be invited to appoint a Deputy in the stead of Ill.: Brother C. Samory, 33d, elected active Member of the Supreme Council, at Charleston—which was adopted.

Whereupon, Ill.: Brother Harmon Doane was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Ill.: Brother C. Samory, 33d.

The M.: P.: S.: G.: Commander then read a balustre from Ill.: Brother J. L. Tissot, 33d, tendering his resignation as Deputy of this Supreme Council, and respectfully suggesting that Ill.: Brother J. Q. A. Fellows, 33d, be appointed in his stead. The resignation and request of Ill.: Brother J. L. Tissot, 33d, were unanimously granted, and Ill.: Brother J. Q. A. Fellows was appointed a Deputy of this Supreme Council.

The M.: P.: S.: G.: Commander read also a balustre from Ill.: Brother Charles Laffon de Ladébat, 33d, tendering his resignation as Deputy of this Supreme Council for the purpose of enabling this Supreme Council to appoint Ill.: Brother Albert Pike, whose election was better calculated to promote the prosperity of the Order, in America. The motives of Ill.: Bro.: Laffon de Ladébat were duly appreciated by this Supreme Council; his resignation was, consequently, accepted, and Ill.: Brother Albert Pike, 33d, appointed as Deputy of the Supreme Council, at Charleston, in his stead.

And none of the members present expressing a desire to

address the meeting, the M.: P.: S.: G.: Commander adjourned the Supreme Council *sine die*, and the Members retired in peace, glorifying the name of God.

CH. LAFFON DE LADEBAT, 33d,

Sec.: Gen.: H.: E.:, pro tem.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS

COMPOSING THE

Grand Consistory of Sub.: P.: of the R.: S.:

32d Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite,

IN AND FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

All Sov.: G.: Insp.: Gen.: being Active Members "de Jure."



FIRST CLASS.

C. SAMORY, 33d, Active Member of the Supreme Council at Charleston.

SECOND CLASS.

P. M. CHASSANIOL, 33d, Hon.: Member and Dep.: of the Sup.: C.: at Charleston.

CHAS. CLAIBORNE, 33d, " " " " " " "

HARMON DOANE, 33d, " " " " " " "

J. Q. A. FELLOWS, 33d, " " " " " " "

JOHN L. LEWIS, 33d, " " " " " " "

F. A. LUMSDEN, 33d, " " " " " " "

CHARLES MAURIAN, 33d, " " " " " " "

A. R. MOREL, 33d, " " " " " " "

ALBERT PIKE, 33d, " " " " " " "

THIRD CLASS.

EDW. BARNETT, 33d, Hon. Member of the Sup. C. at Charleston.

J. C. BATCHELOR, 33d, " " " " " " "

J. BEUGNOT, 33d, " " " " " " "

THOS. F. BRAGG, 33d, " " " " " " "

C. B. CLAPP, 33d, " " " " " " "

W. P. COLEMAN, 33d, " " " " " " "

G. COLLIGNON, 33d, " " " " " " "

A. COSTA, 33d, " " " " " " "

L. E. DELUZAIN, 33d, " " " " " " "

P. D. FORMEL, 33d, " " " " " " "

JOHN H. HOLLAND, 33d, " " " " " " "

F. H. KNAPP, 33d, " " " " " " "

C. LAFFON DE LADEBAT, 33d, " " " " " " "

A. P. LANAUX, 33d, " " " " " " "

L. LAY, 33d, " " " " " " "

R. F. McGUIRE, 33d, " " " " " " "

F. MEILLEUR, 33d, " " " " " " "

JOHN T. MONROE, 33d, " " " " " " "

W. M. PERKINS, 33d, " " " " " " "

H. PEYCHAUD, 33d, " " " " " " "

L. H. PLACE, 33d, " " " " " " "

M. PRADOS, 33d, " " " " " " "

R. PREAUX, 33d, " " " " " " "

F. RICAU, 33d, " " " " " " "

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, 33d, " " " " " " "

E. SALOMON, 33d, " " " " " " "

A. SCHREIBER, 33d, " " " " " " "

J. L. TISSOT, 33d, " " " " " " "

S. WARD, 33d, " " " " " " "

C. WOLTERS, 33d, " " " " " " "

FOURTH CLASS.

S. P. AUCHMUTY, 32d,	Active	Member.
J. S. BEERS, JR., 32d,	"	"
JOS. CHELLET, 32d,	"	"
C. DE CHOISEUL, 32d,	"	"
P. DEVERGES, 32d,	"	"
A. F. ELLIOT, 32d,	"	"
J. A. FERGUSON, 32d,	"	"
JOHN GALPIN, 32d,	"	"
JUAN GOMILA, 32d,	"	"
F. LEVASSEUR, 32d,	"	"
H. T. LONSDALE, 32d,	"	"
F. L. K. LUDWIGSEN, 32d,	"	"
M. MEILLEUR, 32d,	"	"
G. MINIERI, 32d,	"	"
N. J. PEGRAM, 32d,	"	"
JOHN PEMBERTON, 32d,	"	"
C. RAYMOND, 32d,	"	"
D. I. RICARDO, 32d,	"	"
JUAN RICO, 32d,	"	"
S. G. RISK, 32d,	"	"
ALFRED SHAW, 32d,	"	"
JOHN C. SMITH, 32d,	"	"
A. TEXIER, 32d,	"	"
S. M. TODD, 32d,	"	"
B. P. VOORHIES, 32d,	"	"
R. WATSON, 32d,	"	"
J. C. WILNER, 32d.	"	"

FIFTH CLASS.

WILLIAM R. BELL, 32d, Honorary Member.

JOHN CLAIBORNE, 32d, " "

S. G. FABIO, 32d, " "

J. C. GORDY, 32d, " "

JOSHUA JACKSON, 32d, " "

S. MEILLEUR, SR., 32d, " "

B. DA SILVA, 32d, " "

WM. STEFFENS, 32d, " "

JOHN STRENN, 32, " "

OFFICERS

OF THE

Grand Consistory of the State of Louisiana,

FOR THE YEAR 1857, V.: E.:

- ALBERT PIKE, 33d.....Ill.: Commander-in-Chief.
L. H. PLACE, 33d.....Dep.: Ill.: Commander-in-Chief, *vice* Edw.
[Barnett, resigned.
C. B. CLAPP, 33d.....First Lieutenant Commander.
F. A. LUMSDEN, 33d.....Second Lieutenant Commander.
THOS. F. BRAGG, 33d.....G.: Chanc.:, *vice* C. Laffon de Ladébat,
A. SCHREIBER, 33d.....G.: Treasurer. [resigned.
J. Q. A. FELLOWS, 33d.....G.: M.: of State.
C. WOLTERS, 33d.....G.: Arch.:.
D. I. RICARDO, 32d.....G.: Steward.
F. H. KNAPP, 33d.....G.: M.: of Ceremonies.
JOHN GALPIN, 32d.....G.: Standard Bearer.
J. H. HOLLAND, 33d.....G.: Captain of the Guards.
JUAN RICO, 32d.....G.: Tyler.
C. RAYMOND, 32d.....Assist.: G.: Tyler.

SUPREME COUNCIL
^{OF}
SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS GENERAL
^{OF}
THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE, -

For the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF CHARLESTON.

At a special session of this Supreme Council, holden in their Council Chamber, at the Grand East of Charleston near the B.: B.: and under the C.: C.:, on the 23d day of the month "Sivan" A.: M.: 5617, corresponding to the 15th of June, A.: L.: 5857, it was ordered that the following balustre or proclamation be signed by the most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander and the Illustrious Secretary General of the H.: E.: and that it be published for the information of all whom it may concern.

Extract from the records,

ALBERT G. MACKEY, M. D. 33d.

Secretary General.

AD UNIVERSI TERRARUM ORBIS SUMMI ARCHITECTI
GLORIAM.



To all Illustrious Princes and Knights, Grand, Ineffable and Sublime Free Masons of all Degrees, ancient and modern, over the surface of the two Hemispheres to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been made known to us that a body has lately been organized or attempted to be organized in the City of New Orleans,

calling itself the "*Supreme Council of Sov.: Grand Inspectors General of the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite of the State of Louisiana*", whereof the following persons are declared to be officers and members, namely : James Foulhouze, G.: C.: — T. Wharton Collens, L.: G.: C.: — Louis Dufau, Sec.: Gén.: — Joseph Lisbony, G.: Or.: — J. B. Faget, G.: Tres.: and J. J. E. Massicot, G.: C.: of the G.:

NOW KNOW YE, that the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States deeming it derogatory to its dignity to repeat the many arguments and reasons by which it has, on former occasions, conclusively shown the illegality of any such organization in contravention of its acknowledged constitutional prerogatives and the Statutes and Regulations of the Rite, and which, for the last time, were must ably and unanswerably presented by our FAITHFUL and ILLUSTRIOUS Brother C. Samory, in the address delivered by him on the 15th day of February last before the Masons of New Orleans, will content itself by declaring, on the present occasion, that the so called "*Supreme Council of Louisiana*" of which James Foulhouze is represented as the Grand Commander, is but a new attempt to revive a claim long since abandoned, as being in direct violation of the CONSTITUTIONS OF 1786, which are the FUNDAMENTAL LAW of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. And the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, in grand convocation assembled, does hereby denounce the said "*Supreme Council of Louisiana*" of which James Foulhouze is represented as the Grand Commander, as SPURIOUS, ILLEGAL and CLANDESTINE ; and it forbids all Masons under its own Jurisdiction and fraternally warns all Masons under every other Jurisdiction, from holding any masonic communication with the said SPURIOUS body, or with any councils, chapters or lodges which it may organize, under the most rigorous pains and penalties of disobedience.

And as a *spurious* and *irregular* organisation deficient, as this is, in all the elements of vitality, UNSUPPORTED by Constitutional Law and UNRECOGNIZED by ANY of the Supreme Councils of the World, can expect to prolong its existence only by the stimulus of an active and continued opposition, the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction requests and advises its Brethren of New Orleans especially, in the midst of whom this VISIONARY SCHEME has sprung forth, to enter into no arguments with its abettors, but to treat its organization and that of any subordinate bodies which it may establish, with that silent contempt which is justly due to so stupid an attempt to impair the peace and harmony of the Masonic Jurisdiction of Louisiana.

By Order of the Supreme Council,



JOHN H. HONOUR.

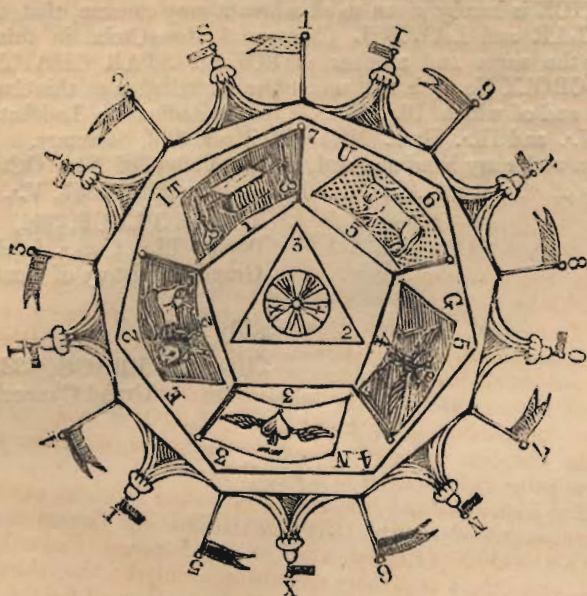
R.: †.:, K-H.:, S.: P.: R.: S.:, S.: G.: I.: G.:, 33d,
M.: P.: S.: G.: Commander.

ALBERT G. MACKEY, M. D.

R.: †.:, K-H.:, S.: P.: R.: S.:, S.: G.: I.: G.:, 33d,
Secretary General H.: E.:

SPES MEA IN DEO EST.

AD UNIVERSI TERRARUM ORBIS SUMMI ARCHITECTI GLORIAM.



RESURGENS TENEBRAS VERA LUX DIMOVET.

Grand Consistory of S.: P.P.: R.: S.:, 32d D.: of the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite in and for the State of Louisiana, under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, sitting at Charleston, S. C.

WHEREAS, by advertisements published in the "New Orleans Bee," and in the "Picayune," of the 26th, 27th and 29th June, 1857, and to which the name of *S. G. Fabio, 32d*, is affixed as *Secretary*, a meeting is called of a certain body styling itself "*Polar Star Chapter of Rose-Croix No. 3*, under the jurisdiction of the SO-CALLED *Supreme Council of Louisiana*:"

WHEREAS, the so-called *Supreme Council and Chapter* are SPURIOUS, IRREGULAR and CLANDESTINE Bodies, not recognized by any of the Masonic authorities of the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite in the U. S. A., or in any other part of the World :

WHEREAS, there exists in this Valley, under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Consistory, a chapter of Rose-Croix, bearing the same name and number as the SPURIOUS, ILLEGAL and CLANDESTINE Body above denounced :

AND WHEREAS, said *S. G. Fabio*, lately EXPELLED from this Grand Consistory, is no longer possessed of any Masonic qualification whatever:

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the only REGULAR and LAWFUL Chapter of Rose-Croix, in this valley, bearing the name and number of POLAR STAR CHAPTER OF ROSE-CROIX No. 3, is that under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Consistory, and of which Ill. Bro. Charles Laffon de Ladébat, 33d, is M. W. and Ill. Bro. Michel Meilleur, 32d, Secretary.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Valley of New Orleans, this 7th day of "Tamuz," A. M. 5617—June 29th, 1857, V. E.

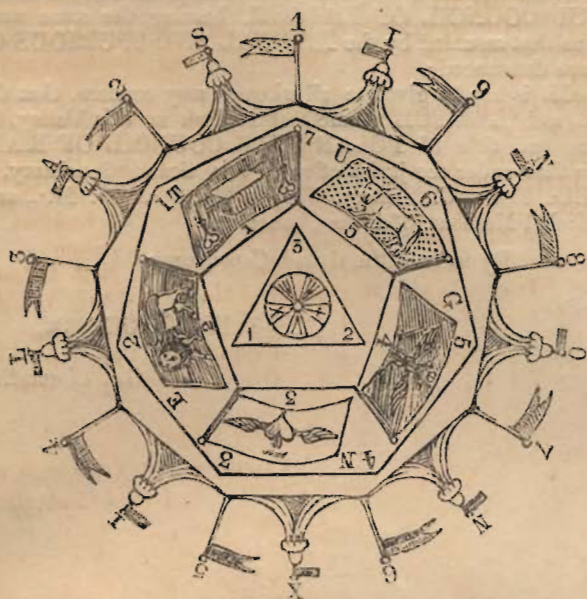
L. H. PLACE, 33d,
Deputy Ill. Com. in chief
Grand Consistory of Louisiana.

By Order

THOS. F. BRAGG, 33d,
Grand Chancellor.

SPES MEA IN DEO EST.

AD UNIVERSI TERRARUM ORBIS SUMMI ARCHITECTI GLORIAM.



RESURGENS TENEBRAS VERA LUX DIMOVET.

Grand Consistory of S.: PP.: R.: S.:, 32d D.: of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in and for the State of Louisiana, under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, sitting at Charleston, S. C.

Sitting of "Ab" 3d, A.: M.: 5617—July 24 1857, V.: E.:.

WHEREAS, by advertisements in the "Bee" and in the "Picayune" of the 22d inst., this Grand Consistory is informed of the existence, in this Valley, of a certain body styling itself "Grand Council of Kadosh Polar Star No. 3," under the jurisdiction of a body assuming the title of Supreme Council for the Independent State of Louisiana;

WHEREAS, the above so called *Grand Council and Supreme Council* are *clandestine, spurious* and *illegal* bodies, NOT RECOGNIZED BY ANY OF THE LEGAL AND LEGITIMATE MASONIC BODIES of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in either hemisphere;

And WHEREAS, there exists in this Valley A REGULAR AND LAWFUL COUNCIL OF KADOSH, bearing the same name and number as that assumed by the ILLEGAL AND SPURIOUS COUNCIL above denounced;

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the only LEGAL and LAWFUL Council of Kadosh in this Valley, bearing the name and title of POLAR STAR COUNCIL OF KADOSH, No. 3, is that under the jurisdiction of this Grand Consistory, and of which Ill. Bro. C. Samory, 33d, is T. P. G. M., and Ill. Bro. Michel Meilleur, 33d, the Chancellor.

By order of the Grand Consistory :



THOS. F. BRAGG, 33d,

G. Chancellor.

