

# **Sublime Ordre Militaire des Pacificateurs Américains, Chevaliers Princes du Tropique**

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By the 18<sup>th</sup> century much of the Caribbean has been colonized by the French, Spanish and to a lesser extent the British. The islands of the Caribbean provided riches to the European and American trade through their system of large plantations controlled by the white colonizers utilizing slave labor provided by the indigenous people of the islands and imported slaves as well. Masonry had been established in the islands and served as a commerce network between the islands, America and Europe. The plantation owners, merchants and seaman could use the honesty, trust and security of the Craft to safely transact their business.

Masonry was particularly active on the island of Saint Domingue / Santo Domingo (current day Haiti) which was one of the major French colonies. Not only was Craft Lodge Masonry present but also the French High Degrees which was referred to as “Scotch” or “Scottish Rite” Masonry.

Records show that by 1789, there were as many as 20 Orients and 40 lodges on Saint Domingue with approximately 1,000 or about 40% of the elite, white male population of the island as members. These lodges had received their charters from the Orient of France primarily but some were also chartered from England. There were even lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania! By the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were 6 lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on island. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania then established a provincial Grand Lodge at Saint Domingue to supervise the work of the lodges.

So, Masonry was important not only for the practice of the art of the Craft but it served as a binding agent and as a business network for the colonizers as well. As was common in French High-Grade Masonry at the time, many new degrees were invented and worked in the Scotch lodges throughout the Caribbean. In fact, this Masonic milieu is the source of the much of what became the American system of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

When the French revolution broke out in 1789, this became the trigger for the revolt of the native people of Saint Domingue in 1791 which led to the end of French rule and slavery. Saint Domingue became the first free, self-ruled (by non-whites) island in the Caribbean and the revolution is considered a defining moment in the history of the Atlantic world.

The result of this revolution was a diaspora of white, plantation owners, merchants and other elite Europeans from the island and with them their lodges. Some fled to other

islands in the Caribbean, particularly Jamaica and Cuba, some to the United States and of course, many returned to France.

The French were not going to give up the rich island of Saint Domingue easily and Napoleon sent a fleet with over 30,000 men to retake the island for France. They landed at Saint Domingue in 1802 but within a month were forced to surrender to the leader of the revolution, Toussaint Louverture, an ex-slave. Louverture allowed the French to reboard their ships and sail back to France. French control of the island of Saint Domingue was finally ended and with it, the Masonic lodges.

Many of the plantation owners and merchants that managed to survive the revolution and escape to France did give up on their dream to retake the island of Saint Domingue despite the defeat of the French military. So, in January of 1813 (22 years after the revolution), a group of French Scottish Rite Masons founded the "Sublime Ordre Militaire des Pacificateurs Américains, Chevaliers Princes du Tropique" (Sublime Military Order of American Peacekeepers, Knight Princes of the Tropic".)

There were seven Officers, nineteen Knight Princes and 46 Avowed Knights. The Statutes provide for a total combined membership of 100. This organization was seen not as an addition to the Ancient and Accepted Rite (as a 34<sup>th</sup> degree) but a side order specifically created to regain control of Saint Domingue. Membership was open only 33 degree Masons.

The ritual has an 'Explanation of the Order' which is given here in part:

The Order has no other goal but that of the restoration of the colony of Santo Domingo; the return of the legitimate authority; and the installation of every owner colonist in his dwelling.

The arrangement of the Council room represents a warship; because, to go to America, you have to go by sea. The military costume of each knight indicates that, in order to reconquer that colony, it will be necessary to fight the rebels. The colours and emblems are shared with those of masonry. The black recalls mourning, and courage, which leads to success, is designated by the white. The product, and the geographical position, refers to the pleasant landscape. The tableau relates to the deserved punishment of the Negroes, who delivered all sorts of horrors in regard to the whites. The number of the Knights, set at 19, is relative to the creation of the Order in the 19<sup>th</sup> century: the seven Officers to the founders; and the 12 Knights to the time of the founding of the Degree, 12 January 1813.

The motto of the Order was taken from the Aeneid: *Let someone rise from our bones to avenge.* There were signs, tokens and passwords as well that were unique to the Order.

Like all French created High Degrees, they had a very elaborate and detailed set of bylaws, complete with uniforms, medals and other dress items that were elaborately described in the founding document. They even had a very detailed set of rules covering Banquets, when they should be held and the proper toasts.

The founding documents also imply the existence of an army that would be commanded by the Knights however, there is no evidence that the Order ever managed to raise an army.

While the Order was a complete failure in its cause to retake Saint Domingue and reestablish French rule, it did manage to subvert and take over the French Scottish Rite Supreme Council for a time. Eventually, this Order disappeared into the history books and is little known in our time.

An interesting outcome of this convoluted story is that after the establishment of local, native rule on Saint Domingue, the native peoples reached out to the Orient of France for charters to establish lodges and were, in fact, granted charters!

The appendix below contains a translated version of the founding document. There are only two known copies of the document and ritual, one in the National Library of Spain and one in the National Library of France. Curiously, the two documents have differences which are not explained at this time.

### **Bibliography**

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### **Suggested Further Reading**

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# THE AMERICAN PACIFIER, KNIGHT PRINCE OF THE TROPICAL

*(Note regarding translation: This translation from the original 19<sup>th</sup> century French was done primarily utilizing the Google translation service with some manual translation as well.)*

## Division of Rank

1 Let someone rise from our bones to avenge (1) Virg. Aeneid, v. 625  
2e. So much that I lived, I hoped.

## Rank History

The French Revolution has produced even more disastrous effects on the French colonies than on the metropolis itself. The freedom given to the Negroes led to the loss of the island of Santo Domingo. The whites were driven from their homes, and forced to leave a soil on which their fortune rested. Exiled to a hospitable land, they took refuge, for the most part, in the United States of America; so as not to stray too far from these beautiful regions which produced so much wealth, serving as a counterweight in the balance of trade of the French and English colonies.

The various governments which, since 1789, had weighed on France, attempted several expeditions to bring Saint Domingue back under the power of the metropolis. The English, too, coveted this beautiful colony: but the climate and the warlike ferocity of the blacks quickly devoured their armies, and the millions they employed in this enterprise. The colony was therefore evacuated by them; and the negro, Toussaint l'Ouverture, remained its peaceful possessor.

Soon France emerged from revolutionary chaos; and wanted, in 1801, to recover Santo Domingo. A numerous fleet, carrying the elite of the armies and ammunition of all kinds, left the ports comprised between Flushing and Toulon. We saw the Dutch flag, floating alongside that of Spain and France, for the conquest of ancient Haiti.

Sixty thousand men crossed the seas, and gathered successively at Saint Domingue, under the command of a French general. At this happy news, the colonists hastened to rejoin their compatriots who had come to fight for them; and took an active part in the war against the insurgents.

Long before this time, Scottish Masonry had a Supreme Council of the 33<sup>rd</sup> and last degree at Cap-Français. This temple had preserved the primitive and pure worship of the masons; he got his constitution, his powers, his guest book, from the American Inspector General, that first and ancient Masonic Senate.

The sovereign jurisdiction of the Supreme Council for the French possessions in America was that of the true Scots; and his power was as entire, as respectable, as that of the Insp Generals of the United States and England.

The Supreme Council, established at Cap-Français, saw the brilliance of its work increase rapidly. He associated himself with a few men who were part of the French army: he chose those who, by their conduct, their character and their rank, could make themselves useful to the Order and propagate its sacred principles. It was in one of these receptions that the *ad vitam (for life)* secretary of the Holy Empire, Chevalier A. de Marguerittes, intendant of the naval army of the ocean, obtained the favor of being received Souv Gd Insp Gal of the 33rd degree.

The faults committed in this memorable and too fatal expedition are foreign to the Scots. Soon, the French army, destroyed by the iron of the English and the negroes, devoured by a burning sun, saw itself forced to capitulate; and to leave Santo Domingo in the power of anarchy and fierce ignorance. The colonies, then losing all hope of returning to their homes, came to seek asylum in Europe.

The Supreme Council of America was fortunate enough to save its papers, in this general shipwreck: and it owed the preservation of this precious deposit, of these tables of Scottish laws, to the care of T III Chevalier de la Hogue, Lt Gal *ad vitam (for life)*.

In 1803, the Souv Grand Comm *ad vitam*, from Grasse-Tilly, gathered together all the Scots who were in the capital of France. He presided over the Supreme Council of America, and the work continued. This III Knight wanted to make the metropolis enjoy the invaluable advantage of possessing a Scottish Masonic Senate, for France. He initiated (with the consent of the General Insp) into the Scottish mysteries, of the FF of the modern rite: and formed, with the help of his Knights, the Supreme Council for France, which, later, and through the intrigues of one of his members, dared to try to ignore its founders; and tried in vain to extinguish the temple which had been its cradle.

Before this scandalous attack, the Scots saw Lodges and Chaps rise in all the provinces, and even in the capital.

A concordat was signed with the G O of France, following the forever memorable Holding of the 5. day of the 10th m 5804 (5 xber 1804).

The ancient and modern Rites merged; that is to say, they exercised their worship under the same territorial protection. The G O had in its attributions the ranks included in the 1st. at 18th (from App to Souv Pr R ☩); and the Supreme Council retained the supremacy, from the 19th to the most eminent degree, (that of the 33rd degree, the Souv Gd Insp Gal).

In 1804, the Gd Me, the Gd Officers and members of the Gd O, deposited their submission; and recognized, by acts inserted in the guestbook, following the patents, constitutions and regulations, that they held their institution, their ranks, their Masonic existence finally, from the Ill Souv Gd Comm ad vitam, from Grasse-Tilly. The desire to give more splendor to the order, decided this Ill chief to yield his honorary rights to the one who, after the Sup chief of the State, occupied the first place. He decided on this sacrifice, in the hope that the Scots would one day become more powerful: and new Codrus, he sacrificed himself for the happiness of all.

The ambition of the Sup Conseil for France was not yet satisfied. Led by a Knight (who had learned to spell from the Americans who had created a Masonic existence for him), he conceived the monstrous idea of devouring the founders of Scottish Masonry: children flattered themselves with devouring their father! The ruse to seize the registers and charters having failed, the leader of the Sup Council, this audacious serpent, used force to destroy the Senate of America. Threats, violence, authority, were put to use; but without success: F Pyron, Secret Gal of the Holy Empire for France, had forgotten that he was attacking real Scots. Similar to the first Christians, they were able, like them, to brave all the persecutions: and repelling the multiplied attacks of this iniquitous war, they defended their rights: by continuing their work, all the more glorious, that they were surrounded by political dangers.

These deplorable debates, stirred up by ambition, and supported by a courageous and sure minority, are recorded in the decrees of the Supreme Council of America, dated the 15th of the 9th called Tebeth, of the year 5812 (11 xber 1812); and signed by the Ill Knights, the L t of the Gd Comm, of the Hogue; le Tres, Hannecart-Antoine; the Secret Gal, A. de Marguerittes; the Gd. M. des Céréme, of Maghellen; Capne des Gardes, E. de Castellanne; and J. de Prémèsnil, 33 deg. These excerpts from the guestbook are added following the statutes of the Order of the American Peacemaker.

The absence of our Souv G Comm seemed favorable to F Pyron, to begin his attacks; and he redoubled the efforts of our enemies, deceived by him. Superfluous efforts! The Scottish Masonry power did not lose its existence. Lt Gd Comm, from La Hogue, presided over our work: and everything was done as regularly as if the Ill Souv G Comm ad vitam, from Grasse-Tilly, had been present. Our decrees were always given in the name of the Sup Conseil of which he is the head: and on his return to France, he signed the acts which had been made during his captivity.

16 Codrus, son of Melanthius and last king of Athens, having gone to consult the oracle about the Heraclids who were infesting the Peloponnese, learned that the people, whose leader would be killed, would remain victorious: he disguised himself as a peasant and was killed, circa 1071 BC.

The Offers of the Sup Council for the possessions of America conceived the idea of creating a degree which would relate to the current persecutions of the Order; at the origin of its Senate; and to the goal toward which all their wishes tended. They shared their thoughts and founded the Ill and Military Order of the American Peacemaker,

Knights Princes of the Tropic. The statutes, regulations and notebooks were drafted; the number of Knights fixed; and the constitution of this grade was signed by the founders, Jan. 12, 1813, the Ill Knights ad vitam, and Offrs of the Holy Empire; de la Hogue, Lt Comm Gd; Hannecart-Antoine, Gd Tres; A. de Marguerittes, Gd Secrét; of Maghellen, Gd Me des Cérém; from Castellanne, Capne des Gardes; Tissot, 33 deg. As for the seven, he was unanimously designated in the person of the T Ill Gd Comm de Grasse-Tilly, who was named Souv de l'Ordre.

The number of members of this military institution has been set at 19, including the seven officers.

One named Knights Princes of the Tropic, the Ill Knights Gds Insp Gén x 33 degree, of Villaine, of Prémésnil, of Nazon, Parizet, e and the Cte. from Castellane.

Thus, the 1st nomination is of five Knights, which, joined to the seven Offrs, form the number of twelve. There were still seven members of the Order to be named. And we appointed Ill Chevaliers Brassant, Beaumont, Rogier, Heureaux, Gaillard, Judesretz, and Hoffmann, Souv Grand Insp Généraux.

### **Degrees of the Mil Order of the American Peacemaker.**

The Sub Order of the Pce Knight of the Tropic is composed

1°. of Professed Knights, who may be 81 in number, who, in the American League, have the rank of Captains.

2°. of the Knights Princes of the Tropic, whose number is 19. Seven of these are dignitaries of the Order. The 1st, namely the Souv, is the Generalissimo and the six others are colonels. The rest of the Princes have the rank of Lieut Colonel. This section of the Order has secrets that are known only to the seven officers. Thus, the total number of members of the Order is one hundred.

Professed Knights will wear the cord in a sling, and the brooch on the right.

The 1st degree will have the same sash ribbon. See their statutes, art 1.

The second degree will have the same cord, the brooch; and, moreover, the jewel of the Order, in a necklace, suspended on a golden chain.

The explanation of the Order is written following the instruction; but it is forbidden for each Knight to engrave or chisel anything. The only Officers will have a summary tiler: all in accordance with the statutes which also prescribe that the secret of the Order is transmitted only orally between the seven Officers: and never in writing.

## **Banquets.**

The banquets only take place once a year, and around a round table.

The 1st health is consecrated to Almighty God.

The second to the Deputy Head of State; — the 3, to the Fatherland.

It is expressly forbidden to wear others.

The command. arms belongs to Generalissimo Souv

He says, "I carry a health. Knights, imitate me!"

Note. Each Knight poured his liqueur, without observing any ceremony.

He adds, for the 1st health:

"May God deign to make our Order prosper; and fulfill all our wishes!"

For the second:

"May the arms and the reign of the Sup Chief of State, be happy!"

For the third:

"May the Fatherland never find rebellious children!"

The rest of the banquets resemble feasts.

Model of writ or letters patent

Note. The attributes of the rank are painted. See the model deposited in the archives of the Order.

## **Pro Deo, Rege and Patria.**

(For God, King and Country)

At sea, at the height of N..., by the N... of latitude:

in the name of Generalissimo Souv of the Subl Order of the American Peacemaker, Knight Prince of the Tropic.

The T III Chevalier N....., the N.... year of his appointment for life to this eminent office, by the unanimous consent of the Offrs of the Order, the Knights Gds Insp Genx 33 degree, Knights and Princes of Tropic (naming them; but they do not sign the brief); after having tested the courage and fidelity of T III Chevalier N..., 33 degree, member of the Supreme Council of the French possessions of America, let us name and proclaim him member of the Sub Order of the American Peacemaker, Knight Prince of the Tropic; to enjoy the prerogatives, powers and honors, which emanate from the statutes and regulations of this Subl Military Order.

We enjoin and order, therefore, all Presbyteries, Tribunals, Councils, Colleges, Chaps and Scottish Lodges, under the jurisdiction of the Sup Council, to recognize the T III Knight N.... as a born and honorary member of their Councils, Presbyteries, Colleges, Courts, Chap, Lodges etc. We prescribe them, moreover, to pay him all the honors which are due to his high rank; to consult him in discussions relating to masonry; to rely on its decisions; and obey him in everything he commands them for the good of the

Order and its splendor; when, however, this will not derogate from Masonic statutes and regulations.

We invite the foreign Sup Councils, to receive the T III Chevalier as a representative born of our Sup Council, and equipped with our full powers.

To these ends, and at our good pleasure, we have signed; cause the seal of the Order and our particular stamps to be affixed to this writ; and we also had his description engraved on the back; put his signature and motto.

The said credentials were issued in the Council of the Sublime Order in the presence of the Great God of Mercy, under the power of the Head of State.

At the height of N....., the twelfth of January 18....., the year N....., of the formation of the Order; under the government of TT III N....., Generalissimo Souv; the Masonic year 58..; the year 18.. of the vulgar era; and the .... year of the reign of N....

The signatures of the seven Offrs follow; the seal of the Order and their particular stamps. On the back is the description of the titular Knight and his signature.

Note. The Professed Knights do not have to receive letters patent: but they obtain a pure and simple certificate, which states that they have been admitted to the honor of being Professed Knights of the Sub Military Order of the American Peacemaker, Knight Prince of the Tropics.

## **Appendix II**

### **Statutes and Regulations.**

Art. 1. The number of Knights is irrevocably fixed at 19, including the seven Offrs. There may also be 81 Professed Knights, who will not know the explanation of the rank, nor the meaning of the two mottos; and to whom we will only give the necessary notions included in the notebooks, without explaining their meaning.

The decoration of the Professed Knights will be the cord of the Order in sash; or worn in the buttonhole of the coat, on the left side; which will suspend a silver medal, on which there will be these words: O S et M du P A C P du Tropicque; and, on the reverse: January 12, 1813.

A medal will be struck for this purpose.

The Knights will wear the cord and the brooch; and the 7 Professed Officers and Knights will receive one of these medals at the reception. They will be required to wear

it suspended from the small ribbon of the Order: always on the waistcoat, on the left side; and so that it cannot be seen.

The total number of members of the Order may therefore be brought to this.

Art. 2. The Feast of the Order is fixed on January 12. That day there will be a Council; and then Banquet of Obligation.

No Council can be regularly held, if there are not at least seven knights present.

Art. 3. It is in this session only that receptions can take place; so that the Order will only hold an Initiation Council once a year.

However, it will assemble according to the order of the Offrs and the Generalissimo, whenever deemed necessary. This summons will be made in writing, and at least 8 days in advance.

Art. 4. The archives, minutes of the conferences, stamps, finally the papers which belong to the Order, will be deposited in a box with two keys: one of which in the hands of the Generalissimo, and the other in those of the 1st . Minister of State. The latter will be the custodian of the cassette. The minutes must be drawn up and signed by the Board at each meeting; and locked in the box, so that nothing happens outside the deliberation room.

Art. 5. Each Officier or Knight will have a seal with his arms, or his cipher and motto; and he is required to affix it after his signature. Each of them will also wear his ring, on which will be engraved his name and the year of his reception. Professed Knights not being considered active members will have neither.

Art. 6. No Officer or Knight, accused of a misdemeanor or crime, can be judged except by the Council assembled extraordinarily for this purpose. The denunciation must be signed, and communicated to the Knight called to defend himself. He will have three months to present his justification; it is even given to him verbally in assembly.

In order to inflict a penalty, unanimity of the votes is required.

Professed Knights will also be accountable to the Council. They will defend themselves in writing and by the organ of one of the officers or Knights, of the number of nineteen designated in advance by the Generalissimo Souv.

Art. 7. Each officier or Knight is a born member of all Lodges, Chaps, Colleges, Tribunals, Presbyteries and Councils within the jurisdiction of the Sup Council.

The seven officers are, moreover, representatives of the said Council to foreign Lodges, Chaps, Colleges, Tribunals, Councils, Consistories, and Supreme Councils. To this end, they are provided with a claim.

Officers and Knights have the right to be accountable for the work of the temples within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council to make decisions and have them carried out, when they do not derogate from the Masonic statutes and regulations.

Whenever an officer, Knight, or Professed Knight, presents himself in a temple of the dependence of the Supreme Council, he will announce himself with his quality; and then we will give him the following honors.

To know :

For an Officer, all ff will leave their places; and will go, armed with their swords and with the banner, in front of him: the work will be suspended. We will accompany him to the throne. When he is seated, the head of the At will present him with the mallets on a cushion; or his sword, if it is in the high ranks and the works will only be able to regain strength and vigor when he allows it. He will preside over them, if he sees fit; or hand over command to the incumbent. The Officer will always be covered: and, if he withdraws before the end of the session, he will be escorted back as he entered.

For a Knight, the same reception; except that the work will not be suspended: the three lights will not leave their places. When the Knight comes to the throne, he takes the leader's seat and continues the work, commanding everyone to sit down. Then, he hands over the power to the incumbent. When he leaves, the same ceremony is observed. It stays covered.

For a Professed Knight, the ff, with the exception of all the Officers of the temple, will come before him; and lead him to his place. She is to the right of the head of the workshop. As soon as he is seated, we continue the work.

Art. 8. No one can be part of the Order without being a member of the Sup Council of America, 33 degree. Professed Knights may be chosen from among the members of the American Consistory but they will not be qualified to be named Knights, without having been previously promoted to the rank of 33 degree; and have enjoyed this grade for at least one year.

Art. 9. Officerships are for life. They have the right to designate a Knight to receive. When there is a vacancy among the 19 members of the Order, the names of the candidates (who must always be chosen among the Professed Knights) will be thrown into a ballot box, and drawn by lot. The one who is extracted first, is admitted to the reception.

Art. 10. When there are two or more vacancies; the Generalissimo has the right to choose a Knight among those presented by the members of the Order; and it will be received without further formality.

To be admitted Professed Knight; the request will be made in writing, accompanied by their titles. It must be apostilled by at least three Officers and four Knights, delivered to the Generalissimo; and then the Council will deliberate.

Art. 11. Each Knight officier, or Professed Knight, will undertake to contribute with all his power to the re-establishment of the colony of Santo Domingo; and will undertake to take part, if possible, in the expedition that the government could order for the conquest of the colony.

Art. 12. He will cooperate with the members of the Order, and as far as his faculties will allow him, in the establishment of a hospice for an unfortunate Mason. It will be required in one of the cities of Santo Domingo, in the location which will be chosen by the Council assembled on the spot.

When an expedition is undertaken to conquer the colony, the Order will try to follow it, and transport the archives with it. Then the members of the Order are distributed as follows, and charged with the functions hereinafter designated.

The American League is commanded in chief by Generalissimo Souv. He always keeps with him the archives, the 1st Minister of State, the Gd Me des Cérém introducer of the ambassadors, and the Capne des Gardes.

Lt Généralissimo Souv leads the 1st army intended to penetrate from the north, capital of Cap-Français.

The 2d. commander of the troops leads the second army which must act in the south, capital of Port-au-Prince.

The Generalissimo remains, at his choice, with one of these two armies.

Keep. It is made up of 33 Scots, taken from the grade of Me to 33 degree. They are by right the oldest Knights or ff of Scottish Masonry.

Thus, from Me to 31st grade; there are 29 guards: more, two princes e du Ral Secret, and 2 Souv Gds Insp Generals. Overall, 33; and 34 with the Captain of the Guards.

This sacred phalanx will be subdivided into 4 brigades: the first 2, commanded by the two 33rd; and the last two, by the two 32nds.

She will guard the treasure; and, moreover, the flag of the Souv Commander, and the standard of the Order.

Each army is made up of half of the six sections of the Sup Conseil; and each section is commanded by two officers of the Order, or by a Professed Knight.

The league will therefore have two armies making twelve divisions.

The General Staff has 7 Cy 7 Officers

9 Professed Knights, who are aides-de-camp 9

Total 16

### **First Army.**

Six divisions formed of half each commanded by one of the Knights of the six sections of the Sup Conseil (vacant) 6

36 Professed Knights. Cy 36.

### **Second Army, formed from the other half**

Six divisions commanded of same 6

36 Professed Knights 36

Total 100

Art. 13. Each of the seven Officers will have a substitute, chosen from among the members of the Order. He will be designated by the holder of the place, and then appointed by a majority of the votes.

Art. 14. The places being for life, the replacements, in the event of dismissal or death, will take place by rank of seniority. It suffices that the fact be established; so that the Officer who, in the hierarchy, comes after the one to be replaced, is provided with the place; by presenting its request to the Council, which will deliberate on it. When the appointment is made; notice is given in writing to all members of the Order, even to Professed Knights.

The hierarchy is set as follows:

- 1.° The Sovereign Generalissimo;
- 2.° The Lt of Generalissimo Souv;
- 3.° The 2d command. troops;
- 4.° The 1st Minister of State;
- 5.° The Gd M e of the Ceremonies;
- 6.° The Grand Chancellor,
- 7.° The Captain of the Guards.

Then the 12 Knights, by rank of seniority. If there were multiple nominations on the same day, the rank will be determined by the date of the 33 degree writ; and, at equal time, by e the age of the Officer.

The oldest Knight will be installed Secretary of the Order, and will hold the pen during the holding of the Council.

A treasurer will also be chosen from among the Knights. He will be appointed by majority vote. His appointment will be communicated to all members of the Order; and he will receive letters patent, which will confirm this office to him.

When it is necessary to appoint an Officer, it will be by right the oldest of the Knights received: what will always be noted during his initiation which will fix his place. Then it will be submitted to the formalities, and to the approval of the Officers and Knights of the Order.

The Professed Knights come in their turn. Thus, they are subject to the approval of the Council, to be admitted Knights.

Art. 15. It is forbidden, under penalty of dismissal, to any member of the Order, to write or to have any notebook relating to this Subl grade. The seven Officers, alone, can make a tiler who will remind them of the formalities, without it containing any explanation.

The Knights, or Professed Knights, may address the Officers; to get from them, verbally, what they need to know and have forgotten.

Art. 16. All expenses of the Order shall be borne by the Knights, and also between them. The amount of receptions is not fixed: it will be determined by the Board; and according to the pecuniary faculties of the proposed Knight. In no case can the sum be considerable.

Art. 17. Each member undertakes to protect, defend, rescue and help with all his faculties, the Knights of the Order who would find themselves in the case of claiming his assistance and his help.

The male children of the Knights of the Order will obtain all the dispensations to receive the Masonic degrees, and may even be admitted American Peacekeepers, Knights Princes of the Tropic; as soon as they have been received in the 33d degree, and without waiting a year.

When they become orphans, the Knights will be required to serve as fathers to them, and even extend this care to the daughters. It is understood that this obligation does not make them contract anything, which is to the detriment of their own children.

Art. 18. Every Knight will have an accurate list of the members of the Order; and he will take care to rectify it, according to the indications which will be given to him, Council holding.

When he is in a Masonic meeting, and there meets a 33d degree Knight or member or even of the Council; he will make sure with precautions if he is a member of the Subl Order: to this effect, he will make the following sign, which bears the title of Scary of the Tropic.

### **Sign.**

1°. He will bring his left hand to his forehead. Then, after a pause, as if thinking, he will lower it to his mouth, forming an open angle with his thumb, and rolling his eyes skyward.

Answer.

2°. We will put our hand on the hilt of his sword, we will move it. Then we lower our eyes to the earth. When this first indication has been given, the Knights will complete their recognition; by saying to himself, one Haiti; the other answers 1813; and finally, both together will pronounce: Pacification. They will then proceed behind closed doors, if possible, to a full reconnaissance, according to the tiler. But if they are officers, they are forbidden to talk about the explanation of the rank.

Art. 19 and last. Until January 12, 1823, it is forbidden to make any change to the statutes or formulas of the Order, which can never be changed or distort the institution, which is only truly known to the seven Offrs. At that time, the Council assembled, and with the consent of all the ff and Knights of the Order, we can introduce the rectifications that will be deemed necessary to complete the improvement of this Subl and last grade.

Each Knight received will immediately sign below these statutes. He undertakes not to derogate in any way from the laws of the Order, contained in these present Masonic tables. And to obey blindly the Officers and Knights members of the Council, in all that

will be prescribed for the good of the Order, and which will relate to Masonry. He also promises, on his honor, to march always towards the purification and the reform of an institution, the aim of which presents so much morality, and which can still render the most signal to the human race.

At sea, near Paris, January 12, 1813.

The signatures of the founders follow, and then that of the received Knights; the Professed Knights sign separately, on a guest book which is dedicated to this.

### **Appendix III**

Disposition of the Council of the Order Subl and M of P A, Knight Prince of the Tropic.

The audience hall represents the council chamber of a warship. The Octt is decorated with a throne: on the right, is a scepter with a hand of justice: on the left, two cross swords; and in the middle, the flag of the Order. On both sides of the hall, there are antique seats, arranged for the Knights. Above each armchair is written the motto of the Knight who must occupy the place: no other can take it.

Gold is closed by a barrier; behind which is a purple curtain, forming a door.

#### **Room decoration.**

The hanging is black, white and red. The color black dominates. A single source of light, placed in the middle of the ceiling, illuminates the room. It is a sun piercing a cloud, from which emerges a triangle, with the name of the Eternal. On the throne, there is a sword, a crown, and the casket containing the papers and archives of the Order.

#### **Flag of the Order.**

The flag is black, white and red, forming by the red color a Teutonic cross and the other two, a semicircle. We see there painted on the right a sun with a triangle, adorned, in the middle, with the name of the Eternal; and around, this motto: As long as I live, I will hope. Two cross swords below.

An eagle is on the left, carrying in its claws a ribbon on which is written: Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor (Let someone spring up from our bones for revenge); and in the right greenhouse, the flag of the Order, which has the shape of a handlebar.

In the middle of the flag and on the white color, we see a hill on fire and collapsing. At the bottom are tombs; and Negroes in the attitude of despair. A laughing landscape, around, making contrast.

Above the hill is a cloud from which comes the lightning that destroys it.

The audience hall is preceded by a gallery adorned with trophies of arms; in which stand in arms and in silence the Professed Knights, who can never take part in the deliberations, nor attend the Council.

The door of this gallery is guarded by two Knights (the last received). They stay there, one inside and the other outside.

### **Costumes of Officers and Knights.**

The seven Officers wear Colonel's epaulets: the Knights, those of Lt Colonel; and the Professed Knights, those of Captain.

Each Knight is dressed in a blue cloth uniform, fastened in front with seven buttons. He has riding boots, spurs; a three-cornered hat, surmounted by a black plume; riding gloves; and a black silk sash with spinach-seed silver fringe, supporting a sword on which each Knight has his motto engraved.

The decoration is worn over the uniform; and it is not permissible to have any other distinction with this one, than that of the cord of 33d degree.

### **Candidate's costume.**

When a candidate must be received; his spurs, his decoration and his motto, are placed on a round table, in the middle of the Council.

He enters fully dressed, and without being blindfolded. He wears his cord of 33; and in his right hand, the credentials of that rank.

The Generalissimo is distinguished from other Knights only by the marks of sovereignty which surround him, and the two fleur-de-lys which are in his epaulettes. (2)

Each of the seven Officers wears the cord on the right, a brooch, and the jewel of the Order: the other Knights, the cord only and the brooch; and, finally, the Professed Knights, the cord only.

### **Cord.**

The cord is worn as a sling, from left to right. It is a black-moiré ribbon 1 wide; with a small red border of two lines, edged with a silver braid: and in the middle, on the front, is embroidered a sun in gold, with a triangle in silver, bearing in its interior the name of the Eternal. Below, two cross swords, silver blades, gold hilts. The sun is surrounded by a ribbon on which is drawn the motto: Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor.

The whole ribbon is dotted with silver stars, 99 in number. They are embroidered, and placed below the sun and its entourage.

### **Jewel.**

It is a warship, whose main mast is surmounted by a cross, and surmounted by a royal crown. It rests on a base that represents the sea. Two anchors fix this vessel, one from the front, the other from the back, as if it were embossed.

On the 1st is engraved the letter E, which means Hope; and on the second of the letter V, which signifies Victory.

Behind the jewel, the two mottos of the Order will be engraved, and these words:  
January 12, 1813.

It will be suspended, and worn as a saltire, on a gold chain formed with rings interlaced alternately with fleur-de-lys and winged globes (2)

### **Brooch.**

The brooch is a sun, in the middle of which are the arms of France; and around the motto: as long as I live, I will hope.

The sun is embroidered in gold; silver weapons; and the motto in black.

It is worn on the chest, on the right.

Titles of Officers; their hierarchy; and their place on the Board.

1°. Generalissimo Souv: he is placed in the West.

2°. The Lieutenant of the Generalissimo, in the East.

3°. The 2d. Commander of the troops: he is next to the Lt of the Generalissimo, to carry out his orders.

4°. The 1st. Minister of State: he is on the right Génime, and seated at the bottom of the throne.

5°. The Gd Me des Cérém, introducer of the ambassadors: he is on his left, and seated at the bottom of the throne.

6°. The Grand Chancellor is seated forward and at the bottom of the throne.

7°. The Capne of the guards remains standing, to carry out orders at the invitation of the Souv: he sits on a stool.

The Knights are seated in their seats placed in two rows to the east and west of the Council, and by rank of seniority.

### **Battery**

The battery is seven strokes which are struck as follows: ! !! –! !!! –

### **Walking**

The march is executed by taking a bold step forward, the right arm outstretched, and in the attitude of command.

### **Age**

The first year of colony recovery.

### **Password**

Pacification of the colonies.

### **Relief sign.**

Both arms crossed over the head; the palms of the hands inwards.

### **Sign of the Tropic Assayer.**

See art. 18 of the statutes, page 16.

### **Sign of recognition and touching.**

The 1st is to divide the chest into three equal and rounded parts, to represent the equator and the tropics.

The second is to take hands by crossing them; and say to each other in the ear, these words: Honor and Courage.

When one says Honor, the other answers Courage; and both together, Pacification.

### **Battery to enter the Council.**

We hit seven quick punches! !! !! !!

We answer with the ordinary battery! !! –!! !!

### **Opening of the Council**

The Generalissimo being on his seat, the officers and Knights in their places, he draws his sword; from the pommel of which he strikes seven blows! !! –! !! ! .

Then he said to the Capne of the guards:

“Be sure of the avenues of this hall!”

This Knight immediately places 2 Knights at the gallery door; and announces that guard is placed.

The Genie Lt then strikes seven shots!! ! –!! !!.

After this battery, the Genime rises and says:

“The time has come! Let us work for the re-establishment of the French colonies in America. The Council of the Military Sub Order of the Pac Am Chev Pr of the Tropic, is open.

The Board conducts its ordinary business; and conducts receptions if necessary. Papers, registers, seals etc. etc which concern the Order are, according to the statutes, in a box that can be locked with two keys.

The Council minutes are written and signed immediately, and everything is put in this box. One of the keys is kept by the Genime; and the 2nd by the Prime Minister of State, who remains the custodian of the cassette. In case of absence, they will return the deposit to the Officers who come immediately after them; and will take a receipt: they will take care to instruct the Council in writing.

### **Closing of the Council.**

All work done, the Genie says:

"We have done for the re-establishment of the French colonies in America, all that could be expected from our zeal and our means. Not being able to do anything more at this moment, I announce that I will close the Council.

He makes the sign of the sword: all the FF do the same, saying:

"Honor and Courage"

The Genime strikes a blow, repeated by the Lt; and all say, waving their swords: Eternal glory to the Ill avengers of the new world!

### **Board attire, for acceptance work.**

The Gd Me des Cérém announces that a Gd Inspr Gal. 33rd. deg, requests the honor of being received Pac Am Cher Pr du Tropic.

His admission is again put to the vote: and, if there is unanimity of the votes, the Génime gives the order to introduce him; after having had his credentials verified by the Grand Chancellor of the Order.

The candidate enters, preceded by the Gd Me des Cérém, and with the consecrated ceremonial. He is placed next to the round table which bears his attributes; and the Genie asks him the following questions, which he answers with the help of the Gd M e de Cérém.

D.T Ill Knight! What are you looking for?

A. The glory and prosperity of France.

D. What should be the purpose of our work?

A. To return the French possessions of America under the power of their legitimate sovereign, and each owner, on his habitation.

D. What qualities are needed to achieve this?

A. Total self-abnegation; unflinching courage; and submission to the orders of the Sup Head of State.

D. Do you believe you can combine these essential qualities?

A. My courage, my zeal and my rank answer for it.

The Genius said, addressing the members of the Council:

“Knights! According to the courage and virtue, long tested, of the T III Chevalier Souv Gd Insp Gal 33e. degree N..., do you agree to admit him to the oath?”

All the Knights draw their swords which they hold with their points low, turned towards the West; lowering and raising it 7 times; and remaining in that position; nodding affirmatively.

The Gd Me des Cérém, according to the order of the Génime, arms the candidate; hands him his spurs; takes his cord and motto; and, facing west, makes him make the same sign with his sword. Then he leads him to the throne of the Génime, to which he gives the cord and the motto.

So the 1st. Minister of State reads the statutes of the Order, which this candidate must listen to with the greatest attention. When the reading is over, the Genius says, addressing the neophyte:

"Knight! Are you in the design to conform to the statutes of the Order?"

On the affirmative answer, he signs on the guestbook; receives the motto, which he must have engraved on his sword. The candidate having completed this formality, the Me des Cérém points out to him that the motto is already placed above the seat he must occupy.

All the Knights are standing, the point of the sword turned towards the West: they are covered, because they enjoy this prerogative. The candidate is hatless. He kneels on a cushion, his left hand stretched out on his sword: and it is in this attitude that he takes the following oath aloud, and signs it.

### **Oath.**

By courage and honor, and in the presence of the Lord who hears me, I swear and promise, on this sword symbol of honor, to submit to the statutes of the III and Milre Order of the American Pacific Chev Professor of the Tropic; and to neglect nothing to attain the glorious goal of his labors. I undertake never to communicate this rank except in an assembled Council, legally convened, and to the number of competent Knights. Long live God! The Sovereign and the Fatherland!

The Génime passes the cord to the candidate; picks him up and says:

"Knight! You are received as a member of the Order; Take part in our work!"

The Gd Me des Cérém makes him cross his sword with that of the Souv: and, placed to the left of the throne, he gives him the words, signs and touching (see pages 21 and 22), beginning with the sign of the sword ; and by explaining to him that, in this attitude, we say Honor and Courage: the 1st word, at the 3 salute of the sword; and the second, to the seventh.

When this instruction is given, he leads the Knight to his place: tells him to cover up; and to wait for the explanation of the rank, which is given by the Prime Minister of State.

At this moment, the reception is over; and all ceremonial ceases. The Knight received is provided with his brief, and registered with his rank on the guestbook.

### **Explanation of rank.**

The Order has no other goal than the re-establishment of the colony of Saint Domingue; the return of legitimate authority; and the installation of each settler owner on his dwelling.

The layout of the Council Chamber represents a warship; because, to go to America, you have to go by sea. The military costume of each knight indicates that, to reconquer this colony, you will have to fight the insurgents. The colors and emblems are combined on the masonry. The former recall mourning: and courage, which leads to success, is denoted by white. The productions, and the geographical position, are designated by the smiling landscape (see page 18, line 23.). The painting relates to the just punishment of the Negroes, who indulged in all sorts of horrors towards the whites. The number of Knights, set at 19, relates to the creation of the Order in the 19th century: the seven Officers, to the founders; and the 12 Knights, at the time of the erection of the rank, January 12, 1813.

The jewel, the battery, the signs, the words, the touching; all this recalls the same things in their relations with the founders, their number and the said colonies. The jewel and the chain relate to the happiness that Santo Domingo enjoyed before the revolution: what is represented by the fleur-de-lys. The globe designates the new world: and the wings, that it takes a ship to get there.

Thus, it is an Order which, by its purpose, comes out of Masonry: but which is attached to it; since the settlers, Scottish masons, established this masonry in France in 1803: that the purity of the primitive institution having lost its first and great interest, it was believed necessary, given the time, the circumstances and our Masonic persecutions and political, to add two new goals to it, which consist in the re-establishment of the colonies under the domination of their legitimate sovereign, and the return of the settler-owners to their dwellings.

The coat of arms of France, in the brooch, indicates that Saint Domingue flourished under the government of that state. The mottos show the vengeance that must be expected from the children of those of the whites who have been massacred by the Negroes; and that, from the bones of the victims, avengers can emerge (3): finally, that we must not despair of the return of order and peace in this part of the world. The tropics, the line, the stars, prove that it is necessary to cross the tropics and a great expanse of seas, to arrive at one's destination. The sun, the West, the swords, the various words, the marine expressions, placed in patents and credentials; finally, the latitude, relate to the topographical and geographical position of Santo Domingo; to the courage, to the honour, indispensable to become master of it, to the ancient name of this colony; and that finally, the nautical art is essential for the communication of this island with the rest of the world.

This is the explanation to be given to the Knights. The rest, which contains the secret of the rank, is said verbally by the Génime Souv to the only officers of the Order, 7 in number, counted him.

When this communication is made (it must be in a place where it is impossible to be overheard), the Souv will not require the received officer to take a new oath; because he must be convinced that a Knight promoted to the dignity of Officer in such an eminent Order, does not need to be subjected to this test; nor to swear, to be one unable to keep a secret of this high importance, or liable to betray so: the honor of the received Knight is in reliance, which cannot and should not be called into doubt. The Generalissimo will give the order to the received officer, never to speak of the secrecy of this rank, except in a Council meeting; and for an occasion similar to that of the reception. The Souv alone, and he who represents it, can unveil this latest revelation which makes known the purpose of this institution, and concerns the honor and safety of the Subl Macque Order of the American Peacemaker Knight P of the Tropic.

At sea, near Paris, January 12, 1813.

Ne varietur; follow the 7 signatures of the founders.

Ratings.

(1) This motto is taken from the 4th book of the Aeneid, around 625.

(2) Some slight changes have been made here, and in a few other places, to the original, which, drawn up under the reign of Napoleon, had required expressions conforming to his government. Thus, in 1814, the eagle was replaced by the fleur-de-lys; and the word imperial, by that of royal.

(3) This refers to the motto explained in note 1: Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor.

#### **Appendix IV**

Members of the Sublime Military Order of the American Peacemaker: Knight Prince of the Tropics

The Very Illustrious Brethren:

Generalissimo. . . . . [from Grasse Tilly – NWM]

Lieut.: of the Generalissimo, the Vice-Admiral Count GERMAN.

Honorary Lieut.: of the Generalissimo, DELAHOGUE.

The second Troop Commander, Baron DE MARGUERITTES.

The Prime Minister of State. . . . .

The Gr.: M.: of the Cer.:, FROM MAGHELLEN.

The G.: Chanc.: the Viscount of CASTELLANE.

Cap.: des Gardes, TISSOT.

Knight Princes.

1. The Count of VILAINE, 33°:

2. Count D'ÉPRÉMENIL, idem.
3. The Chevalier DE NAZON, idem.
- 4 Count DE CASTELLANE, idem.
5. Young HOURS, idem.
6. HOFFMANN-RENARD, idem.
7. LANGLOIS DE CHALANGÉ, idem.
8. Viscount PINON, idem.
9. The Marquis de MASSIAC, idem.

Avowed Knights.

GILY, 33°.

ROUME DE SAINT-LAURENT, idem.

ROGIER, ditto.

RICARD, ditto.

VERY elder, ditto.

DEHANNE, ditto.

LEBLOND, ditto.

CHATENET, ditto.

DUPLAT, father, idem.

TASTE, ditto.

RICHARD, ditto.

AMADIEU, 33°.

VERTEL, ditto.

RUFFIN, ditto.

PALIS, ditto.

Elder MANJOT, ditto.

SIMON-SIMON, idem.

BUTCHER, ditto.

MANJOT young, idem.

The Chevalier L'ÉTENDART, idem.

DELAROCLETTE, ditto.

DORVILLE, ditto.

General DEMETRIUS Count DEWUITS, id.

ORVILLE SAUCE, ditto.

Lieutenant-General Chevalier PAJOT, idem.

BELLEVAL (the Count Gaspâri of) 32°.

BOISGELIN (the Count of), idem.

BROSSES (the Marquis of), idem.

DAVIDOFF (the Count Alexander of) idem.

DEMBOWKI (the Count), idem.

DUBOUSQUET, idem.

DUBREUILLE, idem.

DUTILLET DE VILLARS, idem.

GRAMONT (the Count of), idem.

ICART DE BATAGLINI, idem.  
JAJOT, ditto.  
LABORNE, ditto.  
LALET OF POGGIO, 32° :.  
LAGRANGE (the Marquis of), idem.  
LÉOMONT (the Count of), idem.  
LÉOMONT (the Viscount of), idem.  
NARISCHKIN (Prince Leon), idem.  
POLIGNAC (the Count of), idem.  
POTOCHI (Count Arthur), idem.  
QUINETTE DE CERNAY (the Baron), idem.  
RIVIERRE (the Count of), idem.  
SCHERBATOFF (Prince Nicolas de), idem.

## Appendix V

Complete manuscript of the 33 degrees of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite of Masonry [Manuscrito]

Título: Complete manuscript of the 33 degrees of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite of Masonry [Manuscrito]

Publication S.XIX

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Nota sobre ilustrac.: Láminas en color de ritos masones y figuras representativas de los diferentes grados (h. I-LXXVI); diploma o certificación de grado y pertenencia a masonería grabado y coloreado (h. 374)