

MORALS AND DOGMA OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY VOLUME 2 pdf

1: Full text of "Morals and dogma of the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry"

*Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, or simply **Morals and Dogma**, is a book of esoteric philosophy published by the Supreme Council, Thirty Third Degree, of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.*

Egypt, Greece, China, India, Persia and their superstitions and religious observances. At first reading Pike creates the impression of being well-read and extremely knowledgeable on his topic, until you take the time to read the preface. Truth is not for those who are unworthy or unable to receive it, or would pervert it God is, as man conceives Him, the reflected image of man himself The Devil is the personification of Atheism or Idolatry. Lucifer, the Light Bearer! Strange and mysterious name to give to the Spirit of Darkness! Lucifer, the Son of the Morning! Is it he who bears the Light and with its splendors intolerable blinds feeble, sensual or selfish Souls? Part of the symbols are displayed there to the Initiate, but he is intentionally misled by false interpretations. It is not intended that he shall understand them; but it is intended that he shall imagine he understands them. Their true explication is reserved for the Adepts, the Princes of Masonry. The whole body of the Royal and Sacerdotal Art was hidden so carefully, centuries since, in the High Degrees, as that it is even yet impossible to solve many of the enigmas which they contain. It is well enough for the mass of those called Masons, to imagine that all is contained in the Blue Degrees; and whoso attempts to undeceive them will labor in vain, and without any true reward violate his obligations as an Adept. Masonry is the veritable Sphinx, buried to the head in the sands heaped round it by the ages. Today, we know there are a multitude of yet even smaller particles that make up those first particles. Could we in the 5th grade have understood the quarks, leptons, and other smaller particles without understanding the proton, neutron and electron first? I sincerely doubt it. Masonry is the same way. The first three degrees are referred to as Symbolic Masonry. Degrees four through 32 are part of what is referred to as Philosophical Masonry. The degrees that follow, from the 34th and up are referred to as the Esoteric Degrees. Again, notice how things are taught in steps. **Morals and Dogma** was traditionally given to the candidate upon his receipt of the 14th degree of the Scottish Rite. This practice was stopped in **Morals and Dogma** has not been given to candidates since *A Bridge to Light*, by Rex R. Hutchens, is instead provided to candidates today. Hutchens laments that **Morals and Dogma** is read by so few Masons. *A Bridge to Light* was written to be "a bridge between the ceremonies of the degrees and their lectures in **Morals and Dogma**". **Morals and Dogma** can be purchased new on amazon. However many used copies are also available on amazon. Be aware that there are two distinct different versions of the book: An online version of **Morals and Dogma** can be found at the *Pietre-Stones Review of Freemasonry* site , and is highly recommended if you wish to confirm the accuracy of quotes used on the *ThreeWorldWars* site. What are the Degrees of Freemasonry?

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2: WW3 - Morals and Dogma by Albert Pike

*Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Volume 2 - Scholar's Choice Edition [Albert Pike] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

It was stated, without support, that King Charles II older brother and predecessor to James II was made a Freemason in the Netherlands during the years of his exile. However, there were no documented lodges of Freemasons on the continent during those years. The statement may have been made to flatter the fraternity by claiming membership for a previous monarch. This folly was then embellished by John Robison, a professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, in an anti-Masonic work published in Lenning, embellished the story further in a manuscript titled "Encyclopedia of Freemasonry" probably written between and at Leipzig. This manuscript was later revised and published by another German Freemason named Friedrich Mossdorf. The well-known English Masonic writer, Dr. George Oliver, in his Historical Landmarks, carried the story forward and even claimed that King Charles II was active in his attendance at meetings—an obvious invention, for if it had been true, it would not have escaped the notice of the historians of the time. He was succeeded in his claim by Charles Edward Stuart "Bonnie Prince Charles", also known as "the Young Pretender", whose ultimate defeat at the Battle of Culloden in effectively put an end to any serious hopes of the Stuarts regaining the British crowns. However, the College and the Chapter had nothing to do with each other. Over the next decade, high-degree Freemasonry was carried by French men to other cities in the Western hemisphere. Later copies of this Patent appear to have been embellished, probably by Morin, to improve his position over the high-degree lodges in the West Indies. Based on his new Patent, he assumed powers to constitute lodges of all degrees, spreading the high degrees throughout the West Indies and North America. Morin stayed in Saint-Domingue until, when he moved to Jamaica. Morin died in and was buried in Kingston. The title "Rite of Perfection" first appeared in the Preface to the "Grand Constitutions of", the authority for which is now known to be faulty. Francken worked closely with Morin and, in, produced a manuscript book giving the rituals for the 15th through the 25th degrees. Francken produced at least four such manuscripts. Whymper to the District Grand Lodge of the Punjab and rediscovered about Its life, however, was short, as the Treaty of Paris ceded New Orleans to Spain, and the Catholic Spanish crown had been historically hostile to Freemasonry. Documented Masonic activity ceased for a time. It did not return to New Orleans until the late s, when French refugees from the revolution in Saint-Domingue settled in the city. This marked the first time the Degrees of Perfection the 4th through the 14th were conferred in one of the Thirteen British colonies in North America. This Patent, and the early minutes of the Lodge, are still extant and are in the archives of Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction. It was revived by Giles Fonda Yates about or, and came under authority of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction until That year it was transferred to the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction. Joined by Forst and Spitzer, Myers created additional high-degree bodies in Charleston. These men had arrived as refugees from Saint-Domingue, where the slave revolution was underway that would establish Haiti as an independent republic in Born in Ireland in, he came to America at an early age. He formed a partnership in with Dr. Isaac Auld, another of the original members. He was an outstanding orator and author. In he published the first edition of Ahiman Rezon. He became an editor of the Charleston Courier, was a lay reader and deacon in the Episcopal Church, and in was ordained as a priest. He was the youngest of the members and was named to become the Grand Commander of the West Indian Islands. After Napoleon came to power, de Grasse returned to France and resumed his military career. He also extended Freemasonry, establishing the Supreme Council of France and councils in other European cities. He was a Major in the Continental Army and a printer by trade. He was born in London in, and immigrated to Charleston in He was a prominent Sephardic Jew and had been described as "a Calligraphist of the first order"; he was elected as the first Grand Secretary General. Also a Sephardic Jew, he was by trade a

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merchant and auctioneer. He was a member of Friendship Lodge and was reported to be devoted to the study of Jewish literature and Masonry. Isaac Auld - An eminent physician, associated in medical practice with Dr. He was a strong Congregationalist. He was born in Prague and emigrated to the United States at He was known as "the liberal-headed Jew", who was "tolerant in his religious opinions" and was considered to be intelligent, enterprising, liberal and generous. Moses Clava Levy - Born in Krakow , Poland, he was a prosperous merchant, was generous and helpful to the unfortunate, and devoted to his adopted city and country. James Moultrie - the only native South Carolinian among the original members. He was a physician, and according to Albert Pike , "was one of the foremost Citizens of South Carolina". All regular Scottish Rite bodies today derive their heritage from this body. On May 21, this Supreme Council reopened and proceeded to "nominate, elect, appoint, install and proclaim in due, legal and ample form" the elected officers "as forming the second Grand and Supreme Council Born in Boston, Massachusetts on December 29, , Albert Pike is asserted within the Southern Jurisdiction as the man most responsible for the growth and success of the Scottish Rite from an obscure Masonic Rite in the midth century to the international fraternity that it became. Pike received the 4th through the 32nd Degrees in March [22] [23] from Albert Mackey , in Charleston, South Carolina, and was appointed Deputy Inspector for Arkansas that same year. At this point, the degrees were in a rudimentary form, and often included only a brief history and legend of each degree, as well as other brief details which usually lacked a workable ritual for their conferral. In , the Supreme Council appointed a committee to prepare and compile rituals for the 4th through the 32nd Degrees. That committee was composed of Albert G. Samory, and Albert Pike. Of these five committee members, Pike did all the work of the committee. In his revision of the rituals was complete.

3: Morals & Dogma: Of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry by Albert Pike

Pike is best known for his major work, "Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry", originally published in "Morals and Dogma' was traditionally given to the candidate upon his receipt of the 14th degree of the Scottish Rite.

4: Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, by Albert Pike

Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, prepared for the Supreme Council of the Thirty Third Degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. Charleston,

5: MORALS and DOGMA by Albert Pike

Morals and Dogma has been described as "a collection of thirty-two essays which provide a philosophical rationale for the degrees (membership levels) of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The lectures provided a backdrop for the degrees by giving lessons in comparative religion, history, and.

6: Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry - Wikipedia

Pike is best known for his major work, "Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry," originally published in "Morals and Dogma' was traditionally given to the candidate upon his receipt of the 14th degree of the Scottish Rite.

7: Morals and Dogma: Books | eBay

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8: Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry

Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Scottish Rite, 'Southern' District USA, 1st - 32nd Descriptions Before The Secret Doctrine and Mein Kampf; The Magnum Opus-Political Manifesto of the Occult: Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, by Albert Pike 33rd.

9: Morals and Dogma Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Southern Masons Albert Pike () | eBay

While a prolific writer, Albert Pike is best known for his major work Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry. Published in (no ISBN), this massive volume consists of pages and 32 Chapters, covering each of the 32 Degrees of Freemasonry.

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