

1880.  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
National Great Priory of Canada

AT THE  
FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY,  
*Held in the Masonic Hall, at the City of Guelph,  
Ont., on Tuesday, 13th of July, A.D. 1880.*

A.M: 5884, A.O. 782.

VOLUME



II.

ADDRESS:—M. E. SIR KT. † W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE,  
GREAT PRIOR, LAPRAIRIE, QUEBEC.  
R. E. SIR KT. † DANIEL SPRY, 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.

1880.

J. B. TRAYES, PRINTER, CRAFTSMAN STEAM PRESS, PORT HOPE.

NOTE.—Presiding Preceptors are particularly requested to communicate to their respective Preceptories, in such manner as may seem best, these Proceedings of Great Priory. Copies of Proceedings and Statutes, price 20 cents each, and Convent General Statutes, price 2s. 6d. stg., with colored plates, 10s. 6d. stg., can be had on application to R. Em. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, Barrie. Remittance to accompany order in all cases.

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# National Great Priory of Canada.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The Fifth Annual Assembly of the National Great Priory of Canada of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, was held in the Masonic Hall, in the city of Guelph, on Tuesday, the 18th July, 1880, A. M., 5884, A. O. 762.

### PRESENT.

M. E. Sir Kt. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, Grand Cross of the Temple,  
Great Prior of the Dominion of Canada,

*On the Throne.*

R. E. Sir Knight J. A. Henderson, Q. C., Great Sub-Prior.

### Provincial Priors.

R. Em. Sir Knight † D. Burleigh Burch.....Ontario (West).  
R. " " † Henry Robertson,.....Ontario (Centre.)  
R. " " † Donald Ross .....Ontario (East).  
R. " " † Isaac H. Stearns .....Quebec.

### Great Officers.

R. Em. Sir Knight † Rev. Vincent Clementi, B.A. Grand Chaplain.  
R. " " † Daniel Spry ..... " Chancellor.  
V. " " † Thomas C. Macnabb...as " Constable.  
R. " " † John J. Mason .....as " Marshal.  
R. " " † David McLellan ..... " Treasurer.  
R. " " † John Moore ..... " Registrar.

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

*Officers.*

V.E. Sir Kt.	Rich. J. Hovenden, Toronto	Grand Vice Chancellor.
" "	† W. D. Gordon . . . Kingston . . . as	Sub-Marshal.
" "	† Thomas Sargent . . Toronto . . . as	Asst. Sub-Marshal.
" "	† William Brydon . . Toronto . . . as	Almoner.
" "	† William Hawthorn, London . . as	Assistant Almoner.
" "	† John W. Coy, . . St. Catharines, as	First Herald.
" "	† James B. Nixon . . Toronto . . as	Second Herald.
" "	† Robert Mackay, . . St. Thomas, as	Warden of Regalia.
R.E.	† W. C. Morrison . . . Toronto . . as	1st Standard Bearer
V.E.	† Thomas H. Tracy, London . . as	2d Standard Bearer.
E.	† E. H. D. Hall . . . Peterboro', as Gt. Prior's Banner Bearer.	
E.	† Charles Magill . . . Hamilton, as Gr'd First Aide-de-Camp.	
"	† S. Martell Davies, Ottawa . . as	1st Cap. of Guards.
V.E.	† John Kennedy . . . Hamilton, . .	2nd Cap. of Guards.
E.	† Isaac F. Toms . . . Goderich, as	Sword Bearer.
"	† J. B. Trayes, . . Port Hope, . .	Organist.
"	† John R. Robertson, Toronto, . . .	Pursuivant.
"	† John B. Bishop . . Hamilton, as	Guard.

*Past Grand Officers:*

R. E. Sir Kt.	† Charles D. Macdonald, Past Grand Provincial Prior.
R. E.	† James Seymour . . . . . " " Provincial Prior.
R. E.	† Geo. H. F. Dartnell . . " " Provincial Prior.
R. E.	† John J. Mason . . . . . " " Registrar.
R. E.	† W. C. Morrison . . . . . " " Marshal.
V. E.	† Thomas Sargent . . . . . " " Vice Chancellor.
V. E.	† James Moffat . . . . . " " Vice Chancellor.
V. E.	† James B. Nixon . . . . . " " Vice Chancellor.
V. E.	† A. G. Smyth . . . . . " " Sub-Marshal
V. E.	† Geo. D. Wyman . . . . . " " Provincial Expert.

*Eminent Preceptors.*

M. E. Sir Kt.	† W. J. B. McL. Moore,	R. E. Sir Kt.	† C. D. Macdonald.
R. E.	† J. A. Henderson,	R. E.	† Geo. H. F. Dartnell,
R. E.	† James Seymour,	R. E.	† Daniel Spry,
R. E.	† Donald Ross,	R. E.	† Wm. C. Morrison,
R. E.	† Henry Robertson,	R. E.	† John J. Mason,
R. E.	† Isaac H. Stearns,	R. E.	† David McLellan,
R. E.	† D. Burleigh Burch,	R. E.	† John Moore,
R. E.	† Rev. Vincent Clementi,	V. E.	† Thos. C. Macnabb

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V. E. Sir Kt. † Thomas Sargent,	V. E. Sir Kt. † James Moffat,
V. E. " † James B. Nixon,	V. E. " † A. G. Smyth,
V. E. " † Rich'd J. Hovenden,	E. " † Isaac F. Toms.
V. E. " † John Kennedy,	V. E. " † Thos H. Tracy.

The Sir Knights having arranged themselves under their respective banners, and formed the Arch of Steel, the Great Prior, Most Em. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., preceded by the National Great Officers and Officers, entered in procession under the direction of the Grand Marshal. The Great Prior, having taken his seat upon the Throne, opened the National Great Priory in *Imple Form* at 10 a.m.

The Grand Chancellor called the muster roll, and on behalf of the Committee of Credentials reported from the Attendance Register that the following officers and Representatives of duly warranted Preceptories were present, and entitled to seats in the Great Priory:—

HUGH DE PATENS, KINGSTON.

E. Sir Knight † W. D. Gordon.....	Presiding Preceptor.
M. E. " † W. J. B. McLeod Moore....	E. Preceptor.
R. E. " † James A. Henderson.....	" "
R. E. " † Donald Ross.....	" "
R. E. " † Charles D. Macdonald.....	" "

GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR, TORONTO.

E. Sir Knight † William Brydon.....	Presiding Preceptor.
V. E. " † Thomas Sargent.....	E. Preceptor.
V. E. " † James B. Nixon.....	" "
V. E. " † Richard J. Hovenden.....	" "

GODFREY DE BOUILLON, HAMILTON.

E. Sir Knight † Charles Magill.....	Presiding Preceptor.
" † James B. Bishop.....	Constable.
" † John Henry Stone.....	Marshal.

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

M. E. Sir Knight	† W. J. B. Macleod Moore.....	E. Preceptor.
R. E. "	† David McLellan.....	" "
R. E. "	† John James Mason.....	" "
R. E. "	† William C. Morrison.....	" "
V. E. "	† John Kennedy.....	" "
"	† Allan McLean.....	Visitor.

## RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, LONDON.

E. Sir Knight	† William Hawthorn.....	Presiding Preceptor.
V. E. "	† James Moffatt.....	E. Preceptor.
R. E. "	† D. Burleigh Burch.....	" "
V. E. "	† Albert D. Smyth.....	" "

## NOVA SCOTIA, HALIFAX.

No Representative.

## KING BALDWIN, BELLEVILLE.

R. E. Sir Knight	† Charles D. Macdonald...	E. Preceptor, Proxy.
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## RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, MONTREAL.

R. E. Sir Knight	† Isaac H. Stearns.....	Provincial Prior, Proxy.
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## SUSSEX, STANSTEAD.

R. E. Sir Knight	† Isaac H. Stearns.....	Proxy.
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## PLANTAGANET, ST. CATHARINES.

R. E. Sir Knight	† James Seymour.....	Presiding Preceptor.
Sir Knight	† John William Coy.....	Constable.

## HURONTARIO, COLLINGWOOD.

R. E. Sir Knight	† Henry Robertsqn.....	Provincial Prior, Proxy.
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## UNION DE MOLAI, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

R. E. Sir Knight	† Daniel Spry.....	Proxy.
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## MOUNT CALVARY, BARRIE.

R. E. Str Knight	† Daniel Spry.....	Presiding Preceptor.
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## MOORE, PETERBORO'.

E. Sir Knight	† E. H. D. Hall.....	Presiding Preceptor.
R. E. "	† Rev. Vincent Clementi...	E. Preceptor.
R. E. "	† Charles D. Macdonald...	" "

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HARINGTON, TRENTON.

No Representative.

ST. JOHN THE ALMONER, WHITEY.

R. E. Sir Knight † G. H. F. Dartnell.....E. Preceptor.

GONDEMAR, MAITLAND.

Sir Knight † S. Martell Davies..... Marshal.

M. E. " † W. J. B. Macleod Moore..... E. Preceptor.

R. E. " † John Moore..... " "

ODE DE ST. AMAND, TORONTO.

Sir Knight † J. Ross Robertson..... Constable.

R. E. " † Daniel Spry..... E. Preceptor.

R. E. " † David McLellan..... " "

R. E. " † W. Christopher Morrison..... " "

V. E. " † James Bower Nixon..... " "

PALESTINE, PORT HOPE.

Sir Knight † John B. Traves..... Marshal.

ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX, DUNNVILLE.

No Representative.

KENT, CHATHAM.

V. E. Sir Knight † Thomas C. Macnabb..... Presiding Preceptor.

BURLEIGH, ST. THOMAS.

E. Sir Knight † Robert Mackay..... Presiding Preceptor.

R. E. " † D. Burleigh Burch..... E. Preceptor.

HURON, GODERICH.

E. Sir Knight † Isaac F. Tams..... Presiding Preceptor.

RAY, PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry..... Proxy.

V. E. " † Thomas Sargent..... E. Preceptor.

V. E. " † James Bower Nixon..... " "

ALBERT EDWARD, WINNIPEG.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry..... Proxy.

NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

WILLIAM DE LA MORE, THE MARTYR, QUEBEC.

R. E. Sir Knight † Isaac H. Stearns.....Proxy.

Signed,

THOMAS SARGANT, } Committee  
JAMES BOWER NIXON, } on  
DAVID McLELLAN, } Credentials.

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

*Resolved*,—That the report of the Committee on Credentials be received and adopted.

The Most Eminent the Great Prior granted permission to admit all Knights Templar in good standing during the Assembly of Great Priory, as visitors.

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. Eminent Sir Knight † John Moore, seconded by R. Eminent Sir Knight † W. C. Morrison, and

*Resolved*—That inasmuch as the Proceedings of Great Priory, at its Annual Assembly, held in the City of Montreal, on the 10th day of October, 1879, have been printed, and copies thereof forwarded to each Preceptory and Sir Knights entitled to receive the same, they may be considered as read, and be now confirmed.

The Grand Chancellor read letters from the following members of Great Priory, namely:—R. Eminent Sir Kts. † S. B. Harman, Past Great Sub-Prior; † J. K. Kerr, Past Provincial Prior; † T. Douglas Harrington, Past Great Sub-



Prior; † Robert Marshall, Provincial Prior, New Brunswick; † Benjamin Curren, Provincial Prior, Nova Scotia, expressing regret that unavoidable circumstances prevented their attending at the Annual Assembly.

The most Eminent the Great Prior then read the following

ADDRESS:

FRATRES OF THE NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA,—I feel more than satisfied that the suggestion made by me and confirmed by your resolution at our last meeting of Great Priory of distinctly declaring our Independent position as a National body, and the Peer of all other Templar Institutions, was the correct course to pursue. The action taken by the Grand Encampment of the United States in arrogating to itself a pre-eminence over the ruling body in Canada, being an assumption on their part that required prompt refutation and explanation, to prevent its marring the kindly feelings existing between the two Templar branches; arising no doubt unintentionally from not understanding the wide difference that exists between their Templar system and that of the British Empire, or the relative position "Convent General" and "Grand Encampment" bear to each other.

It may be as well to explain our position as regards the Union with the Great Priories of England and Ireland, which led to the mistaken supposition of our not being an Independent body.

For some time previous to our joining the Union as a National body, a convention had existed between England and Ireland to establish a uniform Templar system, based upon the practices of the old Chivalric Order, and we came in, taking matters just as we found them.

UNION OF NATIONAL GREAT PRIORIES.

The Order had been but lately revised, through the instrumentality of Sir Patrick Colquhoun, the Chancellor of the English branch, and much irrelevant matter struck out, which had crept into its ceremonies from adhering too closely to the Masonic style of working of the 1780 theory—the Dunckerly fable. These changes, and the formation of a Convent General, were not received favorably by a large majority of the English body, being distasteful to the prejudices of many of the old members, who looked upon them as innovations, and

so created a regular schism—one district of England against the other.

The democratic party in England, which outweighed all the others in "Convent General," being one that cared nothing for the sister Great Priors of Ireland and Canada, it was evident a disruption must take place, and this was brought to an issue, when a special Convent General met in London, to review and set aside the decisions of the regular meeting of the Convent General held in Dublin the year before. The English Brethren, who long used to rule matters with supreme authority in England, could not endure that the Irish should have any share in the administration, reversed the decision made in the Dublin Convent General.

The Irish members felt themselves aggrieved, but behaved with equal forbearance and spirit, quietly laid aside the Convent General altogether, and just took their own way as before. There is no doubt the whole of the proceedings of this special meeting were illegal, and ought to have been vetoed, as by section three of the Anglo-Hibernian Convention, any constitutional alterations should be made in the several Great Priors before being submitted to Convent General.

The Statutes undoubtedly contain a provision for altering them, and advantage was taken of this by the stronger party.

Canada, feeling that she had no chance of holding her own in Convent General, strongly protested against these acts, expressing her disapproval of any material changes in rules she had promised to obey; for as a National Great Priory, she had an equal voice with the others, and no faction or party had a right to pass, without due notice, and behind her back, a series of resolutions of which she disapproved.

In this state of affairs no other course seemed left but that of dissolution of the Union, but rather than proceed to this extremity, and for the sake of peace, the Great Priory of Canada agreed to a compromise, suggested by the Great Sub-Priory of England, by which we are now left to take care of ourselves, and are certainly the gainers, so far as the abolition of the capitation tax to Convent General, which in Canada had always been looked upon as a very unnecessary one to impose upon us; but, it is to be feared the result of the compromise will be to establish three separate systems, which in time will become more and more dissimilar, and thus defeat the object of the Union.

The root of the failure lay in the Convent General. To assemble a Convent General annually anywhere, was unnecessary, and the idea, however specious, of meeting in London and Dublin alternately, ended in a collapse of the whole system. The meetings of Convent General should never have been fixed at all, but summoned when required by the Grand Master; and I am happy to say that this has now been decided upon.

Our representative at the Great Priory of England, V. E. † Frater Emra Holmes, informs me officially that he has ascertained that the meetings for the future of Convent General, rest upon the *ipse dixit* of our Royal Grand Master alone.\*

To my mind there cannot be a doubt that the revised system, by reverting to first principles, is calculated to raise the status and dignity of the Templar Order in the British Dominions, as correctly representing the once celebrated Chivalric Order from which it derived its name; whilst the attempts to continue it as a mere fanciful degree of Masonic invention, is preposterous, having neither historical facts nor truth to recommend it.

The lack of interest shown in the history of the Order, is principally the cause of the ignorance that prevails, so few Brethren will take the trouble to read and study the subject, taking things just as they found them, and thinking nothing more about the matter.

#### THE "DIRECT DESCENT THEORY."

My views with respect to the origin of the Templar Order and its connection with Freemasonry, have been considerably modified: however, it is the privilege of everyone to change his views as new sources of information are brought to his knowledge. I cannot agree with the learned author of a "Concise History of the Templar Order," who does not think the Ancient Order ever found any shelter in the Masonic Body; he holds that Masonry as a speculative matter did not exist until the time of Elias Ashmole, at the commencement of the last century.

There is very little doubt that during the early days of the Templar Order, when in the zenith of their power and wealth, a connection

\* Convent General has not met for some years, and is, to all practical purposes, dormant, having ceased to exercise any authority whatever over the National Great Priories—which are distinct and independent Bodies.

did exist between the two bodies. Those warrior monks, when assisting at the erection of the magnificent Churches and Cathedrals that still remain, and constructing their houses and Preceptories, employed the fraternity of Freemasons skilled in Ecclesiastical architecture, not the mere builders of walls or stone masons, but the scientific leaders of the Craft, many of whom were of high rank and great learning, and whose chief patrons were the order of Benedictine Monks, who had also drawn up the RULE for the Templars, this affinity between them probably tended to promote a feeling of sympathy at the time of the persecution of the Templar Order, when its members, denounced and dispersed, sought refuge and concealment amongst those they had at one time employed in their service. Although the rules of the Order required the Knights to be of noble birth, men of all professions and ranks of society were to be found, who had allied themselves to the Order, either by affiliation, or by joining the class of "Freres Servientes," such as the Squires, Men-at-Arms, Artisans, &c., &c., to whom in common with the Knights, the confiscation of the property of the Order had brought utter ruin and desolation.

The Masonic Fraternity, no doubt, were glad and proud to assist men who had belonged to an Order so famous as the Templars, and who were still capable and anxious to render themselves useful to the secret Fraternity of Builders, whose intercourse (from their wandering life) with people of various nations, views, and beliefs, disposed them to offer shelter to a body of men persecuted for the more liberal opinions they had entertained in advance of the age.

By this connection of the Templars with the skilled architects and workmen of the Masonic Fraternity, who were patronized and constantly employed in the architectural services of the religious houses, until about the period of the Reformation. We may infer that the usages and ceremonies of the Templar Order were preserved from complete annihilation.

This is the theory of the origin of the present Templar Society, known as the "direct descent theory," to distinguish it from that of the Masonic origin of Templary, so frequently and incontestably shown to be a mere fiction.

It certainly bears the mark of reason and probability that some of the members of the Great Order of the Temple at its dissolution found refuge and protection by joining a secret society, with the leading members of which they had been formerly intimate.

## THE CEREMONIES AND DOCTRINE OF THE UNITED ORDER.

Although the Templar body of to-day cannot prove a direct descent from the Chivalry of the Crusades, its legend and traditions strongly point that way, and in all tradition there lies a germ of truth, we therefore endeavor to imitate and assimilate our ceremonies and practices as closely as possible to that of the Ancient Order, strictly conforming to the doctrines of the Soldiers of the Cross, who fought for the faith on the plains of Palestine.

The ceremonies of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospitalers of Malta, are intended to inculcate the cardinal doctrines of the Christian religion, the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, the birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of the Great Captain of our salvation, and a firm belief in the Holy Trinity, one and indivisible, the chief and indestructible characteristic of the Order, without which, in spite of all sophistry and special pleading, no Templary can exist. If any Templar system admits those who reject the Trinity in unity, or Hebrews, who adhere to the Judaical law, they have just as effectually laid aside the principles of the Order, as Orangemen would do if they opened their doors to Roman Catholics, in fact the instant the Order ceases to be Trinitarian it also ceases to be a true branch of the Templars, and should be treated as such.\*

\* The question does not arise which is most correct, the *Trinitarian* or *Unitarian* system—that is a religious question, with which we are not concerned at present—but the Templar Order has, from its very inception, been strictly Trinitarian, and it is altogether unreasonable that any one should wish to join it who is not prepared to accept the doctrine of the Trinity. The name by which, even before the Order obtained that of Templar, (originated, as all know, from their House near the Temple of Solomon), and they were known to the world, and designated themselves, "The poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ," and the existing branch in Portugal is now called the "Knights of Christ." In fact, the ancient rules and ceremonies go to show conclusively that the Order is peculiarly Trinitarian. To speak of the Templar Order as a Masonic Order of Knighthood, is simply ridiculous. The Order existed for centuries apart from Freemasonry without any known connection, further than that the Knights employed the Ancient Craft as workmen; and our traditions claim that the intimate connection now existing between Templary and Freemasonry originated at the time of the violent suppression of the former, when the Society of Builders sheltered many of the Templars amongst their own Body. In these days of growing scepticism and atheism, our Christian Order is of more importance than ever, when to all appearance we are approaching a struggle, when religion and free-thought will find themselves face to face, and when the battle will have to be fought out to the bitter end,—all the more reason then that we ought to remain staunch to the dogmas of our Ancient Faith, and sternly repel any attempts made to lower the standard of our religious tests.

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

## TEMPLARY OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

In Great Britain and Ireland during the last century, the Chivalric Orders were formally introduced and adopted by the Masonic Fraternity, but altogether as separate and honorary degrees.

At the Union of the English Grand Lodges of 1813, the second article, in defining the degrees of Ancient Masonry, provides for the practice of the Chivalric Orders in these words:—"But this article is not intended to prevent any Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees and orders of Chivalry according to the constitutions of said orders," thus acknowledging the alliance and the historic truth and value of the Chivalric degrees.

Templary then, as now constituted, has become part of the Masonic system, that is to say, the Society is based upon Masonry in so far that we admit none but such as are Masons, therefore the basis and qualification is Masonic, but properly speaking it is not essentially so, but at the most quasi-Masonic.

The election of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to be the sole Grand Master of the Order was strictly in accordance with ancient usage, and the wish to have but one Governing head (at least over the English speaking branches of the Order), had nothing to do with national or political events, the allegiance being to the sovereign head of the Order, who might, as of old, be chosen from any nationality. This does not appear to have been generally understood by those brethren who merely looked upon it in a Masonic point of view.\*

The nationalities of England, Ireland and Canada are justly proud of the honor of having the heir to the Throne as their Supreme Head, and gratified at the interest evinced in the Order by His Royal Brothers, the Duke of Connaught, as Great Prior of Ireland, and Prince Leopold, as Constable of the Great Priory of England, acknowledging with loyal pride the high distinction conferred upon them by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen declaring herself Patron of the Order.

\* According to our views of the Templar Order, in its cosmopolitan and Chivalric character, there can be but one Grand Master: The Great Priors, as of old, ruling in their own Nationalities, acknowledging H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as Supreme Head of the Chivalric Order; but we do not pretend to dictate or exercise control over the opinions of others who differ with us.

UNITED STATES TEMPLARY.

Our brethren of the United States have taken quite a different view of Templary from what we do, and founded a system exclusively their own, based altogether upon Masonry. It would appear from their own writers on the subject that although Templar Encampments were in existence with them at the termination of the last and commencement of the present century, they had become dormant prior to 1811, when Masonic Templary was revived, remodelled, and systematized by bodies of the A. & A. S. Rite, and the degrees conferred at that time, according to the Rituals of the Rite, converting the Rose Croix 18° and Kadosh 30° into the Templar degree, adopting lectures suitable to their own views, and by the year 1816 the system was fully adopted and placed where it now stands, when a General Grand Encampment was formed, and the Templar degrees became virtually part of the American Masonic system. From this it will be seen that Templary in the United States does not resemble that in the British Dominions in any particular, and cannot be considered as the same body. Allusion to the doctrine of the Holy Trinity is altogether omitted to admit of its being open to all denominations of Christian Masons, if not a greater latitude; and one of their leading members declares "the test of the Trinity could not be adopted by them, as it would drop 20,000 Templars from the ranks and reduce the influx one-half."\* For a more complete sketch of the United States system I must refer you to an article in the June number of the CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN. [Vide appendices.]

The idea of our forming a Union with the Templar branch of the United States, at one time mooted, and brought forward at the last Triennial Meeting of their Grand Encampment, never obtained any favor amongst the Nationalites of the British Empire, and since it has been clearly understood that they reject the Trinitarian doctrine and test, the objections have become doubly stronger, besides the different views entertained by them of Templary would not render a Union advisable, however much we may be gratified to receive and welcome them as visitors in our Preceptories.

CONCLUDING GENERAL REMARKS.

Since our last meeting of Great Priory, I am happy to say renewed

\* The same Brother further states—"There is no historical connection between Knighthood and Freemasonry; but the founders of the present Templar system in the United States chose to found it upon Freemasonry and they are so connected that they cannot be separated by any who have now received these Orders. As it is thus connected with Masonry, we recognize no other system that is not so connected, having made it emphatically an Order of Masonic Knighthood."

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

interest in the Order appears to have arisen. I have granted preliminary Warrants for four new Preceptories, and authorized the removal of Sussex Preceptory, of Montreal, back to Stanstead, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, revived under most favorable auspices, as also the Mount Calvary, of Orillia, to Barrie, Ont., where it has been re-opened by our excellent Grand Chancellor, who has taken charge of it. To him we are greatly indebted for the prosperous turn the affairs of the Order have taken, very few being aware of the difficulties he had to contend with, or the complicated state the Chancery had got into from the neglect of Preceptories in not remitting their dues and sending their returns at the proper time, but which his zeal and perseverance is fast relieving us from, and I would earnestly call upon all Preceptories to aid him strenuously in placing the Chancery in its proper position. Personally, I beg to tender him my warmest thanks for the support he has at all times cheerfully afforded me. Our relations with other Templar jurisdictions continues to be most amicable. From our learned and esteemed representative at the Great Priory of Ireland, the Hon. Judge Townshend, I hear of the most kindly expressions of good will from our sister Great Priory towards this Nationality, who appear to be following our example, and arranging for a virtual independence of the Irish Nationality, irrespective of "Convent General," when all the mistakes and misapprehensions which so lately disturbed the harmony of the Order, will, I have every hope, right themselves, and peace and prosperity be restored.

The Great Priory of England is quietly and steadily progressing, and has added many Brethren of eminence to its roll. It is with pleasure and pride we hear of the interest taken in the Order by H. R. H. Prince Leopold, lately appointed Constable of the Great Priory of England. The announcement of H.R.H.'s wish not to accept of any public demonstrations, alone prevented our requesting him to honor our Nationality with his presence, and afford us an opportunity of welcoming him to Canada, and assuring him of the love and loyalty we all bear to the Royal family of the Empire.

From Scotland alone no advances have been made to any exchange of courtesies. With the United States we continue in the most perfect harmony, although in matters of detail and doctrine we are at issue, but it is surely no business of ours to find fault or interfere with their views, or any ceremonial they may choose to adopt; our regret is, that as the usages of the two branches are so entirely dissimilar, it is impossible to effect a closer alliance. I regretted not being able



lately to accede to the request of the Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, who had urged me to authorize aspirants for the Templar Order, Companions of our Royal Arch Chapters on their borders near Stanstead, Province of Quebec, to be installed in Commanderies under his control. I did not feel justified in granting the permission or allowing any interference with our jurisdiction, which for the future there can be no necessity of entertaining; the Province of Quebec being fully prepared to establish Preceptories where and when required. The Provincial Priors and Committee of Grand Council will supplement anything further relating to the affairs of our Nationality, and I am satisfied your legislation will tend to the honor and prosperity of the Canadian branch of the Order.

In conclusion, let me draw the attention of some of our Brethren who are eager to adopt and advocate public pomp and display to one of the mottos of the Order. "*Ferro non auro se-muniunt*," taken from the expression of St. Bernard, when speaking of the Ancient Chivalric Order, commencing: "*Equites Christi intus fide foras ferro*," &c., &c., which reads: "These warriors of Christ do not array themselves in gold and glitter, but arm themselves inwardly with Faith, and outwardly with (iron) the Sword," &c. No greater mistake can be made than in supposing the Order is correctly imitated by indulging in mock Military pomp and tinsel—as it was one of the most ascetic and severe in its rules and regulations of all the old Orders of Knighthood, and when these rules were infringed and departed from, the downfall of the Order commenced.

It has been remarked that a more practical display of Charity in our actions would be commendable; we do a good deal in advocating this virtue, but where is the fruit? Surely not in vain shows and high flown orations. It would be well indeed if the Order were to follow the example of that of St. John in Anglia, by applying to some practical and useful purpose the teachings of Templary.

Frates, let us ever keep in mind these doctrines; trusting that as Soldiers of the Cross, whilst we wear the whole armor of the Gospel, we may wear it profitably, and be in Christian Charity with our Masonic Brethren and all mankind.

V. D.  S. A.

WM. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE,  
Great Prior of Canada.

18 1887 NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM REMARKS ON THE SYSTEMS OF MODERN TEMPLARY AND ITS CONNECTION WITH ANCIENT CRAFT MASONRY.

*By Col. Macleod Moore, Great Prior of Canada.*

Canadian Craftsman, June, 1880.]

I still maintain that the Templar Order has no Masonic origin whatever, nor is it properly speaking a degree of Ancient Freemasonry, but as now constituted, has become a part of the Masonic system by adoption of that body; at the same time, as I before asserted, a separate and distinct degree, not governed by the laws of the Craft, in fact in every way independent of it.

It is a mistake to suppose that Templary is derived from Freemasonry, or that the ceremonies of the old Chivalric Order are at all connected with Craft Masonry. In England, during the last century, the Chivalric Order was formally introduced and adopted by the Masonic body after the establishment of the present symbolic system, the object being to complete and cement the moral code of Freemasonry with the pure doctrines of Christianity, taught in the Chivalric Order of the Knights Templar, requiring all Freemasons joining the Order to profess a firm belief in the Holy Trinity, the basis on which it was founded.

The last Grand Master of the Chivalric Order, Jacques de Molai, the Martyr, when under examination before the Papal commission, A. D. 1309, at the period of the persecution, clearly defines the creed of his Order, as recorded by history, in the following words:—"In faith the Order has never been wanting. \* \* \* I attest that I believe in God, in the persons of the Trinity, and in all the other articles of the Catholic faith. I believe there is but one God, one faith, one baptism, one Church; and that in death, when the soul is departed from the body, there is but one judge of good and evil,—this is my belief—this is the belief of the Order of the Temple."

The Templars of the British Empire still require and insist upon this as their profession of faith, attesting to all the world that belief, which we hold to be the grand dogma of Christianity. We do not invite any Brother Mason to enter the Order who holds a different opinion, neither do we profess to make it a universal Masonic degree,

nor is it an Order suitable for Unitarians or others who care nothing about the Holy Trinity, or else have no convictions of any kind. Our revised Ritual of late years was for the purpose of adhering more closely to the usages of Chivalry, and extirpating all extraneous matter which had crept into its ceremonies, inconsistent with the rules of the Order.

From England, there is evidence to show that the Templar Order was first introduced on this continent at Boston, before the declaration of Independence, and practised as an honorary Chivalric degree, attached to Craft Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters. But the first regular independent Encampments were situated in the State and City of New York, and there is no record of the date or by what authority they were in existence prior to 1797; for some time subsequently, little is known of their existence, although mention is made of them in Thos. Smith Webbs' Masonic Monitor, as conferring honorary degrees of Knighthood, and giving the names of the Templar Encampments. In 1801 the present A. & A. S. Rite of 33°, composed of different Masonic degrees of the high grade system, practised on the continent of Europe, was first systematized and called by that name in the United States; and about 1807, Joseph Cerneau, a French jeweller, founded and established the Sovereign Grand Consistory and Supreme Council 33° of the Rite in the city of New York, known as the "Scottish Rite of Herodem." From consistories of this Rite, it would seem, emanated the present Knights Templar system of the United States, Cerneau conferring Masonic Knighthood from degrees of the Rite on individuals, by virtue of his patent, and all the Knights Templar, Knights of the Red Cross, and Knights of Malta, in New York at that time of the present system practised, were made by Cerneau. Encampments of Knights Templar were also established at various times by Consistories of this Rite, and also by the mere authority of a "Deputy Inspector General." We therefore must conclude that the Encampments of Knights Templar in the United States were then under the authority of the Rite.

It would appear that these Encampments, prior to 1811, became dormant. When Masonic Templary was again revived, remodelled, and systematized by the Sovereign Grand Consistory, and called the "Reformed Rite," commencing its degrees with Knights of the Red Cross, followed by Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, Christian Mark, and Knight of the Holy Sepulchre,—the two latter being given in Councils called the Trinity, now obsolete,—completing the number five, (which will be found enumerated on the old charters,) totally altering the

simple formula of the Chivalric Order of the Temple; in fact re-organizing it into a new Military Masonic degree, embodied as a part of Craft Masonry, changing its nomenclature, titles, doctrine, and distinguishing characteristics of Chivalry, giving it quite a new form from that practised in Great Britain and Ireland, to admit of its being open to all denominations of Christian Masons, if not even a greater latitude. In 1814 the Consistory founded and established the Grand Encampment of the State of New York, and in 1816 a General Grand Encampment for the United States was formed, which again remodelled its constitutions, and provided for the establishment of State Grand Encampments, now called Commanderies, all allusion to the Holy Trinity was eliminated, and we hear no more of the "Christian Mark" and "Holy Sepulchre;" these degrees, being intensely Trinitarian, were struck out. The United States Knight of the Red Cross, which is looked upon as the principal degree of the system, is not a degree of Chivalry at all, being synonymous with the 15° and 16° of the A. & A. S. Rite, having no reference or connection whatever to Christianity or the Templar Order, obtaining its name from the vision of Constantine, and is a Misnomer. The Templars were the only Red Cross Knights who assumed, at the period of the first Crusade, the blood Red Cross on a white mantle as the symbol of Martyrdom, and were afterwards called Red Friars or Red Cross Knights.

The present United States system of Masonic Templary is not known or practised in any other country, although it so far follows Great Britain and Ireland as to require candidates to be Royal Arch Masons, with the additional degree of the American Masonic Red Cross, not acknowledged by us. Templary of the United States, by their own showing, is merely a Masonic degree, of very recent invention, peculiar to themselves, and the question arises, does this branch represent the true Order of Knights Templar, or is it merely intended as a Christian imitation Knightly ceremonial, as an adjunct to Freemasonry,—apparently for the purpose of public display and pageantry; in fact, as a Military escort to Masonic processions.

The author of a "Concise History of the Order of the Temple," remarks:—"The Templars of the United States of America number 50,000 swords, but this organization rather resembles that of a Volunteer Corps; its members are dressed in uniform, and subjected to strict discipline,"—in thus pointing out the difference between the systems of the two countries, there is no intention on my part of drawing any invidious comparison, but merely to show how dissimilar the two Orders are, and how absurd it would be on our part to attempt any

imitation of their practices, for, however correct their Templar costume may be amongst themselves, it would be as ridiculous for us to adopt it, as officers of the British army to appear on parade with their own regiments in the uniform of the French, Austrian, or other foreign armies. My authority for the remarks I have made on the origin of the United States Templar system is taken from "Dr. Robt. Folger's History A. & A. S. Rite, New York, 1863;" "Mitchell's History of Freemasonry;" "The Proceedings of the Grand Encampment United States;" "Webb's Monitor," &c., &c., but as these may not always be attainable, I refer all who are interested, to the New York "Masonic Newspaper," 15th November, 1879, in which an article by V. W. Bro. McClenahan is re-printed from the New York *Dispatch* of the week before.

Laprairie, Que., 22nd May, 1880.

#### APPENDIX B.

Since the article in Appendix A was published in the *Canadian Craftsman*, the distinguished Brother Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, Maine, ex-Grand Commander Northern Jurisdiction A. & A. S. Rite, has stated in a recent number of a Masonic newspaper, the *Keystone*, of Philadelphia, that Bros. Dr. Folger and McClenahan were mistaken in considering that the present system of Templary in the United States owes its existence to the A. & A. S. Rite, or that Faith in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity was part of the system. There certainly must be a great mistake somewhere, and it is difficult to reconcile such conflicting statements. The following extracts from clippings made by me several years ago, out of the Masonic department of old numbers of the *New York Weekly Dispatch*, may help to throw some further light upon the subject. They purport to be (in the form of letters) "Recollections of a Veteran Mason" of the course of events within memory and personal experience:—

#### EXTRACTS.

"We should not forget that to Joseph Cerneau 33° we are indebted for the founding and establishment of Masonic Templarism in the United States. The creation of the Grand Encampment in the State of New York by the Sovereign Grand Consistory *Ancient and Accepted Rite* took place in 1814, and from this centre it has spread over the whole land, and has become a component part of Masonry. The system as it stands is purely American, and is a standing monument of the known zeal of Joseph Cerneau.

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

"Bro. Cerneau was doubtless conscientious and devout, a firm believer in the doctrines of the Christian religion. On the establishment of the Sovereign Grand Consistory, in 1807, he gave it the name of the Trinity. When the opponents of Joseph Cerneau were found not only temporizing with revealed religion, but treating its leading truths with scorn and derision, the Sovereign Grand Consistory issued an edict warning all right-minded Brethren from associating with such a body. All the grades which were then conferred by the Consistory assimilated with this feature. The Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Christian Mark, and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, as modified and classified by Brother Cerneau, and into which he had combined Masonry, were fully and emphatically Christian.

"At the time of the establishment of the Grand Encampment of the State of New York, the intention of its founders and the rule established by them, was to the effect that none should be admitted to the Asylum but such as were willing to profess unqualified belief in the leading doctrines of the Christian religion. They made it a *sine qua non*, and hence the number of members were, comparatively speaking, limited. This rule was strictly acted upon in all the years of the existence of the Encampments up to 1837. About this time Brother Richard Adams Locke, author of the celebrated "Moon hoax," and a very out-spoken Infidel, applied for admission and was received. He was a very talented Brother, highly educated, a Scotchman by birth, and for the most of his life connected with politics and the daily press. No objection could be made against him, because his personal character was good. Being well informed, very sensible of his own acquirements, he made it a rule to object on all occasions, thereby turning the Asylum into an arena of religious discussion, which resulted in distrust among the Sir Knights, and very much disturbed the members who were in the habit of attending the regular Communications. This was the first departure from the rule of the Order in New York, and opened wide the door for the admission of all who applied and could pay the fee, irrespective of religious opinion; and since that time the changes in tests, doctrine and character have been very great.

"In the year 1825, the Order of Templars was most respectable. It was surrounded with a great deal of dignity, and it was deemed an honor much coveted to be initiated, because Templarism was then

considered the summit—the very pinnacle of Masonry. It was not often in those days that a public procession of Templars was seen. On some occasions where a Sir Knight died, the members of the Order followed his remains to the grave. The dress on that day was simple and unpretentious—a plain black suit, a triangular black silk apron, and sash bordered with silver; the centre piece of the apron being the emblem of mortality, with the Cross of the Order emblazoned on the breast. The Commander wore a small black chapeau, trimmed with drooping black plumes, the Cross of the Order in front, the regular sash and apron with sword. There was no music, and the sombre, respectable appearance and bearing of the brethren created a degree of regard unknown at the present day. In public festivals, they seldom appeared as a body, but generally as individual members, and had a particular place—the place of honor assigned them in the procession."

.....

"The inception of the Temple was small; first as a detached grade in 1807, then as a single Encampment, ultimating in the formation of the Grand Encampment of the State of New York in 1814, as the Father of Templary in the United States. By the year 1825, their members had greatly increased, so much so that it was supposed it would be necessary to pass strict laws concerning the admission of candidates, but two years after this date this necessity was removed. By the year 1850 the Order had again recovered its former strength and power."

.....

It will be seen by these extracts, from what we must consider a reliable source, and which do not appear to have been ever contradicted, that faith in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity had formerly been a test of eligibility among American Templars; and, although Bro. Thos. Smith Webb no doubt first organized a system of Templary, the A. & A. rite, of which Joseph Cerneau was chief, seems to have re-arranged and perpetuated the present system.

Mackay, in his Encyclopædia of Freemasonry, says the Knight of the Holy Sepulchre was formerly given as a Masonic degree, in what was called Councils of the Trinity; next after, Knights of the Christian Mark, a degree formerly conferred in the United States on Knight Templars.

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

From all these statements, we are left to draw our own conclusion, until some more reliable history of American Templar Masonry appears.

† W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE,  
Great Prior Canada.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Rev. Vincent Clementi,  
seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † Isaac H. Stearns, and

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

The Reports of the following Provincial Priors were presented:—

## DISTRICT OF ONTARIO WEST.

## REPORT.

*To the Most E. the Great Prior, and the Great Officers and Frateres of the Great Priory of Canada.*

In accordance with the requirements of the Statute, I have to submit my report on the state of Templarism in the District of Ontario West.

The Preceptories under my supervision are:—The Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton; Richard Cœur de Lion, London; Plantaganet, St. Catharines; Saint Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville; Kent, Chatham; Burleigh, St. Thomas; Huron, Goderich; and the Ray, Prince Arthur's Landing. The two last named are working under dispensation.

It affords me much pleasure to be in a position to state that, with two exceptions, these Preceptories are in a healthy condition, and are increasing in numbers. The Preceptories at Dunnville and St. Catharines do not, however, appear to be making much progress, and have not made their Returns. The Preceptories at Goderich and Prince Arthur's Landing are in charge of able and efficient officers, who will, I feel assured, be very careful in selecting the most worthy for admis-



sion to the honor of Knighthood. I recommend that Warrants be issued to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

† D. BURLEIGH BURCH,

Provincial Prior, Ontario West.

Lambeth, June 30th, 1880.

## DISTRICT OF ONTARIO CENTRE.

### REPORT.

*To the Most Eminent the Great Prior, and the National Great Priory of Canada :*

In accordance with the Constitution and Statutes of the National Great Priory, I beg to submit the following report :—

There are seven Preceptories in this District, named and located respectively as follows :—

Geoffrey de St. Aldemar.....	No. 2, Toronto.
Huronario.....	No. 10; Collingwood.
Mount Calvary.....	No. 12, Barrie.
Moore.....	No. 13, Peterborough.
St. John the Almoner.....	No. 15, Whitby.
Odo de St. Amand.....	No. 17, Toronto.
Palestine .....	No. 18, Port Hope.

Most of these Preceptories have done but little work during the past year, but there are signs of a revival of interest in the Templar organization. The revised Ritual has been generally received with much favor, and when the Officers of the Preceptories are thoroughly acquainted with its many beauties, we may expect great benefit from its use.

The new Constitution, which places the Templars of Canada in a position of complete independence as to the management of the affairs of the Order in this Dominion, will also tend to the consolidation of the Order as soon as its provisions are fully understood.

The improvement of the Order and its establishment here upon a

firm basis were the objects sought to be gained in the labors of the last few years, and it was not to be wondered at that during a period of so many changes the unsettled state of the governing body should have exercised a depressing effect upon the subordinates.

It is also reasonable to suppose, that some time must necessarily elapse before the full effects of the late constitutional changes can be made manifest in an increase of membership and a renewed interest in the work of the Templar Order; but as the business depression appears to be now passing away, another year will probably show a gratifying degree of prosperity.

It should also be remembered that a large increase of membership is not desirable. It is far better to have fewer members—and those of the best quality—than to have a large number with a corresponding inferiority. The strictest scrutiny should be made into the characters of all applicants, and an over-anxiety to secure members should by all means be discouraged. The aim should be to keep the Order select rather than to make it popular.

It affords me much pleasure to report that Mount Calvary Preceptory, formerly of Orillia, has been thoroughly re-organized, and is now in good working order. In April last the members unanimously requested its removal from Orillia to Barrie, and the Great Prior was pleased to issue his dispensation authorizing such removal; new officers were elected, and the returns and dues transmitted to Great Priory. Having now a better and more central location than formerly, and having the great advantage of the services of V. E. frater Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, as its Eminent Preceptor, I have no doubt of the future success of this Preceptory.

I would suggest that the special attention of Registrars of Preceptories should be called to that provision in the statutes which requires them to send a copy of the Summons to the Provincial Prior seven days before each Assembly.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

‡ HENRY ROBERTSON,  
Provincial Prior, Centre Ontario.

Collingwood, June 30th, 1880.

DISTRICT OF ONTARIO EAST.

REPORT.

*To the Most Eminent the Great Prior, Officers and Fratres of the Great Priory of Canada.*

In compliance with the Statutes of the Great Priory, I beg leave to submit the following brief report:—

The number of Preceptories remain as last year, viz.: Hugh de Payens, Kingston, at the city of Kingston, and which is under the careful supervision of V. E. the Great Sub-Prior, Sir Kt. James A. Henderson; King Baldwin, at the city of Belleville, well guarded by V. E. Sir Kt. L. H. Henderson; and Gondemar, at the village of Maitland.

With regard to Harington Preceptory, Trenton, on the 11th May, I visited Trenton with Frater S. M. Conger, but was unable to meet any of the Fratres. Again on the 7th July, I visited Trenton a second time, when the Eminent Preceptor, Sir Kt. Day, gave up the Warrant, rather than have Great Priory suspend them, and I would recommend that the same be finally cancelled.

The authorized revised ritual of the Great Priory, I am pleased to say, gives good satisfaction.

No complaints have been made to me during my term of office.

In conclusion, I have to tender my thanks to the Fratres for their kindness in my official intercourse with them.

I remain, in the bonds of the Order,

‡ DONALD ROSS,

Provincial Prior Ontario East.

Picton, 10th July, 1880.

## DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

## REPORT.

*To the Most Eminent the Great Prior, Officers and Members of the National Great Priory of Canada.*

I have much pleasure in reporting a marked improvement in the condition of the Templar Order in this District during the past year.

The Richard Cœur de Lion Preceptory, of this city, I am happy to state, is in a much better condition than it has been for a number of years.

They have installed seven Companions during the past year, and under the excellent management of its present able and attentive officers, I have no doubt of its continued prosperity.

During the early part of the year, the Most Em., the Great Prior was pleased to grant permission for the removal of "Sussex" from this city to Stanstead, and Em. Frater E. R. Johnson was installed Em. Preceptor. Although I have not been able to visit the Preceptory since its removal, I believe they have received quite a large number of applications for installation, and have no doubt but that the change will prove beneficial, as they will now have a more extended field of usefulness opened to them.

On the 13th May, assisted by V. E. Frater McLean, I opened a new Preceptory at Quebec, under dispensation from the Great Prior, to be styled "William de la More, the Martyr," and I have much pleasure in reporting that it has been organized under the most favorable circumstances; in fact, the officers deserve great praise for their promptness and zeal in procuring the necessary furniture and paraphernalia required for the successful working of the Order; and I have no doubt of its ultimate success.

It must be extremely gratifying to the Officers and Fratres of the Great Priory to know that the Chivalric Order has been again so successfully established at the ancient Capital. I would strongly recommend that a Warrant be granted to this Preceptory.

FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, GUELPH, 1880. 29

I beg to thank the Frates of this District for the kindness and courtesy shown me in the discharge of my official duties.

I remain, faithfully in the bonds of our Order,

‡ I. H. STEARNS,  
Provincial Prior, Quebec.

Montreal, 7th July, 1880.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight ‡ J. A. Henderson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight ‡ D. B. Burch, and

*Resolved*,—That the Reports of the Provincial Priors be referred to the Grand Council for consideration and report.

The Grand Chancellor submitted the annual statement of monies received during the past year, together with the books, for examination and audit. (See page 43.)

The Grand Treasurer presented the annual statement of receipts and disbursements, with the proper books and vouchers. (See page 44.)

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight ‡ Isaac H. Stearns, seconded by E. Sir Knight ‡ Charles Magill, and

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

The Grand Chancellor presented the petition of Palestine Preceptory, Port Hope, asking for the remission of the amount of their indebtedness to Great Priory; and the petition of William De La More the Martyr Preceptory, praying that said Preceptory may be given the Warrant and Number formerly held by a Preceptory of the same name, which met in Quebec.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Isaac H. Stearns, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, and

*Resolved*,—That the petitions from the Preceptories just read be referred to the Grand Council for consideration and report.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GRAND COUNCIL

### ON THE ADDRESS OF THE GREAT PRIOR.

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

Before considering the subject matter of the able and erudite address of the Great Prior, your Committee are sure they speak the sentiments of Great Priory in expressing satisfaction and pleasure in meeting again their Great Prior and finding him in good health and vigor.

This address places before the Templar world, in clear and convincing terms, our right to recognition as an independent National Great Priory, the co-equal of any others.

Great Priory is to be congratulated upon attaining its complete independence as the supreme governing Templar body for the Dominion of Canada, while still recognizing H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as Supreme Grand Master of the British Branch of the Templar Order.

The history and origin of the Order, its ceremonies and doctrines so clearly set out in this address, will afford much additional and valuable information to the earnest student of Templar literature. The relationship of the Order to the general body of Masonry is defined in terms which cannot be mistaken; and the distinction between our system and that of the United States is forcibly pointed out.

Your Council congratulate Great Priory upon the renewed interest in the Order which has arisen, evinced by the granting of Dispensations for four new Preceptories. No doubt, with the return of more prosperous times, the muster roll of each Preceptory will be largely augmented.

Your Council cordially join in the Great Prior's appreciation of the

zealous labors of the Grand Chancellor, and are fully convinced that he has in a great measure successfully overcome the many difficulties which he has had to contend with.

We are rejoiced to hear that our relations with other Templar jurisdictions continue to be most amicable.

It is to be regretted that Scotland still avoids any exchange of courtesies with this Great Priory.

Your Council fully approves of the action of the Great Prior in regard to the request of the Grand Commander of Vermont.

ON AUDIT AND FINANCE.

The Grand Council have examined and audited the Books and Accounts of the Grand Chancellor, and certify to their correctness. All monies received by him have been paid over to the Grand Treasurer, and acknowledged by that officer. The Grand Treasurer's Accounts have been carefully examined, and found to be correct. All monies received have been promptly deposited in the Bank authorized by Great Priory, and vouchers have been produced for all payments made. The receipts for the past year were as follows:—

Balance on hand, 10th Oct., 1879.....	\$ 57 03
Cash receipts.....	650 51
	<hr/>
	\$ 707 54
The amount expended was.....	593 14
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$ 114 40

The following out-standing accounts, some of which have been unpaid for some time, are recommended for early payment:—

Rowse and Hutchinson, printing.....	302 54
"    "    interest.....	61 65
J. B. Traves, printing Ceremonies, &c.....	181 25
Rolph Smith & Co., Lithographing.....	50 00
Great Prior for incidentals, and for expenses of present Assembly	125 00
Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	50 00
Mrs. T. B. Harris,.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 845 44

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

It is much to be regretted that Preceptories are not more prompt in making their payments, so as to enable the present indebtedness to be paid off without further delay.

In reference to the application of the Palestine Preceptory, Port Hope, for remission of the amount of its annual dues to Great Priory, your Council cannot recommend that such request be granted, as it is the duty of all Preceptories to pay promptly the amount of their indebtedness.

Your Council recommend that all Preceptories in arrears be notified by the Grand Chancellor that their Returns must be made, and the fees due thereon paid within three months from the present time, or their Warrants will be suspended until the next Annual Assembly of Great Priory, to which they are to be summoned to appear, by their proper officers or representatives, to show cause why their Warrants should not be finally withdrawn.

Your Council have accepted the tender of Sir Knight J. B. Trayes, being the lowest received, for printing 400 copies of the proceedings of the present Assembly, at the rate of 99 cents per page. They recommend that the Grand Chancellor be directed to ask for sealed tenders for printing the proceedings of Great Priory for three years, such tenders to be marked "Tenders for Printing," and to be opened in the presence of the Grand Council at the next Annual Assembly.

## ON WARRANTS.

Your Council recommend that Warrants be issued to the following Preceptories, now working under dispensations issued by the Most Eminent the Great Prior, viz.:—

Huron Preceptory, Goderich, Ont; Ray Preceptory, Prince Arthur's Landing, Ont.; Albert Edward Preceptory, Winnipeg, Manitoba; William de la More, the Martyr, Quebec, Que.

With reference to the application of the last named Preceptory, for re-issue of the old Warrant of same name, your Grand Council regret that they cannot entertain the same, inasmuch as the former Warrant was surrendered to the former Grand Conclave of England and Wales several years ago.



## ON THE CONDITION OF TEMPLARISM.

The Grand Council have carefully examined the reports of the Provincial Priors for the Districts or Provinces of Ontario West, Ontario Centre, Ontario East, and Quebec, and are pleased to learn of the agreeable change that has taken place during the past year, as shown by the opening of new Preceptories and the increased interest taken in Templarism by the Masonic Fraternity generally.

The Provincial Prior for Ontario West, R. E. Sir Kt. D. Burleigh Burch, reports that the Preceptories are generally in good working order, and that much interest is taken in Templarism. Two Preceptories have been opened in his District during the year.

The Provincial Prior for Ontario Centre, R. E. Sir Kt. Henry Robertson, is enabled to report the re-organization and removal of one Preceptory, and a state of general activity in regard to Templarism in his District.

The Provincial Prior for Ontario East, R. E. Sir Kt. Donald Ross, speaks hopefully of the Order of the Temple in his District. He has procured and will surrender to Great Priory the Warrant of Harington Preceptory, Trenton, as that body has not been working for some years.

The pleasing intelligence conveyed by the report of R. E. Sir Kt. Isaac H. Stearns, that Templarism has taken a fresh start in the Province of Quebec, is extremely gratifying. Your Council rejoice to know that the city of Quebec, the ancient Capital of our country, is again occupied by a Preceptory, and that it is in charge of energetic and able Templars who will uphold the honor and dignity of the Order of the Temple on that historic ground. While from Stanstead comes the satisfactory information that Sussex Preceptory has been re-opened and placed in charge of a Preceptor of great skill and ability, who is ably supported by an efficient staff of officers.

Although no report has been received from R. E. Sir Kt. Hon. Robert Marshall, the energetic and esteemed Provincial Prior of New Brunswick, the Grand Chancellor has been informed that Templarism occupies about the same position in that Province as it did last year.

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

The action of the Scottish Commandery at St. John still continues to cause our Sir Knights some anxiety, which is much to be regretted, and we trust that at an early date all Knights Templars in New Brunswick will yield their allegiance to the Great Priory of Canada, as it is the only legally constituted body that has jurisdiction over the Order of the Temple in the Dominion of Canada.

Your Council have again to express their regret that the Provincial Prior for Nova Scotia has failed to subjoin a report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. HENDERSON, Chairman.

R. E. Sir Knight † Donald Ross, Provincial Prior, Ontario East, surrendered to Great Priory the Warrant of Harington Preceptory, Trenton.

Moved by Sir Knight † J. Ross Robertson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † John Moore, and

*Resolved*,—That the Warrant surrendered by Harington Preceptory, Trenton, be accepted, and cancelled.

## STATUTES AMENDED.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † C. D. Macdonald, and

*Resolved*,—That Section 8 of the Statutes be amended by erasing the words "and three Knights of a rank not below that of Preceptor shall also be elected as Delegates on the Grand Master's Council."

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † D. Burleigh Burch, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, and

*Resolved*,—That Sections 24, 25 and 26, and such other sections as may be inconsistent with these alterations, be

amended by inserting the words "Most Eminent" before the name of the Great Prior, "Right Eminent" before the names of all elected officers, and "Very Eminent" before the names of all appointed officers.

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

*Resolved*,—That no Frater shall print, publish, or cause to be printed or published, the Revised Ritual adopted by this Great Priory, or any portion thereof; and that a clause be inserted in the obligation, to be administered to every person admitted a member of the Order of the Temple, binding him to comply with such regulation.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † Thos. C. Macnabb, and

*Resolved*,—That the following clause be added to Section 2 of the Statutes: Should neither the Presiding Preceptor, Constable, Marshal, or Preceptor of a Preceptory be able to attend any Assembly of Great Priory, such Preceptory, by resolution duly certified, may appoint any Frater not under the rank of a Preceptor, who is a member of Great Priory, as their representative or proxy, but no Frater shall be permitted to represent more than three Preceptories.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, and

*Resolved*,—That Section 12 be amended by adding the following words after the word "tie," on the fifth line: "And any Frater may immediately before or after a vote has been taken on a question, demand that the vote shall be taken by ballot."

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. The M.

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

E. the Great Prior appointed R. E. Sir Knights James Seymour, David McLellan and Daniel Spry, Scrutineers of the Ballot. Nominations having been handed to the Grand Chancellor, and announced from the throne, the ballots were collected, when the Scrutineers announced that the following Great Officers were duly elected:—

R. E. Sir Knight	† Jas. A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L., Kingston, Ont. ....	Great Sub-Prior.
"	" † Daniel Spry, Barrie, Ont.	Grand Chancellor
"	" † Rev. V. Clementi, Peterboro', Ont.	" Chaplain.
"	" † Charles Magill, Hamilton, Ont. . . .	" Constable.
"	" † E. R. Johnston, Stanstead, Que. . .	" Marshal.
"	" † David McLellan, Hamilton, Ont. . .	" Treasurer.
"	" † Albert G. Smyth, London, Ont. . .	" Registrar.

The following R. E. Sir Knights were appointed Provincial Priors by the Great Prior, on the nomination of the majority of the Representatives of the Preceptories to their respective Districts:—

## PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

R. E. Sir Knight	† D. B. Burch, Lambeth, District of Ontario, West.
"	" † C. D. Macdonald, Peterboro', " Ontario, Centre.
"	" † Donald Ross, Picton, " Ontario, East.
"	" † Isaac H. Stearns, Montreal, " Quebec.
"	" † Hon. R. Marshall, St. John, " New Brunswick
"	" † B. Curran, D.C.L., Halifax, " Nova Scotia.
"	" † Jas. O'Connor, Winnipeg, " Manitoba.

The M. E. the Great Prior appointed the following Sir Knights members of the Grand Council:

R. E. Sir Kt.	† T. D. Harington, Prescott . . .	Past Great Sub-Prior.
"	" † S. B. Harman, Toronto . . . . .	"
"	" † John Moore, Ottawa, . . . . .	Past Grand Registrar.
V. E. Sir Kt.	† R. Kincaid, M.D., Peterboro',	" 2nd Captain.

And the Great Priory elected:—

R. E. Sir Kt. †	Hy. Robertson, Collingwood,	Past G'nd Provincial-Prior
V. E. " †	James Moffat, London.....	Past Gr. Vice Chancellor.
R. E. " †	D. R. Munro, St. John, N. B.,	" Constable.
V. E. " †	G. W. Lovejoy, M.D., Montreal	" 2d Cap. of Guard
V. E. " †	William Brydon, Toronto...	" Almoner.

The Great Prior subsequently appointed the following officers for the ensuing year:—

V. E. Sir Kt.	Joshua G. Burns, Toronto..	Grand Vice Chancellor.
" "	T. C. Macnabb, Chatham..	" Sub-Marshal.
" "	W. D. Gordon, Kingston....	" Asst. Sub-Marshal.
" "	William Brydon, Toronto..	" Almoner.
" "	John Kennedy, Hamilton ..	" Assistant Almoner.
" "	Geo. W. Lovejoy, Montreal	" First Herald.
" "	Jas. Dempster, Halifax, N.S.	" Second Herald.
" "	David Pitceathley, Belleville	" Warden of Regalia.
" "	Chas. Cameron, Collingwood	" 1st Standard Bearer.
" "	C. Schomberg Elliott, Orillia	" 2nd Standard Bearer.
" "	E. B. Butterworth, Ottawa,	Grt. Prior's Banner Bearer.
" "	John S. Dennis, Toronto.....	Grand 1st Aid-de-Camp.
" "	William Hawthorn, London	" 2nd Aid-de-Camp.
" "	Isaac F. Toms, Goderich..	" Chamberlain.
" "	Robt. Mackay, St. Thomas,	" Asst. Chamberlain.
" "	S. W. Ray, Prince Arth. Ld'g	" 1st Cap. of the Guard
" "	M. H. Spencer, Barrie....	" 2nd " "
" "	E. G. Conklin, Winnipeg ..	" Organist.
" "	Samuel Kennedy, Quebec ..	" Sword Bearer.
" "	E. H. D. Hall, Peterboro'...	" Pursuivant.
" "	W. W. Summers, Hamilton,	" Guard.

The Most Eminent the Great Prior, the Great Sub-Prior, Provincial Priors, Great Officers and Officers elected, appointed and nominated as aforesaid, were installed and proclaimed in ancient form, according to their new titles in accordance with the amended Statutes:

It was moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Charles D. Macdonald, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † W. D. Gordon, and

*Resolved*—That the thanks of this Great Priory are due,

and are hereby tendered to the Masons of the city of Guelph, for the excellent arrangements made for holding this Annual Assembly, and also for the courtesies extended to the Representatives during their stay in the city.

It was moved by R. E. Sir Knight † Isaac H. Stearns, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † Charles Magill, and

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

It was moved by Sir Knight † J. Ross Robertson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight † John Moore, and

*Resolved*—That the next Annual Assembly of the Great Priory of Canada be held in the city of Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 12th July, 1881.

#### NOTICES OF AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES.

The following Notices of Motion to amend the Statutes at the next Annual Assembly were given, viz ;

By R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson,

To repeal Section 1, and to adopt in place thereof the following: The style and title of the Great Priory shall be "The National Great Priory of Canada, of the Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta," having supreme and independent jurisdiction over all Preceptories and Knights Templar and Knights of Malta in and for the Dominion of Canada.

By R. E. † Sir Knight Isaac H. Stearns,

To amend Section 63, by adding after the word "authority" on the first line the words "to adopt an outdoor parade uniform and"

By R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry,

To expunge the words "Convent General" wherever they may appear in the statutes and appendix attached thereto.

By R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry,

To enact the following new statute as No. 111 :—

The following clothing and insignia may be worn by all Sir Knights of the Order of the Temple :—As an outdoor parade uniform, the ordinary civilian black dress suit, of a uniform pattern, a black silk ribbon, four inches wide, with a black silk or silver fringe, for all Knights under the rank of a Preceptor, with a gold fringe for Preceptors and all above that rank, sword and belt, cross of the order and star, gauntlets, and a helmet-shaped black felt hat, turned up at the side and trimmed and fastened with a cross of the order.

At Assemblies of Preceptorics the Insignia to be worn and used are—

"A black silk Riband, four inches wide, with a black silk fringe, for all Knights under the rank of Preceptor; and with a gold fringe for Preceptors and all above that rank, to be worn over the right shoulder; and

"A seven-pointed Silver Star, with a Passion Cross in a circle in the centre, with the motto 'In hoc signo vinces' round the circle. The jewel worn by Preceptors to be the Red Patriarchal Cross; all other Knights to wear the Cross of the Order, viz: the Red Cross Pattee. These jewels to be suspended by the ribbon of the order: red with white edges 1½ inch wide.

"The other Insignia, badges, jewels, or decorations, shall be those only which are limited and assigned to each respective office, rank, or degree, herein after defined.

"THE HABIT.

"The Habit to be worn by Templars shall be a white stuff

or woollen Mantle, with the equal limbed Red Cross of the Order, nine inches in length, on the left shoulder, and with a Hood lined with white serge or flannel. All who have attained the rank of Preceptor, shall wear a Hood lined with red serge, silk, or flannel.

" A white Cassock or Tunic, with a Red Cross of the Order on the breast, may be worn in addition by all Knights.

" In a Priory of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, Knights shall use a black Mantle, with a white eight-pointed Cross on the left shoulder, and a Hood lined with white.

" A black or red Cassock or Tunic may be worn in addition, with the Cross on the breast, viz: The white 8-pointed Cross on black tunic, and plain white cross of St. John on red tunic.

" The Chaplains shall wear Habits or Copes.

" Serving Fratres shall wear russet-brown stuff or woollen Mantles, with the Cross of the Order on the left shoulder. No Serving Frater shall wear any Insignia or jewel whatever.

#### " ARMS.

" Each Knight, under the rank of Preceptor, shall wear a straight cross-hilted Sword with a black scabbard, and black leather belt, with bronze chain and slings. The hilt and mountings may be of iron, steel, or bronze.

#### " BANNERS.

" The Beauceant is a parallelogrammic banner, parted per fess, sable and argent with red passion cross on the white ground.



"The Vexillum Belli is a Red Cross patee, charged with the eight pointed Cross on a white field.

"Preceptors and all above that rank may use banners of their arms or other devices of a parallelogrammic form. Other Knights may only use swallow-tailed pennons."

By R. E. Sir Knight † John Moore,

To amend Section 100, by adding after the word "except," on the second line, "a certificate of withdrawal or."

By R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson,

To amend Sections 2, 26, 45, and all other portions of the Statutes relating thereto, by expunging the word "Prelate" and insert "Chaplain;" and to strike out the following words, "The Grand Almoner; the Assistant Grand Almoner; the Grand First Herald; the Grand Second Herald; the Grand Warden of Regalia; the two Grand Aides-de-Camp; the Grand Chamberlain; the Grand Assistant Chamberlain; and the Grand Second Captain of the Guards; and to re-number the Statutes in accordance with such amendments.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION.

By R. E. Sir Knight † Thomas Sargent,

WHEREAS, the Chapter General of Scotland continues to uphold Encampments or Priors of Knights Templar in the Province of New Brunswick, and thus permits one or more of its subordinates to invade the territory already Masonically occupied by this Great Priory, and whereas the time has arrived when the Grand Bodies having jurisdiction over the different branches of Freemasonry in British North America must protect and defend their right to undisputed control over all subordinate bodies of their respective grades, therefore be it

*Resolved*,—That the Chapter General of Scotland be requested to withdraw from the territory now occupied by this Great Priory, within six months from this date, and in the event of such request not being complied with on and after the expiration of the period named, all

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Masonic intercourse between the Knights Templar of Scottish register and our allegiance shall be and is hereby prohibited.



The Most Eminent the Great Prior having expressed his gratification at the happy termination of the labors of the Great Priory, it was closed in *Simple Form*, the Great Prior retiring under the Arch of Steel.

*Daniel Sprays*

GRAND CHANCELLOR.

ANNUAL CASH STATEMENT.

R. E. Sir Knight † DANIEL SPRY, Grand Chancellor, in  
account with the Great Priory of Canada, 18th July, 1880.

DR.

To Cash received from Preceptories:—

1 Hugh de Payens, Kingston, Ont.....	\$34 00
2 Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto, Ont.....	0 00
3 Geoffrey de Bouillon, Hamilton, Ont.....	55 00
4 Richard Cœur de Lion, London, Ont.....	74 00
5 Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.....	0 00
6 King Baldwin, Belleville, Ont.....	25 00
7 Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal, Que.....	78 50
8 Sussex, Stanstead, Que.....	3 00
9 Plantagenet, St. Catharines, Ont.....	0 00
10 Hurontario, Collingwood, Ont.....	0 00
11 Union de Molai, St. John, N. B.....	0 00
12 Mount Calvary, Barrie, Ont.....	25 00
13 Moore, Peterborough, Ont.....	29 35
14 Harington, Trenton, Ont., (no returns).....	0 00
15 St. John the Almoner, Whitby, Ont.....	40 00
16 Gondemar, Maitland, Ont., (returns, no cash).....	0 00
17 Odo de St. Amand, Toronto, Ont.....	23 62
18 Palestine, Port Hope, Ont., (no returns).....	0 00
19 St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville, Ont., (no returns).....	0 00
20 Kent, Chatham, Ont.....	28 00
21 Burleigh, St. Thomas, Ont.....	37 00
22 Huron, Goderich, Ont.....	45 00
23 Ray, Prince Arthur's Landing, Ont.....	40 00
24 Albert Edward, Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	48 00
25 William de La More, the Martyr, Quebec, Que.....	33 00
Sundries.....	32 04
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	\$650 51

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By paid Grand Treasurer..... \$650 51

RECAPITULATION.

	1880	1879
Warrants.....	\$150 00	\$ 40 00
Fees.....	350 47	371 33
Certificates.....	84 00	130 00
Ceremonies, &c.....	66 04	55 00
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	\$650 01	\$596 33

Increase..... \$53 14

Audited and found correct.

† JOHN MOORE, } Auditors.  
† DONALD ROSS, }



GRAND COMMANDERIES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND OFFICERS, U. S.

GRAND COMMANDERIES.	GRAND COMMANDERS.	ADDRESS.	RECORDERS.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	William S. Foster	Mobile.....	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	James H. Van House	Fayetteville.	John W. Eison	Little Rock.
California.....	Bruce Ben Lee	San Francisco	Thomas H. Caswell	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Harper M. Orshood	Central.....	Edward C. Parmelee	Georgetown.
Connecticut.....	Chas. W. Carter	Macon.....	John W. Steadman	Norwich.
Grand Encampment U. S.	Chas. R. Armstrong	Macon.....	Andrew M. Wolkin	Macon.
Illinois.....	Chas. Condy-Morse	Jacksonville.	Theodore S. Parvin	Iowa City, Iowa.
Iowa.....	S. P. Williams	Kendallville.	John M. Barnard	Chicago.
Kansas.....	Frank Neely	Waterloo.....	W. B. Leavidge	Indianapolis.
Kentucky.....	Edwin D. Hillyer	Valley Falls	John H. Brown	Muscataine.
Louisiana.....	Edward Baker	Louisville.....	L. D. Croninger	Wyandotte.
Maine.....	Josiah H. Drummond	New Orleans.	Richard Lambert	Covington.
Maryland.....	F. J. S. Gorges	Portland.....	Ita Berry	New Orleans.
Massachusetts and Rhode Island	Nelson W. Aldrich	Baltimore.....	Charles T. Cisco	Portland.
Michigan.....	Frank Henderson	Providence, R. I.	A. F. Chapman	Baltimore.
Minnesota.....	Wm. C. Williston	Waco.....	Wm. P. Ingle	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	Chas. M. Erwin	Red Wing.	A. T. C. Pierson	Grand Rapids.
Missouri.....	Daniel King	Winona.....	W. H. Power	St. Paul.
Nebraska.....	Joseph Wynauer	Louisiana.....	W. B. Boyo	Jackson.
New Hampshire.....	Joseph Wynauer	Plattsburgh.	W. B. Boyo	St. Louis.
New Jersey.....	Layton Register	Concord.....	Geo. P. Claves	Omaha.
New York.....	Thos. C. Chittenden	Philadelphia	Geo. B. Edwards	Concord.
Ohio.....	J. Kelly O'Neal	Watertown.....	Robert McCoy	Levy City.
Penn.....	John P. S. Godin	Lebanon.....	James Nesbitt	4 Barclay st., N. Y.
Tennessee.....	Joseph H. Fassett	Columbia.....	Charles Eugene Mear	Philadelphia.
Texas.....	E. B. Stoddard	Bryan.....	Morton B. Howell	Nashville.
Vermont.....	Edward S. Dana	New H.....	Robert Brewster	Houston.
Virginia.....	James C. Bain	Portsmouth.....	James M. Poland	Montpelier.
West Virginia.....	Frank Egg	Wheeling.....	William B. Isaacs	Richmond.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Woodhull	Milwaukee.....	George J. Irvine	Wheeling.
			Charles F. Uicy	Milwaukee.

## CONVENT GENERAL AND GREAT PRIORIES.

CONVENT GENERAL AND GREAT PRIORIES.	GRAND MASTER AND GREAT PRIORS.	ADDRESS.	ARCH CHANCELLOR.	ADDRESS.
Convent General.....	GRAND MASTER. H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.....	London, England....	The Honorable Judge J. F. G. Fawcenshield, Arch Chancellor....	30 Upper Fitz William St., Dublin, Ireland.
Great Priory of England....	GRAND MASTER. Earl of Lathom, G. C. T.	Carlton Club, London, England.....	GRAND CHANCELLOR Alex. S. Hill, M.P., Q. C., LL.D.....	London, England.
Great Priory of Ireland....	H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught .....	London, England....	Vice-Chancellor— Wm. Tinkie, K.C.T. John A. Baker, K.C.T.	22 Chancery Lane, London, W. C.
Great Priory of Canada....	W. J. B. Macleod Moore, G. C. T.....	Laprairie, Prov. of Quebec.....	Vice-Chancellor— Davenport Crosshwaite, LL.D., G.C.T. Daniel Spry.....	Freemason's Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin. Barrie, Canada.
Chapter General of Scotland	Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart.....	Edinburgh, Scotland	Lindsay Mackersay..	30 St. David St., Edinburgh.

Abstract of Returns received from Preceptories for year ended 31st December, 1879.

No.	NAME	WHERE HELD.	DATE OF WARRANT.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	NO. OF SUBJ.	TOTAL ROLL.	EMINENT PRECEPTOR.	REGISTRAR.
1	Hugh de Payens	Kingston, O.	12th Feb., 1824	Second Monday in Jan., Apr., July, Oct., and second Friday in May	1	29	W. D. Gordon	S. W. Scobell
2	Geoffrey de St. Aldemar	Toronto, O.	8th Mar., 1854	Second Friday in each month	2	81	William Brydon	James Norris
3	Geoffrey D. Bonillon	Hamilton, O.	25th Oct., 1845	First Friday in each month	4	61	Charles Macell	H. McKillop
4	Ricard Cour de Lion	London, O.	29th May, 1857	Second Friday of each month	2	51	William Hawthorn	John B. Smyth
5	Edmond de St. Denis	Halifax, N.S.	11th Oct., 1868	First Friday of each month	2	30	James Dempster	Duncan Robertson
6	King Baldwin	Bellefleur, O.	9th June, 1861	First Monday in Jan., April, July, and October	4	25	David Pitecaethley	D. E. Robertson
7	Ricard Cour de Lion	Montreal, Q.	8th Dec., 1863	First Thursday of each month	4	44	John McLean	James C. N. Glass
9	Susex.	Stansstead, Q.	30th May, 1867	Wednesday before full moon in March, June, Sept. and Dec.		20	E. R. Johnson	George D. Wynnas
8	Piantaganet	St. Catharines	14th Nov., 1869	Second Monday in Jan., April, July and Oct.		20	James Seymour	Samuel Dougan
10	Huronario.	Collingwood, O.	10th Apr., 1869	Thursday of each month	No returns	13	Charles Cameron	Frank B. Gage
12	Union de Mont.	St. John, N.E.	1st May, 1860	Fourth Tuesday of each month		50	David R. Munro	Charles U. Harford
13	Monte Calvary	Barrie, O.	15th Apr., 1860	Fourth Monday in each month		11	Daniel Spry	Julius F. L. E. Humme.
14	Moore	Peterboro', O.	27th May, 1870	Second Monday in March, April, June, Sept. and Dec.		16	Edward H. D. Hall.	Robert H. Green.
15	Harington.	Trenton, O.	14th Apr., 1870	First Monday in each month		32	Warrant withdrawn	James H. Addison.
16	John the Almoner	Whitby, O.	8th Mar., 1871	Second Tuesday in each month		17	Charles A. Jones	John Moore, Ottawa P.O.
17	Gondemar	Maitland, O.	3rd May, 1872	Thursday nearest full moon in Jan., April, July and Oct.	2	40	John S. Dennis	Henry S. Davison.
18	Oto de St. Amand	Toronto, O.	7th May, 1872	First Friday of each month	6	18	John Wright	E. Poplow, Jr.
19	Palestine	Port Hope, O.	31st May, 1872	Fourth Thursday of each month	0	21	John Taylor	Archibald Couper.
20	St. Bernard de Clairveaux	Dunnville, O.	16th Oct., 1874	First Thursday of each month	0	30	Thomas C. Macmabey	W. J. Bray, Wingham P.O.
21	Kent	Chatham, O.	7th Aug., 1877	Thursday of each month before full moon of each month	0	21	Robert Mackay	Adolphus N. Pettit.
22	Burleigh	St. Thomas, O.	11th Oct., 1878	Second Tuesday in each month	8	10	James Francis Potts.	James Young.
23	Huron.	Goderich, O.	8th Mar., 1880	First Tuesday of March, June, Sept. and Dec.	9	9	Sam Wellington Ray	Jos. Etesbank (Acting).
24	Ray	P.A. Leander	9th Mar., 1880	First Wednesday of every month	7	7	E. G. Conklin	A. F. Dullmage.
25	Albert Edward	Winnipeg, M.	27th Apr., 1880	Second Tuesday of every month.	15	15	Samuel Kennedy	Thos. Inglis Postou.
26	William de la More, the Martyr.	Quebec, Q.	1st May, 1880	Fourth Wednesday every month	74	638		

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ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY  
OF CANADA, 1880-81.

ELECTED AND INSTALLED 13TH JULY, 1880.

M. E. Sir Kt. † W. J. B. Macleod Moore, Laprairie, Great Prior.  
R. E. Sir Knight † Jas. A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L.,  
Kingston, Ont. .... Great Sub-Prior.

PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

R. E. Sir Knight † D. B. Burch, Lambeth, District of Ontario, West.  
" " † C. D. Macdonald, Peterboro', " Ontario, Centre.  
" " † Donald Ross, Picton, " Ontario, East.  
" " † Isaac H. Stearns, Montreal, " Quebec.  
" " † Hon. R. Marshall, St. John, " New Brunswick  
" " † B. Curran, D.C.L., Halifax, " Nova Scotia.  
" " † Jas. O'Connor, Winnipeg, " Manitoba.

THE GREAT OFFICERS.

" " † Daniel Spry, Barrie, Ont. Grand Chancellor  
" " † Rev. V. Clementi, Peterboro', Ont. " Chaplain.  
" " † Charles Magill, Hamilton, Ont... " Constable.  
" " † E. R. Johnston, Stanstead, Que... " Marshal.  
" " † David McLellan, Hamilton, Ont... " Treasurer.  
" " † Albert G. Smyth, London, Ont... " Registrar.

OFFICERS.

V. E. Sir Kt. Joshua G. Burns, Toronto.. Grand Vice Chancellor.  
" " T. C. Macnabb, Chatham.. " Sub-Marshal.  
" " W. D. Gordon, Kingston.... " Asst. Sub-Marshal.  
" " William Brydon, Toronto.. " Almoner.  
" " John Kennedy, Hamilton.. " Assistant Almoner.  
" " Geo. W. Lovejoy, Montreal " First Herald.  
" " Jas. Dempster, Halifax, N.S. " Second Herald.  
" " David Pitcaethley, Belleville " Warden of Regalia.  
" " Chas. Cameron, Collingwood " 1st Standard Bearer.  
" " C. Schomberg Elliott, Orillia " 2nd Standard Bearer.  
" " E. B. Butterworth, Ottawa, Grt. Prior's Banner Bearer.

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

V. E. Sir Kt.	John S. Dennis, Toronto.....	Grand	1st Aid-de-Camp.
" "	William Hawthorn, London	"	2nd Aid-de-Camp.
" "	Isaac F. Toms, Goderich..	"	Chamberlain.
" "	Robt. Mackay, St. Thomas,	"	Asst. Chamberlain.
" "	S. W. Ray, Prince Arth. Ld'g	"	1st Cap. of the Guard
" "	M. H. Spencer, Barrie....	"	2nd " "
" "	E. G. Conklin, Winnipeg ..	"	Organist.
" "	Samuel Kennedy, Quebec ..	"	Sword Bearer.
" "	E. H. D. Hall, Peterboro'...	"	Pursuivant.
" "	W. W. Summers, Hamilton,	"	Guard.

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

## REPRESENTATIVES NEAR THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

## FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

R. E. Sir Kt. † T. D. Harington, Past Great Sub-Prior, Prescott, Ont.

## FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF IRELAND.

R. E. Sir Kt. † Samuel Bickerton Harman, D.C.L., Past Great Sub-Prior, Toronto, Ont.

## REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

## NEAR THE GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

R. E. Sir Kt. † Emra Holmes, K.C.T., Past Provincial Grand Provost, England, Fowey, Cornwall.

## NEAR THE GREAT PRIORY OF IRELAND.

R. E. Sir Kt. † The Hon. Judge Townshend, LL. D., G. C. T., Arch-Chancellor Convent General, 80 Upper Fitzwilliam St., Dublin.

THE GRAND COUNCIL OF GREAT PRIORY.  
1880-81.

THE GREAT PRIOR.

M. E. Sir Knight † W. J. B. Macleod Moore, G. C. T., Laprairie.

THE GREAT SUB-PRIOR, PRESIDENT.

R. E. Sir Knight † J. A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L., Kingston.

THE PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

R. E. Sir Kt. † D. Burleigh Burch.. District of Ontario, West, Lambeth  
 " " † C. D. MacDonald... Dist. of Ont., Centre, Peterboro'.  
 " " † Donald Ross..... District of Ontario, East, Picton.  
 " " † I. H. Stearns..... District of Québec, Montreal.  
 " " † Hon. R. Marshall.. District of New Brunswick, St. John  
 " " † Benj. Curren, D.C.L. District of Nova Scotia, Halifax.  
 " " † James O'Connor... District of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

THE GREAT OFFICERS.

R. E. Sir Kt. † Vincent Clementi, B.A., Grand Chaplain, Peterboro'.  
 " " † Daniel Spry..... " Chancellor, Barrie.  
 " " † Charles Magill... " Constable, Hamilton.  
 " " † E. R. Johnson,..... " Marshal, Stanstead, Q.  
 " " † David McLellan..... " Treasurer, Hamilton.  
 " " † Albert G. Smyth..... " Registrar, London.

APPOINTED BY THE GREAT PRIOR.

R. E. Sir Kt. † S. B. Harman... Past Great Sub-Prior..... Toronto.  
 " " † T. D. Harington.. " " ..... Prescott.  
 " " † John Moore..... Past Grand Registrar..... Ottawa.  
 V.E. " † R. Kincaid, M.D.. " 2nd Captain, Peterboro'.

ELECTED BY GREAT PRIORY.

R.E. Sir Kt. † Henry Robertson, Past Grand Prov. Prior, Collingwood.  
 V.E. " † James Moffatt... Past Gr. Vice-Chancellor, London.  
 R.E. " † David R. Munro.. " Constable, St. John, N.B.  
 V.E. " † G. W. Lovejoy, M.D., " Cap. of the Guard, Montreal.  
 " " † William Brydon... Grand Almoner, Toronto.

## HONORARY MEMBERS OF GREAT PRIORY.

- R. E. Sir Kt. † Robert Morris, La Grange, Kentucky, U. S., Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior of the former Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Kt. † Alfred Creigh, LL. D., Washington, Pa., U. S., Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior of the former Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Kt. † Albert Pike, Sov. Grand Commander A. & A. S. R., 33°, &c., &c., &c., Southern Jurisdiction of America, Washington, D. C., Honorary Prov. Prior of Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Kt. † John FitzHenry Townshend, Sov. Grand Commander A. & A. Rite 33°, for Ireland, Past Great Sub-Prior of Great Priory of Ireland, 80 Upper FitzWilliam St., Dublin, Honorary Great Sub-Prior of Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Kt. † Emra Holmes, K. C. T., Pro. Grand Provost, England, Fowey, Cornwall, Honorary Pro. Prior of Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Kt. † T. B. Whytehead, Pro. Grand W. of R. N. & E, York, Grand Captain of Guards, England, South Parade, York, Honorary Pro. Prior of Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Kt. † George Otis Tyler, Past Eminent Commander, Burlington, No. 2 Commandery, Burlington, Vermont, U. S., Honorary Provincial Prior of Great Priory of Canada.

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SUSPENSIONS—NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

GEOFFREY DE BOUILLON, HAMILTON.

A. Barker,	John Hudson,
C. A. Birge,	William McCabe,
P. J. Brown,	W. J. Moore,
Rev. G. H. Bridgeman,	Charles Oldfield,
Thomas Galbraith,	Albert Wood,
	George Walker.

ODO DE ST. AMAND, TORONTO.

Nelson Gordon Bigelow,	J. D. Thompson,
Joshua H. Cornish,	William Smyth,
R. M. Campbell,	William J. Howell,
A. H. Kay,	B. F. Greer,
Jesse W. Minor,	W. J. Cameron.
H. C. Pease,	

DEATHS.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, LONDON.

Rev. William Logan, 10th July, 1878.  
 William Simpson Smith, 5th June, 1879.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Proceedings have been received by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and will be reviewed in the Proceedings of 1881, as no report is to be published this year:—

Alabama.....	May, 1880	Missouri.....	May, 1880
California.....	April, 1880	Nebraska.....	April, 1879
Connecticut.....	May, 1880	Nebraska.....	April, 1880
England.....	May, 1880	New York.....	October, 1879
Georgia.....	May, 1880	Rhode Island.....	October, 1879
Kentucky.....	May, 1880	Tennessee.....	May, 1880
Maryland.....	May, 1880	Texas.....	February, 1880
Michigan.....	May, 1880	Vermont.....	June, 1880

DANIEL SPRY,  
 Grand Chancellor.

Barrie, 13th July, 1880.