FINAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE FORMER

GRAND PRIORY OF THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL,

UNDER THE BANNER OF

The Great Priory of England and Wales,

AND

INAUGURATION

OF

THE NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY

OF CANADA.

Annual Assembly, Montreal,

A. D. 1876.

TORONTO:
ROWSELL AND HUTCHISON, PRINTERS.
1876.

PATENT

CREATING CANADA A NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY.

(Original in Latin.)

MILITIA TEMPLI.

ALBERT EDWARD,

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; Field Marshal in the Army; Grand Master of the Freemasons; a Bencher of the Society of the Middle Temple; Knight of the Orders 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 our Brethren and Fellow Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon of Jerusalem, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, Have of our own special grace, and with the assent of Convent General, constituted the Dominion of Canada a Great Priory, saving, nevertheless, all rights, privileges, honours, and immunities, now or hereafter appertaining to Us and Our Successors, and saving the rights of Convent General in the said Great Priory, so that as to all other rights not reserved by these presents the said Great Priory of Canada shall be on an equality with the Great Priory of England and Wales.

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 Saint Nazarius and Saint Celsus, in the Year of Our Saviour Jesus Christ the one thousand eight hundred and seventy-sixth, and of our Order the seven hundred and fifty-eighth.

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

{SEAL} ‡ PATRICK MAC. C. DECOLQUHOUN,
Arch-Registrar.

PATENT

APPOINTING COLONEL WILLIAM JAMES BURY MACLEOD MOORE G.C.T., GREAT PRIOR OF THE NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY.

(Original in Latin.)

MILITIA TEMPLI.

ALBERT EDWARD,

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; Field Marshal in the Army; Grand Master of the Freemasons; a Bencher of the Society of the Middle Temple; Knight of the Orders 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 our Brethren and Fellow Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon of Jerusalem, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, Have of our own special grace constituted and appointed by these presents our illustrious and well beloved Brother and Fellow Soldier, Colonel William James Bury MacLeod Moore, Great Prior of the Great Priory of Canada, to have and to hold to him the Degree and dignity of Great Prior of the great Priory of Canada, with full authority and jurisdiction within the Dominion of Canada aforesaid, according to the tenor and form of the Statutes and customs of our said Order, reserving and excepting, nevertheless, all things necessary to be reserved and excepted, to Us and Our Successors.

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 Saint Nazarius and Saint Celsus, in the Year of Our Saviour Jesus Christ the one thousand eight hundred and seventy-sixth; and of Our Order the seven hundred and fifty-eighth.

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

‡ PATRICK MAC. C. DECOLQUHOUN,
Arch Registrar.

{SEAL}

COMMISSION AND MANDATE

To Instal The Great Prior of the National Great Priory of Canada.

ALBERT EDWARD,

Grand Master:

Whereas We have, with the advice and consent of the Convent General, by Patent dated the 28th day of July, 1876, created the Dominion of Canada, heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Great Prior and Great Priory of England and Wales, a National Great Priory, subject to Us and Our Successors in office, and to the Statutes, Laws, and Ordinances, for the time being, of the Convent General.

And Whereas, We have, by Patent of even date herewith, appointed Colonel William James Bury MacLeod Moore, G.C.T., heretofore Grand Prior of the Province of Canada, First Great Prior of the National Great Priory of Canada so constituted by Patent as aforesaid.

Now We, by virtue of the power and authority in Us vested as Grand Master of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, in England and Wales, and Ireland, do hereby nominate and appoint Thomas Douglas Harington, of the City of Ottawa, in the Dominion of Canada, Past Grand Sub-Prior; Samuel Bickerton Harman, of the City of Toronto, in the Dominion of Canada, Grand Sub-Prior; and James Alexander Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L., of the City of Kingston, Provincial Prior, and Representative from the Great Priory of England and Wales, to the Most Eminent Grand Master and Grand Encampment of the United States, jointly or severally, or any two of them, to instal the said Colonel William James Bury MacLeod Moore, G.C.T., into his said office of Great Prior of the National Great Priory of Canada, and to administer the oaths of office, and to do all such other acts, matters, and things as may be necessary or expedient in the premises: he or they making due Report to the Chancery of our Order of what he or they shall so do under this Our Mandate; and for the doing of all things necessary in this behalf These Presents shall be sufficient warrant and authority.

Given at Marlborough House, this 28th day of July, A.D. 1876.

(Signed) J. F. TOWNSEND, LL.D.,
Arch-Chancellor.

RETURN TO THE ABOVE COMMISSION AND MANDATE.

These are to Certify That by virtue of the above Commission and Mandate to us directed, We, Samuel Bickerton Harman, B.C.L., of the City of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law, Grand Sub-Prior, and James Alexander Henderson, D.C.L., Q.C., of the City of Kingston, Provincial Prior for Eastern Ontario, on the tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1876, at the City of Montreal, did duly instal The Very High and Eminent Sir Knight Colonel William James Bury MacLeod Moore, G.C.T., as Great Prior of the National Great Priory of Canada.

(Signed) ‡ SAMUEL B. HARMAN, B.C.L.,
Grand Sub-Prior.

(Signed) ‡ JAMES A. HENDERSON, D.C.L.,
Provincial Prior.

FINAL ASSEMBLY

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AND

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OF

THE NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY

OF CANADA.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Annual Assembly of the former Grand Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, under the banner of the Great Priory of England and Wales, was held in the Royal Albert Hall in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of inaugurating a National Great Priory for the Dominion, under Patent from the H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, on Thursday, the 10th day of August, A.D., 1876, A.M., 5880, A.O., 758.

PRESENT.

The Very High and Eminent Grand Prior.

COL. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G.C.T.,

on the Throne.

The Grand Sub-Prior.

V. E. ‡ Sir Knight Samuel B. Harman, B.C.L.

Provincial Priors.

V. E. ‡	Sir Kt.	J. A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L.,	Prov. Pr.,	Ontario (East).
V. E. ‡	"	James K. Kerr, Q.C.,	" "	Ontario (Centre).
V. E. ‡	"	James Seymour	" "	Ontario (West).
V. E. ‡	"	W. B. Simpson ..	" "	Quebec.

Great Officers.

V. E. ‡	Sir Knight	V. Clementi, B.A...	Grand	Prelate.
V. E. ‡	"	L. H. Henderson ..	"	Chancellor.
V. E. ‡	"	C. D. Macdonnell ..	as "	Constable.
V. E. ‡	"	F. J. Menet ..	"	Marshal.
V. E. ‡	"	H. Robertson ..	as "	Treasurer.
V. E. ‡	"	A. S. Kirkpatrick ..	as "	Registrar.

Officers.

†	Sir Knight	R. P. Stephens ..	Grand	Vice-Chancellor.
E. ‡	"	Daniel Spry ..	as "	Sub-Marshal.
E. ‡	"	Edson Kemp ..	"	Assistant Sub-Marshal.
E. ‡	"	James Greenfield Jr.,	as "	Almoner.
E. ‡	"	David McLellan ..	"	Assistant Almoner.
E. ‡	"	A. G. Smyth ..	"	1st Herald.
E. ‡	"	Jas. Moffat.. ..	as "	2nd "
†	"	Jos. B. Nixon ..	"	Warden of Regalia.
E. ‡	"	Thomas Sargant ..	"	1st Standard Bearer.
E. ‡	"	Yeoman Gibson ..	as "	2nd " "
E. ‡	"	W. Docter	"	Prior's Standard Bearer
E. ‡	"	E. H. Goff	"	1st Aide-de-Camp.
‡	"	J. O'Connor ..	as "	2nd "
‡	"	W. Carey	as "	Chamberlain.
†	"	R. J. Hovenden ..	as "	Assistant Chamberlain.

E. ‡	Sir Knight	George Watson	..	Grand 1st Captain of Guard.
†	"	H. A. Baxter	.. as "	2nd. " "
†	"	J. O'Donnell	.. as "	Sword Bearer.
†	"	W. D. Gordon	.. as "	Organist.
†	"	Donald Ross	.. "	Pursuivant.
†	"	Benjamin Baker	.. "	Guard.

And the following Past Grand Officers.

V. E. ‡	Sir Knight	C. D. Macdonnell	.. Past Provincial Grand Commander.
V. E. ‡	"	A. S. Kirkpatrick	. Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commander.
V. E. ‡	"	Henry Robertson	.. Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior.
V. E. ‡	"	James Moffat	.. Past Provincial Grand 1st Captain.
†	"	H. A. Baxter	.. Past Provincial Grand Standard Bearer.
E. †4	"	Daniel Spry	.. Past Grand Aide-de-Camp.
†	"	J. B. Nixon	.. Past Grand Aide-de-Camp.
†	"	R. J. Hovenden	.. Past Grand 2nd Captain of Guards.
†	"	J. O'Donnell	.. Past Grand Pursuivant.

The Sir Knights having arranged themselves under their respective banners, and formed the Arch of Steel, the Grand Prior, attended by the Grand Sub-Prior, was received thereunder, and assumed the Throne.

The Grand Priory was opened in ample form at 12 o'clock, noon.

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

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT OF ONTARIO (EAST).

Hugh de Payens, Kingston—E. Sir Knight ‡ James Greenfield, Jr., E. Preceptor; Past E. Preceptors, V. E. Sir Knights, ‡ J. A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L., Provincial Prior; ‡ C. D. Macdonnell, Past Provincial Grand Commander; ‡ Alexander S. Kirkpatrick, Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commander.

King Baldwin, Belleville—E. Sir Knight ‡ W. Docter, E. Preceptor; Past E. Preceptors, V. E. ‡ Sir Knight Lawrence H. Henderson, Grand Chancellor; ‡ C. D. Macdonnell, Past Provincial Grand Commander.

Gondemar, Maitland—Sir Knight † William Kerr.

Harington, Trenton—

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT OF ONTARIO (CENTRE).

Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto—E. Sir Knight ‡ T. Sargant, E. Preceptor; Sir Knight † R. J. Hovenden, Constable; Past E. Preceptors, The V. H. & E. Sir Knight Col. ‡ W. J. B. Macleod Moore, G. C.T., Grand Prior; V. E. Sir Knights, ‡ Samuel B. Harman, Grand Sub-Prior; ‡ James K. Kerr, Q.C., Provincial Prior; ‡ Frederick J. Menet, Grand Marshal; Daniel Spry, Past Grand Aide-de-Camp; Sir Knights † R. P. Stephens, Grand Vice-Chancellor; † James B. Nixon, Past Grand Aide de Camp.

Hurontario, Collingwood—Past E. Preceptor, V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Henry Robertson, Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior; Sir Knight † J. O'Donnell, Past Grand Pursuivant.

Mount Calvary, Orillia—

Moore, Peterborough—Past E. Preceptors, V. E. Sir Knights ‡ C. D. Macdonnell, Past Provincial Grand Commander; ‡ Rev. Vincent Clementi, B.A., Grand Prelate.

St. John the Almoner, Whitby—Past E. Preceptor Sir Knight ‡ Yeoman Gibson.

Odo de St. Amand, Toronto—E. Sir Knight ‡ J. O'Connor, E. Preceptor; Past E. Preceptors, V. E. Sir Knight ‡ David McLellan, Grand Assistant Almoner; E. Sir Knight ‡ G. Watson, 1st Captain of Guard; Sir Knight † J. B. Nixon, Past Grand Aide de Camp.

Palestine, Port Hope—

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT OF ONTARIO (WEST).

Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton—E. Sir Knight ‡ David McLellan, E. Preceptor; Past E. Preceptor V. E. Sir Knight ‡ C. D. Macdonnell, Past Provincial Grand Commander; Sir Knight † C. A. Sorley.

Richard Cœur de Lion, London—E. Sir Knight ‡ A. G. Smyth, E. Preceptor; Past Preceptor V. E. Sir Knight ‡ James Moffat, Past Provincial Grand 1st Captain; Sir Knights † H. Baxter, Past Prov. Grand Standard Bearer; † W. Carey.

Plantagenet, St. Catharines—Past E. Preceptor V. E. Sir Knight ‡ James Seymour, Provincial Prior.

St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville—V. E. Sir Knight ‡ James Seymour, Provincial Prior (Proxy).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal—E. Sir Knight ‡ W. Lovejoy, M.D., E. Preceptor; Past E. Preceptor V. E. Sir Knight ‡ W. B. Simpson, Provincial Prior; Sir Knight † James Martin.

Sussex, Montreal—E. Sir Knight ‡ E. H. Goff, E. Preceptor; Past E. Preceptor V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Edson Kemp, Grand Assistant Sub-Marshal.

The foregoing Report was received and adopted.

The Grand Vice-Chancellor read letters from the following members of the Grand Council, namely; Very Eminent Sir Knights ‡ T. Douglas Harington, Past Grand Sub-Prior; ‡ Robert Marshall, Provincial Prior for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; ‡ Hugh A. Mackay, Grand Treasurer; ‡ G. H. Dartnell, Past Grand Constable; E. Sir Knight ‡ G. C. Longley, Grand Sub-Marshal; and also from V. E. Sir Knights, ‡ David R. Monro, Grand Registrar; and E. Sir Knights W. Chisholm, Past Grand Sub-Marshal; and ‡ Benjamin Curren, D.C.L., Grand Second Herald, expressing their 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 Very Eminent Sir Knight ‡ S. B. Harman, Grand Sub-Prior, seconded by Very Eminent Sir Knight ‡ James A. Henderson, Provincial Prior for Eastern Ontario, and

Resolved—That inasmuch as the proceedings of Grand Priory at its Annual Assembly, held at the town of St. Catharines, on the 12th day of August, 1875, have been printed, and copies thereof forwarded to each Preceptory, the same may be considered as read, and be now confirmed.

The Very High and Eminent The Grand Prior delivered his Annual Address to the Sir Knights assembled in Grand Priory, as follows :—

ADDRESS.

Fratres of the Canadian Branch of the United Orders of the Temple and St. John of Jerusalem—Greeting:

V. D. +S. A.

It is with more pleasure than I can well express that I now meet you, and have the privilege assigned to me of congratulating you on the attainment of our wishes, in the establishment of a National and Independent Great Priory of Knights Templar for the Dominion of Canada. Circumstances which were quite unforseen, and which it is not now necessary to refer to, prevented our memorial being fully brought to the notice of H. R. Highness the Grand Master until last year, when I received a communication from the Arch-Chancellor, the Hon. Judge J. F. Townshend, LL.D., of Dublin, saying that he had received the commands of the Prince of Wales, addressed to him as his Arch-Chancellor, to inform the Canadian memorialists that H. R. H. had directed their petition to be dealt with at the next Convent General according to the statutes, under his advice as the Arch-Chancellor of the Order. The Convent General did not meet until the 29th of last October, when, in the absence of H. R. Highness in India, The Earl of Limerick, Great Prior of England, presided, who, with his wonted feelings of good will and interest towards the Canadian branch of the Order, not only brought forward the memorial, but moved and warmly supported the motion of a resolution, seconded by the Sub-Prior, Major Shadwell H. Clerke, that the prayer of the petition be adopted, by admitting Canada into the union of the Templar Body of England and Ireland as the National Great Priory of the Dominion of Canada. To this the Convent General acceded in the most cordial manner, as intimated to me a few days after the meeting, by the courtesy of the Great Prior Lord Limerick. A certified copy of this resolution, signed by the Arch-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, has also been lately forwarded to me, which together with the Patents under the sign Manual of H. R. H. the Grand Master, authorizing the formation of this Great Priory, and naming me as the first Great Prior, will now be preserved in the Archives of the Canadian Order, as a lasting memento

of our complete independence as a Sovereign Body, sprung from the good old English stock.

Sir Knights! Much as I prize the high honor that has fallen to my lot—and be assured I do feel it as such—of becoming the Supreme Head, under Royal authority, of this National Grand Body, I feel prouder and more gratified, after having introduced, and for so many years conducted the affairs of, the Order in Canada, in maintaining your good opinion; and the more than cordial manner with which you have always been pleased to receive me, and the steady support and co-operation you have so long afforded me, has now been in the most gratifying and constitutional manner more than crowned by success, in the establishment of our independent National Great Priory without severing our connection with the Parent Body. I trust you will give me credit for the sincerity of my motives when I say it was not in the least degree the love of authority or a desire to enforce "the one man power," that induced me so persistently to maintain my own opinion as to the advisability of continuing a dependency of the Great Priory of England, until the time arrived when we could separate with honour and dignity to ourselves. Looking to the future of the Order, when I shall no longer be at the head of affairs, I never allowed expediency to stand in the way, being determined, if possible, to ensure the Order being placed upon a firm basis and its future status permanently secured.

OF THE CONVENT GENERAL AND UNION OF THE ORDER.

It may not be quite clear to some of our fratres why we should still wish to continue under the "Convent General;" but I need scarcely point out to you, that as a National British Society, no more honourable position could be held than that of being united with the other national branches of the Order over whom H. R. H. the Heir-apparent to the Throne is the governing power, and which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased especially to patronize. This I look upon alone as a great distinction and privilege, the countenance of Her Majesty being a guarantee of the purity, thorough conservative doctrines, and Christian principles, of our Order.

The avowed object of this Templar Union was to incorporate the branches in England, Ireland, and Scotland under one Royal Head, by the reciprocation of rites, privileges, and disabilities; as, correctly speaking, there should not be any separate bodies in the society, which is or should be, one, and indissoluble; although want of knowledge of the correct principles of the Order in some cases, and political exigencies in others, have divided it into several branches, holding themselves entirely independent of each other. The desire is now to unite the scattered elements of this ancient Chivalry into one harmonious whole, as was originally the rule of the Order.

The formation of a "Convent General" and "Great Priories" is nearly analogous to the system pursued in the United States, their State Commanderies being similar to the National Great Priories of the British Empire. These Commanderies yield submission to the triennial Parliament of the Order, the Grand Encampment of the United States, which is very similar in constitution and authority to our "Convent General."

Our joining this Templar Union does not at all interfere with our independence as a Canadian Body, or our privilege to regulate our own affairs, and at the same time carries out the principle, so necessary to inculcate, of unity in the Order.

UNION WITH SCOTLAND.

It is to be regretted that the Scottish branch of the Order did not join the Union, and much to be deplored that this was mainly caused by a misconception of their Commissioner appointed to effect the same, who little understanding the subject upon which he was appointed to legislate, allowed his prejudices to ignore from the very commencement of the negotiation the benefits to be derived from the proposed union, and by a disregard for existing treaties of alliance with the English branch, appear even disrespectful to H. R. H. the Grand Master; thus debarring the very few Encampments or Priories existing under Scottish jurisdiction from participating in a Union so much in their favour and to their advantage.

UNION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

With respect to the United States branch of the Order, the advances made by England towards an alliance have been so far unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the peculiar Templar system adopted by them does not assimilate with ours. The originators of that system chose to found it altogether upon Craft Masonry, and the two are so connected in the United States that it would appear that they cannot be separated by any one who has received these orders there; and being thus incorporated with Free Masonry, they can hardly amalgamate with a Templar system that is not equally so. They have made the Order of the Temple emphatically a degree of Masonic Knighthood by adopting the obsolete, and in our opinion, mistaken theory that the Chivalric Order of The Temple was based on the Craft degrees as now practised, there being in fact nothing whatever in the history of the early Order to warrant us in believing that up to the time of its outward snppression there was any particular alliance between it and Free Masonry. Of course individual Knights may have been, and probably were, Free Masons, and naturally, when assailed and opposed by their implacable enemies, took refuge within the pale of the Craft, but previous to this time the Order of The Temple, as an Order, was not allied to Free Masonry at all. But the principal stumbling-block was, their insisting that their degree of "Knights of the Red Cross, (derived from the 16° of the A. & A. S. Rite and generally known in Great Britain and Ireland as the Red Cross of Babylon, or Babylonish Pass), should be adopted as a pre requisite to entering the Order of the Temple. This degree is quite out of place, as having any reference to the Templars, being of Jewish and Persian origin, founded on a legend of the apocryphal Book of Esdras, its history being also given in the antiquities of Josephus, but the authenticity of which is denied by modern ecclesiastical writers. In its dramatic form it is made very attractive, and inculcates principles of the highest moral tendency, and therefore much importance is attached to it in the American Templar system; but its proper historical place precedes the Royal Arch, to which it is properly a prelude, the legend describing the steps taken to obtain permission for re-building the temple. Besides it is quite impossible to expect that the English branch of the Order should so completely change their system in connection with Free

Masonry as to adopt degrees discarded at the Union of the Grand Lodges of England in 1813. The Craft degrees, including the Royal Arch, were then alone recognized as pure and ancient Free Masonry. The possession of the Royal Arch degree in modern times has been, and is now, considered quite sufficient to preserve the link between the Templar Order and Free Masonry; but it is a very great mistake to suppose that having the Royal Arch degree entitles the possessor to be admitted into the Templar ranks, or that the Order of the Temple is a continuation, or climax of the degrees of Craft and Royal Arch Masonry.

ORDER OF MALTA.

Exception was also taken to the Order of Malta as being opposed to the true Order of the Temple; but in this they seem to have lost sight of the fact that when the Order of the Temple was first introduced into the United States from Great Britain and Ireland, it was as the combined Orders of Knights of the Temple and Malta. Now, we are to consider that it is our traditional belief that our present Order of the Temple is perpetuated from the ancient Statutes, and was partially in England and Ireland and completely in Scotland merged into that of the Hospitallers of St. John (afterwards known as Knights of Malta), on the suppression of the Templars; that such was the case in Scotland cannot be disputed, and this amalgamation of the two bodies continued until the time of the Reformation, and it is affirmed by the Scottish Templar Order to a much later period. The use of the Knightly title and the question of the legitimacy of the combined orders were fully believed in by the Stuart party as late as 1745, when, its principal members being in the service of Prince Charles Edward, (commonly called the Young Chevalier,) the Order was proscribed, and we only hear of this branch afterwards in connection with Free Masonry, with which it still continues, its ritual assimulating with that in use by the Templar body; the two naturally and harmoniously blending together, although the one now adopted is considerably more elaborate than the simple ceremony used in former years. In Canada there is no difficulty in continuing the same cordial and friendly relations that have always existed between us and our fratres of the United States; our Masonic system admitting the recognition of the degrees required by the United States Templars, although the pre-requisite for our Templar candidate is the same as that observed in England. Neither can I see any difficulty in members of a Knights Templar foreign jurisdiction visiting the United States Commanderies, by merely requiring of them a profession of secrecy as to the degrees they are unacquainted with, but required by the United States Templars in their ceremonies.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ENGLISH LANGUE.

It was suggested to me now that we have taken a new departure as a National Supreme Body, that a resumé of the different phases the Temple Order has undergone in England would not be uninteresting, as giving a short and concise sketch of the English Langue from its first appearance publicly as attached to the Masonic Society to the present time, as also the alleged claim the Order has to be considered the legitimate successor of the Red Cross Warriors of Palestine. Dr. Albert Mackay, in his admirable Encyclopædia of Masonry, to

which I must refer you, arranges the pedigree of the modern Templars under six different heads, but the legends adduced are, I think, for the most part unreliable, and the legality of each branch far from satisfactory, unless we except the existing State Order of "Christ in Portugal," which is, no doubt, the genuine Order of the Temple. This order is under Papal surveillance (as is also that of Malta in Italy), confined to Roman Catholics of noble birth, the king being Grand Master, and not acknowledging fraternity with any other branch. The "Ordre du Temple," of France, now obsolete, also asserted claims in favour of its legality, which, however, were not unimpeachable. The branch derived from Scotland has stronger historical claims to go upon, which, however, "Murray Lyons," in his very exhaustive work on Scottish Masonry, denies, and the validity of the tradition that the present Templars are descended from the old Order of the Crusades. At the same time it is an admitted fact that in Scotland the Templars were never suppressed ; they were associated with the Hospitallers, and it is natural to suppose that they preserved their distinctive rites and ceremonies intact by regular descent from one to another. When the Hospitallers were secularized at the time of the Reformation, then, of course, those of both the Orders that preferred the reformed faith left their religious houses and were merged into the general population. It is also perfectly natural to suppose that these secularized soldier monks being or becoming Free Masons may have, with the view of preserving their ancient Orders, incorporated their peculiar rites into their Masonic lodges, and there is nothing at all illogical in supposing and asserting that true branches of both the Temple and the Hospital may still be in existence, and that isolated lodges may have received their Templar and Hospitaller rites directly from the secularized or protestant Knights of the combined orders, which, so far as they were religious institutions, were abolished at the reformation.

MASONIC CONNEXION.

Prior to the revival in 1717, and the reconstruction of Masonry in its present symbolic form, very little is known of the proceedings of Masonic bodies, from the fact that very few written documents were permitted to be recorded, and of these few, owing to the jealousy or over caution of their rulers, many were burnt in London in 1721 ; but there is no doubt a system of speculative Masonry, distinct from that of the craft operative or building societies, existed, derived from the secrets of occult philosophy, or the Rosicrucian Order of the middle ages, from which some of the high grades had their origin, and in which the rites and dogmas of the Templars were preserved. It is recorded that the speculative and operative bodies met together in the general assemblies of Masons in York and London, and that in the seventeenth century members of the Rosy Cross, Protestant Knights Templar, and Knights of St. John, joined in these assemblies ; but it was not until about 1750 that we first hear of the Templar degrees in the south of England being publicly attached to Craft Lodges of the "York Rite" of Free Masonry, from whence they spread to other parts of the kingdom. Why so little is known of the personation of the Templars by the Free Masons, after its suppression as a Chivalric Body, may have been from the fact that as the knowledge of their existence was of necessity restricted to the secret societies, so it was impossible that any but Masons could join it, and they, preserving the

strictest secresy and mystery respecting everything connected with the fraternity, quietly and secretly perpetuated the Templar doctrines amongst themselves, probably keeping the knowledge of its existence secret even from Masons, except such as were admitted to the "inner veil" and selected to join it. This may account for the Order as we have it, being preserved by the fraternity, without any documentary proofs of its history being left behind. It was only when Free Masonry took a high and strong position in England that the fact of the continued existence of the Templars became generally known.

In 1791 we find the Templar Rite styled "Grand Elect Knights Templar Kadosh, of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta," thus combining the modern and more ancient titles. This confusion of names is a curious anomaly. We know the Templars derived their name from a residence on the site of the Temple: they never were Knights of St. John. In 1848, after the A. and A. S. Rite of 33° had been established in England, the Templar Body resigned control over the "Rose Croix" and "Kadosh," which had been incorporated into the A. & A. Rite as the 18th and 30th degrees. It was, therefore, necessary to suppress the old ceremonies and confine themselves to the Templar alone, and to change the name into the degree of "Masonic Knights Templar." This title was not used in England before 1851, although the term Masonic appear in the warrants of Admiral Dunkerly between 1791 and 1796, but was never adopted, being in fact an absurd prefix. These changes, which, it is said, were made to please the Chiefs of the newly imported Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of 33°, gave great dissatisfaction to the Templar Order. Until 1853, the Order of the Temple and Malta remained combined in the Encampments of the old system, but a revision of the Statutes of the then Grand Conclave was made, and the Order of Malta excluded altogether. Several Encampments however, continued to perpetuate the degree, though not in the same form, as this would have been a defiance of the Grand Conclave.

In 1863, the Grand Conclave again formally revived the Maltese Order, with a considerable ritual, but as a separate degree instead of combined with the Templars as it had been before 1853; and in 1873 another revision took place, when new statutes, carefully drawn up, were adopted, consolidating the two bodies under the name of the "United Religious and Military Order of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta." This union cannot but prove beneficial in the end: its tendency and object being to raise the Order in social status, and to approximate it to that of the ancient Knights, discarding all modern innovations that lead to errors known to be historically untrue.

But I consider it a great mistake to have separated the "Rose Croix" from the Templar, looking upon it as I do, as purely a Templar degree, entirely out of place elsewhere. My own opinion has always been, that the Rose Croix was anciently an integral part of the Templar initiation, perhaps the part most openly practised, as not containing anything offensive to the Papal doctrines, and that part of their teaching that repudiated the Papal usurpation of power may have been kept for the "inner circle" in the secret conclaves of the leaders of the Order.

It appears to me that the origin and progress of Templary in Ireland has never been fully looked into. If Ireland gave the Templar Order to America, as

the similarity of their rituals would have us to suppose, it would be worth while making a strict investigation as to when and where Ireland obtained it. Valuable information might be procured in the old country lodges which had Chapters and Encampments attached to them. I learn that the earliest records of Templary in the United States is in Pennsylvania, where its degrees were conferred under Blue Lodge warrants about 1790 to 1795. These degrees were conferred in two lodges, one at Harrisburg and one at Carlisle. In 1797 they joined the first Grand Encampment in the United States; almost all of the members, it is said, were from Ireland, those especially of the Carlisle lodge. What is wanted is a reliable statement of the earliest date at which the Templar Order was first practised in the various countries in which it now exists. Tradition is what we have principally to rely upon as to our identity with the early order, and it is not impossible but that tradition is right, for it is unreasonable to suppose, looking to the men who in modern times have been associated with the Order, that they wilfully countenanced an imposition. Nor can it be credited that the plain, honest, upright, but in many cases, illiterate men, who handed down Craft Masonry, committed the folly, and worse than folly, of inventing certain rites and ceremonies which, though beautiful in themselves, are entirely unmasonic in their tendencies, and then with an audacity that could have no parallel, call themselves Knights of the Temple. The idea is altogether beyond belief. Neither can I understand how Free Masonry and the Order of the Temple could ever become amalgamated. The former is of its very essence cosmopolitan; the latter sprung from an origin which was of its essence chivalric and knightly. The trowel of the one levelled distinctions and spread the cement of a universal fraternity. The sword and spurs of the other could only be won by noble birth and heroic deeds in defence of the Christian faith. Alas! that I should say it! What do half the men who are Templars know or care for the early history of the Order? They merely regard it as a Masonic degree they can be advanced to, which will enable them to wear another Star or Cross, but the true meaning of which they are satisfied should be as unintelligible to them as Hebrew.

OBJECT OF THE TEMPLE ORDER.

The question naturally arises "What is the modern Order of the Temple, and the object of the institution?" In general terms we can confidently state that it is exclusively devoted to the Christian religion, based upon the birth, life, death, and resurrection of Christ, without sectarianism, and designed to elevate man to that position morally and socially, which God intends man should aspire to and reach. It is actuated by the purest principles of Christian philanthropy, perfectly unconnected with politics, and although forming no part of mere symbolic Masonry, is an adaptation of all the tolerant principles of craft Masonry to a system of Christian application, taking for its model the moral attributes of the illustrious religious and military Order of the middle ages, and although laying claim to a Knightly succession, yet without a vestage remaining of its original mighty power and influence, now represented by our peaceful but powerful Christian Society, which teaches and exercises the fullest and most tolerant charity towards all men, and, from the principles of the religion in whose interest it has been perpetuated it requires us to set our faces against vice and intemperance, to

uphold the right, defend the weak and oppressed, and succour the destitute. Let it then be no idle boast to say, we belong to an Order, the members of which in the olden time, the great, the good, the noble and the brave of Christendom, were only too proud to call themselves "Poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ," and to the extent of our ability, and the opportunities afforded us, delight to pay homage and follow the precepts of the Great Captain, whose sworn soldiers we are, and that too by our own voluntary act. Of this there is no doubt, the vows are upon us, and whether we try to act in accordance with those vows or not, we can in no wise alter our position to that Great Captain unto whom sooner or later, as it pleaseth Him, we shall have to render an account. To you then, Preceptors of the Order, teachers and rulers, I most emphatically say, it becomes your bounden duty to observe the strictest caution as to whom you admit into your Preceptories. When men are banded together for any purpose, noble or otherwise, there will be those who will seek admission for purely selfish purposes. Do not allow the expediency of increasing your funds or of swelling the ranks of your Preceptories to actuate your motives in admitting those who from mere curiosity or good fellowship seek to join us; and as is too often the case by their conduct give cause to our enemies to revile and repudiate our illustrous Order; an Order which has ever raised the jealousy and hatred of that intolerant Church which does not admit the exercise of private judgment or the right of free thought, and would still keep the human mind in the darkness of error and superstition. The Romish Church has been ever jealous of the Masonic Society, and all others connected with it, dreading the dangerous opposition to her unlawful assumption of authority which the great secret organization condemns and bans.

The animosity that suddenly sprung up in the early part of the last century on the part of the Papal authorities towards Freemasonry may have been occasioned by their having only then discovered that their old antagonist, the Templar Order, was perpetuated within the secret recesses of the Masonic Order, and that then for the first time the thunders of the Romish Church were directed at the peaceable and inoffensive Craft; this would give good reasons for believing that the Papal power had at least become satisfied that the Templar Order, preserved among the Freemasons, was a legitimate continuation of the old anti-Papal Order that had been supposed to have been thoroughly crushed out centuries before. There is nothing in the teaching of Masonry pure and simple to warrant the intense hatred towards it that has for the last hundred years been displayed by the Holy See. We must therefore look for some occult reason for this hatred, and what better reason could be found than that the Masonic Order had shielded and preserved the Order of The Temple. In 1776, the Jesuits, having discovered that the Templar Order was continuing its operations under the designation of the Kadosh, warned the Governments of Roman Catholic countries against the latter Order, and caused it to be prescribed as dangerous and antagonistic to the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES.

The Committee appointed to draft a code of Statutes for the future government of this Grand Body, have ably performed their duty. Copies have already been issued to each Preceptory, thus placing before the whole of the members

the result of their labours, and giving them an opportunity to prepare such amendments and additions as might be considered advisable. To the Committee and to our indefatigable Sub-Prior as Chairman, who, in this and all other matters connected with the Order which he takes in hand, spares neither time nor trouble, our warmest thanks are due. The Statutes seem to me to have provided for every possible contingency, and are replete as to diction and usefulness, embodying all the requirements necessary for our Canadian legislation. They will now be submitted for your approval and adoption. I may here remark, that I look upon the annual meeting of the "Convent General" as a mistake, and that they might well follow the example of the triennial meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and avoid by too frequent meetings the possibility of complications arising out of legislation in which the different Great Priories may have no voice, and which can only be met by some agenda of what is proposed to be taken up, being sent round before hand, and in ample time for its mature consideration.

COSTUME.

On the subject of costume the Committee did not consider it necessary to report, or to submit any changes in the beautiful, unimpaired symbolical integrity of that already established, but which is not intended to be worn in public as an out-door costume. The white mantle is emblematic of the purity thereby intended to be denoted, as the wearing of the sword is but symbolic "of the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," and the cross of the faith and hope to which we cling. I believe it is for the best interests of the Order to avoid all public displays as much as possible, and undue publication of proceedings, such practices being at variance with the true meaning and principle of the order. I have always objected to its being made or considered a *quasi* military body, which has of late appeared to command so much attention, as gratifying a newly-acquired taste for military display and show, and the curiosity of the outside world. I must not be here for a moment misunderstood as in the remotest degree attempting to cast reflections on the admirable system of organization followed by our enthusiastic and zealous fratres of the United States, or on their becoming and tasteful uniform, so appropriate to our day and generation; but that simply I consider it would be out of character for us to adopt it, endeavoring as we are, to approximate to the old order which we represent. Has it never occurred to our fratres who are so anxious to assume a new and dramatic appearance, what an extraordinary phase the order has assumed by the introduction of a system of drill, in imitation of a military body? Have they forgotten that the ancient Templars themselves were all men of rank and position, and not the equivalent of a volunteer militia battalion. No doubt in the early days of the order they fought in a body as fighting knights, without regard to details of military organization; but when the order became numerous and powerful, and when military formations, tactics, and drill prevailed, there can be no doubt that the Templars retained a powerful body of men at arms, and themselves occupied all superior positions. We have an actual evidence of this in the contemporary order of Malta; wherein in the modern period the Knights not only maintained paid land forces, but a navy also. The sight of an army in which all the privates are knights is indeed something to be looked upon with curiosity.

CONCLUSION.

And now, Fratres of the Great Priory of Canada, allow me again to congratulate you on the declaration of your independence, and the position you hold as a Sovereign Body. The Order is in your own hands to make it worthy of the high position it undoubtedly holds; and by a strict adherence to its precepts, you cannot fail to place it amongst the most valued institutions in connection with the time-honoured Masonic fraternity. Let it not be said there is any doubt as to what useful purpose the Temple Order has in view, or what it is incumbent, in conformity with our professions, that we should do. We, who call ourselves "Soldiers of the Cross," surely have a higher aim and far different mission than that of vain shows and public display. Our professions call upon us unmistakably to do something that will redound to the glory of God and to the assistance and happiness of our fellow men. In short, every Preceptory should be a place where the poor, the needy, the sick and the oppressed can look for relief, sympathy, and assistance. Let our Preceptories spend but little in decorations and entertainments, in order that there may be funds to spare for those purposes, then the object of the founders of these great Christian orders will be accomplished, and our Order be doing something worthy of remembrance. Without such aims we are nothing; our Christianity is but dust and ashes; our boasted chivalry as rust.

Fratres! Knights of the Temple! With all loyalty to our Gracious Queen and Grand Master, whom God preserve, I am ever in the bonds of the Order.

Faithfully yours,

‡ W. J. B. MacLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.,
Great Prior of Canada.

It was thereupon moved by Very Eminent Sir Knight ‡ Harman, Grand Sub-Prior, seconded by Very Eminent Sir Knight ‡ Simpson, Provincial Prior for Quebec, and

Resolved—That the able and instructive Address of the The Grand Prior be referred to the Grand Council to report thereon.

The Grand Sub-Prior, alluding to the announcement already made of the absence of the Grand Treasurer, whose accounts and vouchers were not present, in consequence of his inability to attend at the last moment from illness, read a rough financial statement he had prepared from the information in his possession. It was then

moved by the Grand Sub-Prior, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Moffat, and

Resolved—That a Special Committee of the Grand Council be appointed by the President of the Board to receive and audit the Treasurer's accounts, and that the same be thereafter entered in the proceedings.

The accounts are here inserted, as follows :—

GRAND VICE-CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—JULY 31ST, 1876.

Sir Knight ‡ R. P. STEPHENS, Grand Vice-Chancellor, in account with Grand Priory :—

DR.

To Cash received from Preceptories :	
Hugh De Payens, Kingston, Ont.	$56 81
Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto, Ont	89 42
Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton, Ont.	116 07
Richard Cœur de Lion, Ont.	52 81
Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.	48 54
King Baldwin, Belleville, Ont.	26 40
Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal, Que.	50 87
Sussex, Dunham, Que.	15 35
Plantagenet, St. Catharines, Ont.	10 75
Hurontario, Collingwood, Ont.	23 00
Union de Molai, St. Johns, N. B.	45 87
Mount Calvary, Orillia, Ont., (no returns)	
Moore, Peterborough, Ont.	58 63
Harington, Trenton, Ont., (no returns)	
St. John the Almoner, Whitby, Ont.	48 00
Gondemar, Maitland, Ont.	15 50
Odo de St, Amand, Toronto, Ont	65 58
Palestine, Port Hope, Ont.	11 93
St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville, Ont., (no returns).	
	$735 53

CR.

By Paid Grand Treasurer	$735 53

V. Eminent Sir Knight ‡ HUGH A. MACKAY, Grand Treasurer, in account with Grand Priory.

1875.	DR.	
August 1.	To Balance on hand, (see Proceedings, page 330)	$383 52
1875-76.	To Cash from Preceptories, per Grand Chancellor	735 53
		$1119 05

1875–6.	CR.	
By	Paid as voted by Grand Priory:	
	Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	$25 00
	Grand Prior for Incidentals	100 00
	Grand Vice-Chancellor's Salary	50 00
	Widow of late Grand Chancellor Harris.....	50 00
By	Sundry Disbursments:	
	Grand Sub-Prior for Postages	10 00
	Telegram to Vice-Arch Chancellor	7 50
	Rowsell & Hutchison on account Printing.....	150 00
By	Remittance to Great Priory England and Wales, viz:	
	Fees, &c., Richard Cœur de Lion, London....£7 7 0	35 80
		$428 30
By	Balance to new Account.....	690 75
		$1119 05

The Special Committee reporting thereon as follows :—

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

Your Committee appointed to audit the accounts, having examined the books and vouchers of the Grand Vice-Chancellor and the Grand Treasurer, report the accounts to be correct as exhibited in the foregoing statements, leaving a cash balance in hand of $690.75.

‡ FRED. J. MENET,
Chairman.
‡ JAMES K. KERR,
‡ GEORGE WATSON,
Auditors.

Dated August, 1876.

V. E. Sir Knight ‡ J. K. Kerr, Provincial Prior for Centre Ontario, on behalf of the Grand Council, submitted the following Report on the Address of the V. H. and E. The Great Prior :—

REPORT.

The Grand Council to whom was referred the Address of the V. H. & E. The Great Prior beg leave to report as follows :—

It is with feelings of unmixed pleasure that this Great Priory, now first assembled as a national and independent organization, is enabled most heartily to reciprocate the kind congratulations of The V. H. & E. The Great Prior, conveyed in his scholarly and masterly address to the Sir Knights here assembled on this eventful occasion.

The members of this Great Priory embrace this opportunity of recording, and expressing their high appreciation of, the eminent services to the Templar Order of the Great Prior, whose devotion to Templarism has introduced, encouraged, and finally established throughout our Dominion, this chivalric order to which we all esteem it a privilege and an honor to belong. Under his fostering care the beautiful and impressive system of the Templar Order has been developed; the officers and members have been instructed; our foreign and domestic relations have been happily formed and improved, until the importance of his work has been now recognized in the establishment of this National Great Priory for the Dominion, with the cordial cooperation of the parent-Great Priory of England, and strengthened by the hearty good will of the Sir Knights of the Great Priory of Ireland. We unite, then, with our beloved Great Prior, to rejoice over this happy consummation of his life-long efforts to establish Templarism upon an honourable and permanent footing throughout our whole Dominion.

We further unite most heartily in congratulating him upon the exalted position to which he has been elevated by the favour of His Royal Highness the Grand Master of our Order as the first V. H. & E. Great Prior of Canada; and we further join in one common hope that he may long be spared to grace the high office which he now holds, and that the blessing of the Most High may ever attend him.

The Great Priory cannot allow this opportunity to pass of acknowledging the able and instructive address this day presented by the Great Prior, which, like his many former communications, is replete with useful and instructive information respecting the history and aim of The Templar Order, giving evidence of that research into, and mastery of, all questions relating to the institution and early records of Templarism, as well as the principles governing it in all ages, which have made for our Great Prior a world-wide reputation as an authority in these matters.

The members of Great Priory are pleased to know that in entering upon the consideration of the proposed Statutes for the government of this Grand Body, they may do so with the assurance that what has been prepared with so much care by the Committee has earned the approval of the Great Prior.

Finally,—The Sir Knights now assembled most heartily and reverently join in one earnest prayer, "God bless our good Great Prior."

It was then moved by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Kerr, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Simpson, Provincial Prior for Quebec, and

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

The V. H. and E. The Great Prior expressed his high appreciation of the terms of the reply to his address.

V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Henderson, Provincial Prior for Eastern Ontario, as Chairman of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Sir Knight † James Smith, of London, Ontario, see Proceedings of 1875, Page 331, brought up the following Report on the same :—

REPORT.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred at the last meeting of Grand Priory the Petition of Sir Knight † James Smith, of London, Ontario, beg leave to report :

That since the last meeting the matters complained of by Sir Knight James † Smith, and for which relief was sought, have been amicably arranged, and that too in a manner, which, while it was highly creditable to all parties, has shown the true spirit of knightly courtesy and kindness; and hence your Committee ask to be discharged.

‡ JAS A. HENDERSON,
Chairman.

Montreal, August 10th, 1876.

Whereupon it was moved by the V. E. Chairman of The Committee, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Simpson, Provincial Prior for Quebec, and

Resolved—That the Report just read be received and adopted.

The Grand Sub-Prior, on behalf, and in the absence of, V. E. Sir Knight ‡ G. H. Dartnell, submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence, and moved that the same be printed with the Proceedings, with the thanks of Grand Priory to the Compiler of the same, which was carried.

SEE APPENDIX D.

The Very Eminent The Grand Sub-Prior, in order to to lay before Grand Priory, and place on record the action taken on the Memorial of Grand Priory, praying for the institution of an independent National Great Priory in and for the Dominion of Canada, read the following papers :—

I. Extract from the minutes of "Convent General" of 29th October, 1875, beginning "The Arch Registrar then read the memorial from Canada, &c.," (page 19) to "the motion was then put and carried *nem. con.*" (page 25).

SEE APPENDIX A.

II. Extract from the minutes of "The Great Priory of England and Wales, of 10th December, 1875. Report of Council, page 6, commencing "The Convent General

holden on the 29th October passed the following Resolution, &c., and, at page 7, "on motion, &c., the Report was received and adopted."

SEE APPENDIX B.

III. Certified copy of Resolution of Convent General as above, received from the Arch Chancellor.

SEE APPENDIX C.

The Grand Sub-Prior further read a telegram received from V. E. Sir Knight ‡ W. Tinkler, Vice-Arch-Chancellor of Convent General, communicating the signing of the following instruments by H. R. H., The Prince of Wales, Grand Master, &c., and their transmission :—

Patent erecting Canada into a Great Priory.

Patent appointing The V. H. & E. Sir Knight Colonel ‡ W. J. B. Macleod Moore, G.C.T., now Grand Prior, to be the first Great Prior of the Great Priory,

Commission and Mandate to V. E. Sir Knights ‡ Thomas Douglas Harington, Past Grand Sub-Prior, ‡ Samuel Bickerton Harman, Grand Sub-Prior, and ‡ James Alexander Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L., Provincial Prior, to instal the Great Prior.

The Grand Sub-Prior informed the assembly that enquiry had been made at the Post Office to the latest moment, but these instruments had unfortunately not arrived, He therefore moved, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Seymour, Grand Sub-Prior for Western Ontario, and it was unanimously

Resolved—That, acting on the certified copy of the Resolution of Convent General, and the telegram just

read, the instruments named in the latter be treated as present, and be printed with the proceedings when received; and that the solemnities of installing the Great Prior and inaugurating the Great Priory be proceeded with.

(For these Patents, since received, and the Commission and Mandate to instal The Great Prior, with return on the latter made to Convent General, see the first three pages of these Proceedings).

The V. H. and E. The Grand Prior, having requested the Grand Sub-Prior to assume the Throne as Installing Officer, in conjunction with the Provincial Prior for Eastern Ontario, then retired under the Arch of Steel.

V. E. Sir Knight ‡ S. B. Harman, Grand Sub-Prior, in assuming the Throne expressed regret, in which he was sure all would join, that V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Harington, his much esteemed predecessor as Grand Sub-Prior, and who was first named in the mandate from H. R. H. The Grand Master to instal the Great Prior, was unfortunately prevented from being present, the more so as his absence was caused by indisposition.

The Assembly being called to order, The V. H. and E. The Grand Prior re-entered, attended by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Simpson, Provincial Prior of Quebec, and being received with all honour under the Arch of Steel, the Ceremony of Installation according to the formula used on the occasion of the installation of the Great Priors of England and Wales, and of Ireland, and being *mutatis mutandis* the same used on the installation of H. R. H. The Grand Master, was most impressively performed by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Harman, Grand Sub-Prior, and V. E. Sir Knight ‡ James A. Henderson, Provincial Prior for Eastern Ontario.

Whereupon Proclamation was made by the Grand Heralds of the due installation in ancient and prescribed form of

The Very High and Eminent Sir Knight

COLONEL ‡ W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G.C.T.,

as the First Great Prior of the

NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

The Sir Knights present paid their homage and saluted the Great Prior with the honours of the order.

V. E. Sir Knight ‡ J. K. Kerr, Provincial Prior of Centre Ontario, also holding the very high office of GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA, in token of the kindly masonic feeling towards the distinguished Great Prior, further called on and led the Sir Knights present in giving the grand honours of Masonry.

The Great Prior in well chosen words conveyed his acknowledgements to the Sir Knights for their knightly courtesy, and again warmly and heartily congratulated them on the happy proceedings of a day which he should ever regard as a red-letter day in his long and eventful career.

The Great Prior then requested the Officers of the former Grand Priory, appointed in 1875, (or appointed *pro tem.* at the opening,) to continue to fill the chairs, until the Constitution and Statutes of the Great Priory providing for the choice of their Successors were adopted.

The V. E. The Grand Sub-Prior, on behalf of the Grand Council, brought up the Constitution and Statutes as prepared by that Body, which having been considered, clause by clause, with certain amendments.

It was moved by the Grand Sub-Prior, seconded by V. E. ‡ Sir Knight Simpson, Provincial Prior for Quebec, and

Resolved—That the Constitution and Statutes as now read and amended be adopted.

SEE FINAL APPENDIX.

It was moved by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ J. K. Kerr, Provincial Prior of Centre Ontario, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight The Rev. ‡ Vincent Clementi, B.A., Grand Prelate, and

Resolved—That the thanks of this Great Priory are eminently due, and are hereby cordially tendered to V. E. Sir Knight ‡ S. B. Harman, Grand Sub-Prior, and President of the Grand Council, and to V. E. Sir Knights ‡ F. J. Menet and ‡ Daniel Spry as members of the same, forming the Sub-Committee, having special charge of the important and laborious duty of preparing the Statutes for publication, after their consideration at the special Meeting of the Council for that purpose at Cobourg, for the careful, complete, and efficient manner in which the same have been prepared, both as to diction and matter; and they are hereby requested to continue such services in supervising the final printing of the same as now adopted by Great Priory.

The V. E. The Grand Sub-Prior acknowledged the above Resolution on behalf of the Sub-Committee.

The Constitution and Statutes being thus adopted, The Grand Heralds made due and loyal Proclamation of the full inauguration of the

NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

It was thereupon moved by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Henderson, Provincial Prior for Eastern Ontario, seconded

by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Simpson, Provincial Prior for Quebec, and

Resolved—That The National Great Priory of the Dominion of Canada have pleasure, as their first act on perfecting their organization, in recording the very high estimation in which they hold the graceful and dignified action of The Great Priory of England and Wales, and the high courtesy of the Great Prior and Great Sub-Prior of the same, in so heartily advocating the granting the prayer of their Memorial of 1873, to assume a status befitting the extent and dignity of the Dominion of Canada, and necessary for the advancement of the best interests of the Order in the same, and to express their hope that the most cordial relations may be ever maintained between the two Great Priories.

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

V. E. Sir Knights ‡ Henry Robertson and ‡ James Moffat were named by the Great Prior as Scrutineers, and E. Sir Knights ‡ A. G. Smyth and ‡ T. Sargant were requested to collect the ballots.

The V. H. and E. The Great Prior stated that as, according to the Statutes, he had the appointment of the first Great Officer, the Grand Sub-Prior, he thereto nominated and appointed V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Samuel B. Harman. The Great Prior prefaced his nomination with a few well chosen remarks on the Grand Sub-Prior's long and indefatigable services in the cause of the Order, which were received with marked favour.

The following Great Officers were then duly elected :—

V. E. Sir Knight	‡ Vincent Clementi, B.A.,	Grand Prelate,	Peterboro'.
" "	‡ Daniel Spry, ..	" Chancellor,	Toronto.
" "	‡ F. J. Menet ..	" Constable,	Toronto.
" "	‡ James Greenfield ..	" Marshal,	Kingston.
" "	‡ Hugh A. Mackay	" Treasurer,	Hamilton.
" "	‡ Edson Kemp ..	" Registrar,	Montreal.

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

V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Major Shadwell Henry Clerke, P.E.P., of De Warrenne Preceptory, Brighton, Sussex, Grand Sub-Prior of England and Wales.

" " ‡ Richard Woof, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., P. E. P. of St. Amand Preceptory, Worcester, Provincial Sub-Prior of Worcester, a Past Grand Officer of the former Grand Conclave of England and Wales, and Honorary Deputy Provincial Grand Commander of the former Grand Priory of Canada.

" " ‡ John Montagu Poultney Montagu, P.E.P. of All Souls Preceptory, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, Past Grand Second Captain of the former Grand Conclave of England and Wales.

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

V. E. Sir Knight	‡ James A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L.,	District of	Ontario, East.
" "	‡ James K. Kerr, Q.C.,	"	Ontario, Centre.
" "	‡ James Seymour ..	"	Ontario, West.
" "	‡ W. B. Simpson ..	"	Quebec.
" "	‡ Robert Marshall ..	"	New Brunswick.
" "	‡ Benjamin Curren, D.C.L.	"	Nova Scotia.

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

V. E. Sir Kt. ‡ T. D. Harington	..	Past Grand Sub-Prior.
" " ‡ C. D. Macdonnell	..	Past Prov. Grand Commander.
" " ‡ James Moffat	..	Past Prov. Grand 1st Captain.
" " ‡ G. W. Lovejoy, M.D.		Grand 2nd Captain of Guards.

The following V. E. and E. Sir Knights were duly elected to the same :

V. E. Sir Kt. ‡ L. H. Henderson	..	Past Grand Chancellor.
" " ‡ Henry Robertson	..	Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior.
" " ‡ David McLellan	..	Grand Sub-Marshal.
" " ‡ J. H. Stearns	..	Past Grand Registrar.
" " ‡ A. S. Kirkpatrick	..	Past Prov. Deputy Gr. Commander.

The Great Prior subsequently appointed and handed in the list of "Officers" of Great Priory, as follows :—

E. Sir Kt.	‡ Thomas Sargant,	Grand Vice-Chancellor	....Toronto.
" "	‡ D. McLellan....	" Sub-Marshall	.....Hamilton.
" "	‡ A. G. Smyth....	" Assist. Sub-Marshall,	London.
" "	‡ William Reid ..	" Almoner	.....Hamilton.
" "	‡ E. R. Carpenter,	" Assistant Almoner	..Collingwood.
" "	‡ John Wright ..	" 1st Herald,	.....Port Hope.
" "	‡ Yeoman Gibson,	" 2nd Herald	.....Whitby.
" "	‡ William Docter,	" Warden of Regalia	..Belleville.
" "	‡ E. H. Goff	" 1st Standard Bearer	..Montreal.
" "	‡ E. L. Berteaux..	" 2nd Standard Bearer,	St. John, N.B.
" "	‡ John Easton....	Great Prior's Banner Bearer,	Maitland.
" "	‡ James Might ..	Grand 1st Aide-de-Camp	....Peterborough.
" "	‡ George Watson,	" 2nd Aide-Camp	.....Toronto.
" "	‡ W. N. Braund..	" Chamberlain	.....Dunville.
" "	‡ W. Young	" Assist. Chamberlain	..Montreal.
" "	‡ S. F. Mathews,	" 1st Captain of Guard,	St. John, N.B.
" "	‡ G. W. Lovejoy, M.D.	2nd Captain of Guard,	Montreal.
" "	‡ Jas. O'Connor..	" Sword Bearer	.....London.
" "	‡ George Hopkins,	" Organist	.....Whitby.
" "	‡ Daniel Collins..	" Pursuivant	.....Maitland.
" "	† Fred. J. Hood..	" Guard	.....London.

It was moved by the V. E. The Grand Sub-Prior, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight Kemp, and

Resolved—That a Committee of the Grand Council be appointed by the President of the Board to consider and

conclude a settlement of all reckonings and accountings with the Convent General and the Great Priory of England and Wales.

It was moved by The V. E. The Grand Sub-Prior, seconded by E. Sir Knight ‡ G. W. Lovejoy, and

Resolved—That one or more Sub-Committees of the Grand Council be appointed by the President of the Board, to arrange as to the order, precedence, and numbering of Preceptories, to prepare forms of Dispensations and Warrants for the same, and Certificates of Membership of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, with Books of Registration, and such other books and forms as may be required in the organization of the Grand Chancery of the Order, and to aid the active officer of the same in the arduous duties necessarily appertaining to said organization.

It was moved by the V. E. the Grand Sub-Prior, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ C. D. Macdonnell, and

Resolved—That the Great Prior be, and he is hereby courteously requested to exercise the powers vested in him, under the twentieth Section of the Constitution, as to the exchange of Representatives with other Grand Bodies, in such manner as he shall deem best fitting the interests of Great Priory.

It was moved by V. E, Sir Knight ‡ C. D. Macdonnell, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ James Moffat, and

Resolved—That the next meeting of The Great Priory of Canada be held in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1877.

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

The Grand Officers present, elected as aforesaid, were installed and invested in ancient form.

It was moved by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ F. J. Menet, Grand Constable, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ James Seymour, Provincial Prior Ontario West, and

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

It was moved by Sir Knight † R. P. Stephens, Past Grand Vice Chancellor, seconded by V. E. Frater ‡ Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, and

Resolved—That the thanks of the Great Priory of Canada are hereby recorded and tendered to the Grand Trunk, Buffalo and Goderich, Great Western, Air Line, Wellington Grey and Bruce, Midland, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Canada Central, and Brockville and Ottawa Railway Companies, and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, for enabling members of Great Priory to travel to attend the same at reduced fares.

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

‡ DANIEL SPRY,
Grand Chancellor.

APPENDIX.

Extract
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APPENDIX A.

Extract from Proceedings of Convent General, held 29th October, 1875. The Right Hon. The Earl of Limerick, Great Prior of England, in the absence of H. R. H. the Grand Master, presiding.

The Arch-Registrar, Sir P. Colquhoun, then read the Memorial from Canada, as follows :—

"To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, and the Convent General of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta.

"The Memorial of the Templars of the several Preceptories of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, in the Dominion of Canada, under the jurisdiction of the former Grand Conclave of England and Wales,—

"Sheweth :

"That on or about the year 1855 the Masonic Order in Canada, theretofore holding under the three parent jurisdictions of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in view of the dignity and position which Canada had then assumed and bid fair to attain, sought by consolidation into a separate and self-governing organization to secure a Masonic status commensurate therewith; and it may be at once conceded that by thus bringing the Craft into permanent local union, the advancement of the best interests of Masonry were subserved; and with the rapid material and political progress of Canada her Grand Lodge has kept pace, the impetus given, by opening up an extended field for Masonic operation, having enlisted the energies of many of the most gifted and talented brethren to give to Canadian Masonry a foremost and recognized position.

"Nor could Royal Arch Masonry, the immediate prerequisite of the Templar Order, be less honourably regarded, and the organization of the Grand Chapter of Canada, which followed closely that of the Grand Lodge, has been attended with no less happy and conspicuous results of

rapid progress and national recognition. And it may be briefly added that the Order of The A. and A. Rite, recognized by Treaty with the Templar Body, and other leading Masonic Organizations, have been awarded the full privileges of self-government in Canada.

"These remarks seem appropriately introductory to the present Memorial, which the Templar Order in Canada desire to present to the Convent General on its auspicious inauguration.

"While Masonry was introduced into Canada at the earliest date of her settlement, and had attained proportions that in 1855 warranted the erection of the Grand Lodge of Canada, it was only in 1854 that to the energy of that distinguished Mason and Templar, Colonel W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Canada was indebted for the introduction of the Chivalric and Christian Order of the Temple, and to his judicious caution against its too rapid dissemination on the one hand, and a careful selection of opportunities on the other for promoting the true principles of the Order, your Memorialists attribute the erection of Canada into a Grand Priory, with partial self-government, in 1868, as an evidence of recognition, as well of the success that had crowned the efforts of the worthy Sir Knight then created Grand Prior, as of the vast and commanding field of his operations erected about the same time into the Dominion of Canada.

"The national position that Dominion has now attained, not unnaturally leads her Templars to desire that their prerogatives of self-government should not be less defined than those pertaining to her Masonic organizations; and her contiguity to the great neighbouring Republic, especially incites the desire that Canadian Templarism should be now invested with a local status which will allow of mutual recognition and independent action.

"The recent happy confederation of the National Templar Bodies of the Empire as Great Priories under one grand governing power, the Convent General, graced by a patronage so august as that of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and a Presidency so illustrious as that of the Heir to the Throne, has, it need hardly be said, been watched with the highest interest by the Templars of the Dominion, and the provision in the Statutes for erecting further Great Priories in the British Possessions, possessing the same internal powers of self-government reserved to each Imperial nationality, furnishes the opportune moment for the admission of British North America into the National Templar Confederation; and as Canada, as a virtually self-governing Dominion or nationality, clings with the purest loyalty to its integration into the Empire, so do her Templars loyally desire to derive from, and hold under, the Convent General that local status as a Great Priory, which will cause the Order to be alike advanced in the Dominion and recognized by other nationalities.

"The Templars of the Dominion of Canada, therefore, under the warmest impulse of Knightly courtesy and unswerving loyalty, present this their Memorial, with the fullest confidence that after careful consideration their erection into a Great Priory may be conceded as a step calculated to subserve the best interests of the Christian and Chivalric Orders of the Temple and Hospital in this vast Dominion, and to perpetuate the ties of allegiance of a Body which must, in the course of events, become one of the most powerful and influential under the Convent General.

Committee on the Status of the Templar Order.

"‡ SAMUEL B. HARMAN, 18°
(Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter of Canada, and Past Dist. Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Canada, &c., &c., &c.),
Deputy Grand Prior.
Chairman.

"‡ T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, 33°, Chairman
(Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and Past Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter of Canada, Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen. and Rep. of S.·. G.·. C.·. of England and Wales, A.·. & A.·. Rite, &c., &c., &c.),
Past Deputy Grand Prior.

"‡ J. K. KERR, 32°
(Past District Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and Past Grand J. of the Grand Chapter of Canada, and Past Grand J. and Rep. of Grand Chapter of Scotland, &c., &c., &c.),
Provincial Grand Commander for Ontario.

"‡ THOS. B. HARRIS, 33°
(Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Canada, Grand S. E. of the Grand Chapter of Canada, &c., &c., &c.),
Past Dep. Prov. Gr. Commander, and Grand Chancellor of Grand Priory."

The Great Prior of England, in moving that the Canadian Memorial be taken into consideration, said he would state what was asked, and what was the present position of the Templars in Canada. The governing body there was now called a Grand Priory, but it was in fact a Provincial Priory under the Great Priory of England, but with this exception, that it was allowed to retain some of the funds for local pur-

poses. The Canadian Templars felt that they and their officers occupied an inferior position in their intercourse with the Templar Order in the United States. They therefore desired that the Priory of Canada should be created a Great Priory, with powers of self-government. Before Convent General considered the question it would be advisable to refer to the Clause of the Convent General Statutes relating to Great Priories. It was as follows :—

"The Grand Master shall appoint Great Priors to represent him in England and Ireland, or, with the consent of the Convent General, in any of the Colonies or British Possessions abroad."

It was clear that the appointment of a Great Prior took with it the constitution of a Great Priory. It would naturally flow from him. That was the Statute bearing on the question, and there was, he thought, no doubt of the power of the Grand Master, with the consent of Convent General, to create Great Priories. Politically, Canada, as all knew, had been created a Dominion, with a Local Parliament, subject only to the Imperial Legislature. Masonically, it had independent Grand Craft Lodges, and he believed that the same state of things existed with regard to the Royal Arch. As regarded numerical strength, Canada possessed seventeen Preceptories, which were in a fairly flourishing condition. It was for Convent General to consider whether the position of Canada was such as to induce it to grant the Members there the local self-government which was asked, entirely subject to Convent General and the Grand Master, but not to the English Great Priory. The Memorialists expressed the most loyal sentiments, and had no desire to separate themselves from the authority of the Grand Master. As Great Prior of England, he had anxiously considered the prayer of the Memorial, and he was of opinion that both the local circumstances and the numbers of the Members of the Order in Canada rendered it desirable that it should be granted. He therefore moved—

"That the Convent General, as provided in Convent General Statutes, page 17, lines 26 to 30, assents to the prayer of the Memorial, and respectfully recommends the same to His Royal Highness the Grand Master."

Sir Knight Major S. H. Clerke, Sub-Prior of England, seconded the Motion.

Sir Knight Dr. Ringland wished to assent to every word that had been said as to the expediency of granting the prayer of the Memorial; at the same time he asked whether the assent of the English Great Priory should not first be obtained.

Sir Knight Colonel A. Ridgway thought it was advisable that the general policy of conciliation should be made evident to the Canadians.

He was of opinion that the question was not one in which the Great Priory of England was concerned. It appeared certain that the Statutes of the Convent General had been wisely framed for an event such as was now before it. No difficulty should be thrown in the way. The Memorial was couched in terms that must recommend itself.

The Great Prior of England said he had carefully considered the question, and was of opinion that, as the right to create Great Priors arises out of the Convent General Statutes, it was not necessary to refer the question to the English Great Priory. Convent General could do so, however, if it thought proper. The right to decide on the Memorial existed in the Convent General alone.

Sir Knight S. Lloyd Foster, K. C. T., agreed generally with the remarks that had been made. He, however, wished to know whether Canada could be acknowledged as a "nation" as contemplated by the Convent General Statutes, and referred to the clause, page 8, lines 1 and 2.

The Great Prior of England said that the word "nation" was there used in a special sense.

Sir Knight Major A. C. Crookshank asked, if the ruling were correct as related to the Great Priory of England, what would be the result if the Great Priory of Ireland desired to be consulted?

The Great Prior of England said his ruling was, that the Convent General was supreme.

The Motion was then put and carried *nem. con.*

APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Great Priory of England and Wales, held 10th December, 1875. The Very Eminent Major S. H. Clerke, Great Sub-Prior, in the absence of the Earl of Limerick, Great Prior, presiding :—

The Chancellor read the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

containing *inter alia* the following paragraph :—

"The Convent General, holden on the 29th October last, passed the following Resolution respecting the formation of a National Great Priory for the Dominion of Canada, viz. :—

"'That the Convent General, as provided in Convent General Statutes, page 17, lines 26 to 30, assents to the prayer of the Memorial, and respectfully recommends the same to the consideration of His Royal Highness the Grand Master.'.

"On the Motion of Sir Knight S. Lloyd Foster, Provincial Prior, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, seconded by Sir Knight R. Costa, Past First Grand Captain, the Report of the Council was received and adopted."

APPENDIX C.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-ARCH-CHANCELLOR,
22 Chancery Lane, London,
1st July, 1876.

I hereby certify that a Resolution, a copy whereof is hereunder written, was duly proposed, seconded, and carried *nem. con.*, at the meeting of the Convent General, holden in London, on Friday, 29th October, 1875, on the consideration of the Canadian Memorial.

‡ WILLIAM TINKLER,
Vice-Arch-Chancellor.

COPY OF RESOLUTION ABOVE REFERRED TO.

"That the Convent General, as provided in Convent General Statutes, page 17, lines 26 to 30, assents to the prayer of the Memorial, and respectfully recommends the same to the consideration of His Royal Highness the Grand Master."

CERTIFICATE BY THE ARCH-CHANCELLOR.

I hereby certify that in pursuance of the above written Resolution, I caused two Patents to be prepared in the Arch Chancery of the Temple, one to create Canada into a Great Priory, and the other appointing Colonel William James Bury MacLeod Moore, G.C.T., to be the first Great Prior of the Great Priory of Canada; which Patents respectively await the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Grand Master of the Order to affix his sign-manual thereto; which being done the said Patents are to be forwarded to the Very Eminent the Great Prior of Canada, or his Chancellor of the Great Priory aforesaid.

(Signed) ‡ J. W. TOWNSEND, LL.D.,
Arch-Chancellor of the Temple. { SEAL }

30 Upper FitzWilliam Street,
Dublin, 3rd July, 1876.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Grand Priory of the Dominion of Canada:

Your Committee on Correspondence have received and examined the reports and proceedings hereunder set out, being fewer in number than ordinary, but all they have received :—

The Convent General	October,	1874–75
The Great Priory of England and Wales		1874–75
The Grand Commandery of Alabama		1876
" " Illinois		1875
" " Iowa		1875
" " Kentucky		1875–76
" " Maine		1876
" " Maryland		1876
" " Massachussets & Rh. Island		1875
" " Missouri		1875
" " Nebraska		1875–76
" " New Jersey		1875
" " Ohio		1875
" " Tennessee		1876
" " Virginia		1875

They regret that they are unable to present to the Grand Priory any epitome of the proceedings of so many Grand Bodies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONVENT GENERAL.

This August body met in the city of Dublin on the 30th October, 1874.

The Arch-Chancellor of the Order, The Hon. Judge Townshend, LL.D., G.C.T., acting for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, M.E. and S. Grand Master, opened the Convent General in ample form.

"The Arch-Registrar, Sir P. Colquhoun, availed himself of the earliest opportunity to pay a tribute to the eminent good qualities and sterling worth of the Duke of Leinster, Great Prior of Ireland, whose loss they all deeply deplored. Eighty-three years had been the length of his days upon the earth, and for sixty years had he ruled the Templars of

Ireland with that kind, beneficent, and yet firm hand, which distinguished the truly great man. Earlier in the year the English Knights had to deplore the loss of one who had long been their Grand Master, who but went before as a forerunner of their own lamented head. All must remember the graceful loyalty with which the Duke resigned his authority into the hands of their Royal Grand Master; but His Grace was anxious only for the good of the Order, and waived every personal consideration to that end. Such eminent disinterestedness might well endear him to all and increase the regret felt at his loss, but it was to be hoped that some fit man might yet be found to fill the post he occupied, although to surpass him might well be difficult."

The following notice of amendment to the Statutes was given;—

" 'Each Great Priory shall have the power, in the several Preceptories within its respective district, to exempt from the wearing the habit and arms specified in the foregoing Statutes, and to permit the use of the costume formerly in use by such members as have been installed into the Order antecedent to the coming into force of the Statutes of the Convent General (namely, October 21, 1872), until such Knights shall have attained to, and been installed into any one of the respective offices of Preceptor, Constable, or Marshal, on and after which time it shall be imperative for each such Sir Knight thenceforth to wear such habit and arms: Provided always, however, that each Great Priory may exempt the wearing of arms by the Members of any Preceptory on reasonable cause being shown.' "

Sir Knight Dr. J. Ringland proposed the motion of which the above was the notice. In doing so he stated "that the motion was designed to meet an Irish grievance, which was, that Members who had obtained the clothing formerly in use were now precluded from wearing it. This was felt to be a great grievance, and great damage resulted therefrom to the Order in Ireland. The Irish Members, therefore, asked that the matter might be taken into consideration. Without touching upon politics, he might state that certain parts of Ireland were under the operation of the Arming Act, and that persons in those districts could not appear with side-arms. Any Member, therefore, who might have rendered himself obnoxious might be subject to arrest. The motion was put in general terms, and did not apply solely to Ireland. He was specially anxious that the costume, as defined in the Statutes, should be worn, and with that object the motion declared it to be imperative on Knights after installation, either as Preceptor, Constable, or Marshal, thenceforth to wear the habit and arms, power being given to each Great Priory to exempt the Members of any Preceptory from wearing the arms on showing reasonable cause. As the Members passed up through the higher offices, including that of the Preceptor, they would therefore be compelled to wear the habit, and in the course of a few years it would thus become general."

After discussion and various amendments the motion was adopted.

The Convent General for 1875 was held in London, The Earl of Limerick, Great Prior of England and Wales, acting for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (absent in India).

The following address to the Grand Master was adopted by acclamation:

"'The United Orders of the Temple and Hospital in Convent General assembled most humbly beg to present to your Royal Highness, as Grand Master of the Orders, their best and heartfelt wishes that your Royal Highness may be favoured by Providence with a prosperous journey to India and a happy return to this country.

"'That your Royal Highness should have desired to visit the greatest and most important of the possessions of the Crown with the view of becoming acquainted with the nature and habits of the various parts of a country over which you are destined some day to rule, is a matter of sincere satisfaction to all loyal subjects who owe allegiance to the Queen, and take a deep interest in the prosperity of the country which affords them its protection.

"'Done in Convent General this 29th day of October, A.D. 1875.'"

The Memorial from the Grand Priory of Canada was then read, which, together with the full debate, concluding with its unanimous adoption are given at page 39, (see Appendix A), and need not be repeated here.

Several notices of motion were given, the most important being the following:

"'1st. That in the clause entitled "Title of the Order" the word "Masonic" be inserted between the words "United" and "Religious."

"'2nd. That the Statutes headed "Rank, Precedence" (pages 19 and 20, Statutes of the Convent General) be expunged in order that the Past Rank of the various officers and their right to bear the insignia thereof may be restored and recognized as formerly.

"'3rd. That whenever throughout the said Statutes the words "Preceptory" or "Preceptories" shall occur such words be expunged, and the words "Encampment" or "Encampments" be inserted in lieu thereof, and in like manner, wherever the word "Preceptor" or "Preceptors" shall occur, the same be expunged, and the words "Eminent Commander" or "Eminent Commanders" (as the case may be) be inserted in lieu thereof, so that the changes in the designations of the meetings and officers of the Order may be abolished, and the previous titles restored.'"

THE GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The meeting for 1876 was held in the City of London on the 12th May, 1876, The Earl of Limerick, Great Prior, on the Throne.

There are 139 Preceptories in England and Wales.

The proceedings present no feature of interest to the Canadian fratres, beyond that the following address to the Prince of Wales was adopted:

"*To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., K.P. &c., &c., &c., Grand Master of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta:*

"*May it please your Royal Highness :*

"We, the Knights of the United Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, in England and Wales, in Great Priory assembled, respectfully desire to offer our congratulations on your Royal Highness' Return. We render thanks to the Most High that your Royal Highness has been preserved from peril and sickness during such extended travels. We desire to express our hope that your Royal Highness's visit to India will strengthen the bonds which unite our fellow subjects in that great Empire to the British Crown.

"Done in Great Priory, the 12th day of May, 1876.

‡ "LIMERICK,
"GREAT PRIOR."

ALABAMA, 1876.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Alabama convened its Sixteenth Annual Conclave at the New Masonic Temple, in the city of Montgomery, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, A. D., 1876. R. E. Sir Kt. William S. Foster, Grand Commander, and representatives of seven out of eleven Commanderies.

The report on Foreign Correspondence very favourably mentions your Committee's report for 1875, and says of the Grand Prior's address :—

"This address is very interesting and instructive, but no *brief* of its contents would be adequate to convey to the reader an idea of it, and it is too long to be inserted in full in this report.

"The committee to which the address was referred, reported that the paragraphs embodied in the address, having reference to the various Orders of Chivalry, are regarded as a valuable and interesting addition to the History of those orders. These having been commented on by Dr. Mackey, in the 'Voice of Masonry' for December, 1875, his comments have been reviewed by the Grand Prior, in a number of the 'Craftsman,' published at Hamilton, Canada. Altogether, these papers furnish a valuable addition to our learning upon the subject of the Chivalric Orders, which we wish it was in our power to lay before our readers, but regret it is not."

ILLINOIS.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois assembled at their Nineteenth Annual Conclave, in the Asylum of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 26th day of October, 1875.

R. E. Sir Knight Hiram W. Hubbard, Grand Commander, and the Representatives of forty-four Commanderies.

The Grand Commander adverting to his reception at the Grand Encampment in New Orleans, quotes the closing remarks upon that occasion of the (then) Deputy Grand Commander Sir Knight James H. Hopkins, as follows :—

"This is not the first time that the Banner of the Cross has waved over a Crescent city; but never before was the surrender made with such eagerness and grace; never before were the invading hosts so gladly and so kindly welcomed; never before did they find, under the ensign of Mahomet, such noble knights of the true faith, bearing the indelible sign of brotherhood in their hearts, and manifesting it in their lives. Although you have surrendered your beautiful city and temple to us, we surrender our hearts to you. When the unwelcome hour of separation comes, may we leave behind as delightful memories as we will carry with us to our homes."

Each of the Grand Officers submitted a report of his official work. The Report on Correspondence reviews the proceedings of 32 Grand Bodies. From it we regret to learn :—

"In consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, and change in the time of meeting of the other Grand Masonic Bodies, the Grand Commandery of Arkansas has held no conclave since December, 1872. We have four Subordinate Commanderies and a membership of about 210. Have at present no Committee on Correspondence. R. E. Sir Knights Luke E. Barber, Grand Commander, and John W. Rison, Grand Recorder. Address of both, Little Rock, Arkansas."

Canada is mentioned at length. The address of our Grand Prior is characterized as "very interesting," and is largely quoted from.

From the address of the Grand Master of Georgia is extracted the following quotation :—

"The Order of Knights Templar is, in the highest degree, one of exclusive Christian Masonic aristocracy. It is not intended for all worthy Masons, or all good citizens. It demands wealth to conduct it, station to support it, discipline and obedience of all its members; it requires the educated, cultivated, Christian gentleman to appreciate it. It requires congeniality and a soldierly attachment and love for each other in the several members that form a Commandery. It requires pride of character in each Knight, and zeal in its officers and members; and it requires as much as either of these, that the several Knights should be, as citizens and in private life, the very best men, and the highest in social life in the community where they dwell, and unless the Commandery is composed of Knights of this class, it were *better closed*, and ought never to be *open* or *allowed to be formed*, unless the officers and members *strictly, and without any deviation therefrom*, are governed by these principles. What we want is *quality, not quantity; Knights, not men*; swords, not picks or bludgeons. Knights, not members, are what we must have, or you had better close the Temple."

From the Report on Foreign Correspondence of New York, for 1874, is extracted the following :—

"If any one deems it worth his while to inquire into the cause leading to the present mental status of the institution, he will find that it is largely due to the unwearied, often unrequited, and seldom duly appreciated labors of the Committees on Correspondence, who, it has been well said, 'review and criticise, without restraint, Grand Commanders and Grand Commanderies throughout this land and beyond it—who

stand unawed before the highest official—whose united judgment is accepted as law—whose disapproval is condemnation, and whose favour gives assured success.' Such being the fact, the duty of the several Grand Commanderies to maintain and encourage the labours of such committees would seem to be clear and beyond dispute, especially if the results of the past are to be accepted as guides for the future."

On the same head come these remarks from Ohio. In the sentiments of these extracts your Committee fully concur:—

"In the preparation of this report—as in others that have preceded it—your committee have adhered to the opinion that the chairman of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence is simply an editor appointed to collate such matter as he may deem of interest to the craft in his jurisdiction; and whilst he has the right of expressing individual views, commendatory or otherwise, concerning decisions or other matters embodied in the reports under review—when in his judgment it may be of use—yet it is neither his prerogative or duty to express, assent, or dissent to every local decision or regulation of other jurisdictions, that is not pertinent to the general welfare of the Order. Neither do we believe that it is either right or proper to make use of these reports for personal puffery or individual amusement. Bon mots, facetiæ, puns, and even doggerel may be permissible if illustrative of some general principle; but, when of a personal nature, are as much out of character or place in a report upon foreign correspondence as would be the case in a report upon jurisprudence, or even from the pulpit. Reports upon foreign correspondence should become the belles-lettres of the craft. But this can only be attained by patient progress and the abnegation of self and all personal matters—so far as the writers are concerned; otherwise they will soon be belittled into the squibs and quirks of a 'rag fair' paper, and their day be numbered with the things of the past."

From the address of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania (1875) is culled the following, with which we most heartily concur:—

"Let me suggest to you, Sir Knights, that Christian knighthood is not worn as a cloak, for outward show—it is a high profession. Therefore, it is not to be made a mere attraction for the profane to look upon, but it is to be 'the evidence' at meet and proper occasions 'of things not seen;' to be veiled, unless the purpose is for the great advantage of those who thereby may be enlightened to comprehend the mysteries. I would most earnestly and most respectfully suggest that none of the emblems of knighthood should be conspicuously apparent either in your ordinary dress or ornaments."

A tabular statement of Grand Commanderies under the Grand Encampment of the United States, is given in which Canada numbers 4 and England 33. This is annexation with a vengeance!

IOWA, 1875.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa met in its Twelfth Grand Annual Conclave in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in the city of Keokuk, on 19th October, 1875.

Sir Knight Edward A. Guilbert, R. E. Grand Commander, and Knights Templar representatives of nineteen Commanderies out of the twenty-four in the jurisdiction.

The *principle* of the Order and the *character* of its Professors is well summed up by the Grand Commander in his address :—

"The Principle on which our Order is founded is immutable and eternal. It is worthy the hearty advocacy which many of us have devoted so much of time and money and effort. In honour of that Principle were our libations poured. When we received the Accolade, we then became bound—each for the other, and all for each—to more earnestness in the dissemination of the Divine Idea which inculcates the doctrine, that—wheresoever they are dispersed, or whatever may be their race—all men are *our* brothers; that when we pray—'Our Father which art in Heaven'—we do so, claiming no relation to Him which our brothers do not likewise enjoy. That Divine Idea, as expanded in the teachings of the Orders of Knighthood, impels the true Knight to live a life of personal purity; to be hospitable and charitable, clement and just; the helper of the widow and the stay of the fatherless; and last, but not least, to be the leal defender of that Faith whose 'Author and Finisher' died on the propitiatory Cross to illustrate and enforce.

"We have borrowed from the Templars and Hospitallers of the days of old many ceremonies and symbols, and prominent among the latter is the Cross. We have emblazoned it upon our banners. It is the central theme of our satisfying ritual. We wear it upon our breasts, and with it adorn our costumes. Wherever we turn in Knighthood, it beams upon us, benignantly if we have done well, or if we have done ill, it becomes the mute and eloquent condemner of our sin."

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

KENTUCKY, 1875.

(*Taken from Alabama Review*).

As we have not had the privilege of receiving our proceedings of Kentucky for 1875, we extract from tha Alabama Review portions of an address by Sir Knight Charles H. Brower, of that jurisdiction, on the insignia of the Order, as follows :—

"Those designating rank are as follows : Cross of Salem, Patriarchal Cross, Templar Cross, and Passion Cross.

"The Cross of Salem, or triple barred cross, has ever been deemed the insigna of rank of the Grand Master of The Templars.

"The Patriarchal Cross, or double barred cross, was formerly the symbol of rank of Preceptor or Commander, but is now used in the Grand Encampment to designate all officers of that body, except the Grand Master.

"This cross is double barred, to denote that the work of redemption which was wrought on the cross, through the crucifixion of our Saviour, extended alike to Patriarchs and Pilgrims.

"The Templar Cross, or Cross Pateè, from the word Patulus, spread or open, like the wings of a bird, and which has often been termed the

Maltese Cross, from the fact that it was first adopted by the Hospitallers, and used by the Templars when they made peace with the Knights of Malta, and formed a union of the two Orders in Scotland. This cross is used to designate the officers of the Grand Commandery.

"The Passion Cross, or single barred cross, is, however, the true Templar Cross, and which was used by the ancient Templars upon their banners and garments. It is this cross that Templars wear as a memento to stimulate them to imitate the virtues of him who died upon it, promising all believing in Him a crown of eternal life.

"The Accolade, or blow given with the sword in dubbing a Knight, has ever been deemed the ceremonial of adoption into Knighthood. The blow was the last to be received without resentment, and was always accompanied with the Kiss of Peace as a token of welcome.

"The Spurs are the insignia of Knighthood; and he who has earned his spurs was informed that, should he ever prove recreant to his vows, they would be chopped off and he be degraded from the Order.

"The Sword and Buckler, the most honorable badge of chivalry, symbolizes the labour the Knight is to encounter. Unto a Knight Templar is given a sword made in a form of a cross, to remind him that our Saviour died upon the cross for the redemption of mankind, and even so ought a Knight with his sword and buckler to defend the cross, and overcome the enemies of the Christian religion.

"The Scarf, or baldrick, is used in the place of the sash of the ancient Templars."

"The Star thereon is emblematic of the reward which the Great Captain of our salvation has promised to him who conquers in His name. The nine points allude to the nine founders of the Order."

The same reporter also extracts the following:—

"In concluding this, our second report, we are more than ever impressed with the usefulness of the plan of communicating Templar intelligence through a Correspondence Committee. In no other way can the doings of other jurisdictions be so readily made known, or an accurate knowledge be acquired of the laws themselves, as well as their operations. We are encouraged to believe that these reports are read and studied by both members and officers with increasing interest, and also, we hope, with profit."

KENTUCKY, 1876.

This is by far the handsomest volume of proceedings brought under your Committee's notice.

The Grand Commandery assembled at their Twenty-ninth (29th) Annual Conclave, in Barlow's Hall, Georgetown, on Wednesday, May 10, Anno Domini, 1876.

R. E. Sir Kt. Hiram Bassett Grand Commander, Grand Officers, and the representatives of seventeen Commanderies.

A code of trial on charges is given at length.

During the festivities of the occasion an eloquent address was delivered by Sir Knight H. Henderson: from it we extract the following:—

"Our chivalric and magnanimous Order of the Red Cross and the Temple largely contribute to the making of manhood of that quality required by the nineteenth century. I glory in the knowledge that I am one of your courtly number. My pride is not in the dress we wear, the satin banners blazoned with gold which floats over us, the grand drama which crystallizes the lessons of our solemn and sublime ritual, the sumptuous banquets we spread and the beauteous guests we summon to our groaning boards, but in the courtesy of our Fraternity, the benevolence we inculcate and practice, and the fealty we sacredly swear to, and the valour with which we vindicate the profession of Soldiers of the Cross. I might hesitate to bear abroad our banner in a crusade against infidel dogs who pollute with their profane tread the precincts of the Holy Sepulchre; but I, for one, shall never shrink from wielding a sword whose victories are in the interest of that tranquility born of the Spirit of the Great Prince, over whose manger-birth the celestial choirs chanted the anthem of Heaven's amnesty and Earth's amity: 'Glory to God in the Highest, on Earth peace and good will to men.'"

Canada receives a courteous and kindly notice. The Recorder says:—

"The Annual Address of ‡ W. J. B. McLeod Moore, V. H. and E. Grand Prior, is, as usual, of an able and courteous nature, replete with cordial interest in all that pertains to the advancement of the good of the Order."

An extract at length is given from the Grand Prior's address.

A hint is given that Kentucky for 1874 received but scant notice at the hands of your Committee.

In quoting the proceedings of New York for 1875 it is noticed that Very Eminent Sir Knight George H. F. Dartnell, Grand Constable of the Grand Priory of Canada, was received with the honours due a valiant Templar, and invited to a seat on the dais.

The Reviewer (Sir Knight Charles R. Woodruff) thus concludes:—

"In looking over the transactions of the different Templar Grand Bodies for the year just passed, there is much to encourage the intelligent Templar, and to assure him that the Order to which he has given so much of his thought, and time, and affection, is fixed upon a sure foundation, and that the objects of its founders are being carried out with more or less success, and with growing zeal and interest. The rapid increase in our numbers need not give occasion for alarm, as the safeguards thrown around the approach to the asylum are ample to insure due qualification and worth, if the Fratres within are faithful to their vows.

"The Order at large has never been more united upon important measures and interests than at present, and has never had more able, learned or enthusiastic Fratres as guides and instructors in official positions. This fact is apparent to any one who will carefully examine the annals containing the proceedings, and is alone the best evidence of assured prosperity."

MAINE, 1876.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Maine met in Annual Conclave in Masonic Hall in Portland, on Wednesday, the third day of May, A. D. 1876.

R. E. Sir Knight Seth C. Gordon, Grand Commander, together with representatives from thirteen Subordinate Commanderies.

To be noted are the following remarks of the Grand Commander :—

"We profess that our Order is founded upon the Christian Religion and the practice of the Christian virtues ; and among those virtues I hold that none deserve a more prominent place than those practical ones taught by the precepts, 'Do not spend money until you have earned it.' 'Owe no man anything.' 'Give to every man his due.' The advice to Laertes, 'Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, but no more so,' contains a practical sermon. These may seem plain, homely, and possibly old-fashioned ideas and notions ; but if masonry does not teach common honesty as between man and man, and if this be not one of the 'Christian virtues,' then I have studied Masonry and Christianity to but little effect."

Canada receives a somewhat extended notice. As usual the Grand Prior's address is largely quoted from, and in reference to his sketch of the History of the Order, the Reviewer says :—

"He is doubtless one of the very best informed authorities on the subject of any living. The Prince of Wales received the Order from the King of Sweden, who claimed to be a lineal successor of the Ancient Grand Masters, on account of the order having been disseminated in that kingdom by a veritable Templar who had authority to do it. On that link we shall probably fix our chain in the future, and the name of Albert Edward will perhaps be as satisfactory to posterity as the name of an earlier monarch would be to this generation."

The "Centennial Re-Union" at Philadelphia is thus described :—

"The Centennial parade in Philadelphia on June 1st was participated in by Templars from all parts of the country. Credentials were distributed to over ten thousand Knights ; four thousand ladies' tickets to the reception at the Academy of Music, and twenty-one thousand red badges were issued. The procession is described as 'one of imposing beauty.' It occupied an hour and a half in passing a given point, and included from eight to ten thousand men. The mounted Commanderies, of which there were three in the line, were an especially fine feature. Some of the best bands in the country were there, and one of them, the Black Hussar Band, which accompanied a mounted Commandery, was on horseback."

The following statistics were of interest :—

There were in the United States, in

	TEMPLARS.	ROYAL ARCH MASONS.	MASTER MASONS.
1866.	11,602	34,722	224,274
1870.	25,844	96,275	483,535
1875.	44,018	130,554	585,269
1876.	46,235	132,063	594,617

"In 1816, at the organization of the Grand Encampment, there were eight Commanderies represented, and the total membership of the country could not much have exceeded 500. During the Morgan excitement there was an almost total suspension in this rite. In 1856, there were 2,744 members; in 1859, three years, it had doubled, and was 5,743; in 1866, seven years, with the war intervening, it had doubled again and was 11,602; in 1869, three years of peace, it had almost doubled again, and was 22,522; in 1875, six years almost doubled the number again, 44,018. The increase the past year has been but about five per cent., which would require fourteen years to double it; but this is probably the depth of the depression, and the year of grace, 1900, will doubtless find us with 200,000 members.

"In 1866, the Royal Arch members were about three to one; in 1870, almost four to one; in 1875 and 1876, about three to one again. In 1866, the Master Masons were about twenty to one; in 1870, eighteen to one; in 1875 and 1876, thirteen to one."

The conclusion reads:—

"The growth of the Order appears to be as healthy as could be desired. The popularity given to it in England, by the acceptance of the Grand Mastership by the Prince of Wales, promises well for its future. The numberless Orders of 'Knighthood' springing up in other organizations can only serve to help it, as 'there is always room at the top.' They will also assist in checking the spirit of public display, which, in excess, is injurious. Its dependenee upon Freemasonry insures the purity of its aims, and, although the world may smile at our assumption of the term Knighthood, it cannot deny that chivalry still exists as bright and pure as legends ever painted it, and that every effort to cultivate that spirit is worthy of encouragement. There are as many tyrants and giants to encounter now as ever Knight errant dreamed of, and he who puts on the armor of righteousness and goes forth to encounter them, for the love of truth and his fellow man, gets as many hard buffets as ever fell to the lot of his prototype of old, and sometimes he is left wounded in the ditch while the false Knight rides on triumphant, but every blow struck in the cause makes the world better, and its echoes never die out."

MARYLAND, 1876.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Maryland, commenced its Sixth Annual Conclave in the Asylum, Masonic Temple, in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, A.D. 1876.

R. E. Sir Kt. William Tell Adreon Grand Commander, Grand Officers, Representatives of Commanderies, and of other Grand Commanderies, no less than twenty-five States being represented.

In the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence a full synopsis of our Grand Prior's address and of our proceedings is given. The report of your Committee receives kindly mention.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND, 1875.

The semi-Annual Assembly of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was held in the Masonic Temple, in the city of Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, May 19th, A. D. 1875, A. O. 757, R. E. Sir Kt. Charles A. Stott, Grand Commander.

In reference to the meetings of the Grand Encampment, the Grand Commander remarks :—

"There is one thing in connection with the sessions of the Grand Encampment which I think has a tendency to disturb and in a great measure interfere with its business, and that is, the coming of so many subordinate Commanderies to the place of the triennial meeting. They come solely to have a good time, and to that end the Templars where the Grand Encampment is held lay out programmes of pleasure for their entertainment, which are sure to call away members of the Grand Encampment, perhaps just at the time when they should be attending to the business of the session. I think it was very generally conceded at New Orleans that it would be much better if the Grand Encampment could be relieved of this outside pressure, and a vote was passed restricting such parades in the future."

The *Annual* Assembly was held in Providence, R. I., on 27th October, 1875, 28 Commanderies were represented. This grand body appears to have invested the large sum of $13,778.25.

A wish is expressed to know how many British and Canadian Templars are borne upon the Roll.

The Memorial Tablets are well designed, but inappropriate as mementoes of Christian Knights. The cinerary urn and the butterfly are essentially heathen emblems.

This volume of proceedings is beautifully got up and printed. It is prefaced by a steel engraving of R. E. Grand Commander Sir Knight Charles E. Stott.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

MISSOURI, 1875.

(*Taken from Maryland Review*).

Without direct returns from Missouri we gladly quote the following from the Grand Commander's address, which we find extracted by the Maryland Reviewer :—

"The meeting of the Grand Encampment in New Orleans at that time was fortunate for the State of Louisiana and her chief city. The State was torn by feuds and passions that seemed irreconciliable and unappeasable; and in the midst of the strife the Crescent City, whose name is so imperishably linked in our national history, was falling into

decay. Her streets were marked by bloody conflicts, but had forgotten the sounds of commerce. Her wharves were silent, and the heads of a hasty and passionate, but brave and generous Christian people were bowed under a fearful weight of 'injustice, falsehood, and oppression.' At this crisis thousands of intelligent and influential men, bound to those suffering people by mystic ties and solemn vows strong as death itself, assembled in their city and enjoyed their hospitality; and as they dispersed homeward they carried with them the conviction, which they were not slow to express, that a people who had thus welcomed them to their homes and hearts, their temples and altars, thus thrown open to them their palaces, and their gardens rivalling the gardens of Gul in their beauty and bloom, deserved a better fate. The passions and resentments of our Southern brethren were also modified and allayed by an interchange of views with 'men and brethren' from other parts of our common country. Thus a healthier public sentiment was created, and in a few months afterwards that distracted State enjoyed a repose that had not been her lot for years before. 'I am persuaded that the visit of the Knights Templar to New Orleans in December contributed in no small degree to this happy result. Thus shall Peace, with healing on her wings, ever fold her white pinions under our banners, and the cross of our Immanuel be a sign unto the nations.'"

NEBRASKA, 1875.

The third Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, Nebraska, beginning at ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, January 6th, 1875, there being present: R. E. Sir Kt. Orsamus Hylas Irish, Grand Commander; and others.

Six Commanderies sent their representatives.

The Grand Commander thus protests against one of the growing tendencies of the Order:—

"There is a disposition strongly to be reprobated to make Masonry and its appendant orders too familiar to the profane, forgetting that our masonic work and labour should be in secret, for the eye of Him only who seeth in secret and who may reward us openly in His own good time, by allowing our eyes to behold the king in his glory when his temple shall be fully restored. We ought not to allow our ceremonies to be paraded before the world except on the grandest occasions. They should be confined to the duly tiled and guarded Lodge, Chapter, and Asylum. The fame of the Knights Templar should spread both far and wide for acts of charity and pure beneficence—not for imposing parades, shows, and gaily dressed assemblies, to attract the gaze of those who have no part or lot in the great work we have vowed to do. Like the olden Knights, our efforts are to be put forth "for the defence of the Christian religion, destitute widows and helpless orphans." The warfare upon which we have entered is not for a holiday; it is a hand-to-hand and heart-to-heart struggle with the powers of evil—a toilsome march upon the enemy, against the realms of darkness in this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

No Report on Foreign Correspondence.

NEBRASKA, 1876.

(Taken from Alabama Review).

In reviewing Nebraska for 1876, the Report for which year has not reached us, the Alabama Reviewer extracts this definition of the mission of the Order.

"We are, indeed, a charitable and benevolent institution; it is our business to distribute alms, to protect weary pilgrims travelling from afar, to encourage our brave warriors when contending with the enemy, to sustain the penitential, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, bind up the wounds of the afflicted, and in all our doings to act with justice and moderation. And we are not to make a blowing horn of the good we may be enabled to do; or to proclaim it to the world from the house-tops; but, on the other hand, we are not a society for the propagation of religion; we are not missioneries to the heathens; it is not ours to preach a crusade to either Jew or Gentile; but simply to do all the good we can while passing through the world."

NEW JERSEY, 1875.

The seventeenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and the Appendant Orders of the State of New Jersey, was held at the Masonic Temple, in the city of New Brunswick, on Tuesday, September 7, A.D. 1875, A.O. 757.

V. E. Sir Wm. L. Newell, Deputy Grand Commander, Grand officers, and representatives of eleven Commanderies.

Sir Knight T. J. Corson prefaces his report with the following words:—

"For sixteen consecutive years the undersigned has had the honour of presenting a Report on Correspondence to this Grand Commandery, and at no time in that period have the condition and future prospects of the Order been brighter than they are at the present time. Universal peace reigns in the Asylums, and the banner of the cross is borne forward by earnest and devoted Knights, whose hearts are in the noble and glorious work of doing good to their fellow-men."

Canada (1874) receives kindly notice. The Grand Prior's address is quoted with approval.

The election of V. E. Sir Knight the Hon. Albert Pike, 33° A. & A. Rite as an honorary member of Grand Priory is characterized as a "graceful act on the part of the Grand Priory, serving to strengthen the bonds which unite Templars of the Dominion and the Republic."

Your Committee's report is commented on, and extracts given therefrom.

The report concludes in these words:

"All along the lines, from every camp and signal-station, the trumpet peals forth notes of peace and joy, gladdening the heart and cheering

the soul of every Templar in the land. God, even our God, hath blessed us abundantly, and to Him let us give the honour and glory.

* * * * * *

Most fervently do I pray that God may bless each and every soldier of the cross and keep him from falling. Press on, Sir Knights, and falter not. Bear the cross manfully that you may wear the crown joyfully, and may 'the God of all grace, who hath called us into his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered awhile, make you perfect, stablish, strenghen, settle you.'"

OHIO.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Ohio assembled in its thirty-third Annual Grand Conclave, in the Hall of the Beebe House, in Put-in-Bay, September 8th, at 11 o'clock A.M. Sir Kt. Enoch T. Carson, R. E. Grand Commander.

Grand Officers and representatives of 27 Commanderies.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence quote largely and with approbation from our Grand Prior's addresses, and your committee's labours receive kindly mention.

TENNESSEE.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders of the State of Tennessee, began its fourteenth Annual Conclave at the Asylum of Murfreesboro Commandery, No. 10, in the city of Murfreesboro, on Thursday, May 11th, 1876. R. E. Sir Kt. Henry Martyn Aiken, Grand Commander.

The Grand Commender observed :—

"It is related of the ancient Scythians that every night they threw into an urn a white pebble, if the day had been pleasant and prosperous; but if not, a black one; and at their death, by counting these pebbles, their life was judged to have been happy and successful or miserable and unfortunate. Standing, as we now do, at the close of another year in the history of Knighthood in this Grand Jurisdiction, it must indeed be to us all a cause of unmixed pleasure and gratitude that we cast it as a white pebble in the great urn of the past, there to remain until brought forth by Him to whom alone we are indebted for our prosperity and happiness. And may these emblems of our past years be so judged by Him as to secure perfect rest and content in that world where death cannot come to terminate our joys."

And again :—

"I should be untrue to my convictions and to my sense of duty, did I not, from the high position to which your partiality has elevated me, give utterance to a warning word touching the wide-spread and growing desire for public display which exists among the Templars throughout the land. The most casual observer may note the wide digression which has been taken from the original purposes and conduct of the Order. In the

earlier times—and happily with very many in this day—it was regarded as something more than a semi-military organization, to be paraded with nodding plumes and waving banners before the world whenever the most distant pretext can be conjured up to give a shadow of warrant for the display. The insignia standing out upon our equipment and our banners possess a deep significance, and relate to higher and holier things than those common to the parade and the review. Neither sword, nor belt, nor gauntlet, nor baldric, nor cap, nor chapeau, nor banner is in use which does not bear that emblem which speaks of the suffering One—the blessed Immanuel—whose cruel death brought immortality to light and made possible our highest joy. Let us ever remember that connection with this Order brings responsibilities unmet except in a life evidencing an unquestioned and unquestioning faith in the final triumph over death and the grave, and the immortality of the soul. Let not, then, the brilliant and eloquent display which ever attends a Templar appearance in public be the dominant feature of our organization. Scarce a Grand Conclave assembles in any of our jurisdictions that is not heralded by general orders pandering to this mis-directed and mis-cultivated taste, and which afford amplest opportunity for giving undue and hurtful prominence to this love of display. Such a course is calculated to repress the higher and nobler objects of our institution, and will, unless corrected, cripple its usefulness, and eclipse the brightness and power of its example."

Words to be deeply pondered and taken to heart. His peroration is eloquent, and thoughtful and lofty in tone, and we gladly quote it in full :—

"It is said that in the early history of Rome, before the mighty people had become enervated and corrupted, candidates for civic honors were not permitted to wear tunics and waist-coats, in order that they might the more easily show the scars which they bore upon the breast or fore-part of the body, and which had been received in honorable and heroic conflict. So must we, Sir Knights, strip, as well from those who seek admission into our Asylums as from those whom we would prefer to honour and position, the flimsy drapery of awkward appearance and pretense, so often covering the moral blemish and leprous defilement, and inquire most rigidly as to their worth and fitness to become Knights, and hold rank among us. The need now is, as it ever has been, for earnest, upright, honest and true men —men who dare look duty full in the face, and, so looking, dare move forward to its discharge. Mere drones in the world's great workshop, attempting little and accomplishing less, bring weakness and contempt. The profligate and the immoral, however accomplished and pleasing in address, bring ruin and disgrace. For, after all is said, it is upon the personal character of our individual members that our institution must be based. Upon no other foundation can we safely build, and from no other source can we draw influence and strength. This personal character is the aggregated sums of our daily lives—to be secured neither by the aid of associates nor by the wealth and services of indulgent and well-wishing friends. Each kindly word and charitable deed strengthens and beautifies it. Every harsh expression and ignoble act weakens and debases it. Little by little it is builded up, until at length the superstructure of our lives stands out before the world to be admired and copied for the harmony and beauty exhibited in its lines, or to be contemned and avoided for its course and unsymetric presence. Then, with a due realization and appreciation of the additional and deepening responsibilities laid upon us day by day, let us each pledge this and our coming years as years of fealty to the vows of truth upon which the system of Knighthood is erected—of loyalty to

principle and to duty—of earnest adherence and support to the progressive and ameliorating agencies of our time—of uncompromising and aggressive warfare upon the strongholds of ignorance and vice—of sincere and steadfast attachment to the cause of knowledge and virtue, and of unfaltering and devoted service in the Master's cause. Thus living, we shall discover true happiness, and when our last anticipation shall have been consummated in achievement, with our pilgrimage concluded, it may be said of us 'well done.'"

In noticing Canada the Reporter says :—

"'The Proceedings of the Grand Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, Knights Templar, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, for the Dominion of Canada,' are most heartily welcomed. The Annual Assembly for 1875 was held on August 12th, at St. Catharines. V. E. Frater S. B. Harman, Grand Sub-Prior, presiding in the absence of the Very High and Eminent the Grand Prior, detained by severe illness."

VIRGINIA, 1875.

(*Taken from the Alabama Review*).

In the absence of receiving the Proceedings of Virginia for 1875 direct we avail ourselves of the following synopsis of the history of the Order of St. John, extracted therefrom in the Alabama Review, from which we have been pleased already to quote :—

"The Order of St. John of Jerusalem was instituted in 1058. It included both sexes, and was devoted to the service of the poor and the sick in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. There was a hospital for each sex, and to each of these hospitals was added a chapel ; that for men being dedicated to St. John, the Almoner, a Greek, who had been Patriarch of Alexandria, in the seventh century, and who had succoured the Christians of the Holy City when they became the victims of the Saracens.

"When the first Crusade, (1096) was undertaken, Peter Gerard was Rector of the hospital, which was then merely a secular institution, and which succoured infidels as well as Christians.

"After the conquest of Palestine, the Crusaders favored the Order, many of them joined it, and Gerard organized it into a regular religious body, the members of which took the vows of obedience, chastity and poverty ; devoting the remainder of their lives to the service of the poor and the sick. The dress was a plain black robe, having an eight-pointed white cross on the left breast.

"Gerard died in 1118, and Raymond du Puy was chosen his successor. Being a man of strong martial tastes, he added to their vows that of bearing arms in defence of religion. Thus it became a military fraternity. Rising rapidly to fame, it was distinguished for its valor in the wars with the Saracens. It was nearly annihilated in the battle of Tiberius in 1187. After the fall of Jerusalem, it was established at Margot, the female branch retiring to Europe.

"They were involved in disputes and hostilities with the Templars, to the great damage of both Orders; and they were now spoken of as knights, but they were not knights in the true sense of that term.

"At the battle of Gaza, in 1244, both orders were nearly exterminated by the Kharizmians. When Acre fell the Hospitallers were established in Cyprus. In 1309 they seized the island of Rhodes, which they held for more than two centuries.

"In 1522 they were beaten by the Turks and nearly decimated, but they were granted honourable terms, and the remnant proceeded to Candia, then to Messina, and then to the main land of Italy. In 1530 Charles V. ceded to them the island of Malta, which was then a barren rock, but they made it one of the strongest places in the world, and they carried on the war with the Turks with so much energy, that their new abode furnished them with a new name, that of *Knights of Malta.*

"Bonaparte seized Malta in 1798, and Russia then became the protector of the Order, the Czar Paul being made Grand Master.

Sir Knight Daniel Sayre is the reviewer, and learnedly and courteously has he done his duty.

CONCLUSION.

The reorganization of our Order in British North America as THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA will be proclaimed in the Proceedings of which this Report will form a part; and her Committee of Correspondence feel it a pleasure also to proclaim that the grand aim of Canadian Templarism will be to prove itself worthy, as an independent organization, to take a foremost rank in advocating those high aims and true principles of the Order which are so nobly set forth in many a page of the Proceedings they have been privileged to review; to clear away all rubbish tending to disfigure the venerable structure of our order, letting it stand forth in its fine and true proportions, on no mere imaginery or traditionary foundation, but one bedded with the cement of truth on the rock of history. And may our new and higher status tend to draw closer the links that bind us to the great Templar brotherhood throughout the world.

All which is courteously and fraternally submitted.

GEORGE H. F. DARTNELL,
Past Grand Constable of Canada,
Chairman of Committee.

We would courteously request in view of the small number of Proceedings which have reached us, that in future Grand Recorders will address an extra copy to the Chairman as follows:—

E. SIR KNIGHT G. H. F. DARTNELL,
Whitby, Ont.,
Canada.

FINAL APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION AND STATUT

(Adopted, see page 30).

AL APPENDIX.

ON AND STATUTES.

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GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Constitution

AND

Statutes

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

United Religious and Military Orders,

OF

THE TEMPLE,

AND OF

ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, RHODES, AND MALTA.

IN THE DOMINION OF

CANADA.

OF THE GREAT PRIORY.

1. The public interest of the Orders in The Dominion of Canada shall be regulated, subject to the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master and the Convent General, by a general convocation of all the Preceptories on record in Canada, represented by their Preceptors, Constables, and Marshals, with the Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commander, the Great and Past Great Officers, Officers and Past Officers, under the Very High and Eminent Great Prior. This collective body is styled "THE GRAND

Erratum.

For "GRAND," last word on this page, read GREAT.

PRIORY OF CANADA" of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta.

2. The Members of the Great Priory shall take rank in the following order, viz :—

GREAT OFFICERS

The Great Prior.
Past " "

The Grand Sub-Prior.
Past " "
Past Deputy Grand Prior.

The Provincial Priors.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand Commanders.
Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commanders.

The Grand Chancellor.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand Seneschal.
Past Provincial Grand Prior.
Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior.

The Grand Prelate.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand Prelate.

The Grand Constable.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand 1st Captain.

The Grand Marshal.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand 2nd Captain.

The Grand Treasurer.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Registrar.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand Registrar.

OFFICERS.

The Grand Vice-Chancellor.
Past " " "
Past Provincial Grand Vice-Chancellor.
The Grand Sub-Marshal.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand Expert.
The Grand Assistant Sub-Marshal.
Past " " "
The Grand Almoner.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand Almoner.
The Grand Assistant Almoner.
Past " " "
The Grand 1st Herald.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand 1st Herald.
The Grand 2nd Herald.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand 2nd Herald.
The Grand Warden of Regalia.
Past " " "
The Grand 1st Standard Bearer.
Past " " "
Past Provincial Grand 1st Standard Bearer.
The Grand 2nd Standard Bearer.
Past " " "
Past Provincial Grand 2nd Standard Bearer.
The Grand Priors Banner Bearer.
Past " " "
The Grand 1st Aide de Camp.
Past " " "
Past Provincial Grand 1st Aide de Camp.
The Grand 2nd Aide de Camp.
Past " " "
Past Provincial Grand 2nd Aide de Camp.
Past Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The Grand Chamberlain.
Past " "
Past Provincial Grand Chamberlain.
The Grand Assistant Chamberlain.
Past " " "
Past Provincial Grand Hospitaller.
The Grand 1st Captain of Guards.
Past " " "
Past Provincial Grand Captain of Lines.
The Grand 2nd Captain of Guards.
Past " " "
The Grand Sword Bearer.
Past " " "
Past Provincial Grand Sword Bearer.
The Grand Organist.
Past " "
The Grand Pursuivant.
Past " "
The Grand Guard.
Past "
Past Provincial Grand Equerry.

Eminent Preceptors taking precedence according to the dates of their respective warrants, or as otherwise expressed in their respective warrants.

No Knight shall be entitled to sit in Great Priory by virtue of his past rank unless he shall be, at the time of presenting himself, an active or honorary member of a Preceptory in good standing.

3. Every Knight regularly elected and installed Preceptor of a Preceptory registered under the Convent General, shall, so long as he is a subscribing member to any Preceptory registered under the Great Priory of Canada, rank as a Preceptor, and be a member of Great Priory.

4. Knights of eminence and ability who have rendered service to the Order may, by a vote of Great Priory, be

constituted members of the same with such rank and distinction as may be thought proper.

5. The Returns of all Preceptories shall be made up to the 31st day of December in every year, and be transmitted to the Grand Vice-Chancellor, with the accrued fees, not later than the 31st day of March thereafter. The Representatives of any Preceptory failing to make the same shall be *ipso facto* disqualified from attending or voting in Great Priory, and the Preceptory shall be reported on the audit for suspension until the same be duly made, unless good cause is shewn to the satisfaction of the Council for recommending that suspension be deferred.

6. The Great Prior may permit any Knights of the Order, not otherwise qualified, to attend any Great Priory as Visitors.

7. The Annual Assembly of Great Priory shall be held on such day, and at such place, as shall be selected at the preceding Annual Assembly. A special Great Priory may be held at any time or place the Great Prior may think fit. And every Great Priory shall be convoked by the Grand Chancellor, by a circular letter addressed to each member thereof, accompanied with an Agenda of the business to be transacted. Such notice to be sent at least two weeks before the day of Meeting.

8. The Great Priory having been opened in ample form and with solemn prayer, the business shall be proceeded with, as follows:—1st. The Minutes of the Proceedings of the last Great Priory, and of any subsequent special Great Priory, are to be read and put for confirmation. 2ndly. The reports of the Council, and any other communications, are to be read and considered. 3rdly. Notices of Motion are to be considered in the order in which they are inserted on the Agenda paper. 4thly. The Election and Appointment of Great Officers, Officers, and Members of the Council, shall be proceeded with, and three Knights, of a rank not below that of Preceptor, shall also be elected as Delegates on the Grand Master's Council; all elections

being by Ballot following Nominations handed to the Grand Chancellor. No business shall be discussed or transacted, at any special Great Priory other than that for which it shall have been specially convoked.

9. Any Member intending to submit any motion or business for the consideration of the Great Priory, may give notice thereof in writing to the Grand Chancellor, two weeks at least before the day of assembling of Great Priory, in which case the same shall be entered on the Agenda paper, and may be considered; Provided always, that no motion for an alteration, amendment, or addition to the Statutes shall be made or discussed at any Great Priory, unless the same shall have been so inserted.

10. Every Great Priory may adjourn from time to time to a future day, if the business to be conducted thereat shall render it necessary. And a day shall be then fixed for holding the adjourned Great Priory; and notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given by the Grand Chancellor if the day so fixed on will admit of it. No business shall be discussed or transacted at any adjourned Great Priory, except that left unfinished at the Great Priory from which the adjournment shall take place.

11. If the Great Prior shall not be present at any Great Priory, the Chair shall be taken by the Grand Sub-Prior or, in his absence, by the Member present who shall be next in rank and seniority.

12. All questions are to be decided by a majority of votes, each Preceptory having three, each Past Preceptor and Past Great or Grand officer, or Past officer, one, and the Great Prior, or presiding officer, an additional or casting vote in case of a tie; unless Great Priory may think proper to leave any subject to the decision of the Great Prior, or the Council.

13. Every resolution of the Great Priory shall become law, and be binding and conclusive, and shall be carried into effect accordingly, without confirmation, unless the Great Prior shall deem it advisable to direct a summons

to be issued within one month for the holding of a Special Great Priory for the purpose of reconsidering such resolution, in which case such resolution shall not become law nor be binding and conclusive, nor carried into effect, until confirmed by such Special Great Priory.

14. The Great Priory shall have power, after due trial, to admonish, suspend, or expel any Knight, or to suspend, or erase, any Preceptory for violating any of the laws or regulations of the Order, or for conduct calculated to bring obloquy and discredit on the same. If the warrant of any Preceptory be suspended or erased as aforesaid, every active member of the same shall be *ipso facto* under suspension, and shall not be allowed to join or visit any other Preceptory, unless such suspension be removed by an order of the Great Prior, or the Great Priory, obtained on the memorial of the Knight so suspended. (See Articles 22 and 25.)

15. In all cases where appeals or other questions are to be submitted to the Great Priory for confirmation or otherwise, the papers in connection therewith, after they have been before the Council, shall be open for inspection at the office of the Grand Chancellor by all duly qualified Members of the Great Priory.

16. All judicial proceedings are subject to the appeals provided by the Statutes of the Convent General.

OF THE GREAT PRIOR.

17. The Very High and Eminent Great Prior is appointed by the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, and holds his office *quamdiu se bene gesserit.*

18. The Great Prior shall have and exercise within his own jurisdiction, powers analogous to those exercised by the Grand Master of the collective Orders. On his appointment he shall be installed and proclaimed in ancient form at the next ensuing regular Great Priory, or at a special Great Priory summoned by his authority.

19. The Great Prior may of his own authority appoint Provincial Priors for such Provinces or Districts in Canada as he may think fit, on the nomination of the Preceptories within said Provinces or Districts. He shall also fill all vacancies of office, whether elective, appointed, or on the Council, until the next meeting of Great Priory.

20. The Great Prior, under the sanction of Great Priory, may, by warrant, appoint any Knight of eminence and skill, being a Preceptor, to represent the Great Priory in any other Great Priory or any Grand Commandery. He may also constitute the representative of any other Great Priory or Grand Commandery a member of this Great Priory with such rank as Great Priory may deem appropriate.

21. All communications to the Great Prior shall be made through the Grand Chancellor.

22. The Grand Master, Great Prior, Grand Sub-Prior, or Provincial Prior within his jurisdiction, shall, if they think fit, preside in any Preceptory they may visit.

23. The Great Prior may suspend any Preceptory or member of the Order until the next meeting of Great Priory, when action may be taken thereon. (See Article 14).

OF THE GREAT OFFICERS AND OFFICERS.

24. The Great Officers, other than the Grand Sub-Prior, shall be elected by Ballot, after nominations to be handed to the Grand Chancellor, and, with the Officers appointed by The Great Prior, shall hold office for one year or until their successors are duly elected and appointed. They shall be installed and invested in ancient form. All Great Officers and Officers must be Preceptors of the Order.

25. The Great Officers shall be :—

The Grand Sub-Prior.	The Grand Constable.
The Provincial Priors.	The Grand Marshal.
The Grand Prelate.	The Grand Treasurer.
The Grand Chancellor.	The Grand Registrar.

26. The Officers shall be:—

The Grand Vice-Chancellor.
The Grand Sub-Marshal.
The Grand Almoner.
The Grand Warden of Regalia.
The Grand Herald.
Two Grand Standard Bearers.
The Great Prior's Banner Bearer.
Two Grand Aides de Camp.
The Grand Chamberlain.
Two Grand Captains of The Guard.
The Grand Sword Bearer.
The Grand Organist.
Grand Pursuivants and Guards.

or such of them as the Great Prior may from time to time think fit to appoint.

OF THE GRAND SUB-PRIOR.

27. The Grand Sub-Prior shall be annually appointed by the Great Prior. In his absence, and also during any vacancy in the office of Great Prior, the Grand Sub-Prior shall have and exercise all the powers, authorities, and privileges given to and vested in the Great Prior. The Grand Sub-Prior is *ex officio* President of the Council.

OF THE PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

28. Provincial Priors shall be appointed by the Great Prior, on the nomination of the majority of the Representatives of the Preceptories within their respective Provinces or Districts at the Annual Assembly of Great Priory. They shall be installed and proclaimed in ancient form, and shall hold office until their successsors shall be appointed, but any Provincial Prior may resign his office or be removed therefrom for cause.

29. They are invested with rank, powers, and privlleges in their respective Provinces or Districts similar to those of the Great Prior, except such powers as by the Statutes

of the Order are limited and expressed to be exercised by the Great Prior alone.

30. It shall be their duty to visit all Preceptories in their several Provinces or Districts during their term of office, to instruct them in carrying out the work and principles of the Order, and to ascertain that their returns are duly made, with all fees that may have accrued. They may hear and determine any subjects of complaint and irregularity respecting Preceptories or individual Fratres within their Provinces or Districts, reporting, in any case requiring suspension, full particulars to the Great Prior for his action in that behalf as provided in Article 23. When present they shall install the Officers of the Preceptories, and they shall report generally to Great Priory at the Annual Assembly on the progress and condition of the Preceptories in their Provinces or Districts.

OF THE GRAND PRELATE.

31. The Grand Prelate shall be a clergyman, and read, recite, or chant prayers, and perform ceremonies of a religious or ecclesiastical nature.

OF THE GRAND CHANCELLOR.

32. The Grand Chancellor shall have the custody of the Seals, and shall affix the same to all patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents issued by the authority of the Great Prior or Great Priory, in conformity with the Statutes of the Order. His office or department shall be designated as The Chancery of the Order.

33. He shall issue all patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents authorized by the Great Priory, or directed by the Great Prior to be issued, and shall take care that the same are prepared in due form. He shall also issue all summonses for the Meetings of Great Priory and the Council. (See Article 7).

34. He shall receive the returns from the several Preceptories, and enter the same in a book to be kept by

him for that purpose, and forthwith pay over to the Treasurer all moneys received for Great Priory.

35. He shall also receive petitions, memorials, communications, and applications to or for the Great Prior, or other proper authority; and attend Great Prior or the Council with such books and papers as may be required.

36. He shall receive all notices of motion to be brought before the Great Priory, placing a number thereon, denoting the order in which the same were received, and duly insert the same in the Agenda paper.

37. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of Great Priory and the Council, and publish the former with all dispatch and transmit the same to all the members of the Great Priory and to the Preceptories, as also all such other papers and documents as may be ordered by the Great Prior, and the Great Priory, or as the Council shall from time to time direct.

38. All or any of the aforesaid duties of the Grand Chancellor, may by order of the Council, be delegated to the Grand Vice-Chancellor, and Great Priory shall fix from time to time by resolution, such remuneration as shall be fitting, and to whom the same shall be paid, for the discharge of the active duties of the Chancery of the Order.

OF THE GRAND CONSTABLE AND GRAND MARSHAL.

39. The Grand Constable shall be the Senior Military Officer of the Great Priory, and command the South Column.

40. The Grand Marshal shall be the Second Military Officer, and command the North Column.

OF THE GRAND REGISTRAR.

41. The Grand Registrar shall register in a proper book, to be kept for that purpose, all Preceptories holding warrants under the Great Priory, specifying the dates of their respective warrants, their days and places of meeting, the names and places of abode of members, with the numbers and names and places of meeting of the respective Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters to which they belong, with the dates of their raising and exaltation as Master and Royal Arch Masons, and of their installation as Knights Templar.

42. He shall enter in a separate book, to be kept for that purpose, the names of all subscribing Preceptors registered under the Great Priory, specifying the dates of their respective installations as such, and the Preceptory in which they were installed, and the names of the Constables and Marshals of the same for guidance in verifying the Roll of Representatives attending Great Priory; he may depute the fulfilment of the duties in this and the preceding Article to the Grand Chancellor.

43. He shall sign all the certificates of registration of Knights.

OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

44. The Grand Treasurer shall receive all moneys payable to the Great Priory, and pay all demands duly authorized by the Great Priory or the Council, keeping an account of all his receipts and disbursements, to be produced, with the proper vouchers, at the Annual Assembly, and an abstract of the same for the audit, and for publication with the Proceedings, in every year, or whenever otherwise required.

OF THE GRAND ALMONER.

45. The Grand Almoner shall, at such time during the sitting of the Great Priory as he may be ordered so to do, collect alms from the Knights present, and pay the same to the Treasurer. He is further charged with the special

duty of ascertaining and reporting to the Council cases of distress requiring fraternal assistance.

OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

46. The Grand Council shall consist of the Great Prior, the Great Officers, (the Grand Sub-Prior being *ex officio* President,) four Members of the Great Priory, being Preceptors, to be appointed by the Great Prior, and five to be elected by the Great Priory. If by inadvertence a Knight is placed on the Grand Council who is otherwise, or not qualified, the Great Prior may nominate a member in his stead.

47. The Grand Council shall meet, seven forming a quorum, on the day of the Annual Assembly of Great Priory and at such other times and places as the Great Prior may determine, or on a requisition signed by a quorum.

48. The Grand Sub-Prior, as President, shall preside, and in his absence the member present who shall be highest in rank and seniority; and the member in the chair shall have the privilege of giving a second or casting vote on all questions when the votes of the members present shall be equal.

49. The Grand Council shall hear and determine all matters referred to them, and, if necessary, report thereon to Great Priory; and any determination of the Grand Council on questions expressly left for their decision by the Great Priory, shall not be carried into effect until confirmed by the Great Priory, unless the contrary intention be distinctly expressed.

50. The Grand Council may recommend for the consideration of the Great Priory, any matter or subject relating to the Order which they may think fit.

51. The Grand Council at their meeting to be held at the Annual Assembly shall audit the accounts of the Grand

Treasurer for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding.

52. The Grand Council may appoint from amougst its members Sub-Committees, for the purpose of iuvestigating and reporting to the Board on any subject or matter relating to the Order.

53. The Grand Council may summon any Preceptory to attend them, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, or accounts of the Preceptory; and may require any Knight to attend and to produce his certificate of registration. And when any Preceptory shall be summoned by the Grand Council, it shall be represented by the Presiding Preceptor, with the Constable or Marshall, or other duly appointed representatives. (See Article 90.)

54. All applications, petitions, complaints, or representations to the Grand Council shall be in writing, signed by the person or persons making the same, otherwise the same shall not be entertained; and the Grand Council may, in their discretion, or if requested by the parties, proceed to hear or investigate any complaint on the written evidence, without requiring the attendance of parties, but should they decide otherwise, then the hearing shall be deferred until the complainant or complainants shall have been summoned to attend the Grand Council to answer such complaint, but the Grand Council may proceed on the written evidence should the parties summoned fail to attend.

55. All Proceedings of the Grand Council shall be fairly written by the Chancellor in a book, to be kept for that purpose.

OF PRECEPTORIES.

56. Every Preceptory must be constituted under a warrant or patent, as set forth in Article 99.

57. Every Preceptory shall consist of an Eminent Preceptor, a Constable, a Marshal, a Chaplain, a Treasurer, a

Registrar, and a Sub-Marshal, to be elected; a Captain of the Guards, an Almoner, two Standard Bearers, and other officers to be appointed by the Preceptor; one or two serving Fratres as Guards, to be chosen by show of hands; and such other Knights as may be installed or admitted members therein.

58. The presence of a Preceptor of some registered Preceptory, and four other Knights at the least, is requisite to constitute an Assembly of a Preceptory for the installation of a Knight into the Order; but any other business may be transacted at an Assembly, if three, including a Preceptor, shall be present. This clause shall not apply to a Board of Installed Preceptors, held for the purpose of installing a Preceptor in the Chair, which requires the presence of two Preceptors to form the same. The warrant, or patent of constitution, must at all times be in the Preceptory.

59. Every Preceptory shall meet in such place as shall be mentioned in the warrant or patent, or in such other place as shall have been subsequently approved by the Great Prior, and registered in the Registry of the Great Priory. But any Preceptory may at pleasure resolve on removing to other premises within the same place, and also on altering the days or times of its assemblies; but no such removal or alteration shall take place until the expiration of one calendar month after copies of the resolutions for such changes shall have been sent to the Vice-Chancellor, and also to the Provincial Prior of the Province.

60. If the meeting of any Preceptory at its usual premises shall, from any cause, be impossible or improper, the Preceptor may convene a meeting of the Preceptory, to be held at any other premises to consider and determine on the course to be adopted under the circumstances.

61. An Emergent Assembly may be held at any time when duly summoned by command of the Preceptor, and every Assembly shall be summoned by the Registrar, seven days' notice being given.

62. The Registrar of every Preceptory shall send a copy of the summons to the Provincial Prior seven days before each Assembly.

63. Every Preceptory has authority to make by-laws and regulations for its government, provided they are not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the Statutes of the Order; and the now existing by-laws and regulations of every Preceptory shall be valid and binding, except so far as they may be inconsistent with the Statutes for the time being of the Order; and the by-laws of every Preceptory shall state the place in which the Preceptory holds its Assemblies, and also its days or times of meeting, and of the election and installation of its officers.

64. The by-laws of every Preceptory must be submitted to the Provincial Prior, who shall forward them, with his remarks thereon, to the Grand Chancellor for approval by the Great Prior, and, when approved, a fair copy of them must be sent in like manner to be deposited in the Chancery of the Order. And when any alterations shall be made in the by-laws of any Preceptory, such alterations must in like manner be submitted for approval, and no laws or alterations shall be valid until approved.

65. Every Preceptory shall have a Seal for the purpose of being affixed to documents proper to be issued by the Preceptory. A draft of the design for the same shall be transmitted to the Grand Chancellor for approval by the Great Prior, and a perfect impression of the Seal be subsequently transmitted to the Provincial Prior, and also to the Grand Chancellor.

66. Every Preceptory shall, as soon as possible after the 1st of January, but before the last day of March in every year, transmit to the Grand Chancellor, in such form as shall for the time being be required, a Return, giving its name, date of warrant, place and days of meeting, and of the election of its officers; and further giving all changes in the Muster Roll, and the then total strength of the same for the year ending on the previous 31st of December, specifying the same as members installed, joined, demitted, deceased,

suspended, or restored ; furnishing, in the case of members installed their respective Christian and surnames, places of abode, their additions, professions, or avocations, the names of their Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters, and the dates of their raising and exaltation as Master and Royal Arch Masons, and of their installation as Knight Templar ; and, in the case of affiliation, the names of the Preceptories in which they were installed, and their respective ranks in the Order. The return shall further state in the case of members claiming to attend in the Convent General and Great Priory as Preceptors, the Preceptories in which they shall have respectively served the office of Preceptors, and the dates of their years of office. It shall also contain a summary of, and be accompanied by, a remittance of all fees and payments to Great Priory.

67. For the purpose of verifying the Registers, Preceptories shall, when required, make a full return of their Muster Roll to the Grand Chancellor.

68. All candidates for admission, into the Order shall be Royal Arch Masons of at least six months' standing, in addition to being Master Masons of two years' standing. They must be personally known to their proposers or seconders, and be well reputed for moral and gentlemanly conduct.

69. Every Knight desirous of joining any Preceptory shall sign an application in the form prescribed in the Appendix. He must be proposed and seconded at some meeting of such Preceptory, and his Christian and surname place of abode, addition, profession, or avocation, and the name or title of the Preceptory wherein he was installed, and the date of his installation inserted in the summons for the next regular Assembly of the Preceptory after he shall have been proposed, otherwise he shall not be eligible to be elected. (See Appendix A.)

70. Every candidate for installation as a Knight in any Preceptory shall sign an application in the form prescribed in the Appendix. He must be proposed and seconded in

some meeting of the Preceptory, and his Christian and surname, and the place of his abode, and his addition, profession, or avocation, and the name, number, and place of meeting of his Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, together with the date of his raising and exaltation as a Master and Royal Arch Mason shall be inserted in the summons for the meeting of the Preceptory at which the ballot is intended to be passed. (See Appendix B.)

71. No one shall be installed a Knight or be admitted a joining Member of any Preceptory, unless previously balloted for in open Preceptory, and unless the ballot be unanimous.

72. Every one, prior to his installation, shall sign a declaration that he submits to. and will observe all the usages, customs, and Statutes of the Order.

73. No candidate shall be admitted to ballot for installation or affiliation in any Preceptory who shall theretofore have been, or then is, domiciled or resident out of the jurisdiction of the Province or District within which he seeks such installation or affiliation, or who is domiciled or resident within the jurisdiction of another Preceptory, unless by dispensation of the Great Prior, except in a city or town where there is more than one Preceptory, in which case each Preceptory has concurrent jurisdiction, unless he shall have signed a declaration on his obligation as a Master Mason stating whether or not he has been rejected, suspended, or expelled from, any other Preceptory.

74. The jurisdiction of a Preceptory, except in cities and towns as aforesaid, extends in every direction half way to the nearest Preceptory.

75. No Preceptory shall install a Knight into the Order for a less sum than Twenty-five Dollars, which, however, may include the fee to be paid to the Great Priory for registry and certificate. But any Preceptory may obligate serving Brothers by dispensation from the Great Prior or Provincial Prior, provided no fee be taken.

76. No Knight shall be admitted into Great Priory, or any Preceptory except in the proper costume of his rank in the Order.

77. No Knight shall wear the costume of the Order in public, without a dispensation from the Great Prior, or the Provincial Prior of the Province.

78. Every Preceptory shall keep in a regular manner the following books:—An Attendance Book, a Minute Book, a Treasurer's Book, a Guard Book for Applications, and a Muster Roll, which must be produced when required by the proper authorities.

79. Every Preceptory shall annually elect their Preceptor and other Elective Officers by ballot, and the Guard by show of hands, at the regular Assembly held next prior to the month of March in each year, and notice of such election and the names of all knights eligible as Preceptor shall be inserted in the summons for the assembly at which such election is to take place; and at a regular Assembly to be held in the month of March, in perpetual memory of the death and martyrdom on the 13th of that month, of our illustrious Grand Master, Jacques de Molai, the Preceptor and other officers elect shall, on the election being confirmed, be duly installed and invested.

80. In case the election of any Preceptor or other elective officer or officers elect shall not be confirmed, or if any Preceptor or other elective officer or officers elect shall, without any reasonable excuse, neglect to attend at the next regular assembly after his election, for the purpose of being installed and invested, his or their election shall be void, and either at the next subsequent regular assembly of the Preceptory, or at some assembly specially called for the purpose, a further election shall take place; and at the next regular assembly of the Preceptory (not being a meeting of emergency) the Preceptor or other elective officer or officers then chosen, shall, on their election being confirmed, be duly installed and invested.

81. If any Preceptor or other elective officer or officers elect shall, for some reasonable cause, explained to the satisfaction of the next regular meeting after the election, be prevented from attending at such next regular meeting, then he or they shall be installed and invested at some subsequent meeting, which may be either a regular meeting or a meeting especially called for the purpose.

82. No one shall be eligible for the office of Preceptor unless he shall at the time of his election have served, or will at the next regular day of meeting of the Preceptory have served, for the space of one whole year the office of a Constable or Marshal in some registered Preceptory, except Knights who, prior to the date of these Statutes, having served the office of Chaplain for one whole year in a Preceptory, shall be eligible for the office of Preceptor of that Preceptory ; and also except by a dispensation from the Great Prior.

83. Every Preceptor shall forthwith on his installation appoint all the officers of the Preceptory, other than the elective officers, and the Preceptor elect of any Preceptory shall not assume the chair, or exercise authority in any Preceptory, until he shall have been regularly installed. He is responsible for the due observance by the members of his Preceptory of the by-laws of the same, and of the Statutes, laws, and ordinances of Great Priory.

84. Should a Prince of the Blood Royal honour any Preceptory by accepting the Office of Preceptor, he may appoint a Pro Preceptor who shall be regularly installed and entitled to all the privileges of an actual Preceptor.

85. The Preceptor of any Preceptory may, in case of necessity, with the consent of the Great Prior or Provincial Prior of the Province or District, be installed in any other Preceptory, on the production of a certificate of such election signed by the Preceptor and Registrar of the Preceptory of which he shall have been elected Preceptor.

86. A Preceptor shall not continue in office for more

than two years in succession, unless by a dispensation from the Great Prior.

87. The name and address of every Preceptor, and also the names and addresses of the Constable and Marshal, shall immediately after their respective installation and appointment, be certified to the Vice-Chancellor by writing, signed by the immediate or some other Past Preceptor and the Registrar of the Preceptory.

88. If the Preceptor of any Preceptory shall die, or be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, a meeting of the Preceptory shall, as soon as convenient, be summoned specially, for the purpose of electing a Preceptor, in the place of such Preceptor, and in the meantime, and until a Preceptor shall have been so elected, and shall have been installed, the meeting of the Preceptory shall be summoned by the Registrar.

86. In case the Preceptor of any Preceptory shall be absent, or in the case of a vacancy in the office of Preceptor, the chair shall be taken by the immediate Past Preceptor of such Preceptory, or any other Preceptor present; and if there shall not be any Preceptor present, the meeting shall not be held.

90. The Preceptor, the Constable, and Marshal of every Preceptory are the representatives of such Preceptory, and shall answer all complaints against such Preceptory, and shall attend the Great Prior, and the Council, whenever summoned by the Chancery, and shall produce the warrant of the Preceptory, and all minute and other books and papers relating to the Preceptory which they may be required by the said summons to produce. A Preceptory may nevertheless appoint any Knight or Knights of eminence to be special representatives, either alone or in addition to the above. (See Article 53.)

91. No visitor shall be admitted into any Preceptory unless he is personally known, recommended, or well vouched for as a member of the Order. And every visitor

must, during his continuance in the Preceptory, be subject to and conform to the by-laws of the Preceptory.

92. No Knight, who shall not for the time being be a subscribing member to some registered Preceptory, shall be entitled to claim admission to any one Preceptory more than once.

AS TO REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES, &c.

93. Every Knight must be enrolled in the registry of the Great Priory as a member of some Preceptory.

94. Every Knight installed in any Preceptory shall be entitled, immediately on his installation, to a certificate of his registration; and every Preceptory shall forthwith apply to the Grand Chancellor for such certificate on the form annexed, and shall pay to the funds of the Great Priory the sum of $2 for every such certificate and registration. The Preceptory shall also pay a fee of 50 cents for registering the name of any Knight joining such Preceptory.

95. Every Preceptory shall pay to the Funds of the Great Priory an annual sum of 50 cents for each Member, to be included in the annual return to the Grand Chancellor by the Registrar of each Preceptory. This sum is not payable for any Member of a Preceptory for the year in which he shall have been first installed a Member of the Order.

96. Every Great and Past Great Officer, Officer and Past Officer, and Preceptor, who shall require a diploma or certificate of his installation or appointment to office, may obtain the same at a uniform fee of $2 therefor.

97. A fee of $1 shall be paid to the Funds of the Great Priory for each dispensation and consent granted or given by the Great Prior.

98. All applications for dispensations, or for diplomas or certificates of installation, or of appointment to office,

shall be made to the Grand Chancellor, and no such dispensation, diploma, or certificate shall be issued until payment of the fee for the same has been made.

99. The Great Prior only may grant dispensations for the reception of candidates otherwise qualified, without waiting for the full time required by the Statutes.

100. No Preceptory shall grant any private certificate whatsoever to any Knight of the Order, except for the purpose of enabling him to procure from the Grand Chancellor a certificate of his registration, and except such as may be required by the Great Priory or Council; and no Preceptory, nor any of the members thereof, shall on any pretence whatsoever make any charge or receive any fee for any private certificate issued by the Preceptory.

AS TO WARRANTS AND PATENTS OF CONSTITUTION.

101. Warrants for constituting Preceptories shall be issued under the direct authority, and under the Great Seal of Great Priory, and be signed by the Great Prior, and attested by the Grand Chancellor and Grand Registrar.

102. Provisional Warrants or Dispensations may be granted for constituting or holding Preceptories at such places as the Great Prior shall think fit, to remain in force until the Annual Assembly of Great Priory.

103. All petitions for warrants or patents for constituting or holding Preceptories shall be signed by at least seven Knights of the Order, and be recommended by the Provincial Prior of the Province or District, and shall be transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor for presentation to the Great Prior, and the Knights signing any such petition shall state their respective ranks and the Preceptories of which they then are or were members.

104. For every Dispensation or Provisional Warrant for constituting or holding a Preceptory there shall be paid to the funds of the Great Priory a fee of $30, and for a Warrant, or for a duplicate Warrant in case of loss of the original by fire or otherwise duly verified, $10, unless at the Annual Assembly of Great Priory a petition be directly granted, when the fee shall be $40.

105. No Warrant or Patent shall on any account be issued until the fee for the same shall have been paid.

PRIORIES OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, RHODES, AND MALTA.

106. Priories must be held in every registered Preceptory.

107. The Eminent Preceptor of each Preceptory is *ex officio* (if a Knight of Malta) Prior of the Priory.

108. Every Candidate for the Order must be a Knight of the Order of the Temple, and be unanimously elected.

109. The fee for Certificate and Registration of a Knight shall be $2, which shall be paid by each Preceptory forthwith.

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND PAYMENTS TO BE MADE TO THE FUNDS OF THE GREAT PRIORY.

(Sections referred to in margin.)

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§104—For a Warrant constituting a Preceptory $40 00

NOTE.—For a Dispensation or Provisional Warrant. $30 00
For a Warrant of confirmation subsequent thereto 10 00
For a Duplicate Warrant in case of loss of original by any casuality 10 00

§ 97—For a Dispensation granted by Great Prior 1 00

§ 96—For a Diploma, if required, of appointment to office in Great Priory, or as a Preceptor..... 2 00

§ 94—For Registration of a Knight Templar upon the Roll of the Order and for Certificate of such Registration 2 00

(To be paid by Preceptory with the Annual Returns, or sooner if certificate is required. This includes the first years subscription to the Funds of Great Priory.)

§109—For Registration of a Knight of Malta and for Certificate of such Registration 2 00

(To be paid by Preceptory with the Annual Returns, or sooner if certificate is required.)

§ 94—For Registration as a joining Member of a Knight already on the Roll 0 50

(To be paid by Preceptory with the Annual Returns.)

§ 95—For dues of every Member of a Preceptory between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December in each year. 0 50

(To be remitted with the Annual Returns by the Preceptory as soon as possible after the 1st January following, but before the 31st March. See Section 5 as to penalty consequent on failure to remit.)

APPENDIX

TO CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES.

FORMS

AND

INSIGNIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR INSTALLATION.

(*See Section* 70.)

TO THE EMINENT PRECEPTOR, KNIGHTS OFFICERS, AND KNIGHTS COMPANIONS OF PRECEPTORY—GREETING.

Christian and Surnames in full. I,

of the of ,

Place of Residence. in the County of ,

Province of , and Dominion

Occupation, Profession or calling of Canada, , aged

years, having a firm and steadfast faith in the doctrine of the Holy and undivided Trinity, and possessing the Masonic standing of a Royal Arch and Master Mason, required by the Statutes and Ordinances of the Orders, as fully set forth in the margin hereof,* freely and voluntarily offer myself as a Candidate for installation into the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, promising in all things fealty to the most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, and His Successors in Office, as well as to my Immediate Superior; and that I will submit to and observe all the usages, customs, Statutes, Rules, Regulations and Ordinances, present and future, of the said Christian Orders, and of this or any other Preceptory and Priory, of which I may become a member.

Master Mason.

Raised on the
in Lodge No
on the Grand Registry of
held at

Royal Arch Mason.

Exalted on the
in Chapter No
on the Grand Registry of
held at

Recommended and vouched for on the honor of

†

†

Witness my hand this

day of A.D. 187

†

*The marginal notes to be carefully filled up, being indispensable in preparing the Rolls of the Preceptory and the returns to Great Priory.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO JOIN A PRECEPTORY.

(See Section 69.)

TO THE EMINENT PRECEPTOR, KNIGHTS OFFICERS, AND KNIGHTS COMPANIONS OF PRECEPTORY.—GREETING.

Christian and Surnames in full. I

Place of Residence. of the of in the County of , Province of , in the Dominion

Occupation, Profession, or calling of Canada possessing the Masonic standing of a Royal Arch and Master Mason required by the Statutes and Ordinances of the Orders, and having been duly installed a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, as fully set forth in the margin hereof,* do of my Knighthood declare that I am, or was last, (as the case may be) a member of Preceptory under the Banner of the Great Priory of and am in good standing in the said Orders. That I am desirous of joining this Preceptory and to be registered therein under the Great Priory of Canada. That I will renew my pledges, in regular form, to observe all the Rules, Regulations and Orders, present and future of the said Christian Orders and of this Preceptory and Priory of the same.

Master Mason.
Raised on the in Lodge No. in the Grand Registry of held at

Royal Arch Mason.
Exalted on the in Chapter No. in the Grand Registry of held at

Knight Templar.
Installed on the in Preceptory No. under the Banner of the Great Priory of held at

Knight of Malta.
Installed on the in Priory No under the Banner of the Great Priory of held at

Recommended and vouched for on the honor of

†

†

Witness my hand this day of A.D. 187

†

*The marginal notes to be carefully filled up, being indispensable in preparing the Rolls of the Preceptory and the returns to Great Priory.

FORM OF PETITION FOR WARRANT FOR NEW PRECEPTORY.

To the Very High and Eminent Great Prior of the United Religious and Military Orders of The Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, in the Dominion of Canada.

The HUMBLE PETITION of the undersigned KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners being regularly installed Knights of the Temple, belonging to the preceptories mentioned against their respective names, having the prosperity of the Order at heart, are desirous of establishing a Preceptory at in the County of in the Province of in the Dominion of Canada, under the style and title of to meet at on the ; there to discharge their duties according to the usges, customs, statutes, rules, regulations, and ordinances of the Convent General, and the National Great Priory of Canada.

B.—The Place ovince, and le must be urately set , and the ys of Meeting st be fixed.

And to this end your Petitioners nominate and recommend Sir Knight of the Preceptory, to be the first Preceptor; Sir Knight of the Preceptory, to be the Constable; and Sir Knight of the Preceptory, to be the Marshal, to command their respective columns.

Your Petitioners therefore pray,

That a Warrant under your hand and the Seal of the Great Priory be granted, empowering them to meet as aforesaid, they hereby promising strict obedience to H. R. H. The Most Eminent

and Supreme Grand Master, to the Great Prior, and to the usages, customs, statutes, rules, regulations, and ordinances of the Convent General, and the National Great Priory of Canada, and all laws as of ancient right accustomed.

As witness our hands this day of 187

A.B.	(rank)	of	Preceptory.
C.D.	"	"	"
E.F.	"	"	"
G.H.	"	"	"
I.J.	"	"	"
K.L.	"	"	"
M.N.	"	"	"

N.B.—To prevent error, co of the signatu should accom panythe petit written at ful length, and i plain hand.

I hereby approve of this Petition, and recommend that the Prayer of the same be granted.

‡

Provincial Prior
for

[Residence and Date.]

The Petition must be forw ed through t Provincial P of the Provin and bear his approval, and reach the Gre Prior throug the Chancell

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EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF THE CONVENT GENERAL.

"INSIGNIA.

"The Insignia of the Order are—

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

"A seven-pointed Silver Star, with a Passion Cross in a circle in the centre, with the motto 'In hoc signo vinces' round the circle.

"The other Insignia, badges, jewels or decorations shall be those only which are limited and assigned to each respective office, rank, or degree in the schedule of designs.

"THE HABIT.

"The Habit shall be a white stuff or woollen Mantle, with an equal limbed Cross patent, gules, nine inches in length, on the left shoulder, and with a Hood lined with white serge or flannel for all under the rank of Preceptors, who shall wear a Hood lined with red serge or flannel.

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

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

"A black or red Cassock or Tunic may be worn in addition, with the same Cross on the breast.

"The Primate and Prelates shall wear Copes.

"The Chaplains shall wear Habits or Copes.

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

"ARMS.

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

"BANNERS.

"The Beauceant is a parellelogrammic banner, parted per fess, sable and argent.

"The Vexillum Belli is—argent, a Cross patent, gules, charged with an eight-pointed Cross, argent.

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

NOTE.—If a *red* Tunic, then the Cross is a plain Cross, argent †. If Tunic is black, the eight-pointed Cross of Malta *.

1876-77.

Roll of Preceptories and Priories

OF THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL

UNDER THE

NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA,

IN THE

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

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

V. E. Sir Knight JAMES GREENFIELD, Jr. E. Preceptor,
" THOMAS GORDON, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. H. and E. Sir Knight			Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore	1854.
V.	"	"	James A. Henderson, (*s*)	1855.
	"	"	S. S. Finden	1856.
	"	"	S. D. Fowler, (Honorary), (*d*)	1857.
	"	"	J. H. Rowan	1858.
	"	"	John Kerr	1859.
	"	"	G. F. LaSerre, (*r*)	1860.
	"	"	John Boyes, (*d*)	1862.
V.	"	"	W. B. Simpson	1864.
V.	"	"	Alexander S. Kirkpatrick	1365.
	"	"	E. H. Parker	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 THOMAS SARGANT, Eminent Preceptor.
" " JOSEPH PURVIS, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

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

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

Eminent Sir Knight DAVID MCLELLAN, Eminent Preceptor.
" " W. M. GIBSON, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E.	Sir Knight		Thomas Bird Harris, (s) (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. Mackay	1873.

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

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

Past Eminent Preceptors.

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

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

Eminent Sir Knight B. CURREN, D.C.L., Eminent Preceptor.
" " ARCHIBALD H. H. MCGACHEN, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

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

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

Eminent Sir Knight WILLIAN DOCTER, Eminent Preceptor.
" " R. GORDON, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

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

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

Eminent Sir Knight G. W. LOVEJOY, M. D., E. Preceptor.
" " JAMES R. MACHEDIE, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight Alexander A. Stevenson, (s) .... 1863.
V. " " E. M. Copeland ..... 1872.
" " Isaac H. Stearns ..... 1873.
" " William Young..... 1875.

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

Eminent Sir Knight E. H. GOFF, Eminent Preceptor.
" " THOMAS F. WOOD, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

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

"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.
" " J. M. CLEMENT, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

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

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

Eminent Sir Knight E. R. CARPENTER, Eminent Preceptor.
" " JOHN NETTLETON, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptor.

V. E. Sir Knight Henry Robertson ..... 1869.

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

Eminent Sir Knight S. F. MATTHEWS, Eminent Preceptor.
" " C. UPHAM HANFORD, Registrar,

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight Robert Marshall ..... 1863.
" " T. A. D. Foster, M.D ..... 1869.
" " James Domville ..... 1870.
V. " " David R. Munro ..... 1871.
" " H. W. Chisholm ..... 1873.
" " E. L. Bertaux ..... 1874.

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

(Not working).

Past Eminent Preceptors.

E. Sir Knight Robert Ramsay ..... 1870.
" " M. H. Spencer ..... 1870.
" " C. Schomberg Elliott, M.D. .... 1871.
" " H. G. Summers ..... 1874.

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

V. E. Sir Knight C. D. MACDONNELL, Eminent Preceptor.
Acting Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

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

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

Eminent Sir Knight H. W. DAY, M.D., Eminent Preceptor.
" " James YOUNG, Registrar.
(Not working).

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

V. E. Sir Knight GEORGE HOPKINS, Eminent Preceptor.
" " J. H. ADDISON, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight George H. F. Dartnell, (s) ..... 1872.
E. " " Yeoman Gibson ..... 1875.

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

Eminent Sir Knight DANIEL COLLINS, Eminent Preceptor.
" " GEORGE C. LONGLEY, P.E.P., Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight George C. Longley ..... 1872.
" " John Dumbrille..... 1873.
" " John Easton ..... 1875.

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

Eminent Sir Knight JOHN O'CONNOR, (London, Ont.), E. Precep.
" " JOSHUA H. CORNISH, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight N. Gordon Bigelow ..... 1872.
" " W. C. Morrison ..... 1874.
" " George Watson..... 1875.

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

Eminent Sir Knight JOHN WRIGHT, Eminent Preceptor.
" " E. PEPLOW, Jr., Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptor.

Eminent Sir Knight James Moore Irwin, (s) ..... 1872.

"ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX," Dunnville, Ont.—Warrant dated Oct. 16th, 1874.—Meets First Thursday in every month.

Eminent Sir Knight JOHN PARRY, Eminent Preceptor.
" " E. H. LONG, Registrar.

Past Eminent Preceptor.

Eminent Sir Knight William F. Braund ..... 1874.

NOTE—The occasion of the preparation of the Registers of the Great Priory having been availed of to invite a careful revision of the Rolls of every Preceptory, the Synopsis of Returns is omitted in these Proceedings, and will be presented in the next, after revision as above.

ROLL OF THE NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA, 1876-7.

THE V. H. & E. THE GREAT PRIOR.

Col. ‡ W. J. B. Macleod Moore, G.C.T. .. Laprairie.

THE V. E. THE GRAND SUB-PRIOR.

V. E. Sir Kt. ‡ Samuel Bickerton Harman, B.C.L., Toronto.

THE V. E. THE PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

V. E. Sir Kt.	‡ James A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L.,	District of Ontario, East, Kingston.
" "	‡ James K. Kerr, Q.C.,	District of Ontario, Centre, Toronto.
" "	‡ James Seymour	District of Ontario, West, St. Catharines.
" "	‡ W. B. Simpson	District of Quebec, Montreal.
" "	‡ Robert Marshall	District of New Brunswick, St. John.
" "	‡ Ben. Curren, D.C.L.	District of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

THE GREAT OFFICERS.

V. E. Sir Kt.	‡ Vincent Clementi, B.A.	Grand Prelate, Peterboro'.
" "	‡ Daniel Spry	" Chancellor, Toronto.
" "	‡ Frederick J. Menet..	" Constable, Toronto.
" "	‡ James Greenfield....	" Marshal, Kingston.
" "	‡ Hugh A. Mackay ..	" Treasurer, Hamilton.
" "	‡ Kemp Edson	" Registrar, Montreal.

OFFICERS.

E. Sir Kt.	‡ Thomas Sargant	Grand Vice Chancellor, Toronto.
" "	‡ D. McLellan.....	" Sub-Marshal.
" "	‡ A. G. Smyth.....	" Assistant Sub-Marshal.
" "	‡ William Reid	" Almoner.
" "	‡ E. R. Carpenter	" Assistant Almoner.
" "	‡ John Wright	" 1st Herald.
" "	‡ Yeoman Gibson	" 2nd Herald.
" "	‡ William Docter	" Warden of Regalia.
" "	‡ E. H. Goff.....	" 1st Standard Bearer.
" "	‡ E. L. Berteaux	" 2nd Standard Bearer.
" "	‡ John Easton.....	Great Prior's Banner Bearer.
" "	‡ James Might	Grand 1st Aide-de Camp.
" "	‡ George Watson	" 2nd Aide-de-Camp.
" "	‡ W. N. Braund.....	" Chamberlain.
" "	‡ W. Young.....	" Assistant Chamberlain.
" "	‡ S. F. Mathews.....	" 1st Capt. of Guard.
" "	‡ Jas. O'Connor	" 2nd Capt. of Guard.
" "	‡ George Hopkins	" Sword Bearer.
" "	‡ Daniel Collins	" Organist.
" "	‡ John Parry	" Pursuivant.
" "	† Frederick J. Hood ..	" Guard.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.
1876-7.

THE V. H. & E. THE GREAT PRIOR.

Col. ‡ W. J. B. Macleod Moore, G.C.T. .. Laprairie.

THE V. E. THE GRAND SUB-PRIOR.

V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Samuel B. Harman, B.C.L. .. Toronto.

THE V. E. THE PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

V. E. Sir Kt. ‡ James A. Henderson Q.C., D.C.L., District of Ontario, East, Kingston.
" " ‡ James K. Kerr, Q.C.. District of Ontario, Centre, Toronto.
" " ‡ James Seymour .... District of Ontario, West, St. Catharines.
" " ‡ W. B. Simpson..... District of Quebec, Montreal.
" " ‡ Robert Marshall .... " New Brunswick, St. John.
" " ‡ Benjamin Curren, LL.D., District of Nova Scotia, Halifax

THE GREAT OFFICERS.

V. E. Sir Kt. ‡ Vincent Clementi B.A., Grand Prelate, Peterboro'.
" " ‡ Daniel Spry..... " Chancellor, Toronto.
" " ‡ F. J. Menet ..... " Constable, Toronto.
" " ‡ James Greenfield .... " Marshal, Kingston.
" " ‡ Hugh A. Mackay .... " Treasurer, Hamilton.
" " ‡ Edson Kemp ..... " Registrar, Montreal.

APPOINTED BY THE GREAT PRIOR.

V. E. Sir Kt. ‡ T. D. Harington, Past Grand Sub-Prior, Ottawa.
" " ‡ C. D. Macdonnell, " Prov. Grand Commander, Peterborough.
" " ‡ James Moffat .. Past Prov. Grand 1st Capt., London.
" " ‡ G. W. Lovejoy, M.D. Montreal.

ELECTED BY GREAT PRIORY.

V. E. Sir Kt. ‡ L. H. Henderson .. Past Gr. Chancellor, Belleville.
" " ‡ Henry Robertson .. " Prov. Gr. Prior, Collingwood.
" " ‡ David McLellan .. " Hamilton.
" " ‡ J. H. Stearns .... " Gr. Registrar, Montreal.
" " ‡ A. S. Kirkpatrick. " Prov. Dep. Gr. Com., Kingston.

HONORARY MEMBERS

OF

THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

V. E. ‡ Sir Knight ROBERT MORRIS, Kentucky, U. S., Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior.

V. E. ‡ Sir Knight ALFRED CREIGH, LL.D., Washington, U.S., Past Prov. Grand Sub-Prior.

V. E. ‡ Sir Knight RICHARD WOOF, F.S.A., Worcester, England, Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commander.

V. E. ‡ Sir Knight ALBERT PIKE 33°, Washington, U. S., Past Provincial Grand Prior.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

FROM THE

GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

TO THE

MOST EXCELLENT GRAND MASTER AND GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir Knight JAMES ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Q.C., D.C.L., Kingston, Ont.
Sir Knight ALFRED CREIGH, LL.D., Washington, District Columbia, U.S.

GRAND CHANCELLORS.

ENGLAND.—Sir Patrick MacC. de Colquhoun, Q.C., LLD	....	London.
" Wm. Tinkler, Vice Chancellor, 22, Chancery Lane, W. C.	.....	"
SCOTLAND.—Dr. Somerville	.....	Edinburgh.
IRELAND—Charles T. Walmisley	.....	London.
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 Louis Wiggin	San Francisco.
Colorado	Edward C. Parmelee	Georgetown,
Connecticut	John W. Steadman	Norwich.
Georgia	C. R. Armstrong	Macon.
Illinois	James Hoge Miles	Chicago.
Indiana	John M. Bramwell	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Wm. B. Langridge	Muscatine.
Kansas	Erasmus T. Carr	Leavenworth.
Kentucky	L. D. Croninger	Covington.
Louisiana	Edgar A. Adams	New Orleans.
Maine	Ira Berry	Portland.
Maryland	Charles T. Sisco	Baltimore.
Mass. and Rhode Island	A. F. Chapman	Boston.
Michigan	William P. Innis	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	Geo. Frank Gouley	St. Louis.
Nebraska	W. R. Bowen	Omaha.
New Hampshire	Jonn 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	James R. Poland	Montpelier.
Virginia	John Dove	Richmond.
West Virginia	William T. Summers	Kanawha, C. H.
Wisconsin	John W. Woodhull	Milwaukee.