

1877.

61911
2

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Great Priory of Canada

AT THE
SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

HELD IN THE
Masonic Hall, Richmond Street, at the City
of London, Ont.,

ON
TUESDAY, 7TH OF AUGUST, A.D. 1877,

A.M. 5881, A.O. 759.



Issued by Authority,
FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

TORONTO:
ROWSELL & HUTCHISON, PRINTERS, KING STREET EAST.
1877.

NOTE.—Eminent Preceptories are particularly requested to communicate to their respective Preceptories, in such manner as may seem best, these Proceedings of Great Priory. Copies of Proceedings and Statutes can be had on application to the Grand Chancellor, Toronto; and Convent General Statutes, to the Vice-Chancellor of Convent General, WILLIAM TINKLER, Esq., 22 Chancery Lane, London, England. Price 2s. 6d. stg.; with coloured plates, 10s. 6d. stg. Remittance to accompany order. All communications for Convent General to be forwarded to same address. Communications for the "Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence for Great Priory of Canada," to be addressed to GEO. H. F. DARTNELL, Esq., County Judge, Whitby, Ont.

P
O
P
H
da
A

V.
V.

V. I
V. I
V. I
V. I
I

Great Priory of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Second Annual Assembly of the National Great Priory of Canada of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, was held in the Masonic Hall, Richmond Street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 17th day of August, A.D. 1877, A.M. 5881, A.O. 759.

PRESENT.

V. E. † Sir Kt. W. B. SIMPSON, Provincial Prior, Quebec,
On the Throne.

Provincial Priors.

V. E. † Sir Kt. James Seymour, Provincial Prior, Ontario (West).
V. E. † " W. B. Simpson, " " Quebec.

Great Officers.

V. E. † Sir Knight Daniel Spry Grand Chancellor.
V. E. † " F. J. Menet " Constable.
V. E. † " G. H. Dartnell as " Marshal.
V. E. † " Hugh A. Mackay " Treasurer.
E. † " A. H. Gilmour as " Registrar.

Officers.

E. †	Sir Knight Thomas Sargant	Grand Vice-Chancellor.
E. †	“ D. McLellan	“ Sub-Marshal.
E. †	“ A. G. Smyth	“ Asst. Sub-Marshal.
E. †	“ J. J. Mason	as “ Almoner.
E. †	“ William Carey	as “ Assistant Almoner.
E. †	“ W. H. Weller	as “ 1st Herald.
E. †	“ George Hopkins	as “ 2nd “
V. E. †	“ L. H. Henderson	as “ Warden of Regalia.
E. †	“ James B. Nixon	as “ 1st Standard Bearer.
E. †	“ D. B. Burch	as “ 2nd “ “
E. †	“ John Moore	as Gt. Prior's Banner Bearer.
E. †	“ C. A. Jones	as Grand 1st Aide-de-Camp.
E. †	“ George Watson	as “ 2nd “
E. †	“ Donald Ross	as “ Chamberlain.
E. †	“ R. J. Hovenden	as “ Asst. Chamberlain.
V. E. †	“ James Moffatt	as “ 1st Captain of Guard.
†	“ H. A. Baxter	as “ 2nd “
E. †	“ H. Robertson	as “ Sword Bearer.
†	“ J. Ross Robertson	as “ Pursuivant.
†	“ F. J. Hood	as “ Guard.

Past Grand Officers.

V. E. †	Sir Knight Henry Robertson	Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior.
V. E. †	“ George H. Dartnell	Past Grand Constable.
V. E. †	“ L. H. Henderson	Past Grand Chancellor.
V. E. †	“ Daniel Spry	Past Grand Aide-de-Camp.
E. †	“ J. B. Nixon	Past Grand Aide-de-Camp.
V. E. †	“ James Moffat	Past Provincial Grand 1st Captain
E. †	“ Donald Ross	Past Grand 1st Aide-de-Camp.
E. †	“ R. J. Hovenden	Past Grand 2nd Captain of Guards
†	“ H. A. Baxter	Past Provincial Grand Standard Bearer.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. †	Sir Knight George H. Dartnell.
V. E. †	“ L. H. Henderson.
E. †	“ George Hopkins.
V. E. †	“ Hugh A. MacKay.
E. †	“ Thomas C. Macnabb.
V. E. †	“ David McLellan.

V. E. ‡	Sir Knight Frederick J. Menet.
V. E. ‡	“ James Moffatt.
E. ‡	“ James O'Connor.
V. E. ‡	“ Henry Robertson.
V. E. ‡	“ James Seymour.
V. E. ‡	“ W. B. Simpson.
E. ‡	“ A. G. Smyth.
V. E. ‡	“ Daniel Spry.
E. ‡	“ George Watson.

The Sir Knights having arranged themselves under their respective banners, and formed the Arch of Steel, the V. E. ‡ Sir Knight W. B. Simpson, Provincial Grand Prior, preceded by the Great Officers and Officers, entered in procession, and was received thereunder, and having assumed the Throne, expressed the deep regret with which he made, as he was sure they would receive the announcement, that severe indisposition prevented the V. H. and E., the Great Prior, from being present. A constitutional number of Preceptories being represented by their qualified officers, the National Great Priory was opened in ample form at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Grand Chancellor reported from the Attendance Register the presence of Members and Representatives of duly warranted Preceptories in the several Provinces or Districts, as follows :—

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT OF ONTARIO (EAST).

HUGH DE PAYENS, KINGSTON.

E. Sir Knight ‡ Donald Ross E. Preceptor.

KING BALDWIN, BELLEVILLE.

V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Lawrence H. Henderson Past E. Preceptor.

GONDEMAR, MAITLAND.

Sir Knight ‡ John Moore Constable.

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT OF ONTARIO (CENTRE).

GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR, TORONTO.

E. Sir Knight †	Richard J. Hovenden	E. Preceptor.
V. E. " †	Frederick J. Menet	Past E. Preceptor.
V. E. " †	Daniel Spry	"
V. E. " †	Thomas Sargant	"
E. " †	James B. Nixon	"

HURONTARIO, COLLINGWOOD.

V. E. Sir Knight †	Henry Robertson	Past E. Preceptor.
--------------------	-----------------------	--------------------

ST. JOHN THE ALMONER, WHITBY.

E. Sir Knight †	C. A. Jones	E. Preceptor.
V. E. " †	George H. Dartnell	Past E. Preceptor.
E. " †	George Hopkins	Past E. Preceptor.

ODO DE ST. AMAND, TORONTO.

E. Sir Knight †	J. B. Nixon	E. Preceptor.
E. " †	J. O'Connor	Past E. Preceptor.
V. E. " †	David McLellan	"
E. " †	G. Watson	"

PALESTINE, PORT HOPE.

Sir Knight †	W. H. Weller	Chaplain.
--------------	--------------------	-----------

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT OF ONTARIO (WEST).

GODFREY DE BOULLON, HAMILTON.

E. Sir Knight †	John J. Mason	E. Preceptor.
V. E. " †	David McLellan	Past E. Preceptor.
V. E. " †	Hugh A. Mackay	"
E. " †	Thomas C. McNabb	"

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, LONDON.

E. Sir Knight †	D. B. Burch	E. Preceptor.
V. E. " †	James Moffatt	Past E. Preceptor.
E. " †	H. Baxter	"
E. " †	W. Carey	"

PLANTAGENET, ST. CATHARINES.

V. E. Sir Knight †	James Seymour	Past E. Preceptor.
--------------------	---------------------	--------------------

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, QUEBEC.

V. E. Sir Knight † W. B. Simpson Past E. Preceptor.

SUSSEX, MONTREAL.

Sir Knight † A. H. Gilmour E. Preceptor.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA, HALIFAX.

No Representative.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

UNION DE MOLAY, ST. JOHN.

V. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry Proxy.

The Grand Chancellor read letters from the the following members of the Grand Council, namely:—Very Eminent Sir Kts. † S. B. Harman, Grand Sub-Prior; † T. Douglas Harington, Past Grand Sub-Prior; † Robert Marshall, Provincial Prior for Nova Scotia; Benjamin Curren, Provincial Prior for New Brunswick; † Rev. Vincent Clementi, Grand Prelate; † C. D. Macdonell; † J. H. Stearns, † David R. Monro, † S. R. Sircom, and † S. F. Matthews, expressing their regret that unavoidable circumstances would debar them from attending this Annual Assembly.

The Grand Chancellor commenced reading the recorded Minutes of the Proceedings at the last Annual Assembly, when it was

Moved by Very Eminent Sir Knight † Fred. J. Menet, seconded by Eminent Sir Knight † Thomas Sargent, and

Resolved—That inasmuch as the Proceedings of Great Priory, at its Annual Assembly, held at the City of Montreal, on the 17th day of August, 1876, have been

printed, and copies thereof forwarded to each Preceptory, the same may be considered as read, and be now confirmed.

Very Eminent Sir Knight The Grand Chancellor then read the following

ADDRESS.

Sir Knights, Great Officers, Officers, and Fratres of the Great Priory of Canada,

I greet you with heartfelt pleasure, and with thankful feelings that we have been spared to meet again, and exchange congratulations on the success, so far, of our Great Priory.

The custom of delivering an annual address at our re-unions, together with the report on Foreign Correspondence in the Proceedings although not demanded by our regulations, but adopted from our Brethren of the United States, I look upon as an admirable method of disseminating the different views and opinions entertained of the Order, as also of clearing away existing prejudices and errors, and am satisfied much good has already been the result; at the same time, it has this drawback, in giving an opportunity to extend a simple record of facts into a long lecture not always very interesting to the hearers, and, as I fear in the present instance, calculated somewhat to tax your patience.

How little could we have foreseen what the past year has brought forth, or the changes that have taken place in so short a period. Amongst them, a threatened disruption of the Union of our Order, and the lamented and sudden death of the Great Prior of England, who, only a few months back, on the resignation of the Earl of Limerick, was installed as Head of the English Nationality, with all the dignity befitting his high position as one of the Representatives of England's most ancient and purest chivalry.

The Right Honourable, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, our late illustrious, worthy, and excellent Brother, had endeared himself to the whole fraternity, taking an especial interest in all that concerned the Order of the Temple, which he was endeavouring to restore to a state of peace and harmony, when it pleased the Great Architect, and Supreme Ruler and Disposer of all things, to take him to that rest which knows no earthly waking.

It appears from the announcement of his death by the Great Sub-Prior, that he had sat with him for a considerable time the day previous, making arrangements for conducting the business of the coming Great Priory, as it was his Lordship's earnest hope that all differences then existing might be amicably arranged, and his most ardent desire to be instrumental in cementing the Order—*"L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose,"* was sadly exemplified in his sudden and lamented death on the very day of the meeting of Great Priory.

Our good Fratres of the United States, who, a few years back, made a Pilgrimage to Europe, will, I am sure, look back with mournful pleasure to the kind and hospitable reception they met with from him at "Alton Towers."

CIRCULARS ISSUED.

I regret that my first official act, as Great Prior, should have been the necessity of issuing the circular of the 4th of December last (see Appendix A), to repudiate the advocacy of secession and the formation of another independent Templar Body in Canada. Had not the truth of such a movement been authenticated to me by an official of this Great Priory, I should not have thought it worthy of notice. There is, however, no difficulty, when desirable, in forming Provincial Priors for any of the Provinces, which would place them exactly in the same position to this Great Priory, as it formerly stood to that of England, and as the Grand Commanderies of the United States do to their Great National Council, "The Grand Encampment."

With regard to the implied wish to adopt the system pursued across the line, I can only say that, delighted as we all are to cultivate the most intimate relations with our good Fratres of the United States, I think, with very few exceptions, we infinitely prefer our own English system. In this we are not singular, and I hope I may be pardoned for quoting an extract from a letter to me, of 27th July 1876, by one always looked upon as an authority on Masonic and Templar matters, whose fearful and untimely death we all so truly deplored,—our late respected and talented Frater, George Frank Gouly. He says,—“Your letter clears away some doubtful points in my mind, and I can frankly say that I am in full accord with your views, and trust that some day our American work may be corrected so as to conform more sensibly and harmoniously to the ancient Templar system.”

PROCEEDINGS IN CONVENT GENERAL.

The subject which now particularly engages our attention is, the action taken by Convent General in October and December last, which called forth my circular and the protest issued in your name on the 19th March (see Appendix B). While, owing to the death of the Great Prior of England, it has not yet been finally arranged, I am happy to be able to inform you that the Great Sub-Prior is using every means in his power to bring about a settlement, and has explained his views to me, which I am convinced, when laid before you, will be concurred in as the only practical way of satisfying all parties.

It is with pain I record the state of confusion into which the Order has been thrown by the inconsiderate action of some of the English representatives at Convent General. This continued re-opening of questions which should be regarded as having been finally settled, is not calculated to raise respect for the Order, or for those who cannot rest content unless they have everything their own way.

What has taken place is the more to be regretted, as it shows that a certain section of the Order in England is leagued together to upset existing regulations, that had, before adoption, been under careful revision for a period of four or five

years ; and that the parties composing it are embarked in a retrograde movement, with but little regard either to the history or the unity of the Order to which they belong.

England, or this dominant section, for the time being, of her Great Priory in Convent General, seems to ignore our rights to a voice in these matters, and without the slightest reference to us, passes resolutions in Convent General of which we disapprove. Undoubtedly the general statutes contain a provision for altering them, but it could never have been contemplated that such alterations were to take place without the consent of the other Nationalities. Canada joined the Union satisfied with the existing laws, and thus gave in her allegiance to the Convent General, and she cannot be expected to observe any infringement, which, in this case, actually changes the Order to a totally different organization.

If Convent General assumes the right to make rules for us, it is high time we should assert our own rights, and, in my opinion, we neither can nor ought, as I know our Great Priory will be firm in refusing, to submit to any such assumption. I say so with the deepest loyalty and most profound respect for our Grand Master, a feeling I know to be equally shared in by all the members of this Great Priory, and I will uphold his authority, and bear him true allegiance as long as he is pleased to rule over us, but I confess to the same feeling which actuated the saying of Junius,—"That the subject, who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate, will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

The fact is, that the Great Priory of England has so long been the autocrat of the Templar Order, that it is difficult to persuade some of its members that it is now merely one of a federated union, and they seem to be indisposed to recognise either Ireland or Canada as independent and co-equal members of the federation, while it is equally plain that neither Ireland nor Canada will consent to assert and maintain other than their fullest rights under the same.

It is from no captious feeling I object to again returning to the old nomenclature, but because I consider it neither appropriate nor historical, and I am also fully aware many dissent from the opinions I have long formed and expressed as to the history and practices of the Order. I will, therefore, once more endeavour to give fully my reasons for the views I entertain, and the objections I have to return to the traditions and distinctive appellations of Modern Templary ; leaving it for you to consider how far they are correct or feasible.

OPINIONS ON THE HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

Our order has always claimed traditionally to represent the Knights Templar of the Crusades, preserved intact through its connection with Freemasonry, and while Masonic authors are never weary of asserting this claim, at the same time they seem to do all in their power to perpetuate historical errors, stating as facts improbable surmises, and using titles and recording customs quite foreign to the true and historical nomenclature and practices of the Order.

There is no foundation for believing it grew out of the so-called Masonic Knights of the Temple, supposed to have been established somewhere about the Babylonish Captivity, or that it was based on Craft Masonry at all. Such

legends are now generally looked upon as myths of the past, and arose from the untenable grounds taken by enthusiastic votaries to enhance the value of the Chivalric Orders in the eyes of the Masonic world, by assigning to them a mysterious origin they had not the slightest title to, and which was never thought of by their founders.

That there was a connection between the Military Order of the Temple and Freemasonry there is now but little doubt entertained. It originated in the trading community of Masons, who with other secret associations sprang up and flourished in the East; appearing in Europe during the dark ages. They established themselves in "Guilds," from which gradually emanated our present symbolic system. This connection with the Templars led in latter times to the preservation of the Order by the Masonic Society. But what that early connection was still remains a vexed question, and we can at best but theorize according to our own views.

History tells us that when the Templar Order was politically destroyed in the 14th century by Philip, King of France, and Pope Clement the 5th, the number of Templars in Christendom was about 15,000, and it is supposed by many that the remaining Knights incorporated themselves with the Masonic body.

This is not, however, warranted by facts; but there is every reason to believe that the greater number, mingling in the world, never lost their identity as Templars; and thus their bond of union continued, although mystical and unrecognised, as that of any other legitimate society.

THE ORDER NOT A PAPAL ONE.

A great mistake is made in considering the Templars a Papal Order. The Order, like that of St. John the Baptist, also called St. John of Jerusalem, was essentially a military republic which was brought into existence by the will of its own original founders, and in no degree owed its inception or organization to the Head of the Latin Church.

At the commencement, this association or brotherhood consisted of nine Knights, whose desire to benefit their fellows prompted them voluntarily to bind themselves together for the protection of the Pilgrims visiting the Holy Land, then so much exposed to ill-treatment and danger; and not until sometime after their establishment, were they sanctioned and acknowledged by the then Pope, but in no sense did they owe their origin to Papal authority. Therefore what legal or moral right had a Pope to destroy what a Pope had not created.

This Papal assumption of undue and unjust authority was not binding upon Christendom, even though the whole Western Church at that time acknowledged the Papal rule, and so the Order of the Temple, not being lawfully destroyed, still lawfully exists. Many are therefore too hasty in assuming because the direct proofs are not readily forthcoming, that the Templars of the present day have no claim to the title.

THE TEMPLARS AS KNIGHTS OF CHRIST.

From Sir Bernard Burke's Book of the Orders of Knighthood, in the article

on the Papal States, we find that the Order of the Temple was not only never abolished in Portugal, but it seems to have merely been suspended for seven years in the Papal States. Pope Clement, it is well known, abolished it in 1312, but this measure was objected to by King Dionysius of Portugal, who allowed the Order to exist in his dominions, with all its rights and possessions; and Pope John 22nd, successor of Clement, compromised the matter by consenting, in 1319, to its existence in Portugal under a new name, "The Knights of Christ," reserving to himself and his successors the right of creating a similar order also in the Papal States, of which right his successors avail themselves up to the present day, by conferring it as a distinction of merit on both native and foreign Roman Catholics. The change of name from the "Templars" to "Knights of Christ," was in reality no change, as the Templars had always been known as the "Poor Fellow Soldiers of Christ," or of the Temple. In both these countries the Order now exists in its entirety. Is it then proper to say that the Order was ever even outwardly abolished? How can that be abolished, which always has, and still continues to exist?

PRESENT STATE OF THE TEMPLAR ORDER.

The correct state of the Order of the Temple at the present time, is this:— In Portugal and the Papal States it exists, never having been abolished. In Scotland it was completely amalgamated with the Order of the Hospitallers of St. John, and when the latter Order was abolished at the Reformation, we are justified in believing from well-accredited traditions handed down to us, and the general belief of the country, that the Knights, being without doubt in some cases Freemasons, preserved both Orders within the Masonic Fraternity. In England and Ireland, the Temple and Hospital were partially but not completely amalgamated, still very many of the Knights of the Temple, and a large portion of their estates, were absorbed into the Order of St. John, and at the Reformation, although we are without positive proof, used the Masonic Order, like their Fratres in Scotland, to preserve their ancient chivalry. Consequently, the Masonic body of Great Britain and Ireland is now the lawful custodian of the combined Order of the Temple and St. John.

COMBINED ORDER OF THE TEMPLE AND ST. JOHN.

We cannot separate the two Orders as regards the Masonic Fraternity. If we are lawfully in the possession of the one, we are of the other, because I contend, that although the two original Orders were at variance when at the height of their military glory, they became amalgamated after the political suppression of the Templars, and there is no reason for supposing that the Freemasons regularly and formally absorbed into themselves, either the Order of the Temple or that of St. John, until after the Reformation, at which time the combined Orders disappeared from public view, and remained hidden until it was considered proper, in the last century, to permit them to emerge to the light of day.

In this view of the case, and I do not see what other can rationally be taken, the English, Scottish, Irish, and American Templars are just as lawfully Knights of the Temple and Hospital, as any other now existing. The Pope never created the Orders, and the Pope could not destroy them. This is proved by Pope

Clement's successor actually conferring the Templar Order himself, and the Order of Malta was never under the ban of Rome. It is of no consequence as regards validity of title, whether the Order continued openly, as in Portugal and Rome, or secretly, as in England and Scotland; the sole fact to be considered is, did it still continue? and of that we have the amplest proof. And, as regards the legitimacy of what is commonly called "Masonic Templary," what are the facts? The Masonic Fraternity have for over a hundred years openly asserted that they possessed the right to enrol certain of their own members Knights of the Temple and of Malta, and can show their connection with symbolic Masonry at the revival, and that this right had been secretly used and asserted for a considerable time previously.

Now, even by prescription, this title is good, and before it can be successfully attacked, it is incumbent upon the parties attacking it, to prove that it is bad. This has been attempted, but never with success; and until it is, the Templar Order attached to the Masonic body must be held as being legitimate, and as such entitled to all the ancient privileges of the Order, amongst which not the least are, the correct denomination, nomenclature, and costume.

DESIGNATION OF THE EARLY TEMPLAR ORDER.

In my circular of the 19th of March (see Appendix 2), I quoted from Addison's "Reliable History of the Knights Templar" (English edition, 1853), pages 19, 46, and 61, that the proper designation of the officer presiding over the Order of the Temple for each Nation is that of Grand or Great Prior, and by natural consequence the body so presided over is Grand or Great Priory; and also shewing the organization of the early Order in England to prove that the lowest organized body of Knights Templar is Preceptory, and as these Preceptories in Scotland and Ireland were dependent on the Temple in London, hence the precedent for our "Convent General."

ORGANIZATION OF THE ORDER.

The Order being spiritual, the candidates for admission were required to have already been knighted by a Secular Knight, when they were received into the Order in a Chapter assembled in the Chapel of the Order, for as members, they could not deign to accept honour from a layman. The only exception was in the case of an Ecclesiastic, a Bishop, who was permitted to join the Order without being a Secular Knight. There were no Bishops, that is, Prelates of the Order. The Order consisted only of three distinct classes, not degrees, Knights, Chaplains, and serving Brethren, including the men-at-arms; besides the numerous retinue attached to the Order. The number of Chaplains was small and admitted as a body, after the Order had arrived at maturity.

COMMANDERS AND PRECEPTORS.

The term "Commandery," and the title "Commander," were never used by the Templars. Singularly enough, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem used both "Commander" and "Preceptor" indifferently for the same officer, which can be seen by reference to old documents, A. D. 1500, or thereabouts. As they suc-

ceeded to the Templar possessions in England after the outward suppression of the Order, they probably adopted the old name of the religious houses, and used it in common with their own term of Commandery. All other Military Orders seem to have used the title "Commander," excepting the Templars, who were always called "Priors or Preceptors." Therefore, the title "Commander" has no Templar meaning in connection with a Preceptory.

"ENCAMPMENT."

The name "Encampment" is quite a modern and most inappropriate innovation not known to the early Order—a military Monastic body dwelling in fixed places of abode, having their Receptions in their chapels, never in the field. The English lexicons say an "Encampment" is ground on which an army, a body of gypsies, or marching party pitches "tents," and therefore cannot, with any propriety, be applied to places of meeting in the rooms or halls of houses in a city or town.

SEPARATION FROM FREE MASONRY NEVER CONTEMPLATED.

There is no valid reason for the assertion that the promoters of the changes made in 1873, when the Order was re-organized, were actuated by any desire to sever its connection with the Masonic fraternity. This, I am satisfied, is not the case, and I wish most clearly to be understood that it was never contemplated by me to support such a measure, or to repudiate the connection with the Craft, for without the fostering care of the Masonic body our Chivalric Order would never have had its existence continued, and we could substantiate no claim to be considered as perpetuating the true Order of the Temple.

It is most unwarrantable and ridiculous to say that because the adoption of the correct titles and nomenclature is advocated that there is any desire for separation, or that by dropping the prefix Masonic it separates the two bodies and makes us an illegal society, or that the Order has lost one particle of the claims it ever had to be considered an ally of Free Masonry. In fact, the Masonic connection has been drawn closer, and the Craft is still the vital pre-requisite to admission into the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital. The whole object sought for was that of dispelling and clearing away palpable errors that had no historical foundation.

It was never disputed that our Templar body is now, to a certain extent, Masonic, its qualification being entirely so, but to say that its origin was Masonic is altogether erroneous—it was Chivalric. By some it is contended that it has no such claim, being merely a modern Masonic invention. If this is the case, why make any allusion to the old military order at all? Still, if we be only *ad imitationem*, let us be so in reality, and use proper historical terms and practices, and not continue to promulgate false and erroneous ones that have not even antiquity to commend them. The original purposes for which the old religious military Orders were created no longer existing, they were gradually altered to suit the purposes of modern civilization. This will account for the numerous changes they have undergone, and the differences that are seen in the various countries where they still survive; in some a mere remnant, but still sufficient to preserve their memory from total oblivion.

of t
wit
Hen
Hol
desi
poli

amo
kno
the
man
soug
degr

Gran
that
still
Croix
Asce
being
Temp
havin
Chiva
branc
Temp
Portu
right

W
"Knig
the ab
this m
became
withou
proof o
of date
Malta,
Malta,

*T
Militar
of St. J

"KADOSH TEMPLARS,"

Prior to the revival in England of Symbolic Masonry, during the early part of the last century, there are no records to shew that the Order had any connection with the Craft, but some time after that period we hear of it as the "Petit Elu Herodem Kadosh," Templars, meaning "Elect or Chosen, and Consecrated or Holy Order of Templars" attached to Craft Lodges. No doubt this very peculiar designation was introduced from the continent of Europe, where the great political Order of the Temple had flourished, and never entirely lost its vitality.

The attempts made at different times to restore its former independence amongst the knightly Orders proved that it continued to exist in secret, and we know it became afterwards incorporated under the name of the "Kadosh" with the "Hauts Grades," a foreign system of Free Masonry, which, embracing many of the old military and secret societies of the Middle Ages, was much sought after, and looked upon as more select than the pure and simple "Craft" degrees.

The "Kadosh" rehearsed the martyrdom of "De Molai," the last Chivalric Grand Master, and the sufferings of the Order; the doctrines inculcated being that the persecutors of the Templars did not wholly extinguish the Order, which still continued to exist under the forms of Free Masonry; whilst the "Rose Croix" taught the truths of Christianity by symbolizing the Crucifixion and Ascension of our Lord. These two grades, the "Rose Croix" and the "Kadosh," being an admirable synopsis of the faith and sufferings of the great Order of the Temple, which, on very probable grounds of popular belief, they represented, having just as much claim to be considered the legitimate descendants of the old Chivalric Knights as that of the "Ordre du Temple," of France, or any other branch; and I much question if they were not more characteristic of the true Templars than their authenticated successors, the "Knights of Christ," in Portugal, who became a mere honorary Papal Order, the crown alone having the right to nominate its members.

"KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN."

Writers of the last century and a prior period consider the two titles of "Knights Templar" and "Knights of St. John" synonymous, probably from the absorption of the Templar Order, on its dissolution, into that of the latter; this may also account in some measure for the confusion of names by which it became known* and the too common practice of taking for granted and copying without investigation the statement of superficial observers. There is no clearer proof of this than what we have in the old Templar warrant at Kingston, Ont., of date 12th February, 1824, in which the Order is called "Knights Templar of Malta," and obedience directed to the "Supreme General Grand Conclave at Malta," whereas no such body existed there, and the Templar body was unknown

*This preposterous title was called "The Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Herodem, Grand Elected Masonic Knights Templar Kadosh of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta."

in Malta until introduced by myself many years afterwards. The term Masonic was evidently added to distinguish it from other branches of the Order, non-Masonic, then existing.

“ THE GRAND CONCLAVE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.”

Influential Masons established in England on the 4th of June, 1791, the first Grand Governing Body for the Templar system, and who, adopting a short ritual for that of St. John,” commemorated and accounted for the union with their old enemies the Templars, but seeking no alliance with the Sovereign Order then in possession of the island of Malta. We learn by the records of the Jerusalem Conclave, Manchester, in 1786, that this grade was distinguished from the Temple by a red tunic with slashed sleeves, black cloak, and slouched Spanish hat, all bearing the white eight-pointed cross of Malta, in imitation of the red uniform and white cross worn by the military class of the Knights of Malta.

This Grand Body issued its own warrants to form Encampments, as they were called, (a name not previously known by the Chivalric Orders), in connection with Craft Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters. Those Lodges that had already the Templar system had no date assigned them, being called “ Immemorial Encampments,” and until the “ Rose Croix ” and “ Kadosh ” were surrendered to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, these degrees were always given in Encampments and under the Templar warrants.

UNITED ORDERS.

The United Orders as now practised in our English system are purely intended to represent the Christian doctrines, discarding all philosophical theories and dogmas introduced by Masonic enthusiasts, and it is probably better that it should be so, as we can now convey more clearly in our ceremonies the practice of the early chivalric founders. The “ Rose Croix ” and “ Kadosh ” are, however, in my opinion, quite unmeaning—detached from the Templar grade.

From what has been adduced I submit that we have a right to infer and are entitled to consider ourselves the descendants of the true Templar Order revived and perpetuated by its adoption into the good old peaceful Craft. The principles and teachings of the Order harmonizing with that of Freemasonry, which so nearly approaches Christianity in theory and spirit, having the Supreme Being for the object of its worship; mankind, without distinction of class, for its subjects; and the universe for its temple, placing all men on the same footing of fraternity.

MODERN TEMPLARS OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

In my address, last year, I alluded to the Order in Ireland, where, I have since learned, it was introduced from Scotland, and the original warrant is still extant from the Royal Mother Kilwinning Lodge, signed in October, 1779, by the then Grand Master, the Earl of Eglinton, which has been always acknowledged and acted upon. This is a direct contradiction to the statement implying that the modern Templar system was first brought to Scotland in 1798, by some non-

commissioned officers of an English militia regiment quartered in Edinburgh: evidently a mistake.

They very probably did revive the Order on its falling into abeyance, as a warrant was shortly after that date obtained from the "Early Grand Encampment" in Dublin, the offspring of the Mother Kilwinning Lodge. The former close intercourse between Scotland and France, and subsequently through the Stuart party, points to the direction from whence the Masonic adoption of the Chivalric Orders originated there. On the 19th June, 1811, the Duke of Kent, as patron of the Order in North Britain, granted them a charter creating them into a regular Conclave of Knights Templar and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

RITUAL.

The report issued by the Ritual Commission (see Appendix C), will have made you conversant with the object in revising the one in use, which has been under consideration for several years. A copy of this Ritual has been in my possession, and I find it all that can be required for a body of intelligent men, being more in conformity with the nature of the traditions, true history of the Order, and arrangement of the different parts of a reception, than our present one; at the same time, it does not advocate any material change.

I consider it, with a few explanations and local alterations, to be admirably adapted for the Standard Ritual of this Great Priory, and strongly recommend its adoption. I purpose, at our present assembly, having it exemplified and explained, and arrangements can be made with regard to the issue of copies of it, as may be deemed advisable. By the terms of the treaty of alliance it has already become law on the signature of the Commissioners, and the Great Priory of Ireland is now using it, although England seems to hold back, and not consider the treaty binding.

SECRETA RECEPTIO.

It was shewn by the evidence given during the persecutions in Paris, A. D. 1310, on the great enquiry into the Templar Order, that they had a secret reception. The ceremonies took place at night, in the chapel, and none but Knights were present. It consisted of repeated entreaties for admission, exhortations to reflect, warnings as to fatigues, dangers and privations, sending back to solitary reflection, summoning three times. This secret ceremonial was taken, most probably, from the Guilds, and added to their original simple rule as a test of doctrine.

I have had an opportunity of examining several rituals from time to time, and know that the old English Templar ceremony differs very much from our present one, claiming a derivation from the ancient mysteries, as also a "Rosycrucian" origin. It was expressed in obscure language, evidently to disguise the design of the secret societies, entertained before the Reformation, to upset the Papal power.

Such forms of Ritual have been long very properly dismissed as unreliable and unnecessary legends. We now confine ourselves to the simple historical

form of a reception, in which the duties of the Christian Faith are inculcated. Much depends on the manner the Celebrant conducts these beautiful ceremonies; for when they fall into the hands of those who do not appreciate them, they lose all their effect, and become a mere mechanical repetition of words that fail to impress the aspirant.

TITLES AND CUSTOMS OF THE TEMPLARS.

The terms "Marshal," "Very High," and "Eminent," are all ancient titles of the Chivalric Orders. "Sir," before the name, denotes the person to be a Knight, but the title in ancient times was quite distinct from Knighthood, and was a common one amongst the inferior ecclesiastics, being the regular translation for "Dominus." Shakespeare makes this plain, where, in "Twelfth Night," Viola says, "I am one that would rather with "Sir Priest" than "Sir Knight." Correctly speaking, "Sir" should never be used as a prefix to the surname itself; the Christian name should always be added.

We do not use the title before the Christian name without the addition "Knight," because it would appear too much like an assumption of Courtly Knighthood, which the Crown alone has the authority to confer; but we address our members officially as "Sir Knight," "Frater," or "Brother."

DERIVATION OF KNIGHT.

"Knight" derived from the Saxon—"an attendant"—anciently the king's attendants or guards—is almost peculiar to England. Other nations apply it in connection with horses—"mounted soldiers." The French, "Chevalier;" Italian, "Cavalieri;" Spanish, "Cabellero;" German, "Ruyters," etc., etc. In Latin, "Eques," (from *equus*, a horse) is a knight—one mounted. "Miles" is a foot soldier. A Knight is always said to be "dubbed," not created, but it means the same thing, for "dub" in English, and "douber" in French, are said to be derived from the Saxon "dubben"—to gird. "Dub" also signifies a blow, which carries us back to the most ancient ceremony—the cuff on the neck or ear, and the "thwack" on the shoulder.

"Accolade" has the same meaning in the ancient ceremony of conferring Knighthood, by the King laying his arms about the Knight's neck and embracing him. This appears to have been exchanged for the more stately act of touching or striking with the royal sword the kneeling Knight.

THE SPURS.

The buckling on of the spurs was an indispensable adjunct of Knighthood, and every novice should be formally invested with them. In the old ceremony allusion was made to the metal (gold) of which the Knight's spurs were composed.

THE CROSS.

The practice of affixing a cross to their names, by the ancient Knights, to denote the Brotherhood of the Temple was taken from the crosshilts of their swords, which, when wounded and dying on the field, they fixed upright before

them in the ground, that their last look might rest on the cross, the symbol of redemption.

They also used the Latin cross, with the titulus, of two bars †, known as the Patriarchal cross, symbolizing salvation both to Jew and Gentile, now assigned to our Preceptors; but the cross of Salem, or triple-barred, is a Papal one, and never originally used by the Grand Master of the Temple. It indicates that he is the Sovereign Priest, Supreme Judge, and Sole Legislator. It is common in documents instead of using the title "Sir" to place the mark of the cross with an F., f., or Fra., (frater) before the name, as † Fra. for a Knight, ‡ Fra. for a Preceptor, and the triple cross for the Supreme Grand Master. The armorial cognizance of the Knight was not unfrequently impressed on the pommel of the hilt of his sword, so that he could at all times readily stamp or seal, or attach it to his mark or signature on important documents.

ALTERATION OF STATUTES—CONVENT GENERAL.

Having thus endeavoured to give you a sketch of the Order with my own long confirmed impressions as to what our Order of the Temple, in connection with Freemasonry, really is, I must now beg your consideration and attention to the communication I lately received from the "Great Sub-Prior" of England, Major Shadwell H. Clarke, the acting head of that Great Priory, who informs me that the Council had recommended, in view of the differences then existing, that past rank be in a great measure restored in the Great Priory of England, and the Ritual hitherto in use be permitted to remain; and further, that the title "Eminent Commander" be substituted for "Preceptor," but as these views may not coincide with those of Ireland and Canada, the Great Sub-Prior has submitted the following alterations, which, if agreed to by the three Great Pories, would only require the formal coconfirmation of Convent General, viz.:—
 "That each Nationality have full power to frame their own regulations as to Titles, Past Rank, and Ritual (with common landmarks), but still remaining, as at present, under His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who might hold triennial Convents General, where subjects previously agreed on by the three Great Pories could be formally passed, and where honours could be conferred." By these means he thinks the present state of disagreement would cease, and each country left free to adopt the line which it may think best.

Now, however desirable it might be to have perfect unity on all points, as the name Convent General implies, meaning a "general coming together in agreement and concurrence," I consider this compromise the only way open, and most strongly recommend that this Great Priory pass a resolution to carry it out. Canada would then retain all her present titles, and be guarded against future changes, excepting by her own consent. The capitation tax would of course be much reduced, and scarcely felt,—a small sum to the Vice-Arch-Chancellor annually, with postage, stationery, and printing, being the only charge.

As we are at present constituted, other Nationalities could not well join the Convent General, but with these alterations in the statutes it would be quite practicable for the United States Templar Nationality (an original branch of our own language), to join this federal alliance, of which, with perfect propriety, the

Parent body has placed his H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the head. Scotland could also have no cause of objection. And in time each Nationality might voluntarily take a common view on most subjects, especially as to Ritual, which, it is very important, should be uniform. The Order would then again assume, as in ancient times, its cosmopolitan and united character of one great and powerful Christian confraternity.

EXCHANGE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In conformity with the resolution passed at the last Great Priory, I have appointed the V. E. Sir Knight, Richard Woolf, Past Pro. Sub-Prior of Worcester, to be our representative near the Great Priory of England, with the rank of a Past Prov. Prior of Canada; and the V. E. Sir Knight, the Honourable Judge Townshend, Past Sub-Prior of Ireland, and Arch Chancellor of Convent General, to represent Canada near the Great Priory of Ireland, with the Past rank of a Great Sub-Prior of Canada.

The relations existing between us and our Sister Great Priorities continue most satisfactory, as also with the National Grand Encampment of the United States and their State Grand Commanderies. From the M. E. Grand Master, James Herron Hopkins, of Pittsburg, Penn., I have received letters conveying his hearty congratulations on the establishment of this National Great Priory, and his earnest wish to co-operate in every measure calculated to draw into closer union all belonging to the Order who speak our common language.

From Ireland, it has been announced that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been appointed Great Prior by the Grand Master, but no meeting of the Great Priory has as yet taken place for his installation, owing to the death of the late Great Prior of England. From this Nationality I am also in receipt of kind expressions towards the Great Priory of Canada.

The Calendar of the Great Priory of England of the 11th of May, 1877, notifies the appointment of our Most Worthy Past Sub-Prior † T. D. Harington, to represent the Great Priory of England near that of Canada.

THE GREAT SUB-PRIOR OF CANADA AND THE CHANCERY.

Before conclusion, I wish to express the deep debt of gratitude we all owe to our Great Sub-Prior, our V. E. Frater Samuel B. Harman, who, taking upon himself, from the commencement, the burden of organizing this Great Priory, ably assisted the Chancery in all matters of detail, and by his well known accuracy and care, has placed our Great Priory on a sure foundation; to him, then, are due our warmest thanks, and by none more than by myself. The careful revision of the Statutes, Forms, and Returns are mainly, if not entirely, his work, and he has also satisfactorily closed up all accounts with the Great Priory of England, procuring numerous missing Certificates for members neglected by their own Preceptories.

The Chancellor of the Great Priory will, I am sure, bear me out in my estimation of his valuable services and the aid and assistance he has received, who, although himself conspicuous for his Masonic and other abilities, was fortunate in his first year of office to have so proficient and painstaking an instructor.

I may here remark the duties of Chancellor are onerous and not to be acquired in a day, and it is neither wise nor desirable to change that officer when once his duties are acquired.

One little matter in the wording of the Statutes appears to have quite escaped the notice of us all. I mean the oversight of continuing the word "Grand" as a prefix to the Officers' names, excepting as regards Past Rank. We are now designated a "Great Priory," having discontinued the use of the word "Grand" for the more English one of "Great;" therefore, in addressing the Officers the prefix "Grand" should not be applied, and as "Great" appears to be distinctive of the Prior and Sub-Prior only, the proper mode of address should be thus: The "Chancellor" of the Great Priory, &c. I am sure the mistake only requires to be pointed out to be corrected before the Statutes are printed separately. If the Grand Master chooses to continue the word "Grand" for his own title, it rests with himself; but "Great Master" was also applied in ancient times.

I would still continue to remind you that although the Order is honoured by the patronage of the Queen, and presided over by our future sovereign, it will be of little account if merely looked upon as an honorary and honourable society, to which we belong, if we do not perpetuate the sacred and noble principles handed down to us, by entering on some practical path of usefulness.

V. D. S. A.

It may not be inappropriate, in conclusion, to explain the meaning of the initials V. D. S. A., which has been frequently asked me. They stand for "Veut—Dieu—Saint—Amour," which constantly recur in the Chivalric Rituals of the Order, and at pauses in the ceremonies, repeated by all present, similar to the "Kyrie" in the High Mass, and are also frequently placed at the head and termination of allocutions, letters, etc., etc., and sometimes with the cross patée between the D. and S.

"Dieu, Amour, Concorde, Paix à tous. Voila! l'objet des leur travaux—V. D. S. A.—Voila les crix des Chevaliers du Temple"—say the old Chronicles. "Love to God, unity and peace to all." Behold! the object of all their work; behold! the exclamation of the Knights of the Temple—"We will love the Most Holy God."

Brethren, with that admonition, I am ever, in the bonds of the Order,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,

‡ W. J. B. MacLEOD MOORE, G. C.,

Great Prior of Canada,

Honorary Member "Abbey Boyle," Roscommon, and "Kilmainham," Dublin, Preceptories of Ireland, and of the "Odo de St. Amand" Preceptory, Worcester, England; Melita Preceptory, Island of Malta; Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto; "Hugh de Payens," Kingston, in Canada; as also St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Philadelphia, U. S., &c. &c., &c.

APPENDICES TO GREAT PRIOR'S ADDRESS.

A.

C I R C U L A R .

TO BE READ IN PRECEPTORIES.

*To the Provincial Priors and the Presiding Preceptors of Preceptories of
The Templar Order in Canada.*

OFFICE OF THE GREAT PRIOR,
Laprairie, Province of Quebec,
December 4th, 1876.

V. D. + S. A.

EMINENT SIR KNIGHTS:—

I have to bring to your notice, and that of the Members of Preceptories generally, that it has come to my knowledge, through an article which recently appeared in the press, that a movement has been set on foot by some misguided and disaffected members of the Order in Ontario, but which, I am happy to add, has received little encouragement, to establish an independent "Grand Commandery" (as it is called) of the Templar Order for the Province of Ontario, in direct opposition to the "National Great Priory" of Canada. It is stated that the National Great Priory was formed without the direct authority of a single subordinate Preceptory, and that it was the work of those ONLY who did not desire complete separation from England. This is, as is well known, not the case, it was the work of the entire body, by representatives of the Preceptories present in "Grand Priory," and it is therefore untrue that this was done without the direct authority of a single Preceptory. Objection is made to "paying fees to England, this latter point, forming, it is said, the most important part of this one-sided question," viz.:—establishing our nationality, as co-equal with England, Scotland, and Ireland, as also the Peer of all other Templar Jurisdictions; Our Supreme Body already embracing the whole Dominion, and being as independent as every sincere well-wisher can desire. Our fees to England are only one shilling per annum for each Member as our quota towards the maintenance of the "Convent General," ruled by our Royal Grand Master; a small sum when we compare it with the United States, where we find that their Subordinate Templar Commanderies cheerfully pay for the support of the "Grand Encampment," which they took upon as the guardian of their rights, and the arbitrar of their differences, an annual tax of more than Two Thousand Dollars. We issue our own Warrants, Certificates, &c, and fund the amount of fees received as our own.

It is affirmed that "disaffection originated in our Canadian Templars."—Disaffection has not arisen amongst them, although it may possibly be as to a few, actuated by ambition or a petty jealousy that the office of the "Great Prior" should be in the appointment of the Grand Master, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, and that of the Sub-Prior delegated to the Great Prior, this latter being decided by the unanimous vote of the Canadian Templars themselves, who drew up their own Statutes.

Assertion has also been made "that Canadian Templars have been treated as so many vassals whose allegiance can be transferred from one chief to another, without their consent being asked," that this statement is untruthful we have only to examine our printed Templar Statistical Proceedings, which speak for themselves and cannot be evaded.

At the Annual Assembly for this year, held in August last, at Montreal, which was well attended, not a dissenting voice was heard.—Dissatisfaction since then can therefore only have been caused by misapprehension, misunderstanding, or a deliberate misleading and the last appears to be the prime motive. It has been advised by the promoters of this scheme "that as we are so much nearer the United States than England, it will be better to assimilate to the American rather than the English system." This argument may be applied as well to the Dominion itself, and we will then be swallowed up by the "Great Republic;" an unpalatable dose to all who belong to, and prefer, the Grand old British Empire. The American Templar system differs considerably from the English, the latter being based on the historical truths, of the Order, the former on its legendary Masonic origin and connection, and as both bodies are at present constituted they do not harmonize.

Finally, I have no hesitation in saying, that after all we have gained from the parent body, and the position we have secured as a "Nationality" in union with England and Ireland, any attempt at disruption by forming an opposition "Grand Commandery" of the Order, or by whatever name it may be designated, for Ontario, or in any other part of the Dominion, will subject all Members owing fealty to the "Great Priory of Canada" who join in it to the charge of a breach of faith to their Templar vows, disloyalty and dishonour—and it therefore becomes the duty of all true Templars of his obedience to discountenance and put down so suicidal a movement.

I am, Eminent Sir Knights,

In the bonds of the Order

Fraternally yours,

†Wm. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G.C.T.

Great Prior, Dominion of Canada.



B.

C I R C U L A R ,

TO BE READ IN PRECEPTORIES.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT PRIOR,

Laprairie, Province of Quebec,

April 2nd, 1877.

To the Great Officers, and Officers, The Grand Council, and the Eminent Preceptors of the several Preceptories under the Great Priory of Canada.

VERY EMINENT AND EMINENT FRATRES:—

The printed proceedings of the special "Convent General" held in London on the 8th of December last, and received in Canada at a late date, containing a series of resolutions as unwise as they are detrimental to the best interests of the Templar Order in the British Empire, and to the prosperity of the Great Priory of Canada whose interests and wishes appear to have been altogether lost sight of, requiring, in my opinion, immediate action on the part of the Templars of Canada; and as time did not admit of calling a meeting of the Great Priory, or hardly of consulting with the Council; I did not hesitate in at once forwarding a protest to H. R. H. The Grand Master against the legality of the proceedings, with the hope, that as the Great Priory of Ireland had also entered a protest, H. R. Highness would not give the weight of his authority to their confirmation. The unvarying confidence placed in me by the Templars of the Dominion leaving no doubt in my mind that this prompt action on my part in their behalf, in a case of so great emergency, will have their acquiescence and approval. A copy of the protest is herewith subjoined, and I also consider it advisable to offer the following remarks for general information.

The discussions which took place at "Convent General" clearly show that a certain portion of the Sir Knights in some of the English provinces, not a majority of the Order, but able from their position to act together, are embarked in a retrograde course, with but little regard to the history of the Order to which they belong, and are bent upon undoing all that the Commissioners of the United Orders had laboured to effect, and had effected so well. It must be borne in mind that the Statutes of "Convent General" were originally framed under direct sanction of the two independent Grand Priors of England and Ireland, Canada afterwards joining the league, subject to them. It is clear by the 3rd section of the Anglo-Hibernian Convention, that any constitutional alteration should be passed in the several Great Priors before being submitted to "Convent General."

"Convent General" being a confederation of Great Priors, it is not competent for one nationality, like England, that happens to possess, from exceptional causes, a chance majority in any particular meeting of "Convent General," to have the power to alter the most fundamental rules of the Confederation, and bind the other nationalities without their consent.

The action of the promoters of this schism is tantamount to acknowledging that they look upon themselves as an imitative Order merely, based on a system that has neither history nor antiquity to recommend it. The

prefix of the word "Masonic," on which they lay so much stress, is incorrect, and was abandoned because it was not true, and, if true, superfluous, The Society is based on Free Masonry so far that none are admitted but such as are "Masons," and the prefix is not found in the English Charter of the Duke of Kent of the 10th of April, 1807, but was an illegal introduction, without any authority, when the High Grades passed to another jurisdiction in 1848.

The present title and nomenclature of the Order was the correction of ignorant errors, fully and clearly borne out by historical evidence that cannot be controverted, and which shews that the proper designation of the officer presiding over the Orders of the Templars for each nation is that of "Grand or Great Prior." The organization of the early Order in England as respects control of the members and management of estates was threefold, viz:—1st. The "Chief or Grand Prior" in London; 2d. "Sub-Priors," who managed the great estates of the Order when Priorial Houses had been erected; and, 3rd. "Preceptors," who were at the head of establishments for the supervision of smaller estates and farms. These smaller administrations were called "Preceptorates," and for this reason: the Commissions, or Mandates, directed by the Master of the Temple to the officer at the head of these establishments, were called "Precepts," from the commencement of them, "*Præcipimus*," we enjoin or direct;" and the Knights to whom they were addressed, were styled "*Preceptores Templi*," or "Preceptors of the Temple;" and the districts administered by them "*Præceptorata*," or "Preceptorates." Here is historical evidence that the proper designation of the lowest organized bodies of Knights Templar was Preceptorates, and their chief officer Preceptor.

The term "Commandery," and the title, "Commander," were never used by the Templars, although, singularly enough, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (or Malta) used both "Commander" or "Preceptor" indifferently for the same officer; no doubt their first title for heads of houses, was, "Commander," but after coming into possession of large portions of the Templar property, after the outward suppression of the Templar Order they adopted, in a measure, the Templar name, and called their chief of houses, sometimes, "Preceptor," at other times, "Commander." Although there is thus some reason for the Malta Order using the term "Preceptor" or "Preceptory," there is none, whatever, for the Templar order using the term, "Commander" or "Commandery."

As to the term, "Encampment," of course any one knows what an encampment, properly, is. An army in the field may, and often does, form an encampment; but why a military monastic body, such as the Knights Templar were, dwelling in fixed places of abode, should ever have termed their residences or places of meeting, "Encampments," passes comprehension. In fact, they never did. The use of the term is altogether at variance with history, logic, or common sense; but was, no doubt, adopted, when the Order was first attached to Free Masonry, by some modern unread aspirant for Chivalry who looked upon the name as appropriate for a military body. Besides the Knights were never made in the field but consecrated in Chapter of the Preceptory, or their Chapel. That is, the Chapter met in a Chapel.

The two designations of "Constable" and "Marshal" are very properly given to the two chief military officers of a preceptory, and are much more

UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL,
NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Protest.

To his Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, K. G., &c., &c., The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS :—

The National Great Priory of Canada, erected under Patent in compliance with the Memorial of the Templars of the Dominion of Canada, desire, with knightly homage and deep loyalty, to present their firm and unqualified Protest against the action of Convent General at its Special Meeting on the 8th of December last, in certain matters which must be deemed of vital importance in relation to the Constitution of the British Order of the Temple, and they found their Protest on the following grounds :

1st. That in their Memorial, seeking to be erected into a National Great Priory, it was stated, with all fidelity, that the Confederation of the Templar Bodies of the Empire under one Governing Body, the "Convent General," had been watched with the highest interest by the Templars of the Dominion of Canada, who, accepting the then existing Constitution of "Convent General" as determining the title, nomenclature, and all other fundamental requirements of the Orders, sought for, and were accorded a national enrolment in the confederation.

2nd. That the then existing Constitution of the "Convent General," which they so accepted in joining the confederation, was one framed with due and mature deliberation on historical and rational grounds, and was not accepted by the Templars of Canada without like consideration, [and even the surrender, in some respects, of preconceived views and attachments], and they unhesitatingly pronounce any proposition to tamper with the same, without like full consideration and deliberation on the part of each and every of the Great Priorities forming the Confederation, to be illegal and contrary to every rule affecting the legislation of Confederate Bodies.

3rd. That their Patent of erection into a National Great Priory not only binds them to uphold such existing constitution of "Convent General," but gives them national rights co-equal with those of the other nationalities, and, foremost among them, the right of a voice in any change in the fundamental laws of the said existing Constitution.

4th. That acting on such existing Constitution they have framed, adopted, and promulgated their National Statutes, based on the rules and enactments, and adopting the title and nomenclature therein contained, and they are not prepared, nor are they legally required to accept, but, on the contrary, they are bound entirely to repudiate changes respecting which they have had no opportunity of expressing an opinion, and which are directly opposed to, and entirely subversive of the said existing Constitution of "Convent General" under which they were enrolled in the Confederation.

5th. That whilst thus recording their Protest against such change, asserting their undoubted rights as a National Great Priory, and viewing the proposed changes as illegal, unconstitutional, and in no wise binding on them, they further record their deliberate opinion that such tampering with the Constitution is calculated to shake confidence, create doubt, and be followed by consequences most disastrous to the advancement, the unity, and the best interests of the Order.



THE NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA therefore, with the very highest respect, place this, their Protest, in the hands of their ROYAL AND MOST EMINENT AND SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

THUS DONE in the name of the National Great Priory of Canada, at Laprairie in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, this 19th day of March, 1877.

‡ W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.

Great Prior of Canada.

C.

ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

REPORT OF THE RITUAL COMMISSION.

Presented to the Convent General on 27th October, 1876.

The Commission has the honour to report that under the powers delegated to it of giving effect to the provisions of the General Statute as to Ritual, a Ritual has been drawn up and signed by the Commissioners, including the English and Irish Plenipotentiaries.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in reconciling the claims of conflicting Rituals, viz.—

1. The Ritual of the ancient Templars, founded on the Benedictine Canons.
2. The Scottish Ritual, very closely copied from it.

3. The present English Ritual, which is comparatively new, having been drawn up in 1851, in place of that previously existing, and

4. The Irish Ritual.

It would have been an easy task to have formed an entirely new Ritual, but it was exceedingly difficult to combine a Ritual out of these discordant elements and yet render it homogeneous.

A General Meeting of the Commissioners, under the presidency of the Great Prior of England and Wales, was held in April, 1873, all the Commissioners but one being present, including the Plenipotentiaries under the Anglo-Hibernian Convention. At that General Meeting it was determined to reject novelties or innovations of recent date, and every paraphrase of Rituals other than those already mentioned, and certain resolutions were *unanimously* adopted as a basis on which the new Ritual should be drawn up.

The Ritual drawn up by the Commission is in accordance with these said conditions and resolutions, it is suited to the *Three Kingdoms*, and is consistent with the nature and traditions of the Order. *No novelty has been introduced, and every clause of it is to be found either in actual words or in substance in one or other of the Templar Rituals.*

The parts into which the Ritual is divided correspond, in general, with those of the Scottish Ritual, as being more nearly allied to the ancient forms.

Both the English and Scottish Rituals recognise the class of Novice, and the latter requires a term of novitiate. This is in accordance with ancient rule and practice; but the Commissioners in establishing a short term of novitiate have done so chiefly because they believe that such a regulation will conduce to the interests of the Order, while the power of dispensation reserved to the Great Prior and to the Sub-Prior provides for cases in which such a term of novitiate may be considered undesirable.

In drawing up the Ritual the Commissioners kept in mind the necessity of arranging the ceremonies so as to suit the limited accommodation at the disposal of many Preceptories, and were also most careful in avoiding the retention or introduction of any portions of present or past Rituals calculated to create confusion or to produce ridicule or irreverence.

The Conclave or Meeting is supposed to be a *Chapter* of the Preceptory, and not an *Encampment* of Knights Templar, and to take place in the Chapel of the Preceptory; hence the place of meeting is fitted up as a Chapel, the Altar being in its usual place; but in Part II. an Altar or Sepulchre, as at present arranged in English Receptions, is retained. The Cross or Crucifix, Bible, &c., are all retained. The Preceptor's chair is placed on the left of the Altar.

The Installation of the Knights Templar, as also of the Knights of Malta, took place in their Chapels.

The Knights, having consulted in the Chapterhouse, elected the Candidate. Certain communications having been made and questions asked in an adjoining room, he was led to the Chapel, where the Reception, and consequently the Consecration, took place.

The Commissioners have endeavoured to follow this precedent, and, with this view, have combined the Altar, before which the Aspirant kneeled, with the Sepulchre, since, if the Aspirant was received in Jerusalem, the Holy

Sepulchre and the Altar were identical, and, at the present day, the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre are knighted at the Holy Sepulchre with the sword of Godefroi de Bouillon.

The Knights were never received in the Field, but in the Church of Jerusalem, or its representative, the Preceptory Chapel, which, by a fiction, was supposed to be the Church of the Holy Sepulchre "at home,"* the home of the Order being Jerusalem; for this reason the modern introduction of the term "Encampment" has been rejected as incorrect and unwarranted by any authority.†

The opening and closing forms in the English Ritual of 1851 were mere servile adaptations of the Craft Ritual, and quite at variance with chivalric or religious ceremony. The forms approved are more simple and appropriate, and are based on the Scottish Ritual.

The part of Pilgrim is retained, as it is found in the Rituals heretofore used, and as it was considered that the Aspirant might be so termed, though he was never so described in the ancient Canons.

The Scottish Vow of Profession is according to the ancient Canon, and a modified form of it is introduced.

In accordance with the General Statutes, and also with the Scottish Ritual, a Ring of Profession is introduced.

In accordance with the General Statutes, and with present English and Irish Rituals, the Ribbon and Star are introduced.

The Imprecations, which may be considered as another name for Vows, are retained, being in the Scottish and English Rituals, and formerly in that of Ireland.

Perambulation in a modified and more consistent form, as in Scottish Ritual, is retained, although there is no reference to it in the ancient Canons. It is not in the Irish Ritual.

Chaplains were a special class of the Order, and were eligible for various offices, including that of Preceptor, which was not necessarily a military one. Following this precedent, it is proposed that every clergyman, on inception, shall become, *ipso facto*, a Chaplain of the Order, in general, and of his Preceptory in particular, and shall be eligible, as heretofore, for the office of Preceptor, and for every other office not necessarily military, with all rights and privileges pertaining thereto. No novitiate is required, and provision to that effect is made in the Ritual. Clergymen will thus be relieved from the necessity of wearing a military costume, and of holding offices and performing duties inconsistent with their sacred profession; their rights as members of Preceptories, of the Great Pories, and of the Convent General being in no way interfered with.

The prayers hitherto in use are retained, as also those portions of Scripture usually read. In addition, the Lord's Prayer, and a prayer for the Queen, the Grand Master, and the Brethren are introduced. This is in accordance with ancient practice, the recitation of the *Pater Noster*, and of

* *Vide* Round Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Bridge Street, Cambridge.

† Knights Bannaret were made "in the open field, under the Royal Banner in battle displayed;" but this was never the case with the Templars, who were already Knights on their reception, and were only "consecrated."

a prayer for the Grand Master and the Brethren, being formerly inseparable from Templar Meetings. Such prayers are also found in modern Rituals.

The mode of "Standing to Order," at present in use, is a mere copy of a modern military regulation; it is replaced by that assumed, in the time of the Crusades, by the Knightly Champions of the Cross at certain portions of their religious services. The position is simple, and assumed only at the most solemn portions of the ceremonies.

The mode of salute, the pass-words, &c., as in use in England and Wales, the Commissioners recommend for adoption throughout the Order. They do not differ in essential points from those of the Irish Branch of the Order.

A short Ritual for the installation of a Preceptor, corresponding in all essential points with that now in use in the English Preceptories, has been drawn up.

A short Ritual for the Reception of a Serving Brother has also been drawn up.

It is recommended that a Cross be prefixed to the word "Frater" or "Brother," when denoting a Brother of the Temple, as distinguishing the Templar Brother from that of other Orders or Societies; such was formerly the practice, and it ought not to be abandoned. A Cross should also be prefixed to the signatures of all professed Brethren when signing as Templars; the Patriarchal Cross as heretofore being used by Preceptors.

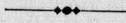
The Commissioners recommend that the Ritual now formally signed and lodged in the respective Chanceries, according to Statute, shall be used from and after the next Convent General, at every Convent General, and every Chapter of the Great Priors; but that in order to avoid inconvenience, and to afford due time for its study, its use in Preceptories shall be optional until January 1st, 1878, from and after which date "no deviation shall be permitted from such authentic Ritual except authorized by a Commission appointed by the Convent General *ad hoc*."

(Signed)

- | | |
|--|---|
| † J. F. TOWNSHEND,
Arch-Chancellor of the Temple. | } Plenipotentiaries
under the Anglo-
Hibernian Con-
vention of 1868. |
| † P. MAC. C. DECOLQUHOUN,
Arch-Ré Registrar of the Temple. | |
| † R. W. SHEKLETON,
Past Sub-Prior, Ireland. | |
| † W. H. WRIGHT,
Past Grand Captain, England and Wales, and Past
Deputy Provincial Grand Commander, Lancashire. | |
| † R. B. DE BURGH,
Chancellor, Great Priory of Ireland. | |
| † EMBA HOLMES,
Past Grand Provost, England and Wales. | |
| † JOHN RINGLAND, M. D.,
Constable, Great Priory of Ireland. | |
| † BENJAMIN TERRY HODGE, M. D.,
Past Grand Standard Bearer, England and Wales. | |
| † GEORGE CHATTERTON. | |

At the Meeting of Convent General, held in Dublin, Ireland, on 27th October, 1876, the Report of the Ritual Commission was brought forward and discussed, and the Report received, when it was

Resolved,—That copies of the Ritual be distributed to the Order by the Great Priories through their respective Chanceries, and on such terms and conditions as shall be determined by their respective Councils.



It was thereupon moved by Very Eminent Sir Knight
‡ F. J. Menet, seconded by Very Eminent Sir Knight
‡ G. H. Dartnell, and

Resolved—That the Address of the Great Prior be referred to the Grand Council to report thereon during the present Annual Assembly.

The following letter from the Very Eminent the Grand Sub-Prior was read :—

TORONTO, 6TH AUGUST, 1877.

To the V. H. and E. The Great Prior and The Great Officers, Officers, and Fratres of The Great Priory of Canada.

V. E. SIR KNIGHTS :—

I regret more than I can express that circumstances beyond my control will cause me to be absent from the present assembly of Great Priory, my first absence for many years, and I the more regret it, as I should have been happy to have again assisted our Great Prior, and all concerned in any work remaining to be accomplished towards the establishment of the Order in Canada on the firm and constitutional basis for which we have all laboured so heartily and unitedly for many years. Public duties, however, are paramount and govern my movements.

While the Great Prior, in his annual address, will fully communicate to Great Priory all that is interesting and instructive regarding the general affairs of Great Priory and of the Order, it may not be deemed out of place that I should supplement his remarks by a few brief particulars connected with what may be termed the internal economy of our Great Priory, and in which I have had the pleasure of taking a not inactive part in conjunction with our worthy Grand Chancellor, and other leading members of the Grand Council,

THE GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND.

I am happy in the first place to inform you that a monetary settlement has been arrived at, without any disturbing question, with the Great Priory of England, and all English Certificates, to which Canadian Fratres were entitled up to the date of our organization as an independent Great Priory,

hav
sett
The
" S
reg
de C
wer
rem
of th
enal
be c
nam
will
our
the
mad
and

Gran
Chan
differ
in th
at th

Chan
£3 6
accou
remit
amou
comm
has h
trienn
reduc
Great
the li
confed
Master

T
have a
remind
Chanc
to hav
tect th
able d
the sa
Latin f
intellig
prepara
also in
Canada

have been received and distributed, over a hundred in number. This settlement covers all dues of our Preceptories with the exception of three, The "Mount Calvary" of Orillia, The "Harington" of Trenton, and The "St. Bernard de Clairveaux" of Dunnville; but as the first two must be regarded as virtually dormant, there really remains only The "St. Bernard de Clairveaux" to be now dealt with. This Preceptory, since the accounts were closed for the last Grand Assembly, (see Proceedings, page 22,) has remitted the sum of \$12.78, being for fees and dues for 1875, but *exclusive* of the fees for Certificates, which I have advised should be also sent to enable the total correct proportion to be sent to England. This has yet to be closed, but the present Registrar having recently notified me of the names of some good candidates coming forward, I hope that this Preceptory will soon be in a position to make full returns, and take its due place among our working bodies in advancing the cause of the Order. As it thus remains the only Preceptory, as aforesaid, for which English returns have to be made, I shall be happy to give my services in the adjustment of the returns, and the final correspondence to that end.

The remittance to England amounted to £69 15s. 3d., for which our Grand Treasurer will produce at the audit the receipt of the Grand Vice-Chancellor of England, while I may add that the items remitted from our different Preceptories I have checked and found duly brought to account in the Treasurer's Balance Sheet rendered to the Great Priory of England at the last meeting.

CONVENT GENERAL.

The Fees have been remitted and duly acknowledged by the Vice-Arch Chancellor, for the Great Prior's Patent, £26 6s.; and some telegrams, £3 6s.; together, £29 11s.—which will duly appear in our Treasurer's accounts. The Capitation Fee for 1875, at one shilling a head, will be remitted as soon as the returns of the Preceptories are all in, and the amount to remit thereby accurately ascertained. The Great Prior will communicate in his address the particulars of recent correspondence he has had with England, from which it would appear that a change to triennial meetings of Convent General is likely to be adopted. This will reduce the Capitation Fee to a mere nominal sum, to be assessed on the Great Pories, which will, I am sure, be cheerfully met, as maintaining the link which will thus almost imperceptibly continue to unite us as a confederation of Great Pories under the sceptre of our Royal Grand Master.

GREAT PRIORY FORMS FOR RETURNS.

The forms of returns for Preceptories, and applications for certificates have all been adjusted to our present circumstances, and duly issued; a reminder from Great Priory of the importance of their prompt return to Chancery will aid the officers of that department in their zealous endeavour to have everything in due order, while the remittances are required to protect the credit of Great Priory. I regret that there has been an unavoidable delay in finally revising the new form of Templar's Certificates, but the same will be pushed forward so as to be issued immediately. The Latin formula adopted in England does not commend itself, and one at once intelligible in language and date will, it is felt, be approved, and is in preparation. The issue of these Certificates, and of the Canadian Warrants, also in preparation, will complete our organization as "The Great Priory of Canada."

PRECEPTORIES.

The work and progress of the several Preceptories will appear from their returns, a synopsis from which will be prepared for publication, I cannot, however, forbear making special reference to the "Richard Cour de Lion Preceptory" of London, Ont., the happy adjustment of some long standing difficulties in which were reported at last Great Priory (see page 25). The Muster Roll of this Preceptory now ranks second to none in the Dominion as to the quantity and quality of the recent additions thereto; all which is greatly due to the untiring zeal of the excellent Preceptor V. E. Sir Knight A. G. Smyth.

Again regretting my absence,
I remain, in the Bonds of the Order,
Faithfully and fraternally

‡ SAMUEL B. HARMAN,
Grand Sub-Prior.

A Report from the Provincial Prior of New Brunswick was then read, as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL PRIOR FOR THE
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

To Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, St. JOHN, AUGUST 2, 1877.

V. H. and E. Great Prior of the Great Priory of Canada.

VERY HIGH AND EMINENT GREAT PRIOR,—

In sending this brief Report for the Annual Assembly of the Great Priory to be held in London, in the Province of Ontario, on the 7th instant, I do not propose to do more than refer to the calamitous fire of the 20th of June last, which reduced over three hundred acres of our city to ashes, destroying our Masonic Temple and all its valuable contents, including all the property of the Union de Molay Preceptory, so that at this moment all that we have left the Frateres of that Preceptory is their Record Book. I need not tell you how severe a blow has befallen us; yet our Frateres, as well as the Frateres of the sister Encampment working in this city under warrant of authority from Scotland, are hopeful, and feel sanguine that ere many months we shall be fully re-established.

I beg to apply for a new Warrant from your Great Priory on terms as favourable as to your Great Priory may seem proper.

Circumstanced as we are it will be impossible for either myself or another representative from our Preceptory to meet with the Great Priory at the present session. Under these circumstances I am authorized to name our well beloved Frater, Very Eminent Sir Knight Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, representative of the Union de Molay Preceptory at the present meeting of the Great Priory of Canada, and for which purpose this letter shall be his authority.

Trusting that the labours of the Frates at the present meeting of the Great Priory of Canada may tend to promote the best interests of the Order in this portion of the Dominion of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and that ere long we may hold and enjoy supreme and undivided control of our Order in Canada,

I remain, &c., &c., &c.,

† ROBERT MARSHALL,

Prov. Prior, District of New Brunswick.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † David McLellan, seconded by E. Sir Knight † Thomas Sargent, and

Resolved—That the Letter of the V. E., the Grand Sub-Prior, and the Report of the Provincial Prior of New Brunswick be referred to the Grand Council for consideration and report.

The Grand Chancellor submitted the annual statement of moneys received during the past year, together with the books, for examination and audit. (See page 152).

The Grand Treasurer presented the annual statement of receipts and disbursements, with the proper books and vouchers. (See page 153).

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † George H. Dartnell, seconded by E. Sir Knight † Geo. Watson, and

Resolved—That the annual statements of the Grand Chancellor and Grand Treasurer be received and referred to the Grand Council with instruction to audit the same and report to Great Priory.

V. E. Sir Knight † George H. Dartnell submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † James Moffatt, seconded by E. Sir Knight † R. J. Hovenden, and

Resolved—That the able and instructive Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be received and published as an Appendix to the Proceedings. (See Appendix to Proceedings, A.)

The Great Priory, at 3 o'clock P.M., adjourned until 4 o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Great Priory resumed labour at 4 o'clock, P.M.

Present :—V. E. Sir Knight † W. B. Simpson on the Throne ; Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

E. Sir Knight † Thomas C. MacNabb presented a petition from a number of Fratres, residents of Chatham, praying for a Warrant of Constitution to enable them to open a Preceptory in that town.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † James Moffatt, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, and

Resolved—That the petition of the Fratres residing in Chatham be referred to the Grand Council for consideration and report.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † F. J. Menet, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † Hugh A. Mackay, and

Resolved—That whereas it is advisable that a uniform Ritual be adopted by this Great Priory, the Grand Council be requested to take the matter into their consideration, to prepare such Ritual, and submit the same to this Great Priory for adoption at the next Annual Assembly.

V. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, on behalf of the Grand Council, submitted the following

R E P O R T

ON THE ADDRESS OF THE V. H. AND E. THE GREAT PRIOR.

The Grand Council, to whom was referred the address of the Great Prior, beg leave to report thereon as follows:—

It is with feelings of most profound regret that we find ourselves assembled at this time without the accustomed presence of our highly esteemed Great Prior as our presiding officer, owing to his sudden and severe illness, and we are confident that all the members of this Great Priory will unite in heartfelt wishes for his speedy recovery.

We are, however, favoured as usual with a most instructive and interesting address from him, which contains much valuable information on the history, Masonic connection, and present state of the Templar Order.

With regard to the changes lately made in the Statutes by Convent-General, your Grand Council fully concur with the Great Prior, that the union under Convent-General is Federal and not Legislative, and that no alteration should be made in the statutes without the consent of the several Great Priories expressed by resolution at their assemblies, and then formally passed by Convent General. And your Grand Council are further of opinion that the resolution on this subject submitted on the Agenda paper will commend itself to the favourable consideration of the Great Priory.

The historical portion of the address evinces deep learning and great research, and we feel assured that it will be perused with the greatest interest by every Frater throughout the Dominion. With regard to Ritual, the Grand Council are glad to learn that attention is being paid to this important subject, and it is to be hoped that the deliberations will result in the adoption of a uniform and correct mode of working.

The Grand Council are pleased to notice that our relations with Sister Great Priories and other Templar Grand bodies continue most satisfactory, and recommend that the sanction of the Great Priory be given to the appointment of Representatives by the Great Prior as named in his address.

The Grand Council would cordially re-echo the Great Prior's expressions of approval of the valuable services rendered by the Grand Sub-Prior, whose devotion to the interests of the Order has been so ably manifested on many occasions, and particularly during the past two years, while engaged in the onerous duty of the compilation of the Statutes and other matters pertaining to the organization of our Great Priory.

In conclusion, the Grand Council would cordially invite the members of this Great Priory to unite in the hope that our Great Prior may long be spared to afford us his counsel and co-operation.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † Hugh A. Mackay, and

Resolved—That the Report of the Council on the Great Prior's Address, just read, be adopted.

V. E. Sir Knight † Fred J. Menet, on behalf of the Grand Council, presented the following

R E P O R T

ON AUDIT AND FINANCE :

The Grand Council beg leave to report that they have audited the accounts and examined the vouchers of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Chancellor and find them correct in every particular.

In reference to the application from Union de Molay Preceptory, St. John's, N. B., for the issuing of a new Warrant and a remission of dues, the Grand Council recommend that the Warrant applied for be granted free of charge, and that all fees and dues up to this date be remitted, and in doing so the Grand Council desire to express to our Fratres of St. John their heartfelt sympathy with them in the sad calamity which befel them by the demolition of all their property by fire during the late conflagration.

The Grand Council regret to learn that some of the Preceptories have not yet complied with the requirements of Great Priory for a full return of all work done and a prompt payment of all accrued fees, and trust that the omission will be at once rectified.

The Grand Council have pleasure in learning that all financial arrangements with the Great Priory of England have been so happily adjusted, and record their appreciation of the services of the Grand Sub-Priory in finally closing these matters.

The Grand Council recommend payment of the account of Rowsell & Hutchison, for Printing, Statutes, Proceedings, &c., \$349.44; and that 300 copies of the Proceedings of the Great Priory be printed and distributed by the Grand Chancellor.

And they further recommend that in future no payments be made by the Grand Treasurer except on order issued by the Grand Sub-Priory, and countersigned by the Grand Chancellor.

The Grand Council also recommend that the able Report on Foreign Correspondence prepared by V. E. Sir Knight † George H. Dartnell be printed as an Appendix to the Proceedings of the Great Priory, and that the V. E. Sir Knight be requested to accept of the sum of \$25 as a slight acknowledgement of his labours.

All which is fraternally submitted.

Moved by the V. E. Sir Knight † F. J. Menet, seconded by E. Sir Knight † Thomas Sargent, and

Resolved—That the Report of the Grand Council on Audit and Finance, just read, be received and adopted.

V. E. Sir Knight † James Seymour, on behalf of the Grand Council, presented the

R E P O R T

O N W A R R A N T S .

The Grand Council having had before them the Petition of a number of Fratres praying for the establishment of a Preceptory at Chatham, Ont., and the same having the recommendation of the Provincial Grand Prior for the Western District, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that a Warrant be issued.

All which is fraternally submitted.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † Seymour, seconded by Sir Knight † John Moore, and

Resolved—That the Report of the Grand Council on Warrants just read be received and adopted.

Sir Knight † John Moore, seconded by E. Sir Knight † A. G. Smyth, in the absence of V. E. Sir Knight † T. D. Harington, moved the following Resolution, of which notice had been given :—

Whereas the Great Priory of Canada, when constituted, accepted in their entirety the then existing Statutes of Convent General in all faith and contentment, and made and published its own Statutes in accordance therewith :

And whereas at a special Convent General, held on the 8th December last, certain alterations in the Statutes were adopted, illegally, as it is believed by this Great Priory, and tending to interfere with that harmony so necessary to and for the welfare of our Order, and against

which alterations this Great Priory has made solemn Protest :

And whereas this act was perpetrated without consultation with the several Great Priories, which Bodies must, consequently, unless some safeguard against sudden changes be enacted, be subject to trouble and vexation at any time at the will of a majority ruling Convent General for the time being,

Be it therefore Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Great Priory that the Statutes of Convent General should be amended by the following clause, or one of the same tenor and effect, viz.:—"That each Great Priory shall have full power to frame their own Regulations as to Titles, Past Rank, Rituals (with common Landmarks), &c., and that Convent General shall hold triennial meetings, at which subjects previously agreed to by the Great Priories shall be formally passed, by which each shall be left free to adopt a line which it may think best for its own local interests." And that an official copy of this Resolution be transmitted to His Royal Highness the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master through the proper officer.

Moved, in amendment, by V. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † L. H. Henderson, and

Resolved—That all the words between the word "adopted," in the second paragraph of the preamble, and the word "without," in the third paragraph of the said preamble, be struck out.

A vote of Great Priory being taken, the Amendment was carried.

The Resolutions, as amended, were then adopted by the Great Priory, and read as follows:—

That whereas the Great Priory of Canada, when constituted, accepted in their entirety the then existing Statutes of Convent General in all faith and contentment, and made and published its own Statutes in accordance therewith;

And whereas at a special Convent General, held on the 8th of December last, certain alterations in the Statutes were adopted without consultation with the several Great Priors, which Bodies must, consequently, unless some safeguard against sudden changes be enacted, be subject to trouble and vexation at any time at the will of a majority ruling Convent General for the time being,

Be it therefore Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Great Priory that the Statutes of Convent General should be amended by the following clause, or one of the same tenor and effect, viz. :—“That each Great Priory “shall have full power to frame their own Regulations as “to Titles, Past Rank, Rituals, (with common Landmarks), “&c., and that Convent General shall hold triennial “meetings, at which subjects previously agreed to by the “Great Priors shall be formally passed, by which each “shall be left free to adopt a line which it may think best “for its own local interests.” And that an official copy of this Resolution be transmitted to His Royal Highness, the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, through the proper Officer.

The V. E. The Acting Great Prior announced that he would now ask the Officers to vacate the chairs, in order that the appointment and election of Officers should be proceeded with, pursuant to the Statutes; the latter by nominations, to be handed to the Grand Chancellor and announced from the Throne, prior to ballot.

V. E. Sir Knights † Daniel Spry, and † Donald Ross were named by the acting Great Prior as Scrutineers, and E. Sir Knights † A. G. Smyth and † T. Sargant were requested to collect the ballots.

The Scrutineers announced that the following Great Officers were duly elected :—

V. E. Sir Knight	† Vincent Clementi, B. A.,	Grand Prelate,	Peterboro'.
"	"	† Daniel Spry	Chancellor, Toronto.
"	"	† Donald Ross	Constable, Picton.
"	"	† George Watson	Marshal, Toronto.
"	"	† David McLellan	Treasurer, Hamilton.
"	"	† J. J. Mason	Registrar, Hamilton.

The following V. E. Sir Knights were elected as Delegates from the Great Priory on the Council of H. R. H. The Grand Master and the Court of Appeal :—

V. E. Sir Knight	† Major Shadwell Henry Clerke, P. E. P.,	of De Warrenne Preceptory, Brighton, Sussex, Great Sub-Prior of England and Wales.
"	"	† Richard Woolfe, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., P. E. P.,
		of St. Amand Preceptory, Worcester, Provincial Sub-Prior of Worcester, a Past Grand Officer of the former Grand Conclave of England and Wales, and Honorary Deputy Provincial Grand Commander of the former Grand Priory of Canada.
"	"	† John Montagu Poultney Montagu, P. E. P.
		of All Souls Preceptory, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, Past Grand Second Captain of the former Grand Conclave of England and Wales.

The following V. E. Sir Knights were appointed by the Great Prior, on the nomination of the majorities of the Representatives of the Preceptories in their respective Districts, as Provincial Priors :—

V. E. Sir Knight	† James A. Henderson,	Q. C., D. C. L.,	Kingston, District of Ontario, East.
"	"	† George H. Dartnell, Whitby	Ontario, Centre.
"	"	† Hugh A. Mackay, Hamilton	Ontario, West.
"	"	† W. B. Simpson, Montreal	Quebec.
"	"	† Robert Marshall, St. John	New Brunswick.
"	"	† Ben. Curren, D. C. L.	Halifax Nova Scotia.

The following V. E. and E. Sir Knights were appointed by the Great Prior as members of the Grand Council :—

V. E. Sir Kt.	† T. D. Harington, Ottawa	Past Grand Sub-Prior.
" "	† Henry Robertson, Collingwood,	Past Grand Pro. Sub-Prior.
" "	† F. J. Menet, Toronto	Past Grand Constable.
" "	† George C. Longley, Maitland.	Past Grand Sub-Marshal.

And the following were duly elected to the same :—

V. E. Sir Kt.	† James Seymour, St. Catharines.	Past Provincial Prior.
" "	† L. H. Henderson, Belleville	Past Grand Chancellor.
" "	† James Moffatt, London	Past Provincial Grand 1st Capt.
" "	† I. H. Stearns, Monereal	Past Grand Registrar.
" "	† A. H. Gilmour Montreal.	E. Preceptor.

The Great Prior subsequently appointed the following "Officers" of Great Priory :—

Sir Kt.	† J. B. Nixon, Toronto	Grand Vice Chancellor.
" "	† A. G. Smyth, London	" Sub-Marshal.
" "	† E. R. Carepnter, Collingwood	" Assistant Sub-Marshal.
" "	† John Wright, Port Hope	" Almoner.
" "	† C. S. Elliott, M.D., Orillia	" Assistant Almoner.
" "	† J. P. Wilson, St. Catharines	" First Herald.
" "	† James Might, Peterborough	" Second Herald.
" "	† W. Docter, Belleville	" Warden of Regalia.
" "	† S. F. Mathews, St. John, N.B.	" First Standard Bearer.
" "	† W. Young, Montreal	" Second Standard Bearer.
" "	† James O'Connor, London	Great Prior's Banner Bearer.
" "	† B. J. Hovenden, Toronto	Grand First Aide-de Camp.
" "	† D. B. Burch, London	" Second Aide-de Camp.
" "	† A. H. Woodhill, M.D., Halifax	" Chamberlain.
" "	† J. C. Hatheway, St. John, N.B.	" Assistant Chamberlain.
" "	† A. H. Gilmor, Montreal	" First Capt. of Guard.
" "	† T. C. MacNabb, Chatham	" Second Capt. of Guard.
" "	† C. A. Jones, Whitby	" Sword Bearer.
" "	† A. G. Harvey, Maitland	" Organist.
" "	† M. C. Upper, Dunnville	" Pursuivant.
" "	†	" Guard.

The Provincial Priors, Great Officers, and Officers present, appointed and nominated as aforesaid, were installed and proclaimed in ancient form.

It was moved by V. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, seconded by E. Sir Knight † A. Gilmour, and

Resolved—That the next meeting of The Great Priory of Canada be held at such time and in such place as may be decided upon by the Great Prior.

It was moved by V. E. Sir Knight † F. J. Menet, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † Donald Ross, and

Resolved—That the thanks of this Grand Priory are due, and are hereby tendered to the Sir Knights of the City of London, for the excellent arrangements made for the holding of this Annual Assembly, as also for the hospitalities extended to the Representatives.

It was moved by V. E. Sir Knight † David McLellan, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, and

Resolved—That the thanks of the Great Priory of Canada are hereby recorded and tendered to the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Canada Southern, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, Midland, Northern, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Canada Central, Brockville and Ottawa, Port Dover and Lake Huron, Hamilton and North-Western Railway Companies, and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, for enabling members of Great Priory to travel to attend the same at reduced fares.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † George Watson, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † James Seymour, and



Resolved—That the Great Prior, be authorized to direct that an order be drawn on the Grand Treasurer in payment of the expenses attending the holding of this Annual Assembly.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † James Seymour, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, and

Resolved—That the hearty thanks of Great Priory be tendered to V. E. Sir Knight † W. B. Simpson for the able and efficient services rendered by him in courteously presiding over the present Assembly of Great Priory, in the absence of the Great Prior.

V. E. Sir Knight † Simpson expressed his high appreciation of the resolution which had been adopted, and assured the Fraters present that he was always pleased to meet with them in their Annual Assembly, and to place his services at their disposal in any way that was conducive to their pleasure and to the advancement of the Templar Order in Canada.

The labours of the Great Priory being ended, it was closed in ample form, the acting Great Prior retiring under the Arch of Steel.



†
Daniel Spurr
Grand Chancellor.

CASH STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—JULY 31st, 1877.

V. E. Sir Knight DANIEL SPRY, Grand Chancellor, in
account with Great Priory:—

DR.

To Cash received from Preceptories:	
Hugh de Payens, Kingston, Ont.....	\$25 50
Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto, Ont.....	39 50
Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton, Ont.....	52 00
Richard Cœur de Lion, London, Ont.....	75 27
Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.....	27 50
King Baldwin, Belleville, Ont..... (no returns)	
Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal, Que.....	44 50
Sussex, Montreal, Que.....	18 00
Plantagenet, St. Catharines, Ont..... (no returns)	
Hurontario, Collingwood, Ont.....	7 00
Union de Molai, St. John's, N.B..... (no returns)	
Mount Calvary, Orillia, Ont..... (no returns)	
Moore, Peterborough, Ont.....	5 00
Harington, Trenton, Ont..... (no returns)	
*St. John the Almoner, Whitby, Ont..... (no returns)	
Gondemar, Maitland, Ont.....	8 00
Odo de St. Amand, Toronto, Ont..... (no returns)	
Palestine, Port Hope, Ont..... (no returns)	
St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville, Ont.....	12 78
	<hr/>
	\$310 05
CR.	
By Cash, Grand Treasurer.....	\$310 05

Audited and found correct,

W. B. SIMPSON,
Chairman of Council.

LONDON, 7th August, 1877.

* Paid since meeting of Great Priory, \$19.00.

V. E. Sir Knight DANIEL SPRY, Grand Chancellor, in account with the Great Priory of Canada.

DR.

To Balance (Proceedings, page 29)	\$600 75
To Cash received from (Balance 1876-6)	\$12 78
St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville.....	
Richard Cœur de Lion, London.....	
Telegrams per Cable.....	\$26 50

CR.

By Remittance to Convent General—	
Fees on Patent Great Priory.....	
Telegrams per Cable.....	\$26 50

V. E. Sir Knight & HUGH A. MACKAY, Grand Treasurer, in account with the Great Prior of Canada.

To Balance (Proceedings, page 23).....	\$600 75
To Cash from Preceptories (Balances 1875-6).....	\$12 78
Richard Oeur de Lion, London.....	35 77
To Cash from Preceptories (1875-7), per Grand Chancellor.....	48 55
Do.....	209 50
Interest to date.....	52 00
	9 07
	<u>\$1009 87</u>

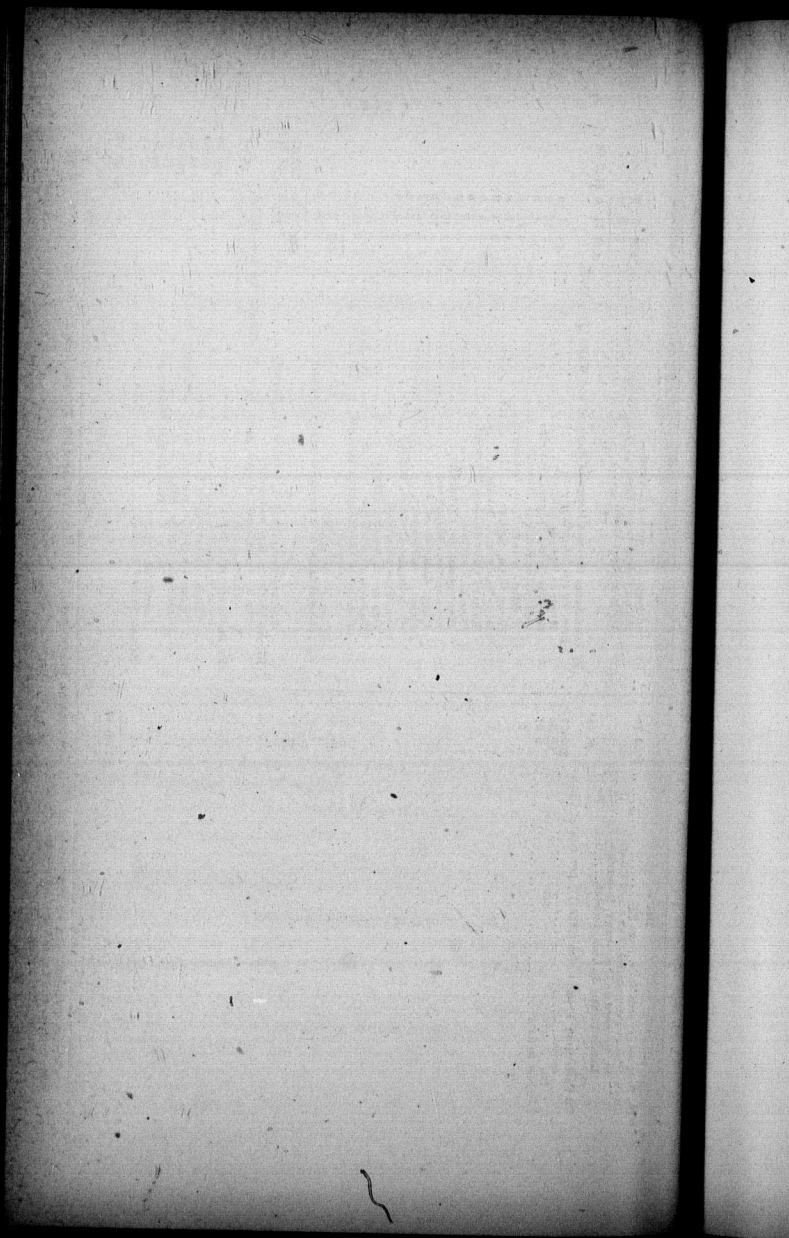
By Remittance to Convent General—	
Fee on Patent Great Prior.....	£26 5 0
Telegrams per Cable.....	3 6 0
	<u>£29 11 0</u>

By Remittance to Great Priory of England and Wales (Jan. 1877), Fees, &c., in full, viz.—	
Hugh de Payens, Kingston.....	55 1 9
Godfrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto.....	7 10 9
Richard Oeur de Lion, Hamilton.....	10 1 6
Richard Oeur de Lion, London.....	4 17 0
King Boldwin, Bellefleur.....	4 7 9
Richard Oeur de Lion, Montreal.....	2 4 9
Sussex, Montreal.....	5 4 0
Plantagenet, St. Catharines.....	1 2 6
Huronario, Collingwood.....	0 18 0
Union de Molai, St. John.....	1 18 3
Moore, Peterborough.....	4 13 3
St. John the Almoner, Whitby.....	4 12 5
Goulemar, Malliland.....	1 4 0
Odo de St. Amand, Toronto.....	6 3 3
Palestine, Port Hope.....	0 17 6
Preceptors' Certificates (additional).....	0 15 9
	<u>£67 0 3</u>

Less Balance over remitted former account.....	0 18 6
	<u>£66 1 9</u>
Richard Oeur de Lion, London (additional).....	3 13 6
By the following item re-charged—	
Odo de St. Amand, cheque given by J. H. Cornish for dues 1875-6, dishonoured.....	65 68
By Disbursements, Great Priory of Canada—	
Great Prior—Vote for Incidentals.....	100 00
Widow of late Grand Chancellor Harris.....	50 00
Harris and Cousins' charges on Documents from England.....	13 25
Grand Chancellor, Penzance.....	100 00
do..... Incidentals.....	18 80
Grand Sub-Prior.....	10 00
Balance to new account.....	167 82
	<u>\$1009 87</u>

We hereby certify that we have examined the above account, and compared it with the Vouchers and Returns from the Preceptories, we find the same correct, and the balance on hand being \$107.82.
 London, 7th August, 1877.

W. B. SIMPSON,
 Chairman.



APPENDIX.

RI

To

Rep

Alab
Arke
Colo
Conn
Geor
"

Illino
India
Iowa
Kent
Louis
Main
Mary
Mass
Isle
Michi

E

T

G. C.
in due
of Wa

A
to alte
Chanc

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Great Priory of the Dominion of Canada :

Your Committee on Correspondence have received and examined the Reports and Proceedings hereunder set out, viz. :—

The Convent General.

The Great Priory of England and Wales.

The Grand Commanderies of the following States and Territories :—

Alabama	1877	Minnesota	1877
Arkansas	1876	Mississippi	1876
Colorado	1877	“	1877
Connecticut	1877	Missouri	1876
Georgia	1876	Nebraska	1876
“	1877	New Hampshire	1876
Illinois	1876	New Jersey	1877
Indiana	1877	New York	1876
Iowa	1876	Ohio	1876
Kentucky	1877	“	1877
Louisiana	1876	Pennsylvania	1877
Maine	1877	Tennessee	1877
Maryland	1877	Texas	1877
Massachusetts and Rhode		Vermont	1876
Island	1876	Virginia	1876
Michigan	1877	Wisconsin	1876

ENGLAND.

THE CONVENT GENERAL.

Holden at Dublin on Friday 27th, October, 1876.

The Arch-Chancellor of the Order, The Hon. Judge Townshend, LL.D., G. C. T., being the senior Great Officer present, opened the Convent General in due form, acting for and in the absence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

After a long debate on the question of the powers of Convent General to alter the Statutes without due consent of the Great Priors, the Arch-Chancellor stated “that it was erroneous to suppose that the Treaty under

consideration was a tripartite Treaty; there were only two parties to it, England and Ireland. The intention of the framers of the Convention and Statutes must be sought for in these documents themselves. Referring to the 3rd Article of the Convention of 1868, he was of opinion that to obtain the mutual agreement between the two contracting parties therein referred to for any change or modification of the Statutes, Laws, Ordinances, Forms, Rituals, and other matters, the proposed alteration must go before the respective Great Priors. There were possibly some trivial things which it would be idle to refer to the Great Priors, but the changes contemplated by the motion before Convent General were of such a constitutional nature as to bring them, in his opinion, clearly within the provisions of the 3rd Article of the Convention. He did not think it was open to Convent General to abrogate the fundamental principles upon which the union was based, until the respective bodies parties to that union had, in their respective corporate capacities, agreed to the changes contemplated. When that mutual agreement had thus been arrived at, the matters could be brought before Convent General."

These views are full in accord with those of the Great Prior, and have been emphatically endorsed by our own Great Priory.

A second meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on Friday, 8th December, 1876. The Right Honourable The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, G. C. T., Great Prior of England and Wales, acting for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, opened the Special Convent General in ample form.

The Arch-Chancellor, the Honourable Judge Townshend, LL.D., G. C. T., stated that the Special Convent General had been called by a Mandate of the Grand Master made on a Memorial addressed to him; and received from the Great Prior of England and Wales.

A long and rather acrimonious debate arose as to whether the amendments to the Statutes could be then considered. The Great Prior was of opinion they could not, and sustained the Arch-Chancellor's decision.

During the debate Sir Knight C. Horsley observed that the point had been raised by the Arch-Treasurer whether the Prince of Wales, by his Mandate, had not directed that these motions should be considered. He apprehended that, as Grand Master, H. R. H. had the power to give such a command, and that it was delegated to the Great Prior then presiding. Was the Special Convent General to be a reality? Put in few words, the vital question at the root of all the objections was, whether or not Past Rank was to be restored.

Sir Knight the Reverend J. A. Galbraith remarked that when the Queen summoned Parliament, it was not within the Royal Prerogative to determine the measures that should be discussed; neither was it, he believed, in the power of the Grand Master to direct what should be discussed at their meetings. The Order existed under a Constitution, and were the members to meet and be told they must do certain things?

The Earl of Limerick said he was sure the Grand Master had neither the wish nor the power to override the Statutes of the Order.

The Great Prior of England stated that the Mandate authorizing the assembling of that Special Convent General had been issued on a petition that had been read to the meeting. He had signed that petition as Great

Prior Designate, and without giving any opinion thereon. The Grand Master was subject to the law as much as any other member of the Order. He thought H. R. H. had done right in issuing his Mandate calling that meeting, to enable the members to put their house in order.

Convent General finally decided to go on with the motions, and Sir Knight C. R. N. Beswicke-Royds then moved the first motion:—

That in the clause entitled "Title of the Order" the word "Masonic" be inserted between the words "United" and "Religious."

Sir Kt. Lieut.-Colonel T. Birchall seconded.

Sir Kt. Emra Holmes stated he should oppose the motion. At that hour he would content himself by remarking that up to the year 1851 the word "Masonic" was not used in the title of the Order. He belonged to a Preceptory whose Warrant was dated in 1810, and the word "Masonic" was not mentioned therein. The word was not used in the title of the Order in Ireland, Scotland, or America. He regarded it as an absurd prefix, and entirely unnecessary.

The Earl of Limerick said he should also oppose the insertion of the word "Masonic" as unnecessary. There was no question as to the Masonic qualification; that had been increased by making it necessary for a candidate to be a Master Mason of two years' standing; and the Royal Arch qualification was retained. The old title was wordy, and, in making a title for the United Orders, the word "Masonic" was not inserted therein, as it only existed in England, and was not to be found in Ireland or Scotland, or even America. It was unnecessary to insert the word now. To alter the plates, &c., for Warrants and Certificates, would cause considerable expense. There was no question involved in leaving out the word as a departure from Masonry.

The Arch-Registrar said he desired to support Lord Limerick's views. He was one of the Plenipotentiaries appointed to conclude the Treaties with Scotland and Ireland. Scotland declined to proceed if the word "Masonic" was inserted in the title, as it had no antiquity. Ireland said the same thing. In America the word was not used, and he considered it superfluous. The Ancient and Accepted Rite did not call itself the Masonic Ancient and Accepted Rite, although its members were Masons. The Grand Lodge of Mark Masters did not call itself Masonic Mark Masters, neither was the Royal Arch called the Masonic Royal Arch. To make a title that would be acceptable to Scotland and Ireland, they were asked to forego a trifling distinction which had really nothing to recommend it; and he was of opinion it would be an act of bad faith to say we will now take it back again. The desire to insert the word was a mere sentiment, and the alteration would cause considerable expense.

Sir Kt. the Rev. J. A. Galbraith was of opinion that titles were very important things. A compact had been entered into between England and Ireland, and what should he say on his return? That the parties that were absent had been injuriously treated. The third Article in the Convention of 1868, was that to which the Irish brethren appealed. He maintained that there were still two Jurisdictions whose consent it was necessary to obtain before the motion could be passed in Convent General. It had been stated in the meeting that it was not always to be guided by law, but to go by common sense. He considered that all law was founded on common sense, and he was of opinion that there was considerable danger in setting

aside forms of law. Any constitution not worked according to law would soon be at an end.

The Great Prior of England said he thought the meeting should be adjourned; those present were wearied, and the members from Ireland had had no opportunity of stating their views.

Sir Kt. Lieut.-Colonel H. Somerville Burney observed that he was an old Knight Templar, and the statement made in the meeting that the word "Masonic" did not occur in a warrant dated in 1810 had completely changed his opinion, and he should vote against the word being inserted in the title of the Order.

The Arch-Treasurer remarked that in 1795, so far was the Order come to be considered Masonic, that in the Minerva Lodge, at Hull, a Knight Templar was made in that year, and a fee of 10s. 6d. charged. He hoped that circumstances would throw some light on the question as to the Order, as it then existed, being Masonic.

The Earl of Limerick said that the statement just made only proved that the Order had a Masonic qualification, a point which was not in dispute. The question before the meeting was, whether it was necessary to insert the word "Masonic" in the title of the Order. He should second the motion that that part of the Sir Kt. Boyds' motion be adjourned.

The Great Prior of England put the motion for adjournment of the first part of the motion, and declared the majority to be against.

The motion was then put, when the numbers were—For 52, against 35.

Sir Kt. C. R. N. Beswicke-Royds then moved the second part of the motion relating to the restoration of Past Rank, as follows:—

"That the Statutes headed 'Rank and Precedence' (pages 19 and 20, Statutes of the Convent General) be expunged in order that the Past Rank of the various officers and their right to bear the insignia thereof may be restored and recognized as formerly."

Sir Kt. Tudor Trevor was of opinion that it was a wise thing to abolish the old Past Rank. Under the late system many Knights obtained Provincial Rank who had not filled the office of Preceptor, and after their appointment many Knights were conspicuous at the meetings of their Great Priory by their absence, and by the indifference they exhibited in regard to the proper discharge of their duties. The abolition of Past Rank, as it now stood, enhanced, therefore, the position of elective officers.

The Great Prior of England then put that part of Sir Kt. Boyds' motion, and declared that the majority were in favour.

Sir Kt. C. R. N. Beswicke-Royds then moved the third motion as follows:—

"That whenever throughout the said Statutes the words 'Preceptory' or 'Preceptories' shall occur, such words be expunged, and the words 'Encampment' or 'Encampments' be inserted in lieu thereof, and in like manner, wherever the words 'Preceptor' or 'Preceptors' shall occur, the same be expunged, and the words 'Eminent Commander' or 'Eminent Commanders' (as the case may be) be inserted in lieu thereof, so that the changes in the designations of the meetings and offices of the Order may be abolished, and the previous titles restored."

The Earl of Limerick said that the word "Preceptory" had been inserted in an Act of Parliament relating to secret societies, and under that name the meetings were recognized; but it was an open question what would be the effect of changing a word in the nomenclature of the Order that had been inserted in an Act of Parliament. He was of opinion that it would be childish to revert to titles that had been changed five or six years ago after full deliberation. The object of the alterations then was to make the titles more in accordance with the spirit and traditions of the Order. The whole question had been referred to a Committee, of which he was a member, and it had reported unanimously in favour of those alterations. The word "Encampment" was hardly applicable to Knights meetings in a Chamber. The word "Preceptory" was more fitting and more accurate. The same might be said of the words "Constable" and "Marshal." Those were ancient names, but the title of Captain was of comparatively modern date. Many of the titles that had been altered were not fifteen years old. It might be said that the changes were made hastily, but that was very different to saying that you would undo what had been done, and revert to a system less perfect. He believed that the change proposed would have a bad effect upon the outside Masonic world, who would know very little of the circumstances, but, seeing that wholesale changes were made, would think that the members of the Order did not know their own minds.

The motion was put to vote, when the numbers were—For 44, against 24.

Several notices of motion were then given for next Convent General, including one to declare the above resolutions to be null and void.

In closing the proceedings (of which the above is only a very condensed abstract) the Great Prior of England said he was very anxious, out of respect to their Grand Master, that the members should keep united. It would be a great pity if England and Ireland, once united, should now be separated, and he trusted that they would see if they could not get on cordially together. He had endeavoured to do his duty under circumstances of great difficulty.

Before closing the Sub-Prior of Ireland handed in the following protest:—

"The Irish Knights having taken no part in the voting to-night, the Sub-Prior, on behalf of the Great Priory of Ireland, protests against the proceedings of this meeting as illegal, and infringing the prerogative of the Grand Master.

"GEO. HUBAND, G.C.T.,

"Sub-Prior of Ireland."

The matters in question having been fully discussed and set out in the Protest and Address of the Great Prior of Canada, further comment is not needed, and the foregoing extracts are given to illustrate and explain those documents and the action of the Great Priory and Convent General thereon.

ENGLAND, 1876.

The National-Great Priory of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and

Malta, in England and Wales, and the dependencies thereof—the Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, Great Prior, was holden at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on Friday, the 8th day of December, A. L. 5680, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758, at 3 o'clock.

Present.—The Very High and Eminent Great Prior, The Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, G. C. T., on the throne; the Great Prior nominate, The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, G. C. T., and many eminent Sir Knights.

The Chancellor, Sir P. Colquhoun, read the Patent signed by His Royal Pigness the Prince of Wales, the Grand Master, appointing the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Talbot, Great Prior of England and Wales.

After the obligation, administered by the Chancellor, Sir P. Colquhoun delivered the following address:—

“It has been the custom in this Body on the election or appointment of a Great Master or Great Prior, for the proper Officer, in presenting the Designate for Installation, to inform the assembled Brethren who he is who has been chosen to rule over them.

“On the present occasion that task devolves on myself, nor is it an arduous one in the present instance, since what is to be said is sufficiently easy; the difficulty consists in selecting what to omit, and avoid those well-known facts which would tend to make this address wearisome to the hearers.

Still, it is well to place on record, in the hearing of the present Priory, the leading incidents connected with the lineage of one of our first noblemen, whose ancestors have, during the long period of more than 800 years, preserved their honour and loyalty untarnished, which the inheritor of the deeds and glory of an ancient name will ever jealously maintain.

Before William the Norman set his foot in England, the Talbots were numbered among its notables, and appear in that great Record, the Book of Doomsday.

“For near 400 years they ranked as feudal Barons of the Realm, till the wars with France under Henry VI. rendered the name for ever famous in the person of Sir John Talbot, the sixth Baron, who became so formidable to the French that his very name struck terror into the enemy, and a battle was accounted half won where he commanded. In 40 engagements of different descriptions he asserted the superiority of British valour, and died at the age of 80 on the battle-field of Chantillon in 1453, having for his services been created Earl of Shrewsbury eleven years previously. With him expired the hopes of England in France; nor has Shakspeare forgotten to record his titles:—

“Valiant Lord Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,
Created for his rare success in arms,
Great Earl of Washford, Waterford, and Valence;
Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Urchinfield,
Lord Strange of Blackmore, Lord Verdun of Alton,
Lord Cromwell of Wingfield, Lord Furnival of Sheffield,
The thrice victorious Lord of Falconbridge;
Knight of the Noble Order of St. George,
Worthy St. Michael, and the Golden Fleece,
Great Marshal to Henry the Sixth,
Of all his wars within the realms of France.”

"From this distinguished soldier the Earl of Shrewsbury derives the high title of Hereditary Seneschal, or Lord High Steward of Ireland, and Earl of Waterford. The Dukedom of Shrewsbury began and ended in the person of the 12th Earl, who had inherited the immense wealth of the 6th Earl.

"In 1684, a cadet of the same family raised himself, by his eminence in the legal profession, to its highest honour. The Lord High Chancellor Talbot was created Baron Talbot, and his son raised to an Earldom.

"The death of the 17th Earl of Shrewsbury gave rise to one of the greatest legal contests on record, and after nine years of litigation the father of our present Great Prior was, in 1858, held by the House of Lords to have proved his claim, converting his paternal motto, 'I prest d'accomplir' into 'A fait accompli,' perpetuated on the memorial presented to his then counsel, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the present Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in remembrance of this legal victory, and by him so highly prized.

"Thus our present Great Prior combines in his person a double ancestry in professional distinction—the Sword and Gown."

The Earl of Shrewsbury stated he desired to thank the Knights for the reception accorded to him. He would sincerely endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office, and he hoped he inherited two qualities that would enable him to do so with some degree of efficiency—firmness from Field Marshal Shrewsbury, and common sense from Lord Chancellor Talbot.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the adoption of the new Ritual.

A motion was made to make the Council elective instead of being nominated by the Great Prior. During the debate thereon Sir Knight Tudor Trevor said that as the representative of the Province of Bombay he should oppose the motion. Elective offices were too often filled by some member proposing one of his own friends, and, no one feeling disposed to object, the Knight proposed was declared elected. He thought greater confidence might be placed in the discretion of the Great Prior in making his appointments than in the choice of election. He begged to take the opportunity of stating that he was commissioned, having held the office of Provincial Chancellor, to lay at the Throne of the Great Prior the loyal and respectful homage of the Province of Bombay, and to express its hearty approval of the various changes that had been made within the last few years.

ENGLAND, 1877.

The National Great Priory of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, in England and Wales, and the dependencies thereof, was holden at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on Friday, the 11th day of May, A. L. 5881, A. D. 1877, A. O. 759, at 8 o'clock, the V. E. Sub-Prior, Sir Knight Major S. H. Clerke, on the Throne.

The Great Sub-Prior, having taken his seat upon the Throne, declared the National Great Priory open.

The Great Sub-Prior then said that he had opened the National Great Priory for the purpose of making an announcement that he felt sure would

be received by every member present with the greatest grief and the greatest sorrow. At six o'clock that morning the Great Prior, the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, had ceased to live. So sudden and unexpected was the event that he could scarcely realize it as a fact, and words were wanting him to give the expression to the feelings with which he, and he was certain all those present, were influenced. During the short period the Great Prior had held the office he had already fulfilled the expectations entertained by the Order on his appointment. His genial spirit of conciliation and courtesy of manner well fitted him to occupy the high position of Great Prior. He (Major Clerke) could scarcely comprehend the occurrence; it was barely twenty-four short hours ago that his Lordship sat with him for a considerable time, making arrangements for the conducting the business of that day; and it was his Lordship's ardent hope that all the differences then existing would be amicably arranged. It was his most earnest desire to be instrumental in cementing the Order. Unhappily he had not lived to see his wishes fulfilled. He (Major Clerke) thought that, under circumstances so painful, and out of respect to their late Great Prior, no business should be transacted at that meeting. He believed one and all would agree in the propriety of that course of proceeding. He would, therefore, by virtue of the power so unhappily devolved upon him, and, in the same peremptory manner in which he had opened it, declare the National Great Priory closed, and the meeting adjourned to a future occasion.

The Great Sub-Prior then declared the National Great Priory closed.

ALABAMA, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Alabama convened its Seventeenth Annual Conclave at the Asylum of Mobile Commandery No. 2 and Alabama Commandery No. 6, in the city of Mobile, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, *Anno Ordinis* 759, *Anno Domini* 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

Present.—John G. Smith, Grand Commander. Eleven Commanderies were represented.

The Grand Commander's address is lofty in tone, but does not take a cheerful tone in regard to the prosperity of the Order within his jurisdiction.

He lays down the line of duty of a Templar thus:—

“Sir Knights, it is our duty to exhibit to our brother and companion of a lesser degree the evidence that we practise the line of conduct we, as Christian Knights, are sworn to perform. Each and every one of us certainly ought to be aware of our great accountability to God, and of the awful truth, that we as individuals must be a curse or a blessing to our Order, and that the position we have assumed before the world is too high for us to remain as drones in the hive, or to assume the position of non-combatants; but our duty, yes, not only our duty, but the dying groans of a crucified Saviour urge us forward at every halt. Then, sirs, let it be our constant watch to keep the enemy on his reserve. Let us see to it that none be allowed to pass the doors of our Asylums, unless they can read Pilate's inscription on the Cross, and have the word engraved upon their hearts.

"Sir Knights, if our Order is a reality, we should strive to make it beneficial to the Christian world. If it is not a reality, it must be a superstitious lie, and we should retire from our tents and proclaim to the world that it is a mockery and a farce. This duty I hope may never devolve upon you or me.

"And I pray God the day may never come when the Cross of Christ will be worn upon helmets and shields as a mockery before the world, instead of being worn as the true insignia of peace.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence favourably reviews Canada, and like most others, quotes our Great Prior's address at large, and with commendation. Of our proceedings, he says:—

"The assembly appears to have been a very interesting one, and we are sorry we cannot give further particulars. The Report on Correspondence is by Sir Knight George H. F. Dartnell. He courteously reviews the proceedings of thirteen Grand Commanderies, including those of Alabama for 1876. We would gladly dwell on this report more at length."

In noticing Connecticut, the reviewer points out an evil:—

"The Grand Commandery of Connecticut, in common with many other Masonic Bodies, publishes a catalogue of the members of each subordinate body. We do not know of a solitary good purpose that the practice answers. In some jurisdictions the printing of these catalogues costs more than that of all the rest of the proceedings. And that is a serious matter sometimes when the treasury is in a depleted condition.

"Another, and perhaps a still more serious objection, is, imposters take advantage of these publications to work themselves into Masonic Bodies to which they do not belong. They go into distant States, assume some name that they find in these proceedings, and presenting themselves at the door of some Masonic Body, claim admission. They profess to be rusty in the work, in consequence of having been from home some time, or for some other equally unsatisfactory reason, and not unfrequently gain admission."

Statistics.—Commanderies, 11. Members, 209. Increase during the year, 18.

ARKANSAS, 1876.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Arkansas assembled in Annual Conclave, at the Masonic Temple, in the city of Little Rock, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758.

Present.—Sir Elias R. DuVal, R. E. Grand Commander; 11 Grand Officers, and Representatives of 3 Commanderies.

From the Grand Commander's address we compile this extract:—

"However much, and justly, too, we may deplore the multiplicity of degrees, and of orders, in the York Rite, formerly so pure and simple, still, before stamping the Templar orders with disapprobation, it were well for the uninformed to review its conflicts in its early life with the powers of ignorance, superstition, and darkness, and ascertain thereby how far we are indebted to it to-day for an enlightened civilization; and of untold and

unnumbered blessings conferred upon society by its struggles in behalf of the religion of the blessed Immanuel.

"It is not claimed that these orders are identical in organization with Hospitalers and Templars of the days of Hugh De Payens, Baldwin, and Jacques de Molay, yet the germ is here, the essence retained, clothed in a different garb it may be, yet, as then, ready to crusade in a just and virtuous cause."

The proceedings are chiefly of a routine character.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

Statistics—Two Commanderies; 116 members.

COLORADO, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Colorado met in annual conclave at Masonic Hall, in Denver, Tuesday, the thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1877, A. O. 759, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Present.—Sir Kt. Irving Wallace Stanton, R. E. Grand Commander, presiding, ten Grand Officers and five Representatives.

The business was chiefly routine. The Report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Sir Kt. Grand Recorder E. C. Parmilee, who notices the proceedings of twenty-five Grand bodies. He stated that three copies of their proceedings for 1876 were mailed; our Committee regrets their non-receipt.

The Report is a digest, but a full one, of the proceedings reviewed.

Sir Kt. Parmilee on this head says :

"It is only by courtesy that the preceding can be called a "Report on Correspondence." I have not attempted to review the proceedings noticed; want of time and ability are my excuse."

These proceedings are printed at Denver, Colorado, by the "Rocky Mountain News Steam Printing House," and do credit to that establishment.

Statistics.—Five Commanderies, 136 members. Increase during year, twelve.

CONNECTICUT, 1877.

The stated Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery K. T., Connecticut, convened in Norwalk, Conn., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, March 20th, 1877. All the Commanderies (ten in number) were represented.

Connecticut continues to chafe under the rule of the Grand Encampment, as the following note of discord from the Grand Commander's address will evidence :

"I must confess that I fail to see the necessity of this central Body, and I fully believe that the different Grand Bodies are better qualified to

legislate for their own commands, than it can possibly be done with so much red tape, extending in such long lines as the length and breadth of our land."

We fear that without some such central authority, the "Order of the Temple" would fall into sorry plight. As it is, many incongruities and absurdities have become engrafted upon the Order in the United States.

The Grand Commander truly notes:—

"Our intimate connection with Masonry, the requirement of the Masonic degrees as a prerequisite to the attainment of our Order, make all our members well acquainted with the rites and ceremonies of that institution, and consequently a disposition to use those forms in Commandery which should be strictly confined to Lodge and Chapter."

A voluminous report on Foreign Correspondence is appended. Canada receives due notice, and extracts from the Great Prior's address of 1876, are given without comment.

Statistics.—Commanderies 10; members 1327; knighted 42.

GEORGIA, 1876.

The Fifteenth Annual Grand Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Georgia, was held in the Asylum of St. Omer Commandery, No. 2, in the Masonic Hall, on Cotton Avenue, in the city of Macon, Georgia, commencing on Wednesday, May 3rd, Anno Domini, 1876. Representatives from eight Commanderies were present.

The following observations of the Grand Commander are worthy of extract:—

"You cannot too carefully guard the portals of your Asylums. Watch well, and see that none but worthy and well-trying Companions are permitted to enter. Observation has shown me that many, after having received the orders of Knighthood, appear to lose all interest from that moment, and are rarely seen in our assemblies, unless they attend under the force of a summons. I think means can be used and influences brought to bear upon your members that will cause them to hail with pleasure the hour of meeting, and make your Asylums a retreat from the cold, calculating business of the world, where brethren can dwell together in unity, and induce a revival of Templarism, that will add to its already wide-spread reputation for acts of pure beneficence.

"The duties and obligations of a Knight Templar do not cease so soon as he is dubbed and created, as many seem to think; and attendance at banquets and parades is the least of them. His duties are in the Asylum, and in the practice of the virtues taught therein, both to himself and to his fellow-men."

The receipt of the proceedings of Canada for 1875 is acknowledged, as well as those of other Grand Bodies, but without comment there being no report on Correspondence.

Appended is a most eloquent and instructive address from the pen of Sir Knight William B. Luckie. We make room for a few too brief extracts:—

“Open your eyes, Sir Knights, for even in our midst the Master's work lies waiting. The field of your labours embraces the whole world, and the spoils of the battle the precious souls of the inhabitants thereof. The harvest is plenteous and ripe, and only awaits the putting in of the labourer's sickle.

“Throughout the length and breadth of our land, there are thousands of bleeding hearts seeking for sympathy; thousands of weary souls perishing for the want of a helping hand or a word of cheer. The hungry cry of a wailing orphanage breaks upon the ear from every quarter; and shall we turn our backs heedless? Shall we refuse the oil that makes glad the wounded heart? Shall we, out of our abundance withhold the bread that would give new life to the starving? Shall our lips refuse to utter words of kindness, love, and affection, to the faint and weary? No, Sir Knights, such are not the teachings of an Order so magnanimous.”

“Let us go forward to the accomplishment of that work, not armed, as the mailed warrior, with sword and buckler, but with kind words falling from our lips for the weary and wayworn; good deeds, ever ready to be dispensed, with liberal hands for the needy, and hearts touched with a feeling for the infirmities of our fellow-men—not passing by, as did the priest and Levite, on the other side, but bending over the sufferers by the wayside and ministering to their necessities—ever remembering that if we give to the fainting soul even a cup of water from the wells of truth, it shall flash back upon us the radiance of God. As we save, so shall we be saved.” * *

“Perform faithfully—fulfil religiously your solemn and sacred vows; protect and defend the innocent, help the needy, comfort the sick, feed the hungry, raise the fallen, bind up the wounds of the afflicted, pour out your blood, if need be, in defence of the Christian religion, and let your whole lives be made up of good deeds and words. Practise and encourage chivalry; that chivalry and that alone, ever ready to approve that which is good and noble, either among the rich or the poor; standing up for right for right's sake, and frowning down wrong, whether found in the palace or the hovel.”

“When the soul, freed from its earthly tabernacle, returns unto God, who gave it, to render an account of its stewardship, when from the lips of Him, “who spake as never man spake,” comes the question:—

“Servant of Jesus, bold and free,
What hast thou done, Sir Knight, for me?”

“See ye to it, that you can make answer:—

“I saw a widow's tears—I heard her cry—
Her little ones in rags and misery—
Her household lamp gone out her firelight dead,
Her loneliness and lack of needed bread,
Then, Master, in thy place I stood; my hand
Was opened wide to that unhappy band;
I fed them, clothed them, heard the widow's prayer,
Praising his name who saved them from despair.
This, O Lord, I did for thee,
Thou had'st done so much for me.”

* * * * *

"If so be your answer, then list to the glad reply, as it breaks upon the waiting ear, far sweeter music than that hymned by the morning stars when they sang together, or when the sons of God shouted for joy:—

"It is but little any man can do,
 So brief is life, so trifling human power;
 But as on earthly pilgrimage we go,
 There are occasions every day and hour,
 Wherein His hand is seen, and be our care
 To act as Jesus would were Jesus there.
 The widow's tears are his—for Jesus wept!
 The imperilled Knight is His—leap forth ye blade,
 The broken heart is His—while others slept
 Christ in Gethsemane so wept and prayed.
 He left this sin-struck world, Sir Knights, to us,
 To teach His comfort and remove its curse,
 Leap forth, good swords; stand, warriors, on your feet,
 In serried ranks bear one another up;
 By this sign conquer; it is full, complete,
 Ye need no other sign, no other hope;
 And when from nerveless hands the sword shall fall,
 The Master will reward and comfort all."

GEORGIA, 1877.

The Sixteenth Annual Grand Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Georgia, was held in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday, May 16th, Anno Domini, 1877, present, the Grand Officers and the Representatives from E. Commanderies.

The Grand Commander delivered an able and lengthy address. He says therein:—

"We have had many severe hardships to endure in Georgia, and our Order has felt materially their depressing influence, yet we are still on a solid basis, and by proper energy may regain our once prosperous condition. I take pleasure in informing you that Templarism is progressing in other jurisdictions, and the Grand display of the Order at the Centennial Anniversary of our nation, was alike gratifying and creditable, evincing a deep interest in its welfare and a patriotic devotion to our country, now reunited in the bonds of fellowship and union."

And concludes—

"Look well to your Temple doors, preserve inviolate the sacred trust you have assumed. Be men—good men, true men. Let your conduct attest your Templarism, and let your escutcheon bespeak your principles and your faith, then the sword of duty will not rust in its scabbard, the hand of charity will not be closed in indifference, the heart of pity will not be frozen by the icy waters of neglect, but a blessing to others and a joy to yourselves, life will be a gratifying reality, and death, the last messenger, will only unbar the doors that will open for you in the great Asylum above."

An interesting letter of apology for non-attendance was read from Past Eminent Commander Gould, Augusta. From it, it appears that the Venerable Sir Knight is in his 78th year, and received knighthood 51 years ago. He may well claim the title of "*Miles Emeritus*."

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence, but appended to the proceedings is an eloquent address from the Grand Prelate, from which we regret only to be able to find room for the following extract:—

"It was charged on certain Knights of the Red Cross who were among the most valiant defenders of the Holy Land, that they would fight for Christ, they would march for Christ, they would bear thirst and hunger for Christ, they would gladly suffer wounds for Him, and gloriously die for Christ—all this they would do, but they would not live for him. Sir Knights, we must be His disciples. We follow Him to his wars, not in the mockery of His name, but in deed and truth. Said He, "my coming into the world is as the coming of the sword." Yet his warfare is not carnal, but it is spiritual. In such tournaments as he proposes your sword will cleave through the helmet of self, and lay him low in the dust. Your lance will pierce the heart of pride, and it shall fall; the world, the flesh, and sin, will be trampled beneath your mailed heel. Your heart be his; his crown be yours.

Sir Knights, we have summoned most Knightly forms to be here to-night. What if another form appear?

"If in this house of God our Lord so dear,
If here and now to-night he should appear,
If face to face 'twere ours to see that head
Once pierced by thorns, once buried with the dead,
If in our hands His hands were laid so torn
With cruel spikes, alas! on cross-tree borne,
What startling questions, gallant Templar, might
Our Grand Commander ask of us to-night?"

"I gave my life for thee,
My precious blood I shed,
That thou might'st ransomed be,
And ransomed from the dead,
I gave, I gave my life for thee
What hast thou done for me?"

Statistics.—Commanderies, 8; members, 320; newly created, 24.

ILLINOIS, 1876.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois assembled at their Twentieth Annual Conclave, in the Asylum of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758, at 10 o'clock A. M. Forty-eight Commanderies were represented.

Apollo Commandery, of Chicago, appears to have the large number of 359 members. The volume in question is largely taken up with the roll-call of the various subordinate bodies. Canada receives no mention.

Statistics.—Commanderies, 48; members, 3,664; increase during the year, 422.

INDIANA, 1877.

The Twenty-third Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Indiana was held in the Asylum of Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T., in Masonic Temple, in the city of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1877, being the fourth Tuesday in April, A. D. 1877, A. O. 759. Twenty-five Grand Officers, and represen-

tatives from twenty-six Commanderies were present. The proceedings do not call for any extended notice. The Order seems to be highly prosperous in this State.

These are words of wisdom :—

"The various attempts heretofore made to have the Grand Encampment require the Cryptic degrees as a pre-requisite to the Templar Order^s have hitherto failed. While they are of themselves interesting and impressive ceremonies, and teach useful and practical lessons, there seem to be no good reasons why they should be added to the qualifications now required of applicants for the Order in America. They are not a pre-requisite elsewhere in the world. If required here, they would only constitute another stumbling block in the way of rendering uniform the work of the Temple and Malta, between the United States and foreign countries. The interposition of the Order of the Red Cross, in the present system of American Templarism, has rendered it necessary to communicate that order to visitors from abroad, before entering Subordinates in this country. Why extend such complications any further?"

Canada, for 1876, receives a lengthy notice. The report says:—

"The address of the Grand Prior, Col. W. J. B. Macleod Moore, was lengthy; and—as his papers always are—calculated to interest the reader and bring to his view new groupings of historical facts and original deductions, which become aids to the true student in Templar matters.

"He was, naturally, much pleased with the successful issue of the petition to transform the Grand Priory of Canada into a Great Priory, thus much increasing its dignity and rendering it equal to any of the National Bodies comprising the Convent General. The British system, aside from nomenclature, is like that in this country. The Preceptory, Great Priory, and Convent General assimilate to the Commandery, Grand Commandery, and Grand Encampment of the United States. A number of matters discussed in Col. Moore's address are of interest to Knights in this country, such as that 'on union with the United States.'"

"The Great Prior concludes that while there may be insuperable difficulties in the way of amalgamating the British and what is called the "American" systems, yet there are none to Knightly friendship and intervisitation.

"An interesting discussion of the 'English Language,' and of the 'Object of the Temple Order,' occur in the address, but lack of space prevents even a summary of these. There has been great labour spent upon every historical, archeological and heraldic topic introduced. These matters have, probably, not been sufficiently studied by the mass of our Sir Knights. Few have time enough in the bustle of life—and these have not facilities, but most have no inclination to burrow among musty records of the past. There is one thing, however, which interests all who belong to the Order of the Temple, that is, what is the connection between pure Freemasonry and our Knightly Orders? The one represents cosmopolitan Deism, and the broadest human charity; the other narrows to Christianity and arms! How did these really antagonistic forces fall into harmony? No one seems skilled to tell us.

"The V. E. Great Prior is opposed to public displays and uniforms, and all the present tendencies toward 'fun-mustering' and mere military

show, which are continually exhibiting themselves. Our regulation outdoor uniform is looked upon with favour, by at least some part of our Canadian fratres, and it has been suggested that it should be adopted by them.

"There is much more in this excellent address that might be further noted or quoted. Many disagree, doubtless, with Col. Moore's theories or conclusions, yet all can be interested in reading and studying his publications on any subject.

"Very complimentary resolutions were adopted thanking the Grand Prior not only for his elegant and scholarly address, but for the introduction of the Templar Orders into Canada, and his fostering care thereof through time past, and final elevation from a single Preceptory to a National Great Priory for the Dominion. He was also congratulated on his elevation to the office of Great Prior.

As to your Committee's report the chairman notes :—

"The report on correspondence was prepared by Past Grand Constable George H. F. Dartnell.

"But few documents from the United States reached him, and his review was unsatisfactory to himself from that cause. His report includes but thirteen Grand Jurisdictions of the United States, scattered through 1875-6, and the proceedings of the two Grand Bodies of England. He reviews these in a very short but courteous manner, evincing taste in his selections and judgment in comment. If he were to write directly to chairmen of Committees on Correspondence, or Grand Recorders, they will furnish the publications of their Grand Bodies, which may be missing at any time.

"In connection with Canadian and British Templarism, this Committee beg to acknowledge favours which have been kindly and cheerfully rendered by the Great Prior, Col. Moore, and by Past Grand Sub-Marshal, George C. Longley, of Maitland, Ontario."

The Convent General is blamed for their late action. This is one comment :—

"The next business on the regular call was an attempt to move a series of proposed amendments to the statutes, standing on the *Agenda* in the name of Sir Knight A. H. Royds, who was absent. The drift of these were, to restore the word 'Masonic' to the title; recognise past rank as formally, and to restore the words 'Encampment' and 'Eminent Commander,' in lieu of 'Preceptory' and 'Preceptor,' with their proper plurals where they occur. This raised a storm. There is in England a large party of Sir Knights in favour of these changes: while another, representing probably more position and learning than the former, but perhaps drifting into a minority, bitterly opposes them. The thing is as 'nice' a quarrel as the 'uniform fight' in this country—possibly evolving more feeling. In the Convent General, Ireland is weak and has 'no show,' unless the safeguards of the original compact of union, or rather confederation, entered into in 1868, between the two Great Priories, are sufficient to protect her, by requiring all propositions, affecting the organic statutes, to be acted on favourably by each national body before they can come before the Convent General. Canada, now a part of the Convent General, is in the same con-

dition as Ireland. These considerations, going to the very essence of the power of the Convent General to make any changes in the organizing statutes without the consent of each of the original parties to the compact, complicate the matter. After a lengthy and heated discussion, the Arch-Chancellor ruled the motion out of order.

"The resolutions were presented singly, and were all triumphantly carried. A very lengthy discussion occurred on each one. The opponents to the resolutions had the argument and pluck in the matter, but the others the votes. Some stormy scenes took place. The Irish members became indignant, and refused to talk, and finally to vote. The Great Prior did what he could to preserve order and proceed with business. Notices were given for motions, one of which is intended to bring up again the work of the night, in some other form, and, if possible, annul it.

"The Irish Knights took no part in the voting, but filed a written protest, in behalf of the Great Priory of Ireland, against 'the proceedings of the meeting, as illegal and infringing the prerogative of the Grand Master.'

"It is to be hoped that our good Fratres 'across the water' will restrain their passions, and let milder counsels rule. The matter involved in their controversy is not of sufficient importance, *per se*, to produce any rupture.

"The Great Prior said, on closing, 'It would be a great pity if England and Ireland, once united, should now be separated, and he trusted that they would see if they could not get on cordially together.' So say all of us!"

The volume is of admirable typography, and the whole proceedings and report full of interest.

Statistics.—Commanderies 28; members 1,982; increase over 1875, 78

IOWA, 1876.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa convened in its Thirteenth Annual Conclave in the Asylum of Temple Commandery, No. 4, in the city of Des Moines, on Thursday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Present—Sir Ozias P. Waters, R. E. Grand Commander, twelve Grand Officers, and Knights Templar, representatives of twenty-four Commanderies of the twenty-eight in the jurisdiction.

The Grand Commander, in his address, sounds the present key note of peace and harmony. He truly says:—

"Only by a most careful and vigilant scrutiny of all applicants, holding in view the high character which should ever mark the true Knight, and admitting none but the good, the gentle, and the true, can we do justice to our profession and maintain its high character. The popularity of knighthood gives as a large number from whom to choose, and it will be our own fault if we admit any who cannot stand the most rigid scrutiny. An untruthful, blasphemous, licentious, or drunken Knight Templar is a disgrace to himself, his Commandery, the Order, and to every individual knight. Let us see to it that we have none such among us."

The Grand Recorder presented a report, in which occurs the following valuable expression of opinion as to the due preservation of the records and proceedings of the Order:—

“I am in favour of husbanding with greater care our printed issues. I think the time has gone by when we could afford to give our pamphlets and pay postage to get them into the hands of every one who might choose to ask for them. With those who contribute the issues of other bodies needed by us for our library, we can well afford to exchange; but no State Bodies have done more than those of Iowa to build up libraries, and our complete files are to be found on the shelves of Masonic Bodies of whose publications the Grand Commandery has none, and whose officers do not care to furnish theirs to us, because they already have full files of ours, for which they have never given us either an equivalent or an acknowledgment. Beside this, the natural loss by time and accident will at no distant day make our books very scarce, and we should endeavour to put off that evil day as far as possible.

“I ask, as usual, for permission to bind up the accumulated pamphlets of other bodies on our shelves, so as to preserve them, and to obtain such others as we may be able to. Only one who has tried knows their fugitive character, and how almost impossible it is to prevent the disappearance of these pamphlets while unbound.”

Canada, for 1875, is briefly noticed, and an extract made without comment from the Great Prior's address.

Of the proceedings of the Great Priory of England it is noted:—

“The Sir Knights discussed a number of local questions in grave and solemn language, did nothing with either, and adjourned in a very dignified manner.”

The Report, which is from the pen of Sir Kt. Thomas R. Ercanbrack, concludes as follows:—

“No institution of human origin is more firmly based, more strongly supported and dearly cherished than Templarism. It is “*creme de la creme*” of secret orders. It is the most genuine social aristocracy in America. The associations of Templarism take hold of the most ardent feelings of the human soul.

“Templarism is progressing but slowly, yet safely and surely. The practice of the generous Christian virtues is coterminous with the area of our Grand Jurisdictions, and we can assure every faithful frater on whose shoulders has been placed the accolade that truest friendship is to be enjoyed wherever the Beausant waves.”

Statistics.—Commauderies, 28; members, 1445. Knighted during the year, 104.

KENTUCKY, 1877.

The Thirtieth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Kentucky was held at Masonic Hall, in the town of Carlisle, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, being the second Wednesday in May, A. D. 1877.

From the Grand Commander's address we cull the following remarks :—

"I can not too strongly deprecate the evil of soliciting petitions for our Orders, which I regret to say prevails to a great extent in some Commanderies in our jurisdiction. While we should always be willing to extend a hearty welcome to all who are found worthy to be enrolled among our number, we should always be very sure that the enlistment is free and voluntary.

"Do not let Knight Templarism in Kentucky sink so low as to require the aid of *recruiting sergeants* to fill our scattered ranks. Do not through mistaken zeal and a desire to increase your roll of membership, or to refill your depleted treasuries, or to outnumber some rival Commandery, induce you to resort to the worst of all expedients, the shameful and humiliating system of *drumming for petitions*. Good material will voluntarily offer itself if we do not hold ourselves *too cheap*."

Canada has ten pages devoted to her proceedings for 1877. The Great Prior's address is quoted approvingly and at great length, the Reviewer observing :—

"The absorbing interest of the subject matter in the extracts, no less than their marked ability, is amply apologetic for the length, and they cannot but command the attention, study, and thought of every intelligent Templar who reads them."

Of your Committee's report the writer is kind enough to say :—

"Sir Knight George H. F. Dartnell presents his second report, which, like the former, is notable for accurate, well considered information, and imbued throughout with the spirit of Templarism."

The volume before us is like those of former years, admirably arranged and executed. The report on Foreign Correspondence is a very full and impartial digest of the proceedings of sister Grand Bodies.

The position of Cryptive Masonry to the Order of the Templar is thus clearly defined :—

"The fact that the degrees of Royal and Select Master are unknown abroad, is a great reason why they should not be made prerequisites to the Commandery, as the Red Cross already presents a stumbling block to foreign Templars, and the Order of Malta has so far been suffered to remain in an unsatisfactory and unfinished state.

"Since the organization of the Grand Encampment of 1816, these degrees have not been required, and in only a very few jurisdictions were the possession of them ever demanded.

"The recent action taken by the Grand Council and Grand Chapter of Mississippi is undoubtedly the proper solution of this question, and we hope it will receive the prompt endorsement of the governing bodies appealed to.

"The only objection we can see to the plan is, that there would be a number of grand offices vacated to which are attached long and sonorous titles, but this loss the "American System" can very easily afford. The ex-Puissants would have more leisure to perfect themselves in the work of

the Chapter, or better yet, find in the ennobling ritual of the Commandery food for study, and ample scope in which to display their talents."

The action of Mississippi, above alluded to, resulted in the following resolutions:—

"1. Each Royal Arch Chapter shall hereafter open within its bosom, under its charter as a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a Council of Royal and Select Masters, and confer the degrees of Royal Master and Select Master; the officers of the Chapter, corresponding in rank to those of the Council, to be the officers of the Council.

"2. All Royal Arch Masons who have not received the degrees of Royal Master and Select Master shall be entitled to have the same conferred, or communicated, on their request and without charge; but candidates who shall hereafter receive the Royal Arch degree, shall immediately thereafter, and in connection with the Royal Arch degree, receive the degrees of Royal Master and Select-Master, without additional charge.

"3. All present and past Grand Officers of the Grand Council, and all present and past Thrice Illustrious Masters of Subordinate Councils shall be entitled to participate in all the proceedings of the Grand Chapter, but without a vote therein until the Constitution can be so amended as to permit them to vote as other past Grand Officers and members of the Grand Chapter.

"4. The General Grand Chapter of the United States is most earnestly, but respectfully, petitioned to permit the degrees of Royal Master and Select Master to be conferred as a part of the Royal Arch degree; the former before the Royal Arch, and the latter after.

"5. The officers of the Grand Council shall be elected in order to preserve the organization, pending the approval of the action by the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

"The Grand High Priest and M. . . I. . . Grand Master of the Grand Council will issue special instructions for carrying the foregoing into effect, until which time Chapters will not assume jurisdiction of the Council degrees."

Statistics.—Commanderies, 18; members, 1113; created, 63.

LOUISIANA, 1876.

The R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders of the State of Louisiana, assembled at its Sacred Asylum, Grand Lodge Hall, City of New Orleans, on Friday, February 18th, 1876, A. O. 758, at 12 o'clock M. Four Commanderies were represented.

The Grand Commander reports:—

"The condition of the order in this jurisdiction is fairly prosperous, and the several bodies in a satisfactory position. The morale is greatly improved, and I hope with the continued exertion and the laudable ambition of every Sir Knight duly exercised for the good of the Order, that it will continue so to improve. Whatever errors there may be should be erad-

cated, and that with the aid of pure and holy doctrines that are taught within our Asylums, that we may attain the forward rank as Christian men."

Canada, as usual, receives courteous and kindly notice. Our proceedings for 1874-5 are fully abstracted, and many extracts given from the Great Prior's address. The writer speaks of it thus:—

"He discusses the questions ably and learnedly, giving a most interesting sketch of the history of the Orders of the Temple and of Malta, and the connection which now binds the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital to the Masonic body. It is unfortunate for the Knights of this jurisdiction that we cannot, for want of space, transfer the whole of this part of the address to our pages."

Statistics.—Commanderies 4; members 403; created 20.

MAINE, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Maine met in Annual Conclave at Congress Hall in Portland, on Wednesday, the 2d day of May, A. L. 5877, A. D. 1877, A. O. 759, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Thirteen Commanderies were represented.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is very full. The writer embodies the highest standards of the Order in these noble words:—

"It seems to us that Knighthood ever was symbolical. The bucklered Free-Companion might ride as fiercely and as far into the ranks of war, but he carried none of the moral power which made Knighthood glorious. There were, doubtless, Templars who were unchaste, proud, and uncharitable; but the teachings of the Order and their whole influence were thrown for chastity, humility, and charity, and they achieved a fame which will endure so long as those virtues are held in reverence. We cannot escape having among us many who will disregard the teachings of the Order, but there is certainly something about these principles which transcend the commonplace, and as the greatest prince may be a boor, and the commonest yeoman a nobleman in spirit, we may hope, by earnest striving to break the fetters of selfishness, and to glorify our earthly clay with a portion of that heavenly grace which the spirit of chivalry draws down to itself from a brighter sphere."

Canada, for 1876, receives full and kindly notice, and the Great Prior's address is quoted almost in full, but without comment.

In noticing England and Wales, it is stated of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot:—

"Still later comes the sad intelligence that the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Great Prior, died May 11th. Except the Earl of Norfolk, he was the premier Earl in the English and Irish Peerages, and a man of much ability and culture."

This is a mistake. There is no *Earl*, but a Duke of Norfolk, and the late Earl was not a Peer of Ireland.

The following is suggestive :—

"How many Templars there may be among the coloured Masons we cannot ascertain, but the *Masonic Advocate* states that in the procession of coloured Masons in Indianapolis, on St. John's day, there were two Commanderies, which, it adds, 'were better drilled than the majority of regular Commanderies'; whence it appears that the Black Knight is already in the lists, and he may yet prove as doughty a rival as *Le Noir Faineant* in the lists at Ashby. It will be a curious study to watch the progress of the negro towards 'the honours and rewards that await the valiant Templar.' The same spirit of equality which impels us to say that colour is not a Masonic test, teaches us that the proof of noble birth is nobility of character; that nature writes 'gentle born' broadly on the brow of her true son; even, though like King Arthur, he be cast up as a waif from the sea. Yet if there is any one thing which the Aryan race seems to have kept proudly to itself throughout its history, it is the order of chivalry. The boldest romancer of the middle ages, although he might occasionally throw in a Saracen, never had the effrontery to picture a negro Knight, and for the African to now step forward and demand to be received as a brother-in-arms, seems to be like asking for roc's eggs. But there he comes, a portentous fact, like the giant foot projected into the mystic circle, in Bulwer's 'Strange Story,' and the next question is, 'will he break through?'"

Statistics.—Commanderies, 13; Sir Knights, 1,555; created, 62.

MARYLAND, 1877.

The Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the State of Maryland commenced its Seventh Annual Conclave in the Asylum, Masonic Temple, in the City of Baltimore, Wednesday, May 16th, A. D. 1877, A. O. 758, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present.—R. E. Sir Kt. Robert Kirkwood Martin, Grand Commander, seventeen Grand officers, and representatives from six Commanderies.

The Grand Commander reports :—

"The spirit of peace and harmony has been the characteristic prevailing among the subordinates of this jurisdiction; and with sister Grand Commanderies, nothing has occurred to disturb the quietude that has heretofore existed. Though our accessions have not been as numerous as in past years, we trust, however, that quality rather than quantity is more to the benefit of valiant and magnanimous Order. Our popularity gives us an opportunity to choose, and the fault will be with us if we do not exact the severest scrutiny."

The able and exhaustive reports on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Sir Kt. F. J. S. Gorgas.

Our Great Prior's address is highly commended, and largely quoted from. The establishment of our National Great Priory by the Convent General is thus approved of

" T
Eminent
a just a
places t
to which

The
The
report.

Our
given in
In c
York, th
lar to ab

" W
ter, and
have not
selves an
all refere
purpose a
our relat

Statist

The
Templars
was held
1876, A.

The
devoted o

Twen

The
Knights T
Island, wa
October 2

The
investmen

The G
complete p

It app

The G
room for o

2

"This action of the Convent General of England and Wales, the most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of which is Prince Albert Edward, was a just and commendable one, long deserved by our Canadian fratres, and places them on an equality with the Great Priory of England and Wales, to which they have hitherto been subordinate."

The patent of creation is given in full.

The report complains that Maryland received but scant notice in our report. We hope to make amends in the future.

Our Great Prior's protest against the acts of the Convent General is given in full under "England and Wales."

In criticising the address of V. E. Sir Kt. Charles Roome, of New York, the report, attending to the desire of that Eminent and gallant Templar to abolish the Order of Malta with great force says:—

"We do not altogether agree with the Grand Commander in this matter, and for the following reason: Efforts have recently been made, and have not as yet been abandoned, to bring about a closer union between ourselves and our fratres of England and Wales. Eliminate from our ritual all reference to the Order of Malta, and but little hope of accomplishing a purpose so much to be desired will remain. Such action may also affect our relations with our fratres in Canada, which is even more to be deplored."

Statistics.—Commanderies 8; members 787; increase during year, 43.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND, 1876.

The Semi-Annual Assembly of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was held in Masons' Hall, in the city of Providence, R. I., May 19, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758.

The address of the Grand Commander, Sir Knight Henry W. Rugg, is devoted chiefly to matters of routine, and decisions on Templar law.

Twenty-four Commanderies were represented.

The Sixty-Sixth Annual Assembly of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was held in Masonic Temple, in the city of Boston, Mass., on Friday October 27th, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758.

The Treasurer's Report shewed cash in hand, \$1,207.89, besides investments to the amount of \$3,100.

The Grand Recorder reports *inter alia*, that he is in possession of the complete proceedings of the Great Priory.

It appears that "Boston" Commandery counts a membership of 555.

The Grand Commander's address is a stirring one. We gladly make room for one oxordium:—

"I would fain add a closing word of exhortation, expressive of my strong desire that the great vital principles of Christian knighthood may become so interwoven with our thoughts and affections, that their constraining power shall be clearly manifest in our lives and characters. Today's summons is not, as in the ancient time, when the call rang out for brave knights to go forth and render protection to the weak and fainting pilgrims, or to bear arms for the redemption of the City of the Great King. But the heroic quality in life—that moral chivalry which is ever the world's true salt—is needed now as much as in the elder day, when a Richard Cœur de Lion, or Henry of Navarre led their armed hosts to the conflict; when the whole world shook as cross and crescent clashed together on the great battle fields that are now historic. The sign of the cross has not lost its significance or moral potency. Do we still bear that sign upon our banners, and wear it upon our breasts? Let us see to it, then, that its impress is on our moral natures; that we both teach and practise the virtues it symbolizes; that we catch an ever fresh stimulus from this now glorified sign which shall make our hearts burn within us, to realize that highest chivalry which forever rests in Honour, Magnanimity, and Charity!

"O, who would not a champion be
In this, our noble chivalry?
Work, brethren, work—work hand and brain;
We'll win the golden age again,
And Love's millennial sun shall rise
In happy hearts—in blessed eyes!
We may—we will brave champions be
In this, the knightlier chivalry."

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

Statistics.—Commanderies, 28; members, 5,803; newly created, 319.

MICHIGAN, 1877.

The Twenty-first Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Michigan, opened its session at the Asylum of Munroe Chapter, No. 1, in the city of Detroit, commencing at 7 P. M., on Tuesday, 8th of May, 1877.

Twenty-eight out of a roll of thirty Commanderies presented their credentials.

The Grand Commander reports:—

"During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the Pilgrim Warrior or molest the Pilgrim Penitent. Peace and prosperity have attended our magnanimous Order throughout this Grand Jurisdiction."

He asks:—

"Whether we are not too much in the habit of taking a social glass together while clothed as Knights Templar? and if it be not too much the practice of Commanderies in this jurisdiction, when entertaining other Commanderies, to have liquors of different kinds at their headquarters (as in a separate room) and on their banquet tables? Is not such use of liquors wrong—wrong in principle, and opposed by all the teachings of our Order? and should not the practice be prohibited by an edict of this Grand Commandery forbidding its use at our banquets, at the headquarters of our Commanderies, or by any member of the Order in public while in uniform?"

In th
tion. Th
learned,

Regu
ceedings,

"As
hope her
Knight D

It is
perusal o
elective o
patent fro

Stati
We n

"Peterbo

The Gr
of the St
Asylum o
o'clock p
mander,

We reg
as to lead

Notwith
Correspon
Sister Bo

"When
mission in
the Grand
Order is a
white cross
united ord

Statistic

The Si
Templar
the Asy
Tuesday,

The pro

In the Report on Foreign Correspondence Canada receives kindly mention. The Grand Prior's address is characterized as "interesting, able, learned, and instructive," and is largely quoted from.

Regrets are expressed that Michigan received no notice in our proceedings, the reviewer stating:—

"As close neighbours as we are, ought to forbid our omission, and we hope hereafter to appear regularly at the intellectual feast as given by Sir Knight Dartnell."

It is stated that Col. Moore was *elected* Great Prior. A more careful perusal of our proceedings would have shewn that the office is not an elective one, but that the Great Prior holds his high office for life, under a patent from the Grand Master of the Order, the Prince of Wales.

Statistics.—Commanderies, 80; Knights, 229; created, 93.

We note that the address of the Grand Chancellor, D. Spry, is given as "Peterborough," instead of Toronto.

MINNESOTA, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders of the State of Minnesota, convened in Grand Annual Conclave, in the Asylum of Damascus Commandery, No. 1, at St. Paul, on Monday, at 8 o'clock p.m., June 26th, A. D., 1876, A. O. 758, present, the Grand Commander, and Grand Officers, and Representatives of 9 Commanderies.

We regret to note that the conduct of the past Grand Recorder was such as to lead to his expulsion from the Order.

Notwithstanding the apology for the shortness of the Report on Foreign Correspondence, Canada receives a more lengthy notice than most other Sister Bodies. The Reviewer adds a note to the Grand Prior's address:

"When the Templar Order was dissolved, Pope John XXII gave permission in 1789, divided into Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights, and the Grand Mastership vested in the King of Portugal. The Cross of the Order is a red cross patee, elongated in the lower limb, charged with a plain white cross, both crosses fimbriated gold. This may have originated our united order cross, namely, the Templar Cross charged with that of Malta."

Statistics.—10 Commanderies; 600 members; 41 newly knighted.

MISSISSIPPI, 1876.

The Sixteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders, of the State of Mississippi, was held in the Asylum of DeMolay Commandery, No. 8, in the city of Columbus, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758.

The proceedings are entirely of local interest.

22 Grand Bodies are reviewed, Canada not being among the number, owing to the non-receipt of our proceedings.

Statistics.—Commanderies, 15; members, 470; newly created, 54.

MISSISSIPPI, 1877.

The Seventeenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders, of the State of Mississippi, was held in the Asylum of Rosalie Commandery, No. 5, in the city of Natchez, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1877, A. O. 759.

Eleven out of fourteen Commanderies were represented.

The Grand Commander reports:—

“As a Body we have life and health, and with the political changes which have but recently taken place, we may reasonably hope for renewed interest and zeal, and a corresponding increase in the Templar ranks. Reflecting upon the unhappy condition of affairs in Mississippi and other Southern States since the war, we have cause for congratulation that we have been able to preserve even the foundations of our institution. But we have done more. We have added to the structure; and, surrounded by the blessings of peace and good government, will continue to add to it until it shall become a fitting monument to the glory of the Master whom we serve.”

The proceedings of 31 Grand Commanderies are reviewed. Canada for 1876 receiving kindly notice. The Great Prior's Address is characterized as a “valuable historic document,” and extracts therefrom given. The Report notes:—

“The election and appointment is attended with a “pomp and circumstance” in marked contrast to our business-like way of getting through that operation.”

Under the head of “Missouri,” the Report relates:—

“The Grand Commander suggests that it does not contribute to the uniformity or beauty of the Ritual to “interlace the conferring of Orders with quotations from Byron, Shakespeare, or others.” We once knew an E. C. in Mississippi who did not seem to think the work was well done unless he quoted Grey's Elegy in full.”

And pays the following tribute to the memory of Sir Kt. G. F. Gouley:—

“The awful calamity of the burning of the St. Louis Hotel, on the night of April 11th, 1877 will be remembered chiefly because George Frank Gouley was one of its victims. There is not a Grand Secretary or Grand Recorder, or member of the Reportorial Corps in all the land who does not feel personally bereaved. The craft at large have sustained a loss which is keenly felt, and of which fitting expression will be made as each Grand Body meets, and as each correspondent will meet Missouri in his review. Let us endeavor to imitate his many good qualities of head and heart, so that when our task is ended, by either gradually and peacefully descending to the tomb, or by being suddenly called at a time when our work seems

but half f
regard in
will ever

Statisti

The Six
appendan
St. Louis
o'clock a.

29 com

The pro
The re
Frank G
death of I
Louis Hot

“The U
being pres
more than
a very full
courteous
always we

“We w
of public d
the St. Lu
beauiful
ones, so el
all sorts of
unable to k

Of your

“Our Fr
of the Ame
of what he
on ceremon
errors for v
at Canada,

“Plea
fessional ti
They mar t

And thus c

“Once
transaction
Canada, in
predominat
attention of

but half finished, we may merit, in some degree, the fraternal and personal regard in which George Frank Gouley was enshrined in the hearts, as he will ever be in the memories of his fratres."

Statistics.—Commanderies, 15 ; members, 495 ; newly knighted, 35.

MISSOURI, 1876.

The Sixteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, K. T., and appendant Orders of the State of Missouri, was held in Freemasons' Hall, St. Louis, commencing Tuesday, October 3rd, A.D. 1876, A.O. 768, at 10 o'clock a.m.

29 commanderies were represented.

The proceedings call for no special comment.

The report on correspondence is from the pen of Sir Knight George Frank Gouley, and is endowed with tragic interest by reason of the said death of its author at the fire in New Orleans, which consumed the St. Louis Hotel. He speaks thus kindly of Canada:

"The Grand Prior, on account of severe illness, was prevented from being present, but submitted his Annual Report, which, as usual, being of more than ordinary interest to the general readers of the Order, we present a very full extract therefrom, for all productions from that ripe scholar and courteous Knight, Sir W. J. B. Macleod Moore, the Grand Prior, are always welcome, and fully read."

"We will add that for one we agree with his Grand Prior, that an excess of public display detracts from the dignity of the Order. On this side of the St. Lawrence our parades have been so frequent that our simple yet beautiful uniform has been imitated by other societies, and even hostile ones, so closely that when they turn out on every trivial occasion, and do all sorts of unknighly things, our Order is damned by the public, who are unable to know the difference between us and the others."

Of your Committee's report he says :—

"Our Frater confines himself chiefly to liberal and well selected extracts of the American Reports, and but seldom, if ever, venturing upon criticisms of what he believes to be wrong. We hope that hereafter he will not stand on ceremony, but rest assured that while our American Knights commit errors for which we want to see them get whacked for, they will yet whack at Canada, or any other country, upon the slightest provocation.

"Please get your Grand Vice Chancellor to leave off all military or professional titles, as well as degree numerals, from the names of officers. They mar the "universality" of the order."

And thus concludes—

"Once more we come to the "conclusion" of a pleasant review of the transactions of the various Grand Commanderies of the United States and Canada, in all of which the distinctive features of health and prosperity predominate. But few questions of importance have arisen to engage the attention of the Jurisprudence Committees, as nearly all issues are settled

in the New Digest of the Grand Encampment. There appears to be a growing sentiment of opposition to too frequent and unnecessary displays or parades, which we think is a healthy indication of conservative progress; for it cannot be denied, that calling the Commandery out on trivial occasions has done the Order great injury by stimulating a forced and hothouse accession to our ranks. It is also being generally conceded that the Grand Annual Conclaves are rather legislative than military in their character, and that fatigue dress is all that should be required of the representatives, and that compelling them to come in full uniform is unnecessary, expensive, and cumbersome. In fact, in all the departments, there is an increasing tendency towards an obedience to the dictates of common sense."

Statistics.—29 Commanderies; 1160 members; created during the year, 103.

NEBRASKA, 1876.

The Fourth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Nebraska was held at Omaha, Nebraska, beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon, of Tuesday, April 25, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758—there being present:—R. E. Sir Kt. Rolland Hector Oakley, Grand Commander; 18 Grand Officers, and 15 Representatives from seven Commanderies.

But one Commandery in the jurisdiction was unrepresented.

The Grand Commander reports peace, harmony, and prosperity.

He announces the appointment of several Grand Representatives, and takes occasion to urge—

"That we try to utilize these Grand Representatives—make something available out of this system, and raise it above the dignity of a dead letter. I would ask that we require each Sir Knight who represents a Grand jurisdiction near this Grand Commandery to compile and present, at each Annual Grand Conclave, a report, giving the important resolutions adopted by their Grand jurisdictions, and also the adopted decisions made by the Grand Commander—which report should be published with the proceedings. By so doing, we will get a concise digest of all matters of importance, and avoid very much useless matter now contained in the lengthy, and in many cases uninteresting, reviews of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence—which, in many cases, I am forced to say, is maintaining the puns and witticisms of a mutual admiration society at a great expense."

We fear that the latter stricture has some foundation in fact.

He makes no uncertain sound upon the subjects of *profanity* and *intemperance*. Listen:—

"That these are crimes against the teachings and fundamental principles of our Order, there is no doubt. It is said that 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' If these vices do not exist, *caution* asks the preventive; but if, on the other hand, these vices do exist, *prudence* demands the cure."

He
"E
measur
your pu
the wou
cause to
Sir Knig
of our li
a gentle

His
the adop

"R
ery that
to our d
and dero
made th
Captain
Grand ju
against a
try him

"R
jurisdicti
who do p
any Com
shall sub
Comman

May

Sir I

The
short on
Colorado.

Statist
year, 35.

The
Templar
at the As
tember 26

It is
Grand Co

"Res
ginia and
greeting,
adorned b
the Grand
those Gran

He asks:—

"Have you, as a body of Christian Knights, lived up to the full measure of your duty? Have you given your counsel? Have you opened your purse? Have you fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and bound up the wounds of the afflicted? And have you wielded your swords in the cause to which they have been dedicated? Let us bear constantly in mind, Sir Knights, that we should, by the rectitude of our conduct and the purity of our lives, convince the world that to be a Knight Templar includes being a gentleman and a Christian."

His reference to the vices of intemperance and profanity bore fruit in the adoption of the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That it is the sense and utterance of this Grand Commandery that the vices of intemperance, gambling, and profanity, are contrary to our duties and requirements as Christian Knights in the highest sense, and derogatory to the best interests of our Order; therefore, it is hereby made the imperative duty of the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, Captain General, or Sir Knights of every subordinate Commandery in this Grand jurisdiction, either to prefer charges, or cause them to be preferred, against any Sir Knight who persistently indulges in either of said vices, and try him for unknighly conduct.

"Resolved, That each and every Eminent Commander in this Grand jurisdiction is hereby commended to discipline and punish all Sir Knights who do persist in the infamous practice of drunkenness or profanity; and any Commandery failing to carry out the law respecting these vices shall subject itself to discipline by the Grand Commander or the Grand Commandery."

May all Fratres act upon the spirit of these resolutions!

Sir Knight Charles F. Catlin was elected Grand Commander.

The only report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is a short one, recommending the recognition of the Grand Commandery of Colorado.

Statistics.—Commanderies, 7; members, 261. Increase during the year, 35.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1876.

The Annual Conclave of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and appendant Orders, in the State of New Hampshire, was held at the Asylum of Mount Horeb Commandery, in Concord, Tuesday, September 26, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758. Nine Commanderies were represented.

It is gratifying to record the passing of the following resolution by this Grand Commandery:—

"Resolved, That we extend to the Grand Commanderies of West Virginia and Colorado, and the Grand Priory of Canada, a cordial and knightly greeting, with an expression of our confidence that our Order will be adorned by their accomplishments and well-directed endeavours; and that the Grand Recorder be instructed to open correspondence with each of those Grand Bodies."

There is a very full report on Foreign Correspondence. The following commentary upon the report from Iowa is in accordance with your Committee's views, and is applicable to more than the report from that Jurisdiction:—

“There seems to be a vein of ridicule quite too often, and his paragraphs, while very expressive and frequently beautiful, are occasionally sadly blemished by rough and inelegant expressions, and sometimes by what are termed ‘slang phrases.’ These proceedings are not improved by their use, nor is the character of a Templar, any more than that of a gentleman, made better by the thoughts and impressions suggested by such a questionable style as is occasionally employed by the writers of these reviews.”

Canada, for 1874 and 1875, receives brief mention. Speaking of the Great Prior's address for 1875, it is said:—

“It comprises ten full, closely printed pages, and is of the same high tone and knightly character throughout its whole extent. We wish it were practicable to place every word before our readers, but it is not, and it is useless to make extracts.”

Your Committee is in accord with these sentiments:—

“If we were to venture a suggestion, it would be that the doctrines taught in the precepts and principles of our knightly profession should be studied more, and brought out in our *citizenship*, even if it must be done at the expense of both tactics and ritual.”

Statistics.—Commanderies, 9; members, 1,065; knighted, 57.

NEW JERSEY, 1876.

The eighteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and the Appendant Orders, of the State of New Jersey, was held at the hall of Camden Lodge, No. 15, in the city of Camden, on Tuesday, September 12th, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758.

Present.—R. E. Sir Knight William L. Newalk, Grand Commander, twenty-four Grand officers, and representatives of ten Commanderies.

The Grand Commander's address contains the following:—

“We have our duties to perform as citizens as well as Knights Templar: wherein there is no conflict, for the truer the Knight, the better the citizen. As an Order for the advancement of the great principles of truth, justice, and integrity, we are daily making our mark in every walk of life; everywhere—in our public demonstrations and as citizens—courtesy, respect, hospitality, and honours are shown us, making us proud of our Institution. The influence is felt on *all* society, and the sentiment is growing among the masses that, as a rule, to be a Knight Templar is to be an honest man. It is in the asylum that men are taught the great truth that the most substantial monument a man can have is a noble life replete with good works.

“ K
the deve
which he
as physi
the later
him to b
Sir
Bodies, i
“ In
general o
Priory of
and of f
Dominion
“ We
and mem
propriety
branches
througho
Your
in the har
obligatory
Masonic c
The C
instructive
interesting
“ Sir
brief but
of sixteen
On th
“ We
taking pla
more than
instructed.
abused. I
which our
good will t
“ If w
correct, the
eschev, ha
us in ‘pink
are in ours.
and kind de

" Knight Templarism is an Order *per se*, having objects and aims for the development of man's moral nature, teaching him to see in himself that which he is ready to observe in others. We recognize our moral, as well as physical, weakness, and feel that man requires some assistance to develop the latent virtue within him, other than attrition with the world—to teach him to be true and pure towards God and his fellow-man."

Sir Knight Thos. G. Corson reviews the proceedings of thirty Grand Bodies, including Canada, of which he says:—

" In a remarkably neat and tasty volume of admirable typography and general excellence of arrangement, we have the 'Proceedings of the Grand Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital; Knights Templar, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, for the Dominion of Canada,' at the Annual Assembly, held in August, 1875.

" We notice in this, as in other Canadian proceedings, that the officers and members are fond of parading, with what we consider questionable propriety and a lack of good taste, the evidences of their standing in other branches of Masonry; thus we have 18°, 32°, 33°, &c., liberally sprinkled throughout the proceedings."

Your Committee must leave the irradiation of the custom alluded to in the hands of those interested. They are informed, however, that it is obligatory on these Knights to append their rank whenever signing any Masonic document.

The Grand Prior's address is characterized as "most interesting and instructive," and also as "giving much historical information of a deeply interesting character," and copious extracts are given. The report notices:

" Sir Knight G. H. F. Dartnell, Past Grand Constable, submitted a brief but well prepared report on correspondence, in which the proceedings of sixteen Grand Bodies are courteously noticed,"

On these reports he sets a high value. Listen:—

" We are the mediums through whom our brethren learn what is taking place in other jurisdictions; we are the teachers, through whom, more than by any other means, the whole body of Masons at large is instructed. Let us be careful that the power placed in our hands be not abused. Let us practise, as we preach, that universal law of love upon which our Order is founded—that Gospel of Peace—that 'Peace on earth, good will to man' which the great Captain of our Salvation hath taught us.

" If we see mistakes and errors committed by our associates, let us correct the mistakes and rectify the errors gently. Avoid hard words; eschew sharp criticisms; and ever bear in mind that those who differ from us in opinion may be just as honest and conscientious in their views as we are in ours. Let us love one another, and prove that love by gentle words and kind deeds.

" If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face,
Before they laid it in its final resting-place,
And deem that Death had left it almost fair;
And, laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness
And fold my hands with lingering caress;
Poor hands! so empty and so cold to-night.

If I should die to-night,
 My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
 Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought:
 Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;
 Errands on which the willing feet had sped;
 The memory of my selfishness and pride,
 My hasty words, would all be put aside:
 And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to night,
 Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
 Recalling other days remorsefully;
 The eyes that chill me with averted glance
 Would look upon me as of yore perchance,
 And soften, in the old familiar way,
 For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?
 So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night.

Oh! friends, I pray to-night
 Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow—
 The way is lonely—let me feel them now;
 Think gently of me; I am travel-worn;
 My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn;
 Forgive, oh! hearts estranged, forgive, I plead!
 When dreamless rest is mine, I shall not need
 The tenderness for which I long to-night."

Canada, for 1876, also receives kindly notice:—

"We have received a circular from the Great Priory of Canada, containing the address of the "V. H. and E. Sir Knight Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore," Grand Prior of the Dominion of Canada, delivered at the meeting of the Grand Priory, held August 10, 1876, and the report of the committee thereon, from which it appears that "The above report was unanimously adopted, and the inauguration of the Order as an independent organization under the title of 'The Great Priory of Canada,' co-equal with those of England, Ireland, and other nationalities, was most happily and solemnly completed, followed by the adoption of the statutes, the installation of the Great Prior, and the election and appointment of Grand Officers. Most heartily do we congratulate our Fratres of Canada upon this action of the Convent General, by which the Great Priory of Canada takes her place of honour among her peers."

Statistics.—12 commanderies; 1212 members; created knights during the year, 138.

NEW JERSEY, 1877.

The nineteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders, of the State of New Jersey, was held at the Asylum of Damascus Commandery, No. 5, in the city of Newark, on Tuesday, September 11th, A. D. 1877, A. O. 759.

Ten out of a total of eleven Commanderies were represented.

The Grand Commander, Sir Knight Frederick G. Wiese, thus concludes a very interesting and able address:—

"The influence of our Order is unbounded in its extent. We have much of which we have just reason to be proud. We should not overlook the fact that undue levity and that indulgence which borders upon excess, while we are before the public eye in our capacity of Knights Templar, will go far to undermine that influence and change our boasting into shame. In

our gl
 affection
 often t
 ance o
 who gi
 wounds
 especia
 be our
 our shi
 Compar
 idea th
 objects
 hands a
 needed
 that sep
 in Him
 The
 courtco
 The
 mented
 "W
 Priory h
 The Hon
 The
 it is said
 "If
 will be r
 most abl
 a vital ir
 Templari
 notwithst
 ceremoni
 It is
 between
 State org
 ments, th
 courteous
 the Vice
 dence has
 that it ma
 Statist
 The C
 commence
 Temple, at
 A. O. 768,

our gladness at meeting with friends, in the fullness of that brotherly affection which our Order inculcates, we are prone to forget that we are often the target of criticising eyes. For this reason a too frequent appearance on festal occasions is to be deplored. Let us rather be known as men who give alms to weary pilgrims travelling from afar, who bind up the wounds of the afflicted, who administer charity and hospitality, and especially who wield swords in defence of the Christian religion. Let this be our boast, and let us see to it that nothing shall ever dim the lustre of our shining professions. I do not oppose the gathering of friends and Companions on joyous occasions, but I would warn you against the growing idea that this is the aim of Templar Masonry. The world is full of worthy objects of true charity: Let us dispense it. There is need of helping hands all around us: Let the world know that it may look to us for that needed help. So may prosperity increase, and every man of us go down to that sepulchre which we are taught ever to keep in mind, with abiding hope in Him who is the Resurrection and the Life."

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the facile pen of that courteous Knight and graceful writer, T. J. Corson.

The proceedings of Canada for 1876 are largely extracted and commented upon. The writer thus expresses himself:—

"We sincerely congratulate our Fratres of Canada that her Great Priory has been elevated to a position making it an Equal among Equals. The honour is well merited, and has been justly won."

The Great Prior's address is given nearly *in extenso*, and in conclusion it is said:—

"If others are as much interested in this subject as we are, no apology will be required on our part for having made such liberal extracts from this most able and instructive address. No intelligent Templar can fail to feel a vital interest in all that pertains to the history, status, and prospects of Templarism wherever it exists, for it is virtually the same the world over; notwithstanding the slight and really unimportant differences in forms, ceremonies, and nomenclature."

It is to be noted that a correspondence appears to have been opened between the Great Priory of England and Wales and the various Templar State organizations. After acknowledging the receipt of various documents, the report states that, "Accompanying these documents was a very courteous and fraternal letter from Sir Knight William Tinkler, K. C. T., the Vice Chancellor of the Great Priory. We are pleased that a correspondence has been opened between our English Fratres and ourselves, and hope that it may continue with pleasure and profit to all parties concerned."

Statistics.—Commanderies, 13; Sir Knights, 1,165; knighted, 42.

NEW YORK, 1876.

The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the State of New York, commenced its Sixty-third Annual Conclave in the Asylum of the Masonic Temple, at the city of New York, on Tuesday, October 10th, A. D. 1876,—A. O. 768, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. E. Grand Commander Sir Kt. Charles Roome presided, and there were present nineteen Grand Officers, and Representatives from fifty out of fifty-seven Commanderies.

The gallant and courteous Grand Commander delivered an impressive and elegant address. He was able to inform the fratres present that

“ During the year just closing, peace has been in our household and prosperity in our palaces, With such reasonable increase as has served to keep our armour from rusting, while it has given opportunity for a more deliberate inspection of material, and a greater assurance of future stability and harmony.”

He remarks :—

“ Our Institution is not one of sudden growth, nor does it need that those who study its principles and teachings should move in haste to accomplish any object in connection with it, but rather that remembering the labours of the past, and the achievements that have resulted from carefully-directed labor—from patient attention to the duties and trusts of our calling—we march forward with serried ranks and unflinching steps, satisfied that when the time arrives for an increase of our facilities, the men will not be wanting who will establish and maintain Commanderies having the elements of long life, and the capacity for doing thoroughly and well their share of the task committed to us.”

He states :—

“ I remark in this connection that, according to last year's report, we have an average of 145 members to a Commandery ; the three largest having respectively 42, 405, and 326, while 40 have memberships ranging from 700 to 300 each.”

Our Canadian fratres will concur with the following :—

“ Apart from the law of the Grand Encampment which provides that ‘ Commanderies shall not appear in public, as such, without permission of the Grand Commander, except upon funeral occasions.’ my own feelings have been and are still, that the true interests of the Order forbid a resort to public appearance on any and every occasion that may present itself. The whole spirit of Masonry is against a promiscuous mingling with other associations, and directs a large degree of caution on those occasions which may appear to have a claim on our services. Our duties are in the Asylum and within our own organization. And with all deference to those who may entertain a contrary opinion, it seems to me that a too great tendency is being made manifest for the cultivation of the military to the neglect of the more important and serious part of the mission confided to us.”

In view of our present relation to the Convent General this extract is of interest :—

“ I believe that all the traditions and proprieties of the Order require that there should be one general head for each country, but I also believe that to secure the respect and obedience of the several parts, the legislation of the General Body must be impartial and consistent, neither giving nor restricting privileges to one, without according them in the same measure to all others, for otherwise I am at a loss to conceive how the devotion of the past is to be maintained in the future.”

T
said to
army
Washi
T
though
“
perity
past h
“
due to
includ
appeal
stance
confine
multitu
are in
“
tary sp
fill our
to medi
tion or
allow of
forgetfu
matters
“ T
broad to
our Mas
men sho
ordinary
the bene
day and
first plac
slave wh
loving F
“ S
the spiri
and subc
especiall
In r
“ T
severe ill
is elegan
extracts
On o
“ Sir
Our proc

There is an allusion in the proceedings to a Masonic apron and scarf, said to have belonged to the Lodge of the 22nd Regiment of the British army during the Revolutionary war, and which fell into the hand of General Washington, and \$20 was voted for its purchase.

The report on Foreign Correspondence commences with the following thoughtful words:—

“ We are happy in being able to announce that the marvellous prosperity the Order has experienced during so many years of the immediate past has not been sensibly affected.

“ But we should not deceive ourselves with the idea that all this is due to the abstract merits of the Institution, or to the sublime tenets and inculcations. Take away the opportunities for display, and remove the appeal to the latent spirit which finds expression in the ‘pomp and circumstance of war,’ or, in other words, substitute the Cross for the Sword, and confine the evidence of devotion to the Asylum, where the applause of the multitude cannot come, and it is greatly to be feared that much of what we are in the habit of regarding as prosperity would disappear from view.

“ We are not at all disposed to say that we should abandon the military spirit which has done so much to create enthusiasm among us, and to fill our ranks with young and ardent men, and replace it with a devotion to mediæval asceticism, for which the great majority are unfitted by education or the habits of life practised in our day, but only that we should not allow our admiration for that which pleases the eye to make us altogether forgetful of that which appeals to the heart and conscience, and relates to matters of enduring concern.

“ The spread of light and education among men, and the effects of the broad toleration which is the natural outcome not only of our civil, but of our Masonic teachings, make it impossible that any considerable number of men should wish to revive the methods of the past, to deny themselves the ordinary comforts of life, and to seek the favour of the Deity by denying the benefit of His gifts so freely bestowed for our use. With us and in our day and generation religion and its duties are acknowledged to stand in the first place, but at the same time we are to render them not as the quarry-slave whipped to his dungeon, but as children who reverence and obey a loving Father.

“ So, on the other hand, our military duties are not fulfilled unless in the spirit of all military law, the very foundation of which is promptitude and subordination, the effacing of the individual will to that of authority, especially when that authority is of our own choosing.”

In reviewing Canada, for 1876, the chairman says:—

“ The Grand Prior, Sir J. B. Macleod Moore, detained at home by severe illness, sent his annual address, which, like all papers from his pen, is elegant in diction and most interesting in matter,” and gives lengthy extracts from the Great Prior’s address for that year.

On our report he speaks thus:—

“ Sir Geo. F. Dartnell presented a very fair report on Correspondence. Our proceedings had not come to hand, but as Sir George was present at

our last Annual Conclave, he gives a rescript of our transactions from memory. He is quite complimentary."

Statistics. — Commanderies, 57; members, 7,339; members created during the year, 510.

OHIO, 1876.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Ohio assembled in its Thirty-fourth Annual Grand Conclave in Doller's Hall, Put-in-Bay, on Tuesday, August 29th, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M.

All the Commanderies in the State (twenty-seven in number) were represented.

The Treasurer's report shews a cash balance on hand of \$5,197.10. Of the same \$3,000 was appropriated towards the expenses of the escort and reception of the Grand Encampment, held this year at Cleveland.

Sir Kt. Enoch T. Carson, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the report, which was, upon motion, received and ordered to be printed in the proceedings. Thirty-three Proceedings were reviewed including England and Canada.

Canada, for 1875, is in thus epitomized:—

"The address of the V. E. Sir W. J. B. Macleod Moore, who was not present at the meeting, is a most interesting and valuable document. In addition to the local history contained in it, it has much matter in relation to the history of chivalric Masonry. He refers to the delay that had followed in not receiving a reply from the Convent General in London to the application of the Sub-Priory in Canada, asking to be created a Great Priory, and regrets the apparent neglect of the Chancellerie in England in this matter. He defends the action of the Convent General with great ability in making the so-called changes in the Constitution, and more especially for having omitted the word *Masonic* in the title of the Order, and produces abundant facts and argument to prove that the action of the Convent General was both legal and proper."

"The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Sir G. H. F. Dartnell. It is principally made up of extracts from proceedings, with brief rubrics by the editor, who has displayed admirable taste and good judgment in his selections and brief notes."

4 Sir Kt. Carson evidently feels that the U. S. Templar uniform is incongruous and inconsistent with the traditions of the Order. His remarks are opposite:

"We wonder if any Templar archæologist could, by any possibility, find out wherein our Templar costume has any, even the most remote, connection, traditional or historical, with our ritual. But then we have a pretty uniform. Throw the historical and traditional unities to the dogs."

The Reporter acknowledges the error of the use of *Fraters* for *Fratres*, but while disclaiming skill in pillology still clings to the phrase "Knights

Templar
Priory, v
tinent,

Th
" V
Select M
tion wh

An
" T
the Ord
tume, a

" W
prosper
their ge
agree up
done. I

Grand C
tion to t
attachm
the ritua
used wit

" If
so as is
service a
Protesta

Stat

The
fifth Ann
o'clock P
of Knight

The
was co-in
the Unite

The
for 1876,

" Th
valuable
summati
We woul
entire, bu

After
costume,

Templars," using the latter as a noun instead of an adjective. Our Great Prior, who has a reputation as an antiquarian and philologist on both continents, has demonstrated the inaccuracy of the latter phrase beyond all cavil.

The Committee expresses itself in this fashion :—

"We have but little disposition to seriously consider the Royal and Select Master's Degrees (?) as having any legitimate or important connection whatever with any system of Masonry or the Orders of Knighthood."

And concludes :—

"The time was when the solemn and impressive liturgical services of the Order of the Temple was its grand feature. Now, tactics, drill, costume, and military pageants, have taken its place.

"We think it would be of much greater importance to the future prosperity and perpetuity of the Order, if the Grand Commanderies, through their general head, the Grand Encampment of the United States, would agree upon one ritual. There is no good reason why this might not be done. However, to accomplish this end, it would be necessary for each Grand Commandery to surrender the ritual now in use within its jurisdiction to the Grand Encampment, together with 'all the fond recollections or attachments which may cluster around it,' each pledging the other to accept the ritual produced by the Grand Encampment, as the only ritual to be used within their respective jurisdictions.

"If this were done we might have a ritual absolutely uniform, as much so as is the altar service in the Roman Catholic Church, or the form of service as laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, and in use in the Protestant Episcopal Church—a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

Statistics.—Commanderies, 27 ; members, 2,538 ; newly created, 256.

OHIO, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Ohio assembled in its thirty-fifth Annual Grand Conclave at Case's Hall, in the city of Cleveland, at 8 o'clock P. M. of August 30th, 1877, and proceeded to open a Commandery of Knights Templar.

The proceedings are interesting, in view of the fact that the meeting was co-incident with the Triennial Assembly of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is lengthy and able. Canada, for 1876, receives extended notice. It is said :—

"The address of the venerable and distinguished Great Prior is a most valuable and able paper. He congratulates the fratres upon the final consummation of their wishes in the establishment of a Great Priory for Canada. We would like to print this valuable contribution to Templar literature entire, but want of space will not permit."

After quoting that portion of the Great Prior's address relating to costume, the reviewer thus makes comment :—

"Notwithstanding our distinguished frater says, that he does not in the remotest degree attempt to cast reflections on the 'admirable system of organization followed by our enthusiastic and zealous fratres of the United States,' they do apply with telling force to the very condition of things existing in this country to-day, and we commend the venerable frater's remarks to the serious consideration of those who believe the first, the second, the last great and important duty of a Templar is, to buy a uniform, and spend three nights a week in perfecting himself in drill.

And we are thus courteously saluted :—

"The Great Prior appointed Sir Kt. Samuel B. Harman, Grand Sub-Prior, and the elective officers were duly elected and subsequently installed. In behalf of, and in the name of, the Great Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Ohio, we salute with knightly salutation the National Great Priory of Canada."

This is rather hard on Cryptic Masonry :—

"Why not make Odd Fellowship and Druidism a prerequisite? Wouldn't it make it the more difficult to attain the Orders? And we think there is very little more Masonry in these Cryptic Degrees, with their high sounding titles, than there is in either of the two Orders named. Similar memorials have been presented in most of the Grand Commanderies of the United States. Could anything be more abject and humiliating—Save us, Templars; save us, or down goes Cryptic Masonry! Well, let it go; and the sooner it goes out of the American system altogether the better. The system is utterly useless. At all events, we hope that we shall hear no more of the attempt to 'inject' the Council Degrees into the present nomenclature of the 'American system.'"

Statistics.—Commanderies, 29; members, 2,648; created, 242.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1876.

The R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, held its Twenty-third Annual Conclave in Corinthian Hall (Grand Lodge Room), New Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, on Tuesday Evening, May 30, 1876, at 8 o'clock.

51 out of 56 Commanderies were represented.

The Grand Commander's address is a truly eloquent and able one. We can afford room but for two short extracts :

"Moral truths never change, they have existed from time immemorial; nothing has been added to them as age followed age. Their effects are individual in result and last only so long as life lasts. The moral law thus becomes fixed; the prior age being of no benefit as regards progress to that succeeding. How different with intellectual truths. The discovery of to-day is the axiom of to-morrow. All is ceaseless change and progress. Has an order dedicated to the Cross, whose teachings inculcate the majesty of truth and purity, whose efforts are directed towards individuals as well as the masses, and whose teachings by reason of the continuity of the order serve as bright examples for those who follow, no influence in the amelioration of man? Have the lives and martyrdom of the two hundred

and thin
renounc
had no
quent?
where t
and hon
able are
Sir Knig
which n

And
"T
taken fo
Masonry
fallacious
Christian
gifts of t
consider
cincts of
Templar
age than
reflect ho
by all m
Knightho

Canad

"Th
read, and
we have
fection an

This
in addition

Statist

The B
Annual C
evening, M

Forty-

There

Canad

Great Prior

"This
Prince of V
vent Gener
Great Prior
G. C. T., G
realized.

and thirty brave Knights at Tiberias, who were offered life and honour to renounce Christianity but who remained steadfast, perishing by the flames, had no influence for good in the age in which they lived and those subsequent? Has De Molay been forgotten? These are famous instances where the holiest principles by which man could be actuated—love of God and honor—triumphed over the allurements of the world. How innumerable are those noble sacrifices which have been and are being made by Sir Knights which are known perhaps only to those within our walls, yet which nevertheless exert a silent but powerful influence elsewhere.”

And again,

“Too frequently the fact that the applicant is a Royal Arch Mason is taken for granted that such an one, if worthy for the highest honour of Masonry, should be accepted for those of Knighthood. We can all see how fallacious such views are. Instead, therefore, of properly considering the Christian standing of the man and Mason, his being in possession of the gifts of that ancient and honorable fraternity seems to outweigh all other considerations. The consequence is, that many unworthy enter the precincts of our Asylums, who bring reproach on the good name of Knights Templar. Although not a *Reitgeuse* is demanded, for we live in a different age than did our predecessors, but an upright, God-fearing man, who should reflect honor on the Commandery and not the Commandery on him, ought by all means to characterize the applicant for the Christian Orders of Knighthood.”

Canada receives brief, but kindly, mention. The Reviewer says:

“The address of the Eminent Frater, W. J. B. McLeod Moore, was read, and is a most able and pains-taking document. The historical part we have not room to insert, and extracts therefrom would destroy its perfection and impair its use.”

This volume of proceedings is extremely creditable to the compiler, and in addition is a beautiful specimen of the art of printing.

Statistics.—Commanderies, 56; members, 5790; created, 104.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1877.

The R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania held its Twenty-fourth Annual Conclave in Fulton Hall Opera House, Lancaster, on Tuesday evening, May 29th, 1877, at 8 o'clock.

Forty-two out of fifty-six Commanderies presented their credentials.

There is no call for comment on any of the proceedings.

Canada again is kindly spoken of. Of the first meeting of our National Great Priory the Reviewer says:—

“This was a red letter day for our Canada fratres. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, M. E. and S. Grand Master, with the assent of the Convent General, had at last issued his Patent creating Canada a National Great Priory, and appointed Colonel William James Bury MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., Great Prior thereof, and their dreams of independence were realized.

"Great Prior Moore first delivered a most scholarly and masterly address, replete with useful and instructive information respecting the history and aims of the Templar Order. It is too long to insert entire, but we wish it might be in the hands of every Knight Templar.

The Report on Correspondence, from the pen of Sir George H. F. Dartnell, is short. Very few Proceedings have been before him, but the reviewer did all he could, and did it ably and courteously."

And of England it is reported:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master, had issued his patent appointing the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Great Prior of England and Wales, and the Noble Earl was duly installed into his high office by the retiring Great Prior.

"It is with more than ordinary interest that we read these proceedings, as this Noble Earl is one of those who so cordially greeted our own Templar pilgrims, from Alleghany Commandery, No. 35, on the occasion of their pilgrimage in Europe in 1871, and entertained them at his ancestral home of Alton Towers.

"It is, moreover, with deep regret that we announce the death of this Noble Lord and Patron of Masonry and Templarism, which occurred on the 11th of May last, at his home in England.

"There was at the same time a special meeting of the Convent General. Their proceedings are not before us, but they did something not at all pleasing to our Canadian *fratres*; for we have before us a most solemn protest issued in April of the present year, by the Great Prior of Canada, against this action. As near as we can tell from the protest, the Convent General undertook to change the title and nomenclature of the body and officers, and to change the existing regulations.

"We may probably hear more of it, and when it comes in more definite shape we may have some comments to make on the same."

Statistics.—Commanderies, 56; membership, 5,964; knighted, 309.

TENNESSEE, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders of the State of Tennessee began its Fifteenth Annual Conclave, at the Memphis Club Hall, in the city of Memphis, at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, May 3, 1877.

Thirteen out of sixteen Commanderies were represented.

The Grand Commander's address relates chiefly to matters of routine. He believes in public parades of the Order, and asks:—

"Where is the harm? Do you fear unknighthly conduct on the part of your Christian soldier? Whether under your plume or not, conduct yourself as a true Knight, and you extort public respect, and cause the outside world to seek for kindred spirits. The Churches cull from the world, and Templarism from the good and true. Our standard is too high (if properly borne) to be damaged by a public display of ourselves."

Can
Grand Pr
that have
from.

Stati

The
the State
Felipe de
day, Febr

There
to touch u

"Kin
machine at
the Inquis
plunder of
this Grand
ance of ou
oppression
thereof.
choice, an
proudest S

This is
plar, at all

The ar
and curren

A ban
Austin Com

"Reso
vided on th
The sparkli
do and dare
repeated He
ascend to th

If this
taste. The
is certainly

The rep
for 1875, is
as "able," a
Officers.

Statistic

Canada, for 1876, is courteously reviewed. The report states: "The Grand Prior, Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, delivered an address, like all that have come from him, eloquent and learned," and it is largely quoted from.

Statistics.—Commanderies, 16; Knights, 719; created, 52.

TEXAS, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders of the State of Texas assembled in Annual Conclave at the Asylum of San Felipe de Austin Commandery, No. 1, in the city of Galveston, on Wednesday, February 14, A. D. 1877, A. O. 759, at 12 o'clock.

There is a passage in the Grand Commander's address, which appears to touch upon the forbidden ground of politics. We give it below:—

"Kind Providence hath spared us from the visitation of that infamous machine and contrivance of political adventurers, that modern prototype of the Inquisition, Returning Boards, which have for their sole object the plunder of our people's rights and property. Each and every member of this Grand Body will join me in beseeching Almighty God for the deliverance of our fratres in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, from the oppression and tyranny to which they have been subjected in consequence thereof. Texas, thank God, is free! She is ruled by men of her own choice, and therefore rapidly marching on to her proper place among the proudest States of our great nation."

This is rather startling, and seems to assume that all Knights Templar, at all events in Texas, are of one political stripe and opinion!

The amounts of the Grand Treasurer appear to be kept in gold, silver, and currency, each distinct.

A banquet was given to the Grand Commandery, by St. Felipe de Austin Commandery, No. 1, whereupon the former august body,

"Resolved, That the memory of the solid comfort so bountifully provided on that occasion will nerve us to knightly deeds of Christian heroism. The sparkling wine, poured out with no unstinted hand, will animate us to do and dare whatever is valiant and true, while the fragrance of constantly repeated Havanas will remind us of the incense of that purity which should ascend to the Giver of all Good from the heart of every Sir Knight."

If this be a jest, it is a sorry one. If in earnest, we regret the bad taste. The mixture of allusions to mundane joys with heavenly aspirations is certainly grotesque.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is an exhaustive one. Canada, for 1875, is briefly abstracted. Our Great Prior's address is characterized as "able," and a few extracts given, together with the Roll of the Great Officers.

Statistics.—Commanderies, 13; members, 498; created, 49.

VERMONT, 1876.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders of the State of Vermont met in Annual Grand Conclave in the lodge rooms of Washington Lodge, in Burlington, on Tuesday, June 13, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nine Commanderies were represented.

The Grand Commander's address is thoughtful and Christian in tone and sentiment. He concludes thus:—

"I cannot close without saying to you and all subordinate Commanderies in our jurisdiction, guard well the outer door of the Asylum. Admit none but such as are Christian gentlemen; our injury and danger comes from too many admitted, instead of too few. A Commandery is safe with a score of Knights good and true, and unsafe with a long line of men devoid of Knighthood. Let the internal and not the external qualifications recommend. Our fame should spread both far and wide for acts of charity and benevolence, not for imposing parades or circus gatherings to attract the gaze of those who have no part in the great work we have set about to do."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence reviews the proceedings of twenty-five Grand Bodies, Canada receiving no mention, and no excuse being made therefor.

The Report closes with these words:—

"We trust that our sturdy Knights will not devote their attention too exclusively to the external qualifications of the Templar, but will remember those sterling virtues which shall ever cause them to be mindful of the widow's sorrow and the orphan's peril; and above all, to battle manfully for the immutable doctrines which should irradiate with a welcome glow the pathway of the pilgrim warrior;—the lessons so earnestly taught by the Captain of our Salvation, the Prince of Peace."

Statistics.—Commanderies, 9; members, 624; created, 41.

VIRGINIA, 1876.

The Grand Annual Assembly of the Most Eminent Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders of the State of Virginia, was begun and held in the Mason's Hall, in the city of Alexandria, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1876, A. O. 758.

Ten out of fourteen Commanderies were represented.

The Grand Commander reports:—

We meet under peculiarly auspicious circumstances. Bounteous harvests have everywhere in our jurisdiction rewarded the labours of the husbandman, peace and plenty pervade our beloved State, quiet and good order are everywhere observed, and although we have just passed through the fires of a heated political controversy, and one well calculated to arouse the malign passions of interested partizans, yet no ruins mark its track,

and neither prompted nor admitted for

The R (comment) t ries, and of

Statist

The R Wisconsin c October 3rd

All the

The fo adopted:—

"Resol of the Unit authority of diction, be, candidates i dates for th number, an

"And, Master, the deries in th certificate,

Your C disallowed b suggest, cou still greater English Ord to enable th It would ind every State

The Re for 1875, r reviewer ren

"It wor perusal, for W. J. B. Mc and possesses and at the s in what he s

and neither discord nor strife remain among us. Chivalric courtesy has prompted mutual forbearance, and knightly magnanimity has engendered mutual forgiveness."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence simply acknowledges (without comment) the receipt of the proceedings of twenty-four Grand Commanderies, and of the Great Priory of Canada.

Statistics.—Commanderies, 14; members, 14; knighted, 69.

WISCONSIN, 1876.

The Eighteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin convened at Masonic Hall, in the city of Milwaukee, on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All the Commanderies (twelve in number) were represented.

The following resolution, as an amendment to the constitution, was adopted:—

"Resolved, The Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States approving, that the Council Degrees, as conferred by authority of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of this jurisdiction, be, and the same are hereby made requisite to the reception of candidates into the Orders of Knighthood in this State; and, that candidates for the Orders be required to state, in their petitions, the name, number, and location of the Council to which they belong.

"And, further, that when this measure is approved by the Grand Master, the Grand Recorder shall certify the same to the several Commanderies in this jurisdiction; and, from the date of the reception of such certificate, this regulation shall be in force."

Your Committee have little doubt that this unwise resolution will be disallowed by the Grand Master as *ultra vires*. Such legislation, we humbly suggest, could only emanate from Grand Encampments, and would tend to still greater confusion. The "Red Cross" is not a pre-requisite in the English Order, but by treaty is conferred on Sir Knights of this jurisdiction to enable them to obtain admission to Commanderies in the United States. It would indeed be an anomaly if we could enter a Templar Asylum in every State of the Union except Wisconsin.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is full and discursive. Canada, for 1875, receives kindly mention. Of the Great Prior's address, the reviewer remarks:—

"It would be superfluous for us to say that it is able and worthy of perusal, for its authorship is convincing evidence of the fact. E. Frater W. J. B. McLeod Moore is so well versed in matters pertaining to the craft, and possesses such a happy faculty of placing these matters in a concise and at the same time pleasing form, that no one can fail to be interested in what he says."

He quotes with approbation "the reasons for the omission of the word *Masonic* in the title of the Order as now applied to the Templar Bodies of England; and the reasons for the abolition of Past Rank and change in official titles."

The reporter adds:—

"We presume that some of our Grand Recorders have been puzzled, as we were, for the proper P. O. address of the Grand Chancellor. A little more care, in this respect, would certainly be a convenience to those outside of the jurisdiction of Canada."

The report, which is otherwise a most able and interesting one, is marred by many of those trivialities and wordy "horse-play" which disfigures several of the reports under review. In all kindness and courtesy, we submit that these useful communications are intended for instruction, and not for amusement, and that the individuality of the reporter should not be too apparent. On this head we quote Sir Knight Woodhull's own remarks:—

"Sir Knights, who are satisfied to know nothing of the state of the Order, or the doings of Sir Knights outside of their own Commanderies; and whose interests and desires are all centered in 'self,' will not read a report on Correspondence, no matter how brief it may be; while upon the other hand, those who desire to inform themselves and become familiar with the doings of the great body of noble men, enlisted in the cause we profess to love, will devour greedily every matter of interest placed before them, and never complain of a report because of its length."

Statistics.—Commanderies, 12; members, 911; created in 1876, 83.

CONCLUSION.

In closing its labours, your Committee must express its gratification at being enabled to review so many of the proceedings of Sister Grand Bodies in the United States, and further in finding so much evidence, from their pages, of continuous prosperity and progress.

Much of the time of our Republican Fratres appears to be taken up, in parade, processions, reviews, marching and counter-marching, feasting and "orating." If all these be necessary in order to "advertize" the Order and attract aspirants to its ranks, well and good; but if the great teachings of the Christian Order of the Temple are over-shadowed by or forgotten amid the "riotings and junketings" often accompanying these gatherings, then, indeed, evil is their lot. It is to be hoped, however, that those young and ardent Masons who may be attracted by such outward glitter and show may subsequently come both to know and feel that there is something higher and holier in the teachings of the Order and the duties of the Christian Knight.

As
Records
once mo
and som
paid for
play of
humbly
the Tem
and posi
Committe
hopes it
courteou
It is
spoken of
as one of
Orders.

Fina
holy Ord
defend th
Order: to
obedient
in word a
opposing
affably: t
all debasi
haughtine
chivalrous

Let u

As for the reports themselves, they are, on the whole, most valuable Records of Templar literature. Your Committee is, however, constrained once more to remark that many of them are marred by "quibs and jests"; and some of the reporters seem to think that the paper and print which are paid for by the Grand Commanderies are to be used as articles for the display of small wit, and for the "chaffing" of brother reporters. It is humbly submitted that these reports should be framed so as to convey to the Templar world as much information as possible of the doings, progress, and position of the Order in the various jurisdictions. In this spirit your Committee has endeavoured to collate the proceedings under review, and hopes its criticism will not be considered to be limited merely to the courteous Sir Knights, members of the "Corps Reportorial."

It is gratifying to find that Canada is always cordially and kindly spoken of, and, still more, that our Great Prior is regarded by one and all as one of the highest authorities in all matters pertaining to the Chivalric Orders. As to this he stands *facile princeps*.

Finally, let all true Sir Knights be ever mindful of the precepts of our holy Order, which are: To love, honour, and fear God: to maintain and defend the Christian Faith, and the honour, dignity and interests of the Order: to be loyal to the Sovereign, dutiful to the Grand Master, and obedient to our rulers: to prefer honour to wealth: to be just and true in word and deed: to give no willing cause of offence to any: but while opposing wrong and injustice, to deport ourselves courteously, quietly and affably: to assist the distressed, the widow, and the fatherless: to eschew all debasing employment, recreation and company: to abhor pride and haughtiness; and, waging war with selfishness, raise the standard of chivalrous honour and strive for the welfare of our Brethren.

Let us all strive to attain this standard through Christ's help. Amen.

Courteously submitted.

‡ GEORGE H. F. DARNELL,

Chairman, Provincial Prior.

NAT

PR

s-follow

1824-1
and sec

V. H.

1877-78.

Roll of Preceptories and Priors

OF THE UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF
THE TEMPLE, AND OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,
PALESTINE, RHODES, AND MALTA,

UNDER THE

NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA,

IN THE

PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, NOVA SCOTIA, QUEBEC, AND
NEW BRUNSWICK,

DOMINION OF CANADA.

s—following a name, signifies that the Preceptor filled the office on subsequent occasions
d—deceased; *r*—retired.

“HUGH DE PAYENS,” Kingston, Ont.—Warrant dated 12th February,
1824—Meets the second Monday in January, April, July, and October,
and second Friday in May.

V. E. Sir Knight DONALD ROSS, E. Preceptor.
“ “ W. D. GORDON, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. H. and E. Sir Knight Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore	....	1854.
V. “ “ James A. Henderson, (<i>s</i>)	.....	1855.
“ “ S. S. Finden, (<i>d</i>)	.....	1856.
“ “ S. D. Fowler (Honorary), (<i>d</i>)	.....	1857.
“ “ J. H. Rowan	.....	1858.
“ “ John Kerr	.....	1859.
“ “ G. F. LaSarre, (<i>r</i>)	.....	1860.
“ “ John Boyes, (<i>d</i>)	.....	1862.
V. “ “ W. B. Simpson	.....	1864.
V. “ “ Alexander S. Kirkpatrick	.....	1865.
“ “ E. H. Parker	.....	1866.
“ “ Harwood E. Swales, (<i>r</i>)	.....	1868.
V. “ “ Jas. Greenfield, Jr.	.....	1876.

"GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR," Toronto, Ont.—Warrant dated 8th November, 1854.—Meets second Friday in every month.

Eminent Sir Knight RICHARD J. HOVENDEN, Eminent Preceptor.

V. " " F. J. MENET, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight Samuel B. Harman, (s).....	1855.
V. H. and E. " " Col. W. J. B. MacL. Moore (Hon.)	1855.
" " Francis Richardson, (r)	1856.
" " Thomas Gibbs Ridout, (d)	1857.
V. " " T. Douglas Harington	1858.
" " William G. Storm	1859.
" " William Hay, (r)	1860.
V. " " James K. Kerr, (s)	1869.
" " Augustus T. Houel	1871.
V. " " Frederick J. Menet	1873.
" " Marcellus Crombie.....	1874.
V. " " Daniel Spry.....	1875.
" " Thos. Sargant.....	1876.

"GODFREY DE BOUILLON," Hamilton, Ont.—Warrant dated 25th October, 1855.—Meets first Friday of every month.

V. Eminent Sir Knight JOHN J. MASON, Eminent Preceptor.

" " J. B. BISHOP, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight Thomas Bird Harris, (s) (d).....	1855.
V. " " W. Mercer Wilson, (d).....	1859.
" " Thomas McCracken.....	1863.
V. " " C. D. Macdonnell, (Honorary) ..	1864.
V. " " John W. Murton	1866.
" " William Reid	1869.
V. " " Hugh A. Mackay	1873.
V. " " David McLellan.....	1876.

"RICHARD CŒUR DE LION," London, Ont.—Warrant dated 29th May, 1857.—Meets on the second Friday of every month.

Eminent Sir Knight D. BURLEIGH BURCH, Eminent Preceptor.

" " JOHN B. SMYTH, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight Thompson Wilson, (s) (d)	1857.
V. " " James Moffatt.....	1859.
" " William Muir.....	1861.
" " Thomas McCracken.....	1862.
" " Alfred G. Smyth, (s).....	1874.

"NOVA SCOTIA," Halifax, N. S.—Warrant dated 11th October, 1858.
—Meets first Friday in every month.

Eminent Sir Knight ALF. H. WOODILL, M.D., Eminent Preceptor.
" " ARCHIBALD H. H. MCGACHEN, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

	E. Sir Knight John D. Nash.....	1858.
V.	" " Hon. Alexander Keith, (d)	1859.
	" " Norborne G. Smith, (r)	1864.
	" " Robert J. Romans, (r)	1866.
	" " Robert D. Clarke, (r)	1868.
	" " Thomas Short.....	1869.
	" " C. E. Crocker-King, (s) (r)	1870.
V.	" " Stephen Roland Sircom	1872.
	" " G. T. Smithers	1873.
V.	" " B. Curren, D. C. L.	1876.

"KING BALDWIN," Belleville, Ont.—Warrant dated 9th June, 1861.
—Meets first Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Eminent Sir Knight WILLIAM DOTTER, Eminent Preceptor.
" " R. GORDON, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

	E. Sir Knight John C. Franck, (r)	1861.
	" " Alfred A. Campbell	1862.
V.	" " Lawrence H. Henderson (s).....	1867.
	" " Eber C. Flint	1872.

"RICHARD CŒUR DE LION," Montreal, Que.—Warrant dated 5th
December, 1863.—Meets first Thursday in every month.

V. Eminent Sir Knight J. H. STEARNS, Eminent Preceptor.
" " A. G. ADAMS, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E.	Sir Knight Alexander A. Stevenson. (s)	1863.
V.	" " E. M. Copeland	1872.
"	" " Isaac H. Stearns.....	1873.
"	" " Thos. Milton	1874.
"	" " William Young	1875.
"	" " G. W. Lovejoy, M.D.	1876.

"SUSSEX," Montreal, Que.—Warrant dated 30th May, 1867.—Meets
Wednesday preceding full moon in March, June, September, and December.

Eminent Sir Knight ARTHUR H. GILMOR, Eminent Preceptor.
" " THOMAS F. WOOD, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

E. Sir Knight William B. Colby, (s)	1867.
“ “ Charles H. Kathan	1872.
“ “ Edson Kemp	1874.
“ “ E. H. Goff	1876.

“PLANTAGENET,” St. Catharines, Ont.—Warrant dated 14th Nov., 1867.—Meets second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Eminent Sir Knight E. GOODMAN, Eminent Preceptor.
 “ “ J. M. CLEMENT, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight James Seymour, (s)	1867.
“ “ Edwin Goodman, (s)	1869.
“ “ Isaac P. Wilson	1872.

“HURONTARIO,” Collingwood, Ont.—Warrant dated 10th April, 1869.—Meets third Monday in every month.

Eminent Sir Knight E. R. CARPENTER, Eminent Preceptor.
 “ “ FRANK B. GREGORY, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight Henry Robertson	1869.
“ “ E. R. Carpenter	1875.

“UNION DE MOLAY,” St. John, N.B.—Warrant dated 1st of May, 1869.—Meets fourth Thursday in every month.

Eminent Sir Knight J. C. HATHEWAY, M.D., Eminent Preceptor.
 “ “ C. UPHAM HANFORD, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight Robert Marshall	1863.
“ “ T. A. D. Foster, M.D.	1869.
“ “ James Donville	1870.
V. “ “ David R. Munro	1871.
“ “ H. W. Chisholm	1873.
“ “ E. L. Berteaux	1874.
“ “ S. F. Matthews	1875.

“MOUNT CALVARY,” Orillia, Ont.—Warrant dated 15th April, 1870.—Meets first Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Eminent Sir Knight C. SCHOMBERG ELLIOTT, M.D., E. Preceptor.
 “ “ A. F. DULMAGE, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

- E. Sir Knight Robert Ramsay 1870.
- “ “ M. H. Spencer 1870.
- “ “ C. Schomberg Elliott, M.D. 1871.
- “ “ H. G. Summers 1874.
- “ “ C. Schomberg Elliott, M.D., (s).. 1875.

“MOORE,” Peterborough, Ont.—Warrant dated 27th May, 1870.—
Meets second Monday in March, April, June, September, and December.

- V. E. Sir Knight C. D. MACDONNELL, Eminent Preceptor.
- “ “ ROBERT ELDER, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight C. D. Macdonnell, (s) 1870.
- V. “ “ Rev. V. Clementi, M.A. 1871.
- “ “ R. Kincaid, M.D., (s) 1872.
- “ “ James Might 1874.

“HARINGTON,” Trenton, Ont.—Warrant dated 14th April, 1871.—
Meets first Monday in every month.

- Eminent Sir Knight H. W. DAY, M.D., Eminent Preceptor.
- “ “ JAMES YOUNG, Registrar.

(Not working.)

“ST. JOHN THE ALMONER,” Whitby, Ont.—Warrant dated 8th of
March, 1872.—Meets second Tuesday in each month.

- V. E. Sir Knight C. A. JONES, Eminent Preceptor.
- “ “ J. H. ADDISON, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight George H. F. Dartnell, (s) 1872.
- E. “ “ Yeoman Gibson 1875.
- “ “ George Hopkins 1876.

“GONDEMAR,” Maitland, Ont.—Warrant dated 3rd May, 1872.—
Meets Thursday nearest full moon in January, April, July, and October.

- Eminent Sir Knight A. G. HERVEY, Eminent Preceptor.
- “ “ GEORGE C. LONGLEY, P. E. P., Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight George C. Longley 1872.
- “ “ John Dumbille 1873.
- “ “ John Easton 1875.
- “ “ Daniel Collins 1876.

"ODO DE ST. AMAND," Toronto, Ont.—Warrant dated 7th of May, 1872.—Meets first Friday of every month.

Eminent Sir Knight JAMES B. NIXON, Eminent Preceptor.
" " JOSHUA H. CORNISH, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

E. Sir Knight N. Gordon Bigelow 1872.
" " W. C. Morrison 1874.
" " George Watson 1875.
" " James O'Connor..... 1876.

"PALESTINE," Port Hope, Ont.—Warrant dated May 31st, 1872.—Meets fourth Tuesday of every month.

Eminent Sir Knight JOHN WRIGHT, Eminent Preceptor.
" " E. PEFLOW, Jr., Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptor.

Eminent Sir Knight James Moore Irwin (s)..... 1871.

"ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX," Dunnville, Ont.—Warrant dated Oct. 16th, 1874.—Meets first Thursday in every month.

Eminent Sir Knight M. C. UPPER, Eminent Preceptor.
" " ARCHIBALD COUPER, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

Eminent Sir Knight William F. Braund 1874.
" " John Parry 1875.

"KENT," Chatham, Ont.—Warrant dated August 7th, 1877.

Eminent Sir Knight THOS. C. MACNABB, Eminent Preceptor.
" " _____, Registrar.

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF FOREGOING ROLL, AND ANALYSIS OF RETURNS TO DEC. 31, 1876. [See note.]

No.	NAME	WHERE HELD	DATE OF WARRANT	NIGHT OF MEETING	No. OF ADMIS- SIONS.	TOTAL ROLL	EMINENT PRECEPTOR	REGISTRAR
1	Hugh de Payens	Kingston	12th Feb. 1824	Second Monday in Jan. April, July, Oct., and second Friday in May.	3	29	Donald Ross	W. D. Gordon.
2	Geoffrey de St. Aldeemar	Toronto	8th Mar. 1854	Second Friday of each month.	12	67	R. J. Hovenden	F. J. Menden.
3	Geoffrey de Bonillon	Hamilton	25th Oct. 1855	First Friday of each month.	4	76	J. J. Mason	J. R. Bishop.
4	Richard Ceur de Lion	London	29th May 1857	Second Friday of each month.	13	40	D. B. Burch	John B. 55th.
5	Nova Scotia	Halifax	11th Oct. 1858	First Friday of each month.	6	28	Alfred H. Woodill, M.D.	A. H. H. M'Geehan.
6	King Baldwin	Belleville	9th June, 1861	First Monday in Jan. April, July, and October.	3	44	Wm. Docter	R. Gordon.
7	Richard Ceur de Lion	Montreal	5th Dec. 1865	First Thursday of each month in Mar. June, Sept. and Dec.	0	20	J. H. Stearns	Thomas F. Wood.
8	Suseux	do.	30th May, 1867	Second Monday in Jan. April, July, and Oct.	0	14	Arthur H. Gilmer	J. M. Clement.
9	Plantagenet	St. Catharines	14th Nov. 1867	Third Monday of each month	0	14	E. Goodman	E. R. Carpenter.
10	Huronario	Collingwood	10th Apr. 1869	Fourth Thursday of each month	0	14	J. C. Hatheway, M.D.	Chas. U. Hanford.
11	Union de Bois	St. John, N. B.	1st May, 1869	First Monday in Jan. April, July, and Oct.	0	14	C. Schomburg Elliott, M.D.	Aug. F. Dulmage.
12	Mount Calvary	Orillia	15th Apr. 1869	Second Monday in March, April, June, Sept. and Dec.	5	15	Ch. D. Mc-donnell	Robert Elder.
13	Moore	Peterborough	27th May, 1870	First Monday in each month	2	31	C. A. Jones	J. H. Addison.
14	Harington	Trenton	14th Apr. 1871	Second Tuesday in month	0	12	A. G. Hervey	G. C. Longley, P. E. P.
15	St. John the Almoner	Whitby	8th Mar. 1872	Thursday nearest full moon in Jan.	0	20	James E. Nixon	J. H. Cornish.
16	Gondemar	Maitland	3rd May, 1872	First Friday of each month	0	20	John Wright	E. Peplow, Jr.
17	Odo de St. Amand	Toronto	7th May, 1872	Fourth Thursday of each month	0	11	M. C. Upper	Arch. Couper.
18	St. Anne	Port Hope	31st May, 1872	Tuesday on or before full moon of each month	0	11	Thos. C. McNabb	
19	St. Bernard de Clairveaux	Dunnville	16th Oct. 1874					
20	Kent	Chatham	7th Aug. 1877					

NOTE.—It will be seen by the above, and by the Statement at Page 152, that the Returns of several Preceptories have not been received. It is hoped punctuality in this respect will enable the next Analysis to be full and explicit in every detail.

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GREAT
PRIORY OF CANADA, 1877-78.

THE V. H. & E. THE GREAT PRIOR.
Col. † W. J. B. Macleod Moore, G. C. T., Laprairie, Quebec.

THE V. E. THE GRAND SUB-PRIOR.
V. E. Sir Kt. † Samuel Bickerton Harman, B. C. L., Toronto, Ontario.

V. E. PAST GRAND SUB-PRIOR.
V. E. Sir Kt. † T. Douglas Harington, Ottawa, Ontario.

THE V. E. THE PROVINCIAL PRIORS.
V. E. Sir Kt. † James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., District of Ontario,
East, Kingston.
" " † George H. Dartnell, District of Ontario, Centre, Whitby.
" " † Hugh A. Mackay . . District of Ontario, West, Hamilton.
" " † W. B. Simpson . . . District of Quebec, Montreal.
" " † Robert Marshall . . District of New Brunswick, St. John.
" " † Benj. Carren, D. C. L. District of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

THE GREAT OFFICERS.
V. E. Sir Kt. † Vincent Clementi, B.A. Grand Prelate, Peterborough.
" " † Daniel Spry " Chancellor, Toronto.
" " † Donald Ross " Constable, Picton.
" " † George Watson " Marshall, Toronto.
" " † David McLellan " Treasurer, Hamilton.
" " † John J. Mason " Registrar, Hamilton.

OFFICERS.
E. Sir Kt. † James B. Nixon Grand Vice-Chancellor, Toronto.
" " † A. G. Smyth " Sub-Marshal, London.
" " † E. R. Carpenter " Assistant Sub-Marshal, Col-
lingwood.
" " † John Wright " Almoner, Port Hope.
" " † C. S. Elliott, M.D. . . . " Assistant Almoner, Orillia.
" " † I. P. Wilson " First Herald, St. Catharines.
" " † James Might " Second Herald, Peterborough.
" " † William Docter " Warden of Regalia, Belleville.
" " † S. F. Mathews " First Standard Bearer, St.
John, N. B.
" " † W. Young " Second Standard Bearer,
Montreal.
" " † Jas. O'Connor Great Prior's Banner Bearer, London.
" " † R. J. Hovenden Grand First Aide-de-Camp, Toronto.
" " † D. Burleigh Burch . . . " Second do. London.
" " † A. H. Woodill, M.D. . . . " Chamberlain, Halifax.
" " † J. C. Hatheway, M.D. . . " Assistant Chamberlain, St.
John, N. B.
" " † A. H. Gilmor " First Capt. of Guard, Montreal
" " † J. C. Maenabb " Second do. Chatham.
" " † C. A. Jones " Sword Bearer, Whitby.
" " † A. G. Hervey " Organist, Maitland.
" " † M. C. Upper " Pursuivant, Dunnville.
" " † " Guard.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

1877-78.

THE V. H. & E. THE GREAT PRIOR.

Col. † W. J. B. Macleod Moore, G.C.T. . . . Laprairie.

THE V. E. THE GRAND SUB-PRIOR, PRESIDENT.

V. E. Sir Kt. † Samuel B. Harman, B.C.L. . . . Toronto.

THE V. E. THE PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

V. E. Sir Kt. † James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., District of Ontario,
East, Kingston.

“ “ † George H. Dartnell, District of Ontario, Centre, Whitby.

“ “ † Hugh A. Mackay . . . District of Ontario, West, Hamilton.

“ “ † W. B. Simpson District of Quebec, Montreal.

“ “ † Robert Marshall . . . District of New Brunswick, St. John.

“ “ † Benj. Curren, D.C.L. District of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

THE GREAT OFFICERS.

V. E. Sir Kt. † Vincent Clementi, B.A. Grand Prelate, Peterborough.

“ “ † Daniel Spry “ Chancellor, Toronto.

“ “ † Donald Ross “ Constable, Picton.

“ “ † George Watson “ Marshall, London.

“ “ † David McLellan “ Treasurer, Hamilton.

“ “ † John J. Mason “ Registrar, Hamilton.

APPOINTED BY THE GREAT PRIOR.

V. E. Sir Kt. † T. D. Harington, . . . Past Grand Sub-Prior, Ottawa.

“ “ † Henry Robertson “ Prov. Sub-Prior, Colling-
wood.

“ “ † Frederick J. Menet “ Constable, Toronto.

“ “ † Geo. C. Longley “ Sub-Marshal, Maitland.

ELECTED BY GREAT PRIORY.

V. E. Sir Kt. † James Seymour Past Grand Prov. Sub-Prior, St.
Catharines.

“ “ † L. H. Henderson “ Chancellor, Belleville.

“ “ † Jas. Moffatt “ First Captain, London.

“ “ † J. H. Stearns “ Registrar.

“ “ † A. H. Gilmor Eminent Preceptor, Montreal.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

REPRESENTATIVES NEAR THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

V. E. Sir Kt. T. Douglas Harington, Past Grand Sub-Prior, Ottawa, Ont.

FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF IRELAND.

V. E. Sir Kt. Samuel Bickerton Harman, B. C. L., Grand Sub-Prior,
Toronto, Ont.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

NEAR THE GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

V. E. Sir Kt. Richard Woolfe, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., Hon. Dep. Prov. Grand
Commander of the former Grand Priory of Canada, Worcester,
England.

NEAR THE GREAT PRIORY OF IRELAND.

V. E. Sir Kt. The Hon. Judge Townshend, LL.D., G. C. T., Arch-
Chancellor Convent General, 30 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

TO THE MOST EXCELLENT GRAND MASTER AND GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

V. E. Sir Kt. James Alexander Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., Provincial
Prior, District of Ontario, East, Kingston, Ont.

V. E. Sir Kt. Alfred Creigh, LL.D., Washington, Pa., U.S. .

V. E. † S
Pro
of

V. E. † S
Pro
of

V. E. † S
Dep
of

V. E. † S
Pro

HONORARY MEMBERS

OF

THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

V. E. † Sir Knight Robert Morris, La Grange, Kentucky, U. S., Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior of the former Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada.

V. E. † Sir Knight Alfred Creigh, L L. D., Washington, Pa., U. S., Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior of the former Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada.

V. E. † Sir Knight Richard Woolfe, F.S.A., Worcester, England, Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commander of the former Grand Priory of Canada.

V. E. † Sir Knight Albert Pike, 33°, Washington, Dis. Columbia, U. S., Provincial Prior of Canada.

THE CONVENT GENERAL.

ARCH-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon. Judge Townshend, LL.D., G.C.T., 30, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin, Ireland.

GRAND CHANCELLORS.

ENGLAND.—Alex. Staveley Hill, M.P., Q.C., LL.D., Chancellor London.

“ Wm. Tinkler, Vice-Chancellor, 22, Chancery Lane, W. C. “

IRELAND.—John A. Baker, K.C.T., Chancellor Dublin.

“ Davenport Crossthwaite, LL.D., G.C.T., Vice-Chancellor, Freemason's Hall, Molesworth St. Dublin.

SCOTLAND.—Dr. Somerville Edinburgh.

G. G. ENCAMPMENT, U.S.A.—Theodore S. Parvin Iowa City.

GRAND RECORDERS OF GRAND COMMANDERIDS, U. S.

Alabama	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery.
Arkansas	John W. Rison	Little Rock.
California	Charles Louis Wiggin	San Francisco.
Colorado	Edward C. Parmelee	Georgetown.
Connecticut	John W. Steadman	Norwich.
Georgia	C. R. Armstrong	Macon.
Illinois	James Hoge Miles	Chicago.
Indiana	John M. Bramwell	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Wm. B. Langridge	Muscatine.
Kansas	John H. Brown	Wyandotte.
Kentucky	L. D. Croninger	Covington.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Ira Berry	Portland.
Maryland	Charles T. Sisco	Baltimore.
Mass. and Rhode Island	A. F. Chapman	Boston.
Michigan	William P. Innis	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	John W. Luke	St. Louis.
Nebraska	W. R. Bowen	Omaha.
New Hampshire	John A. Harris	Concord.
New Jersey	Thomas J. Corson	Trenton.
New York	Robert McCoy	New York City.
Ohio	James Nesbitt	Troy.
Pennsylvania	Chas. Eugene Meyer	Philadelphia.
Tennessee	Morton B. Howell	Nashville.
Texas	Robert Brewster	Houston.
Vermont	James M. Poland	Montpelier.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs	Richmond.
West Virginia	O. S. Long	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Charles P. Utley	Milwaukee.

tzwilliam

London.

“
Dublin.

Dublin.
Edinburgh.
Iowa City.

, U. S.
mery.

Lock.
ncisco.

own.
.

polis.

ne.

tte.

on.

leans.

e.

apids.

apids.

k City.

hia.

r.

.

e.

IN MEMORIAM.



