

of Compact" being dated "At our Castle in Bristol, 20th Day of December, 1780." It is reproduced as Appendix D in my "Origin of the English Rite of Freemasonry," 1884.

What was long known as the Grand Conclave was started at London in 1791 by Bro. Thomas Dunckerly, who was succeeded as Grand Master by Lord Ranelagh (Bro. T. B. Parkyns). Matters were not very prosperous for a few years, but in 1805 H. R. H. the Duke of Kent was elected as the Head, and became "Royal Grand Patron," being succeeded, on his Royal Highness' resignation as G. M., by Judge Waller Rosewell Wright, in 1807.

The statutes which were agreed to in 1791 were revised in 1809, those of 1804, including regulations granted by the Duke of Kent, being revoked by his Royal Highness' Authority, who also confirmed Bro. Wright in the office of Grand Master, so that the Duke was active as Grand Patron, though having ceased to be the actual ruler of the Society. The Title in 1809 was "The Royal Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of H. R. D. M. Grand elected Masonic Knights Templars K. D. S. H. of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, etc."

- At this period "Lodges of Craft Masons and Chapters of the Royal Arch," it was declared by authority of the Royal Grand Patron, "pretend by virtue of their respective Charters of Constitution to admit Knights of the several Orders above mentioned, and to confer the Degrees of Rosae Crucis to the said orders annexed and thereon dependant;" and means were taken to prevent such irregularity.

In 1810 there were 36 "Chapters of Knights Templars" on the roll, including "Observance of Seven Degrees" (London), "Redemption" (York), and "Baldwin" (Bristol), without numbers, and described as of "Time Immemorial." Then 33 are numbered consecutively, one being of 1790, two each of 1791, 1792 and 1793, and others of 1794, 1796, 1805 to 1810. The old Encampment of Exeter is not men-

tioned. Others are noted as "discontinued from not being able to assemble," one being the "Time Immemorial," at Bath, and one each in "First Dragoons," Salisbury, Hampton Court, etc., some of which were revived subsequently.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex became Grand Master in 1812, and so continued to his decease in 1843, Colonel Kemeys-Tynte succeeding his Royal Highness in 1846. A new era for the Knights Templars began in this year, the working of the Rose Croix and Kadosh was gradually placed in hands of the "Ancient and Accepted Rite," which began then to be active, and has been a great power and influence for good ever since, and the Grand Conclave soon became a flourishing Body.

On Colonel Tynte's decease in 1860, Bro. William Stewart, G. C. T., was soon afterwards elected, and was installed in 1861. On his resignation in 1872, my lamented friend, the Rev. John Huyshe, M.A., became the acting Grand Master during the interregnum, when the eventful changes of 1872 were introduced, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was installed Grand Master of the Convent General, 7th, April, 1873, since composed of the Great Priories of England and Wales, Ireland, and Canada. The Scottish Fraters declined to join the new organization, and Canada withdrew in 1883.

The Earl of Limerick, G. C. T., was the first Great Prior of England and Wales under the new regime, followed by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, G. C. T., in 1876, on whose regretted decease the Earl of Lathom (then Lord Skelmersdale) became the Great Prior, and happily still continues.

Full lists of the officers appointed and elected from 1846 to 1888 were published in 1888, compiled by Bro. William Tinkler, K. C. T., as Vice Chancellor, and in the Calendar for 1895-1896 will be found many interesting particulars of the Order, and particularly the Roll of Preceptories, arranged in alphabetical order, but bear-