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attended wearing cocked hats, the ordinary head dress of eighty years before, black aprons, sash or baldric, with sword and dagger, &c., and were very much disappointed and dissatisfied that their costume of the original Templar Masonic Dunckerley period was not adopted and continued. It was not until some years after the revision of 1851 the Masonic apron was discarded as quite out of character with the history of the Order, and subsequently the final change took place to the present historic costume and nomenclature so appropriate and in accordance with the usages of the Religious and Military Orders of the Middle Ages.

3.]—Exception has been taken to my statement that in the United States of America up to 1814, Templary was *not known as a* Masonic degree. Now I think it will be found on reference to the published records of the St. Andrew's Lodge (old Scottish Constitution, of Boston, Mass.,) and the first account of the Templar degree of 1769 conferred in it, that the ceremony did not occupy more than half an hour, and was simply to declare its chivalric character as an honorary degree attached to the Royal Arch, but distinct from Speculative Masonry. The term Masonry has been too much abused to admit of its having any distinctiveness about it. I mean by this—the traditions of ancient Wisdom with the rites, ceremonies and knowledge handed down through the Craft of working Masons, the Templars and the Cloister Brothers of the East,—for although United States of America Templary was treated and accepted long before 1814 as one of the "High Degrees," these degrees in reality have nothing in common with pure Craft Masonry, which does not recognize any other bearing the name; therefore these "high degrees" are not what we legitimately call "Free Masonry." It is evident that the same view is taken in "Webb's" *American Masonic Monitor* of 1797 when referring to the Templar degrees.

4.]—The theory that the chivalric Templar Order on their persecution and dispersion taking refuge in the Masonic Body is but one of the fabulous traditions of the past to account for the supposed amalgamation, for which there is not the slightest historical foundation. It is not even probable that the proud and haughty nobles of that age, from which class the Templar Order was selected, would engraft themselves upon a fraternity of Mechanics, when the Military Orders of Europe were open to them, and only too glad to receive into their ranks so renowned a Military Body