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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND PRIORY,

OF THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE
Temple and Hospital; Knights Templar, and of St.
John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta,

FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, OTTAWA,

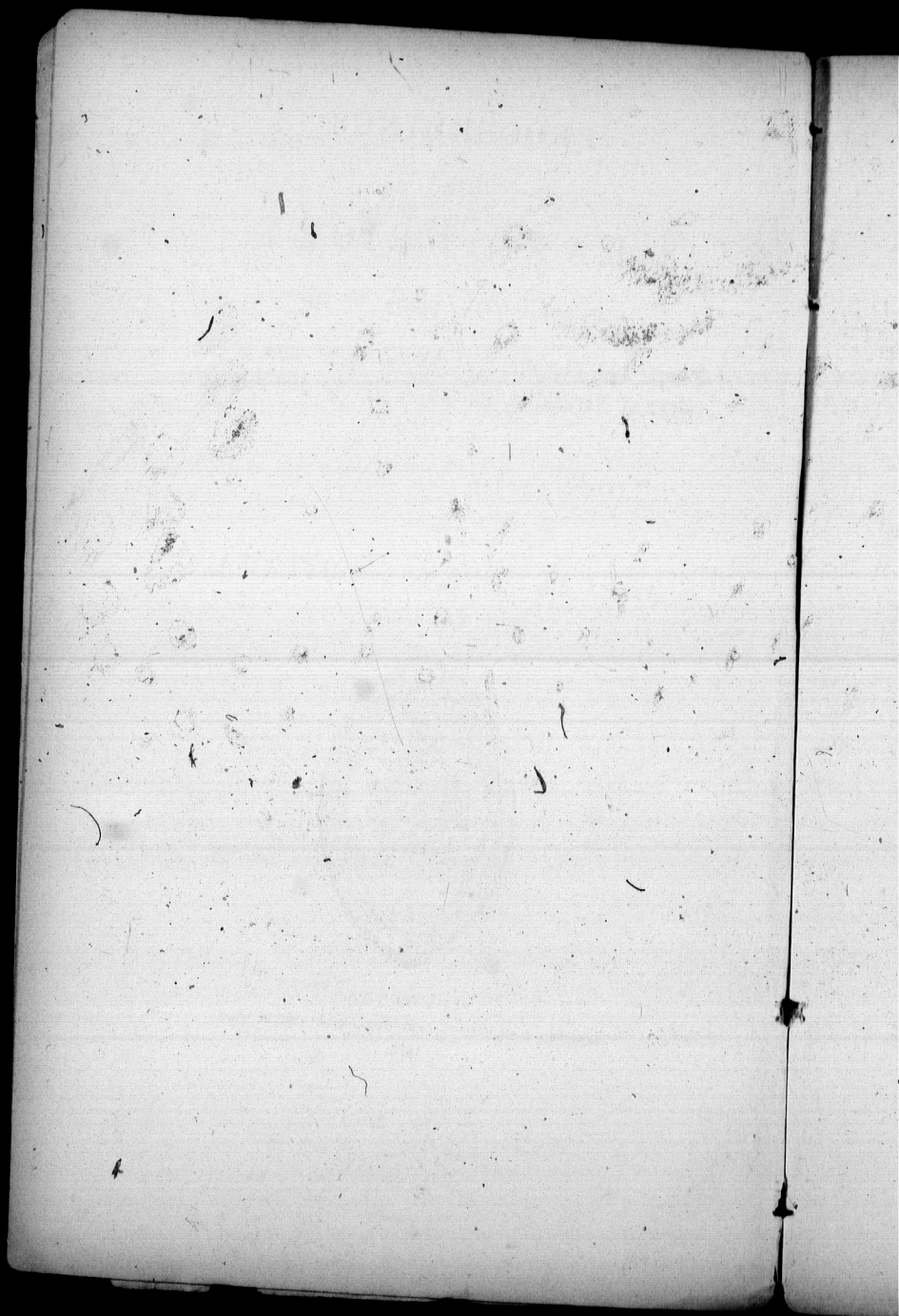
A. D. 1874.



TORONTO:

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON, PRINTERS, KING STREET EAST.

1875.



Copy of
"Grand Prior's" Patent,
Grand Cross.

MILITIA TEMPLI.

ALBERT EDWARD P.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Know all ye who shall see or hear these presents:

THAT WE, ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, High Steward of Scotland; Duke of Saxony, Rothsay, and Cornwall; Earl of Dublin, Carrick, and Chester; Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles; of the Privy Council of Our Lady the Queen; and a General in the Army; Past Grand Master of the Freemasons; and a Bencher of the Society of the Middle Temple; Knight of the Order of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, the Star of India, the Golden Fleece, and the Elephant; Doctor of Laws, &c., &c., &c.; By the Grace of God and the suffrages of the Brethren our Fellow Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon of Jerusalem, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, HAVE OF OUR OWN SPECIAL GRACE, on account of his own distinguished deserts, conferred on our Fellow Soldier, and Brother, COLONEL WILLIAM J. BURY MCLEOD MOORE, Grand Prior of the Dominion of Canada, the Rank, Dignity, and Honor of GRAND CROSS of our aforesaid Order, with all and singular the privileges, honors, and immunities, to the aforesaid Degree now or hereafter lawfully appertaining.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have commanded these Letters to be made Patent, and confirmed, with the Seal of our Order.

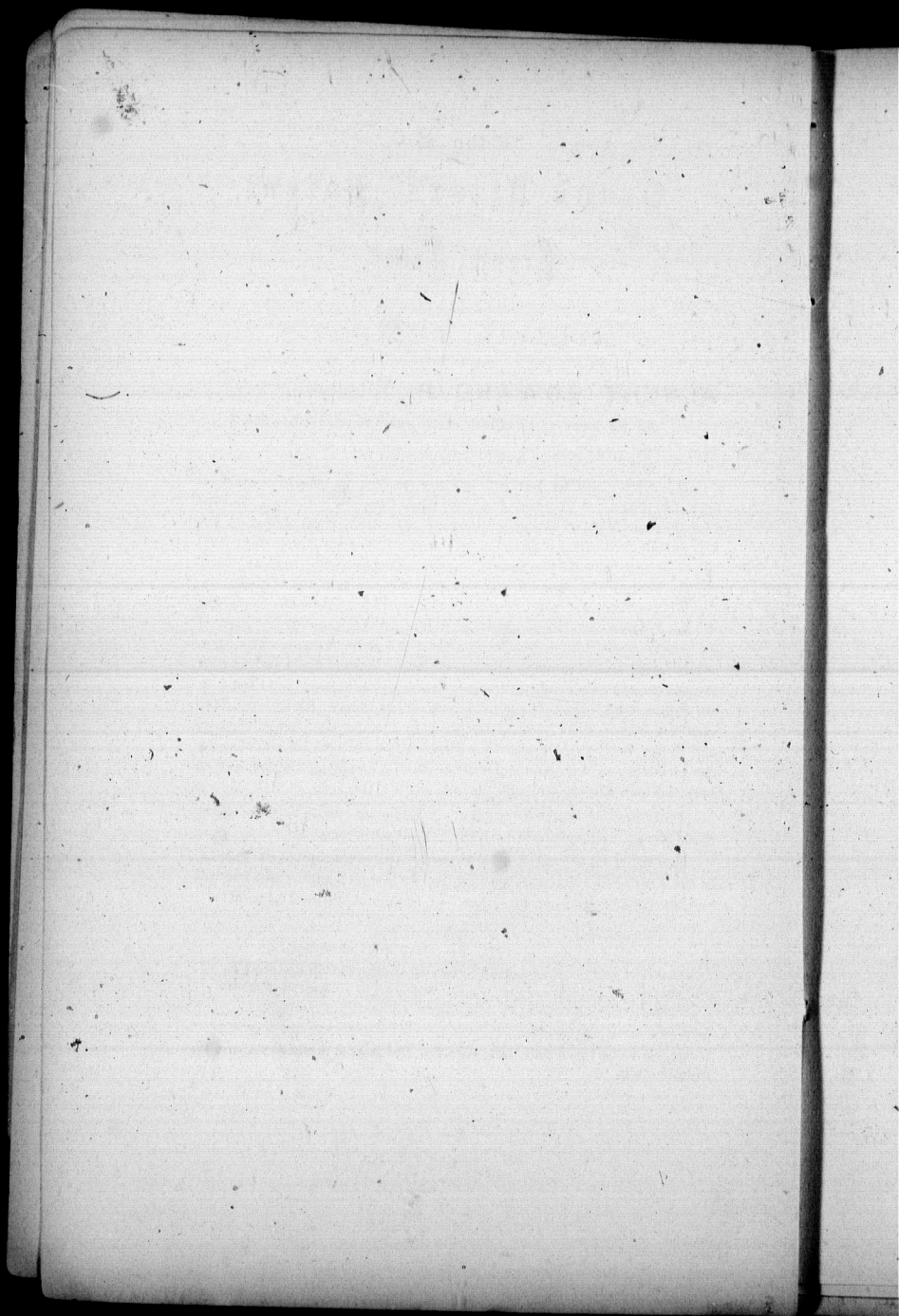
DATED AT OUR PALACE OF MARLBOROUGH, on the day of St. Patrick, in the Year of Our Saviour Jesus Christ the one thousand eight hundred and seventy-third and of our Order, the seven hundred and fifty-fifth.

Witnesses, — † J. F. TOWNSEND,
Arch-Chancellor.

† PATRICK MAC. C. DECOLQUHOUN,
Arch-Registrar.

SEAL

See address of Grand Prior, 1873, page 201.—The above is a translation from the original in Latin.



GRAND PRIORY.

OF THE

United Orders of the Temple and Hospital

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROCEEDINGS.

At the Annual Assembly of the Grand Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, under the banner of the Great Priory of England and Wales, held in the Masonic Temple, in the City of Ottawa, on Thursday, the 15th day of October, A.M., 5878, A.D., 1874, A.O., 756.

PRESENT.

V. H.	and Eminent †	Frater W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE, 33°	Grand Cross, Grand Prior, Presiding.
V. E.	†	Frater T. D. HARRINGTON, 33°	as Grand Sub-Prior.
V. E.	†	JAMES SEYMOUR,	as Grand Constable.
E.	†	G. H. F. DARTNELL,	“ Marshal.
V. E.	†	C. D. MACDONNELL,	as “ Prelate.
E.	†	HUGH A. MACKAY, 33°	“ Treasurer.
E.	†	JOHN W. MURTON, 33°	“ Registrar.
+		JOHN J. MASON, 32°	“ Vice-Chancellor.
E.	†	JAMES MOFFATT, 32°	as “ Sub-Marshal.
E.	†	H. G. SUMMERS, 18°	“ Assistant Marshal.
E.	†	JOHN DUMBRILLE, 32°	“ Almoner.

E. †	Frater L. H. HENDERSON,	as	“	War of Reg.
E. †	“ GEORGE C. LONGLEY, 32°	as	“	1st Herald.
E. †	“ E. M. COPELAND, 32°	as	“	2nd “
E. †	“ W. C. MORRISON, 18°	as	“	1st Stan'd. Bearer.
†	“ DAVID McLELLAN, 32°		“	2nd “
†	“ J. G. A. LEBLANC, 32°		“	Prior's Banner Br.
E. †	“ HENRY ROBERTSON,	as	“	1st A. D. C.
†	“ J. B. NIXON, 18°		“	2nd A. D. C.
E. †	“ F. J. MENET, 32°	as	“	Chamberlain.
E. †	“ W. DOCTER,	as	“	Asst.
E. †	“ WILLIAM REID, 32°	as	“	1st Capt. of G'rd.
E. †	“ R. KINCAID,	as	“	2nd “
†	“ JOHN SATCHELL,		“	Sword Bearer.
†	“ W. H. HUTTON, 32°	as	“	Organist.
†	“ R. P. STEPHENS,	as	“	Pursuivant.
†	“ JAS. O'CONNOR,	as	“	Guard.

VISITORS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Very Eminent † Frater HON. ALBERT PIKE, 33° Washington, D. C.
 “ † “ D. B. TRACY, 33° Detroit, Michigan.

The Grand Priory was opened in **ancient form** at 12 o'clock noon.

The Grand Vice-Chancellor reported from the attendance register the following Members and Representatives of duly Warranted Preceptories as being present, viz.:—

“HUGH DE PAYENS” PRECEPTORY, KINGSTON, O.

Very Eminent † Frater W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE, P.E.P., Grd. Prior.
 “ † “ C. D. MACDONNELL, P.E.P.

“GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR,” PRECEPTORY, TORONTO, O.

Very High and Em. Frater † W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE, Grand Prior.
 Eminent “ † F. J. MENET, P.E.P.
 “ † DAVID McLELLAN.
 “ † DANIEL SPRY.
 “ † R. P. STEPHENS.
 “ † JAMES B. NIXON.
 “ † FREDERICK BISCOE.
 “ † W. R. WHITE.

"GODFREY DE BOUILLON," PRECEPTORY, HAMILTON, O.

	Eminent Frater	‡ HUGH A. MACKAY,	E. P.
Very High and Em.	"	‡ W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE,	Grand Prior.
Very Eminent	"	‡ T. D. HARINGTON,	P. E. P.
"	"	‡ C. D. MACDONNELL,	P. E. P.
"	"	‡ J. W. MURTON,	P. E. P.
"	"	‡ WILLIAM REID,	P. E. P.
"	"	‡ W. C. MORRISON,	P. E. P.
"	"	‡ DAVID McLELLAN,	Constable.
"	"	‡ JOHN J. MASON.	
"	"	‡ THOMAS C. MACNABB.	

"RICHARD CŒUR DE LION" PRECEPTORY, LONDON, O.

Eminent Frater ‡ JAMES MOFFATT, P. E. P.

"KING BALDWIN" PRECEPTORY, BELLEVILLE, O.

Eminent Frater ‡ WILLIAM DOCTER, E. P.

" " ‡ L. H. HENDERSON, P. E. P.
 Very " " ‡ C. D. MACDONNELL, P. E. P.

"RICHARD CŒUR DE LION" PRECEPTORY, MONTREAL, Q.

Eminent Frater ‡ E. M. COPELAND, P. E. P.

" ‡ WILLIAM H. HUTTON.

" ‡ J. G. A. LEBLANC.

" ‡ H. LeCAPPELLAIN.

" ‡ ALEXANDER MURRAY.

" ‡ C. W. WOODFORD.

" ‡ JOHN McLEAN.

"PLANTAGANET" PRECEPTORY, ST. CATHARINES, O.

Very Eminent Frater ‡ JAMES SEYMOUR, P. E. P.

"HURONTARIO" PRECEPTORY, COLLINGWOOD, O.

Eminent Frater ‡ HENRY ROBERTSON, E. P.

" ‡ J. O'DONNELL.

"UNION DE MOLAY" PRECEPTORY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Eminent Frater ‡ DAVID R. MUNRO, P. E. P.

"MOUNT CALVARY" PRECEPTORY, ORILLIA, O.

Eminent Frater ‡ H. G. SUMMERS, E. P.

"MOORE" PRECEPTORY, PETERBOROUGH, O.

Very Eminent Frater ‡ C. D. MACDONNELL, P. E. P.

" " ‡ R. KINCAID, P. E. P.

"ST. JOHN THE ALMONER" PRECEPTORY, WHITEBY, O.
Eminent Frater † G. H. F. DARTNELL, E.P.

"GONDEMAR" PRECEPTORY, MAITLAND, O.
Eminent Frater † JOHN DUMBRILLE, P.E.P.
" " † GEORGE C. LONGLEY, P.E.P.
" " † JOHN SATCHELL.

"ODO DE ST. AMAND" PRECEPTORY, TORONTO, O.
Eminent Frater † W. C. MORRISON, E.P.
" " † DAVID McLELLAN.
" " † JAMES O'CONNOR.

The foregoing Report was received and adopted.

The Grand Vice-Chancellor read letters from Very Eminent † Fratres Samuel B. Harman 18°, Grand Sub-Prior; James A. Henderson, James K. Kerr 33°, and A. A. Stevenson 32°, Provincial Priors; and Eminent † Fratres W. B. Simpson, Grand Constable, and Rev. V. Clementi, M.A., Grand Prelate, expressing regret that unavoidable circumstances would debar them from attending this Annual Assembly.

The Grand Vice-Chancellor commenced reading the recorded minutes of the proceedings at the last Annual Assembly, when

It was moved by Eminent † Frater Hugh A. Mackay, seconded by Eminent † Frater John W. Murton, and

Resolved—That inasmuch as the proceedings of this Grand Priory at its Annual Assembly, held at the city of Kingston, on the 14th day of August, 1873, have been printed, and copies thereof forwarded to each Preceptory, the same be considered as read and now confirmed.

The Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior delivered the following Address to the Sir Knights assembled in Annual Grand Conclave :—

ADDRESS.

*Officers and Members of the Grand Priory, Frates of the Canadian Branch
of the United Orders of the Temple and St. John of Jerusalem—
Greeting:*

You are too well acquainted with the very sad and melancholy circumstances which caused the postponement of the annual assembly of Grand Priory; the illness and subsequent death of our lamented Grand Chancellor V. E. Sir Knight Thomas Bird Harris, which took place at his residence, at Hamilton, from typhoid fever, on the 18th of August last. The memory of our honoured dead is ever dear to us, but none among them have passed away more deeply regretted than our late friend and eminent frater. Widely known and esteemed he held the highest and most responsible offices in the Masonic orders of Canada; his loss is deeply deplored as one of the foremost of our representative masons; faithful to every duty imposed upon him, his conciliatory and unassuming manner, and extensive knowledge on all masonic subjects caused his opinion to be courted and respected. In his immediate connection as our Grand Chancellor with myself I ever found him zealous, ready, and able to assist, with a matured tact and judgment, in promoting the best interests of the order, and in reconciling conflicting opinions; in a word, his heart was in his work, and he neither spared time nor labor in whatever he undertook; indeed it is much to be feared, that his self-imposed burden was beyond his strength, and that the anxieties consequent on his close and unremitting application to the duties of his various offices insensibly undermined his health, and led to his lamented removal, at a comparatively early age, and in the full vigour of his great usefulness. Our late frater was born in Bristol, England, on the 22nd July, 1819, and in his thirtieth year removed to Canada and settled at Hamilton as his subsequent residence. The various offices he so long and honourably held in the masonic body are matters of history in the Canadian craft, and will be recorded by many a sorrowing hand. Suffice it here to say, that he was installed a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta in the Genessee Encampment at Lockport, State of New York, in April, 1854, and in 1855 obtained a warrant from the S. Grand Conclave of Ireland to open an Encampment, to be attached, according to the regulations pertaining to that jurisdiction, to Barton Lodge, Hamilton, at that time No. 231 I. R., of which he had been W. M., this warrant was subsequently exchanged for one under the S. Grand Conclave of England and Wales, under which he opened, as Eminent Preceptor, the Preceptory so well known as the Godfrey de Bouillon of Hamilton, and although occasional elections of other preceptors have been made from time

to time, the fratres seemed ever glad to resort to his lead and presidency, as evidenced by his reinstatement in that office on eight different occasions; In the Provincial Grand Conclave, which preceded the erection of Canada into a Grand Priory, he held the offices of Prov. Grand Chamberlain, Prov. Grand Prior, Dep. Prov. Gr. Commander and Prov. Grand Chancellor, and under the Grand Priory those of Grand Chancellor and Provincial or District Prior of the Western Division or District of Ontario. He was also appointed by patent in 1868 to the rank of a Past Grand Sub Prior of the S. Grand Conclave of England and Wales. By his death a foremost place is vacant in our ranks, a true friend and brother has passed for ever from amongst us, but whose name will ever be remembered and respected by every Canadian Templar, as well as by every mason, of whatsoever degree, throughout the length and breadth of this vast Dominion. Rest in peace! Our Brother and Companion! and enjoy the reward of the faithful Soldier of the Cross!

It was with much regret I had to direct our late Grand Chancellor to announce to you the death of our Most Eminent and Supreme Ex-Grand Master William Stuart, Esq., of Aldenham Abbey, on the 7th July last, in the 76th year of his age, and to require that all members attending this Grand Priory should appear in appropriate mourning, and also to continue to wear it in private preceptories for the next three months, as a tribute of respect to departed worth, and I feel convinced I only anticipated your wishes, by at once writing in your name letters of condolence to his widow and eldest son, Col. William Stuart, a Provincial Prior of England. Our Ex-Grand Master was of a distinguished lineage, being the eldest son of the Hon. and Most Rev. William Stuart, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, his grandfather being the illustrious statesman and minister of George III., John, Earl of Bute, who married the daughter of the celebrated and accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, daughter of the Duke of Kingston. A distinguished compliment was conferred on the Grand Priory of Canada, in my person as your Grand Prior, in his presenting me, as a special mark of favor, with the insignia of office as an accompaniment to my patent as Grand Prior. I annex copies of my letter of condolence, and the reply of Col. Stuart.

In our own immediate circle a most estimable Brother, Sir Knight James V. Noel of the Hugh de Payens Preceptory at Kingston, who was with us at the last meeting of the Grand Priory, has passed to his final rest, respected and regretted by all.

And now, even at the time of writing, the electric wires flash the melancholy tidings of yet another and still more illustrious brother taken from the ranks of masonry. The venerated and venerable The Grand Master Mason and Great Prior of the Templars of Ireland, His Grace

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port to his lead and presi-
 dent office on eight different
 which preceded the erec-
 tion of the offices of Prov. Grand
 Master, Grand Commander and Prov.
 Grand Master of those of Grand Chap-
 ter of the Western Division or
 by patent in 1868 to the
 Grand Conclave of England
 vacant in our ranks, a true
 amongst us, but whose name
 every Canadian Templar, as
 he, throughout the length
 of peace! Our Brother and
 valiant Soldier of the Cross!
 At our late Grand Chan-
 cellor Eminent and Supreme
 William Stuart, on the 7th
 require that all members
 appropriate mourning,
 vestments for the next three
 days, and I feel convinced I
 will in your name letters of
 William Stuart, a Pro-
 v. Grand Master of a distinguished
 Grand Master Rev. William Stuart,
 Grand Master of Ireland, his grandfather
 George III., John, Earl
 of Stratford and accomplished
 Duke of Kingston. A
 Grand Master of Canada,
 appointing me, as a special
 accompaniment to my
 journey, and a letter of condolence, and

My Brother, Sir Knight
 of Kingston, who was
 has passed to his final

electric wires flash the
 illustrious brother taken
 venerable The Grand
 Master of Ireland, His Grace

the Duke of Leinster, paid the debt of nature on the 9th October, at
 the advanced age of 83 years. For upwards of half-a-century our gifted,
 noble, and illustrious brother ruled the whole Masonic body in Ireland
 with dignity and paternal care, commanding our respect and esteem
 by his life-long devotion to the best interests of the order, lately crowned,
 in so striking a manner, by his resignation, as grand Master of the Irish
 Templars, in favor of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, and to serve under
 him as Great Prior. In recording this slight notice of respect to his
 memory, it does not rest with me to dilate upon his noble and excellent
 qualities, or the great and numerous acts of benevolence and good will
 he has shewn to members of the craft, acts which gained for him such
 love, veneration, and respect, as but few in his high position have ever
 attained. It is with gratified pride I look back upon him as having
 been my immediate Templar chief and fellow countryman. My family
 were from his own county, and their estates near his own seat of
 "Carton," and I was installed into the order of the Temple under his
 jurisdiction in October, 1844, in the "Boyle" Co. Roscommon Encamp-
 ment attached to Lodge 242 I. R., now one of the most influential and
 flourishing of the preceptories on the Roll of the National Great Priory
 of Ireland, and of which I am still a member.

I had hoped at this our Annual Assembly to have congratulated you
 on the formation of a National Great Priory for the Dominion, so long
 and anxiously looked for, and regretted not being able to do so; but in
 reality there has been no delay in carrying out this desirable object,
 beyond what the Statutes render necessary, as approbation can only be
 given at the regular meetings of the "Convent General," which has
 not yet taken place for this year, the time of H. R. H. The Grand
 Master has been, and necessarily must always be, so much taken up that
 he has not had an opportunity of assembling this Grand Council of the
 Order; but I am assured by His Lordship the Earl of Limerick, Great
 Prior of England, that he will personally support the claims of the Cana-
 dian Templars, and I therefore look upon our National Priory as an
 established fact. The delay of a month or two cannot make much differ-
 ence; and it appears to me if matters could be decided and carried on
 hastily in England, important decisions might be arrived at, of which the
 distant branches of the Order might be quite ignorant until the matters
 were settled. Any expressions of regret on my part at being unable to
 announce the establishment of our National Priory is, like your own,
 constrained by loyalty to H. R. H. the Grand Master, while we wait his
 leisure.

One point, I am happy to say, has been decided, viz.: the extent
 of jurisdiction of this Grand Priory. By the terms of my patent as

Grand Prior, the whole of British North America is included, but as the late Hon. Alex. Keith, of Halifax held a warrant from the former Grand Conclave of England as Provincial Grand Commander for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick it was not considered desirable during his lifetime to merge those Provinces into that of the Grand Priory. The death of this distinguished Brother and Knight on the 17th December last removed the difficulty, and I at once wrote to the authorities in England claiming those territories, and, in reply from the Grand Vice-Chancellor and Acting Registrar, was informed that the Council of the Great Priory had at once decided that from the date of Provincial Prior's Keith's death the territory over which he had presided came under my jurisdiction. By this two additional Preceptories have been added to our roll, and I trust that on the formation of our National Priory the Scottish Preceptory at St. John, New Brunswick, and the Irish one at L'Original, Ont., will be induced to join us—it being most desirable that there should be no conflicting jurisdiction in the Dominion.

I have found it necessary to divide the Province of Ontario into three Districts to enable the Provincial Priors to superintend the Preceptories more easily—the Eastern Division, comprising Kingston and all Preceptories east of the River Trent; the Central Division, comprising Toronto and all Preceptories west of the River Trent; the Western Division, comprising Hamilton and all Preceptories west of the Credit River. These, with a separate District for Quebec, and another for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, make a present partition of Canada into five Districts to be increased, with the addition of further Preceptories requiring additional supervision.

I have prepared a charge to be delivered to the Provincial Priors, setting forth at some length the duties of their high office. In a Dominion of such vast territorial extent as Canada, it can only be by a distribution of authority that a due supervision can be maintained. In their several Districts or Divisions the Provincial Priors represent the authority of the Grand Prior, and the subordinate Preceptories are not so numerous but that at a comparatively small sacrifice of time all may be occasionally visited, and the regularity of the work, the observance of the Statutes, and a greater interest in the Order, be prompted both by example and precept. I am sure these administrative officers will give me their hearty co-operation in my endeavour to lay the foundations of our Grand Priory on such true principles, that it may prove worthy of its approaching high destiny of being erected into a National Great Priory, co-equal with those of the beloved mother land. This charge is also annexed to my address.

I regret to find that some of our Preceptories have failed to make prompt returns, namely: The "King Baldwin," Belleville, "Moore,"

Peterborough; "Mount Calvary," Orillia, "Palestine," Port Hope; and "Richard Cœur de Lion," London; while the "Harington," of Trenton, is under virtual suspension—it is hoped this neglect has been, or will be at once attended to—it will be one of the subjects, as well as many others calculated to uphold the credit as well as the interest of all, which will fall under the supervision of the Provincial Priors.

I lately granted a preliminary warrant to open a Preceptory at the village of Dunnville, Ontario, under the name of the "St. Bernard de Clairveaux," in the district of the late Grand Chancellor, who constituted the Preceptory and installed as Eminent Preceptor Sir Kt. W. H. Braund, with every prospect of its being a flourishing addition to the Order.

On the 23rd of January last I granted a dispensation to remove the Sussex Preceptory and Priory of Stanstead to the village of Dunham, Province of Quebec, when I consecrated the Preceptory and installed as F. Preceptor Sir Kt. Edson Kemp.

By-laws for this latter Preceptory have been carefully got up and printed, after having been subjected to the most thorough revision, in which all the recent changes in the Order are embodied, with directions for the duty of the Registrar and the requirements of aspirants (candidates). I strongly recommend these By-laws to the notice of Preceptors, as I regret to find there appears to be a want of interest shown in details, many of the Preceptories still adhering to old forms and names, although I had hoped the circular issued in April, 1873, had fully explained the changes now become law. From some instances that have come under my notice, the statutes of the Order do not appear to have been fully complied with, and in one Preceptory a most irregular and improper proceeding took place, viz., after the ballot had been twice passed and the candidate rejected it was directed by the Preceptor to be passed a third time, thus leaving an impression that it had been previously arranged by every means to insure the election against the express desire of some of the members. By such proceedings the Order becomes discredited, and from want of a judicious and proper selection of its members sinks in value and opinion, as it frequently happens that it is bestowed without any kind of reasonable motive or due consideration, but solely to content idle curiosity or for sake of good fellowship. The popular view taken would seem to be, that, as Free-Masonry is a public institution, we have no right to refuse any one who comes with fair credentials. This is a great fallacy. The Order of the Temple, necessarily circumscribed in numbers, is a select brotherhood, and we have no right to admit into it those whom we would not willingly introduce into our own families.

The ceremony of constituting a Preceptory and the installation of officers and of opening and closing Preceptories I have had re-arranged,

with the able assistance of the "Sub-Prior," and the proper steps will be taken for their distribution to the heads of the Order for the information of all the members.

My correspondence during the past year with various portions of the Order in England, Ireland, and the United States, has been most satisfactory, and testifies to the interest taken everywhere in the advancement of our Christian Orders. While all do not hold the same views, and many consider that the adoption of exclusive principles on social grounds, and the requiring from Candidates a profession of Trinitarianism, are antagonistic to its connection with, Free-Masonry, it must be borne in mind that these Orders are strictly Christian, and based upon the leading doctrines of the Christian religion; it surely ought to be the pride of all its members to raise, not lower the social standard, and to maintain the Order within its proper sphere, not by endeavoring to give it the literal character of the "Religious and Military Order," as in the olden time, but by confining ourselves to the place it has now assumed, which the changes of society has rendered necessary, and, by practising one of its fundamental principles, charity towards each other, prove to the world the sincerity of our ties of brotherhood.

Various phases of opinion no doubt exist in the Order which those who hold them might fairly express, but I much fear, that in some of the discussions which have taken place, relative to the recent revision, motives have been attributed and statements made, not borne out by facts, by persons jealous of the increasing prosperity and influence of the Orders.

Anticipating our being shortly formed into a National Grand Priory, I propose appointing a Committee to draw up a code of statutes for our future guidance, and to report upon such matters as may be conducive to the prosperity of the Order in Canada. One subject has been frequently brought to my notice which had better be decided on, viz., the advisability of introducing an out-door costume, to be worn on special occasions, although I am personally opposed to all public displays as detracting from the dignity of the Order, and can only repeat what I have said on former occasions—that it is for the best interests of the Order to avoid publicity as much as possible. The Committee must be guided in the selection of an appropriate and uniform style of dress by the necessity of modifying the exhibition of the peculiar distinguishing badges of the Orders. Public demonstrations of this kind are seldom if ever indulged in by the Order in the British Dominions, as they are very apt to draw down the ridicule of the common-sense practical outsider. As bearing upon this subject I quote the following extract from the interesting and instructive Report on foreign correspondence of the Grand

Commandery of Maine, U. S., by V. E. Sr. Kt. Josiah Drummond:—
 "To the order in general we repeat our caution against the existing tendency to substitute the *show* of Templarism for its *substance*. In yielding to the demand for outward demonstrations we attract to us those who care only for *display*, and repel those who practise our *principles*." And in the last number of the *Craftsman*, under the heading of "Masonic Funerals," an interesting passage is given from the Report on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, which, after ably discussing the circumstances under which these solemn rites of Masonry are to be performed, and never in conjunction with other societies, concludes as follows: "In truth, the less we appear in public, no matter for what purpose, the better."

Turning for a few minutes to the interesting subject of the recent reorganization of the Order which has not only become law, but of that law we are so shortly to be the administrators on our own behalf in Canada, it may be as well to follow up the remarks in my last annual Address, and again revert to some of the objections raised to such reconstruction, and the objects sought by the Commissioners, in the Union of the Great Priories of England and Ireland.

Amongst these objections is that of the name "United Religious and Military Orders." Now the Orders were originally composed of "Military Monks," partaking both of the character of "Soldiers and Priests," and they had also in the Templar Order, a class *exclusively clerical* who devoted themselves to the civil and religious affairs of the Order, and took no part in warfare. History informs us that the Orders of the Temple and St. John were, during the Crusades, antagonistic to each other, and frequently engaged in open warfare; but after the suppression of the Templars, their Order, although prescribed by the Pope, still enjoyed possessions in Scotland, and retained, conjointly with that of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, lands in common, and it was not until the era of the Reformation that the whole possessions of the combined Templars and Hospitallers were declared forfeited to the Crown, on the grounds that the services, required on oath by the Preceptor, were to defend and maintain the *Roman Catholic* faith. From this union, that existed before the Reformation, the name United Orders has been adopted. It requires no great stretch of faith to believe that on their dispersion, many of the members, who we know had joined the reformed religion, may have sought a connection with the Masonic Society, to preserve the memory of their chivalry from oblivion, as we find that after this period The Order of Knights Templar and of Malta were always given together in Encampments connected with Freemasonry: hence the mistake and confusion of name in styling them, as was for-

merly the practice, "Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem," whereas the two orders are quite distinct.

Some of the best Masonic authorities of the present day repudiate the claim of the Order to be considered the legitimate descendants of the Templars of the Crusades, asserting our order was first introduced from the continent of Europe in the middle of the last century, when it is well known the old military orders of knighthood were much prized in the so-called higher degrees of Freemasonry, and which led to the formation of Masonic degrees of knighthood, the names and historical legends being identical with these old Orders. In this I cannot entirely agree, as I think there appears sufficient evidence to shew that the Templar Order was never entirely suppressed, and that their legitimacy has been preserved and handed down to the present time by their connection with other orders of knighthood and the Masonic society; for so far as can be collected from Masonic history and tradition, and tradition must not be entirely set aside, an intimate connection had long existed between the Chivalric Templars and Freemasonry represented by the travelling Guilds or Societies, who worked in stone and wood, and who, under the direction of the ecclesiastical class, the chaplains or clerks of the Templars, constructed the magnificent architectural and engineering works that still exist in Asia and Europe, the admiration of all who behold them.

It is a mistake to suppose that the dropping of the word "Masonic," can be held as in any way altering the connection between the Order and Freemasonry. It is not inserted in the title of the Orders in Ireland, Scotland, or the United States, and it may not be known that the name "Masonic Knight Templar" was first used at the revival in 1846, on the installation of Sir Knight Charles Kemys Kemys Tynte, as Grand Master and successor to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, when also the control of the "Rose Croix" and "Kadosh" degrees, formerly given in Templar Encampments was surrendered to the "Ancient and Accepted Rite," a short time previously introduced from the United States of America. At this revival of the Temple, new statutes, as well as changes in the ritual and costume took place; the former dress being black, the color of Malta, the white mantle, the true badge of the Templar, not having been hitherto worn.

With respect to the abolition of past rank a most radical change for the better has taken place. Such rank, though purely honorary, gave the right to vote in perpetuity in Grand Conclave to any Knight who held the same, thus placing the actual Preceptors (Commanders) of private Preceptories (Encampments), who might be supposed more directly to represent the opinions of the various Preceptories, below

all past Grand Officers, and in a considerable minority in Grand Conclave.

With reference to the changes in the insignia and costume as laid down in the Convent General Statutes. The Templar Cross is now *charged*, as it is heraldically called, with the eight-pointed white Cross of Malta, that is, placed on the centre of the Templar Cross, to signify the union of the two Orders, and is called a cross "patent." I must confess, although versed in heraldry, I am at a loss to understand the meaning of this term; at first I thought it was a misprint for "potent" in allusion to the cross of Jerusalem, but from the illustrations it appears to be one of the forms of crosses of the old Teutonic Order, a modification of the cross *pateè*, but more elongated. The other devices on the Jewels are badges of the ancient Templars; the Agnus Dei, or Holy Lamb, bearing the Red Cross banner; and the representation of two knights mounted on one horse, intending to denote the original poverty of the Order. The armorial bearing of the Temple Barristers of the present day is a pegasus or winged horse, absurdly, it is said, derived from the latter badge, the two knights being mistaken in later times for wings.

The staff or badge of office, hitherto borne by Preceptors, but now limited to Great Priors, National Sub-Priors, Seneschals, and Provincial Priors, is erroneously called an *abacus*, and this misnomer is unfortunately continued in the new statutes; the proper name is *baculus*, meaning a staff carried by a Bishop or Abbot as an ensign of dignity and authority, and is the proper Templar pastoral staff of office, on the top of which is an octagonal figure surmounted by a cross-*pateè*; the cross referring to the Christian character of the order, and the octagon, in this and other cases where it is found, alluding, it is said, to the eight beatitudes.

A tunic or cassock, the regulations say, *may* be worn with a cross gules (red) on the breast; the term cassock seems to me the more correct one, the tunic being in fact the surcoat of old which we know was used to protect the wearer of armour from the effect of the sun, and the armour itself from dust and rain. The cassock was no doubt part of the habit worn in times of peace and in council; the cross, interpreted literally, would mean a plain (Greek) cross, although drawings have been sent out from London in which a long Passion Cross is depicted on a white tunic, the same as worn by Scottish Templars. I should recommend that a black cassock be worn with the plain Red Cross, the change of the outer mantle for meetings of the Preceptory or Priory seems to be quite sufficient, and it should be left optional to have the under habit black or white, so many garments and so much changing being very

inconvenient. The peculiar form of the well-known Cross of Malta has been always looked upon as a mystery; it is formed evidently in the shape of fishes' tails joined in a small centre. Now, as the Greek word for fish ΙΧΘΥΣ contained the initials of the name and titles of Christ the figure of a fish was one of the early Christian symbols, and this form of Cross may have been adopted as an allegorical allusion to the Saviour. The eight points of the Cross are also said to refer to the eight beatitudes. (Note.)

My long connection with the Orders of "The Temple" and of "St. John," and the attention I have given to their history and organization, induces me thus far to supplement my explanations given last year of the object and intention of the late alterations, in reply to the objections of many old members who will not admit that any change from the established usages they have been accustomed to can be of advantage.

In concluding these remarks a question naturally arises. To what purpose and practical use can these Orders be now applied? The answer to which is, that while the actual cause which called forth all the religious and military enthusiasm of their founders has long ceased to exist, there are still in the present day solemn duties to perform, by practising that charity and love to our fellow-creatures which consists principally in alleviating the sufferings of the destitute and oppressed.

Fratres!—We are shortly to be formed into an independent and influential national body. Let us then, at the commencement of our career, follow the example of the Protestant Branch of the Order of St. John in England, and devote a portion of our time and means to the hospitaller duties enjoined by the rules of the Order, "*Pro utilitate hominum*," and, as far as lies in our power, advance and promote the usefulness of the various Masonic institutions organized for the relief of the aged, the sick, and the destitute.

Brother Soldiers of the Cross, I am ever faithfully yours, in the Bonds of the Order,

V.D.—S.A.

‡ W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE,
Grand Cross of the Temple,
Grand Prior of the Dominion of Canada.

NOTE.— $\text{Ιησους Χριστος Θεος Υιός Σωτηρ}$: Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour of mankind. Fishes are also emblematic of Christ generally, in allusion to the call of the Apostles.—Matt. iv. 19. The pointed oval form of ecclesiastical seals was derived from the shape of the body of a fish, as a figure of Christ, and is called *vesica piscis*.

DEATH OF THE LATE M. E. EX-GRAND MASTER STUART.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE AND REPLY.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRIOR OF CANADA,
LAPRAIRIE, 7th August, 1874.

TO V. E. SIR KNIGHT COL. WM. STUART :

Dear Sir, and V. E. Sir, Kt.,—

Circumstances having led me to postpone the annual assembly of the Grand Priory of Canada called for this month, I will not await its re-assembling, but anticipate the desire which I know actuates the breast of every member of the Canadian branch of the order, and transmit in their name, as well as very deeply and sensibly on my own part, an expression of the profound sorrow with which the tidings of the death of your Most Eminent and distinguished father have been received in Canada. The illustrious Brother who has passed from us, commanded our respect, not only from his high and noble ancestry, but from his long connection with, and devotion to, the highest interests of our order, especially as to the latter, in the evidence of that devotion so recently evinced by the highest act of self renunciation, in surrendering with true dignity the baton of the Grand Master into the hands of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales; the act of resignation on the one hand, and of acceptance on the other, being noble acts done for the advancement of the order, alike meriting the admiration and gratitude of every true Templar.

Long will the name of the M. E. and Supreme Grand Master Stuart live in the hearts and affection of the Canadian branch of the Great Order of the Temple. And, if we may be allowed to pass from the public to the personal consideration of the loss of one so highly esteemed, permit us to ask you to accept yourself and be the bearer of these our heartfelt sentiments to his widow, your bereaved mother, with and for whom we entertain and tender a deep and respectful sympathy.

I remain, Dear Sir and V. E. Sir Kt.,

In the bonds of our Order,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

† W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE,

*Grand Cross of the Temple,
Grand Prior of Canada.*

TEMPEFORD HALL, SURREY,

September 3rd, 1874.

TO THE V. H. & E. STR KNIGHT,

COL. W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE,

Grand Prior, Dominion of Canada.

Dear Sir and V. E. Sir Knight,—

I have to acknowledge your kind communication of the 7th of August, forwarded to me by Sir Patrick Colquhoun. It is deeply gratifying to me to find that my late Father's administration of the order, while he was the head of it, was so fully appreciated, even by those who had not the advantage of his personal acquaintance; and I am sincerely touched by these testimonials of affection from so distant a part of Her Majesty's Dominions. I shall preserve these letters that I have received from several Preceptories and distinguished Knights of the Order as a valuable family record of the esteem in which my late Father was held by all with whom he was officially connected. Will you, sir Knight kindly convey to the Grand Priory of Canada the feeling which I can so inadequately express in a letter, and believe me,

Yours very fraternally,

WILLIAM STUART.

CHARGE TO THE PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

Very Eminent Sir Knights:

In naming you to the responsible office of Provincial Priors, it is almost superfluous for me to point out the various and important duties you will be called upon to perform; To your judgment and discretion, I must look for support, and to the carrying out of our rules and regulations, in strict conformity with the Statutes. None of them require more careful attention than the investigation into the qualifications of Candidates. The Statutes direct that the names of all aspirants be submitted for your approval before a ballot can take place, and we require to be thus particular, having a right to know with whom, and what manner of men we are to assume our solemn relations; if we admit them, we at once give them the right to equal privileges with ourselves. It is therefore advisable, to confine the brotherhood of the united orders only to those whom we would not object to meet at all times on terms of social equality. If this rule were strictly adhered to, membership with the orders would be more highly prized and sought after; we are all bound by the same vows, and have an equal right to object to any one, whom we do not consider would become a credit to us. The orders should not be looked upon as a mere stepping stone for the

attainment of Masonic preferment, for, with the exception of confining its membership to those in possession of the Masonic qualifications, there is but little in common with it and Freemasonry proper, and it is a mistake to import the democratic views and statutes of our time-honoured Craft into an Order autocratic and military in its organization.

It will be your duty to visit the Preceptories in your District frequently, and to impress upon the Officers the necessity of conducting our solemn ceremonies in such a manner as to make them attractive to the members, and impressive and full of interest to candidates.

All applications for the formation of new Preceptories in your district, must be recommended by you; and the motives that induced such an application should be ascertained, as it too frequently happens that the eagerness to obtain warrants, proceeds merely from a desire to obtain the grade of preceptor, or the office necessary to qualify for it, which ambition being gratified, instances have occurred, within my own experience, where but little interest is further manifested, and the Preceptory allowed to die out. On the application being granted, you will constitute the new Preceptory and instal the officers, the performances of which latter ceremony at your hands on its annual recurrence, being very important, if not indispensable, and furnishing a fitting occasion for your visiting the Preceptories.

You are responsible for the good government of your District, and ought to be fully acquainted with the transactions of the Preceptories under your immediate charge; and especially in seeing that their annual returns are made in prescribed time, nothing tending to bring our order into disrepute more than an omission to comply with this positive regulation. You will enquire into all matters requiring investigation, and official correspondence intended for the hands of the Grand Prior must be transmitted through your own.

I need not further enter upon the duties of your station—suffice it to say, that in your District you represent the authority of the Grand Prior of the Dominion—and the members of the Preceptories are called upon to support your authority as such.

Your station in Grand Priory is on the *Dais* at the right of the Grand Prior.

The following Resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted:

Moved by † Frater David McLellan, seconded by Eminent † Frater H. G. Summers, and

Resolved—That the thanks of this Grand Priory be and the same are hereby tendered to the Very Eminent the Grand Prior for his very able and courteous address, and that the same be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Eminent † Frater G. H. F. Dartnell, and G. C. Longley, and † Frater Daniel Spry and R. P. Stephens.

The Grand Vice-Chancellor and Grand Treasurer submitted the annual financial statements, with books, &c., and vouchers for the expenditures, which were received and referred to the Committee on audit, as follows:—

GRAND CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—JULY 31, 1874.

The Late Very Eminent † Frater THOMAS BIRD HARRIS, Grand Chancellor, in account with Grand Priory:—

DR.

Hugh de Payens, Kingston.....	\$22 13
Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto.....	52 87
Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton.....	63 25
Richard Cœur de Lion, London.....	.....
King Baldwin, Belleville.....	17 97
Plantagenet, St. Catharines	68 50
Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal.....	90 00
Sussex, Dunham.....	203 19
Huronario, Collingwood.....	21 54
Mount Calvary, Orillia.....	20 00
Moore, Peterboro.....	7 74
Harington, Trenton.....	48 00
St. John the Almoner, Whitby.....	.....
Gondemar, Maitland.....	33 25
Odo de St. Amand, Toronto.....	77 68
Palestine, Port Hope.....	.....
St. Bernard de Clairvaux, Dunnville.....	36 00
Cash, copy of Constitution sold.....	62
	<hr/>
	\$762 74

CR.

By paid Grand Treasurer..... 762 74

Eminent † Frater HUGH A. MACKAY, Grand Treasurer, in account with Grand Priory.

Dr.		Cr.	
1873.	By Paid Lawson, McCulloch & Co., Printing	.....	\$5 00
Aug. 25.	Grand Prior—Vote Gr. Priory—Incidentals	.....	100 00
" "	Grand Chancellor	.....	100 00
" "	Office Expenses, Incidentals	.....	5 00
" "	Grand Sub-Priory	.....	22 00
" "	Rossell & Hutchison, Printing	.....	29 00
Sept. 4.	By Remittances to G. Priory, England and Wales, viz.,	.....	£3 0 9..\$15 40
Nov. 27.	Fees, Priory Toronto	.....	£0 19 0
	Order for Convent General and Great Priory Statutes, &c.	.....	5 14 6
Dec. 21.	Fees, do.	.....	6 5 0..30 45
1874.	do.	.....	2 15 6..14 10
March 1.	Fees, Hugh de Payens, Kingston	.....	£1 18 3
" "	Godfrey de Rouillon, Hamilton	.....	4 19 0
" "	Huronario, Collingswood	.....	1 15 9
" "	Condemar, Matiland	.....	2 9 0
April 2.	Richard Cour de Lion, Montreal	.....	8 2 9
" "	Sussex, Dunham	.....	19 5 3
" 16.	Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto	.....	3 15 6
" "	Plantagenet, St. Catharines	.....	4 8 0
" "	St. John the Almoner, Whibby	.....	4 8 0
" "	Odo de St. Amand, Toronto	.....	2 18 0
May 21.	King Baldwin, Belleville	.....	1 8 3
" "	Marey, Pelee	.....	3 15 3
" "	Extra Certificates	.....	0 19 6
June 25.	Fees, Sussex, Dunham	.....	0 12 9
" "	King Baldwin, Belleville	.....	0 12 9
" "	Ge. B. de Charvieux, Hamilton	.....	0 2 3
" "	St. B. de Charvieux, Dunville	.....	5 5 0
" "	Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto—	.....	0 10 6
" "	Extra Certificates	.....	0 10 6
July 31.	By Balance on hand	.....	6 12 0..32 59
		.....	380 15
		.....	888 15
		.....	\$1,220 38

1873.
 Aug. 1. To Balance on hand, (see Proceedings, 1873, page 219)..... \$457 64
 1874.
 July 31. To Cash from Grand Chancellor, (see preceding page)..... 762 74

\$1,220 38

The following Resolutions were thereupon adopted :

Moved by Eminent † Frater Hugh A. Mackay,
Seconded by Eminent † Frater W. C. Morrison, and

Resolved—That the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) of the funds of Grand Priory be annually placed at the disposal of the Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior, for incidental expenses.

Moved by † Frater David McLellan, seconded by Eminent † Frater L. H. Henderson, and

Resolved—That the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) of the funds of Grand Priory be annually paid, during her lifetime, to the widow of the late Grand Chancellor, Very Eminent † Frater Thomas Bird Harris.

Moved by Eminent † Frater W. C. Morrison, seconded by Very Eminent † Frater C. D. Macdonnell, and

Resolved—That the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) of the funds of Grand Priory be placed at the disposal of the Grand Vice Chancellor, for services rendered.

Eminent † Frater G. H. F. Dartnell, on behalf of the Special Committee, submitted the following report on the Address of the Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior :

To the Grand Priory of the Dominion of Canada :

The Committee on the Grand Prior's address beg leave to report.

Your Committee join with the Grand Prior in deeply lamenting the deaths of our Grand Chancellor, and the other eminent and illustrious Frates who have passed to their rest. As the address itself contains touching and feeling tributes to their worth and excellence, your Committee will not dilate thereupon, further than to recommend that suitable memorial pages be inserted in the proceedings of the Grand Priory in memory of these distinguished Sir Knights.

Your Committee join in the Grand Prior's regret at the delay in the formation of a National Great Priory for the Dominion; but rejoice in the anticipation, now placed beyond doubt, of the speedy erection of Canada into such a Grand Body, co-equal with those of the immediate

Nationalities of the Empire, believing that great results will be certain to accrue therefrom to our organization, as an independent branch of the Great Order of the Temple on this Continent.

It is also a matter of satisfaction, that our jurisdiction as a Grand Priory is now co-extensive with the limits of the Dominion itself.

We believe that the appointment of additional Provincial Priors will lead to the prosperity, and promote the good government, of the Order. The charge prepared by the Grand Prior for their instruction, both fully and admirably sets forth the duties of these important officers.

Your Committee believe with the Grand Prior that it is highly desirable that a code of Statutes suitable to our circumstances should be drawn up, and that such duty might with advantage be delegated by the Grand Prior to a Committee of experienced fratres.

We most cordially agree with the Grand Prior in deprecating the too frequent appearance in public of the members of our Order, and cannot agree with those who desire any modification or change in the costume of the Order, which would tend to encourage, or facilitate, such display.

We warmly assent to the recommendation of the Grand Prior that the utmost care and precaution should be taken in the admission of candidates; We trust every Eminent Preceptor will take care that the rules of the Orders which require that the name of every candidate should be first submitted to the Provincial Grand Prior, with full information as to his social and masonic antecedents, will never be neglected, as we regard this precaution as a most valuable safeguard. (NOTE).

Note.—The following paragraph was prepared by a member of the Committee on the address of the Grand Prior, but who was unavoidably absent when it was presented. Although not possessing the weight which its adoption by Grand Priory would give, it is, at the request of the Committee, and with the sanction of the Grand Prior, inserted in this form in the proceedings.

“Your Committee entirely concur with the Grand Prior in his view that it is time that this chivalric order openly declared its determination to give its influence and means *“pro utilitate hominum,”* to which end it might be suggested that a ward in some hospital, to be called the “Templar Ward” might be founded, in which succour and attendance might be given to *“incurables,”* without respect to nationality or creed. This class of sufferers might be selected for the reason that their cases being hopeless, it is to be feared, that in many instances, interest in them declines, and they are allowed to close a wretched existence without those alleviations that constant care and watchfulness alone can give.

“Or, the funds of the Order might be devoted to education, specially *“military education,”* as being more consonant with the ancient principles of the Order. As in this day, the duty of protecting pious pilgrims is of course obsolete, the duty might, with perfect consistency, be substituted of educating a certain number of youths, relatives of our poorer members, and while giving them the benefit of a sound scientific education, at the same time be preparing them as defenders of the country in time of war, thus carrying out the old chivalric principle; and this might now be readily effected by paying the fees

In conclusion, your Committee desire to express, in the warmest and strongest terms, the sense which they entertain, and which they feel sure will also be felt by every member of Grand Priory, of the high worth and value of the able, learned, and impressive charge delivered by the Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior, and which is but one of many such instructive messages delivered from time to time by the Grand Prior in the best interests of the Order. In themselves, they form a literature of Templar history and learning which would have never otherwise come within the knowledge of many fratres in Canada, and which will well repay their careful consideration and study.

All which is courteously and fraternally submitted.

‡GEO. H. DARTNELL,

Chairman.

On motion, the foregoing report was received and adopted.

Eminent ‡ Frater George H. F. Dartnell, submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

SEE APPENDIX "A."

Whereupon it was moved by † Frater R. P. Stephens, seconded by Very Eminent ‡ Frater C. D. Macdonnell, and

Resolved—That the hearty thanks of this Grand Priory are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Eminent ‡ Frater G. H. F. Dartnell, for his able, instructive, and voluminous Report on Foreign Correspondence, and that the same be printed with the Proceedings.

of a certain number of students at the Military College of the Dominion, about to be established, in all cases giving a preference to the relatives of Templars.

"Or, as our Order is the combined Orders of Templars and Hospitallers both of these objects might possibly be carried out, and thus a move be made towards the application of the funds of the Order to the glory of God and the benefit of mankind.

"Your Committee are aware that time may not admit of Grand Priory at the present session taking up the consideration of these suggestions, for as such only they offer them, as growing out of the address on which they are called to report, but if they serve to promote an interest in such views, and lead to their early consideration, with a view to their modification or adoption, your Committee will feel that they have well selected for attention one of the most practical and valuable points in the Grand Prior's address."

The Audit Committee to whom was referred the statement of the Grand Chancellor and Treasurer, submitted the following report :

To the Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior and Officers of the Grand Priory for the Dominion of Canada :

Your Audit Committee having examined the books, vouchers and statements of The late Grand Chancellor and The Grand Treasurer, report the same to be correct, the balance of cash on hand amounting to \$585.13.

Courteously and fraternally submitted,

‡ J. W. MURTON, 33°,

‡ F. J. MENET, 32°,

Auditors.

A show of hands having been taken for the election of Grand Treasurer, it was declared to be in favour of Eminent ‡ Frater Hugh A. Mackay.

It was moved by The V. H. & E. the Grand Prior, seconded by V. E. Sir Kt. T. D. Harington, and carried unanimously,

That the V. E. Sir Knight the Hon. ALBERT PIKE, 33°, of Washington, D. C., and a distinguished Templar and Masonic author in the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, by whose attendance we are honored on this occasion, be and he is hereby elected an Honorary Member of this Grand Priory, with the rank and precedence of a Provincial Grand Prior.

The Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior announced that the time had arrived for the appointment of the Grand Council for the ensuing year, the Great Officers of Grand Priory, being *ex officio* members of the same, viz.: The Grand Prior, the Grand Sub-Prior, the Provincial Priors,

the Grand Prelate, the Grand Chancellor, the Grand Constable, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Registrar; with four members of Grand Priory to be appointed by himself; and five to be elected by Grand Priory.

The following Fratres were thereupon elected to serve thereon for the ensuing year, viz.:

Very Eminent † Fr. T. Douglas Harington, 33°, Ottawa.
 “ † “ James Seymour, St. Catharines.
 “ † “ L. H. Henderson, Belleville.
 “ † “ J. W. Murton, 33°, Hamilton.
 “ † “ James Moffatt, London.

Whereupon the following Fratres were appointed by the Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior, viz.:

Eminent † Fr. G. C. Longley, 32°, Maitland.
 “ † “ Edson Kemp, Montreal.
 “ † “ Stephen R. Siroom, 18°, Halifax.
 “ † “ F. J. Menet, 32°, Toronto.

The following Resolution, moved by Very Eminent † Frater T. D. Harington, and seconded by Eminent † Frater Hugh A. Mackay, was adopted.

Whereas a loyal and respectful Memorial was addressed to the “Convent General of England and Wales,” by the Canadian members of the “United Order of the Temple and St. John of Jerusalem,” praying that there be established a “Great Priory of the Dominion of Canada,” under the august presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, and the Very High and Eminent Sir Knight Colonel W. J. R. McLeod Moore, as Great Prior thereof, which step was taken after mature consideration, as well because it was felt that the orders generally would be materially benefited thereby, as also and especially because the Dominion of Canada can no longer be looked upon in the light of a “Dependency” of the British

Empire, but is really a "Nationality," just as England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, take rank as such; and further, the said Dominion already possessing its independent Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, and Supreme Council, 33° Ancient and Accepted Rite; as a necessary sequence, the influential body of Canadian Templars ought to govern themselves likewise: And whereas more than eighteen months have been allowed to lapse without decision being had on the said Memorial; BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED,—That the Very High and Eminent Grand Prior of the Dominion of Canada, do address the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, direct, respectfully asking His Royal Highness to take the matter into his own hands, and graciously assent to the prayer of the said Memorial, and that the Very High and Eminent Sir Knight, the Right Honorable the Earl of Limerick, Great Prior of England and Wales, be requested to present the Grand Prior's authorized communication as aforesaid, and a copy of this resolution and of the said memorial, at the earliest opportunity, at the same time conveying to the Most Eminent and Supreme, Grand Master the assurance of our warm and unchangeable affection for him, and our anxious desire ever to hail His Royal Highness as our own immediate *Head* and *Chief*.

It was moved by † Frater David McLellan, seconded by Eminent ‡ Frater James Moffatt, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Grand Priory are due, and are hereby tendered to the Companions of Carleton Royal Arch Chapter No. 16, for the very satisfactory arrangements made for the holding of this Annual Assembly, as also for the hospitalities extended to the Representatives.

The Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior has been pleased to announce the following as the Roll of Grand Officers for the ensuing year, viz.:

GREAT OFFICERS.

V. H. and E. Fr.	† Colonel W. J. B. McLeod Moore, 33°, Grand Cross,	
	Grand Prior for the Dominion of Canada.	
V. E. Fr.	† Samuel B. Harman, 18°, Grand Sub-Prior.	
" "	† Samuel B. Harman, 18°, (acting) Grand Chancellor.	
" "	† Rev. V. Clementi, M.A. " Prelate,	
" "	† G. H. F. Dartnell, Grand Constable.	
" "	† Eugene M. Copeland, 33°, Grand Marshal.	
" "	† Hugh A. Mackay, 33° " Treasurer.	
" "	† D. R. Munro, 33° " Registrar.	

OFFICERS.

Fr.	† John J. Mason, 32°	Grand Vice-Chancellor.
E.	† Hugh W. Chisholm, 33°	Sub-Marshal.
"	† G. T. Smithers, 18°	Assistant do.
"	† George C. Longley, 32°	Almoner.
"	† Wm. N. Braund,	Assistant do.
"	† Edwin Goodman,	1st Herald.
"	† M. Crombie,	2nd Herald.
"	† John Easton, 18°	War of Reg.
"	† W. C. Morrison,	1st Standard Bearer.
"	† Edson Kemp,	2nd Standard Bearer.
"	† J. H. Tilden,	Prior's Standard Bearer
"	† Daniel Spry, 32°	1st Aide-de-Camp.
"	† S. S. Lazier,	2nd Aide-de-Camp.
"	† J. B. Trayes,	Chamberlain.
"	† G. D. Dickson,	Assistant do.
"	† J. Stanton,	1st Capt. of Guard.
"	† R. J. Hovenden, 18°	2nd do.
"	† G. S. Birrell,	Sword Bearer.
"	† J. H. Cornish,	Organist.
"	† John O'Donnell,	Pursuivant.
"	† Richard Ratcliffe,	Guard.

PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

(TAKING RANK WITH THE GRAND SUB-PRIOR.)

V. E. Fr.	† Jas. A. Henderson, Prov. Prior, Eastern Div., Ont.
" "	† Jas. K. Kerr, 33°, Prov. Prior, Centre Div., Ont.
" "	† W. Mercer Wilson, Prov. Prior, Western Div., Ont.
" "	† W. B. Simpson, Prov. Prior, Quebec.
" "	† Robt. Marshall, 33°, Prov. Prior, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior has been pleased to appoint the following as a Special Committee on Revision of Statutes and Constitution, and to consider the question of an "out-door costume," viz.:

- V. E. Fr. † Samuel B. Harman, 18°, Grand Sub-Prior, Chairman.
- " " † T. Douglas Harington, 33°, Past "
- " " † Jas. A. Henderson, Prov. Prior, Eastern Div., Ont.
- " " † Robt. Marshall, 33°, Prov. Prior, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- " " † James Seymour, Past Prov. Prior.
- " " † Stephen R. Sircom, 18°, Past Prov. Prior.
- " " † G. H. F. Dartnell, Grand Constable.
- " " † Eugene M. Copland, 33°, Grand Marshall.
- " " † G. C. Longley, 32°, Grand Almoner.

The labours of the Grand Priory being ended, it was closed in **ancient form**.

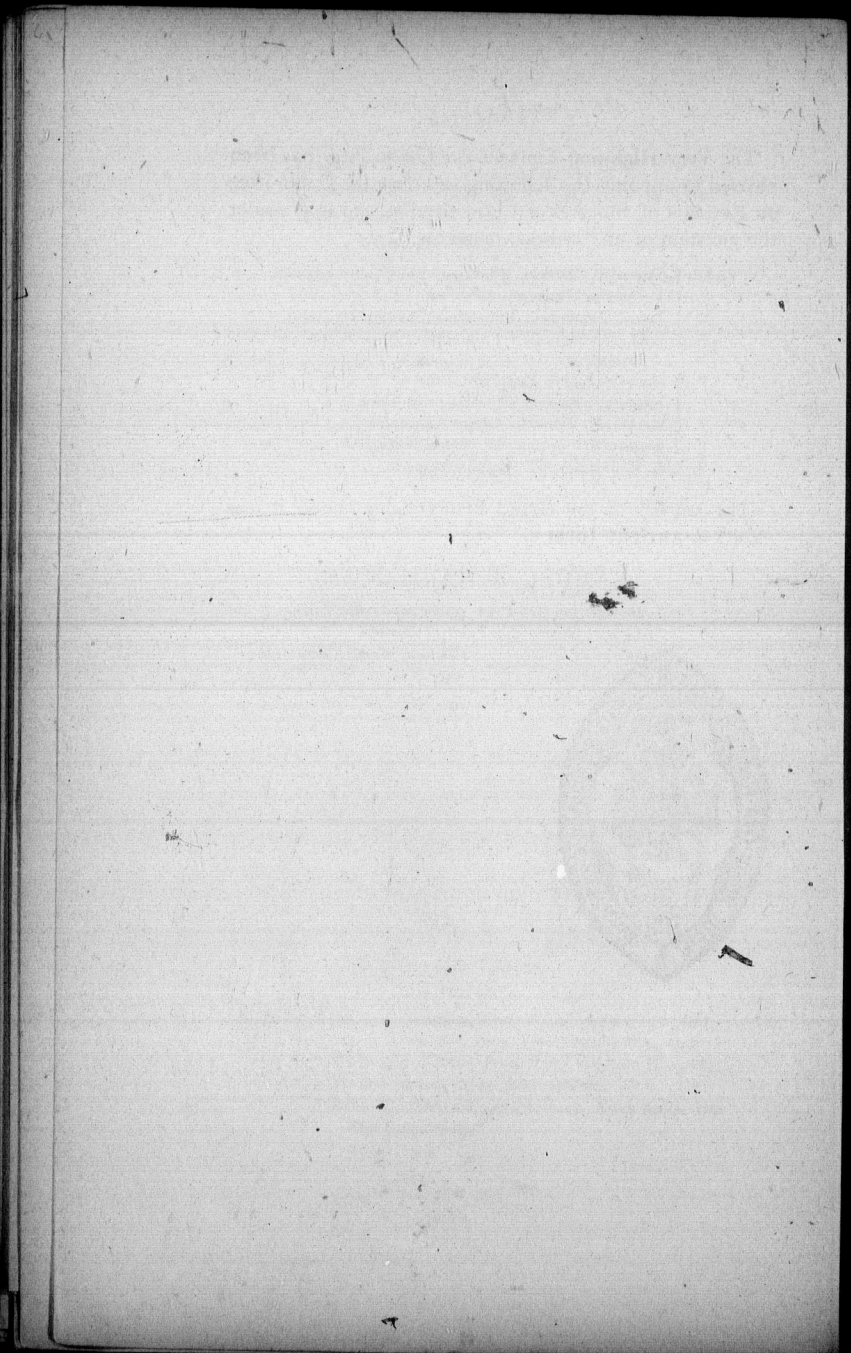
SAMUEL B. HARMAN, 18°,

Past Grand Sub-Prior of England and Wales,

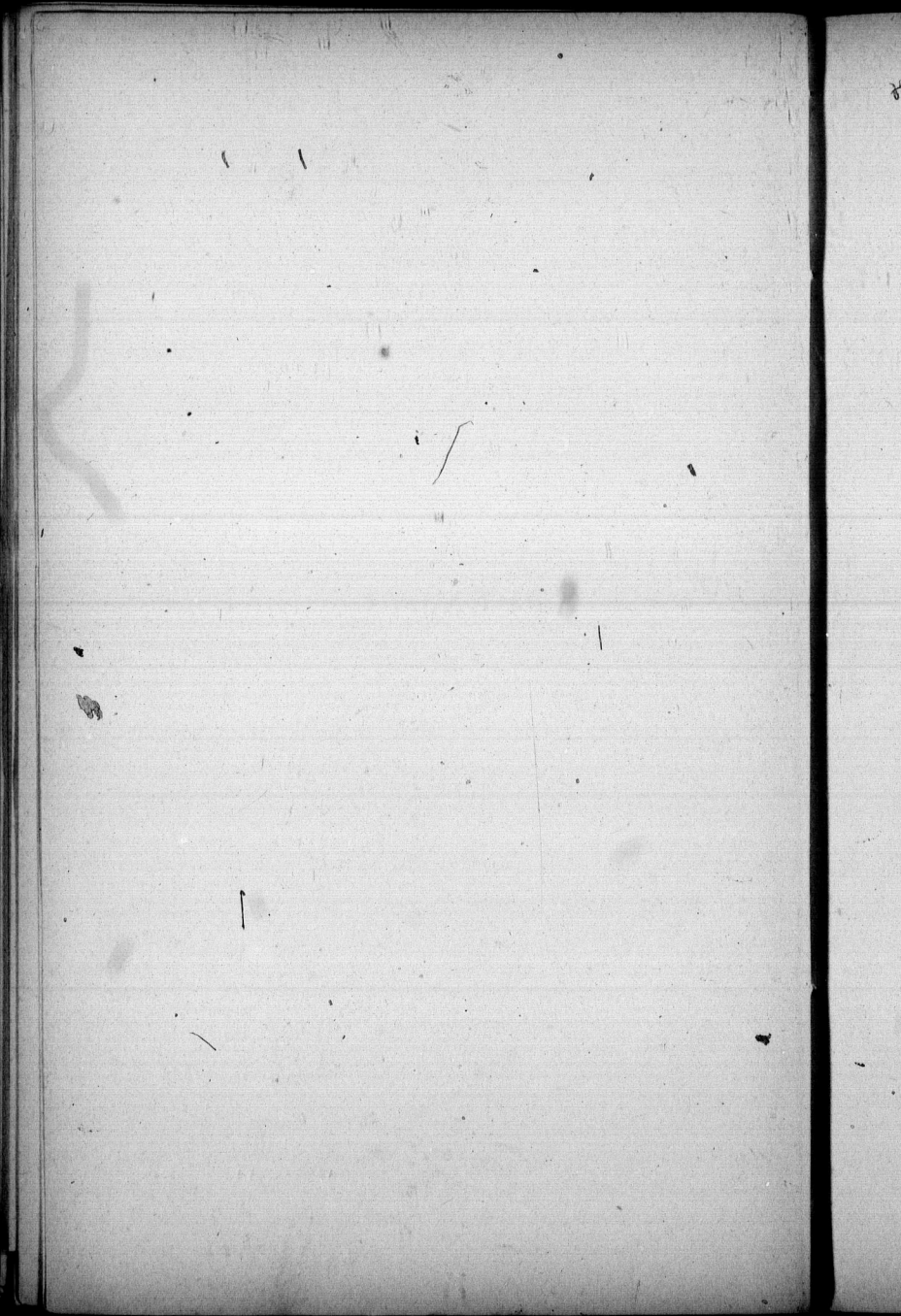
Grand Sub-Prior of Canada,

(Acting) Grand Chancellor.





APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Grand Priory of the Dominion of Canada :

Your Committee on Correspondence have received and examined the reports and proceedings of the following Grand bodies, assembled under the banner of the Temple :—

PROCEEDINGS ANALYZED.

Special assemblies of the Convent General of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta, held in London, England, 7th April, 1873, and Friday, 9th May, 1873.

Calendars of the Great Priory of England and Wales, for 1873-74, and 1874-75.

Proceedings and Reports of the Grand Commanderies of—

Alabama	1873	Massachusetts	1873
Do.	1874	Mississippi	1873
California	1873	Missouri	1872
Connecticut	1873	Nebraska	1872
Do.	1874	New Hampshire	1872
Georgia	1873	Do.	1873-
Do.	1874	New Jersey	1873
Illinois	1872	New York	1872
Do.	1873	Ohio	1873
Indiana	1873	Pennsylvania	1873
Iowa	1873	Do.	1874
Kansas	1873	Tennessee	1874
Do.	1874	Texas	1873
Kentucky	1872	Vermont	1873
Maine	1873	Virginia	1873
Do.	1874	Wisconsin	1873
Maryland	1873		

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONVENT GENERAL.

In due allegiance we first take up the proceedings of this august body, a revival of the ancient body of that name, and now held under the presidency of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master.

(1.) The first Convocation was held for the purpose of installing His Royal Highness, as Grand Master of our United Orders. The imposing

ceremonies of this interesting and, to the Order, momentous occasion, will be fresh in the memories of the Fratres. The words of the Arch Chancellor, Dr. Townsend, in his address to the Grand Master, are worthy of a record in our proceedings, and of a perpetual remembrance in our hearts. We extract from this address the following admirable words:—

“It should be remembered that although the Order might preserve the illustrious name of the great Institution of the Temple, and some shadow and outline of its forms and arrangements, yet not that, nor even the exalted patronage of the Royal Grand Master, could preserve its vitality, unless it also kept in view the principles of that chivalric character which once made the Temple and Hospital the glory of Christendom. We did not attach any superstitious reverence to the scenes which had been hallowed by the Redeemer's presence on earth, nor seek to wrest them from another nation. We might venerate the place of His birth, and look with awe upon the spot alleged to have been His sepulchre; but Palestine was not our battle-field. In the conflict of Life we had opportunity to exhibit and exercise all the Knightly Virtues—Courage, Piety, Constancy, Patience, Honour, Generosity, Humanity, Self-control. These were the elements of the chivalric character. We hoped to perpetuate the Order of the Temple for a nobler end, and perhaps by more worthy means than those of our ancient predecessors. We, too, wished to bring mankind into subjection to the Cross, not by war and disciplined bigotry, but by diffusing knowledge, enlightenment, intellectual freedom—all that is comprised in the great message, “Peace on earth and good will towards men.”

Among the twenty-seven Crowned Heads, Royal Personages, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, appointed Knights Grand Crosses of the Temple, by the Grand Master, is found the honored name of Col. W. I. Bury MacLeod Moore, the Grand Prior of the Dominion of Canada. It is to be hoped that the Grand Priory of Canada will duly appreciate the honor conferred upon them and their Grand Prior, and take measures that the latter may assume his stall at some future meeting of the Convent General.

(2.) At the meeting of the Convent General, held at London, 9th May, 1873, various general amendments to the Constitution of the United Orders were adopted. These have been so fully and lucidly explained in the addresses of the Grand Prior for 1873 and 1874, that they need here only passing mention.

GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Calendar for 1873-4 contains the Muster Roll of Officers of the Great Priory of England and Wales, and the Roll of Preceptories registered under its banner, numbering 129 in all, and having their headquarters in every portion of the British Possessions, and ranged under 35 Provincial Priors. There was a special meeting of the National

Great Priory on the 7th April, 1873, at which the Convent General was opened and the Grand Master and his officers installed.

The Annual assembly of the National Great Priory of England and Wales was holden at London, on 9th May, 1873. Four warrants for new Preceptories were granted.

The National Great Priory also met on the 8th May, 1874. It was reported that one new warrant had been granted. Reference was made to the decease of the Honorable A. Keith, who had long commanded the Province of Nova Scotia, and to the fact that that Province now comes under the jurisdiction of the Grand Prior of Canada, in accordance with the terms of his Patent.

THE UNITED STATES.

We now take up the proceedings of those Grand Commanderies which range themselves under the banner of the Grand Encampment of the United States:—

ALABAMA, 1873.

The 13th Annual Conclave was held at the City of Huntsville, on the 7th May, 1873. Eight Commanderies were represented. The Grand Commander's address alluded in feeling terms to the death of Sir Knight Abram J. Walker, Past Grand Commander of the State. No new Commandery had been organized during the year. It was decided that a Knight Templar (we presume clothed as such) should not join in the funeral procession of one not a Mason. We observe that the Fratres are throughout correctly designated "Sir Knights;" not, as with many other Grand Commanderies, who use the titular "Sir."

Sir Knight Daniel Sayre, is the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. In it Canada is noticed, and our Grand Prior's observations as to laxity as regards the *social* position and requirements of candidates are quoted. An admirable "Oration" was delivered by Sir Knight Lockett, from which we select the following:

"The new, the astounding revelation of Christ to man, is the religion, Sir Knights, that you are called upon to defend—a religion which has Charity for its creed, the World for its parish, Benevolence for its worship. And whether seen thundering in eloquence with Chatham in the House of Lords, or chirping in contentment at the hearth of the humblest cottager—whether pealing in organ-tones from the soul of a Milton down through the aisles of Time, or tinkling with Bunyan mending kettles—whether flashing from the sword of a Cromwell or a Stone-wall Jackson, or glistening in the tear of penitent childhood, it is alike worthy of the best effort of every knightly heart in its defence.

"This defence does not require you, as it did the Knights of old, to go forth with your swords—with your lives, in deadly conflict—but by

your actions in your lives, by steadfast conduct. Not to mount a pillar with Stylites in a desert, to be gazed at of men—nor to bury yourselves in caves and cells, as hermits and monks—misers, all hoarding the treasures of grace, sinning in their idleness—but,

“Go forth 'mong men, not mailed in scorn,
But in the armor of a pure intent.
Great duties are before you, and great deeds—
And whether crowned or crownless when you fall,
It matters not, so God's work be done.
And learn to prize the quiet lightning deed,
More than the applauding thunder at its heels
Which men call fame.”

* * * * *

“The fell spirit of sectarianism has never invaded the sanctity of our Asylums, nor yet marred the harmony of our Order. Around the altar of our allegiance no man keeps the conscience of his brother—but every knightly sword is welcomed to this service. Then, Gentlemen! Sir Knights! Ho! to the Rescue. Form around your Beauseant—the “Banner of the Cross.” Let our shields touch in brotherly love. Whether they be emblazoned with the mottoes and devices of different Church membership, or be the pure white shield of the upright man of honor, they are alike entitled to a place in the Mystic Circle.

“And when our pilgrimage shall have ended, and we shall have reached the Temple in the New Jerusalem, and the lines shall be displayed for the inspection of the Great Grand Master, may we then as now—there as here—be found a band of brothers—“*As many as the waves—as one as the sea.*”

The City of Montgomery was selected as the *permanent* place for holding the Conclave of the Grand Commandery.

ALABAMA, 1874.

The Grand Commandery met at the City of Montgomery, on 6th May last. There appear to be eleven subordinate Commanderies, of which only three were represented.

The Grand Commander's address is lengthy. He condemns the custom of having public devotional exercises of the order. In this view the Grand Master of the United States concurs. Two new Commanderies were organized. There are more than 300 members of the Order within this jurisdiction. In the report on Correspondence Canada is noticed at length, and a fair synopsis of the Grand Prior's address is given. In noticing the death of four Sir Knights, whose united ages amounted to 293 years, Sir Kt. Sayre asks: “Is it a fact that good Knights Templar live longer than other men?”

CALIFORNIA, 1873.

The fifteenth annual Conclave was held in the City of San Francisco, on the 11th of April, 1873, Sir Knight William Wilson Traylor, Grand

Commander, at head-quarters in the East. Nine Commanderies were represented, out of a total of ten on the roll. The Grand Commander's address is short, he alleging as the reason therefor that "the annals of peaceful and happy times are always brief." The Order seems prosperous in this State. Sir Knight Charles Louis Wiggin, Grand Recorder, presented the report on Correspondence. In it he quotes at length the observations of the Grand Prior on the subject of costume, and adds:

"These sentiments commend themselves to our judgment as sound and correct, and we heartily endorse them. There is, to our mind, something ridiculously absurd in the idea of dressing a Knight Templar in the uniform of a militia officer, with cocked hat and shoulder straps. We wonder what old Hugo de Payenis would have thought of himself in such a rig. With as much propriety might we robe the High Priest of a Chapter in the canonicals of a parish parson, which would be far nearer the traditional costume. We sincerely hope the Grand Encampment of the United States, at its next Triennial Assembly, will wipe out this absurdity, and prescribe a costume which shall at least have the merit of an approach to that worn by the founders of the Order."

We trust that at the ensuing Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, the Grand Priory of Canada will be represented by some Frates clothed in the Venerable and Historical Costume of the Order.

Appended to this report is a useful Appendix, setting forth all Templar decisions adopted by the Grand Encampment from the years 1859 to 1873. Also the edict of 1862, as to uniform. There are 542 members upon the roll muster of the ten commanderies.

CONNECTICUT, 1873 & 1874.

The Annual Grand Conclave for 1873, was held March 18th, at Danbury. Ten Commanderies were represented. Grand Commander Serens S. Thomas, was unavoidably absent. In his address he says, that the past year had been one of prosperity for the Order, and that no questions indicating a want of harmony had been presented to him. *Sic sit semper!*

The City of Norwich was selected as the next place of meeting. 77 Novices received the Accolade during the year, and the total membership is reported at 1,319. Canada is briefly noticed in the report on Correspondence.

The Grand Assembly for 1874, met at Norwich, on the 17th March. The proceedings are entirely of local interest. The Grand Prior of Canada's address, at Kingston, is largely quoted from.

GEORGIA, 1873.

The twelfth Annual Conclave assembled in the historical City of Atlanta, on the 21st May, 1873. There are eight subordinate Com-

manderies in this State, with a membership of 369. Sir Knight Allen Sherrard Cutts, was the Grand Commander. In his address he mentions in consequence of a communication from the Grand Master of the United States, it became his duty to revoke the credentials of our Grand Representative near the Grand Priory of Canada.

The Conclave was to have been held at Forsythe, but owing to the destruction by fire of the Masonic Hall and Asylum at that place, it was convened for Atlanta. The next conclave was appointed for Savannah.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence not being ready to report, he was summarily extinguished by the following resolution: "*Resolved*—That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be abolished."

GEORGIA, 1874.

The proceedings at this Assembly are of local interest. From an admirable address by Eminent Sir Kt. Blackshear, we extract the following:—

"We are not called upon to-day to bathe our swords in the purple current of life in a vain effort to rescue Palestine from Mohammedan rule. The spirit which inaugurated that strange enterprise of the olden time, comports not with the higher civilization and purer Christian sentiment of the nineteenth century. Nor shall we attempt to controvert the opinion generally entertained at the present day that the holy wars were a sad perversion of the very principles the Crusaders struggled ostensibly to defend. But when we remember that they lived in the times when ignorance and barbarism pressed heavily upon the nations—when all that was left of the Christian religion was a barren shadow, 'the substance having given place to a degraded superstition which threatened to ruin the name and dignity of man,' we are forced, after all, to admit that it was an exalted spirit that sounded the bugle note of war which thrilled the mighty heart of Europe, and rolled up an army of nations, of all ranks, classes and conditions of men, to battle, as they earnestly believed, in the service of the King of kings.

"Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the Crusades, though failing in the full accomplishment of the object for which they were instituted, and though attended by terrible sufferings, horrible excesses, and an expenditure of human life almost beyond computation, were, nevertheless, of incalculable benefit to the world. They broke up the narrow boundaries that had so long held the nations aloof from each other—one of the main causes of the long barbarism of the middle ages—and united them in a common cause that required reciprocal action, and brought them into more intimate relations with each other. They opened up new channels of communication between the East and the West, and as the tide of commerce rolled in upon the maritime cities of Europe, bringing wealth and new ideas of luxury and social refinement, so, also, did the arts and sciences find a congenial home, and the mind of man, cultivated and expanded, was prepared to enter upon a new career of development. Thus, after a night of ages, through the wars of the Crusades, the

cheering rays of a glorious dawn once more lifted the thick darkness that had enveloped the world, exhibiting the life of nations and of men awakened to renewed action, in a higher sphere of usefulness, after a long and dreary slumber.

"But the days of the old Crusaders have passed away. That terrible struggle which lasted for nearly two centuries, and finally terminated with the death of Louis the Saint, and the melting away of his mighty army on the "heated sands of Carthage," it is not our purpose to review. Neither are we engaged, as were the illustrious founders of our noble Order, in guarding the highways to the "city of the Great King," and protecting weary pilgrims on their journey to the Holy Sepulchre. The age that called for the valor of those ancient Knights has passed away; yet we love to dwell upon the record of their heroic daring and chivalric deeds, and to muse admiringly on their unselfish devotion to the Christian faith, and their noble defence of those whose weakness exposed them to oppression and wrong. They were a noble band of Christian warriors, who faithfully performed their Knightly vows, and won for themselves imperishable renown; and one of the darkest pages in history was produced when, under a fearful cloud of persecution and calumny, the noble Order went down. But above the power of despots, whether of Church or State, are the divine principles that emanate from the throne of the Eternal.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

"Through the wicked recklessness of Clement V., and the ambition, avarice and revenge of Phillip the Fair, the existence of the organization was terminated in the early part of the fourteenth century, by violent suppression, confiscation and judicial massacre; but the great truths, the lofty sentiments, and noble conceptions of human duty, in which consisted the real life of the Order, survived the wreck of the organized body, to spring forth again, like the vegetable germ that survives the decay of the parent stalk, into new forms of life and beauty.

"They found a congenial home in the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, by whom the noble but persecuted Order was received and assigned to an upper apartment in the mystic temple."

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

ILLINOIS, 1872.

The sixteenth Annual Conclave was held in Chicago, on 22nd October, 1872, under Sir Knight W. M. Egan, as General Commander. Thirty-six Commanderies, out of a total of forty-two, were represented. Two new commanderies were established during the year. No case of discipline had come to the knowledge of the Grand Commander. The sum of \$2,322.10 had been dispensed to sufferers by the Great Fire. Referring to this calamity the G. C. says:—

"At our meeting a year ago there hung over us the shadow of a great calamity, involving many of our brethren in pecuniary loss and bodily suffering. This great city, in which we all, as citizens of Illinois,

felt a common and a just pride, sat literally in dust and ashes. Bowed down, but not broken, she has risen again clothed in a marvellous beauty, and now takes her place far in advance of what she has ever before attained.

"Much of this is due to individual and united energy and enterprise, much to her favored situation, and much to the general prosperity of our beloved land. We may, indeed, be proud of what has been accomplished so well and in so short a time, but can man justly say, "the strength of my hand and the might of my arm hath done this?" A just pride may we feel in what has been given us, but let us not forget the gracious Giver. '*Non nobis Domine! non nobis, sed Nomini Tuo da gloriam!*'"

In noticing Canada, in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the remarks of the Grand Prior on the subject of Costume are extracted in full, without comment.

ILLINOIS, 1873.

A volume of 184 pages contains the Proceedings. The Grand Commander, Sir Knight Daniel Dustin, reports an acquisition to the ranks of 272 members, and the loss by death of 31. Among the G. C.'s decisions, is the following:—

"*Suicide* does not necessarily imply *unworthiness*; and, therefore, when committed by a Knight Templar, *may* not be a bar to Knightly burial.

"There may be those whose moral and religious convictions are at variance with this decision; but when we consider that the wisest and best member of our Order is liable to this untimely end, either from insanity, or delirium consequent upon a burning fever, or other mental aberration, *for which he is in no way responsible*, who shall say that in such a case he is not our companion in arms, and as fully entitled to Knightly burial, as if he had died from any other cause?"

Canada received no notice in these proceedings. Rituals for the Consecration of a Commandery, and for the installation of its officers, are to be found in an Appendix.

INDIANA, 1873.

Nineteenth Annual Conclave, held in the City of Muncie, on 1st April, under the banner of R. E. Sir Knight Charles Cruft, G. C. Representatives of twenty-two subordinate Commanderies present, of which two had been constituted during the previous year. The G. C.'s address is an able and lengthy one. On the question of uniform, he says:—

"If there be any uniform equipment which will mark a Knight Templar throughout the United States, it must be determined upon and enforced by the Grand Encampment. If left to the Grand Commanderies, no two will be alike."

The membership appears to be 1,405, 179 having been knighted in 1872. The Grand Commander reports:—

"Everything within this Grand Jurisdiction is prosperous. Entire harmony exists within the body of Knights Templar in all its parts; and between it and all branches of Masonry in the State. It is difficult to conceive of a Grand Jurisdiction where more uniform courtesy and kindly feeling prevails. And with these gentler virtues is observable a stronger attachment to the principles of the Orders, and a more vigorous effort to carry them into daily life. A growing determination is also evinced in all the Commanderies to constantly improve not only numerically, but in ritual, drill, and character."

The report on Foreign Correspondence is an able and interesting document. A hint is given "that our Canadian fratres should furnish more statistical information." We hope the hint will be taken.

The proceedings of the Great Priory of England and Wales are noticed at great length.

We beg our Indiana fratres to disabuse themselves of the notion that the Royal Arch degree has been abolished as a pre-requisite to our Christian Order. Such is *not* the case; on the contrary, the *additional* requirement of being a Master Mason, of at least *two years standing*, is added.

INDIANA, 1874.

The twentieth Grand Conclave was opened at Indianapolis on 28th April last, twenty-eight Grand Officers, and the representatives of all the subordinate Commanderies (twenty-three in number) being present. 223 received Knighthood during 1873, and 20 Sir Knights were struck from the roll by the angel of death.

Sir Kt. E. D. Palmer, G. C., in his address, alludes to the question of Costume, adding, in respect of the vow of allegiance to the Grand Encampment,—“we are proud of our loyalty; may it never grow less.” The true Knightly spirit!

No new Commanderies were petitioned for during the past year. The G. C. says:—

“Far better is it for the good of the Order, that there should be a revival, or a renewal of interest in those already chartered. Our list of dimitted Knights reveals the fact that our jurisdiction is becoming depopulated, or, what looks somewhat reasonable, too many seek the Orders to be known of men as Knights Templar; ignoring the duties and responsibilities assumed, farther than to *display* on public occasions, for personal aggrandizement within the Order, or public applause without. A case is known where public applause was showered upon a Sir Knight for his act of renouncing Masonry, and displaying this insignia of our Order in public, as evidence of such renunciation. Our duties to the Christian Order are such that we should recognize only those who come to the front, manfully battling for the Christian religion, and practising the Christian virtues. All stragglers should be left to hover around the abandoned camp fires. As none but the valiant can

lead to victory, none but the zealous should be enrolled under our banners."

The G. C. advocates the changing of the names of Commanderies from that of living men to those of local or historical signification.

A special Inspection or Review took place at Richmond, Indiana, on 10th September last. Six Commanderies were in line, each with a "full brass band." It is reported "that the display was very imposing."

The Grand Prior's address is all that appears to have reached the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. A lengthy extract is given, without comment.

IOWA, 1873.

Des Moines was the assembling place of this Grand body, on 21st October, twenty out of twenty-three chartered Commanderies being represented.

The Grand Commander reports peace and harmony throughout his entire jurisdiction. There were but three Commanderies in the State in 1864, which number increased to twenty-three in nine years! Truly, the Order of the Temple is making progress in Iowa. The G. C. prays for "uniformity in dress as well as in work and drill, so that when the Order is given to 'draw swords,' it shall be 'swords, and not a line of canes and sticks!'"

The following words are well worthy of transfer to our pages:—

"The neophyte who has passed through our solemn ceremonies, and attained the rank and dignity of a Templar, but who imagines that when once he is dubbed a Sir Knight that he has reached the summit and the end of labor, and that henceforth he has nothing to learn nor work to do, will find that he is much mistaken. If he is a true man and good student, and has well learned the first lesson given to all who have crossed the threshold of the Temple, and sought the fountain of knowledge within, he will ere this have discovered enough to engage his most earnest attention. The true Templar is a zealous man, ever at work for good, for the betterment of his fellows, for the advancement of society, and the promotion of every useful art, reclining not on "flowery beds of ease," but an active and aggressive champion for the rights of man. His mystic sword is ever drawn in the defence of a pure Christianity, and as a Christian Knight he must ever wield it in the cause to which he has so solemnly devoted it, careful that the rust of dishonour and intolerance shall never tarnish its glittering blade. To us, who have been privileged to pass within the gates, there is yet more and more to learn and treasure. We make indeed a high profession. The principles we avow are the noblest and purest. And it becomes us, by lives of devotion to those virtues, to make good our profession.

"Entertaining such exalted views of the principles and purposes of the order, and having an abiding faith in their ultimate success, it becomes imperative that we watch closely the door, that nothing improper be

allowed to enter. Guard with fidelity. Let no one gain admission, unless he be such an one as will make an honest endeavor to live conformably to the precepts inculcated by the order. Our institution is judged and has reputation through its members, which is the only medium by which the world can form an estimate of its character. If its influence be good, then men are safe to conclude that its objects are praiseworthy, and we can only exert these good influences and accomplish correct results by strict adherence to the truths revealed to us.

"It is our duty as Christian Knights to be ever ready, ever with our armour on, ever watchful for the coming Son, and thus, with firm reliance upon our glorious Faith, cheered and encouraged by the Hope of a blissful Immortality beyond the grave,—

"So live, that when the summons comes
Which bids us join the innumerable caravan
That moves to the pale realms of shade
(Where each shall take his chamber in the silent
Halls of Death) we go not
Like the quarry slave at night, scourged to his dungeon,
But, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,
Approach the grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams!"

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of the "Grand Priory" from 1855 to 1871 inclusive. Of it the report states:—

"The book is graced by a not remarkably well executed "counterfeit presentment" of the distinguished W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Grand Prior, and founder of the Order of the Temple in Canada. It shows him to have a stern and rugged face; heavy beard, sprinkled with honorable gray hairs; well-developed forehead, and deep-set eyes—together, a marked face, one having individuality in its every line.

A full extract is given from the Grand Prior's recent circular.

KANSAS, 1873.

The Grand Officers and the representatives of four, out of a whole number of five, Commanderies in this State, assembled in special Conclave at Leavenworth City, on the 8th May. The Grand Commandery attended Church on May 9th, (Ascension Day). The sermon preached on the occasion is printed with the proceedings.

The Grand Commander was presented with a valuable testimonial. The fourth Annual Conclave was convened in the same city on the 21st May. The Grand Commander announced "peace within and progress without our lines." Speaking of the forms and ceremonies appertaining to our order he says: "They may tower up before us like the icebergs of the northern seas; beautiful as they reflect the light in rainbow tints, but cold as they are beautiful; icebergs made practical and effective in the every day duties of life."

Canada is noticed in the Foreign Correspondence report. The Chairman (and in this respect he follows others) remarks that "the number of Sir Knights is not given. We should like to see a synopsis of returns given." A hint for our Grand Chancellor. *Verbum sap.* The Grand Prior's remarks on Costume and Parades is quoted *in extenso*.

KANSAS, 1874.

Six Commanderies represented. The Grand Prior's explanations of the recent changes are quoted in full.

KENTUCKY, 1872.

The proceedings of the twenty-fifth Annual Conclave are before us. It was held at Frankford, in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the capitol of the State, on the 10th July. The representatives of eleven Commanderies reported themselves. The membership appears to be 734, with fourteen Commanderies. At the organization of this Grand body, it represented *three* Commanderies and less than one hundred Knights. Three new Commanderies were organized during the previous year. The Grand Commander's address is an able document. He concludes by relating an incident which took place at the siege of Malta, defended against the Turks by Valette, Grand Master of the *Knights of Malta*, and speaks of it as occurring in the *early* history of our order.

With due respect to the Eminent Sir Knight, we must remark that the Order of the Temple, at the period of this event, had been suppressed for several centuries. With the lesson and the teaching he draws from it, every true Knight will heartily concur. We notice that the Grand Officers were installed in AMPLE FORM, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, the larger number being ladies, &c.!! Canada receives a brief notice.

LOUISIANA, 1873.

This Grand Commandery assembled at New Orleans on the 14th February. There appear to be but four Commanderies under this jurisdiction, with a total membership of 308. The address of the Grand Commander is short. In view of the contemplated assembly of the Grand Encampment, in New Orleans, he laments deficiencies in the matter of costume and drill, and calls attention to the importance of earnest and immediate work towards improvement and reform.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence remark that they are not in the receipt of the proceedings of the Grand Priory of Canada, but make extracts from other reports, containing such. The views of the Grand Prior as to the relations between the Knightly Orders, and the Degrees of Royal and Select Masters, are quoted and fully concurred in.

The following extract is worthy of all assent:—

“No man can be a true Templar unless he is a true Christian, and we should even go farther than that, and insist upon his being a Trinitarian; and we certainly do not think that the mere fact of a person taking upon himself the vows and obligations of a Knight Templar, is an evidence of his conversion to the Christian religion. If one has been avowedly an unbeliever in Christ before applying for the Orders of the Temple, an objection on that ground would be quite as tenable as the objection that a profane man is an atheist would be prior to his initiation into the first degree in Masonry. The rules would seem to us to operate exactly alike in both cases, for if it is necessary that a man should not be made a Mason without he first express his faith in an Almighty Creator of heaven and earth, surely he should not be made a Templar without having first fully professed his belief in the divinity of the Saviour of mankind.”

For the information of our Louisiana fraters, we add that the declaration signed by candidates in Canada, professes a belief in the doctrine of “the Holy and undivided Trinity.”

MAINE, 1873.

Eleven Commanderies were represented at the twenty-second Annual Grand Conclave, at Portland, on the 8th of May.

The Grand Commander regrets that there has not been a cheerful compliance with the Grand Master's edict as to costume.

The address of our Grand Prior is largely extracted from in the Foreign Correspondence report, the chairman saying that “the increasing intimacy of relations between us and Canada makes it of more than ordinary interest to us.” He quotes from the Maryland proceedings, and appends his own remarks as follows:—

“A young Mason who had received the degrees in Canada, applied for the Orders of the Temple in one of our Commanderies, but being under age, I decided he could not receive them. His friends thought it unjust, as he came accredited from a legal lodge and Chapter, who confer the degrees at times on minors. I stated his case to Grand Master Fellows; his answer not being positive in the premises, I declined to reconsider my decision. I have long held the opinion that a great wrong is done chivalric Masons by young men rushed through the lodge and Chapter, and into the Order of the Temple, as soon as they arrive at lawful age, and before they can realize the responsibilities placed upon them by the symbolic degrees.”

“We think he decided wisely: and we are inclined to hold to the doctrine, that unless a candidate has arrived at man's estate, according to the law of his domicile, so that he is no longer under his father's control, he is not eligible under our landmarks, and if made should not be recognized. A party made a Mason in violation of a landmark, acquires no rights by such making.”

We think the young Mason from Canada must have deceived our *fratres*. It is one of our unalterable landmarks that every candidate for Masonry must have been "of the full age of twenty-one years." In Scotland, it is true, Masons can be made at 18, and in some jurisdictions a *Lewis*, or son of a Mason, can become a candidate at that age. The writer knows of an eminent Mason, now residing in Toronto, who attained high rank in the Order of the Temple in Scotland, at the age of twenty years. The establishment of the "Convent General" is briefly noticed. The writer seems to doubt the statement of our Grand Prior, that the Royal Arch qualification has *not* been abolished.

We take the liberty of making use of the following table of statistics, as being of interest to Canadian Templars:—

Grand Commanderies.	No. of Subordinates.	Membership.	No. Knighted.
Alabama	9	286	41
Arkansas	4	212	...
California	10	505	27
Connecticut	10	1,319	77
Georgia	8	369	33
Illinois	42	2,726	242
Indiana	23	1,405	191
Iowa	23	994	175
Kansas	5	226	51
Kentucky	14	734	163
Louisiana	4	308	37
Maine	11	1,927	101
Maryland	5	599	175
Mass. and Rhode Island	34	4,852	487
Michigan	29	2,031	225
Minnesota	7	458	51
Mississippi	13	362	104
Missouri	21	854	87
Nebraska	4	189	21
New Hampshire	9	924	78
New Jersey	12	857	139
New York	47	6,074	669
Ohio	26	2,048	189
Pennsylvania	45	4,555	776
Tennessee	14	879	107
Texas	9	274	48
Vermont	7	463	43
Virginia	14	742	51
Wisconsin	10	722	53
Total,	469	37,294	4,441

The concluding remarks are so knightly and admirable in tone, that we copy them here:—

"To the Order in general, we repeat our caution against intemperance and the kindred vices, and the existing tendency to substitute the *show* of Templarism for its *substance*. In yielding to the demand for

outward demonstrations, we attract to us those who care only for display, and repel those who practise our principles. In the early days of our Order, the Sir Knight devoted his time, his fortune, and his life to the cause which he had espoused. No holiday soldier was he, but clad in mailed armour, carefully kept bright, he upheld our banner in the hardest fought fields the world has ever seen. The pursuit of wealth, the allurements of pleasure, the smiles of beauty, were alike unavailing to turn him from the path of duty, or lead him to violate his vow or betray his trust. Yet we are engaged in a nobler warfare, but are not called upon to make a title of the sacrifices which those, whose name we bear, were wont to make willingly, and even gladly. We do not seek our foes on the burning sands of Palestine, nor does our armour weary us with its weight: our foes, more dangerous than the Saracen, are all around us, and our armour may be kept bright by use. If we will imitate, in some small degree even, the example of the founders of the Order, we shall achieve success, not complete indeed, but worthy of the cause in which we are engaged. But so far as wealth, or pleasure, or beauty allures us from this warfare, just so much is our success diminished, and to that degree do we violate our vow and betray our trust. Therefore,

“Onward, Christian Soldiers, marching as to war,
With the Cross of JESUS going on before.
CHRIST, the Royal Master, leads against the foe.
Forward into battle, see, His banners go.”

A resolution, we are sorry to observe, was passed, with only three dissentients, protesting against the edict of the Grand Master as to Costume, with a puerile appeal to sister Commanderies, “not to allow the rights of the weak to be trampled upon by the strong.”

MAINE, 1874.

The proceedings are mainly of a local nature. The report on Foreign Correspondence concludes with the following:—

“Let every Mason remember that a responsibility rests on him individually to exemplify the cardinal virtues in his daily walk. An honest, industrious, and temperate life, will do more for the Order, the world, and himself, than the strongest professions—the latter *may* be false; the former, men *must* believe.

“But a Knight Templar has an additional responsibility; he is under a vow to sustain the Christian Religion. This does not mean that he is to be gloomy, ascetic, or intolerant; its spirit is the reverse of all this. It is a religion of love, and this should be the law of his life. Pay but little heed to mere sectarian doctrines; study the teachings of the Saviour himself, and strive to live after his example. Do good as you have opportunity. Combat evil by standing in your place like a faithful sentinel, avoiding sin yourself, and firmly though kindly discountenancing it in others. Thus you may best aid the cause of religion, and deserve the proud title of a KNIGHT TEMPLAR.”

MARYLAND, 1873.

The third Annual Conclave of this Grand Body assembled on 14th May; at what place does not appear from the printed proceedings. Six Commanderies were represented.

The Grand Commander reports that the year had been one of comparative quiet in his jurisdiction. He states it has been "his constant study to withdraw the Order from unnecessary public display." His example is worthy to be followed in this respect. He remarks that "the hospitality of Baltimore has long been proverbial, but to be a Maryland Templar is a proud title to him who bears it at home or abroad." The membership amounts to 629, of which as many as 216 belong to No. 1, and 214 to No. 2 Commandery.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND, 1873.

A handsome and attractive volume of 252 pages promised much, but a larger portion may be called "padding." Several biographical memoirs of Eminent Sir Knights are therein contained, and their respective "counterfeit presentments," engraved on steel, in excellent style, still further embellish the volume. The latter contains little except of local interest. The semi-annual Conclave was held on 29th May. We learn that the expenses of the year 1870, apart from fees from candidates, far exceed the receipts. A result not to be wondered at in view of the expensive compilation now before us, whose bulk is not swelled by a report on Foreign Correspondence, this Grand Commandery not having appointed such a body. Special assemblies were convoked on 12th June and 22nd October. On the latter occasion, being the dedication of Olivet Commandery, an admirable charge or address was delivered by the R. E. the Grand Commander. The whole is worthy of attentive perusal. Space will only permit the following extracts:—

"It is also said, and acted upon, that the fact of having twice passed the ordeal of an examination and ballot, is of itself a sufficient reason for again passing a candidate for our orders. Such fact is indeed a *circumstance in his favour*, and should weigh in his behalf, but in and of itself is no sufficient reason for a clear ballot. Those investigations were made by other bodies than ours, and at other times; and it may well be that what was true then, might not be true at the time you are called upon to act. The fact of his belonging to the Blue Lodge, or Chapter, should give increased facilities for making a proper investigation. Never forget that the Cross is the most significant emblem connected with our Order, that it symbolizes a living faith, and is emblematic of a belief in the crucifixion, death, and burial of our Lord and Saviour; that He arose from the dead and ascended into heaven; that He offered up His life as a propitiation for the sins of the world. Remembering this, you will see that new duties will devolve upon the Templar that may

not rest upon and that are not demanded of the mere Mason, and these new duties impose upon you the necessity of ascertaining his fitness to meet these additional requirements."

"Let your daily life give evidence, that *being Templars, you are also gentlemen*. Show yourselves good citizens, obedient unto law, and the promoters of good order. Be known as the protectors of the helpless, as the strong arm to the oppressed, the sustainers of the poor, and the helpers of the afflicted. Stand by the Christian religion, and be known as its defenders. Raise high the banner of the Cross, and let not the refulgent rays of the rising sun that fall thereon, be more bright, or more pure, than the emanations from your Templar life. Let your daily walk and conversation be such that all shall recognize that you are faithful followers 'of those divine teachings and sublime precepts He has left to guide and direct us,' and which lead 'in the paths of truth and holiness.'"

The Annual Assembly was convened at Boston, on 31st October. Much business of local interest was there transacted. As before stated there is no report on Foreign Correspondence. Do the Fratres of Massachusetts take no interest in the doings of their fellow Knights in other jurisdictions?

MISSOURI, 1872.

The twelfth Conclave was held in St. Louis on the 8th of October. Sixteen out of twenty-one Commanderies being represented.

The Grand Commander ably advocates the establishment of a permanent Templar Fund of Charity. He recommends, as Christian Knights, the due celebration of Ascension Day, as well as of Holy Thursday. He truly says:—

"As a social element, Masonry—and especially the Orders of Christian Knighthood—has no mean merit. Yea! in this very thing has it its main beauty, its subtle fascination. Were its benefits confined to the bestowal of stinted charities, it would be no better and no worse than the hundreds of co-operative societies that live and flourish, and diffuse their purposes in their narrow circumferences.

"Masonry grows with society; it is a part of it; it pervades the whole kingdom of human loves and sympathies, increases with their growth, strengthens with their strength, and finds its surest foothold in their loftiest aspirations. It is, then, to men living in society, that Masonry appeals, and affects their social interests, and concerns their social pleasures, social benefits, social happiness, and social duties.

"The true Templar is bound by an indissoluble tie socially to each and every member of his Commandery.

"This is the only real, faithful, and loyal brotherhood. The *fruter* Knight must be your fosterbrother; he has drank from the same cup and must be fed from the same banquet table; he may have wandered from the paternal roof, and become prodigal, and lacked temperance; but when he returns penitent, he comes under the imperial aegis of our protecting shield, and he is received and welcomed, and the fatted calf slain.

There is an able report from the pen of Sir Knight Gouley. He acknowledges, "with great pleasure," the receipt of the proceedings of our Prov. Gr. Conclave since 1855, and pays our late lamented Grand Chancellor a well deserved compliment for the manner in which they have been prepared and issued. He agrees with the Grand Prior that too much display is not beneficial to the Order. England receives an extended notice. The writer remarks with truth that the officers and members of Grand Conclave are "composed of the most distinguished citizens of the realm;" and he expresses the hope that the Prince of Wales "may long live to gladden the hearts of his fellow Knights by his devotion to the sublime principles of the Order, and that he may be spared to preside over them as a pure, true, and devoted sovereign."

We fully concur with the following remarks:—

"For Templars to designate Lodges and Chapters as lower bodies, is to assume that Commanderies are *strictly Masonic*, which they are not, and never claimed to be. A Royal Arch Mason is no more a Mason by becoming a Templar, than if he had joined the Pope's Zouaves: for the Christian Orders are semi-military and semi-religious, and all the Masonry there is in them is only the fact that none but Masons can be received as members.

"This misnomer of calling one higher and the other lower, is looked upon as an insult by the Craft at large, and has done the Order of the Temple more harm than any other cause, and we trust it will be entirely dropped by all, especially by those in authority."

From an appended Table of Statistics we learn that Mississippi has the lowest, and Massachusetts the highest "average membership" in each Commandery. The average for the whole United States is 80 members each.

MISSISSIPPI, 1873.

Thirteenth Annual Conclave, at Jackson City, 27th May. Nine Commanderies represented.

The Grand Commander reports that harmony and peace prevail, and that the Order is in a healthy and prosperous condition. Four new Commanderies received Dispensations. He expresses an opinion adverse to the ballot, being satisfied "that the Order at large would be greatly benefited if the merits and demerits of candidates for its sacred mysteries and high honours were made a subject of free discussion."

We cordially approve of these remarks of the Grand Commander:—

"If Knights Templar would give more attention to the teachings of the Order, and less to parades and fine shows, we should be more likely to obtain the approbation and blessing of our Divine Master.

"Formerly the fame, well earned, of Knights Templar had spread both far and wide, for acts of charity and pure beneficence. *Now*, our

notoriety springs from a more ignoble source, *i. e.*, Parades, Banquets, and Jovial Gatherings—things pleasant enough in themselves, but that fail to fill the bill of “a rough habit, coarse diet, and onerous duties.” The servant is not, or should not be, above his master. Ours, while on earth, had not where to lay His head, while we, professedly His followers, look more to the enjoyment of the pleasures of this world, than to our eternal interests.”

We notice a Cœur de Lion Encampment in this as well as in many other jurisdictions, including England and Canada. The Lion-hearted King was never a Templar. On the contrary, he was jealous of and discountenanced the Order. As a valiant soldier of the Cross, however, his name is worthy of remembrance by those who now profess to war for Christ against the “Prince of the powers of darkness.”

The proceedings of other jurisdictions are reviewed by Sir Knight Savery. In referring to Canada, and our Grand Prior, he says:—

“In each and all of his published Addresses he breathes a spirit of true, Knightly courtesy to the Fraters of the United States, and, in some instances, pays high tribute to the excellence of sundry E. S. Knights in the different States of the Union.”

We learn from this report that in addition to the 469 Commanderies subordinate to the various Grand Commanderies, there are 18 which owe direct allegiance to the Grand Encampment of the United States, with a membership of 205.

NEBRASKA, 1872.

First Annual Conclave at Lincoln City, June 19th. Five Commanderies represented, named appropriately and uniformly, “Mount Calvary,” “Mount Olivet,” “Mount Carmel,” “Mount Moriah,” and “Mount Zion.” Proceedings entirely of local interest. No report on Foreign Correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1872.

Annual Conclave at the City of Concord, September 24th, R. E. Sir Knight John D. Patterson, Grand Commander, at head-quarters in the East. Eight, out of nine Commanderies, represented. Membership, 924. New Knights, 78.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Sir Knight J. W. Fellows. He “reviews the reviewers” in this style:—

“Perhaps it is best that they should contain so much ‘light literature;’ others, far better qualified than we, seem to be of that opinion; yet we cannot reach any other conclusion—notwithstanding their entertaining nature and the distinguished Knights who patronize them—than that jests and jokes, and language so near the ‘indelicat’ that we must read with the most innocent and childlike understanding to avoid all

unpleasant constructions, are strongly out of place in these books. The style of writing in them is undergoing a change, and if the same rate and tendency be continued, a few years more will make the Reports on Foreign Correspondence popular among the readers of the '*Days Doings*' or '*Comic Varieties*.'

"Those who would have enjoyed them most, are possessed of a morbid desire which govern their reading as well as their actions. Now, against this kind of matter, as a part of the published records of Templar Masonry, we earnestly protest. It is not in keeping with the doctrines and purposes of the Order. It is directly opposed to everything taught in the Asylum of Templarism, and no matter who indulges, it is to be regretted."

We cordially agree with the foregoing. Many of these reviews are disfigured by gibes and jesting that are not only out of place, but even vulgar. These reports should not be encumbered with any such matter, but in as succinct a manner as possible present a fair notion of the doings of the Order in other jurisdictions. "Word tilting," and "breaking of lances," however understood and enjoyed by the Sir Knights more immediately concerned, are wholly uninteresting, nay, are stupid and dull, in the ears of those who listen for good tidings of all true and trusty knights "wheresoever dispersed, o'er the face of earth or water." He speaks of our Grand Prior's address as being "dignified and high-toned, carrying throughout his remarks the earnest and sincere manner which so well becomes a Templar," and quotes the greater portion in full.

The proceedings of the Great Priory of England and Wales are fully abstracted.

NEW JERSEY, 1873.

Fifteenth Annual Conclave held at Trenton, on September 9th. Representatives of twelve out of thirteen Commanderies present.

The Grand Commander's address is interesting. The following extract is worthy of all praise:—

"We, as an Order, claim to be an association of Christian gentlemen: as Knights Templar, we bow at the Christian's Altar, and worship the Christian's God. Within our Asylums are taught those sublime lessons which should sink deep into the heart, with soothing influences, like murmurs of the falling flood. It is here that

'The pulse of avarice forgets to move,
A purer rapture fills the breast of love,
Devotion lifts to Heaven a holier eye,
And tenderest pity heaves a softer sigh.'

"And yet, passing from these hallowed scenes, commemorative of the sacrifice upon Calvary, and mixing with the outer world, we have heard uttered by Knights Templar, that which of all the crimes that ever disgraced society, admits of the least palliation; that from which no benefit can possibly be derived; that which nothing but the perverseness

and depravity of human nature could ever have suggested; yet such is the prevalence of *profanity*, that we would almost suppose it to be a fashionable acquirement, and indicative of energy and decision of character, and the question has often arisen in our mind, are these a part of that army of Templars who have been 'admitted to a participation in those labors which are to effect the erection of a Temple more glorious than the first, even that beautiful Temple of holiness and innocence, whose pillars are Charity, Mércy, and Justice; the foundation of which is in the breast of every one who has tasted that the Lord is gracious.'"

The report on Correspondence highly commends our Grand Prior's address. It alludes to his evident loyalty, as being "creditable to him as a man and a mason," and expresses the opinion that "the kind and fraternal language of the Grand Prior towards his Frateres of the United States, will meet a warm and reciprocal response in the heart of every Templar in that country.

NEW YORK, 1872.

Fifty-ninth Annual Conclave on the 8th October. Fifty-three Commanderies represented. The Order in the "Empire State" appears in a highly prosperous condition. Number of Knights over 6,000.

The report on Correspondence is an able document from the pen of Sir Knight John W. Simons. He truly says:—

"Two things seem to be necessary, at the point we have reached, to secure our past success, and restrain and direct the future; one is the practical consideration of the question, whether, in the wonderful prosperity which has attended the institution for twenty years past, we have not come to be imbued with a desire for a greater and speedier extension of numbers than is consistent with sound discretion, and a healthy, permanent growth. In the army, in time of peace, the surgeons are said to examine proposed recruits with a view to ascertain whether it be possible to reject; while during the war, or under the draft, the rule is to ascertain whether it be possible to accept. We are inclined to believe that, as a general rule, our examining committees act as though a draft had been announced, and conduct their inspection rather with a view to accept, if possible, than as if contemplating possible rejection. Dealing, as we do, with those who have already twice passed the ordeal of examination and ballot, it seems natural that we should have less hesitation than if our business were directly with the profane; but we submit the question as one with which every Knight may deal according to his own conscience, whether we are not allowing this sentiment to carry us too far, and in a measure to paralyze our sense of responsibility to the important trust committed to our keeping.

We learn from this report that during the year under review there had been an increase of two Grand Commanderies, forty-three subordinate Commanderies, and 3,946 Knights in the several State jurisdictions under the Grand Encampment of the United States. England receives a brief mention, and Canada, none at all.

\$3,125 was contributed by this jurisdiction to the Templar Relief Fund of Chicago, immediately after the great fire.

OHIO, 1873.

Thirty-first Annual Conclave at Toledo, on 2nd September. Twenty-six Commanderies were represented. The Grand Commander thus speaks of the Grand Encampment:—

“The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar is composed of a confederacy of delegates from all the State Commanderies. For one or two Commanderies to attempt to destroy this thoroughly organized, well established, and powerful body by secession from it, or by rebellion against its authority, is worse than idle; it is not in that direction the remedy lies, if there is any grievance. As matters now stand, I should regard the forcible disruption of the G. . Encampment of the United States, by secession or rebellion, as the beginning of the end of the usefulness of Templar Masonry in this country. The question is no longer whether the G. . Encampment is necessary or not. We have and will have it. There will always be a Grand Encampment of the United States, either *legal* or *illegal*. Destroy the present one to-day, and we will have a *spurious one to-morrow*, issuing warrants, and assuming authority over Templar Masonry throughout the United States. Anarchy will follow, and our beautiful order will be changed from one of peace, harmony, and love, to a pandemonium of discord, hatred, and quarreling.”

The number of members in this jurisdiction on 1st August, 1873, was 2,172. Sir Knight William Cunningham is the reporter on Correspondence. He quotes at some length, and with warm approbation, the Grand Prior's address.

The printed proceedings are marred by the barbarisms *Knights Templars* and *fraters*, for *Knights Templar* and *fratres*.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1873.

A handsome volume of 150 pages contains the proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Conclave, held at Meadville on the 13th May. It is the only pamphlet emanating from Grand Commanderies of the United States, on which the true Templar Cross, (the Red Cross *pate*, on a field *argent*) is emblazoned. This Cross is often erroneously called the *Maltese*. The latter is nearly similar to the Templar Cross, except that the color is *white* on a field *noir* (black), and each arm is indented.

Forty-six out of forty-eight Commanderies were represented at this Assembly.

We extract from the Grand Commander's address, as follows:—

“We may not be called upon to bathe our swords in the purple current of human life, in defence of right and truth, but every life is a battle, and to be a success must be brave and noble, ever performing a

true man's duty in a true man's way, and helping in every laudable manner to elevate the race, and prepare the world for the high jubilee of the Prince of Peace."

We learn from this address that \$33,000 has already been subscribed for a Masonic Home. When can we announce a similar result?

The total membership in this jurisdiction is 4,739, of whom 438 had been installed during the previous Templar year.

Sir Knight James H. Hopkins, presented the report on Correspondence, which is exhaustive and interesting. Canada receives extended notice. He informs his readers that the Grand Prior was not present, "being detained by official duties as Colonel in the British army." He adds:—

"The report of his official action shows that he knows how to temper justice with mercy, how to command and compel respect for lawful authority; and when confession of error, repentance, and reformation ensue, how to banish all anger or feeling of resentment."

He characterises as just and forcible the Grand Prior's remarks on the subject of costume and parades, and concludes as follows:—

"Recognizing the propriety of the edict of the Grand Encampment denying the right of the State Grand Commanderies to appoint Representatives to foreign jurisdictions and receive them therefrom, the Grand Prior revokes the appointments made by him; but graciously and gracefully appoints them honorary members of his Grand Priory.

"We were very glad to open correspondence with another Grand Body, and hope to find its proceedings regularly upon our files. Year by year the ties are more closely drawn which bind our illustrious Order into a compact and fraternal whole, without regard to nationality or clime. May the good work go on; and may we live to see the day when a grand conference of Templars will be held, representing all quarters of the globe."

In speaking of the Grand Conclave of England and Wales (whose proceedings are extracted at length), the writer says:—

"A treaty of amity and alliance between the Grand Encampment of the United States and the British Branch of the Order was recommended by the Executive Committee, as calculated to promote the most beneficial results to the Order of the Temple in whatsoever part of the globe it may exist.

"We hope to see our Order drawn closer and closer together, and that the mystic cord which binds all hearts, may make all thrill with the same pulsations of Knightly zeal, fraternal affection, and universal benevolence; that although mountains may divide, and seas roll between us, although our forms of government may differ and our languages be distinct, we shall yet constitute one vast, distinguishable and distinguished brotherhood."

\$300 was granted towards the funds of the Masonic Home.

From an address by Rev. Sir Knight J. D. Kerr, we cull the following:—

"The elements constituting a sublime life are as accessible to-day as when the clash of steel rung on the air of Judea. "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." We cannot expect to be true Sir Knights until we have learned the lesson of *self-subjugation*. There are passions and impulses within the bosom of every man that must be curbed and controlled before he can take his place in the ranks of the overcomers. The vows assumed at our common altar can only be kept by the utmost vigilance. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but also of that spiritual freedom enjoyed by every true Sir Knight who to-day walks beneath the high arches of the grand Asylum above.

"The conflict of life is upon us, brother. See to it that the escutcheon of Knighthood be never tarnished by lack of duty to God or man."

The following, from the same address, is admirable:—

"Sir Knights, the swords in your scabbards are only to be wielded in defence of virtue, for the protection of the needy, and to maintain the Christian religion. No higher duties could devolve upon you in these days of corruption and infidelity. Virtue is at a discount in many of the common walks of life. The fair fame of woman, for which we should all most earnestly contend, has suffered much from those who style themselves the reformers of society. The marriage covenant, which constitutes the bulwark of society, and the regulator of the nation's morals, has been traduced and tampered with among those from whom we expected better things. These and many other influences are sapping the foundations of our moral purity, and transcending the laws governing the Christian religion. It is not for us to join in the loud cry of those who are anxious to place woman in the precarious and hazardous relations of civil life, but we should yield to none in defence of womanly purity and high Christian chastity.

"By the mother, who bore you in tears and agony, who watched over your childhood's helplessness, who sympathized with you in your boyish troubles, who wiped the tears of sorrow from your eyes, and whose prayers have ever ascended to God in your behalf; by the sister, who drew nourishment from the same breast as yourself, who enjoyed with you the merry games of childhood, and has developed in purity and beauty with her growing years; by the golden tressed daughter, bearing thine image and looking up to thee for guidance; by the loving wife, who pledged her faith with thine, and gave in thy keeping the brightest jewels of her womanhood; by all these holy voices thou art called, O my brother, to respect, honor, and protect a *woman*. Let no act of thine ever sully the pure character of a true woman. Let no hand of thine ever weave a web of falsehood round the unsuspecting mind of one of Eve's fair daughters, but let hand, and heart, and voice unite in placing her upon the high throne of purity, and guarding that throne, if need be, with the royal blood of thy manly nature."

The design of the "Memorial Tablet" is excellent, and only inferior to that contained in the proceedings of the Grand Priory of Canada.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1874.

The proceedings disclose that the roll of Sir Knights, in this State, now amounts to 5,015, under the banners of fifty-one Commanderies.

\$300 was voted to the Masonic Home. Pittsburg was fixed upon as the next place of meeting. \$500 was voted to cover the expenses of the representatives at the Tri-ennial Conclave at New Orleans.

The report on Foreign Correspondence occupies 60 pages, and is again from the pen of Sir Knight James H. Hopkins. In noticing Canada he thus speaks of our Grand Prior:—

“He was the founder of Knighthood in Canada, and might well feel a glow of pride as he looked back over the intervening score of years, and saw how the little seed which he planted had grown into the stately tree, under whose grateful shadow the Order rests.”

In relation to the Order of Malta, he says:—

“A few years ago, during a short visit to the Island of Malta, we were informed by a prominent Mason and Knight Templar that the denizens of the island claimed to have the legitimate succession to the old Knights of Malta, and refused to recognize those dubbed elsewhere. We were courteously invited to receive the Order there; but being unable to remain long enough, obtained no information as to the difference between their ritual and the English. There is a vast difference between the English and ours, and we are constrained to say that all of the advantages of impressiveness, historic, incident, and dramatic effect, are in favor of the English.”

In relation to appointment by the Convent General of the Grand Master of the United States, as Knight Grand Cross of the Temple, it is observed:—

“We cannot but entertain a warm and grateful feeling for this mark of fraternal recognition. It gives us a realising sense of the universality of our Order, and strengthens the bonds which unite us in one brotherhood regardless of nationality or language.”

Of the then coming Re-union at New Orleans, it is most appropriately said:—

“He has but a limited appreciation of the lesson of such occasions who supposes they are only for indulgence in retrospection and the enjoyment of pleasant memories. Their higher purpose is to infuse fresh ardor and energy into wearied breasts by recounting the achievements of the past—to quicken the ambition to attain a loftier eminence, live a purer and more useful life, and win a nobler name.”

TENNESSEE, 1874.

The Twelfth Annual Conclave assembled at Jackson on the 14th and 15th May. Fourteen Commanderies reported. The following, from the address of Deputy Commander Anderson, is worthy of extract:—

"Teaching the most exalted chivalry, let us, with renewed effort, go forth to do valiant service in behalf of right, by uplifting the oppressed, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, ministering to the sick, protecting the weak, shielding the innocent and defenceless, and practicing virtue in every station and trial of life. The chivalry of the middle ages taught deeds of daring in arms and valor in a temporal warfare for conquest. Its victorious sword was dimmed by the blood of murdered innocence, and its chaplet paled by the tears of orphans and widows. Mingled with the peans of adulation came the shrieks of vasalage and oppression, and the sacrificial altar reeked with the incense of cruelty. Our chivalry, grounded in love, commensurate with universal charity, teaches valor and daring in the highest aims and duties of life; and drawing the sword only in the defence of right, its untarnished blade flashes forth the victory of truth. Its laurels, woven of the flowers of good deeds performed, will forever "flourish in immortal green," while its peans of praise are sung by defenceless virtue shielded, and helpless orphanage protected. From its altars ascend the holy incense of gratitude from oppression relieved, hunger fed, nakedness clad, the bruised heart bound up, the imprisoned visited, and oil poured upon the troubled waters of human life."

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence. The next Assembly takes place next May, at Chattanooga.

TEXAS, 1873.

This Grand Commandery, with ten subordinate Commanderies under its banner, assembled at Houston on 4th June, 1873. The proceedings are of local interest only.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence. The Ritual of a Burial Service for the Order is appended.

VERMONT, 1873.

Meeting at Burlington, 10th June. Eight Commanderies represented. The Grand Commander's address is admirable in tone. Space will not permit more than the following abstract:—

"If we stretch out our hands towards heaven for the help we must have, we grasp but empty air. God's love, as seen in Christ our Saviour, is the only cord by which we can anchor to the throne of the Eternal, and holding there, go forth grandly and perfectly to perform our Knightly vows. To have our loins girt about and strengthened by prayer, our minds fortified and elevated by spiritual communings is only a Knightly preparation for warfare. Wherever and whenever Christianity and morality are assailed, let us with unbroken ranks throw ourselves into the van, and proudly occupy the position conquered for Knights Templar eight hundred years ago. To name that position stirs our blood to-day. It was not enough for those heroes to stand on the foremost line of the chivalric hosts, but always the hour of danger

found them on the right and in advance. Upon them the wave of battle rolled and broke; for a hundred of them to put ten hundred to flight was a common achievement; their numbers were always small, but, like tried steel, they could always be trusted.

"Let us then, every enrolled Knight, see to it that we individually are on the right, in every place and under all circumstances, and if perchance the grace be given us, in advance also.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial;
We should count time by heart throbs, the most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Canada and England are briefly noticed. Regret is again expressed that our proceedings present no returns of our Muster Rolls.

VIRGINIA, 1873.

A special Assembly was convened at Norfolk on 12th June, and the annual Assembly on the 11th December, at Richmond. Sixteen Commanderies were represented. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence welcomes the receipt, for the first time, of the proceedings of the Grand Priory of Canada, and expresses pleasure in observing "the quiet, orderly, and dignified character of the proceedings." It expresses satisfaction at the Grand Prior's condemnation of the increasing love of display.

WISCONSIN, 1873.

The Fourteenth Annual Conclave was held at Milwaukee on the 18th January. Ten Commanderies represented. The address of the Grand Commander is lengthy, discursive, and chatty, but its tone can hardly be called dignified or in good taste. The muster roll numbers 722. There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, your Committee trust that their efforts to lay before their fellow soldiers of the Temple a brief summary of the highly interesting and instructive minutes they have had under review, may be deserving of perusal, if for no other purpose, than to impress upon them *the great field over which the Templar Banner now waves*, not only in the case of our own beloved Empire "over which the sun never sets," and in every section of which it is unfurled, but, and especially in the great neighbouring Republic, with the rapid spread of civilization in which the Templar Order keeps equal pace; the records from the wilds of Nebraska and Texas giving equal evidence of worth of material, and earnestness of zeal, with the oldest States along the Atlantic frontier,

and in a parting allusion to the steady progress of the Order in this our noble Dominion, we may be pardoned for the natural impulse to pass a tribute of respect to our Grand Prior, whose earnest addresses, the result of deep study, and a true grasp of the reality of the Order, it is our pride to see are as respectfully appreciated by the American Templar, as they are affectionately regarded by ourselves.

All which is courteously and fraternally submitted.

‡ GEORGE H. F. DARTNELL,

*Grand Constable of Grand Priory,
Chairman of Committee.*

COMMITTEE ROOM OF GRAND PRIORY,
15th October, A.D. 1874.

1874-75.

Roll of Preceptories and Priories

OF THE UNITED

ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL,

Under the Great Priory of England and Wales,

IN THE

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.

d—following a name, signifies deceased; *r*—retired.

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

V. E. Sir Knight JAMES A. HENDERSON, D.C.L., Q.C., E. Preceptor.

“ “ E. H. PARKER, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors,

V. H and E. Sir Knight Col. W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE 1854.

V. “ “ JAMES A. HENDERSON 1855.

“ “ S. D. FOWLER, (Honorary) *d* 1855.

“ “ JOHN KERR 1858.

“ “ G. F. LASERRE 1860.

“ “ JOHN BRYCE 1862.

V. “ “ W. B. SIMPSON 1864.

V. “ “ ALEXANDER S. KIRKPATRICK 1865.

“ “ E. H. PAKKER 1866.

“ “ HARWOOD E. SWALES 1868.

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

Eminent Sir Knight MARCELLUS CROMBIE, Eminent Preceptor.

“ “ J. G. BURNS, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight	SAMUEL B. HARMAN	1855.
V.H.and E. "	Col. W. J. B. McL. MOORE, (Hon.)	1855.
"	FRANCIS RICHARDSON, (r)	1856.
"	THOMAS GIBBS RIDOUT, (d)	1857.
V. "	T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON	1858.
"	WILLIAM G. STORM	1859.
"	WILLIAM HAY, (r)	1860.
V. "	JAMES K. KERR	1869.
"	AUGUSTUS T. HOUEL	1871.
"	FREDERICK J. MEËT	1873.

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

Eminent Sir Knight DAVID McLELLAN, Eminent Preceptor.
" " T. MCGIVERIN, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight	THOMAS BIRD HARRIS, (d)	1855.
V. "	W. MERCER WILSON, (d)	1859.
"	THOMAS MCCRAKEN	1863.
V. "	C. D. MACDONNELL, (Honorary)	1864.
V. "	JOHN W. MURTON	1866.
"	WILLIAM REID	1869.
V. "	HUGH A. MACRAY	1873.

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

Eminent Sir Knight ALFRED G. SMYTH, Eminent Preceptor.
" " JOHN B. SMYTH, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight	THOMPSON WILSON, (d)	1857.
V. "	JAMES MOFFAT	1859.
"	WILLIAM MUIR	1861.
"	THOMAS MCCRAKEN	1862.

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

Eminent Sir Knight G. T. SMITHERS, Eminent Preceptor.
" " WILLIAM F. MCCOY, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

E. Sir Knight	JOHN D. NASH	1858.
V. "	HON. ALEXANDER KEITH, (d)	1859.
"	NORBORNE G. SMITH, (r)	1864.
"	ROBERT J. ROMANS, (r)	1866.
"	ROBERT D. CLARKE, (r)	1868.

Past Eminent Preceptors—Continued.

	E. Sir Knight THOMAS SHORT	1860.
	“ “ C. E. CROKER KING, (r)	1870.
V.	“ “ STEPHEN ROLAND SIRCOM	1872.
	“ “ G. T. SMITHERS	1873.

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

Eminent Sir Knight WILLIAM DOCTER, Eminent Preceptor.
“ “ R. GORDON, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

	E. Sir Knight JOHN C. FRANCK	1851.
	“ “ ALFRED A. CAMPBELL	1862.
V.	“ “ LAWRENCE H. HENDERSON	1867.
	“ “ EBER C. FLINT	1872.

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

Eminent Sir Knight ISAAC H. STEARNS, Eminent Preceptor.
“ “ J. S. SHEARER, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E.	Sir Knight ALEXANDER A. STEVENSON	1863.
V.	“ “ E. M. COPELAND	1872.
	“ “ ISAAC H. STEARNS	1873.

“SUSSEX,” Dunham, Que.—Warrant dated 30th May, 1867.—Meets
Wednesday preceding full moon in March, June, September, and De-
cember.

Eminent Sir Knight EDSON KEMP, Eminent Preceptor.
“ “ THOMAS F. WOOD, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

E.	Sir Knight WILLIAM B. COLBY	1867.
	“ “ CHARLES H. KATHAN	1872.

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

Eminent Sir Knight E. GOODMAN, Eminent Preceptor.
“ “ P. MCCARTHY, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

E.	Sir Knight JAMES SEYMOUR	1867.
	“ “ EDWIN GOODMAN	1869.
	“ “ A. SERVOS	1870.
	“ “ ISAAC P. WILSON	1872.

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

Eminent Sir Knight HENRY ROBERTSON, Eminent Preceptor.

" " E. R. CARPENTER, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptor.

E. Sir Knight HENRY ROBERTSON 1869.

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

Eminent Sir Knight E. L. BERTAUX, Eminent Preceptor.

" " W. E. EVERITT, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight ROBERT MARSHALL 1868.

" " T. A. D. FOSTER, M.D. 1869.

" " JAMES DOMVILLE 1870.

V. " " DAVID R. MUNRO 1871.

" " H. W. CHISHOLM 1873.

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

Eminent Sir Knight H. G. SUMMERS, Eminent Preceptor.

" " THOMAS H. TEBBS, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

E. Sir Knight ROBERT RAMSAY 1870.

" " M. H. SPENCER 1870.

" " C. SCHOMBERG ELLIOTT, M.D. 1871.

"MOORE," Peterboro', Ont.—Warrant dated 27th May, 1870.—Meets second Monday in March, April, June, September, and December.

Eminent Sir Knight C. D. MACDONNELL, Eminent Preceptor.

" " JOHN TURVER, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight C. D. MACDONNELL 1870.

V. " " Rev. V. CLEMENTI, M.A. 1871.

" " R. KINCAID, M.D. 1872.

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

Eminent Sir Knight H. W. DAY, M.D., Eminent Preceptor.

" " JAMES YOUNG, Registrar.

"ST. JOHN THE ALMONER," Whitty, Ont.—Warrant dated 8th March, 1872.—Meets second Tuesday in each month.

V. Eminent Sir Knight GEO. H. F. DARTNELL, Eminent Preceptor.

" " THOS. HUSTON, Registrar.

"GONDEMAR," Maitland, Ont.—Warrant dated 3rd May, 1872.—
Meets Thursday nearest full moon in January, April, July, and October.
Eminent Sir Knight JOHN EASTON, Eminent Preceptor.
" " DAVID MAXWELL, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight GEORGE C. LONGLEY1872.
" " JOHN DUMERILLE1873.

"ODO DE ST. AMAND," Toronto, Ont.—Warrant dated 7th May, 1872.
—Meets first Friday of every month.
Eminent Sir Knight W. C. MORRISON, Eminent Preceptor.
" " JOSHUA H. CORNISH, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptor.

V. E. Sir Knight N. GORDON BIGELOW1872.

"PALESTINE," Port Hope, Ont.—Warrant dated July, 1872.—Meets
fourth Tuesday of every month.
Eminent Sir Knight JAMES MOORE IRWIN, Eminent Preceptor.
" " E. PELOW, Jun., Registrar.

"ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX," Dunville, Ont.—Warrant dated
1874.—Meets first Thursday in every month.
Eminent Sir Knight WILLIAM N. BRAUND, Eminent Preceptor.
" " E. H. LONG, Registrar.

GRAND CHANCELLORS.

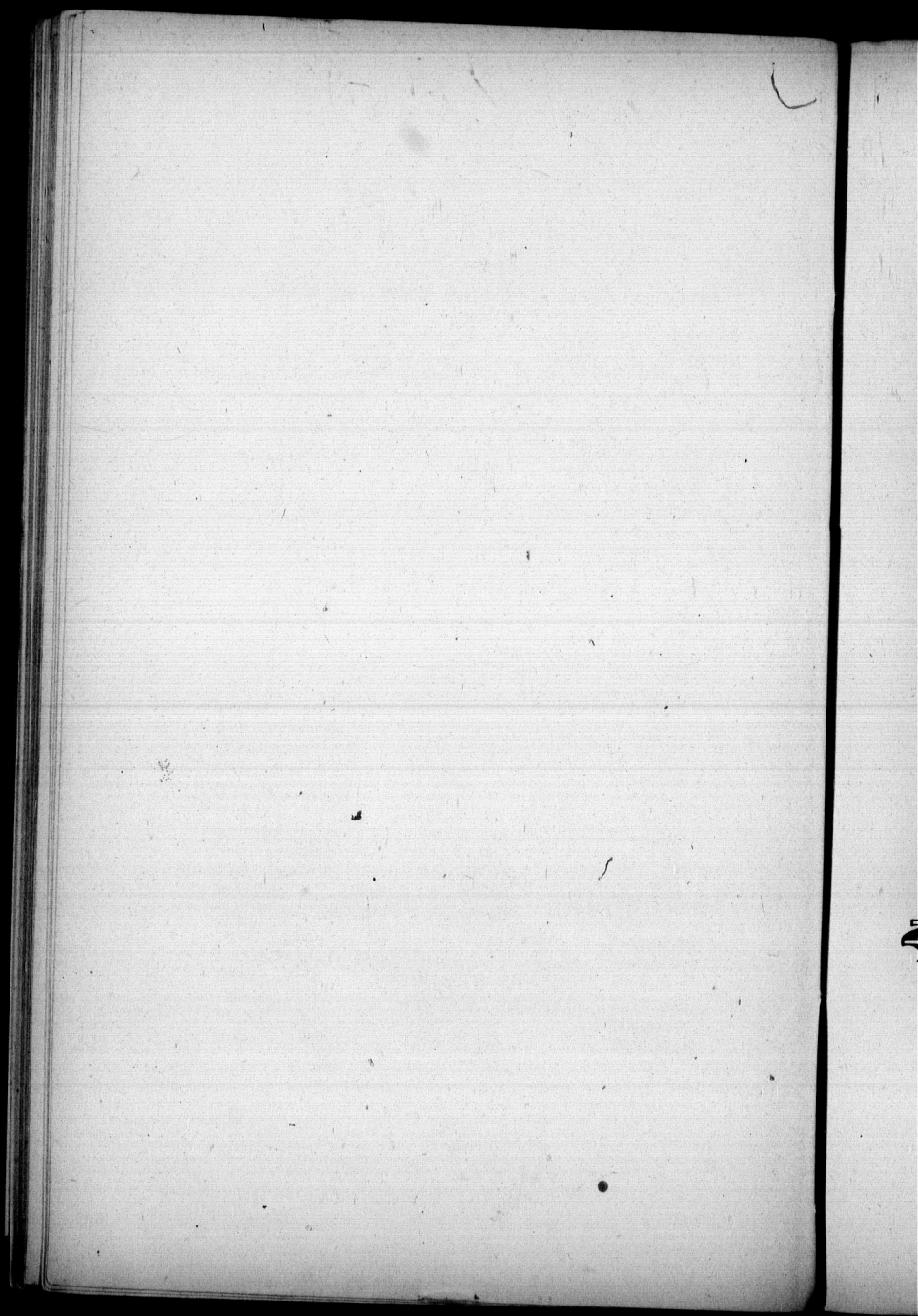
ENGLAND.—Sir Patrick Mac C. de Colquhoun, Q. C., LL. D. . . . London.
 “ Wm. Tinkler, Vice-Chancellor, 22 Chancery Lane, “
 W. C., London.
 SCOTLAND.—Dr. Somerville Edinburgh.
 IRELAND.—Charles T. Walmisley Dublin.
 G. G. ENCAMPMENT, U. S. A.—Theodore S. Parvin Iowa City.

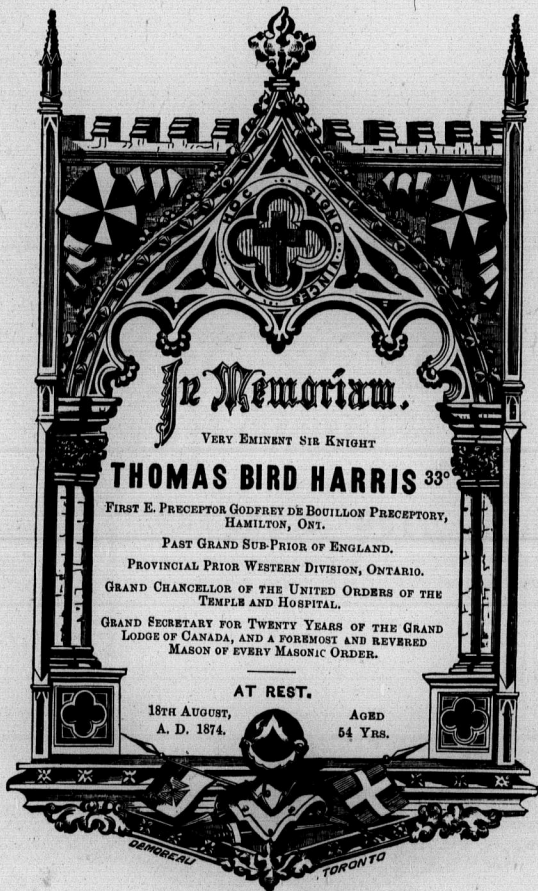
GRAND RECORDERS OF G. COMMANDERIES, U. S.

Alabama	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery.
Arkansas	John W. Rison	Little Rock,
California	Charles L. Wiggin	San Francisco.
Connecticut	John W. Steadman	Norwich.
Georgia	C. R. Armstrong	Macon.
Illinois	James Hoge Miles	Chicago,
Indiana	John M. Bramwell	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Wm. P. Langridge	Muscatine.
Kansas	Erasmus T. Kerr	Leavenworth.
Kentucky	Wm. C. Munger	Franklin.
Louisiana	Gustavus Sontag	New Orleans.
Maine	Ira Berry	Portland.
Maryland	Frank J. Kugler	Baltimore.
Mass. and R. Island	A. F. Chapman	Boston.
Minnesota	E. D. B. Porter	St. Paul.
Michigan	William P. Innis	Grand Rapids.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	Geo. Frank Gouley	St. Louis.
Nebraska	Thos. A. Creigh	Brownville.
New Hampshire	John A. Harris	Concord.
New Jersey	Thos. J. Corson	Trenton.
New York	Robert McCoy	New York City.
Ohio	James Nesbitt	Troy.
Pennsylvania	Chas. Eugene Meyer	Philadelphia.
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	Robert Brewster	Houston.
Vermont	W. H. S. Whitcomb	Burlington.
Virginia	John Dove	Richmond.
Wisconsin	Wm. T. Palmer	Milwaukee.

gh.
y.

IN MEMORIAM.





In Memoriam.

VERY EMINENT SIR KNIGHT

THOMAS BIRD HARRIS 33°

FIRST E. PRECEPTOR GODFREY DE BOUILLON PRECEPTORY,
HAMILTON, ONT.

PAST GRAND SUB-PRIOR OF ENGLAND.

PROVINCIAL PRIOR WESTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

GRAND CHANCELLOR OF THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE
TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

GRAND SECRETARY FOR TWENTY YEARS OF THE GRAND
LODGE OF CANADA, AND A FOREMOST AND REVERED
MASON OF EVERY MASONIC ORDER.

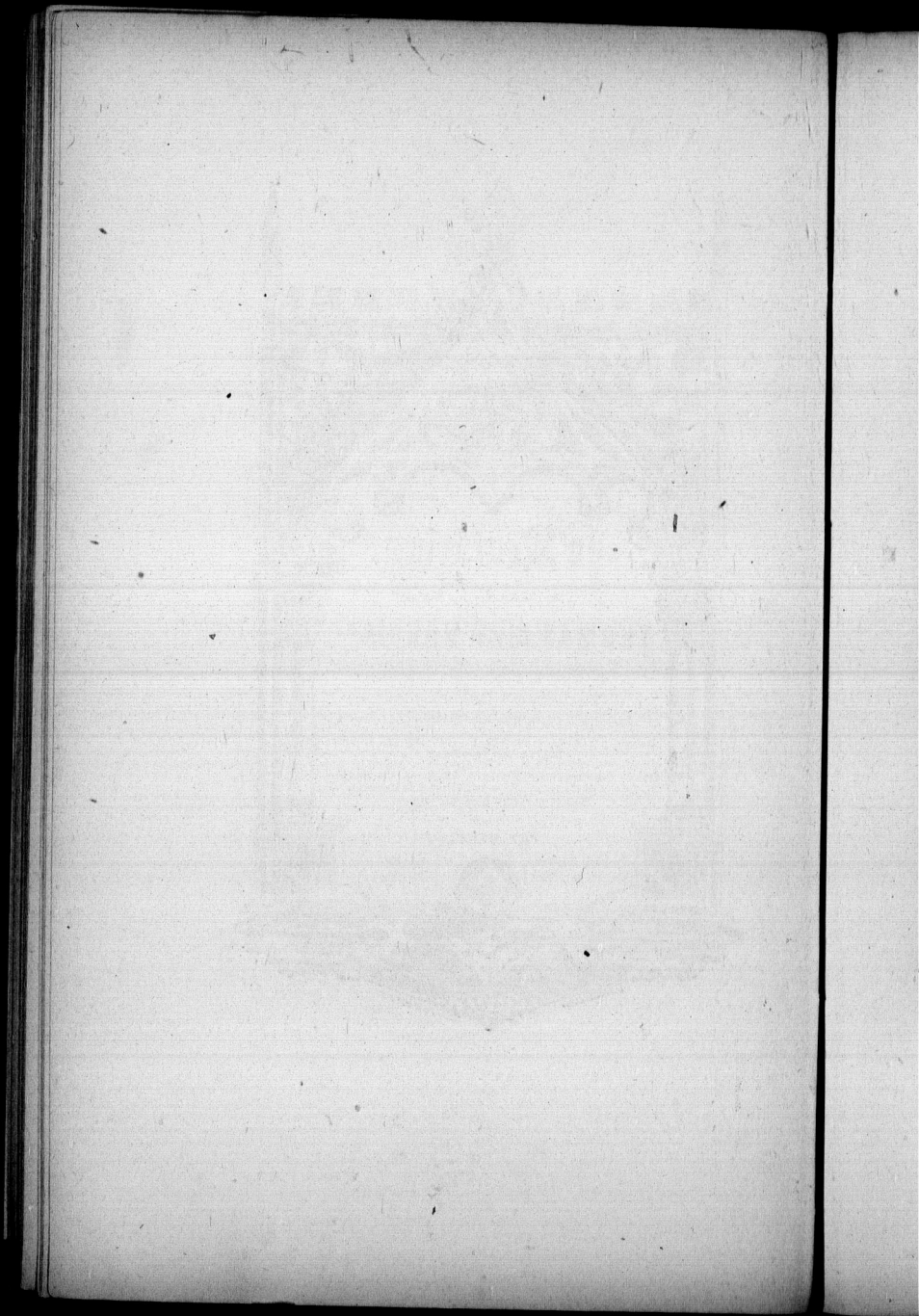
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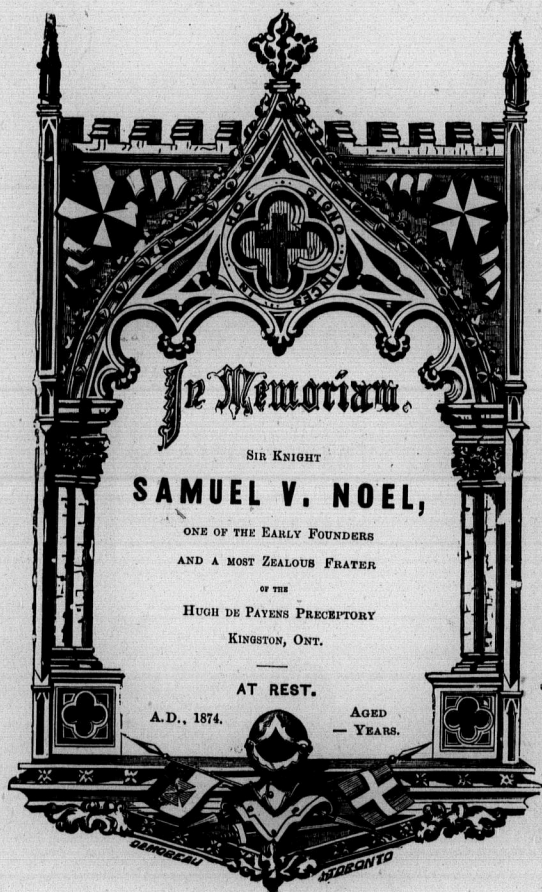
18TH AUGUST,
A. D. 1874.

AGED
54 YRS.

DANGER TO

TORONTO





In Memoriam.

SIR KNIGHT

SAMUEL V. NOEL,

ONE OF THE EARLY FOUNDERS
AND A MOST ZEALOUS FRATER

OF THE
HUGH DE PAVENS PRECEPTORY
KINGSTON, ONT.

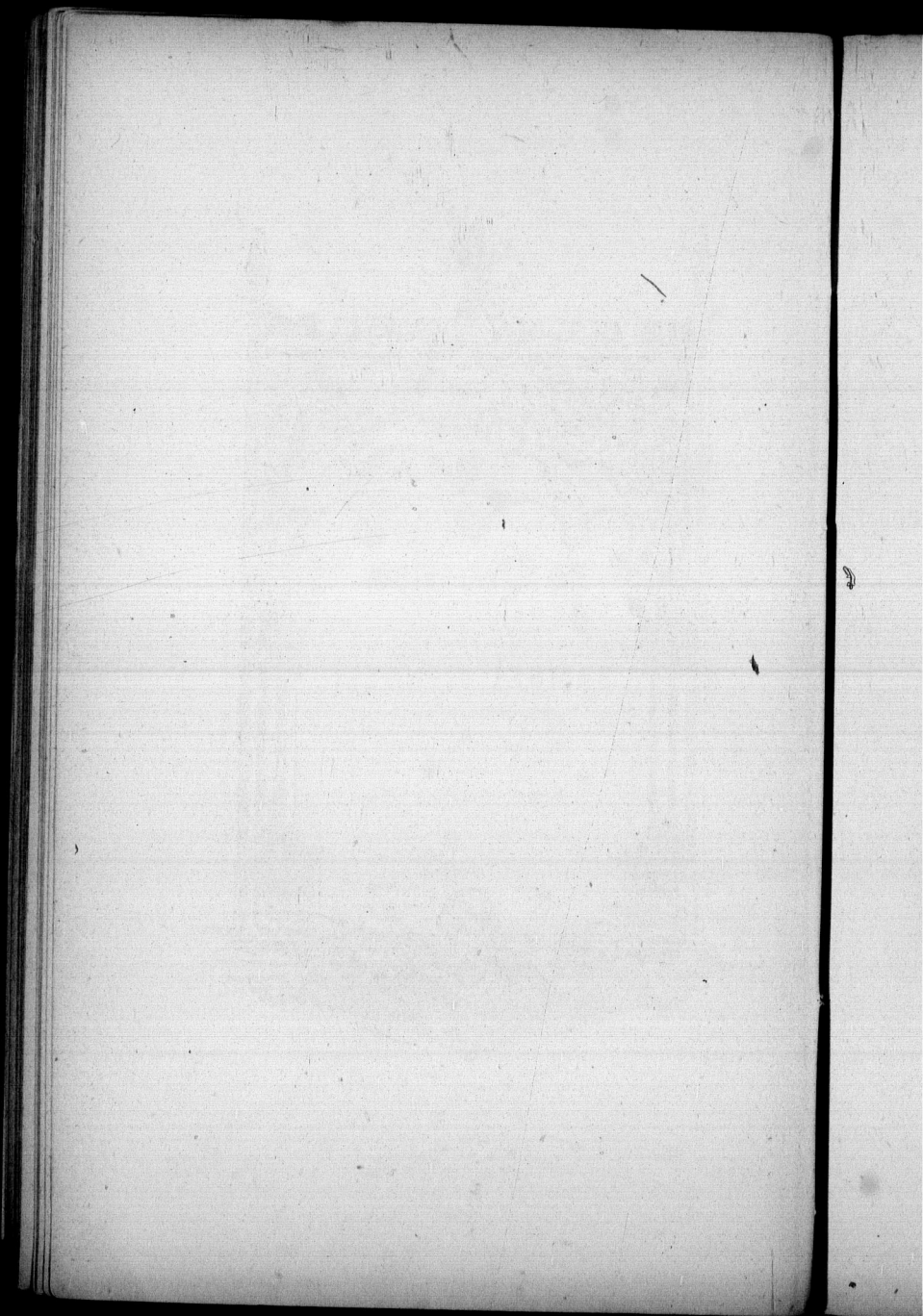
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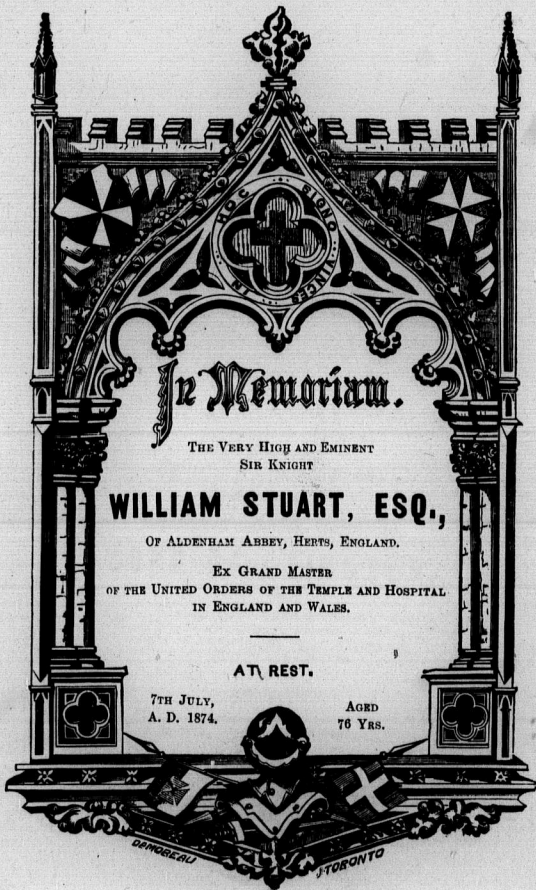
A. D., 1874.

AGED
— YEARS.

GENEVA

TORONTO





In Memoriam.

THE VERY HIGH AND EMINENT
SIR KNIGHT

WILLIAM STUART, ESQ.,

OF ALDENHAM ABBEY, HERTS, ENGLAND.

EX GRAND MASTER
OF THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL
IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

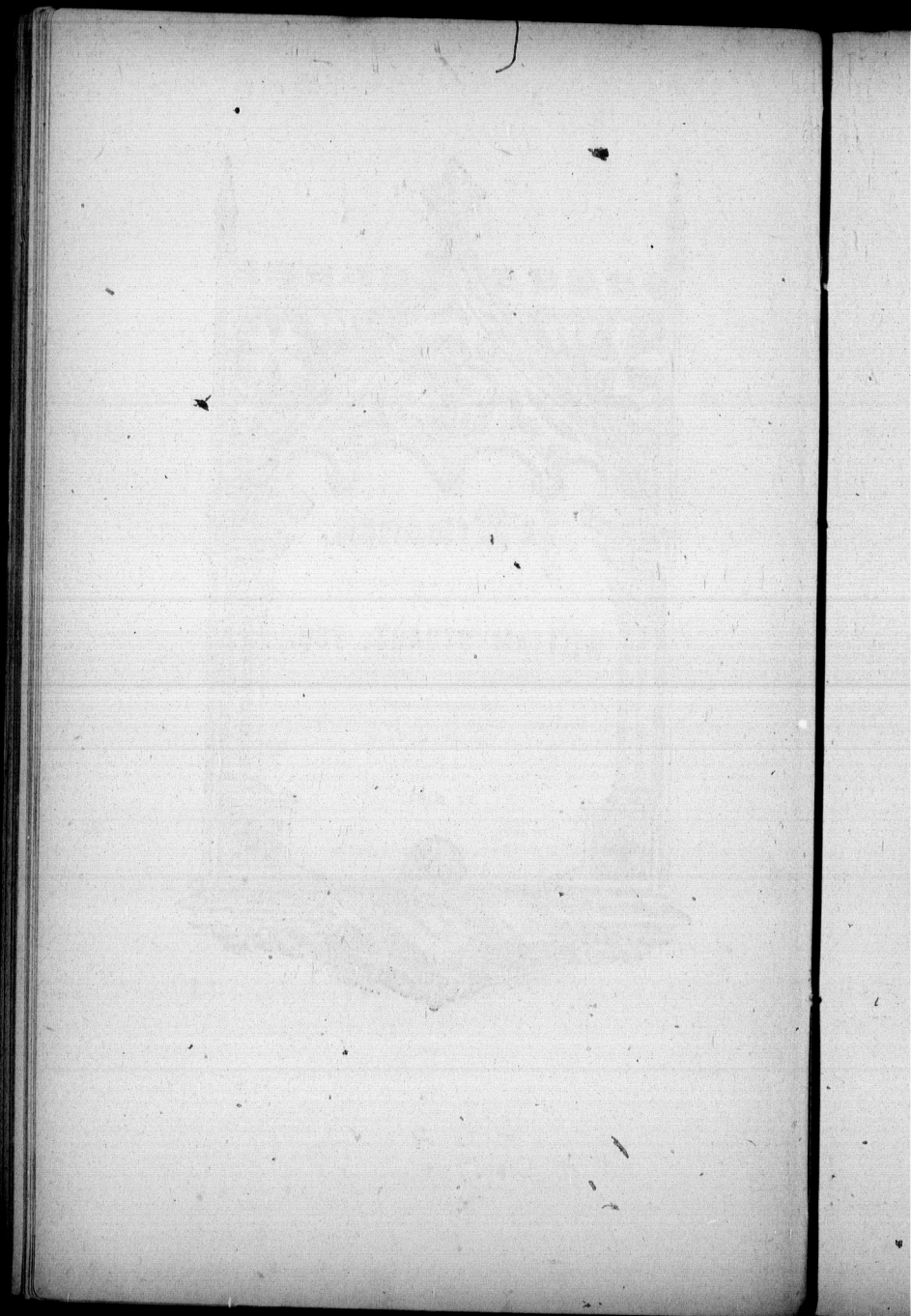
AT REST.

7TH JULY,
A. D. 1874.

AGED
76 YRS.

D'ARVILLE

TORONTO





In Memoriam.

THE MOST NOBLE
EMINENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER
HIS GRACE

Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald,

DUKE OF LEINSTER,
AC., AC., AC.

FOR MORE THAN HALF-A-CENTURY GRAND MASTER
MASON OF ALL THE MASONIC ORDERS OF IRELAND,
INCLUDING THAT OF THE UNITED ORDERS OF
THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

AT REST.

9TH OCTOBER,
A. D. 1874.

AGED
83 YRS.

TORONTO

