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1886.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Sovereign Great Priory

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF CANADA.

AT THE

THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY.

*Held in the Masonic Hall, Standard St.,
in the Town of Windsor, Ontario.*

*on Tuesday, July 18th, A. D. 1886, A.
M. 5896; A. O. 768.*

VOL.



III.

ADDRESS—M. E. SIR KT. : W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.,
SUPREME GRAND MASTER, PRIORAL HOUSE, PERSCOTT, ONTARIO.
R. E. SIR KT. : DANIEL SPRY, G. C. T., GRAND CHANCELLOR, BARRIE, ONT.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY
FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL PRECEPTORIES AND PRESERVED

1886.

J. E. TRAVIS, PRINTER, CRAFTSMAN STEAM PRESS, FOOT ROPS

Held in the Masonic Hall, Somerville, S.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Sovereign Great Priory

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF CANADA.

AT THE

THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY,

*Held in the Masonic Hall, Sandwich St.,
in the Town of Windsor, Ontario,*

VOL.



III.

*on Tuesday, July 13th, A. D., 1886: A.
M., 5590; A. O. 768.*

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NOTE.—Presiding Preceptors are Particularly requested to communicate to their respective Preceptories, in such manner as may seem best, these Proceedings of Great Priory. Extra copies of Proceedings and Statutes, bound in cloth, price 30 cents each, can be had on application to Rt. Em. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, Barrie. Remittance to accompany order in all cases.

All communications and documents for Great Priory should be addressed to the undersigned, and *not* to the Grand Registrar.

DANIEL SPRY,
Barrie, Ontario, Canada.

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Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Third Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, held in the Masonic Hall, Sandwich Street, in the Town of Windsor, Province of Ontario, on Tuesday, the 18th July, 1886, A. M. 5890, A. O. 768.

PRESENT.

R. E. Sir Knight † J. A. HENDERSON, Q. C., D. C. L., G. C. T.,
Acting Grand Master,
On the Throne.

R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, Collingwood, Ont.,
as Deputy Grand Master.

Provincial Priors.

R. E. Sir Knight † George Duane Adams, Windsor, Ont., Provincial
Prior, London District.

R. E. " † J. McLean Stevenson, Barrie, Ont., Toronto
District.

R. E. " † Edward H. D. Hall, K. C. T., Peterborough, Ont.,
Kingston District.

Great Officers.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, K. C. T., Barrie, Ont., Grand
Chancellor.

R. E. " † Rev. Frederick Bates, Chatham, Ont., as Grand
Chaplain.

R. E.	Sir Knight †	Richard Radcliffe, Goderich, Ont., Grand Constable.
R. E.	"	† Henry Griffith, Quebec City, Que., Grand Marshal.
R. E.	"	† David McLellan, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Treasurer.
R. E.	"	† John S. Dewar, London, Ont., Grand Registrar.

Grand Officers.

V. E.	Sir Knight †	Elias T. Malone, Toronto, Ont., Grand Vice-Chancellor.
E.	"	† J. Parker Thomas, Belleville, Ont., as Grand Sub-Marshal.
E.	"	† W. R. Howse, Whitby Ont., as Grand Almoner.
V. E.	"	† James Douglas, Toronto, Ont., Grand 1st Standard Bearer.
E.	"	† Samuel Amsden, Dunnville, Ont., as Grand 2nd Standard Bearer.
E.	"	† William G. Reid, Hamilton, Ont., as Grand Master's Banner Bearer.
V. E.	"	† George J. Bennett, Toronto, Ont., Grand Captain of the Guard.
E.	"	† L. B. Archibald, Truro, N. S., as Grand Sword Bearer.
E.	"	† H. C. Simpson, London, Ont., as Grand Organist.
E.	"	† S. G. Fairclough, Kingston, Ont., as Grand Pursuivant.
V. E.	"	† Joseph W. Barringer, Windsor, Ont., Grand Guard.

Past Great Officers.

R. E.	Sir Kt.	† James B. Nixon, Toronto.....	Past G'd Pro. Prior.
R. E.	"	† Donald Ross, Picton.....	" Pro. Prior.
R. E.	"	† Henry Robertson, Collingwood....	" Pro. Prior.
R. E.	"	† J. Ross Robertson, Toronto.....	" Pro. Prior.
R. E.	"	† J. H. Stone, Hamilton.....	" Pro. Prior.
R. E.	"	† L. H. Henderson, K.C.T., Belleville	" Chancellor
R. E.	"	† E. H. Raymour.....	" Constable.
R. E.	"	† Thomas C. MacNabb.....	" Registrar.

Past Grand Officers.

V. E.	Sir Kt.	† Thomas Sargent, Toronto..	Past G'd Vice-Chancellor.
V. E.	"	† J. B. Bishop, Hamilton....	" Sub-Marshal.
V. E.	"	† Isaac F. Toms, Goderich...	" Chamberlain.
V. E.	"	† Rev. Fred'k Bates, Chatham	" Organist.
V. E.	"	† W. H. Ponton, Belleville...	" Master's Ban'r Br.

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* Note.—E

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Constable.
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Ban'r Br.

THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

Preceptors.

R. E. Sir Knight † JAMES A. HENDERSON, G. C. T.
R. E. Sir Knight † DANIEL SPRY, G. C. T.

R. E. Sir Kt. † Henry Robertson,	R. E. Sir Kt. † David McLellan.
R. E. " † J. M. Stevenson,	R. E. " † J. B. Nixon.
R. E. " † J. S. Dewar,	R. E. " † L. H. Henderson, xcr
R. E. " † E. H. Raymour,	R. E. " † J. Ross Robertson.
R. E. " † Donald Ross,	V. E. " † Thomas Sargent.
R. E. " † J. H. Stone,	V. E. " † James Taylor.
R. E. " † E. A. Dalley,	E. " † W. R. Howse.
R. E. " † E. H. D. Hall, k.c.t.	V. E. " † E. T. Malone.
R. E. " † Henry Griffith,	V. E. " † J. Parker Thomas.
V. E. " † J. B. Bishop,	E. " † W. G. Reid.
V. E. " † R. Radcliffe,	V. E. " † W. H. Ponton.
V. E. " † John Parry,	E. " † H. C. Simpson.
V. E. " † Joseph Beck,	V. E. " † Frederick Bates.
E. " † S. G. Fairtelough,	V. E. " † James Douglas.
V. E. " † George J. Bennett,	V. E. " † J. G. Burns.
E. " † Samuel Amsden,	E. " † S. Dubber.
E. " † J. A. Grosscup,	E. " † L. B. Archibald.

* NOTE.—Eminent Preceptors while in office are termed Presiding Preceptors; after passing out of office they are termed Preceptors.

The Sir Knights having formed the Arch of Steel, the Right Eminent the Deputy Grand Master, preceded by the Great Officers and Officers, entered in procession, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, and took his seat upon the Throne.

The Grand Chancellor called the Muster Roll, and having ascertained that a constitutional number of Preceptor-tories were represented, the Sovereign Great Priory was opened in *Due Form* at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the Acting Grand Prelate implored a blessing from the G. A. O. T. U. upon the proceedings.

The Grand Council, as required by the Statutes, appointed E. Sir Knights † S. G. Fairtelough and † R. Hondry, a Committee on the Credentials of the Representatives and Proxies from the Preceptor-tories. They reported the following as being present, and entitled to seats in Great Priory:—

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

No. 1.—HUGH DE PAYENS PREMIER,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

E. Sir Knight	† S. G. Fairclough.....	Presiding-Preceptor.	
"	† Robert Henry, Jr.....	Constable.	
"	† R. V. Matthews.....	Preceptor.	
R. E.	† J. A. Henderson, G. C. T....	"	
R. E.	† Donald Ross.....	"	
R. E.	† George D. Adams.....	"	

No. 2.—GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

V. E. Sir Knight	† E. T. Malone.....		
R. E.	† J. Ross Robertson.....	Preceptor.	R. E.
R. E.	† James B. Nixon.....	"	R. E.
R. E.	† Thomas Sargent.....	"	R. E.

No. 3.—GODFREY DE BOULLON,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

E. Sir Knight	† W. G. Reid.....	Presiding-Preceptor.	R. E. S
"	† John Malloy.....	Constable.	
R. E.	† David McLellan.....	Preceptor.	
R. E.	† John Henry Stone.....	"	R. E. S
R. E.	† John Kennedy.....	"	R. E.
R. E.	† E. A. Dalley.....	"	R. E.

No. 4.—RICHARD CŒUR DE LION,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

E. Sir Knight	† H. C. Simpson.....	Presiding-Preceptor.	R. E. S
R. E.	† John S. Dewar.....	Preceptor.	R. E.
V. E.	† J. B. Bishop.....	"	

No. 5.—NOVA SCOTIA,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

[Not represented]

No. 6.—EING BALDWIN,

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

E. Sir Knight	† J. Parker Thomas.....	Presiding-Preceptor,	Sir
"	† A. McGinnis.....	Constable.	
V. E.	† W. H. Ponton.....	Preceptor.	
R. E.	† L. H. Henderson, K. C. T..	"	E. Sir

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

No. 7.—RICHARD CŒUR DE LION,

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

[Not represented.]

No. 8.—PLANTAGANET,

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.

[Not represented.]

No. 9.—SUSSEX,

STANSTEAD, QUEBEC.

R. E. Sir Knight † John McLean Stevenson....Proxy.

No. 10.—VICTORIA,

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel SpryPreceptor.

R. E. " † Henry Robertson..... "

No. 11.—UNION DE MOLAI,

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel SpryProxy.

No. 12.—MOUNT CALVARY,

BARRIE, ONTARIO.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel SpryPreceptor.

R. E. " † Henry Robertson..... "

R. E. " † J. McLean StevensonProxy.

No. 13.—MOORE,

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

R. E. Sir Knight † E. H. D. Hall, K. C. T.....Presiding-Preceptor.

R. E. " † J. B. TravesPreceptor.

No. 14.—HARINGTON,

ALMONTE, ONTARIO.

R. E. Sir Knight † J. A. Henderson, G. C. T....Proxy.

No. 15.—ST. JOHN THE ALMONER,

WHITBY, ONTARIO.

Sir Knight † W. R. HowsePresiding-Preceptor.

No. 16.—GONDEMAR,

MAITLAND, ONTARIO.

E. Sir Knight † Daniel TaylorPreceptor.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

No. 17.—ODO DE ST. AMAND,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

	Sir Knight	† Edmund E. Sheppard	.....	Constable.
V. E.	"	† J. G. Bennett	.....	Preceptor.
V. E.	"	† James Douglas	.....	"
R. E.	"	† David McLellan	.....	"
R. E.	"	† J. Ross Robertson	.....	"
R. E.	"	† Daniel Spry	.....	"
R. E.	"	† James B. Nixon	.....	"
V. E.	"	† Joshua G. Burns	.....	"

No. 18.—PALESTINE,

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry Proxy.

No. 19.—ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX,

DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO.

E. Sir Knight	† Samuel Amsden	Presiding-Preceptor.	
V. E.	"	† John Parry	Preceptor.

No. 20.—KENT,

CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

V. E. Sir Knight	† Rev. Frederick Bates	Presiding-Preceptor.	
R. E.	"	† Thomas C. MacNabb	Preceptor.

No. 21.—BURLEIGH.

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

E. Sir Knight	† S. Dubber	.....	Presiding-Preceptor.
"	† W. B. Doherty	.....	Constable.
R. E.	"	† E. H. Raymour	Preceptor.

No. 22.—ST. ELMO.

GODERICH, ONTARIO.

V. E. Sir Knight	† Joseph Beck	.....	Preceptor.	
R. E.	"	† Richard Radcliffe	.....	Preceptor.
V. E.	"	† Isaac F. Toms	.....	Preceptor.

No. 23—RAY.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.

[Not represented]

No. 24—ALBERT EDWARD.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

[Not represented.]

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

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No. 25.—WILLIAM DE LA MORE THE MARTYR,

QUEBEC.

R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Griffith Preceptor, Proxy.

No. 26.—WINDSOR,

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

E. Sir Knight † J. A. Grosscup Presiding-Preceptor.

R. E. " † George D. Adams Constable.

" † R. McGuire Marshal.

No. 27.—MALTA,

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

E. Sir Knight † L. B. Archibald Presiding-Preceptor.

No. 28.—METROPOLITAN,

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry Proxy.

VISITORS.

R. E. Sir Knight † Theo. T. Gurney, Chicago, Past Grand Commander, Grand Commandery Illinois.

Windsor Preceptory, Windsor,—Sir Knights † Thos. Robinson.
 † R. Purser, † F. G. Armstrong, † G. W. Mason, † D. E. Carley, † J. H. Hanna, † J. S. Edgar, † H. Johnson, † J. W. Riggs, † R. O. Brooks, † J. H. Wilkinson, † Daniel McLean, † R. Dempster, † Thos. McGregor.

Sir Knight † Wm. Waddington, Hugh de Payens, Kingston.

" † E. H. Long, Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton.

Your Credential Committee beg leave to submit the following Report:—Of the twenty-eight Preceptorics on the roll, eighteen are represented by their regular representatives; five are represented by Proxy; and five are not represented; number of votes, ninety-nine.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, † S. G. FAIRCLOUGH, } Committee on
 † ROBERT HENDRY, JR., } Credentials.

Moved by E. Sir Knight † S. G. Fairclough, seconded by Sir Knight † Robert Hendry, Jr., and

RESOLVED,—That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be received and adopted.

The R. E. the Deputy Grand Master authorized the admission of all Knights Templar in good standing during the Assembly of Great Priory.

The Grand Chancellor read the rules and regulations for the government of Great Priory during business.

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

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † David McLellan, and

RESOLVED,—That the minutes of the Proceedings of the Sovereign Great Priory, at its Second Assembly, held in the City of Hamilton, on the 7th day of July, 1885, having been printed, and copies thereof forwarded to each Preceptory and Frater entitled to receive them, the same be considered as read, and be now confirmed.

The Grand Chancellor read letters from the following members of Great Priory, namely:—M. E. Sir Knight † Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Supreme Grand Master; R. E. Sir Knights † Geo. O. Tyler, Honorary Provincial Grand Prior; † Rev. Vincent Clementi, Grand Chaplain; † J. K. Kerr, Past Provincial Grand Prior; † S. B. Harman, Past Great Sub-Prior; † I. H. Stearns, Provincial Prior, Quebec; † D. R. Munro, Provincial Prior, New Brunswick; † S. F. Matthews, Past Grand Constable, expressing regret that unavoidable circumstances prevented their attendance at the Annual Assembly.

Petitions were read from several Knights Templar residing in Truro, Nova Scotia, and Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, praying for Warrants to open Preceptorics at these places, and were referred to the Grand Council.

The Deputy Grand Master then read the Allocution of the Supreme Grand Master:—

ALLOCATION

Of the Supreme Grand Master, "United Orders" of the Temple and Malta for the Dominion of Canada, read before the Sovereign Great Priory, at Windsor, Ontario, 13th July, 1886.

FRATRES,—I heartily greet you. Another year of our short existence on earth has come and gone, and by the mercy of the All Wise God, we have been spared to meet again at our annual convocation.

Let us then, with due reverence and a deep sense of our unworthiness, acknowledge the many mercies we enjoy, and implore a blessing and guidance on the deliberations of our present assembly, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, one God, to whom belong all power and glory.

In the past year, we have been forcibly reminded of the frailty of our earthly existence, by the sudden death of two esteemed members. One of them, Fra. † Daniel Collins, resided in my neighborhood at the village of Maitland, who had assisted at the formation of the "Gondemar Preceptory," of which he had at one time been Presiding Preceptor, died suddenly on the 15th Nov. last. A few minutes before his death, he had been superintending some repairs to the Anglican Church, of which he was a devoted member and trusted office-bearer. On leaving the building and proceeding along the road, he suddenly dropped down dead. Our late Brother, born on the 30th August, 1812, was at the battle of the "Wind Mill" at Prescott, in 1837, as an officer of the Incorporated Militia, and was one of the old residents in the Township of Augusta, living at the homestead taken up by his father, a U. E. Loyalist, of English descent, in 1774. He was an esteemed and respected member of the community. May he rest in peace.

The familiar, tall, burly form, and kindly face of another Brother who has passed away, will long be remembered and regretted, for his kind and generous heart, ever ready to bring forward the claims of the widow and orphan, the destitute and distressed, that of Fra. † Dr. Robert Ramsay, of Orillia, Ontario.

"He is gone, and the place that knew him will know him no more."

He had devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, especially in Masonry, more particularly of late years, in connection with our late Brother † Longley, to matters relating to the various occult degrees and rites; not that he was impressed in reality with their usefulness or authenticity, but looking upon all so called High Degrees as of a common origin and intention, felt justified in bringing forward and propounding,—such as he had specially selected,—to those who were interested in Masonic lore. In this view I did not coincide; there being already a legally-established, recognized body of these degrees in Canada,—the A. and A. S. Rite, 33^o,—which, by all Masonic usage, should not have been interfered with.

Our lamented Brother died suddenly on the night of the 4th of January last, at Toronto, when apparently fast recovering from an

accident, a broken leg, that he had met with two weeks previously, and no danger anticipated. Mrs. Ramsay, his wife, on the night of his death, had been reading to him a few minutes before he went to sleep, when shortly afterwards, springing up in bed, he fell over dead. How true it is, "that in the midst of life we are in death."

Fra. †Dr. Ramsay was born in London, England, on the 21st March, 1841, coming to Canada when quite a boy with his father, the late Rev. Canon Septimus Ramsay, M. A., a prominent clergyman of the Church of England, a Deputy Grand Commander of the former Provincial Grand Conclave of the Templars in Canada.

Our late frater and friend, †Dr. Ramsay, was admitted to the Templars Degree in the "Orient" Commandery of Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America, in 1868, and on his return to Canada, established the "Mount Calvary" Preceptory in 1870, at Orillia, Province of Ontario, having transferred his allegiance to the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, subsequently obtaining the rank of a Past Grand Captain of that jurisdiction; and at the assembly of the Great Priory of Canada in 1893, he was appointed from my recommendation, in consideration of his services, both through the Masonic press and otherwise, and being satisfied in my own mind that he fully believed in the truths of the doctrines contained in the English system of Templary, to the distinguished position of a "KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE TEMPLE," one of the much coveted decorations granted to Canada by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

His numerous Masonic honors prove how much he was appreciated in the different degrees he was in possession of. To me, his memory will ever bring to mind but kindly thoughts and feelings. Who is without failings? I can only think of his many good deeds and qualities, and his invariable kind and considerate feelings towards myself.

"Death is the crown of life.
Were death the end? good men
Would live in vain
Were death the end? to live
Would not be life.
Were death the end? even fools would
Wish to die."

Great Priory will no doubt see fit to insert in the Proceedings a tablet to the memory of our late Brother. Although I have not been made acquainted with the death of other members of our Fraternity, we may be certain the fell destroyer has been busy elsewhere; let us then tender our sympathy to sorrowing friends and relatives.

THE EDICT.

I regret to say that the Edict of non-intercourse with the Scottish Templars of New Brunswick is still in force. The existence of Scottish Encampments in the Dominion has always been to me a matter of indifference, whether they remained an isolated body or amalgamated with the English jurisdiction; and none can deplore more than I do, the necessity that Great Priory felt of issuing the Edict, the principle of doing so being at variance with the usages of Masonic law in England, by which, until of late, in Templar matters, we have been guided, viz:—“That a Grand Body, by its mere creation, cannot invalidate subordinate bodies already existing in the territory over which it assumes jurisdiction.”

Great Priory, however, on declaring Sovereign authority in Canada, adopted the “American System” of exclusive jurisdiction, for governing Masonic powers, which was also established by the United States Templars as a fundamental principle. Such being the law of unanimity on this continent, it appeared to me incumbent, and a duty to the “*whole Order*,” on the part of the Scottish Encampments of New Brunswick, to join this Great Priory, after its separation from “*Convent General*,” being then an acknowledged, lawfully independent governing power of the Dominion. Although there is now no Grand Master for the whole Order of every nationality, as in ancient days, every country claims, and it is generally acceded to them, to have Grand Masters or Great Priors supreme in their own jurisdiction. There cannot be the slightest doubt, that the “*Chapter General of Scotland*” would have released them from their allegiance, as readily as H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had done with us, if they chose to ask for it, but it would seem, that at all hazards, they are determined to remain separate and isolated, by throwing obstacles in the way of any amalgamation. The onus must therefore rest upon themselves. (1)

This is but a repetition of the old, much to be regretted, unwise, and unnecessarily-provoked quarrel, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland with that of Quebec. It is essential for Masonic peace and unity, that one Masonic power shall not create subordinates, or continue to exercise authority over such as do exist, occupied by another inde-

(1) The statement of objections set forth by the Scottish Templars of New Brunswick, of the 2nd July, 1885, was not for a considerable time afterwards known to the members of Great Priory, a copy having been refused the Grand Chancellor after it had been printed and circulated in the “*United States*,” and amongst their own adherents, for some time, who were required *not* to make it public.

pendent co-equal power. Even if the naked right existed, there is ample considerations that forbid its exercise. This, I think, is now the settled Masonic law, and alike applicable to the Templar system. Great Priory, bearing all this in mind, felt it incumbent at the very outset to assert their supremacy, and at once put down any attempt at innovation of their rights, by issuing an edict of non-intercourse with all foreign Templar bodies in the Dominion; fully explained in the statement published on the 20th January last. (Vide Appendix A.)

But I cannot help thinking, that had a little more time been taken for consideration, and less eagerness shown to precipitate matters, in the anxiety and determination for *immediate* independence, much of the present difficulty might have been avoided.

It has been asserted, that if the suggestions of the Chairman of the Committee on the independent movement, Fra. † John H. Graham, (the able and experienced ex-Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec), had been adopted, they could not have arisen, who had laid before his committee two propositions, in which he pointed out, 1st—That after consent of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, should be obtained for our entire separation from Convent General, &c., that a Provincial Priory should be formed in each Province of the Dominion, and that duly authorized Representatives from such, should assemble and duly form the "National Great Priory" for Canada. Or, 2nd—That if independent Provincial Priors were not advisable, that all the Preceptories in the Dominion be invited to send to a convention held therefor, duly accredited Representatives to form a Great Priory for the Dominion; as before. Either of these would have been wholly regular, and, it is believed, would have commanded assent and support of all at home and abroad, because the action would then have accorded with regular procedure in Craft Masonry in organizing governing bodies. (2) But the Grand Council and Fratres thought otherwise, and that it would be more advisable to secure independence first for the National Great Priory, and then regulate minor details, never supposing there could arise any difficulty with the two Scottish Encampments of New Brunswick, who had allowed it to be understood that when independence was obtained, they would give the matter favorable consideration. The course pursued appears to have been the wisest, as it united all the Preceptories in the different Provinces, with the one

(2) The jurisprudence of Craft Masonry is applicable to the Templar System, it being generally held as an axiom, that the jurisprudence of all regular "allied" Grand Bodies, be formed and governed according to the Constitutions of Freemasonry.

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-exception; whereas, had Provincial Priors been first formed instead of a Sovereign Great Priory, each Province might have declared itself separate and independent, and thus destroy the whole object and aim of a Sovereign Nationality.

My own opinion is strongly in favor of establishing Provincial Priors in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, &c., when a sufficient number of Preceptories have been organized in each—three at least—and the members prepared to form the Provincial bodies, who should send duly appointed representatives to Great Priory acknowledging fealty to the Sovereign body; this would leave the Provinces of the Dominion in the same position as we ourselves were formerly to England, and still be a united body of Templars in Canada. I am satisfied that more interest would be taken in working and disseminating our Templar system, if this plan was adopted; of course at the commencement it would have to be greatly modified as to their independent action, and continue to remit fees and make returns to "The Chancery" as at present.

The Province of New Brunswick, having with the Scottish Encampments the legal number of Preceptories, I would suggest that Great Priory, under all circumstances, should at once give the subject mature and deliberate consideration, of making this proposition to the New Brunswick Scottish body, to establish an independent Provincial Priory, and thus if possible harmoniously end a controversy so foreign and out of character to the principles of the Christian Order which we represent, and in the words of a great statesman, prove "That concession of local government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity."

NEW PRECEPTORIES.

During the year I have granted dispensations for opening Preceptories at Truro, Nova Scotia, named "Malta," dated 1st December, 1885; "Metropolitan" Preceptory, at Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, dated 1st May, 1886, and recommend that Warrants be granted them. This last Preceptory being within unoccupied territory in the British Empire, the petitioners could by right and custom apply to whatever Grand Governing Body they chose for a Warrant.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

We are indebted to the zeal and energy of our Grand Chancellor for the Revised Statutes being issued, and the various duties required of Preceptors and members in Canada clearly laid before them. Although, from some few omissions and printers' errors, it will be necessary to issue a short agenda.

It will be seen in the introduction to the Statutes, that the copy of an old Templar Canadian Warrant has been inserted, brought to light by the praiseworthy researches of Past Provincial Grand Prior, J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, which proves that the Templar degrees were long known in Canada. It may be interesting to learn, that when Templar degrees were first introduced into England, authority to confer them was issued under Craft Warrants. The Ancient "St. John" Lodge and "Frontenac" Royal Arch Chapter, of Kingston, Ontario, were granted Warrants in A. D. 1794, and there is still on record an old list of members, headed:—"List of the Encampment, 2nd November, 1800," referring to certain of them, who had left the Lodge and Chapter in September of that year, showing that the Templar degrees were in full work at that time. The names of the Grand Master and other officers who signed the Warrant, were old members of St. John Lodge, then No. 6, Colonial Registry, and there is no doubt that when the Lodge received its Warrant, it also had authority to confer the Templar degrees, and was, in fact, the original Provincial Templar body acting as a Grand Encampment in Canada issuing Warrants, &c. In reality, their authority should date from 1794, that of the Craft Lodge and Chapter.

I therefore think it due to the Premier Preceptory of the Dominion, the "Hugh de Payens," of Kingston, revived from the old St. John of Jerusalem Encampment, and recommend to Great Priory that they be allowed to wear the distinguishing mark of Provincial Priory Officers, that of one white stripe in their sashes and ribbons. The Presiding Preceptor I shall appoint, *ex-officio*, permanently, as the Grand Master's Banner Bearer, as I was the first elected Commander of this Preceptory.

Consequent upon permission being granted to adopt "one white stripe" for this Preceptory, it will be advisable to alter the Statutes at page 36, Section 100, to read:—"Provincial Priors and Officers with 'two' white stripes;" the one white stripe will then not interfere with Great Priory Officers; and also in Section 102, fifth line, strike out "one" and insert "two."

THE RITUALS OF THE TEMPLAR SYSTEM.

"A RITUAL IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE A FORMULA OF A CEREMONIAL AND ITS EXPLANATION."

In my Allocation of last year, I stated that I had placed in the

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Archives of this Great Priory, the early Rituals of our Templar System, which had been brought by me from England and introduced into Canada. I should have also mentioned, that there was amongst them the one issued by "Convent General" in 1876, with the reasons for doing so; because, in fact, it was that which we adopted, and *now use* rejecting some clauses and adding others considered more suitable to the working of the degrees in Canada.

In 1873, when it was decided that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, had consented to become Supreme Grand Master of the Templar degrees in the British Dominions, as a united body called "Convent General," a commission was appointed, fully instructed to examine the existing rituals in which there was then but little uniformity, and draw up a ceremonial reorganizing the discordant elements and conflicting claims of those in use, and correcting such anomalies and historical errors as were known to exist. It is claimed by the "Commission," that in the one issued by them, "*No novelty has been introduced, and every clause of it is to be found either in actual words or substance in one or other of the Templar Rituals of Great Britain and Ireland.*"

Amongst the members of this Ritual Commission, was our respected Representative near the Great Priory of Ireland, the Honorable Judge Townshend, of the Admiralty Courts, Dublin, with Frater † Emra Holmes, of the Island of Guernsey, well known in the literary world, Representative near the Great Priory of England, and Sir Patrick MacC. de Colquhoun, the learned English lawyer, author of a "Concise History of the Temple," which has so materially assisted to dispel the myths that surrounded modern Templary.

The old rituals it would appear, had been framed on the traditional belief in the connection of Templary and Freemasonry, without any research into historical facts, plainly showing that they were but the fabrication of Masonic enthusiasts of the last century, who had given but little thought to the assertions that they made, or the conclusions at which they had arrived, as is apparent to the most common observer and reader of history.

The idea formed by some of the old Masonic Templars, and one of their leading points insisted upon, that Templary was a component part of "Free and Accepted Masonry" preserved in the degree of the "Herodem Kadosh" of the so-called "High Degree" System, never taking into account that this and all degrees and rites *outside* the

Craft or Speculative Masonry, are but fabrications of the last century. (3)

I must refer you to our Great Priory Proceedings of August, 1877, in which will be found the report of the Ritual Commission, with the changes recommended fully explained, and clearly showing the absurdity of perpetuating palpable historical errors, because the Masons of the last century believed in an *imaginary* Order of Masonic Knighthood.

It is useless to assert, that any body or society calling themselves Templars, who base their origin on "Free and Accepted Masonry," represent the Ancient Religious Military Order of the Crusades in any way. Many societies have arisen under Templar designations:—as "Good Templars," "Masonic Templars," &c., but whose doctrines and usages are diametrically opposed to the Order of the Crusades.

It will be apparent to the most casual observer, that the "peculiar" dogmas of Christianity could *never* have had any connection with the "*Universal Creed*" of Modern "Free and Accepted Masonry," therefore, a *Masonic* Christian Order of Knighthood is an anomaly. The Orders of Knighthood of the Middle Ages being purely Christian, the prefix "Masonic," is a misnomer and creates a false impression.

The history of the Ancient Templars and Knights of St. John, is well known, and it is evident that their principles and customs could never have had anything to do with existing "Free and Accepted Masonry." The idea then of amalgamating *true* Templary with Masonry destroys the very foundation of both. No doubt Drs Anderson and Desaguliers in 1717, sacrificed much of what was then known of the early "St. John's" (Christian) (4) Masonry to enable the "million" of

(3) When the "Kadosh" degree was invented (which refers to the history of the "persecution" of the Templars), there had been for a century and more, *no reason* for resorting to any organization under the *mask* of such a degree to maintain under it a secret Templar organization. None of the Masonic organizations into which the *Ancient Templars* are "*pretended*" to have entered, "*had being*" until long after the time when it would have been *dangerous* for Templars to reorganize the Order openly under the old name.

(4) The early Christian character of Masonry is shown in the primitive Lodges before the Society was incorporated into Building Guilds. These Lodges were under the supervision of the Monks, and were frequently termed "*Fraternities*" of this or that Saint. The Building Society of "Strasburg" was called "Brothers of St. John,"

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all creeds to come in. So with the Templar degrees founded on "Free and Accepted Masonry" that had replaced it, in which the true derivation and object of Templary is lost, and nothing but the name retained. Its whole organization, doctrines and ceremonies, were altered to suit the views of the times, and of those who neither cared or wished to know the history and intention of the Order, which indeed are totally unfitted for the popular ideas of the great majority seeking admission, who, believing only in the universal plan of "Free and Accepted Masonry," see nothing in the Templar degrees but a Masonic military pageant more suitable to their taste and feelings, and have no desire to discuss its merits or enquire into its derivation.

Few appreciate research, and seldom if ever go beyond the surface, consequently they are unable to understand so beautiful a system as English Templary, which stands alone on its own merits and principles as a Christian Society, whose mission is to advance the interests of our Ascended Redeemer, whom we are bound to follow in His life and precepts, and thus far, at least, pay homage to the Great Captain of our Salvation, whose sworn soldiers we have constituted ourselves, and that by our own voluntary act.

As a matter of historical fact, Templary founded on Modern "Free and Accepted Masonry," is pure fiction, and one of the myths of the past. Craft Masonry itself ignores and repudiates the claim, and does not support or wish it to be understood that such exists, and merely tolerates it as a body of Masons in a military garb, professing Christian principles. (5)

and not designated "Masonry;" but it has been proved beyond a doubt that the Masonic Fraternity of our times is the legitimate offspring of the Building Corporations or "Guilds" of the Middle Ages, who were themselves the successors of the Christian Builders, consisting at first wholly of Monks or Lay Brothers in the Monasteries. And it is well authenticated that the first association of "Stone Masons" were employed solely in the service of the Church.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland still keeps up the recollection, by calling the "Craft" degrees "The Masonry of St. John."

(5) A well-known, able, and learned Masonic author and authority of the United States, in writing to me some years back, says:—"Viewed in the light of present opinion in this country, Masonic Templary is an absurdity. There is not the slightest foundation for the impudent fiction that the Knights Templar Order, after the Political Suppression of A. D. 1312, became Free Masons, and under

HISTORIC, PAST AND PRESENT, OF THE TEMPLAR ORDER.

From the persistent endeavors to misunderstand the meaning of my remarks on the Templar System, so frequently indulged in by Masonic reviewers, I deem it important and absolutely necessary, for a better understanding of the subject, briefly to recapitulate portions of its history, and endeavor distinctly to point out and show what true Templary means and really is; in its later Masonic revival, explaining the system established and practiced by us, from the totally opposite views entertained by others in the Masonic world, and thus endeavor, if possible, to dispel the confusion and constant playing at cross purposes now so common when referring to the Templar degrees, adducing my statements from reliable sources, which I have long carefully examined and studied.

THE ORIGIN OF MODERN TEMPLARY

arose from the Ancient Order of that name in the time of the Crusades, founded at Jerusalem in the beginning of the 12th century. The objects were the defence of the Holy Sepulchre, and the protection of Christian Pilgrims against the Saracens and Turks, who profaned the Holy Sepulchre and derided the sacred mysteries of Christianity in the places where they were fulfilled.

The opinion which then prevailed in Europe, viz.:—That the "one thousand" years, mentioned in the 20th chapter of Revelations, were about being fulfilled, and that Christ would soon make His second appearance in Palestine to judge the world, increased the pilgrim-

the *mask* of Masonry continued their Templar organization. * * * The Ritual of the Order was made here; there is *nothing* of the Templar in it or in the militia uniform they wear. The titles of the different officers and designations they have adopted, are altogether unsupported by *any* historical evidence, being purely imaginary, the production of ritual compilers for the purpose of assuming the military character without the slightest authority for doing so, and are merely a pretext for playing at soldiers for the purpose of pageantry and display in public."

The establishments of the early Knights Templar were called "Preceptories," and the title of those who presided in the Order, "Preceptors," as the principal Knights of St. John were termed "Commanders," and their Houses "Commanderies." The Order was known as the "BROTHERS OF THE TEMPLE," not "Sir Knights," a term introduced by "romance" writers to designate the *profession*, as "Sir Priest," &c. &c. In the English edition of "Addison's Valuable History of the Templars," it is *nowhere* to be found; but in the American edition of "McCoy," where the original text is *changed*, substituting "Sir Knight" for "Brother," with other *unauthorised* additions and changes of the same kind.

ages to that country, and these were considered in the highest degree meritorious, and even absolutely necessary.

The foundation of the Templar Order grew out of these circumstances, beginning in the first instance with a small number of the "Benedictine" Order of Monks, who resided in Monasteries at Jerusalem near the sacred places, and were principally employed as nurses in the hospitals attached to their religious houses, for the care of the sick and worn out pilgrims visiting the Holy Land.

These "Friars" partook largely of the military spirit which then prevailed, and became "Monk Soldiers" for the defence of the Sepulchre and the Pilgrims, receiving from time to time money and accession to their numbers from this Order in Europe, who forsook their Monasteries to join their brethren in Palestine, and were soon organized by noble and skilful military leaders into an Order, by name "Knights Templar," at first composed of a few noble Knights, afterwards largely increased as the Order grew in usefulness and military renown, and their following swelled by all ranks and classes of society, who flocked to the standard of the "Beauceant." They had become known as "Poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ;" "Poor soldiers of the Temple of Solomon," afterwards abbreviated into "Templars" the latter appellation, to the fact that their "House" was close to the "Temple Church," built near the foundation of the "Sanctuary of the Ancient Temple of Solomon."

THE BENEDICTINES. (6)

In all its course, the Templar Order was strictly a religious one. It was pure at its commencement, coming as it did from the Ancient Monastic Order of the "Benedictines," who professed strictly the doctrines of a "living Christ."

At this point it will be proper to remember, that there were *two* distinct bodies of "Benedictines," who forsook the Cloisters on being relieved from their mistaken apprehension that the end of the world was at hand. The one composed of the Lay Brethren, Architects,

(6) History tells us that the "Benedictines" may be considered as the first in order of time, as well as of importance, of the Monastic Orders of the West. The first Convent and Cloisters built to shelter the Pilgrims in Jerusalem, near the Holy Sepulchre, were filled by "Benedictine Monks;" in this Convent were attached two hospitals, one for men, the other for women, dedicated to "St. John the Almouer," and "Mary Magdalene." Money was collected in England and sent to these Benedictines, who fed, clothed and nursed the sick and wounded

who gave their attention to building sanctuaries for the worship of God, and who hastened to rebuild and repair their ecclesiastical structures and to erect new ones. The other branch, the Order of the Templars, the particulars of which have just been referred to, both leaving the "Cloisters" at the same time; both carrying with them the same sacred mysteries, and urged on by the same motives, gloriously accomplishing the object which they desired.

DISPERSION OF THE ORDER.

In the course of time, the Order had spread throughout Germany and other countries of Europe, to which they were invited by the liberality of the Christians, and in every land they had many Preceptors; but when the Crusades terminated, their day of usefulness as a military body was over, and their enormous wealth and military renown created feelings of jealousy and avarice, which led to their final annihilation in 1312, by the treachery of Philip King of France, and the then Pope Clement the V.

After an existence of nearly two hundred years, their last Grand Master, "Jacques de Molai," with his principal Knights, was burnt at the stake in Paris, 11 March, A. D. 1314, and the "Order" dissolved. (7)

Some entered the Monasteries, others married and retired into secular employments, many fled into Spain and Portugal, uniting with the Order of "Christ," and numbers joined the order of "St. John" of Jerusalem, where in England and Scotland the lands and Lordships of the Templars was conferred upon the Order, with whom the suppressed Templars had united, particularly Scotland, where they became known as the "Combined" Orders of the "Temple and St. John;" thus the individuality of the Templars was forgotten,

(7) The Ancient Templars were a specially Religious and Military Order; they had no secret ritual but what they brought from the Cloisters, which pertained to the doctrines taught by the "Sacred Mysteries;" but they undoubtedly had a peculiar ceremony of reception as regards the military novitiate adapted to chivalry, which was not anything more than one of military discipline suited to the times connected with "vows, probations, and precepts," as far as it concerned the object of their organization. The ritual they brought with them being the "basis," and that which they adopted as a military body "consequent." The doctrinal portion was confined to a select few, who were believers in full of revelation, and communicated only in their secret conclaves, where they were preserved as the foundation of their faith, corresponding exactly with the Word of God, which bore them up and animated them throughout all their trials and conflicts.

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while the name of "St. John of Jerusalem," afterwards called Knights of "Malta," was continued.

These Templars brought with them the symbolic religious teachings of their old Order: the "Sacred Mysteries" (8) "Mesouraneo." The early "Christian" Masonry of the Builders, which was thus preserved until the Reformation, when the Combined Orders in Scotland surrendered their lands to the Crown and their "Preceptor" (Commander), Sir John Sandilands obtained the title of Lord "Torpichen," on his embracing with his Knights the Protestant faith, and the members became absorbed in the ranks of civil life, and were scattered over Europe.

It is without any stretch of imagination to believe that their ceremonial and religious symbolical teachings were practically unimpaired, preserved, and continued, by those seceding Protestant Knights, without regard to the "chef-lieu" at Malta, which indeed had for some time ceased to acknowledge the Scottish body, fulminating against them "Bulls," as hostile to and aliens from the Romish Church. This will account for the Protestant Knights of the Combined Orders in Scotland, as related by some authors, becoming connected in the latter part of the 17th century with the Masonic Fraternity, during the existence of the headquarter of the Order at Malta, which was not dissolved until the conquest of that Island by "Napoleon" in 1798. (9)

(8) The "Sacred Mysteries," the counterpart of Divine revelation, the forerunner of the Christian faith couched in symbolic teaching, were preserved pure from the "beginning" They were known and transmitted to succeeding generations by the Patriarchs. The revelation of them was constantly made to the Prophets and taught in their schools and colleges extending to the time of the Christian dispensation pure and untainted, although surrounded throughout their course with all sorts of idolatry and heathen superstition. They were violently opposed by the Jews and derided by the members of the "Ancient (Pagan) Mysteries," which flourished in the fifth century of the Christian era, and continued until A. D. 800, when they ceased. There were many "mysteries" of the ancient world, which history defines what they were. With the spirit of the Christian religion, these "Ancient Pagan Mysteries" declined and became extinct. And the whole course of history flatly contradicts the possibility of a continuous perpetuation of their "secret doctrines."

(9) This may also solve the question of old houses in different places having the name of "St. John" inscribed upon them, where it is known no "Commandery or Priory" of the Order had existed, but in which, doubtless *private* Chapters were held by individuals who belonged to the Order. Such a house is still in existence in the city of Quebec.

CONTINUATION OF THE "COMBINED" ORDERS IN THEIR LATER
"MASONIC REVIVAL."

Towards the end of the 17th and the commencement of the 18th century, many works were written by the learned to make manifest the secrets of occult philosophy, and it is claimed that from the Protestant members of the former Combined Orders of "St. John and the Temple" in Scotland, their ceremonial and "secret doctrines" were obtained and privately made known; and I have every reason to know that this was the case, from old authentic private documents which came into my possession, and valuable information communicated to me from time to time from a source I could not doubt. (10) This subsequently gave rise, about the middle of the last century, to the introduction of the system of Templary in the British Dominions being attached to "Free Masonry," with the object of preserving the knowledge of a common origin, and the same Christian basis.

The Ancient Order of Templar Knighthood of the Crusades and the Architects—Builders, or Stone Masons (Architecture and Masonry being synonymous terms amongst the Monastic Mediæval Builders),—originally professed and practiced the same religious sacred mysteries; but these Building Associations gradually declined, and when they became absorbed in the Trade Corporations, or "Building Guilds," were lost or forgotten, and they were altogether eliminated in the new system of "Free Masonry" at the revival A. D. 1717.

The ceremonial of a reception into these Modern Templar degrees, has no reference to "Free and Accepted Masonry," further than that

(10) The doctrines of the "Sacred Mysteries" taught in the secret conclaves of the Ancient Templars, were known to a few of the principal members of the "Combined Orders" in Scotland, who were "Believers" in full, and carried after the Reformation by the quondam Protestant Knights to the North of Europe, notably Denmark, where they were taught, although in secret, by the Society of the "Brothers of St. John;" and I believe, still practiced at Copenhagen, which I learn from private documentary evidence I have seen and read of a late Danish physician, who was between sixty and seventy years ago a member of the Brotherhood, and for many years Chief Surgeon to His Majesty King Christian the VIIIth, of Denmark, the then Hereditary Grand Master of the Society, but from their sacred character not publicly or generally made known, and only communicated with the greatest circumspection; but the principles inculcated are fully and freely discussed. It is necessary and right that this should be the case to preserve the sacred truths revealed to the initiates in the privacy of the Chapters, from being made the sport of the unbeliever and profane, and which can be of no interest to those who profess the sceptical and rationalistic views of the present day.

it is now and has been the stepping-stone to the Templar system; not that there is the slightest connection between them; nor are these degrees intended as a continuation in "direct descent," as at one time supposed, of the old Orders of Chivalry, but merely to perpetuate their early Christian character common to both, and the recollection of the grandest of the Religious and Military Orders of the Middle Ages, whose enthusiasm in the cause they had embraced, incited them to deeds of valor that were the wonder and admiration of the whole Christian world. It is therefore necessary to dismiss from the mind everything relating to "Free and Accepted Masonry" as *now* taught, to understand the origin and aim of *true* Templary, and to turn our thoughts to the more substantial matters connected with the ancient and pure faith declared to us by the wise and good of old.

Aspirants for these Templar degrees are required to be in possession of the Masonic Royal Arch degree, and for this reason alone: that it is now the completion of Speculative Craft Masonry, an innovation on the original plan of Free Masonry, by dividing the third degree into two parts, the latter portion being the *lost word*, with an unreliable Jewish legend, making the fourth and last degree of the "English Rite of Masonry."

The Templar degrees, since the union of the Grand Lodges of England (1813) are only considered as allied bodies to Craft Masonry, and in no way a part of it.

EXISTING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UNITED STATES TEMPLARY.

Having thus explained the origin and object of our system, it will be at once seen from what a very different stand point it is viewed, and how totally dissimilar in every particular the British system is from that of our Brethren of the United States. The one based upon "Free and Accepted Masonry," although professing Christian principles, so far as it does not interfere with the Universal Masonic Creed, permits its candidates to follow their own convictions without any definite restrictions, and does not require the test of the Holy Trinity, clearly showing, and indeed stated by themselves, that "it was not their intention to adopt the peculiar religious opinions, or follow the usages of the Knightly Orders of the Middle Ages, but to create a Masonic military degree of their own, known as Knights Templar." As this only professes to exemplify "Free and Accepted Masonry" in a military Christian character, it can have no pretension, in its present form, to be considered as representing the Ancient Order of that name, whatever it may have been when first organized.

The other, founded upon the declared orthodox definition of Christianity, seeks to follow the teachings of the Ancient Christian Builders, and the customs of the Religious and Military Orders of the Crusades, insisting upon the test of the Holy Trinity from all its aspirants. How then can two Orders be one, when the ritual of one in no respect resembles that of the other; the obligations are unlike, and one is "Trinitarian," while the other might be wholly "Unitarian," and be just as much Templary as now;—

"For they are not all Israel,
Which are of Israel."

"They went out from us;
They were not all of us."

Hence, the mistakes and confusion when speaking of the Templar degrees, by supposing that they are all one and the same. Identity of name does not make the two Orders one. No doubt the American System is consistently and well organized to assimilate with the plan they have adopted of Masonic uniformity, in which all so-called Masonic degrees and rites are considered as emanating from the one source, the "Craft Degrees." I cannot assent to this sweeping conclusion, believing that pure "Free and Accepted Masonry," commences and ends with the first three Craft Degrees. (11)

(11) The numerous rites and degrees of Masonry, outside the legitimate Craft degrees, and their name is legion, added since the "revival," can only be considered as extraneous matter, unconnected with the original plan of Speculative Masonry; many of them bear evidence of material "picked up" here and there, from vestiges of a former long-forgotten system and purer faith. The entire Bible seems with evidence, to the initiated reader, of the existence of esoteric schools of knowledge, and the very Prophecies themselves, in many cases, read like the teachings of a Secret Religious Guild, where, in knowledge was preserved that was hidden from the general populace, but which leaked out in mystic language and allegory, when the fervor of enthusiasm loosed the tongues of these gigantic poets of the olden time. All the ancient Jewish traditions point to this, from the days of Enoch downwards.

But the greater number of these modern rites and degrees, have been arranged to suit the views and preconceived ideas of clever visionary ritualists, and are but the mere conceit of their concoctors, nearly equally meaningless and historically untrue. In this age of Christian enlightenment, what have we to do with the dogmas of the Platonic School, or in any other vain endeavor to reconcile revealed truths of Scripture, and to offer one vague and unsatisfactory? What is the object of bringing forward the philosophy of the Pagan Sages, long since expelled by the light of revelation, as an example for us to follow?

Unquestionably, there can be no more beautiful code than Speculative Masonry, a system of morality developed and inculcated by symbols, the idea being to draw men together as one great Brotherhood,—

"God hath made mankind
One vast Brotherhood;
Himself the Master, and
The world His Lodge."

but it has, in the course of time, since it left its birth-place, the British Isles, been so altered, and so many degrees and rites added to it, as almost entirely to obliterate the original plan, and those who have taken so many of them, become at last so bewildered with the conflicting claims, and dissatisfied with the *little real* information to be gained, that they frequently sever all connection with the Masonic Society.

To return to the subject of the Templar System, and to show the inconsistency of classing it as a part of "Free and Accepted Masonry." There is, and can be no mistake about the intention of Freemasonry since the revival, in which the "Christian" characteristics have been struck out altogether; the name of Christ not permitted in prayer, and the Constitutions forbidding all religious discussion in the lodge-room. How, then, can it belong to Templary? a pure code of Christianity, purporting to protect and promulgate the Christian faith? I may mention another inconsistency. If Templary is only looked upon as a part of Universal Masonry, and its Christian origin and teachings from the chivalry of the Crusades ignored, why are there so many references made and claims laid to a paternity from *that very* source, by Masonic Templars in their addresses and published remarks?

I here most distinctly disavow any wish or intention of interfering with the system pursued in the United States, which they have chosen to adopt; but it becomes necessary, in my endeavor to explain to you the source and meaning of our English Templar System, to refer to the existing differences:—

It is no affair of ours what the United States Templars may choose to follow, and it is therefore unwise and useless to draw comparisons or argue on the subject; more so, as there is no desire on our part to disturb the present friendly relations. But, as both systems profess Christianity, I am, with regard to the *test* of the "Holy Trinity," prepared not only to differ with them, but to speak plainly; there can be no middle course in the matter; there is no room for evasion, and assuredly there is nothing to be gained by temporizing with the authority of Christ's law. Belief in the doctrine of the

"Holy Trinity in unity," or the "tripartite oneness of the Divine Being," *without reservation*, is the ground work of the Christian faith, and without it there never could have been any Order of the Temple, and no true Templary can exist where it is rejected. The founders of the Modern System of Templary meant to include this doctrine in its teachings as a matter of course, because they never knew it questioned. It is therefore incomprehensible, how sincere men, who are not believers in that dogma can receive our Templar degrees, or at least continue to remain as members. When the degree was first established in England, few, if any, who claimed to believe in the doctrines of Christianity, doubted the Holy Trinity dogma. Now, large and influential bodies, claiming to be Christian, do not believe in it, and many of them are members of the Templar Order. But all who deny the incarnation of Christ and the unity of the Godhead, cannot be looked upon as believers in Christianity. The founders of the Holy Trinity *test*, never anticipated that it could possibly be disputed, nor was it ever in their minds that the doctrines of Christianity should be placed in the hands of those who entered the Templar Order only to pervert its principles.

All these remarks on the Templar System, may possibly point to hostile criticism, but I feel justified in making them, and it must be clearly understood, that my opinions on Templary have reference to the Ancient Christian Order we endeavor to represent. I take my stand point from the usages and teaching of the "Mother-land," to me the most reliable and pure, as regards the Masonic Society in *all* its phases,—which, in many points, widely differ from the views entertained in the "New World."

DUTIES OF PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

It becomes absolutely necessary that Provincial Priors "actually" exercise over their Districts more care and supervision, to insure the success of our Templar System, by personally ascertaining that Preceptors fully carry out the Statutes, and correctly impart the authorized ritualistic work; insisting that the ceremonies are fully communicated, so that nothing essential is omitted. To invite candidates to join the Order, and after receiving their fees, fail fully to instruct them, is most reprehensible; from this very circumstance, of not conferring the degrees in *extenso*, a question has arisen with a Frater threatened with suspension for non-payment of dues, who refuses to pay them, on the plea that all the degrees for which fees had been paid, had not been conferred or even formally communicated to him. I need not say, that in the abstract he was justified; and in what a light the Preceptor and officers of that Preceptory must appear, who are

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unable, or too careless, to confer the ritual and perform the duties they promised at their installation into office to carry out. I regret to say that in some Preceptories the chief idea amongst the members is to obtain the rank of "Preceptor," without the slightest effort made to become acquainted with the duties or learn the ceremonial; as the mere *reading* of it is not the intention, and quite does away with its impressiveness and proper rendering. I am well informed that many never attempt to learn even the formulae of opening and closing, and as a general rule, when once elected and installed, it matters little to them whether the Preceptory is ever opened during their year of office. Do they ever think of their sacred vows of office? These are matters that come more particularly under the supervision of Provincial Priors when they make their official visits, and should be inserted in their reports to the Chancery. A necessary knowledge of the Statutes, authorized ritualistic work, and symbolic teaching, showing the object and meaning of the degrees, is incumbent on Provincial Priors, and they should see the ceremonies exemplified in each Preceptory and Priory.

The rule that Preceptors are to be elected annually, and can only hold office consecutively for two years, without a Dispensation from the Grand Master, I should be glad to see repealed. When a Preceptory has had the good fortune to secure a Preceptor thoroughly instructed in his duties, and who consistently performs them, he should be retained in office as long as he chooses to be re-elected. The present law might be necessary on the formation of a new Preceptory, until there were a sufficient number of Preceptors installed, whose services might be required.

THE CHANCERY.

It has long been my wish and desire that the "Grand Chancellor" should, *ex-officio*, be the Provincial Prior over the District where he resides, and this might be so divided, to prevent unnecessary addition to his onerous duties, as to include *only* such Preceptories as are in the vicinity of his residence. Such is the custom of our Parent Body of England. There, Great Priory has a *settled* home, and not a *migratory* Parliament every year, in my opinion very objectionable. The Grand Chancellor being also Provincial Prior over the District where they meet, works well, as it is always looked upon as a model to be followed in all its details. I trust Great Priory will give this question due consideration.

I deem it but right to record the sense I feel of the energy, ability, and administrative qualities for the office, held by

THE GRAND CHANCELLOR,

our esteemed Frater, Daniel Spry, since his appointment in 1876,

and it is therefore with unfeigned pleasure I announce that at my recommendation H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has conferred upon him one of His Royal Highness' distinguished honors, that of a "Grand Cross of the Temple." This is but another instance of the gracious and kindly consideration of our royal Brother, who, although since our separation from his authority, we have not the slightest pretence to expect favors of the kind at his hands. When I explained that the vacancy in the number (three) of those allotted to Canada, occurred by the death of our late Bro. W. B. Simpson, before the separation from Convent General and his authority as Grand Master, he graciously acceded to my request to nominate our Grand Chancellor to the honor. I only regret having to remark, that this is the last of the royal decorations we can expect from him, and which are so highly prized, our separation having completely debarred and cut us off from future marks of royal favor of the kind.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Having, I hope, satisfactorily shown you the object and meaning of our Templar System, and from whence it was derived, it rests with you to carry out in its purity, the teachings inculcated, and not allow the love of change or supposed improvements to induce you either to add or take away from its simple and beautiful character.

The innovations of outside ostentatious show and parade, of a military character, in imitation of the American system, introduced into some Preceptories of late, entailing a lavish and useless expenditure, are calculated to detract from its usefulness, being totally foreign to and at variance with the intention and the principles upon which our system is founded, and the two are so entirely different as not to admit of even a partial amalgamation, without destroying the distinctive features of each, and therefore out of place, and cannot be recognized as a part of English Templary.

History but repeats itself, and I fear that like the Ancient Order these changes will be but the forerunner of its decline, by the introduction of things not in accordance with the original design. Even the simple moral code of Craft Masonry has been so metamorphosed as to give it the appearance of a "Secret Society," when none exists. The outside world are completely mystified as to what it really is, confusing every known rite and degree, under the general term of Masonry, without being able to distinguish or separate them from the only genuine Masonic Craft degrees.

There is little doubt that on the continent of Europe, this has given rise in a great measure to the antagonism of the Church of Rome, which, seeing in many of the Rites a mystical interpretation of

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the Scriptures, by which the truths of revealed religion are melted away, and the falsehoods of Paganism softened and explained, so that one might be placed beside the other, now condemn the whole body, - which originally they had protected.

Freemasonry is, without doubt, an anti-Papal Society, inasmuch as it expounds the truth. But Freemasonry of the British Empire is in no way inimical to the Roman Catholic faith, or any other sect of the Christian religion. The animosity of the Papal See arises from a knowledge of its object and principles, *not* from the idea that it is a Secret Society, which it dismisses as contrary to common sense; but because it gives to all friends of the human race liberty of conscience, and the right of private judgment, declining to act as inquisitors into the faith and feelings of others. This, the Romish Church desire to keep exclusively under the control of their own priesthood, and consequently condemn Freemasonry and all connected with it.

To conclude. From what has been shown, it must be manifest that the English Templar System approaches nearer the truth of the early Christian teaching of Masonry than any other now in practice. The Trinitarian dogma (12) is necessarily a distinctive characteristic of the Order, and will not admit of any quibbling or dispute. It is the essential truth of the whole fabric, substantial, peremptory, and indispensable, in which the profession of the Apostle's creed includes all the points of our Templar doctrine briefly stated; but a race of Masonic writers have appeared, who, in their anxiety to prove the authenticity, and "mysterious" character of Masonic rites and degrees, have indulged in a mere repetition of unreliable legends and propositions of an antiquity the proofs of which are childish and absurd. The consequence has been, that the reiteration of unsubstantial, idle traditions, has created scepticism, doubting the source of all. Reason directs us to reject opinions found to be worthless, and to follow those only which are proved to be true.

No one can dispute that the Ancient Templar Order was undeniably Christian, and our English Templar System is absolutely so in all its bearings.

(12) The "Arians" in the early Christian times, and subsequently a score of other sects, believed in a Trinity of the Father, the Son, and Holy Spirit, but held such doctrines as to the "Being" and "Essence" of the *persons* of it, as to become at last by the Bull of the Emperor Constantine, in the third century, Heretics. Pure "Arianism" hardly exists now, but has been gradually lapsed into "Unitarianism." None of these sects have anything to do with the true belief in the doctrines of the "Holy and Undivided Trinity in Unity."

"Tossed on a sea of doubt,
Here is firm footing—
Here a Solid Rock,
This can sustain us,
All a sea beside.

Fratres,—While there are no crusades to be undertaken or bodily foes to face, there are doctrines to be received, which will inevitably lead us to conflicts and many sacrifices, and we must, as Soldiers of the Cross, face them all in defence of the truth. Our armour and our foes are spiritual, and with these we can overcome. Let us, then, ever look to the Cross, the symbol of our faith, as the guiding star to follow in the footsteps of the Divine Master, and be ever ready to rally round that Standard, as did the Temp'ars of old, when they heard their battle cry: "Beauceant, Beauceant, for the Temple."

In the bonds of the Order, and in the name of the Incarnate Word, our Prophet, Priest, and Redeemer King, I am ever your "Frater in Christo,"

FR. †WM. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE,

G. C. T.

Supreme Grand Master, United Orders of the
Temple and Malta for Canada.

Prescott, Ontario, June, 1886.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, second-
ed by R. E. Sir Knight † J. S. Dewar, and

RESOLVED,—That the Allocution of the Supreme Grand Master, be referred to the Grand Council, to report thereon.

R. E. SIR KNIGHT † THEO. T. GURNEY, was introduced to Great Priory, and was received with Grand Honors. The Deputy Grand Master expressed the pleasure it afforded the Knights Templar of Canada to receive a visit from one so distinguished and honored in Masonry, and trusted his stay in Canada would be agreeable. To which R. E. Sir Knight † Gurney made an appropriate reply.

The Reports of the following Provincial Priors were then presented :—

LONDON DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Fratres of the Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES,—In accordance with the Statutes of the Sovereign Great Priory, I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1885-6, as Provincial Prior of London District.

During the year I have had the pleasure of visiting Burleigh Preceptory, at St. Thomas; Kent Preceptory, at Chatham; and Windsor Preceptory, at Windsor; but have been unable to visit Richard Cœur de Lion, at London; or St. Elmo, at Goderich. From my own observations, and from communications received, I regret to feel it my duty to report that there is not the same zeal and activity manifested in Templary as in other branches of Masonry, and which I deem should be pre-eminently shown forth in our noble Christian Order.

During the year, invitations were extended to all the Preceptories in this District, to witness the exemplification of the Templar Degrees by Windsor Preceptory, which were accepted by several Fratres of London and St. Thomas Preceptories. After the conferring of the degrees, the Fratres sat down to a banquet prepared by Windsor Preceptory, where a very enjoyable time was spent in renewing old friendships and the interchange of ideas, as to the aims and purposes of our noble Order.

I believe that such re-unions should be of more frequent occurrence, as they tend to bring the Fratres of the different Preceptories into closer fellowship with each other, and fraternal associations and friendships are formed, which will materially advance the interests of Knight Templarism.

I take great pleasure in stating that the greatest harmony appears to exist between the different Preceptories in this District.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Fratres of London District for courtesies shown me during the past year; and on behalf of the Fratres of Windsor, to extend to the members of Great Priory, a

cordial and fraternal welcome to Windsor, and hope that their stay amongst us may be pleasant, and that this meeting of Great Priory may be productive of much good to the Order of the Temple in our Dominion.

Fraternally submitted,

‡ GEORGE D. ADAMS,
Provincial Prior,
London District.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Fratres of the Great Priory of Canada:—

FRATRES,—I have the honor to report on the condition of Knight Templarism in the Hamilton District, and have very great pleasure in stating that peace and harmony prevail throughout the entire District.

I have, during the past year, visited officially all the Preceptories in this District, excepting "Ray" Preceptory, No. 23, Prince Arthur's Landing, not having the time to spare from business, the distance being so great.

I had the pleasure in assisting at the presentation of a beautiful jewel to V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Thomas Hood, Preceptor of Godfrey de Boullion Preceptory; and also in installing the officers on the same occasion. From long personal knowledge, and true friendship, I feel sure that a more worthy brother is not to be found in our ranks. May he live long to enjoy the high esteem of his Fratres.

The officers of the various Preceptories are zealous and ardent lovers of our Order, and are doing all in their power to further the interests of Knight Templarism in their several Preceptories.

I find it will be impossible for me to attend the annual meeting of Sovereign Great Priory, at Windsor, on the 13th inst, which I very much regret indeed.

To the Eminent Sir Knights who accompanied me on my official visits, I am under deep obligations, and to the Knights Templar of the Hamilton District, whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in my official capacity, I desire to express my gratitude for the many kindnesses shown to me during the past year.

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To our Right Eminent, the Grand Chancellor, Sir Knight
‡ Daniel Spry, I have to thank for his kind advice and promptness in
answering all correspondence.

Wishing our Supreme Grand Master and members of Great
Priory a pleasant and happy assembly,

I have the honor to be,

Fraternally yours,

‡ WM. GIBSON,

Provincial Prior,

Hamilton District.

Beamsville, July 10th, 1886.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

REPORT.

*To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Members of
the Great Priory of Canada, —*

FRATRES,—In obedience to the provisions of the Constitution and
the Statutes of the Great Priory of Canada, I beg herewith to sub-
mit my Annual Report as Provincial Prior of the Toronto District.

I am sorry to say, that from the many calls upon my time, I
have been unable to make such a visit of the District as I would like
to have done; but from what I have learned by hearsay from those
Preceptories that it was not my privilege to visit, I believe I can safely
say that they are in a fairly prosperous condition. Those I have
visited, although not having any work while I was with them; still,
from the high character of the work done by some of the Preceptor-
ies in other departments of Masonry, I have no doubt of their quali-
fications for the positions, and their ability to do all the work requir-
ed of them.

I cannot close my Report, without expressing my thanks to the
members of the Order in the Toronto District for their courtesy and
kindness to me on all occasions.

Fraternally yours,

‡ JNO. STEVENSON,

Provincial Prior,

Toronto District.

Barrie, July 7th, 1886.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Great Priory of Canada:—

FRATRES,—In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Great Priory, I beg to submit my Report on the condition of the Order of the Temple in my District.

After my election as Provincial Prior, I wrote the Registrars of all Preceptories under my jurisdiction, requesting them to send me notices of all meetings held by their Preceptories, and the work to be done at them, that I might be enabled to visit them when work was to be done; but with the exception of the Registrar of King Baldwin's, No. 6, Belleville, Frater D. B. Robertson, they took no notice of my request. I have therefore not had an opportunity of visiting any of the Preceptories except King Baldwin.

On the occasion of my visit to this Preceptory, I had the pleasure of meeting a great number of the Fratres and of witnessing the initiation of a novice. The work was well and impressively done by the Presiding Preceptor, Sir Knight J. Parker Thomas, and his efficient staff of officers. King Baldwin is, without doubt, the best worked and most progressive Preceptory in the Kingston District, and has a large membership of able and energetic Fratres. The Preceptory Hall is being newly furnished and equipped, and when completed it will be second to none in the Province. I desire to express my thanks to the officers and fratres of King Baldwin Preceptory for the cordial and fraternal reception they accorded me.

• Having failed in obtaining replies from the Registrars of the other Preceptories, I wrote the Presiding Preceptors for information as to the standing of their Preceptories, and the work done by them, and have to acknowledge their courtesy in replying in every case to my letters. From these replies I find the Hugh de Payens, No. 1, Kingston, although not having increased its membership during the year (owing, probably, to the dormant state of the Royal Arch Masonry), is in a prosperous condition, having a fund of about \$300 invested; and I feel sure that under the efficient management of so energetic a head as its present Preceptor, Sir Knight S. G. Fairclough, it will continue to prosper.

Harrington Preceptory, No. 14, Almonte, at the time I heard from the Presiding Preceptor and the Registrar (from whom I got a

summons for the meeting on the 21st June last), had done no work, but had three applications for admission to come up at that meeting and I trust will now continue to work regularly.

I have also heard from the Presiding Preceptor of Gondemar Preceptory, No. 16, Brockville, and regret to state that he has been unable, because of illness, to make any report on the condition of his Preceptory.

Moore Preceptory, No. 13, Peterborough, has, I am sorry to say, also done no work during the past year, but has at present two applicants for admission pending, and as the Royal Arch Chapter at that place is in a very flourishing condition, it will no doubt soon increase its membership.

I am happy to state that none of the Preceptories in the Kingston District have adopted, or appear to have any desire to adopt, the showy and unsuitable military dress that some of the Western Fraternities now use, and for this reason applications for membership in the Templar Order, in this District, are likely to come from those only, who desire to join the Order, from a conviction that its teachings are pure and elevating, rather than from a wish to exhibit themselves in public parades and quasi-military drills.

Fraternally submitted.

† E. H. D. HALL, K. C. T.,

Provincial Prior,

Kingston and Ottawa District.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Fraternities of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES.—In presenting my Annual Report, I am happy to be able to state that the Templar Order in this District is in a fairly prosperous condition. Richard Cœur de Lion Preceptory, of this city, continues to maintain its usual activity, and is steadily increasing in membership. Sussex, No. 9, of Stanstead, has not done much work during the past year, but is reported as "holding its own and being in a good financial position," and "that the outlook is encouraging." William de la More the Martyr, of Quebec city, I regret to say

is not in as prosperous condition as I would wish it, and although their meetings have been regularly held, no candidates have offered during the past year, and consequently no work has been done. The Fratres of this Preceptory are, however, not discouraged, and are determined to maintain and support the *Chivalric Orders* at the *Ancient Capital*.

It is my painful duty to report the death of V. E. Frater † Samuel Kennedy, who died at the city of Quebec on the 21st December last (1885). Our V. E. Frater was one of the charter members of William de la More the Martyr Preceptory, and its first Eminent Preceptor; he also held the office of Grand Sword Bearer in Great Priory in 1880-81. He was an earnest worker and evinced great interest in our Order; and his kindly and generous heart was ever open to the call of sympathy and distress. I would recommend that a memorial page of our Proceedings be inscribed to his memory.

In conclusion, I regret exceedingly my inability to be present at the Annual Assembly at Windsor on the 13th inst.

I remain,

Courteously and fraternally yours,

† I. H. STEARNS, K. C. T.,

Provincial Prior,

Quebec District.

Montreal, 8th July, 1886.

DISTRICT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master and the Fratres of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, —

FRATRES, — As Provincial Prior of New Brunswick, I have the honor to report that since the issuance of the edict of non-intercourse with the members of the two Scottish Encampments in this jurisdiction, the position of affairs remains unchanged, and, excepting in one instance, the edict of Great Priory has been generally observed.

It is felt, however, that a settlement of the difficulty and a renewal of fraternal feeling, would be viewed by those who have the welfare of the Order at heart with satisfaction. Yet, it appears that nothing will dislodge the Fratres of the Scottish Encampments from the position taken, that "New Brunswick is unoccupied Knight.

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Templary territory." It is needless to state other than that the opposition is strong, and admittedly active. This is apparent not only in the issuance of the printed statement by the Encampment of S. John, R. S., under date of the 2nd July, 1885, explanatory of its position and challenging, as it were, that assumed by the Great Priory of Canada, but in the publication of numerous articles on the question, which have appeared in Masonic journals in the United States, some of them adding weight of approval to the stand taken.

It is interesting to note that the printed statement alluded to was issued directly by the Encampment of St. John, and immediately placed in the hands of those high in Templar authority in the United States, a like favor, for reasons which, perhaps, can be explained, not extended to either the Grand Master or Grand Chancellor, so it is said. The reply, however, to that printed statement, when it did come, from the M. E. the Supreme Grand Master, and the Grand Chancellor, R. E. Frater Daniel Spry, dated 20th January, 1886, published in full in the *Toronto Evening Telegram, Craftman*, and other journals, was considered effective, clear, and scholarly, the many points adduced so forcibly met that Knights Templar could not fail to be enlightened on the question at issue. As the Grand Encampment of the United States meets in St. Louis in September next, an opportunity will be given to that body to consider the question of encroachment of territory in this jurisdiction by the Scottish Encampments. Viewing the proposed meeting in any light, whatever action may be taken, will be interesting, and considered an event in the history of Templar Masonry, as, doubtless, the members of Grand Encampment have a keen comprehension of the scope and underlying principles involved; that wise counsels will prevail, and a decision arrived at which may facilitate an early settlement of the alienation between the respective Knights Templar bodies, before the situation becomes additionally complicated; that it will array itself in favor of home rule in Templar Masonry for Canada, and by a statutory regulation declare that the law in respect to territorial rights in America is immutable,—by so doing, it will assist in knitting together all Knights Templar in the Dominion under one governing power. Not that we desire that the Grand Encampment should make itself a party to the strict enforcement of right, but of the reasonableness with which the right is asserted. Already the Grand Encampment of the United States has given generous recognition to Great Priory, without condition or limitation, also exchanged Representatives therewith. The only essential thing now looked for is the heartiness of any action which will give practical effect to their own doctrine of State and territorial rights. Let it be in accord with the

popular sentiment of home rule in Templar Masonry. Failing in this, the remark may be applied that it is not within forty rods of being what it ought to be.

During the past year the Union de Molay Preceptory has added six Frates to the number—one re-joined; two withdrawn—leaving forty four members on the roll.

It is noticed that the attendance of members is not so numerous as it should be. It is to be hoped the meetings may become as fresh, popular and attractive, and attended by those who, in days gone by, were the best workers.

I did not receive any notice of the March quarterly meeting of the Preceptory. Am told that none was held—for what reason I do not know. At the regular quarterly meeting, held 24th instant, but six members and two visitors were present. Many of the Frates, whether that the body has fallen into negative hands, take no concern or thought even over the matter of election, so that none but the best men can be brought forward. Result—those whose aspirations exceed their abilities get elected. Ambition ends on the appearance of their names in illuminated letters. I send a sample circular notice received within the time specified by the statutes, which appears to be deceiving, as the regular assemblies are held quarterly,—not monthly—and that there are no applicants for reception, presently or in prospective, for membership.

On the 22nd October, 1885, I duly invested V. E. Sir Knight Bela R. Lawrence, as Grand Pursuivant of Great Priory. I may add that the retiring Preceptor, Frater Bela R. Lawrence, declined a re-election. This Frater was indefatigable in his exertions to make the ritualistic work of a high order.

I also beg to report that at the regular quarterly meeting of the Union De Molay Preceptory, held the 24th December, 1885, business, election of Preceptor and Officers, attention being called to the absence of the Warrant, it not being in possession of the Preceptory. It was thought to be irregular to proceed with the business without it. The question of proceeding was put to vote and carried in the affirmative, seven to four, and the Preceptor elected by a similar vote. Application was subsequently made to me for a dispensation to confirm what had been done through error and Warrant not being present. Being unwilling that there should be any weakening of interest, I gave the dispensation, the application for which is herewith, also a copy of such dispensation, and ask your approval of my action.

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

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By a vote of the Preceptory, I was handed and directed to return to you the dispensation of authority issued to the Union De Molay Preceptory, to work in place of the loss of the original Warrant by fire—it being replaced with a new Warrant, issued by the Supreme Grand Master and the Grand Chancellor.

As I stated to you in my report A. D. 1885, St. Omer Com-mandery, Knights Templar of Massachusetts, visited our city in August last in full feather, band, and banners. The number in the company was not so large as I therein intimated it would be. Whether the edict issued by Great Priory had a deterrent influence, I am not prepared to state. Those who came made a fine shewing—were cordially received, and munificently entertained by the mem-bers of the Encampment of St. John, S. R. Only two or three mem-bers under our obedience joined in with them. It is remarked that they did us no dishonor; but it indicated a disposition to think for themselves, and a disregard of fealty unbecoming, perhaps un-thinkingly.

Regreting my inability to be present with you at the Annual Assembly on the 13th proximo,

I am, fraternally yours,

‡ D. R. MUNRO.

Provincial Prior,

New Brunswick

St. John, N. B., 30th June, 1886.

DISTRICT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Frates of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES,—In submitting this brief report for the District of Nova Scotia, for the year 1885-6; and in doing so would say that it is a matter of congratulation to be able to report the progress made in Templarism during the past year in this District.

On December 15th, accompanied by a fair representation of the Frates of the Nova Scotia Preceptory, No. 54-I visited Truro and organized and constituted "Malta" Preceptory, under dispensation from the Supreme Grand Master.

At their regular assembly in May, I visited their Preceptory, and found them well up in their work, and from the interest they take in the service of the Temple, I have no hesitation in saying that they

are destined to be one of the best Preceptories on the roll of the Great Priory of Canada, and would recommend that a Warrant be granted.

Nova Scotia Preceptory, No. 5, is in a healthy condition, and bids fair for a prosperous future.

The Officers and Fratres seem determined by every lawful means to advance the United, Religious and Military Orders of the Temple in the city of Halifax.

I remain, Most Eminent Sir,

Fraternally yours,

‡ JAMES DEMPSTER,
Provincial Prior,
Nova Scotia.

Halifax, 13th July, 1886.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † David McLellan, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † Donald Ross, and

RESOLVED,—That the Reports of the Provincial Priors, now presented, be referred to the Grand Council for examination, and to report thereon.

The Grand Chancellor submitted the following Annual Statement of moneys received during the past year, together with the books for examination and audit:—

ANNUAL CASH STATEMENT, 1886.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, in account with the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, for the term ended 30th June, 1886:—

Dr.

To cash received from Preceptories:—

1 Hugh de Payens, Kingston, Ont.....	\$ 22 50
2 Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto, Ont.....	42 25
3 Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton, Ont.....	70 50
4 Richard Cœur de Lion, London, Ont.....	54 80
5 Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.....	83 00
6 King Baldwin, Belleville, Ont.....	17 50
7 Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal, Que.....	23 00
8 Plantaganet, St. Catharines, Ont.....	(No returns.)
9 Sussex, Stanstead, Que.....	20 50

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

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10 Victoria, Guelph, Ont.....	15 00
11 Union de Molay, St. John, N. B.....	55 50
12 Mount Calvary, Barrie, Ont.....	14 00
13 Moore, Peterborough, Ont.....	4 00
14 Harington, Almonte, Ont.....	(No returns.)
15 St. John the Almoner, Whitby, Ont.....	16 00
16 Gondemar, Maitland, Ont.....	9 00
17 Odo de St. Amand, Toronto, Ont.....	36 50
18 Palestine, Port Hope, Ont.....	35 00
19 St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville, Ont.....	11 00
20 Kent, Chatham, Ont.....	12 10
21 Burleigh, St. Thomas, Ont.....	77 50
22 St. Elmo, Goderich, Ont.....	(No returns.)
23 Ray, Port Arthur, Ont.....	15 00
24 Albert Edward, Winnipeg, Man.....	(No remittance)
25 William de la Moore, the Martyr, Quebec, Que.....	17 00
26 Windsor, Windsor, Ont.....	43 60
27 Malta, Truro, Nova Scotia.....	104 00
28 Metropolitan, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.....	49 20
Sundries.....	80
	<hr/>
	Ca. \$848 75
By paid Grand Treasurer.....	\$848 75

RECAPITULATION.

Dues.....	\$450 65
Certificates.....	341 00
Ceremonies.....	36 00
Sundries.....	80
Stautes.....	20 80
	<hr/>
	\$848 75

‡ DANIEL SPRY,
Grand Chancellor.

Barrie, 1st July, 1886.

MEMO.—Returns have been received, but too late to appear in the Statement, from Harington, No. 14; Gondemar, No. 16, St. Elmo, No. 22, and Ray, No. 28.

The Grand Treasurer presented the Annual Statement of receipts and expenditures, with books and vouches

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

† DAVID McLELLAN, GRAND TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
July 1.—To Balance.....	\$ 513 80	July 11.—By Col. W. J. B. McCleod Moore, annual grant	72 \$800 00
Nov. 4.—" Cash Grd Chancellor, \$ 60 00		" 13.—" J. B. Harris,	75 40 00
		" 23.—" W. W. Sumner, printing,	74 4 00
		Nov. 4.—" R. E. Sir Kt. D. Spry, Grand Guard,	75 5 00
		" 4.—" J. E. Traves, printing,	77 50 00
		" 4.—" J. E. Traves, printing,	78 25 00
		" 7.—" J. E. Traves, printing,	76 79 44
		1886.	
		Feb. 27.—By Sir Knight S. Wesley, printing,	79 5 50
		" 27.—" Col. W. J. B. McCleod Moore, advance,	80 25 00
		" 27.—" J. A. Campbell, Stationery,	81 40 00
		" 27.—" R. E. Sir Kt. D. Spry, salary,	82 50 00
		April 8.—" R. E. Sir Kt. D. Spry, salary,	83 2 25
		" 8.—" Miller & Richards, parchment, annually certificates,	84 25 20
		" 13.—" R. E. Sir Kt. D. Spry, salary,	85 50 00
		" 13.—" J. A. Campbell, Stationery,	86 102 00
		June 1.—" R. E. Sir Kt. D. Spry, salary,	87 1 50
		" 1.—" Grant Lithographic Co., certificates,	88 25 20
		" 1.—" Miller & Richards, parchment,	89 45 00
		" 24.—" Wesley, printing,	90 6 50
		" 30.—" R. E. Sir Kt. D. Spry, salary,	91 23 68
		" 30.—" R. E. Sir Kt. D. Spry, incidentals,	92
		July 7.—By Balance.....	\$687 92
			374 73
			\$1,362 65

I certify that the balance at credit of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada (David McLellan, Grand Treasurer), on the books of this Bank this day, amount to the sum of Three Hundred and Seventy-four Dollars and Seventy-three Cents, (\$374.73).
 Hamilton, 7th July, 1888.

O. A. CALQUHOUN, Cashier.

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Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † John S. Dewar, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † E. T. Malone, and

RESOLVED,—That the annual statements of the Grand Chancellor and Grand Treasurer be received, and referred to the Grand Council, with instructions to examine and audit the same, and report to Great Priory during the present session.

R. E. Sir Knight † E. H. D. Hall, submitted the

REPORT OF THE GRAND COUNCIL

ON THE ALLOCATION OF THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

FRATERS,—The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada is an acknowledged lawful independent governing body, which claims to its fullest extent its title as "Sovereign," and as such, the action taken respecting the Scottish Encampments in New Brunswick, is only what its high position fully justifies.

This Council, therefore, heartily approves of the remarks of the Supreme Grand Master, "That the course pursued by the Sovereign Great Priory has been the wisest." It must be expected, however, that any course of action, even when adopted after mature deliberation, will not meet, beyond the Dominion of Canada, with unanimous approval. The doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction which is accepted by all governing Masonic bodies on this continent, must, if acted on at all, be acted on fully and freely. The Sovereign Great Priory accepts that doctrine in its unrestricted sense. The Grand Council are, however, inclined to believe that sectional feelings and prejudices exist, which having previously disturbed the Templar harmony in New Brunswick, were at the outset an hindrance to the Great Priory carrying out amicably its objects in that Province, and continue to prevent that kindly adjustment of differences which the Sovereign Great Priory would approach in a proper spirit. The Grand Council believe that the time will soon arrive when on all sides will be hailed with kindly emotions, the silver lining which is undoubtedly behind the present cloud.

The history of the Templar Order, so far as relates to its connection with Freemasonry is admitted, as being shrouded with such uncertainty, that even the best historians on the subject, and among whom may be well reckoned our Supreme Grand Master, feel compelled to rear a superstructure, pleasing no doubt, but not able to bear strict historic tests. But our Supreme Grand Master has shown such diligent and profound research, that he has removed from the

CANADA.

July 7.—By Balance..... \$1,302 65
 \$687 92
 374 73
 \$1,302 65

I certify that the balance at credit of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada (David McLellan, Grand Treasurer), on the books of this Bank this day, amount to the sum of Three Hundred and Seventy-four Dollars and Seventy-three Cents, (\$374.73).
 Hamilton, 7th July, 1886.
 O. A. CALQUHOUN, Cashier.

history of our Order many of the doubts which have enshrouded it. As Templars it is wiser for us to depend on our own actions for what we profess to be, than merely live on the renown of our predecessors, heightened by traditional coloring.

The issue of the new edition of the Statutes of the Order has been accepted with pleasure, and have proved of very great advantage to the Templars. The praise accorded to the Grand Chancellor is fully deserved. The Council are much gratified that the Grand Master H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has conferred on Frater † Spry the distinguished order of "The Grand Cross of the Temple." He is well worthy of that honor, and the Canadian Templars fully appreciate the compliment paid to the Dominion. Long may Frater † Spry live to wear the order.

The Supreme Grand Master has well called the attention of the Sovereign Great Priory to the duties of the Provincial Priors. The Grand Council, however, believe that with the increase in the number of the Preceptories, these officers will become more interested in their work. Certainly more zeal, and consequently efficiency, is now shown than existed a few years ago. Still, a stricter attention must necessarily produce a greater degree of success in the working of the Preceptories.

The recommendation that Memorial Tablets to the memories of R. E. Frater † Robert Ramsay, and V. E. Frater † Daniel Collins, should be placed on record in our Proceedings, will be carried out in the accustomed form. Sad indeed are our reflections when we find that these Fratres were so suddenly cut off from their spheres of usefulness, each having before them the prospect of a happy and useful life.

The wish expressed by the Supreme Grand Master, that the Hugh de Payens Preceptory be allowed to wear one white stripe on their sashes and ribbons, is acceded to. The oldest Preceptory in this Dominion is fairly entitled to a distinguishing mark.

This Grand Council regret that our M. E. the Supreme Grand Master, through ill-health, is unable to be with us and preside over the deliberations of the Sovereign Great Priory. It is fervently hoped that he may again be blessed with good health. His presence and advice are not only sources of strength, but they inculcate that spirit of loyalty to our Sovereign and fidelity to the principles of the Order, which have ever been conspicuous in Sovereign Great Priory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Windsor, July 12, 1886.

† E. H. D. HALL, K. C. T.,
Chairman of Committee.

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Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † E. H. D. Hall, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † Geo. D. Adams, and

RESOLVED.—That the Report of the Grand Council on the M. E. Supreme Grand Master's Allocation just read, be received and adopted.

R. E. Sir Knight † Donald Ross, on behalf of the Grand Council, presented the following

REPORT

ON AUDIT AND FINANCE.

The Grand Council have carefully examined and audited the books and accounts of the Grand Chancellor, and certify to their correctness.

The accounts of the Grand Treasurer have also been examined and found correct. All moneys received by the Grand Chancellor have been promptly paid over to the Grand Treasurer.

The following is a Statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1886:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash on hand 1st July, 1885	\$	513 90
Cash receipts from Preceptories, &c.		848 75

\$1,362 65

EXPENDITURE

[As per Grand Treasurer's Statement.]

Supreme Grand Master, annual grant	\$	300 00
“ “ “ advance for 1886.....		25 00
Grand Chancellor, salary.....		200 00
Printing Statutes, new edition.....		102 90
“ Proceedings, 1885.....		79 44
“ Sundry		64 00
Certificates		57 90
Postage, express charges, and discount on cheques,		48 68
Mrs. T. B. Harris, annual grant.....		50 00
Stationery		10 00
Presentation		45 00
Sundries		5 00

\$ 987 92

Balance cash on hand 1st July, 1886.....	\$	374 73
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Although there has been a considerable amount expended for printing and circulating documents relating to the difficulty in Templar matters in the Province of New Brunswick, the expenditure during the past year has been less than the estimates, owing principally to the Grand Chancellor declining to accept the increase of \$100 a year to his salary, voted him by Great Priory at the last Annual Assembly.

Your Grand Council recommend that the following estimate of the expenditure necessary to meet the expenses of the current year, be authorized:—

Supreme Grand Master, balance of annual grant.....	\$ 275 00
Grand Chancellor, salary.....	200 00
Mrs. T. B. Harris, annual grant.....	50 00
Printing, Proceedings, 1886.....	100 00
“ Annual Assembly, 1886.....	40 00
“ Documents relating to Templar difficulty in New Brunswick.....	100 00
Certificates, parchment, and printing.....	70 00
Expenses of this Annual Assembly.....	20 00
Case for holding books and papers of Great Priory.....	15 00
Incidentals, postage, stationery, &c.....	50 00
	\$ 920 00

The following Preceptories have not made their Annual Returns to the Chancery and are liable to suspension, (see Great Priory Statutes, Sec. 6, page 7):—

- No. 8,—Plantagenet, St. Catharines, Ont., 31st Dec., 1885.
- No. 24,—Albert Edward, Winnipeg, Man., “ “ (2 years.)

It is highly desirable that the Annual Returns should be made promptly and regularly, immediately after the installation of officers in January of each year. We therefore recommend that the Grand Chancellor summon the Preceptories in default, to appear at the next Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory, by their proper officers, to show cause why their Warrants should not be suspended, unless their Returns are made in the meantime. And the Grand Council also recommend, that the grant to Mrs. T. B. Harris be discontinued after this year, as there are other claims now demanding our attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

‡ DONALD ROSS,
Chairman of Committee.

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Donald Ross, seconded by
V. E. Sir Knight † Joshua G. Burns, and

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

R. E. Sir Knight † J. Ross Robertson, on behalf of the
Grand Council, presented the following

REPORT

ON THE CONDITION OF THE ORDER OF THE
TEMPLE IN CANADA.

In reviewing the Reports of the Provincial Eriors for the London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick Districts, the Grand Council have to express their gratification that the reports from all parts of the jurisdiction are satisfactory, and warrant the belief that the Order of the Temple in Canada is gradually gaining that permanent strength, which will enable it in the early future to stand side by side in prosperity with the Fratres in older lands, where for years the Templar hosts have marshalled, ever on the alert in spreading the principles and inculcating the precepts of our venerated Order.

The Grand Council, while expressing this pleasure at the results of the year's work, nevertheless think that the duty performed by some of the officers who control Districts might be improved upon. The Reports of the Provincial Priors are marked by an absence of the categorical information that is absolutely necessary for an unbiased opinion on the condition of the Order, and the Grand Council are impressed with the view that in future the Reports must contain the knowledge germs, so that we can see at a glance the exact position of each Preceptory in the jurisdiction. Those, Sir Knights, who at our yearly gatherings are placed in office as Provincial Priors, should know that the Fratres look to them for an active discharge of the responsibilities of office, and, in thus honoring them, expect that they will faithfully perform the task allotted. If Fratres, who are asked to accept office, cannot consciously fulfil its requirements, they should leave the position for those who can, so that, at the end of the year, we will receive Reports that will be worth reading. The Reports of the Provincial Priors should contain, (1) The names of each Preceptory in the District, and the number of official visits; (2) The number of meetings held in the year, and if at the stated periods; (3) The average attendance, and how it compares with the member.

ship; (4) The number of times each degree has been exemplified; the state of the books, with an idea of the gross amount owing in dues, and the arrears over two and three years; (5) A general idea of the condition of the Order in the District; the interest taken, and the probabilities of future development; (6) Whether the work is performed by past or present officers.

The Council venture the opinion that if information of the above character, where given in the Annual Reports, a more intelligent conclusion could be arrived at by your Grand Council than at present they are able to give. The continued neglect of a great many Provincial Priors to send their Annual Reports into the office of the Grand Chancellor at the proper time, seriously delays the work of the Executive of Great Priory, and your Council trust that Provincial Priors will not fail after this to have their Reports in by the day fixed—the 30th June, in each year.

In London District, the Provincial Prior, R. E. Sir Knight † Adams, reports that there is not "the same zeal and activity" in Templarism as is manifested in other branches of Masonry. Out of the five Preceptories those at St. Thomas, Chatham and London, were visited officially, and at London Preceptory a pleasant and useful feature was an exemplification of the entire work, at which leading Fratres from all the Preceptories in the District were present.

In Kingston District, the Report of R. E. Sir Knight † E. H. D. Hall, Provincial Prior, shows that, with the exception of "Moore" Preceptory, at Peterboro', all are in a satisfactory condition, and alludes to a very satisfactory exemplification of the work by Sir Knight † J. Parker Thomas and the officers of King Baldwin Preceptory. The Provincial Prior notes the inattention paid to official notifications by Registrars of Preceptories, and your Council recommend that it be an instruction to the Grand Chancellor to see that such neglect no longer continues.

From Toronto District, the Reports are satisfactory. The four Preceptories of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, No. 2, Toronto; Odo de St. Amand, No. 1, Toronto; and Mount Calvary, No. 12, Barrie; and St. John the Almoner, No. 15, have live, vigorous workers on their rolls, and Palestine, No. 18, Port Hope, which was for a long time not in a state of prosperity, is thriving, and the work is being carried on in a manner characteristic of the interest taken in the olden time by our Fratres in these localities.

In the Eastern section of the Dominion, the Provincial Prior of Nova Scotia, Sir Knight † Dempster, reports that "Nova Scotia," No.

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, Halifax, is maintaining its position, is well worked and "will have
prosperous future." He also conveys to us the gratifying informa-
tion that he has organized and constituted "Malta" Preceptory, at
Truro, and that the Fratres are so well in their work that Malta is
destined to be one of the best Preceptories on the roll of Great
Priory.

From New Brunswick, where the Templar sky is clouded by
storm spots, that we trust will soon be chased away, we have the re-
port of our Frater, R. E. Sir Knight † Munro. He states that since
the issue of the edict of the Supreme Grand Master, prohibiting in-
tercourse with the Sir Knights of the Scottish Encampments, "the
position remains unchanged," and that the Preceptory at St. John is
prosperous. He thinks that a settlement of the difficulty, and a re-
newal of the fraternal feeling, would be viewed with satisfaction by
all who have the welfare of the Order at heart, and regrets that the
opposition, which is growing and active, was made apparent in the
statement of the Scottish Encampment, published in official form,
and also in Masonic journals in the United States. He points out
that the answer to this Statement from the Great Priory was "effec-
tive, clear and scholarly," and trusts that at the coming Triennial
meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States, an expres-
sion of opinion will be elicited on the question of this occupation of
territory by the Scottish Fratres. The Grand Council feel that the
matters in dispute have been so ably dealt with in the statement of
the case issued by Great Priory, that nothing further can be said,
save and except that we stand firmly by the lines laid down, that
with the kindest feelings to our Scottish Fratres, we hold now, as
we have in the past, that we cannot permit any invasion of the
rights, privileges or territory of the Great Priory of Canada. The
settled usages of the Craft are well known the world over, and the
occupation of territory by this Great Priory demanded that all foreign
bodies within its limits, should, in conformity with custom, surrender
their charters and come under the obedience of the Sovereign Body.
There can be no co-ordinate power in the same territory, and the
Grand Council confidently look forward to the day, in the early
future, when the Fratres of the Scottish Encampments will recognize
the fundamental principle underlying Sovereign and State Rights,
and, accepting the situation, join with us in carrying out, in the true
spirit of prosperity, the great work allotted to us, as we journey
through life.

With all the joy and pleasure we have in this, our Annual greet-
ing, it is not unminged with sorrow. The cold hand of Death has

beckoned hence some who foregathered with us one short year ago. We miss their friendly grip; we look for their fraternal smile, their faces glowing with goodness—but we look in vain. Their eyes are closed, and their manly voices hushed forever, for the vizard knight, whose mount is the pall steed, has ridden through our ranks, and seeing the signal from the hand we cannot see, like Soldiers of the Cross, have doffed their armour and lain down to peaceful slumber, awaiting the golden dawning of Eternal Day.

Amongst those who have thus fallen, are our Fratres R. E. Sir Knight ‡ Robert Ramsay, P. E. P. of Mount Calvary, No. 12, Barrie; and R. E. Sir Knight ‡ Collins, Gondemar Preceptory, Maitland.

May the bright memories of the bygone times, when they gladdened us with counsel, soothe the sorrow of our saddened hearts,—cheer us, as we speed along life's highway, and keep us ever ready for the journey's end.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

‡ J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Committee.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight ‡ J. Ross Robertson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight ‡ John S. Dewar, and

RESOLVED,—That the Report of the Grand Council on the Condition of the Order of the Temple, be received and adopted.

E. Sir Knight ‡ J. Parker Thomas, on behalf of the Grand Council, submitted the following

REPORT

ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

V.E. Sir Kt. V. H. Moore,	) It appearing from the report of the Provincial Prior, R. E. Sir Knight ‡ S. S. Lazier, in 1885, (and the Report of the Grand Council of that year) that if the
<i>vs.</i>	
R.E. Sir Kt. John Moore, Ottawa.)

appellant, R. E. Sir Knight John Moore, of Ottawa, had not been suspended by the M. E. Supreme Grand Master for irregular conduct in the Harington matter, he would have suspended him for not complying with his order as to the delivery of books, papers and moneys, in the matter of Gondemar Preceptory. And it appearing that he (R. E. Sir Knight John Moore) having been duly summoned by the Grand Chancellor, to appear and answer the summons before this Grand Council, and having made default and shown no sufficient

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR. 235

cause for such default, this Grand Council recommend that he be suspended on that charge, until he produce the books, papers and moneys, required to be produced by the direction of R. E. Provincial Prior S. S. Lazier aforesaid. Your Council further recommend as to the Harrington matter: That the Provincial Prior proceed to investigate the same, with a view to ulterior proceedings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

† J. PARKER THOMAS,
Chairman of Committee.

Moved by E. Sir Knight † J. Parker Thomas, seconded
by R. E. Sir Knight † S. G. Fairtlough, and

RESOLVED,—That the Report of the Grand Council on Grievances and Appeals, just read, be received and adopted.

V. E. Sir Knight † Joshua G. Burns, submitted the

REPORT

OF THE GRAND COUNCIL ON WARRANTS.

The Grand Council have carefully considered the applications of several Knights Templar, residing at Truro, the Province of Nova Scotia, asking for a Warrant for a Preceptory to be named Malta; and at Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, for a Warrant to open a Preceptory to be named Metropolitan. The Supreme Grand Master has granted Dispensations to open said Preceptories, after due consideration, and your Council heartily approves of his action, and recommends that Warrants be issued to said Preceptories.

The Australian Colonies are neutral territory, and having no independent governing Templar body, the Knights Templar residing there may ask for Warrants from any Sovereign Templar Body that may be pleased to comply with their wishes. We further recommend, that the Supreme Grand Master be authorized to issue such further Warrants as he may deem proper.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

† J. G. BURNS,
Chairman.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † J. G. Burns, seconded by
E. Sir Knight † George D. Adams, and

RESOLVED,—That the Report of the Grand Council on Warrants, received and adopted.

JEWEL FOR R. E. SIR KNIGHT † T. S. PARVIN.

The Deputy Grand Master has the greatest pleasure in reporting to the Sovereign Great Priory, that in accordance with the resolution of that body, passed at its last Assembly, a handsome and suitable jewel, the principal insignia of office of a Representative of this Great Priory, has been prepared, and is now laid before the Great Priory ready for presentation to our highly-esteemed Representative near the Grand Encampment of the United States, R. E. Sir Knight † T. S. Parvin, who ranks as Deputy Grand Master of this Great Priory. The Deputy Grand Master suggests that the R. E. Frater the Grand Chancellor, in the name and on behalf of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, do forthwith forward the jewel to the R. E. Frater Parvin, expressing the great gratification it affords the Great Priory in making the presentation to such a highly esteemed and truly worthy Frater.

† J. A. HENDERSON.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † David McLellan, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † E. H. D. Hall, and

RESOLVED,—That the Report of the Deputy Grand Master be received and adopted.

DELEGATES TO THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † E. H. D. Hall, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel McLellan,—

That in view of the continued opposition of the Scottish Encampments in New Brunswick to the action of this Great Priory, and their representations to the Grand Encampment of the United States in this connection, it is necessary that this Great Priory should be represented at the annual meeting of the Grand Encampment at St. Louis. It is therefore, *Resolved*,² That R. E. Sir Knights † Daniel Spry and † Henry Robertson, be appointed a committee to attend the meeting for the purpose of watching the interests of this Supreme Body, and that their expenses be paid by the Grand Treasurer; and that in case one or both of these Fraters are unable to attend, that the Supreme Grand Master be authorized to appoint a substitute.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. The

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R. E. the Deputy Grand Master, appointed R. E. Sir Knights
 † Donald Ross and † John S. Dewar, Scrutineers of the
 Ballot.

The nominations handed to the Grand Chancellor were
 announced, after which the ballots were collected and counted,
 when the Scrutineers reported that in addition to

M. E. Sir Knight † William James Bury MacLeod Moore, G. C. T.,
 of Prescott, Province of Ontario, Supreme Grand Master of
 the Knights Templar of Canada, *ad vitam*.

The following Great Officers were duly elected:—

- R. E. Sir Knight † James A. Henderson, G. C. T., Q. C., D. C. L.,
 Kingston, Ont., Deputy Grand Master.
 R. E. " † Daniel Spry, G. C. T., Barrie, Ontario, Grand
 Chancellor.
 R. E. " † Rev. Frederick Bates, Chatham, Ontario, Grand
 Chaplain.
 R. E. " † J. A. Grosscup, Windsor, Ont., Grand Constable.
 R. E. " † James Douglas, Toronto, Ont., Grand Marshal.
 R. E. " † David McLellan, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Treasurer
 R. E. " † S. G. Fairtlough, Kingston, Ontario, Grand Re-
 gistrar.

The following R. E. Sir Knights were elected by the
 Representatives of the Preceptories in their respective Dis-
 tricts, and approved and confirmed by the Acting Supreme
 Grand Master, as

PROVINCIAL, OR DISTRICT GRAND PRIORS.

- R. E. Sir Knight † Edward H. Raymour, St. Thomas, Ont., London
 District.
 R. E. " † Thomas Hood, Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton District.
 R. E. " † E. Talbot Malone, Toronto, Ont., Toronto District.
 R. E. " † Edward H. D. Hall, K. C. T., Peterboro', Ont.,
 Kingston and Ottawa Districts.
 R. E. " † Isaac H. Stearns, K. C. T., Montreal, Quebec,
 Quebec District.
 R. E. " † J. C. Hathaway, St. John, N. B., New Brunswick
 District.
 R. E. " † William Taylor, Halifax, N. S., Nova Scotia Dis-
 trict.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

R. E. Sir Knight † James O'Connor, Winnipeg, Man., Manitoba District.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL,—ELECTED.

R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, Collingwood, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

R. E. " † Donald Ross, Picton, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

R. E. " † J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

R. E. " † George Duane Adams, Windsor, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

V. E. " † J. Parker Thomas, Belleville, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.

APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

R. E. Sir Knight † J. McLean Stevenson, Baffie, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

R. E. " † John J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont., Past Grand Registrar.

V. E. " † Joshua G. Burns, Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Vice-Chancellor.

V. E. " † W. H. Ponton, Belleville, Ont., Past Grand Master's Banner Bearer.

V. E. " † George J. Bennett, Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Captain of Guard.

GRAND OFFICERS,—APPOINTED.

V. E. Sir Knight † Luther B. Archibald, Truro, N. S., Grand Vice-Chancellor.

V. E. " † William R. Howse, Whitby, Ont., Grand Sub-Marshal.

V. E. " † Charles Knowles, Quebec, Que., Grand Almoner.

V. " † John Easton, M. D., Brockville, Ont., Grand First Standard Bearer.

V. E. " † John W. Ruhland, Halifax, N. S., Grand Second Standard Bearer.

V. E. " † J. Parker Thomas, Belleville, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.

V. E. " William G. Reid, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Captain of the Guard.

*For the Pr. Preceptor Hugh de Payens, elected Grand Registrar.

- V. E. Sir Knight † H. C. Simpson, London, Ontario, Grand Sword Bearer.
 V. E. " † John A. Angel, Guelph, Ont., Grand Organist.
 V. E. " † Samuel Dubber, St. Thomas, Ont., Grand Pursuivant.
 " † M. W. Lafontaine, Maitland, Ont., Grand Guard.

The Provincial Priors and Great and Grand Officers, elected and appointed, who were present, were duly installed and proclaimed by the Acting Grand Master, and those absent were directed to be installed in the Preceptories to which they belong.

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO AMEND THE STATUTES.

By R. E. Sir Knight † James A. Henderson, Deputy Grand Master,—

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1. To add Statute No. 74a—

Fratres who may be deemed worthy of that honor may be elected Honorary Members of a Preceptory, subject to the conditions and in the manner hereinbefore provided for by Statute No. 56, except that they shall not be required to sign any application.

The names of the Honorary Members must be inserted in the Annual Returns, and with the first Return in which the name of such Honorary Member is inserted, the sum of One Dollar for each such Member must be forwarded for the first registration, but no annual fee or dues shall thereafter be payable for such member. Honorary Members are not eligible for office in such Preceptory, nor can they vote therein on any question, nor sit or vote in Sovereign Great Priory by reason of such Honorary Membership.

2. To amend Statute No. 56—

By adding after the words, "restored Knight," the words, "or if an Honorary Member."

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry.—That at the next Annual meeting of Great Priory, he will move:—That whenever it has been certified to Great Priory, or the M. E. the Supreme Grand Master, that the Preceptories in any of the Provinces within the jurisdiction

of the Great Priory, where there are not less than three, desire to form, hold, and maintain a Grand Priory, in and for the said Provinces, retaining allegiance and subordinate to the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, he may, upon being satisfied that such request is reasonable and proper, authorize and empower said Preceptories, or any three of them, to meet at such time and place as they may agree upon, and form a Provincial Grand Priory in and for the said Province; and when so formed, such Grand Priory shall make a due Return of all their actions and proceedings in the premises to the Grand Chancellor, in accordance with the rules, regulations, and usage of the Order.

RESOLVED,—That in authorizing the formation of Provincial Grand Priories, Great Priory does not surrender, nor will it permit or authorize legislation tending to alter, change, or interfere with the Ritual of the Order, or with the regalia or uniform to be worn at meetings of the Preceptories, all such legislation being within the jurisdiction of this Sovereign Great Priory.

RESOLVED,—That all certificates granted to members admitted into the Order, shall be issued by the Sovereign Great Priory upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the Provincial Grand Priories and the Great Priory.

ADDRESS

Read by the Acting Grand Master to R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, on being presented with his Patent as a Grand Cross of the Temple:—

R. E. FRATER,—In the unavoidable absence of the Supreme Grand Master, I have been delegated by him to hand you your Patent as a "Grand Cross of the Temple," over the sign manual of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Supreme Grand Master of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta in England, Ireland, and Dependencies of the British Empire.

In expressing the Grand Master's regret at his inability to do so himself, he wishes me to assure you of the deep personal satisfaction with which he congratulates you upon receiving an honor so distinguished; and he must add, so truly merited. He wishes me further to state, that the principal purport of his Allocution read to day, was to show the origin and intention of the true Templar System, over which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presides in England, honored by the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and of which we are now an Independent Sovereign branch from the parent stem.

The Grand Master further directs me to inform you, that the dignity of which you are now a recipient, that of a "Grand Cross," was instituted by H. R. Highness as a special mark of honor, limited and select, to indicate his appreciation and approval of services rendered to the Order.

It is unnecessary to point out to you the sacred teachings of our Templar System, but he would draw your particular attention to the badge you are now entitled to wear, so significant of the sacred character of the Order.

The jewel of a Grand Cross is the seven pointed star, surmounted by the 'United Orders Cross of the Temple and Malta,' having the "Agnus Dei" within a circle on the centre, surrounded by the legend, "Non Nobis Dominie, &c.," the motto of the Ancient Templars.

This jewel is suspended from the neck by a golden chain, composed of the four initial capital letters,—I. N. R. I., used by mystics since Anno Domini; and the Patriarchal Cross of a Preceptor joined together and repeated to form a length to go round the neck. The sash or ribbon of a Grand Cross, is of broad crimson-watered silk, with a narrow white edge. The Templar colors, worn over the right shoulder to the left side, and to which the badge may be attached when the collar is not worn. All who have been honored to wear this insignia, are forcibly reminded in whose service they are enrolled, and as faithful disciples and soldiers of the cross, bound to follow the precepts of our great High Captain. It is therefore incumbent on all of us, who have been thus distinguished by the royal decorations of the Prince of Wales, to guard jealously, and protect from all innovations, as well as promulgate the sacred teachings of the Templar System over which he presides.

When these decorations were established, three Grand Crosses (irrespective of the original number issued, one of which the Grand Master was honored with,) and seven of the "Lesser Cross," that of "Knight Commander of the Temple," whose distinguishing badge is the "United Orders Cross" alone, suspended from the Templar ribbon attached to the breast, was granted to Canada. Of this number, two have passed to their eternal rest, and but one of them, in your own person, replaced, which we all heartily trust you may be long spared to wear, and the Patent of authority for doing so be preserved, as an heirloom of royal favor, to your posterity.

Fratres, I now call upon you to "stand to order," and salute with Seven our Grand Chancellor, R. E. Frater † Daniel Spry, as a "Grand Cross of the Temple."

"God bless the Queen," and her illustrious son, H. R. H., the Prince of Wales.

[Certified.]

Fr. † WM. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE,

G. C. T.

Supreme Grand Master Sovereign Great Priory
of Canada.

July, 1886.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry made a suitable reply.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † E. T. Malone, seconded
by R. E. Sir Knight † David McLellan, and

RESOLVED,—That the Fourth Annual Assembly of the Sovereign
Great Priory of Canada, be held at Brockville, Ontario, on Tuesday,
the 12th day of July, 1887.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † J. McLean Stevenson,
seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † Joshua G. Burns, and

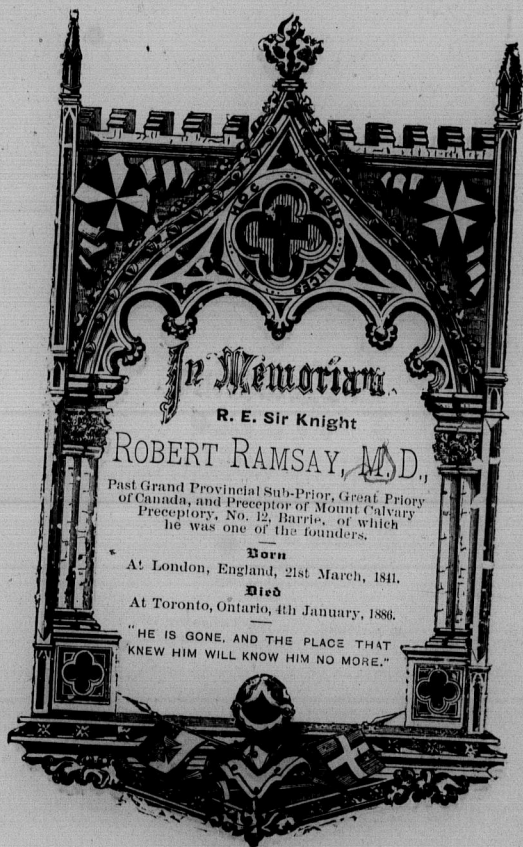


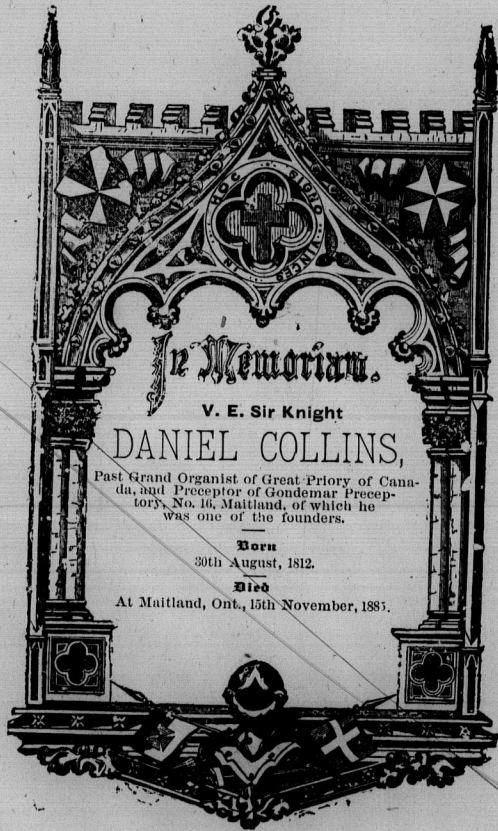
RESOLVED,—That the Grand Chancellor be directed to have four hundred copies of the Proceedings of the present Annual Assembly printed and distributed, and that the Deputy Grand Master be authorized to issue an order on the Grand Treasurer for the payment thereof.

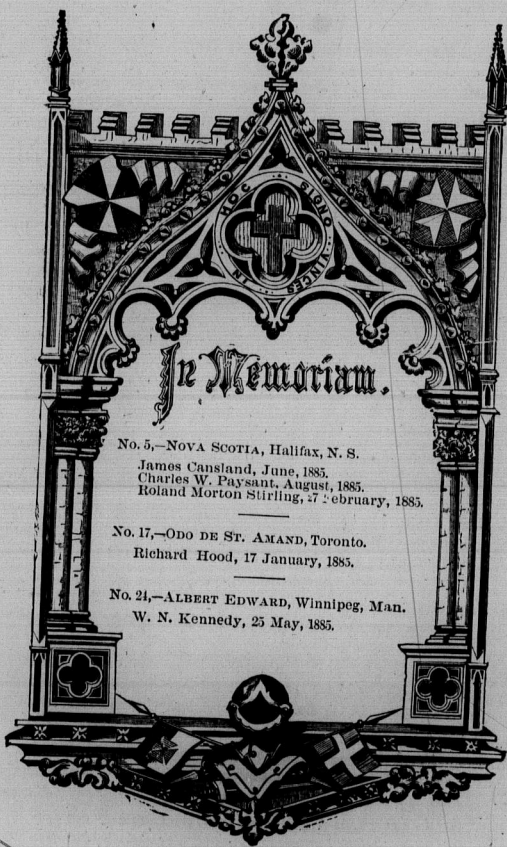
The business of the Sovereign
Great Priory of Knights Templar
of the Dominion of Canada being
concluded, it was closed at 1 P. M.
in *Due Form*:

Daniel Spry

Grand Chancellor.







HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SOVEREIGN
GREAT PRIORY.

- M. E. Sir Knight † H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, London, England, Grand Master Grand Lodge of England, and Supreme Grand Master of Convent General, of the Orders of the Temple and Malta; Honorary Past Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight † John FitzHenry Townshend, Sovereign Grand Commander A. & A. S. Rite, 33°, for Ireland; Past Grand Sub-Prior of Great Priory of Ireland, 30 Upper FitzWilliam Street, Dublin; Honorary Past Great Sub-Prior of Great Priory of Canada,
- R. E. Sir Knight † Shadwell H. Clerke, Great Sub-Prior of the Great Priory of England; and Provincial Prior of Sussex, Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, London,
- R. E. Sir Knight † H. I. H. Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis, Scio, Athens, Greece; Honorary Grand Master (*ad vitam*) Grand Lodge of Greece; Sovereign Grand Commander of the Hellenic Supreme Council, 33°, A. & A. S. Rite, and Honorary Past Provincial Grand Prior of Canada.
- V. E. Sir Knight † Alexander M. Broadley, Q.C., Preceptor of Milita Preceptory, Island of Malta; Honorary Past Grand Provincial Prior of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight † Robert Morris, La Grange, Kentucky, U. S., Poet Laureate of Freemasonry; Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Kentucky; Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior of the former Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight † Alfred Creigh, LL. D., Washington, Pa., U. S., Past Provincial Grand Sub Prior of the former Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight † Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander A. & A. S. Rite, 33°, &c., &c., &c., Southern Jurisdiction of America, Washington, D. C.; Honorary Provincial Grand Prior of the Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight † Emra Holmes, K. C. T., Provincial Grand Provost, England, Barnstaple, Devonshire; Honorary Provincial Grand Prior of the Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight † T. B. Whythead, Provincial Grand W. of R. N. & E., York; Grand Captain of Guards, England, South Parade;

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York; Honorary Provincial Grand Prior of Great Priory of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight † George Otis Tyler, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, Vermont, Burlington; Honorary Provincial Grand Prior of Great Priory of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight † Theodore Sutton Parvin, Past Grand Master Grand Lodge of Iowa, Past Grand Commander Grand Commandery Knights Templar, Iowa, and Grand Secretary Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States; and Honorary Deputy Grand Master of the Great Priory of Canada.

REPRESENTATIVES.

AT THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

R. E. Sir Knight † James K. Kerr, Q. C., G. C. T., from the Great Priory of England.

R. E. Sir Knight † S. Bickerton Harman, D. C. L., from Great Priory of Ireland.

R. E. Sir Knight † James A. Henderson, D. C. L., G. C. T., from Grand Encampment of the United States.

FROM THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

R. E. Sir Knight † Emra Holmes, at the Great Priory of England.

R. E. Sir Knight † Hon. Judge Townshend, at the Great Priory of Ireland.

R. E. Sir Knight † Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, Iowa, at the Grand Encampment of the United States.

HONORARY APPOINTMENTS.

BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

GRAND CROSSES OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

M. E. Sir Knight † William James Bury MacLeod Moore, Supreme Grand Master Great Priory of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight † James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., Kingston, Ontario, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and Deputy Grand Master of the Great Priory of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight † James Kirkpatrick Kerr, Q. C., Toronto, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and Past Grand Provincial Prior of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, Past Grand Master Grand Lodge; Past Grand Z. Grand Chapter; Past M. P. Grand Master Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Canada; Honorary Deputy Grand Master; and Grand Chancellor of Great Priory of Canada.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

R. E. Sir Knight † A. A. Stevenson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Past Provincial Grand Prior of Quebec.

R. E. Sir Knight † Isaac Henry Stearns, Montreal, Past Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter, and Provincial Grand Prior of Quebec.

R. E. Sir Knight † Hon. Robert Marshall, St. John, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge; Past M. P. Grand Master Grand Council Royal and Select Masters, and Past Provincial Grand Prior of New Brunswick.

R. E. Sir Knight † James Moffat, London, Ontario, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Past Grand Vice-Chancellor of the Great Priory of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight † Charles Davis Macdonald, Peterborough, Ontario, Past Grand Z. Grand Chapter of Canada, and Past Provincial Grand Commander for Ontario and Quebec.

R. E. Sir Knight † Lawrence H. Henderson, Belleville, Ontario, Past Grand Z. Grand Chapter of Canada, and Past Grand Chancellor of the former Grand Priory.

R. E. Sir Knight † George Otis Tyler, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, U. S., and Honorary Provincial Grand Prior of the Great Priory of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight † A. G. Adams, Montreal, Past Grand Senior Warden Grand Lodge of Quebec; Grand Superintendent Montreal District, Grand Chapter of Quebec; and Past Grand Marshal, Great Priory of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight † E. H. D. Hall, Peterborough, Ontario, Past District Deputy Grand Master Ontario District, Grand Lodge of Canada; Provincial Grand Prior, Kingston District, Great Priory of Canada.

LIST OF PRECEPTORIES BY DISTRICTS.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight † Edward Raymour, St. Thomas, Ontario.

THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

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- No. 4, Richard Cœur de Lion, London County Middlesex.
 " 20, Kent, Chatham " Kent.
 " 21, Burleigh, St. Thomas " Elgin.
 " 22, St. Elmo, Goderich " Huron.
 " 26, Windsor, Windsor " Essex.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight † Thos. Hood, Hamilton, Ont.
 No. 3, Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton County Wentworth.
 " 8, Plantagenet, St. Catharines " Lincoln.
 " 10, Victoria, Guelph " Wellington.
 " 19, St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville... " Monck.
 " 23, Ray, Port Arthur " Algoma.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight † E. Talbot Malone, Toronto
 Ontario.
 No. 2, Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto County York.
 " 12, Mount Calvary, Barrie " Simcoe.
 " 12, St. John the Almoner, Whitby " Ontario.
 " 17, Odo de St. Amand, Toronto " York.
 " 18, Palestine, Port Hope " Durham.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior.—R. E. Sir Knight † E. H. D. Hall, Peterborough,
 Ontario.
 No. 1, Hugh de Payens, Premier, Kingston County Frontenac.
 " 6, King Baldwin, Belleville " Hastings.
 " 13, Moore, Peterborough " Peterboro'.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

- [Under supervision of Provincial Prior of Kingston District.]
 No. 14, Harington, Almonte County Lanark.
 " 16, Gondemar, Brockville " Grenville.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior.—R. E. Sir Knight † Isaac H. Stearns, Montreal,
 Quebec.
 No. 7, Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal County Montreal.
 " 9, Sussex, Stanstead " Stanstead.
 " 25, William de la More the Martyr, Quebec.. " Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior.—R. E. Sir Knight † J. C. Hathaway, St. John, N.B.
 No. 11, Union de Molai, St. John, N. B. County St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior,—R. E. Sir Knight † James Dempster, Halifax.
- No. 5, Nova Scotia, Halifax..... County Halifax.
- “ 27, Malta, Truro..... “ Colchester.

MANITOBA DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior,—R. E. Sir Knight † Jas. O'Connor Winnipeg, Man.
- No. 24, Albert Edward, Winnipeg..... County Selkirk.

AUSTRALIA DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior.—
- No. 28, Metropolitan, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.....

RECAPITULATION.

1,—London District	5	Preceptories.
2,—Hamilton District	5	“
3,—Toronto District	5	“
4,—Kingston District	3	“
5,—Ottawa District	2	“
6,—Quebec District	3	“
7,—New Brunswick District	1	Preceptory.
8,—Nova Scotia District	2	Preceptories.
9,—Manitoba District	1	Preceptory.
10,—Australia District	1	“

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ROLL OF PRECEPTORIES AND PRIORIES

OF THE

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

UNDER THE

Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

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

1. "HUGH DE PAYENS," Premier, Kingston, Ont. Warrant dated 12th February, 1824. Meets the second Monday in January, April, July, October, December, and second Friday in May.
- V. E. Sir Knight S. G. Fairtlough, Presiding Preceptor.
 - " William Waddington, Constable.
 - " Robert Hendry, Jr., Marshal.
- R. E. " F. Rowland, Registrar.

Preceptors.

M. E.	Sir Knight Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore.....	1854
R. E.	" 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
E.	" G. F. LaSerre, (<i>r</i>)	1860
E.	" John Boyes, (<i>d</i>)	1862
R. E.	" W. B. Simpson, (<i>d</i>).....	1864
V. E.	" Alexander S. Kirkpatrick, (<i>d</i>).....	1865

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

	E. Sir Knight E. H. Parker, (r).....	1866
	E. " Harwood E. Swales, (r).....	1868
R. E.	" James Greenfield, Jr.....	1869
R. E.	" Donald Ross.....	1877
V. E.	" Thomas Gordon.....	1878
R. E.	" W. D. Gordon.....	1879
V. E.	" Philip Bajus.....	1880
R. E.	" Henry Nuttall, (s).....	1881
V. E.	" G. W. Andrews, (d).....	1882
R. E.	" Frederick Rowland.....	1883
V. E.	" Robert V. Matthews.....	1884
V. E.	" Sidney G. Fairtlough.....	1885
2. "GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR," Toronto, Ont. Warrant dated 8th		
November, 1854. Meets second Friday in every month.		
V. E.	Sir Knight G. S. McConkey, Presiding Preceptor.	
	" John Hethrington, Constable.	
	" H. A. Taylor, Marshal.	
	" S. Boyd, Registrar.	
<i>Preceptors.</i>		
M. E.	Sir Knight Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, (Honorary)....	1855
R. E.	" Samuel B. Harman, (s).....	1855
E.	" Francis Richardson, (r).....	1856
E.	" Thomas Gibbs Ridout, (d).....	1857
R. E.	" T. Douglas Harington, (d).....	1858
E.	" William G. Storm.....	1859
E.	" William Hay, (r).....	1860
R. E.	" James K. Kerr, (s).....	1869
E.	" Augustus T. Houel, (d).....	1871
R. E.	" Frederick J. Menet.....	1873
E.	" Marcellus Crombie.....	1874
R. E.	" Daniel Spry, (r).....	1875
V. E.	" Thomas Sargent.....	1876
R. E.	" Richard J. Hovenden, (s).....	1877
"	" J. Ross Robertson.....	1881
V. E.	" William Hamilton, Jr.....	1882
V. E.	" J. Bower Nixon.....	1877
E.	" J. M. Irwin.....	1871
V. E.	" James Wilson, (r).....	1878
"	" William Brydon, (r).....	1879
"	" Napoleon F. Lyon, (s).....	1883
R. E.	" E. Talbot Malone.....	1885

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

3. "GODFREY DE BOUILLON," Hamilton, Ont. Warrant dated 18th June, 1855. Meets first Friday in every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight W. G. Reid, Presiding-Preceptor.
 " John Malloy, Constable.
 " W. R. Fish, Marshal.
 " Thomas W. Lester, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. Sir Knight Thomas Bird Harris, (s), (d).....1859
 " " Wm. Mercer Wilson, (d).....1859
 " " Thomas McCracken, (r).....1863
 M. E. " W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, (Honorary).....1864
 R. E. " John W. Murton.....1866
 V. E. " William Reid.....1869
 R. E. " Hugh A. MacKay.....1873
 " " David McLellan.....1876
 " " John J. Mason.....1877
 " " William Gibson.....1878
 " " Charles Magill.....1879
 " " John Kennedy.....1880
 V. E. " J. B. Bishop, (r).....1881
 R. E. " John H. Stone.....1882
 " " Edwin A. Dalley.....1883
 V. E. " W. J. Field.....1884
 R. E. " Thomas Hood.....1885

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

- V. E. Sir Knight H. C. Simpson, Presiding Preceptor.
 " T. Brock, Constable.
 " W. T. Stenberg, Marshal.
 " John A. Rose, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight Thompson Wilson, (s), (d).....1857
 " " James Moffat.....1859
 E. " William Muir, (r).....1861
 R. E. " Thomas McCracken, (r).....1862
 " " Alfred G. Smyth, (s).....1874
 " " D. Burleigh Burch, (s).....1867
 V. E. " J. H. Tracy.....1873
 E. " William Hawthorne.....1879
 V. E. " H. A. Daxter, (r).....1881
 R. E. " James Sutton.....1882

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

V. E. Sir Knight John Ferguson.....1884
 R. E. " John S. Dewar.....1885

5. "NOVA SCOTIA," Halifax, N. S. Warrant dated 11th October, 1853.
 Meets first Friday in every month.

V. E. Sir Knight John W. Ruhland, Presiding Preceptor.
 " Clarence J. Spike, Constable.
 " George S. Grant, Marshal.
 " Thomas H. Francis, Registrar.

Preceptors.

E. Sir Knight John D. Nash, (d).....1853
 V. E. " Hon. Alexander Keith, (d).....1859
 E. " Norborne G. Smith, (r).....1864
 " " Robert J. Romans, (d).....1866
 " " Robert D. Clarke, (r).....1868
 " " Thomas Short, (d).....1869
 " " C. E. Crocker King, (s), (r).....1870
 V. E. " Stephen Roland Sircom, (r).....1872
 " " G. T. Smithers.....1873
 R. E. " Benjamin Curren, D. C. L., (s).....1875
 V. E. " Alf. H. Woodill, M.D., (r).....1877
 R. E. " Lorenzo F. Darling.....1878
 V. E. " Charles F. Vose.....1879
 R. E. " James Dempster.....1880
 V. E. " Miner T. Foster.....1881
 " " Arthur E. Curren.....1883
 " " B. Howard Laudis.....1884
 R. E. " William Taylor B. A.....1885

6. "KING BALDWIN," Belleville, Ont. Warrant dated 7th June, 1861.
 Meets second Tuesday in January, April, July, October, and
 December.

V. E. Sir Knight J. Parker Thomas, Presiding-Preceptor.
 " Arthur McGinnes, Constable.
 " J. P. Thompson, Marshal.
 " D. B. Robertson, Registrar.

Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight John C. Franck, (r).....1861
 " " Alfred A. Campbell, (d).....1862
 R. E. " Lawrence H. Henderson, (s).....1862
 V. E. " Eber C. Flint, (r).....1872
 " " William Doctor, (s).....1877
 " " D. Pitceathley, (s).....1878

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R. E.	Sir Knight Samuel S. Lazier, (s).....	1881
V. E.	" William H. Ponton, (s).....	1883
"	" C. J. Starling, (d).....	1885
V. E.	" J. Parker Thomas.....	1885

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

V. E.	Sir Knight William Le Messurier, Presiding-Preceptor.	
"	" D. Anderson, Constable.	
"	" W. H. Ally, Marshal.	
"	" A. R. Symons, Registrar.	

Preceptors.

R. E.	Sir Knight Alexander A. Stevenson, (s).....	1863
"	" E. M. Copeland.....	1872
"	" Isaac H. Stearns, (s).....	1873
E.	" Thomas Milton.....	1874
V. E.	" William Young, M.D., (r).....	1875
"	" G. M. Lovejoy, M.D.....	1876
R. E.	" J. T. McMinn, (r).....	1878
"	" John McLean.....	1879
"	" Alexander G. Adams, (s).....	1881
V. E.	" William S. Evans ..	1883
"	" William Le Messurier ..	1885

8. "PLANTAGENET," St. Catharines, Ont. Warrant dated 14th November, 1866. Meets second Monday in January, April, July, October, and December.

E.	Sir Knight Levi Yale, Presiding-Preceptor.	
"	" George Walker, Constable.	
"	" George Burch, Marshal.	
"	" L. R. Smith, Registrar.	

Preceptors.

R. E.	Sir Knight James Seymour (s).....	1867
V. E.	" Edwin Goodman, M.D., (s).....	1869 and 1883
"	" Isaac P. Wilson, (s).....	1872
9.	"Sussex," Stanstead, Que. Warrant dated 25th May, 1867. Meets Wednesday preceding full moon in January, March, June, September, and December.	
V. E.	Sir Knight C. O. Brigham, Presiding-Preceptor.	
"	" M. B. Schofield, Constable.	
"	" W. M. Keyes, Marshal.	
"	" W. M. Pike, Rock Island P. O., Registrar.	

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Preceptors.

V. E.	Sir Knight William B. Colby, (d)	1867
"	" Charles H. Kathan, (s)	1872
"	" Edson Kemp, (s), (r)	1873
"	" E. H. Goff, (r), (s)	1874
"	" A. H. F. Gilmour, (r)	1877
R. E.	" E. R. Johnson	1880
V. E.	" Hon. Thomas Wood	1881
R. E.	" Sylvester Lebourveau	1884
V. E.	" H. E. Channell	1885
10. "VICTORIA," Guelph, Ont. Warrant dated 10th April, 1860.		
Meets third Monday in every month.		
V. E.	Sir Knight John A. Angell, Presiding-Preceptor.	
"	" Hugh Walker, Constable.	
"	" J. A. Nelles, Marshal.	
"	" John J. Maloney, Registrar.	

Preceptors.

R. E.	Sir Knight Henry Robertson, (s), (Honorary)	1869
V. E.	" E. R. Carpenter, (s), (r)	1875
"	" John Nettleton, (r)	1878
"	" Charles Cameron, (r)	1879
"	" Fred. Wilmott, (affiliated)	1883
R. E.	" Daniel Spry, (Honorary)	1880
V. E.	" Henry Lockwood, (s)	1883

11. "UNION DE MELAI," St. John, N.B. Warrant dated 1st May, 1869.
Meets fourth Thursday in every month.

R. E.	Sir Knight S. F. Matthews, Presiding-Preceptor.
"	" James A. McLean, Constable.
"	" Edward H. Dane, Marshal.
"	" Hedley J. Cooper, Registrar.

Preceptors.

R. E.	Sir Knight Hon. Robert Marshall, (s)	1869
V. E.	" T. A. D. Foster, M. D., (r)	1869
E.	" James Domville	1870
R. E.	" David R. Munro, (s)	1873
V. E.	" H. W. Chisholm	1873
"	" E. L. Berteaux, (r)	1874
R. E.	" S. F. Matthews, (s)	1875
R. E.	" J. C. Hathaway, M.D.	1877
V. E.	" Hon. James Holley, (r)	1882
"	" Bella R. Lawrence	1885

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR

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12. "MOUNT CALVARY," Barrie, Ont. Warrant dated 15th April, 1870.
Meets first Monday in each month.

E. Sir Knight Robert A. Douglas, Presiding-Preceptor.

" Samuel Wesley, Constable.

" John Rogerson, Marshal.

R. E. " Daniel Spry, Registrar.

Preceptors.

R. E. Sir Knight Robert Ramsay, (s), (r), (d)1870

V. E. " M. H. Spencer, (s), (d)1870

" " C. Scomberg Elliott, M.D., (s), (r)1871

E. " H. G. Summers, (d)1874

R. E. " Daniel Spry1880

V. E. " William Lount, Q. C.1881

R. E. " J. McLean Stevenson, (s)1882

" " Fred. Wilmott.1883

" " H. Robertson, (affiliated).....1883

V. E. " John Nettleton, "1883

" " Charles Cameron, "1883

" " E. R. Carpenter, "1883

" " William Downie.....1885

13. "MOONE," Peterborough, Ont. Warrant dated 27th May, 1870.
Meets second Monday in March, April, June, September, and
December.

R. E. Sir Knight E. H. D. Hall, K. C. T., Presiding-Preceptor.

" Duncan Cameron, Constable.

" Robert H. Green, Marshal.

R. E. " C. D. Macdonald, Registrar.

Preceptors.

R. E. Sir Knight C. D. Macdonald, (s)1870

" " Rev. V. Clementi, B. A.1871

V. E. " R. Kincaid, M. D., (s).....1872

" " James Might, M.D., (s)1874

" " Allan F. Huffman1879

R. E. " E. H. D. Hall, (s)1879

V. E. " J. Brooke Traves.....1883

R. E. " E. H. D. Hall1884

14. "HARINGTON," Almonte, Ont. Warrant dated 7th February, 1871.
Meets first Monday in every month.

E. Sir Knight John Elliott, Presiding-Preceptor.

" David Shepherd, Constable.

SOVEREIGN, GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Sir Knight Robert Pollock, Marshal.
" John McNab Munro, Registrar.

Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight Henry W. Day1871
E. " John Elliott1885.

15. "ST. JOHN THE ALMONER," Whitby, Ont. Warrant dated 9th March, 1872. Meets second Tuesday in each month.

V. E. Sir Knight W. R. Howse, Presiding-Preceptor.
" Philip Taylor, Constable.
" T. Deverell, Marshal.
" J. H. Gale, Registrar.

Preceptors.

R. E. Sir Knight George H. F. Dartnell, (s)1872
V. E. " Yeoman Gibson1875
" " George Hopkins, (d)1876
" " C. A. Jones, (s)1877
E. " John Stanton1878
V. E. " W. R. Howse1885

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

E. Sir Knight V. H. Moore, M. D., Presiding-Preceptor.
" George Gale, Constable.
V. E. " John Easton, Registrar.

Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight George C. Longley, (d)1872
" " John Dumbrille1873
" " John Easton, (s)1875
" " Daniel Collins, (r, d)1876
" " Alexander Glasgow Harvey, (d)1877
R. E. " John Moore, (s)1878
V. E. " E. B. Butterworth1880
" " Turner Koyle.1881
" " V. H. Moore, M. D.1883
" " Amos Chatfield1884
" " David Taylor1885

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

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17. "ODO DE ST. AMAND," Toronto, Ont. Warrant dated 7th May, 1872. Meets first Friday of every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight John Simpson, Presiding-Preceptor.
 " Edmund E. Shepherd, Constable.
 " George G. Rowe, M. D., Marshal.
 " John T. Thompson, Registrar.

Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight	N. Gordon Bigelow, (r)	1872
R. E.	W. C. Morrison, (s)	1873
"	George Watson, (s, d)	1874
"	Daniel Spry, (Honorary) G. C. T.	1875
"	David McLellan	1876
"	Robert Ramsay, K. C. T., (d)	1872
"	James O'Connor, (r)	1876
"	James B. Nixon	1877
V. E.	Joshua George Burns	1878
"	John Dennis, (r)	1879
R. E.	J. Ross Robertson	1881
"	Philip J. Slatter	1883
V. E.	James Douglas	1884
"	George J. Bennett	1885

18. "PALESTINE," Port Hope, Ont. Warrant dated 31st May, 1872. Meets fourth Thursday of every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight John Brooke Trayes, Presiding-Preceptor.
 " Edward Budge, Constable.
 " George B. Salter, Marshal.
 " W. B. Wallace, Registrar.

Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight	James Moore Irwin (s)	1872
V. E.	John Wright (s)	1873
"	Robert Nicholls	1881
"	John B. Trayes (s)	1884

19. "ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX," Dunnville, Ont. Warrant dated 16th October, 1874. Meets second Thursday in every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight Samuel Amsden, Presiding-Preceptor.
 " James Nutchell, Constable.
 " John McCallum, Marshal.
 V. E. " John Taylor, Registrar.

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Preceptors.

V. E.	Sir Knight William F. Braund (s)	1874
"	" John Parry	1875
"	" M. C. Upper	1876
"	" C. E. S. Black (suspended)	1877
"	" John Taylor (s)	1878
"	" Samuel Waltho (d)	1881
"	" Archibald Couper	1882
"	" Samuel Cornick	1883
"	" A. Brownson	1884
"	" Thomas J. Galbraith	1885

20. "KENT," Chatham, Ont. Warrant dated 7th August, 1877.
Meets on Tuesday on or before full moon of each month.

R. E.	Sir Knight Rev. Frederick Bates, Presiding-Preceptor.
"	" Charles Crofts, Constable.
"	" Alfred Edwin Taylor, Marshal.
R. E.	" Thomas C. Macnabb, Registrar.

Preceptors.

R. E.	Sir Knight Thomas C. Macnabb (s)	1878
V. E.	" Rev. Frederick Bates (s)	1884

21. "BURLEIGH," St. Thomas, Ont. Warrant dated 11th October,
1878. Meets first Monday of each month.

V. E.	Sir Knight Samuel Dubber, Presiding-Preceptor.
"	" W. B. Doherty, Constable.
"	" C. L. Lanagan, Marshal.
"	" William E. Idsardi, Registrar.

Preceptors.

R. E.	Sir Knight D. Burleigh Burch (affiliated)	1878
V. E.	" Edwards W. Porter	1878
"	" Robert McKay	1879
"	" H. A. Grannis (d, s)	1880
E.	" William Hooper King	1881
R. E.	" E. Hale Raymour (s)	1882
"	" A. Nelles Pettit (s)	1884

22. "St. ELMO," Goderich, Ont. Warrant dated 8th March, 1880.
Meets first Tuesday in January, March, June, September, and
December.

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- E. Sir Knight Frank F. Lawrence, Presiding-Preceptor.
- " A. Taylor, M. D., Constable.
- " Charles A. Humber, Marshal.
- R. E. " Richard Radcliffe, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight Isaac Toms (s).....1880
- " " D. M. Malloch.....1881
- " " William T. Bray (d).....1882
- R. E. " Richard Radcliffe.....1883
- V. E. " Joseph Beck.....1885

23. "RAY," Port Arthur, Ont. Warrant dated 9th March, 1890.
Meets first Wednesday of every month.

- E. Sir Knight R. E. Mitchell, Presiding-Preceptor.
- V. E. " S. W. Ray, Constable.
- " " W. I. Clarke, Marshal.
- " " Angus Sinclair, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry.....(Chartered) 1880
- V. E. " Thomas Sargant....." 1880
- " " Joshua G. Burns....." 1880
- " " James Wilson....." 1880
- R. E. " James B. Nixon....." 1880
- V. E. " S. Wellington Ray.....1880
- " " William J. Clarke.....1883

24. "ALBERT EDWARD," Winnipeg, Manitoba. Warrant dated 27th April, 1880. Meets second Tuesday of each month.

- R. E. Sir Knight John O'Connor, Presiding-Preceptor.
- " William George Bell, Constable.
- " H. J. Raymer, Marshal.
- " John Y. Cain, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. Sir Knight James O'Connor (Charter member).....1880
- " " Elias George Conklin.....1880
- " " John Headley Bell.....1881
- " " Christopher F. Forrest (s).....1882

25. "WILLIAM DE LA MORE THE MARTYR," Quebec, P.Q. Warrant dated 1st May, 1880. Meets fourth Wednesday of every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight Charles Knowles, Presiding-Preceptor.
- " S. Wilson Drum, Constable.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- E. Sir Knight C. L. A. Kuhring.
- E. " David T. Rickaby, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight Samuel Kennedy (s, d)1880
- R. E. " E. T. D. Chambers 1882
- V. E. " Henry Russell, M. D.1883
- R. E. " Henry Griffith1884
- E. " David S. Rickaby1885

- 26. "WINDSOR," Windsor, Ont. Warrant dated 9th September, 1882.
- R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Anthony Grosscup, Presiding-Preceptor.
- " " George D. Adams, Constable.
- " " Robert MacGuire, Marshal.
- " " George Irwin, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight Joseph Park1882
- " " Joseph W. Barringer1884
- R. E. " George Duane Adams1885

- 27. "MALTA," Truro, New Brunswick. Warrant dated 1st December, 1885. Meets third Tuesday of every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight L. B. Archibald, Presiding-Preceptor.
- " T. V. Cooke, Constable.
- " A. L. McKenzie, Marshal.
- " Charles F. W. Bell, Registrar.

- 28. "METROPOLITAN," Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Warrant dated 1st May, 1886. Meets first Wednesday in January, April, June, August, October, and December.

- E. Sir Knight Edwin Parnell, Presiding-Preceptor.
- " Joseph D'Amer Drew, Constable.
- " John P. Cederberg, Marshal.
- " York Bramwell, Register, Richmond, Victoria.

Roll of Preceptories for year ending 31st December, 1885, and Installations, January, 1886.

NO.	NAME.	WHERE HELD.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	PRESIDING-PRECEPTOR.	REGISTRAR.
1	Hugh de Payens, Premier	Kingston, Ont.	12th Feb, 1834	2nd Monday in Jan. Ann. Fest.		
2	Geoffrey de St. ...					

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Roll of Proceperories for year ending 31st December, 1885, and Installations, January, 1886.

N	NAME.	WHERE HELD.	DATE OF ORGANIZAT'N.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	PRESECTOR.	REGISTRAR.
1	Hugh de Payens, Premier	Kingston, Ont.	12th Feb, 1824	2nd Monday in Jan, Apr, July, Oct., and 2nd Friday in May.	S. G. Edrington	F. Rowland.
2	Godfrey de St. Aldemar	Toronto, Ont.	8th Mar., 1824	2nd Friday in each month.	G. S. Mackenzie	J. S. Boyd.
3	Godfrey de Bourville	Hamilton, O.	25th Oct., 1825	2nd Friday in each month.	W. G. Bell	Thos. D. Lester.
4	Richard Cour de Lion	London, Ont.	29th May, 1828	2nd Friday in each month.	H. C. Simpson	John H. Francis.
5	Nova Scotia	London, N.S.	11th Oct., 1828	1st Friday of each month.	J. W. Rabland	J. P. Thomas
6	King Baldwin	Belleville, O.	9th June, 1831	2nd Tuesday in Jan. April, July, October, & December	Wm. LeMessier	D. B. Robertson.
7	Richard Cour de Lion	Montreal, Que.	5th Dec., 1833	4th Monday of each month.	J. P. Thomas	C. A. Humphrey.
8	Plantagenet	St. Catharines	14th Nov., 1836	2nd Monday in Jan., April, July, October, & Dec.	Levi Yale	L. R. Smith.
9	Sussex	Stansstead, Q.	30th May, 1837	Wednesday before 1. moon in each month.	C. O. Brigham	H. E. Channell.
10	Victoria	Guelph, Ont.	10th April, 1839	3rd Monday of each month.	J. A. Angell	H. W. Agloney.
11	Union de Molay	St. John, N.B.	1st May, 1839	4th Monday of each month.	S. F. Matthews	H. V. Cooper.
12	Mount Calvary	St. Catharines, Ont.	12th April, 1839	3rd Monday in March.	E. A. Douglas	Daniel Spry.
13	Moore	Peterboro, O.	27th May, 1870	2nd Monday in March.	E. H. D. Hall	C. D. Macdonald.
14	Harrington	Almonte, Ont.	14th April, 1870	1st Monday in each month.	John Elliott	John M. Munro.
15	St. John the Almoner	Bradyville, O.	8th March, 1872	2nd Tuesday in each month.	W. R. Howse	J. H. Gale.
16	Gondemar	St. Catharines, O.	3rd May, 1872	Thursday nearest moon in Jan., April, July, Oct. & Dec.	V. H. Moore	John Easton.
17	Odo de St. Amand	Toronto, Ont.	7th May, 1872	1st Friday of each month.	John Simpson	T. Thompson.
18	Palestine	Port Hope, O.	31st May, 1872	1st Friday of each month.	J. B. Trays	W. E. Wallace.
19	St. Bernard de Clairvaux	St. Catharines, O.	16th Oct., 1874	2nd Tuesday in each month.	Sam'l Amsden	John Taylor.
20	Keat	Chatham, O.	7th Aug., 1877	Tuesday on or near moon of each month.	Frederick Bates	Thos. C. Macnab
21	Burleigh	St. Thomas, O.	11th Oct., 1878	1st Monday in each month.	Sam'l Dubber	W. E. Idsard.
22	St. Eunoie	Goderich, Ont.	8th March, 1880	1st Monday in March, June, & September and December.	F. F. Laurence	R. Redelick.
23	Ray	Port Arthur, Ont.	24th March, 1880	1st Tuesday of every month.	E. E. Mitchell	Angus Sinclair.
24	Libert Edward	Winnipeg, M.	27th April, 1880	2nd Tuesday of every month.	John O'Connor	J. Y. Cain.
25	W. Marly	Quebec, Que.	1st May, 1880	4th Wednesday every month.	Chas Knowles	D. S. Buehby.
26	Windsor	Quebec, Ont.	9th Sept., 1882	1st Tuesday of every month.	J. A. Grosscup	George Irby.
27	Malta	Truro, N.S.	1st Dec., 1883	3rd Tuesday of every month.	J. A. Archibald	John Sutcliffe.
28	Metropolitain	Meibourne, A.	1st May, 1880	1st Monday of every month.	Edwin Parcel	YORK Bramwell.

THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

Synopsis of Returns received from Preceptories, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

No.	NAME.	WHERE HELD.	DATE OF WARRANT.	Members 31 Dec, 1884	Members 31 Dec, 1885	Deaths.	Suspend'd	Withdrawn	Installed	Joining	DATE OF LAST RETURN.
1	Hugh de Fayens, (Premier).	Kingston, Ont.	12th Feb, 1824	80	20	..	..	..	..	..	31st Decemr., 1885
2	Geoffrey de Beaumont.	Toronto, Ont.	8th March, 1854	70	47	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
3	Richard de Bouillie.	Hamilton, Ont.	25th Oct, 1855	93	70	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
4	Richard Ceaur de Lion.	Toronto, Ont.	21th May, 1855	74	47	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
5	Nova Scotia.	Halifax, N. S.	9th June, 1833	49	45	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
6	Richd. Baldwin.	Belleville, Ont.	9th June, 1833	49	20	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
7	Richard Ceaur de Lion.	Montreal, Que.	5th Dec, 1833	52	35	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
8	Plantagenet.	St. Catharines, O.	14th Nov, 1846	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
9	Sussex.	Stansfeld, Que.	30th May, 1867	45	44	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
10	Victoria.	St. John, N. B.	10th April, 1867	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
11	Union de Molay.	St. John, N. B.	12th April, 1867	31	45	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
12	Mont Calvary.	Barrie, Ont.	12th April, 1868	23	20	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
13	Mont Calvary.	Peterboro', Ont.	27th May, 1870	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
14	Harrington.	Whitton, Ont.	27th March, 1870	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
15	St. John the Almoner.	Brookville, Ont.	3rd May, 1872	44	44	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
16	Gondemar.	Toronto, Ont.	7th May, 1872	44	44	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
17	St. Bernard.	Port Hope, Ont.	31st May, 1872	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
18	St. Bernard.	Cherryville, Ont.	16th Oct, 1874	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
19	St. Bernard de Clairveaux.	St. Thomas, Ont.	17th August, 1877	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
20	Kent.	St. Thomas, Ont.	8th Oct, 1878	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
21	Surligh.	Port Arthur, Ont.	8th March, 1880	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
22	St. Elmo.	Winnipeg, Man.	27th April, 1880	32	28	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
23	Albert Edward.	Winnipeg, Man.	1st May, 1880	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
24	William de la More the Martyr.	Quebec, Q.	9th Sept, 1882	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
25	Windsor.	Turois, N. S.	1st May, 1885	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
26	Malta.	Meibourne, Aus.	1st May, 1886	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
27	Malta.	Meibourne, Aus.	1st May, 1886	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
28	Metropolitan.	Meibourne, Aus.	1st May, 1886	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	" " " " " " " "
				853	2870	46	19	12	880		

Number Members 31st December, 1884—855; 31st December, 1885—880; Increase, 25

STATE.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	LAST ANNUAL CONCLOVE.	E. G. GRAND COMMANDER.	EMERENT GRAND COMMANDER.	No. of Com's.	No. of Mem's.	Next Annual Conclave.
Alabama.	Nov. 29, 1890	1895	May 10, 1836	Daniel Smith, Mobile.	6	105	May 19, 1887
Arizona.	Mar. 10, 1892	1895	May 11, 1836	John D. Adams, Lumb.	6	31	April 19, 1887
California.	Apr. 9, 1852	1885	April 29, 1836	Ruben H. Lloyd, San Francisco.	21	1779	May 19, 1887
Canada.	Oct. 9, 1855	1885	July 15, 1833	W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Prescott, Ont.	21	1779	May 19, 1887
Colorado.	Mar. 14, 1876	1885	July 15, 1833	W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Prescott, Ont.	21	1779	May 19, 1887

THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, WINDSOR.

STATE.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	LAST YEAR'S CONCLAVE.	R. E. GRAND COMMANDER.	EMERENT GRAND COMMANDER.	No. of Members.	No. of Officers.	Next Annual Conclave.
Alabama	Nov. 29, 1860	1855	May 19, 1886	Daniel Smith, Mobile.	6	195	May 18, 1887
Alaska	Mar. 25, 1872	1855	May 11, 1886	John D. Adams, Rock.	21	177	April 19, 1887
California	Oct. 9, 1865	1885	April 29, 1886	Ruben H. Lloyd, San Francisco.	24	180	July 12, 1886
Canada	Mar. 14, 1876	1885	July 15, 1886	W. J. B. McCleod Moore, Prescott, Ont.	13	850	July 12, 1886
Colorado	Sept. 15, 1877	1885	March 15, 1886	Horace N. Banks, South Pueblo.	11	468	Oct. 8, 1886
Connecticut	May 14, 1864	1886	May 11, 1886	Daniel S. Sheldon, South Haven.	8	351	March, 1887
Dakota	April 27, 1867	1886	Oct. 23, 1885	Thos. Ballentyne, Sioux Falls.	5	281	June 7, 1887
Florida	May 16, 1864	1886	April 27, 1886	J. L. White, Bloomington, Ind.	57	350	May 18, 1887
Georgia	Dec. 21, 1865	1886	May 11, 1886	Samuel P. Hamilton, Savannah.	31	4,510	April 26, 1887
Illinois	Feb. 5, 1847	1886	Feb. 15, 1886	J. W. Bernard, 73 Mourc est., Chicago.	26	1,637	Oct. 21, 1887
Indiana	May 6, 1848	1886	May 11, 1886	John C. Brown, Wyanotown.	23	813	May 18, 1887
Iowa	Jan. 21, 1867	1885	June 24, 1886	L. P. Croninger, Covington.	7	1,208	May 4, 1887
Kansas	May 22, 1860	1885	May 11, 1886	Richard Lambert, P. O. Box 872, N. O.	40	656	Nov. 28, 1886
Louisiana	June 12, 1860	1886	Sept. 19, 1886	Alfred F. Chapman, Baltimore.	17	1,450	May 10, 1887
Maine	Jan. 18, 1841	1886	May 11, 1886	A. T. C. Peterson, St. Paul.	11	800	Feb. 8, 1887
Mass. and E. I.	Jan. 23, 1841	1886	May 11, 1886	Wm. H. Power, Jackson.	15	775	May 10, 1887
Michigan	Oct. 12, 1869	1886	May 11, 1886	William K. St. Louis.	14	1,158	Sept. 28, 1885
Minnesota	Jan. 11, 1841	1886	May 11, 1886	George F. Clavaes, Casco.	65	1,662	Oct. 15, 1886
Mississippi	Oct. 12, 1869	1886	May 11, 1886	Charles Beck, 4 Trevelyan st., N. Y. city	39	2,569	Oct. 14, 1886
Missouri	Jan. 17, 1854	1886	May 11, 1886	James C. Mearns, Nashville.	17	705	May 24, 1887
Nebraska	Jan. 17, 1854	1886	May 11, 1886	James Neabitt, Troy, Nashville.	14	728	April 18, 1887
Nevada	Nov. 27, 1853	1885	Nov. 15, 1886	Robert F. Foster, Nashville.	9	865	June 14, 1887
New Hampshire	Feb. 25, 1874	1885	Nov. 15, 1886	William G. Bester, Houston.	16	567	At call of G. C.
New York	Oct. 29, 1869	1885	Oct. 13, 1886	J. W. Ladlin, Milwaukee.	19	1,728	Oct. 13, 1886
North Carolina	June 12, 1860	1886	Sept. 19, 1886	Thos. S. Parvin, Iowa City, Iowa.			
Ohio	Jan. 11, 1841	1886	May 11, 1886				
Oregon	Oct. 12, 1869	1886	May 11, 1886				
Texas	Jan. 17, 1854	1886	May 11, 1886				
Vermont	Nov. 27, 1853	1885	Nov. 15, 1886				
Virginia	Feb. 25, 1874	1885	Nov. 15, 1886				
Washington	Oct. 29, 1869	1885	Oct. 13, 1886				
Wisconsin	June 12, 1860	1886	Sept. 19, 1886				
Wyoming	Jan. 11, 1841	1886	May 11, 1886				

*Absent.

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE SOVEREIGN
GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

1886-87.

SUPREME GRAND MASTER,

M. E. Sir Knight † W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., Prescott, Ont.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,

R. E. Sir Knight † James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., G. C. T.,
Kingston, Ont.

PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

R. E. Sir Knight † Edward H. Raymour, St. Thomas, Ont., London
District.

R. E. " † Thomas Hood, Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton District.

R. E. " † E. Talbot Malone, Toronto, Ont., Toronto District.

R. E. " † Edward H. D. Hall, K. C. T., Peterboro', Ont.,
Kingston and Ottawa Districts.

R. E. " † Isaac H. Stearns, K. C. T., Montreal, Quebec,
Quebec District.

R. E. " † J. C. Hathaway, St. John, N. B., New Brunswick
District.

R. E. " † William Taylor, Halifax, N. S., Nova Scotia Dis-
trict.

R. E. " † James O'Connor, Winnipeg, Man., Manitoba Dis-
trict.

GREAT OFFICERS ELECTED.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, G. C. T., Barrie, Ontario, Grand
Chancellor.

R. E. " † Rev. Frederick Bates, Chatham, Ontario, Grand
Chaplain.

R. E. " † J. A. Grosscup, Windsor, Ont., Grand Constable.

R. E. " † James Douglas, Toronto, Ont., Grand Marshal.

R. E. " † David McLellan, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Treasurer

R. E. " † S. G. Fairtlough, Kingston, Ontario, Grand Re-
gistrar.

GRAN

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MEM

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GRAND OFFICERS—APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME
GRAND MASTER.

- V. E. Sir Knight † Luther B. Archibald, Truro, N. S., Grand Vice-Chancellor.
- V. E. " † William R. Howse, Whitby, Ont., Grand Sub-Marshal.
- V. E. " † Charles Knowles, Quebec, Que., Grand Almoner.
- V. E. " † John Easton, M. D., Brockville, Ont., Grand First Standard Bearer.
- V. E. " † John W. Ruhland, Halifax, N. S., Grand Second Standard Bearer.
- V. E. " † J. Parker Thomas, Belleville, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.
- V. E. " William G. Reid, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Captain of the Guard.
- V. E. " † H. C. Simpson, London, Ont., Grand Sword Bearer.
- V. E. " † John A. Angel, Guelph, Ont., Grand Organist.
- V. E. " † Samuel Dubber, St. Thomas, Ont., Grand Pursuivant.
- " † M. W. Lafontaine, Maitland, Ont., Grand Guard.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL,—ELECTED.

- R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, Collingwood, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.
- R. E. " † Donald Ross, Picton, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.
- R. E. " † J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.
- R. E. " † George Duane Adams, Windsor, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.
- V. E. " † J. Parker Thomas, Belleville, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.

APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

- R. E. Sir Knight † J. McLean Stevenson, Barrie, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.
- R. E. " † John J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont., Past Grand Registrar.
- V. E. " † Joshua G. Burns, Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Vice-Chancellor.
- V. E. " † W. H. Ponton, Belleville, Ont., Past Grand Master's Banner Bearer.
- V. E. " † George J. Bennett, Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Captain of Guard.

APPENDIX.

The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, and the Chapter General of Scotland.

The following are statements of the case from each point of view:—

The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, at the session held in Hamilton on the 13th July, 1885, passed an Edict of non-intercourse with the Scottish Encampments in New Brunswick. Briefly: the Great Priory of Canada claims that the territory of New Brunswick is under their jurisdiction, and that the Encampments formed under the Chapter General of Scotland, should either withdraw or merge into the Canadian Templar organization.

THE POSITION OF THE SCOTTISH ENCAMPMENTS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
NEW BRUNSWICK—STATEMENT OF THEIR CASE.

The Encampment of St. John, of the Order of the Temple, holding of the Chapter-General of Scotland, and stationed at the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, is required by recent movements in Canada, to place before its Frateres everywhere, a statement of its position.

It desires to do this in the true spirit of fraternity, and it does not desire, in what it has to say, to weaken in any way the ties of affection which should everywhere unite the members of a great chivalric brotherhood.

The Encampment of St. John was founded by a Warrant issued on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1856, A. O. 738, by the Great Priory or Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of Scotland, of which the Most Eminent John Whyte Melville, of Bennoch and Straithkinness, was Master and Grand Prior, and which Great Priory was subsequently merged into and became the Chapter-General of the Order for Scotland, with Frater Melville as Grand Master. No question has ever been raised—none can ever be raised—as to the legality of its foundation.

The Province of New Brunswick was at that time, and for twelve years afterwards, a Province of the British Empire, whose Lieutenant-Governor was appointed by Her Britannic Majesty. The Province

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has since entered the Canadian Confederation, and is a Province of that Confederation. The political situation does not, however, affect the matter herein referred to.

When the Encampment of St. John was founded, there was in the Province an Encampment of Knights Templar stationed at the town of St. Andrew, and held under the authority of the Grand Encampment of High Knights Templar of Ireland, which body ceased to exist when the lodge and chapter at that place held under Irish authority surrendered their warrants.

Subsequently, in the year 1872, an Encampment called the "Encampment of St. Stephen," was founded at the town of St. Stephen, also under Scottish authority, and that Encampment is still in existence.

Afterwards, or about the same period, an Encampment was formed in this city, under the authority of the Grand Conclave of England.

Many years before the Encampment of St. John was established in New Brunswick, a Scottish Encampment was instituted at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and it existed for a long period, but it subsequently surrendered its Warrant, and received one from the Grand Conclave of England.

It will thus be seen, that following the course adopted as respects both lodges and chapters, the Grand Bodies in Ireland, Scotland, and England, considered this, and indeed, all the Provinces of British North America, common ground on which they could plant subordinate bodies alongside of each other.

In the Province of Canada, there were in the year 1855 three Encampments of Knights Templar—one at Toronto, one at Kingston, and one at Quebec—and these subsequently were united for local purposes into a Provincial Grand Conclave, under the distinguished Frater, Colonel MacLeod Moore, as Provincial Grand Commander for Canada, who held his authority from Colonel Kemys Tynte, Master of the Order of the Temple in England. Frater Moore's authority, as Representative of the Grand Master in England, was confined solely to the English Templars in the then Province of Canada. He had no control over the Irish branch of the Order, of which one or two Encampments then existed in Canada; nor had he a delegated authority, or any authority whatever in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Honorable Alexander Keith was soon afterwards appointed Provincial Grand Commander of the English branch of the Order in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but he had no authority over the Scottish branch of the Order in

New Brunswick or in Nova Scotia—nor did he claim to have any. The Provincial Grand Conclave was analogous to the Provincial Grand Lodge in Craft Masonry. The Provincial Grand Commander was analogous to the Provincial Grand Master. Both were offices to which the holder was appointed by some superior officer, and the holder could be suspended at any time. Changes which took place in the governing body in England—but which in no way affected the Scottish branch—in a measure raised the dignity of the Provincial Body in Canada. The English governing body assumed the title of *Great Priory of England and Wales*, and ceased to use the term *Grand Conclave*, and the governing body of the *English* branch of the Order in Canada was called the *Grand Priory*—but it was still a *Subordinate* body. Colonel Moore was Grand Prior, and in his new patent his *territorial jurisdiction* was extended. In his address to the Grand Priory in 1874, he says:—"By the terms of my patent as Grand Prior the whole of British North America is included, but as the late Hon. Alex. Keith, of Halifax, held a Warrant from the former Grand Conclave of England as Provincial Grand Commander for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it was not considered desirable during his lifetime to merge those Provinces into that of the Grand Priory. The death of this distinguished Brother and Knight, on the 17th December last, removed the difficulty, and I at once wrote to the authorities in England claiming those territories, and, in reply from the Grand Vice-Chancellor and Acting Registrar, was informed that the Council of the Great Priory had at once decided that from the date of Provincial Prior Keith's death, the territory over which he had presided came under my jurisdiction. By this, two additional Preceptories have been added to our roll, and I trust that on the formation of our National Great Priory, the Scottish Preceptory at St. John, New Brunswick, and the Irish one at L'Orignal, Ontario, will be induced to join us—it being most desirable that there should be no conflicting jurisdiction in the Dominion."

It will thus be seen, that in 1874 the jurisdictions of Scotland and Ireland were recognized as equal to that of England, then represented in Canada by Frater Moore. There was nothing at any time to prevent the appointment, by the Grand Master of Scotland or the Grand Master of Ireland, of an officer of the whole of British North America, with equal powers to Frater Moore, just as there have been, and are now, three Provincial Grand Masters—English, Irish, and Scotch—in many of our colonies, holding authority in Craft Masonry.

The session of 1875 of the Grand Priory was held at St. Catharines, Ontario, in August, and the official record opens thus:—"At

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the Annual Assembly of the Grand Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital under the banner of the *Great Priory of England and Wales*," etc., etc., thus showing that up to that time Frater Moore represented the English branch only, and that the body over which he presided held a merely delegated authority.

In 1876, the status of the Great Priory was somewhat changed. The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the Order in England and Ireland, the two countries having united under his headship for Templar purposes—with the advice of the Convent-General, by patent dated 28th day of July, 1876, "created the Dominion of Canada—heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Great Prior and Great Priory of England and Wales—a National Great Priory, *subject to us and our successors in office*, and to the Statutes, Laws, and Ordinances, for the time being, of the Convent General," and the patent conferred upon Frater Moore "the degree and dignity of Great Prior of the Great Priory of Canada, with full authority and jurisdiction within the Dominion of Canada aforesaid, according to the tenor and form of the Statutes and customs of our said Order, reserving and excepting, nevertheless, all things necessary to be reserved and excepted to us and our successors."

Not only were powers reserved to the Grand Master, but the changes made affected only that branch of the Order over which the Prince of Wales presided. This did not, however, give Frater Moore any authority over the Scottish branch, for His Royal Highness had no authority to give. He could not convey a power he did not possess. Under this authority, the Pories or Encampments heretofore subject to the English authority, and to which they made return of their Intrants, became directly subject to the Great Priory of Canada, and that body now assumed the power to issue Warrants to constitute new bodies, which bodies owed to it allegiance; but as the Great Prior of Canada derived his power from the Prince of Wales, and as the Great Priory of Canada, which had grown up from a Provincial Grand Conclave, was not an original formation, every Knight who owed fealty to Frater Moore, undoubtedly owed it to the Prince of Wales also, as Grand Master of the English branch of the Order, from which Frater Moore continued to derive his honors. Frater Moore was in the position of a great chief, who owes allegiance to a still greater one, and all his subordinates were subordinate to the Prince of Wales as well as to himself.

The Scottish Templars in New Brunswick raised no question upon these proceedings. It was no concern of theirs. They were glad to witness the growth of the Order under an illustrious Brother

like Colonel Moore; and they were on fraternal terms with the great body of English Templars in Canada and throughout the Empire. But, notwithstanding this, the Great Priory of Canada, not feeling sure of its position, and the Grand Encampment of the United States to which it had applied for recognition, having refused to recognize it as its peer, the Great Priory passed a resolution defining its authority. At a subsequent Annual Session in 1880, the Great Prior expressed his approval of this, declaring: "I feel more than ever satisfied that the suggestion made by me, and confirmed by your resolution at our last meeting of Great Priory, of distinctly declaring our position as a National Body, and the peer of all other Templar institutions, was the correct course to pursue."

From 1879, the Great Priory styled itself the "National Great Priory," but this was only a change in name. Canada is not a nation, but a dependency, and the National Great Priory had no more real authority than it possessed in 1878. The Great Prior still held his patent from the Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Wales was the Grand Master of that branch of the Order in Canada—call it Canadian or English—precisely as Brother John Whyte Melville was Grand Master of the Scottish branch. The Canadian Great Priory fully recognized this position. It knew that it had, through its Chief, taken the oath of fealty to the Prince of Wales as Grand Master. Said the chivalrous and illustrious Brother Moore, in his address to Great Priory in 1883 (showing that the Templars under his authority were subordinate to another):—"Let us not forget that our Royal Grand Master is the Representative of the Reverend Monarch to whom we all owe allegiance, and to whom our obedience, love and affection are due,—who has honored our society by declaring herself its patron."

Besides, it appears to be strangely forgotten, that we cannot conscientiously absolve ourselves from the vows of allegiance which we voluntarily assumed with the permission of the authority from whom they were derived. The subject resolves into two propositions. 1st—It would be most discourteous and unknighly, to rudely sever our connection with the Grand Master, more particularly as we have no cause of offence. 2nd—We have all sworn fealty to the Grand Master, and should not slightly disregard these vows.

My vows oblige me as Great Prior, and my ambition soars no higher than to remain, with willing and loyal fealty the "Lieutenant" or *locum tenens* of my Royal Grand Master, which I look upon as the most dignified and proudest position I can hold in the Order.

At the same meeting, however, the following report was presented and adopted:—

To the M. E. the Great Prior of the National Great Priory of the Dominion of Canada, now assembled:—

The Special Committee appointed at the last Annual Assembly of the Great Priory, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of the independence of the National Great Priory of Canada, beg leave courteously and unanimously to report, that with the consent and acquiescence of the M. E. the Great Prior, they recommend the Great Priory to request and authorize the M. E. the Great Prior, to prepare and forward to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Supreme Grand Master of Convent General, an humble address, praying that "Inasmuch as the Great Priory has this day unanimously declared in the revision of its statutes, its authority in and throughout the Dominion of Canada, over all bodies of the Order of the Temple and appendant degrees, His Royal Highness the Grand Master will be graciously pleased to absolve this Great Priory, and all officers and Fratres, members thereof, from their obligations of fealty to him as Supreme Grand Master, so that this Great Priory may be enabled fully, and without doubt, to affirm and maintain the position which it has taken upon itself as an Independent Great Priory, etc."

The result of this appears in the year 1884, the minutes of the proceedings of which open with these words:—"Minutes of the Proceedings of the Ninth and Final Annual Assembly of the National Great Priory of Canada, and of the First Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and of Malta, held in the Masonic Hall, Toronto street, in the city of Toronto." This change in title resulted from the following letter:—

30 UPPER FITZ WILLIAM STREET,
DUBLIN, 17th April, 1884.

Very High and Eminent Great Prior,

I have received and duly laid before the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the United and Religious Military Orders of the Temple and Malta, for England, Ireland, and Canada, your letter of the 21st December last, in which you report, for the information of His Royal Highness, that the Great Priory of Canada has, for good and sufficient reasons, resolved to sever their connection with Convent General, and to constitute themselves henceforward as an independent body; they, therefore, praying that the Grand Master

may be pleased to absolve them from their obligations of fealty to himself as their supreme head.

In reply, I am commanded by the Prince of Wales, our Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, to say, that as the members of your Great Priory have no doubt arrived at this decision after due and ample consideration of all the circumstances of the case, His Royal Highness readily and willingly grants your request, and hereby absolves them from their allegiance to himself as members of Convent General; and he will only add, that in their new position he trusts they may have a prosperous future.

The Grand Master further commands me to say, that he has much pleasure in acceding to your personal request to retain possession of your patent of Grand Prior of Canada as an heirloom, which he does in slight recognition of the great zeal and ability with which you have performed the important duties of your high office for many years.

I have the honor to remain,

V. H. and Eminent Grand Prior,

Yours in the bonds of the Order,

(Signed),

Fr. † J. F. TOWNSHEND,

Arch. Chan. Temp.

The Very High and Eminent Grand Prior of Canada, Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, Priorial House, St. John's, P. Q., Canada.

Thus His Royal Highness absolved, as far as he could do so, the Fratres of the National Great Priory of Canada from their allegiance to him, and they were now in a position, for the first time, to take the preliminary steps towards the formation of a Governing Body for the Order of the Temple in Canada, with due regard to the rights and feelings of the different branches of the Order existing in this Dominion.

The Scottish members of the Order of the Temple in New Brunswick, do not desire to raise now any special question of authority or jurisdiction, but when their own legitimacy, after nearly thirty years of existence, is threatened, they cannot help pointing out that the proper course was not for the body, which had grown up from a Provincial Grand Conclave, with authority only over English Knights Templar, to claim jurisdiction over all Knights Templar in the Dominion, but that, as soon as the members composing it were absolved from their allegiance, and were in a position to act of themselves and for themselves, they should have taken steps towards the creation of a new and original power on a secure and indisputable basis; by calling a convention of all regularly established bodies of

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Templars in Canada, and erecting an independent governing authority according to the recognized rules of Masonic jurisprudence. Suppose for a moment a parallel case in Craft Masonry: could a Provincial Grand Lodge under England, in any colony, whose Master represented the Grand Master of England, gradually get an increase of authority from the parent body, and eventually declare itself the Grand Lodge of that colony, without calling in all the other lodges holding of Scotland and Ireland to assist it? When the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was formed, there was in this Province a Provincial Grand authority under England, and another under Scotland, but neither of these became the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. There was a new formation. The Grand Lodge of Canada is itself a case in point. There was a very influential Provincial Grand Lodge in Upper Canada, but it was dissolved, and the Grand Lodge was formed by subordinates holding from the different jurisdictions. Take another view: Suppose the Grand Master of Scotland had, by degrees, raised a representative in Canada to the rank of Great Prior, and the body constituted under him had been able to get absolved from its allegiance, would the mere passing of resolutions, declaring itself independent, and claiming the territory, give it the territory, and force the members holding English allegiance into its obedience?

It is the opinion of the Scottish Encampments, that the course adopted by all branches of the Masonic fraternity in this new world, should have been followed in this case—an appeal made to the subordinate bodies, and an authority created in which all the bodies of the Order might from the first have been represented on equitable terms.

This not having been done, the Scottish Encampments fail to see that they are summoned by any legal authority over them to surrender their present status. They do not raise this important point to question the lawful authority of the body, of which Frater Moore is the head, over the constituents represented in it. Apparently, all these constituents owe him Templar allegiance and knightly service. Nor do they, in maintaining their right to exist under the Scottish authority, care to raise the more serious question whether the body, of which he is the head, is a lawfully-formed governing body of the Order of the Temple for all Canada. They are not now concerned with that question—that is truly a question for the careful enquiry and knightly consideration of the governing bodies of Templars in the Masonic world having supreme original jurisdiction, before they admit the body now calling itself the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada to inter-communion and exchange of representatives as though

it were their peer; but the Encampment of St. John may justly ask, whether—even supposing it were possible for the body, of which Frater Moore is the head, to claim authority over the whole Canadian territory, so as to have the exclusive right in the future to establish new Encampments in Canada—it is a kind, fraternal, or chivalrous act to pass a resolution such as the following, almost at the very moment when the Templars under Frater Moore have been able to gain their own ends by getting absolved from their allegiance. These would not take the final step, which they felt themselves authorized to take, lest they violate their vows; nevertheless, the following resolution was adopted at the session of 1834:—

RESOLVED,—That the R. E. the Grand Chancellor be, and is hereby authorized and directed, under the direction of the Most Eminent the Great Prior, to issue the Preceptory Warrants to either or both of the Encampments of Knights Templar now under the jurisdiction of the Chapter General of Scotland, and working within the Province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, upon such terms and conditions as within the Constitution of the "Sovereign Great Priory of Canada" may harmonize with the views of the Frateres of these Encampments of Knights Templar respectively; and that, should the correspondence fail to secure the surrender of the Warrants within six months from date, the Supreme Grand Master shall issue an Edict, declaring non-intercourse with all Templar bodies meeting in Canada and holding Warrants from any authority but this Sovereign Great Priory, and with all Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, made within or by such bodies as shall then be declared illegal.

Every member of the Scottish branch of the Order of the Temple in Canada, admitted since the formation of the Encampment of St. John, has bound himself by his Knightly vows of allegiance to conform to the rules, laws, decrees, and all other acts of the Order of Knights Templar, having their chief seat in Scotland, and to be perfectly obedient to the Grand Master, in conformity with the regulations of the Chapter General in Scotland.

The Templar's vow is in this respect a vow of personal allegiance and fealty. It is not to a Grand Master—an indefinite person—nor to "the jurisdiction within which I reside"—an indefinite or changeable jurisdiction—but it is to a particular Grand Master and to a particular governing body. There was a time when "the Grand Master" meant Grand Master of the whole Order; but now there is no Grand Master for the whole Order. The Scottish Templars owe allegiance to the Grand Master in Scotland, just as the great majority of Cana-

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dian Templars up to 1884 owed their allegiance to the Grand Master in England. The latter recognized the fact that they could not of their own accord consistently retire from that allegiance. Yet they ask the Scottish Templars to do what *they* could not do. If our Canadian Frater could not take the final step without being absolved from their vows of allegiance, do they think that *we* can?

In 1878, Frater Moore, addressing his Grand Priory, referred to the Scottish Encampment as having been for years in existence at St. John, New Brunswick, and while expressing the hope that they would have resigned their Scottish Warrant and joined the Grand Priory of Canada, he said:—"If the Encampment of St. John is unwilling to resign their fealty to the Chapter General of Scotland, it would be unwise, and indeed unjust, to adopt any coercive legislation in the matter." Again, in 1883, he refers to the Encampment of St. John, and the desirability of their uniting with the Great Priory, and remarks:—"It appears that on the subject being fully discussed, they did not consider themselves justified in throwing off their allegiance to the Chapter General of Scotland, from whence they derived their Charter in 1857, considerably prior to the formation of Great Priory."

This statement of the position of the Scottish Knights Templar in Canada, is made solely for the purpose of placing before their Frateres everywhere a fair idea of their position. They are conservative adherents of an ancient Order; they are influenced by no feeling other than that of fealty to the authority which created them, and to which they owe faithful obedience.

They respectfully and fraternally assert that the National Great Priory of Canada has not any authority over them, or any lawful claim to their obedience.

This statement is issued by the authority of the Encampment of St. John.

JAMES ADAM,

Noble and Eminent Commander of the Encampment of St. John,

Registry of Scotland.

St. John, N. B., Canada, July 2, 1885.

This statement is concurred in by the St. Stephen Encampment.

GEORGE PINDER,

Noble and Eminent Commander of the St. Stephen Encampment,

Registry of Scotland.

St. Stephen, N. B., Canada, July 2, 1885.

THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA,
OF THE UNITED AND MILITARY ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND
OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, PALESTINE,
RHODES, AND MALTA.

STATEMENT OF THEIR CASE.

TO ALL KNIGHTS TEMPLAR :—

The Great Priory of Canada has been compelled to declare non-intercourse with two Encampments of Knights Templar, working in New Brunswick, under Warrants issued by the Chapter General of Scotland. These two Encampments (St. John and St. Stephen,) are the only Templar bodies in the Dominion of Canada who do not recognize the authority and sovereignty of the Great Priory.

The Masonic law of the exclusive jurisdiction of Grand Bodies within their respective limits, as universally admitted, adopted and acknowledged on the North American continent, imperatively demanded this action on the part of the Great Priory; but it was not taken until every other means had been tried, and every effort made to induce these bodies to join in one harmonious whole all the Templars in Canada.

Since 1876, they have been constantly invited to unite with the Great Priory. Offers have been made to receive them on terms of equality, and other offers to allow them to fix their own terms, but all overtures have been as constantly rejected. They have been fully aware for a long time, that it was the intention of the Great Priory to maintain and uphold its jurisdictional rights, and it is only when forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and the interests of Templarism in Canada have become endangered, that this final action has been taken and non-intercourse declared.

The Templar law of the United States fully recognizes the exclusive jurisdiction of governing Grand Bodies, and the Statutes of the Grand Encampment of the United States expressly declare, that upon the formation of a State Grand Commandery, it is the duty of every subordinate within its jurisdiction to enroll itself under the banner of such Grand Commandery, have its Warrant and Charter issued thereby, and obey its Constitution and Statutes.

The Great Priory of Canada accepts this position, and is prepared

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to join heartily with all other Grand Bodies on this continent in upholding it.

The authority of the Great Priory, as having jurisdiction over the Dominion of Canada, is unquestioned. It has been recognized as such by the Convent General of England and Wales, and by the Grand Encampment of the United States, with whom it has exchanged representatives. The Scottish Encampments in New Brunswick themselves do not dispute its jurisdiction. Their only argument is, that they derived their existence from a foreign power, before the Great Priory had become independent, and that therefore any proceeding of the Great Priory is no concern of theirs.

In view of the law of jurisdiction, as stated above, this position is entirely indefensible. Whether the Great Priory was formed first or last, is a matter of no consequence. The only question would be: is it formed, or has it a legal existence? If so, then it is the duty of every subordinate body within its jurisdiction to enrol itself under the banner of the Great Priory, and acknowledge and obey its Statutes.

It is the concern of the Great Priory that there should be but one governing body of Knights Templar in this jurisdiction; it is the concern of all Grand Bodies that their exclusive jurisdiction within their respective limits should be undisputed. It is the concern of every Knight Templar on this continent, that the law as laid down by the highest authority should be universally observed, and it is equally the concern of all the Knights Templar in New Brunswick, that they should be in harmony with the great body of Templars of North America.

Of the legal existence of the Great Priory of Canada there can be no manner of doubt. A Warrant is in existence (in Dr. Scadding's collection) authorizing the establishment of an Encampment of Knights Templar at York (Toronto), in 1800. Another Encampment was formed at Kingston in 1824, and revived in 1854. Others were formed at Toronto in 1854, and at Quebec in 1855. A Provincial Grand Conclave was duly formed in accordance with the usual regulations and customs of Freemasonry, in 1855, with Colonel W. J. B. MacLeod Moore as Provincial Grand Commander. This Grand Body was recognized by the Grand Encampment of the United States, and the edict of the then Grand Master enjoined upon all "subordinate and Worthy Sir Knights to hold no fellowship or communication with any pretenders to our Order, coming from said Province and not hailing from the Encampments" taking part in its formation.

The Grand Conclave continued as such until 1868, when, in consequence of the political changes resulting in the creation of the Dominion of Canada, the Grand Priory of Canada was formed, with Col. Moore as Grand Prior.

In 1876, the name was again changed to that of the Great Priory of Canada, and admission was gained to the Convent General on equal terms with the other Great Priors forming that body.

In 1884, the connection with the Convent General was severed, with the full and willing consent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Grand Master and the head of the Convent General, and complete independence secured. The Scottish Encampments in New Brunswick had previously been again invited to join the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, but they again refused.

The Great Priory having been thus formed by the representatives of all the subordinate Preceptories in Canada (save these two), became, and now is, fully entitled to exclusive jurisdiction in Templar matters within the Dominion. It will be at once admitted by all, that no foreign Grand Body can now lawfully create subordinates within its territory. That is a position essential to exclusive jurisdiction. It is equally essential to exclusive jurisdiction, that no bodies subordinate to a foreign Grand Body, shall be permitted to continue to work therein. The increase of power which has rightfully come to the Great Priory, carries with it the right to prevent the creation of subordinates by foreign powers; and it equally carries the right to prohibit the working of any bodies not acknowledging its authority.

The doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, if accepted at all, must be accepted in its entirety. It cannot be said that there is power to prevent the creation of new bodies by outside authority, and no power to prevent the continuance of bodies under outside authority. Such a position is clearly illogical. It would contemplate a power with no power—an exclusive jurisdiction that was not exclusive—a contradiction in terms, and a situation that no Grand Body could assume without a sacrifice of its dignity and an emasculation of its rightful authority.

The Great Priory of Canada did not take its final action without due consideration. Milder measures were tried and failed. Every inducement consistent with reason was tried and failed.

As a last resort was non-intercourse declared, only when the general good of Templarism demanded it, and only when it became

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absolutely necessary in the best interests of Templarism in Canada and elsewhere.

The Masonic powers in Great Britain do not acknowledge the American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction.

The Templars of the United States, however, have established that doctrine as a fundamental principle. They have asserted it in the strongest terms; they have acted on it and enforced it with all their power. It is a law that is eminently suited to the condition of Masonic affairs on this continent. It is recognized here as essential to the peace and harmony which should at all times characterize Freemasons. It prevents all the contention and ill-feeling arising from the interference of one body with the rights of another, and it has been accepted as a rule which should govern all Masonic bodies.

The Great Priory of Canada desires harmony and the preservation of knightly courtesy among all Templars more than anything else. It deplors the existence of anything approaching to discord. It believes that its action in this matter was the only method to be pursued in the interests of true harmony, and in the best interests of Templarism on this continent.

The Great Priory of Canada, therefore, has every reason to expect, with full confidence, the generous and cordial support and assistance of all its neighboring Fratres in its endeavor to uphold the true principles which should govern and guide the destinies of our Knightly Order.

It was with extreme reluctance and regret the Supreme Grand Master felt it incumbent to confirm the unanimous decision of Great Priory, by issuing his edict of non-intercourse; and did not do so until fully convinced that he was upholding and maintaining the true interests of Templarism, by establishing an United National Brotherhood for the Dominion.

The political changes in British North America, which amalgamated the Provinces into a Dominion, gave the first impetus to the establishment of a National Templar Jurisdiction by the great body of Templars in Canada.

No question was raised or thought of, as to the legality of the "Chapter General," of Scotland, or its authority to issue Warrants. Neither was objection made by the Templar authorities in England, to a concurrent jurisdiction in British North America, when they established a Provincial Grand Priory for Canada under a Grand

Prior—and certainly it was not the province of the Grand Prior to dispute or interfere with the acts and decisions of his Grand Master. When that authority ceased, and the Canadian Body was declared an Independent and Sovereign power, a new era commenced, and the Great Prior, as Supreme Grand Master, became the equal in rank and authority to the Grand Masters of other jurisdictions, and the Great Priory became the sole governing body in Templar matters in Canada.

The progress of the Scottish Templars in Canada, an isolated body of New Brunswick, does not appear to have been very successful, never having exceeded two Encampments. The last one instituted, that of St. Stephen, in 1872, has had but a weakly existence; and was established after that of the flourishing English "Union de Molai," at St. John, New Brunswick, composed principally of members from the Scottish Encampment there, who petitioned, in 1860, the Grand Prior of Canada for a Warrant, which was subsequently granted by England.

It is sad to think that the mere sentiment of holding a separate authority to confer the Templar degrees under the jurisdiction from whence the few Scottish Templars of New Brunswick derived their existence, should be an obstacle placed in the way of the general good the union of the whole Templar body in Canada is calculated to produce.

This alienation of our Scottish Brothers is the more to be deplored, connected as we are with them by the kindred ties of blood and country, and a Templar System so entirely coinciding with our own.

Wiser and more fraternal counsels, it is to be hoped, may yet prevail at their deliberations, and the mistaken estimate on which they now base what they consider their just rights to intrude on the territory of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, with continued opposition to her authority, cease for ever, and the object and teachings of the Christian Fraternity of Templary be fully recognized, and cemented by union and peace.

W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.,
Supreme Grand Master, Canada.

Attest,
DANIEL SPRY,
Grand Chancellor.

Barrie, 20th January, 1886.

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EDICT.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA,

OF THE

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

SUPREME GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE,

PRESCOTT, Ont., October 27th, 1885.

*To all Knights Templar in Obedience to the Sovereign Great
Priory of Canada. —*

Whereas, the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada was duly formed at Toronto, on the 8th day of July, 1884, by the representatives of all the Preceptories but one, (see Proceedings of 1884, pp. 6 and 7), then existing in the Dominion of Canada, in National Great Priory assembled; and that Preceptory, before the last Annual Assembly of this Sovereign Great Priory, enrolled itself under the banner of the Sovereign Great Priory;

Whereas, this Sovereign Great Priory there declared itself to be the sole legally-constituted Sovereign Grand Templar Body, exercising absolute and supreme jurisdiction over the whole Dominion of Canada, in all matters relating to the United Orders of the Temple and Malta, and Appendant Orders.

Whereas, H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Convent-General of the United Order of the Temple and Malta, and the Hon. J. E. Withers, the M. E. the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States, have recognized this Sovereign Great Priory as being lawfully constituted;

Whereas, notwithstanding these circumstances, there exists in the Province of New Brunswick, two Encampments of Knights Templar, viz., the St. John Encampment, at St. John, and St. Stephen Encampment, at St. Stephen, within the territory of this Sovereign Great Priory, which do not recognize its authority, but continue to hold allegiance to a foreign body, the Chapter General of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple for Scotland, and profess to obey its behests, and persist in violating this territory of the Sovereign Great Priory ;

Whereas, at the Annual Assembly of this Sovereign Great Priory, held at Hamilton, Ontario, on the 7th July, 1885, it was unanimously

RESOLVED,—That from and after the passing of these resolutions, all Templar intercourse between Frates owing allegiance to the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, and members of the said Encampments of St. John and St. Stephen, working under the authority of the Chapter General of Scotland, is prohibited; and the said Encampments are hereby declared to be irregular and clandestine; and all persons hereafter made, or attempted to be made Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, and appendant Orders, in the said Encampments, are illegal and clandestine.

RESOLVED,—That hereafter no Preceptory of this jurisdiction shall, without the consent of the Sovereign Great Priory, admit as a visitor, or receive as a member, any person who is now or may hereafter become a member of either of the said Encampments, now working in New Brunswick, under authority of the Chapter General of Scotland.

RESOLVED,—That the Grand Chancellor notify the Preceptories and Pories working under the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, the Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories; the Convent General of England and Wales, and its dependencies, and the Great Pories of England and Ireland, of this our solemn act and declaration of non-intercourse with the Scottish Encampments of Knights Templar, and all members thereof, now working in the said Province of New Brunswick.

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THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN TO YOU, that I, by virtue of the authority invested in me as Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta, and appendant Orders, and by virtue of the action of this Sovereign Great Priory, do hereby declare and proclaim all Encampments, Commanderies, Preceptories, and Priors, holding allegiance to any Foreign Grand Templar Body, to be irregularly and illegally existing in the Dominion of Canada; and I hereby further declare and PROCLAIM ALL TEMPLAR INTERCOURSE TO BE SUSPENDED, and to cease, between this Sovereign Great Priory and its subordinate Preceptories, and all Knights Templar in obedience thereto, and such other Templar Bodies, and all members in obedience thereto, holding allegiance to any Foreign Grand Templar Body.

AND ALL KNIGHTS TEMPLAR acknowledging the authority of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada are hereby commanded to hold no intercourse, as Knights Templar, with any member or members of any Templar Body existing in the Dominion of Canada, enrolled on the Register of any Foreign Grand Templar Body, or owing allegiance thereto.

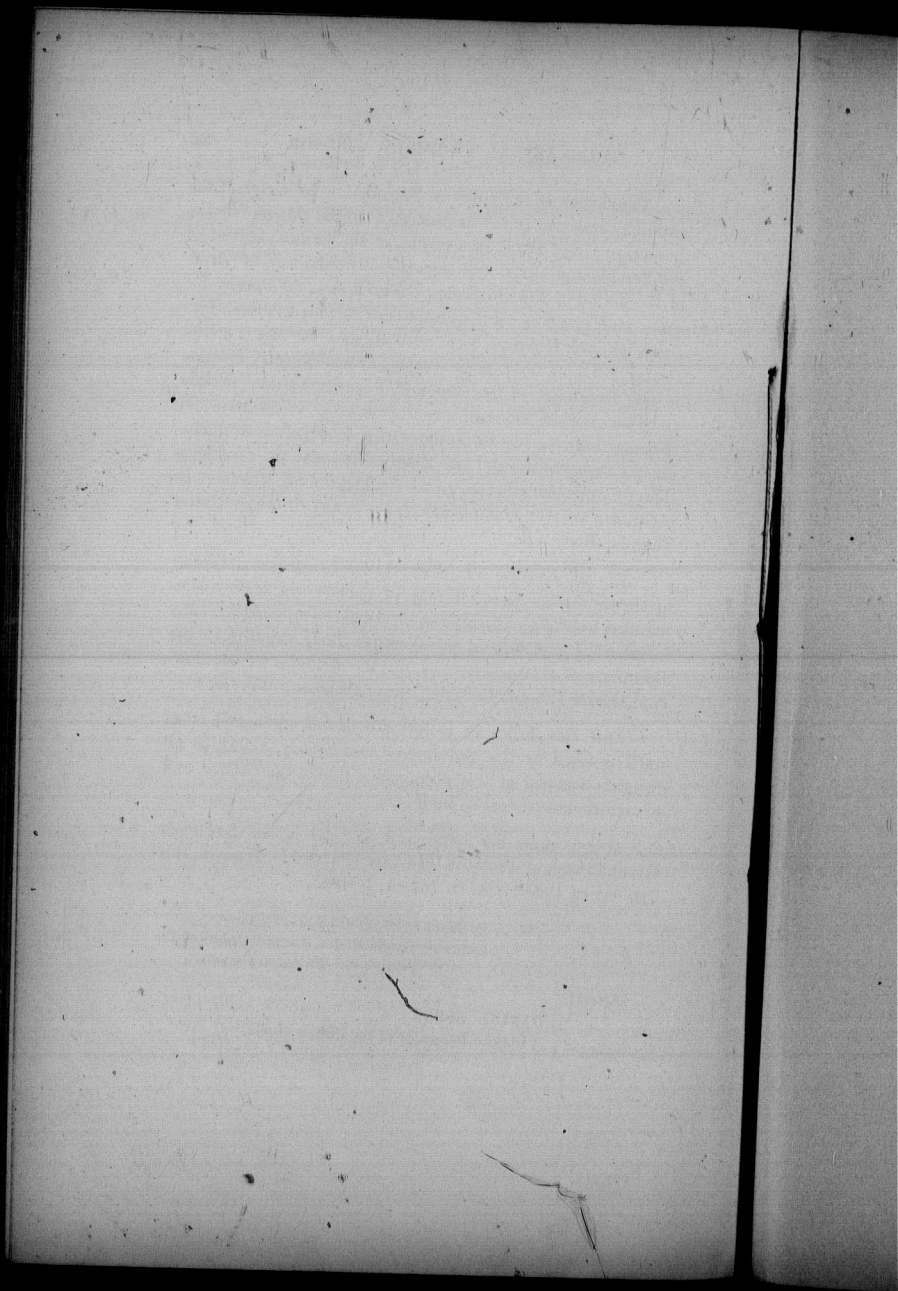
And this Edict is to remain in full force and effect until revoked by the Sovereign Great Priory, of which all Knights Templar of this obedience will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

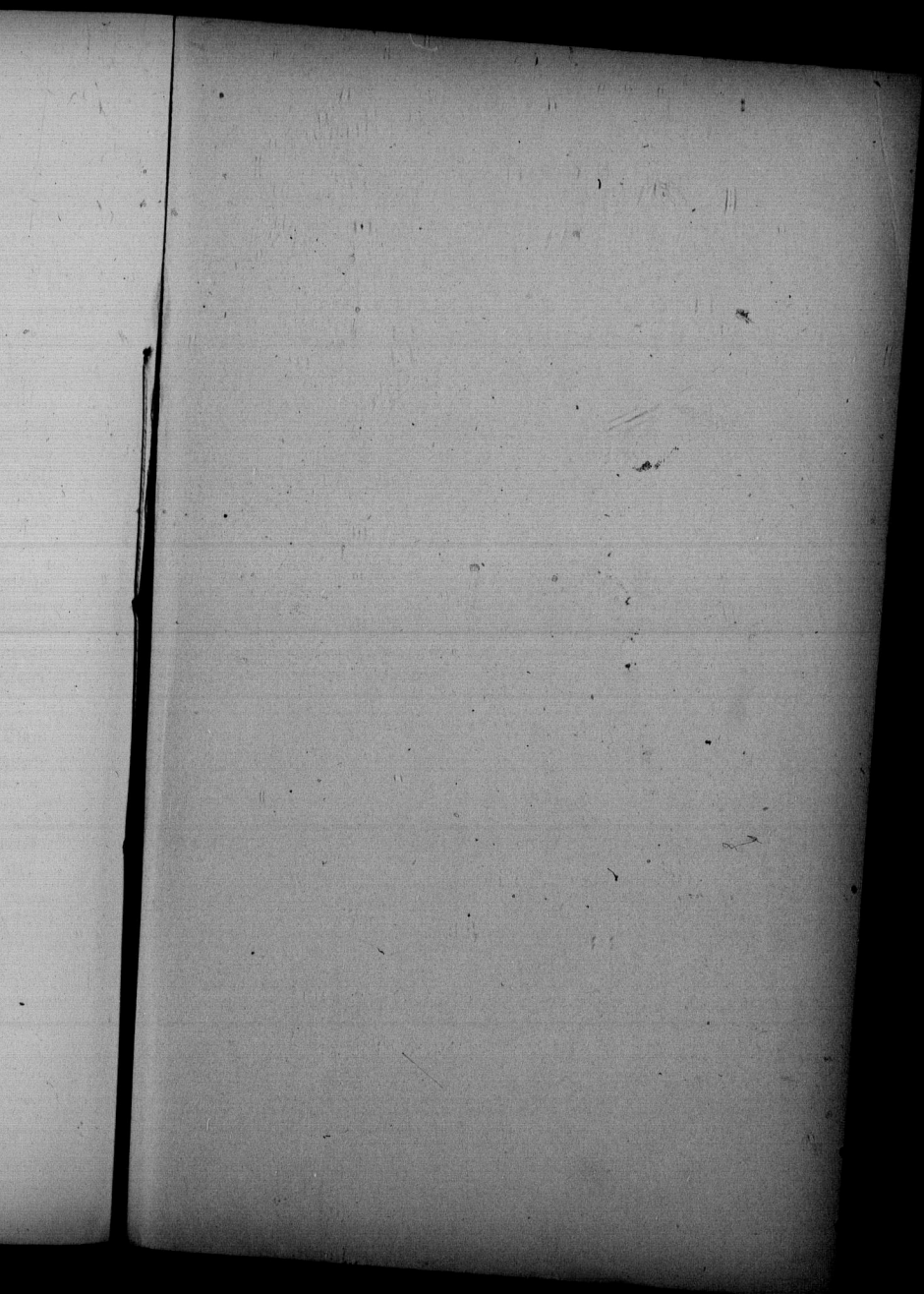
Given under my hand and the seal of the Sovereign Great Priory, at Prescott, Province of Ontario, Canada, this 7th day of October, A. O. 767, A. D. 1885.

‡ W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.,
Supreme Grand Master, United Orders of the
Temple and Malta, in Canada.

Attest,

‡ DANIEL SPRY,
Grand Chancellor of the United Order,





Roll of Officers of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,

1886-87.

Supreme Grand Master.

M. E. Sir Knight † W. J. B. McLeod Moore, G. C. T., Prescott, Ontario.

Deputy Grand Master.

R. E. Sir Knight † James A. Harrison, Q. C., G. C. T., Kingston, Ontario.

The Provincial Priors.

- R. E. Sir Knight † Edward M. Raymond, St. Thomas, Ont., London District.
R. E. Sir Knight † Thomas Hood, Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton District.
R. E. Sir Knight † E. Talbot Malton, Toronto, Ont., Toronto District.
R. E. Sir Knight † Edward H. D. Hall, K. C. T., Peterboro', Ont., Kingston and
Ottawa Districts.
R. E. Sir Knight † Isaac H. Stearns, K. C. T., Montreal, Que., Quebec District.
R. E. Sir Knight † J. C. Hathaway, St. John, N. B., New Brunswick District.
R. E. Sir Knight † William Taylor, Halifax, N. S., Nova Scotia District.
R. E. Sir Knight † James O'Connor, Winnipeg, Man., Manitoba District.

Great Officers.

- R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, G. C. T., Barrie, Ontario, Grand Chancellor.
R. E. Sir Knight † Rev. Frederick Bates, Chatham, Ontario, Grand Chaplain.
R. E. Sir Knight † J. A. Crosscup, Windsor, Ontario, Grand Constable.
R. E. Sir Knight † James Douglas, Toronto, Ontario, Grand Marshal.
R. E. Sir Knight † David McLellan, Hamilton, Ontario, Grand Treasurer.
R. E. Sir Knight † S. G. Fairbough, Kingston, Ontario, Grand Registrar.

Grand Officers.

- R. E. Sir Knight † James B. Archibald, Trent, N. S., Grand Vice-Chancellor.
R. E. Sir Knight † William R. Howie, Whiteby, Ontario, Grand Sub-Marshal.
R. E. Sir Knight † Charles Kuehne, Quebec, Que., Grand Almoner.
R. E. Sir Knight † John Lawson, M.D., Brookville, Ont., Grand 1st Standard Bearer.
R. E. Sir Knight † John W. Hamilton, Halifax, N. S., Grand 2nd Standard Bearer.
R. E. Sir Knight † Alexander Thomas, Bellefleur, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.
R. E. Sir Knight † William G. Day, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Captain of the Guard.
R. E. Sir Knight † E. D. Simpson, London, Ontario, Grand Sword Bearer.
R. E. Sir Knight † John A. Appel, Guelph, Ontario, Grand Organist.
R. E. Sir Knight † Samuel Dubbar, St. Thomas, Ontario, Grand Pursuivant.
R. E. Sir Knight † M. T. Lafontaine, Mailham, Ontario, Grand Guard.

The Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,
will be held in the Town of Brookville, Ont., on Tuesday, the 12th
day of July, 1887.