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1889.
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Sovereign Great Priory
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF CANADA,
AT THE
SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY,

VOL.



IV.

*Held in the Masonic Hall, 5 Place d'Armes, City of Montreal,
Que., on Tuesday, October 22, 1889, A.M. 5893, A.O. 771.*

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

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FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.
ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL PRECEPTORIES & PRESERVED.

1889

J. B. TRAYES, PRINTER, TIMES STEAM PRESS, PORT HOPE, ONT.

NOTE.—Presiding-Preceptors are particularly requested to communicate to their respective Preceptories, in such manner as may seem best, these Proceedings of Great Priory. Extra copies of Proceedings, and Statutes bound in cloth, price 80 cents each, can be had on application to Rt. Em. Frater Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, Barrie. Remittances to accompany order in all cases.

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

DANIEL SPRY,
Barrie, Ontario, Canada.

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1889.

Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, held in the Masonic Hall, 5 Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, on Tuesday, the 22nd October, 1889, A. M. 5898, A. O. 771.

PRESENT:

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

On the Throne.

R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T., Q. C., LL. D.,
Kingston, Ont., Deputy Grand Master.

Provincial Priors.

R. E. Sir Knight Edmund E. Sheppard, Toronto, Ont., Toronto
District.

R. E. " William Fitzsimmons, Brockville, Ont., Kingston
District.

R. E. " I. H. Stearns, Montreal, Que., Quebec District.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Great Officers.

R. E.	Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T., Barrie, Ont., Grand Chancellor.
E.	" Allan McLean, Kingston, Ont., as Grand Chaplain.
V. E.	" Thomas Sargent, Toronto, Ont., as Grand Constable.
E.	" F. D. Butterfield, Stanstead, Que., as Grand Marshal.
R. E.	" David McLellan, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Treasurer.
V. E.	" George J. Bennett, Toronto, Ont., as Grand Registrar.

Grand Officers.

V. E.	Sir Knight Samuel Wesley, Barrie, Ont., Grand Vice-Chancellor.
V. E.	" John W. Murton, Hamilton, Ont., as Grand Sub-Marshal.
E.	" Daniel F. MacWatt, Barrie, Ont., as Grand Almoner.
V. E.	" Robert L. Patterson, Toronto, Ont., Grand First Standard Bearer.
E.	" Robert J. Craig, Cobourg, Ont., as Grand Second Standard Bearer.
V. E.	" Sidney W. Scobell, Kingston, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.
E.	" Samuel Dubber, St. Thomas, Ont., as Grand Captain of the Guard.
V. E.	" David Taylor, Ottawa, Ont., as Grand Sword Bearer.
V. E.	" William Reid, Hamilton, Ont., as Grand Organist.
V. E.	" Charles A. Humber, Goderich, Ont., Grand Pur- Aquivant.
V. E.	" Thomas Brock, London, Ont., Grand Guard.

*Preceptors.**

M. E.	Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.	R. E.	Sir Kt. David McLellan,
R. E.	Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T.	R. E.	" J. Ross Robertson,
R. E.	Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T.	R. E.	" E. T. Malone,
R. E.	Sir Knight Isaac H. Stearns, K. C. T.	R. E.	" S. Lebourveaux,
R. E.	Sir Kt. Fred J. Menet,	R. E.	" John B. Trays,
R. E.	" Henry Griffith,		
R. E.	" A. G. Adams,		
V. E.	" Thomas Brock,		
V. E.	" George J. Bennett,		

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

SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889.

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V. E. Sir Kt. S. W. Scobell,	R. E. Sir Kt. L. B. Archibald,
V. E. " William Reid,	R. E. " John W. Murton,
R. E. " E. E. Sheppard,	V. E. " Thomas Sargent,
R. E. " H. E. Channell,	V. E. " Samuel Dubber,
V. E. " C. A. Humber,	V. E. " Samuel Wesley,
R. E. " Wm. Fitzsimmons,	V. E. " David Taylor,
E. " F. D. Butterfield,	E. " Robert J. Craig,
E. " C. J. Mansell,	E. " Robt. L. Patterson,
E. " Allan McLean,	E. " Daniel F. MacWatt.

The Sir Knights having formed the Arch of Steel, the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, attended by his Banner-Bearer, and preceded by the Grand Chancellor and Grand Sub-Marshal, was conducted to the Dais and received by the Deputy Grand Master. Having taken his seat upon the Throne, he directed the Grand Chancellor to call the Muster Roll, and having ascertained that a constitutional number of Preceptories were represented, the Sixth Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory was opened in **Triple Form** at 11.30 A. M., the Acting Grand Chaplain having implored a blessing from the G. A. O. T. U. upon the proceedings.

The Grand Council, as required by the Statutes, appointed R. E. Sir Knights E. T. Malone, S. Lebourveaux, and Sir Knight D. F. MacWatt, a Committee on the Credentials of the Representatives and Proxies from the Preceptories, and before the election of officers was held, they presented the following

REPORT.

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully report that 27 Preceptories are entitled to be represented at the present Annual Assembly, and there are 172 qualified Preceptors, making a total of 256 Frates entitled to seats in Great Priory. Of this number 15 Preceptories are represented by their duly qualified officers, 15 by Proxies, and 7 are not represented. There are 40 Preceptors present, and the total vote entitled to be cast is 100.

The following Frates are present and entitled to seats in Great Priory:—

6 SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- No. 1. HUGH DE PAYENS PREMIER, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T. Preceptor.
 M. E. " W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T. Preceptor.
 E. " Allan McLean..... Presiding Preceptor.
 V. E. " S. W. Scobell..... Preceptor.
- No. 2. GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR, TORONTO, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T. Preceptor.
 R. E. " David McLellan..... "
 R. E. " Fred J. Menet..... "
 R. E. " E. T. Malone..... "
 R. E. " J. Ross Robertson..... "
 R. E. " E. E. Sheppard..... "
 V. E. " Thomas Sargant..... "
 V. E. " R. L. Patterson..... "
- No. 3. GODFREY DE BOUILLON, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight John W. Murton..... Preceptor.
 R. E. " David McLellan..... "
 V. E. " William Reid..... "
- No. 4. RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, LONDON, ONTARIO.
 V. E. Sir Knight Thomas Brock..... Preceptor.
- No. 5. NOVA SCOTIA, HALIFAX. NOVA SCOTIA.
 [Not represented]
- No. 6. KING BALDWIN, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
 [Not represented]
- No. 7. RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.
 R. E. Sir Knight A. G. Adams..... Preceptor.
 R. E. " I. H. Stearns, K. C. T..... "
- No. 8. PLANTAGANET, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T..... Proxy.
- No. 9. SUSSEX, STANSTEAD, QUEBEC.
 E. Sir Knight F. D. Butterfield..... Presiding Preceptor.
 R. E. " S. Lebourveau..... Preceptor.
 R. E. " H. E. Channell..... "
 R. E. " I. H. Stearns, K. C. T..... "

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 R. E. S.
 No. 24.
 R. E. S.

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- No. 10. VICTORIA, GUELPH, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T. Preceptor.
- No. 11. UNION DE MOLAY, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
 [Not represented.]
- No. 12. MOUNT CALVARY, BARRIE, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight Daniel F. MacWatt. Presiding Preceptor.
 R. E. " Daniel Spry, G. C. T. Preceptor.
 V. E. " Samuel Wesley. "
- No. 13. MOORE, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight John B. Traves Preceptor.
- No. 14. HARBINGTON, ALMONTE, ONTARIO.
 [Not represented.]
- No. 15. ST. JOHN THE ALMONER, WHITBY, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight Robert J. Craig. Proxy.
- No. 16. GONDEMAR, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight William Fitzsimmons Preceptor.
 V. E. " David Taylor "
- No. 18. PALESTINE, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight Robert J. Craig. Presiding Preceptor.
 R. E. " J. B. Traves. Preceptor.
- No. 19. ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX, DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO.
 [Not represented.]
- No. 20. KENT, CHATHAM, ONTARIO.
 [Not represented.]
- No. 21. BURLLEIGH, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight Samuel Dubber. Presiding Preceptor.
- No. 22. ST. ELMO, GODERICH, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight C. A. Humber. Presiding Preceptor.
- No. 23. BAY, PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T. Preceptor.
- No. 24. ALBERT EDWARD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
 R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T. Proxy.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

No. 25.	WILLIAM DE LA MORE THE MARTYR, QUEBEC.	
R. E. Sir Knight Henry Griffith.....		Preceptor.
No. 26.	WINDSOR, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.	
R. E. Sir Knight George D. Adams.....		Preceptor.
No. 27.	MALTA, TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.	
R. E. Sir Knight L. B. Archibald.....		Preceptor.
No. 29.	CYRENE, PARKDALE, ONTARIO.	
E. Sir Knight Charles F. Mansell.....		Presiding Preceptor.
V. E. " George J. Bennett.....		Preceptor.
R. E. " Daniel Spry.....		"
R. E. " J. ¹ Ross Robertson.....		"

Your Committee report the absence of the following Annual Returns, and irregularities in the Returns received, of certificates of election and installation of officers for the year ended 31st December, 1888, and regret that more care is not shown in the preparation of Returns made to Great Priory, as irregularities of this nature endanger the right of Representatives to be admitted to Great Priory: No. 5, Nova Scotia, Halifax—no return of election and installation received. No. 11, Union De Molay, St. John, N. B.,—not signed by Presiding Preceptor, nor by Installing Officer. Officers re-elected. No. 13, Moore, Peterborough—no return of election and installation. No. 14, Harington, Almonte—no return of election and installation. No. 15, St. John the Almoner, Whitby—has no seal attached. No. 19, St. Bernard De Clairveaux, Dunnville—no return. No. 20, Kent, Chatham—no seal attached. No. 22, St. Elmo, Goderich—no seal attached. No. 23, Ray, Port Arthur—not signed by either Presiding Preceptor or Registrar; has not a proper seal. No. 26, Windsor, Windsor, Ont.—only signed by one Installing Officer. No. 27, Malta, Truro, N. S.—has not a proper seal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. T. MALONE,
D. F. MACWATT,
S. LEBOURVEAU,
Committee on Credentials.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, seconded by Sir Knight Daniel F. MacWatt, and

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

R. E. Sir Knight B. D. Babcock, Past Grand Commander of Ohio, and R. E. Sir Knight George O. Tyler, Past Grand Commander of Vermont, were received with Grand honors, and heartily welcomed to Great Priory by the Supreme Grand Master. They both returned thanks for the cordial reception given them.

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

The Grand Chancellor read the rules and regulations for the government of Great Priory during business, and commenced reading the recorded minutes of the Proceedings of the last Annual Assembly, when it was

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight David McLellan, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight Isaac H. Stearns, and

RESOLVED, That the minutes of the Proceedings of the Sovereign Great Priory, at its Fifth Annual Assembly, held in the City of Toronto, on the 17th day of July, 1888, having been printed, and copies forwarded to each Preceptory and Frater entitled to receive them, the same be considered as read, and be now confirmed.

The Supreme Grand Master then read his

ALLOCUTION.

Fratres of the Great Priory of the Dominion of Canada—GREETING;

It is with undiminished pleasure I greet you once again, as I had greatly feared from my impaired health of late that I could not have had that gratification at this our annual assembly held somewhat later than usual, to admit of members who belong to the A. & A. S. Rite 33° attending the Supreme Council in session here this week.

During the past fifteen months the fell destroyer has dealt lightly with our ranks, no reports of casualties by death have been announced to me, not so our fratres of the United States, who have lost some of their bright lights. They have our fraternal sympathy.

The notice last year of the death of our late esteemed frater, Charles Davis Macdonald, of Peterborough, Ont., did not take place until after the annual meeting of Great Priory—he died on the 29th

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July, 1888—and was at one period Grand Chancellor of this Great Priory. His kindly and genial disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance—he is another who has passed away of the recipients of the lesser cross of the order—conferred upon him at my recommendation by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as a Knight Commander of the Temple “in Canada.” “May he rest in peace.”

Invitations were sent to me from bodies of the obedience of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and no doubt were also received by others in this jurisdiction, to attend the “Triennial” Conclave at Washington during the early part of the month, which my failing health did not admit of my accepting, but I am glad to learn that many members from Canada were present, as it is always profitable to witness the proceedings of other Grand Bodies of the order, although differing so materially from our own, by which the fraternal and kindly feelings are thus kept up, and I rejoice to say, such exists amongst us. We can assure them at all times of a fraternal welcome. No doubt in the present instance our Canadian fratres found their visit to Washington to witness the magnificent spectacle of so many U. S. Templars in military uniform, and partaking of their generous and lavish hospitality, most enjoyable. To me large military organizations are no new sight, and I cannot now feel the same interest in those of an imitative character, more particularly as I have long abandoned the idea that Masonic Military Templary represents “the true order,” or that there is any connection between Templary and Freemasonry, which at one time I may have supposed existed. At the same time the discussions and proceedings in their Grand Encampment are always interesting and instructive. My correspondence with their Grand Master, General Charles Roome, has been most pleasing, in which we have exchanged ideas of interest to both on the construction of the two modern systems.

To the Nestor of the symbolism of Masonry and erudite writer on all subjects connected with Masonry, General Albert Pike, Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction, A. & A. S. Rite 33°, I am indebted for the most interesting and valuable information as regards true Templary, from his facile learned pen, which has cleared up many doubtful points relative to the Masonic Templar system, that had not been quite clear to me.

Excepting for the unfortunate misunderstanding with the Great Priory of England, our relations with all other jurisdictions are undisturbed.

I cannot help remarking, with all due respect for the opinions of

others, that I consider it was a mistake to have interfered with my last year's Allocation, by not publishing it intact, as read, with the Proceedings. The committee to whom it was referred had a perfect right to express their disapproval of any portion of it that they did not agree to, but I think they should have rendered the whole in full, to prevent any misconstruction being placed upon it, by those who had not heard it read, and to admit of the whole Body being acquainted with my views. I make these remarks in all good feeling, not from any fault-finding with the adverse opinions of others.

I regret having been unable to visit any of the Preceptories from ill-health, excepting that at Brockville, but have been well represented by the Provincial Priors, whose Reports will be laid before you.

I shall now continue from last year's Allocation my detached remarks on the Templar system of the Empire, and endeavour to point out many errors and mistakes that have crept in and been allowed to remain for want of contradiction and explanation.

The inception of a true and correct understanding of the Modern Templar system, must be looked for from the commencement of the Grand Mastership of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and formation of a "Convent General" for the Empire A. D. 1873, as it is only within the last thirty years any attempt has been made to clear up the contradictory opinions and statements that surround Modern Templary, respecting its origin, object and meaning, with its assumed Masonic connection, no trouble being taken previously to investigate the truth or falsehood of the assertions made, every idle tale and legend being taken for granted as strictly true. Various theories were advanced to prove that Templary was a component part of "Free and Accepted Masonry" of the 1717 revival, but all have failed to convince before historic truth and modern criticism, however carefully perversion of truth may be arranged. At this time, 1873, a most searching investigation was instituted as to its alleged derivation and connection with "Freemasonry," as well as direct descent from the old Orders of chivalry. It was then clearly ascertained and declared that Modern Templary was in *no way* a part of speculative Freemasonry, but merely allied to it, to preserve the intimate connection that was supposed to have existed between the old Christian builders—stone Masons of the Cloisters, and the Religious and Military Orders of the Crusades, to represent and continue them as a Christian society, following the principles and usages of chivalry by preserving their traditions and Trinitarian Christian belief in the symbolic teaching of the "Sacred Mysteries."

I. Although it cannot claim a *direct* descent from the ancient "Mili-

tary" order, after its suppression in the 14th century, still a continuous connection exists, and the perpetuation of its doctrines and principles accounted for and traced, from many of the original members retiring into secular life and the religious houses throughout Europe, others joining the cotemporary Order of St. John of Jerusalem, afterwards known as Knights of Malta.

If the old "Templar Order" is dead, its teachings have survived; nothing is more certain than that the rules, constitution and even the general features of the ceremonies have been preserved, appropriated and practised, with such modifications as the changes in opinion and state of society demands, and is a *revival* of the same object, which it correctly represents; this view of the subject has the weight of evidence, legendary, as well as historical, over the visionary assumption of "Masonic" Templary, but many in this sceptical age who have taken the Templar degrees, eagerly seize upon any new theory, physical or moral, to use it, if possible, against Christianity, under the cover of science or criticism, insisting that in the course of evolution the old Templar doctrines were merged into speculative Masonry of a *universal* creed, and will not admit the advisableness of perpetuating the exclusive Christian Trinitarian character, considering that Knights Templary and Freemasonry must eventually yield to evolutionary progress, believing that man's conception of the Deity corresponds with his knowledge of nature, and with advanced intellectual studies,—of revelation they profess to know but little, and that only one thing is clear, viz.: no set of men, in one generation, can form laws, makes constitutions, promulgate dogmas, &c., for those of all coming ages, although not professing to doubt the correctness of the Templar origin and its principles. Such is the language of the free-thinking and advanced opinions of the day as regards Templary in opposition to those who desire to perpetuate in the true Templar system the doctrines of the catholic faith, to the honor and glory of God.

II. The argument brought forward, that the Templar degrees formed a part of the original plan of speculative Freemasonry of the revival is a mistake based upon "Anachronisms," as they all refer to periods *long after* the invention of additional degrees or the Templar system. The error of adopting these degrees at all has been distinctly pointed out by modern Masonic investigation of the most reliable authority.

III. The Templar degrees *are not* a Military association, they only borrow the name from the ancient chivalric orders, whose prin-

ciples and rules they are supposed to imitate by engaging in a spiritual warfare for the protection and promulgation of the Christian faith, which it is not reasonable to believe would be accomplished if they reverted to its original Military character.

As a purely Christian society allied to Freemasonry, military evolutions and displays are quite out of place, of no benefit, and questionable both in policy and utility.

The title "Sir" prefixed to the names of members is another inconsistency, assuming a title of the British aristocracy, frequently making the great mistake of leaving out the baptismal name altogether, to which it applies, as the "title" can only be properly used with the Christian name, or when combined with it and the surname. The term "frater" has been incorrectly objected to, as giving the idea that it refers to the "Roman Catholic Priesthood." This is a mistake, the word was always used in the mediæval military religious fraternities, being merely the Latin for Brother.

IV. There is no such thing as *Masonic* Knighthood, any such claim or usage is but an idle fable;—the honour of Knighthood can only be conferred by the Sovereign of the Realm, or the representative of the Sovereign duly authorized.

V. The term "Allocution"—a speaking to,—and that of "Military," added to the title "Religious," merely follows the ancient order to show from whence it is derived. "Allocution" refers to the mandates of the ancient Grand Masters, but is not, with the title "Military," strictly applicable to our modern system, which *does not pretend* to establish a new Knightly Military order, but to represent and perpetuate in a Christian society, the principles and usages of the old obsolete, religious and military fraternities of the middle ages.

VI. It is believed the term "Encampment" was first used by "Dunckerly" when Grand Master, taken from the military character of the old order, to represent the temporary assemblies at stated periods of the Masonic Templars, who for the time being are supposed to be in camp.

VII. The reformed degree of the "Kadosh"—Holy—which gave rise to the modern Templar degrees, was originally one of vengeance and hatred against the oppressors of the Templar Order, viz: The Papacy and the Royal House of France, now changed to preserve the recollection of the persecution and dispersion of the Templars and the sufferings of its members;—but it must be recollected that all those Templar degrees, under the mask of Freemasonry, are but fabrications of the last century.

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VIII. The name "York Rite" is peculiar to the American system of Freemasonry, and is *not* used in the Empire, where very few rites are known or acknowledged;—it is the fabrication of a prominent Mason, Thos. Smith Webb, who in the United States, at the end of the last century, attempted to prove that he had adopted the true work of the ancient "York Masons," but it is well ascertained no such work was in existence, being absorbed in the speculative teaching and system of the existing Lodges in Great Britain and Ireland. The York Grand Lodge died out in 1790, leaving no representatives, and never chartered Lodges out of England.

IX. The comments so frequently indulged in by Masonic writers on the great antiquity of "Freemasonry," has led to the common mistake and belief that it alludes to the symbolic system of the present day, whereas it refers only to the ancient operative stone Masons,—speculative Freemasonry being comparatively a modern institution, founded upon the customs and principles of the ancient Builders.

X. All the modes of recognition in the United Orders of the Temple and Malta, are of modern Masonic origin, unknown to the old religious and military fraternities, and are of but little use in preserving the esoteric character of the degrees, serving only as explanatory illustrations of the rituals, to show their purely Christian Trinitarian character.

XI. The objections raised to a union of the orders of Malta and the Temple on the grounds of the latter being a secret society, whereas that of Malta had no secret receptions, is but one of the mistaken conceits of the Masonic connection, not from any difference in the religious dogmas,—both orders being the bulwark of the Christians in Palestine, actuated by the same motives, but it arose from the military jealousy of their leaders, and the contentions that existed, often terminating in bloodshed, which had been so great a hindrance to the Christian arms that Pope Gregory X. and St. Louis endeavoured to bring about a union, which was rejected by both orders; subsequent attempts were made after the evacuation of Palestine without success, but has now been happily accomplished, since the modern revival.

XII. During the past year (1888) the old sixth Langue of Malta—the English branch of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, has been re-organized in London, under a Royal charter of incorporation, with H. M. the Queen as sovereign head and patron, and under said charter H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has become the Grand

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Prior, the order being devoted to the original Hospitaller professions—relief to the sick and injured, and the alleviation of the sufferings of the human race, with aid to the wounded in war.

XIII. The Templars of England, it has been asserted, are derived from the "Baldwin" Encampment of Bristol—now Preceptory—which with two others, the "Observance" of London, and "Antiquity" of Bath, appear on the English Templar Calendar as from "Time immemorial," claiming to have been established in the early days of the genuine order, but this claim really means that they had a separate warrant of existence before the re-organization by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent as Grand Patron in 1804-7. The very name Encampment contradicts the assertion, all the old Templar houses were called Preceptorics and sometimes Pories, after places never from persons. Although these Encampments appear to be the oldest in England they cannot show a greater antiquity than the last century from the high grade Masonic system of Continental Europe. They conferred "seven" degrees, viz: 1. Masonic Knights Templar—2. Knights of St. John of Jerusalem—3. Knights of Rhodes—4. Knights of Malta—these three latter are the same order at different periods of its history,—5. Knights of Palestine or the "Red Cross" of the "Constantinian Order of St. George," not the pagan red cross of Babylon—6. Knights of the Rosy Crucis, and 7. The Kadosh, the "*Rose Croix de Herodem*," was the step above the Templar installation, teaching in an allegorical form the truths of Christianity, followed by the "Kadosh" connected with the history of the persecution and dissolution of the old Templar order.

XIV. The Scottish Templars are said to spring from the ancient Priory of Torpichen in Midlothian, where at the era of the "Reformation" "the possessions" of the combined orders of the Hospitalers of St. John and the Templars were declared forfeited to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, on the grounds that the services required by oath of the Prior or Preceptor were to defend and maintain the "Roman Catholic religion." The last Grand Prior, Sir John Sandilands, embracing the Protestant faith, surrendered the possessions of the Priory to the Government, receiving a grant of them to himself, with the title of Lord Torpichen in 1564, which founded the existing family of that name.

After the dispersion of the members an unsupported tradition relates that many of them joined a Masonic Lodge at "Sterling," which gave rise to the Knightly order becoming incorporated with Masonry. The present Scottish ritual is very similar to that of

Canada, being derived from the ancient Templars, founded upon the "Benedictine" canons.

XV. In Ireland, the Templar degrees have been always more or less connected with those of Great Britain, and are now presided over by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and follow more to the "Masonic" element of "Black" Masonry, in preference to the reformed Modern Templar system.

XVI. On the Continent of Europe, Templary is clearly traced to the high grade system of Masonry, and there is *no* evidence in any country of its being a direct continuance of the ancient order. The claims of "France" rest upon a charter given to "Larminus" by "De Molai," which has been proved a forgery. The "Swedish" Templars assert it was introduced there by a nephew of De Molai, who was a member of the new "Order of Christ" in Portugal—after the dissolution of the Templars, and they now, with Denmark and other nationalities in Germany, conform to the reformed system of the obsolete Templar rite of "Strict Observance."

XVII. With respect to the Templar system of our fratres of the "United States," after the purely obivalric degrees were first introduced into the St. Andrews R. A. Chapter at Boston in 1769, had died out, they chose to adopt a ritual that resembles no other in any country: it therefore seems doubtful if the Masons who introduced the degrees and "set up" what is called "Templar Masonry" in the New England States, ever had the degrees conferred upon them. If so, how came they to make a ritual for themselves unlike anything else in the world? From this it would seem they could not have been in possession of any ritual of the degrees of the Motherland, or had altogether forgotten the OB by which they received them, for if they had *regularly* received them, how came they to abandon or even tamper with the ceremonies and their fundamental principles, communicated only under solemn obligations, but it is more than probable that not having the authorized ritual they concocted one to suit their own ideas of the Masonic Templar alliance, totally changing the meaning and object, importing into it the elements of equality that prevailed at the time in Europe, with latitudinarian views of the Christian religion,—for if anything in the world resembles another *less* than all others do, American Templary is as far removed and resembles as little the real Templary of the middle ages or that of its modern Masonic revival in England.

This has been so far acknowledged by some of their most promi-

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ment and best informed authorities, stating "that it was not the intention to adopt the peculiar religious opinions, or follow the usages of the old religious, military fraternities, but to create and adopt a Masonic military degree of their own to be known as "Knights Templars."

In its present form, U. S. Templary can have no pretension to be considered as representing the old order, hence the mistake of associating the degrees of the two countries as meaning one and the same.

XVIII.—The advances made by the English Templars a few years ago towards an alliance proved unsatisfactory, as the views adopted by our United States fratres did not in essentials assimilate with those of the Empire;—the originators of their system chose to found it altogether on Craft Freemasonry, and they are now so connected they cannot be separated to amalgamate with a system not equally so;—the formula of a reception into the degrees based on the ancient Templar ceremonies and Trinitarian Christian belief are totally different in structure, usages and creed from that of Templary based upon Craft Freemasonry.

The purely Masonic Templar system can be compared to little else than what might be called "a frantic effort after the real thing, with a sort of photograph of it to start upon"—but which in many instances has degenerated into a burlesque of the original idea, however well "got up" and enjoyable as a public dramatic military spectacle, but is not Templary.

XIX. It is well to bear in mind that the Masonic high degrees were the production of Masonic enthusiasts, ambitious and desirous to claim a parentage for Freemasonry from the extinct religious military fraternities, and who concocted the "Myth" that the old Templar order still existed, preserved in the Masonic fraternity—but it is a mere delusion to suppose that speculative Masonry refers to, or represents the original sectarian and trinitarian Christian order of the Temple or that of St. John of Jerusalem. The circumstance of formerly conferring the modern degrees "under Craft Warrants," only meant having the charter in the room during the Templar ceremonies, so as to give them sufficient authority as an adopted Masonic body.

To speak of Templary as an order of Freemasonry is simply ridiculous. The order of the Temple existed for centuries apart from Freemasonry, without any known connection, farther than that the old Knights Templar employed the ancient craft as workmen, and

our Modern Grand Lodges of Freemasonry consider the Templar dogmas as glaring innovations upon Symbolic Masonry. This is clearly shown in a pamphlet printed in London so far back as 1796 called "Freemasonry, or a word to the wise, being a vindication of the science as practised by the Grand Lodge of England." Templary therefore in the Empire is only recognized as "quasi Masonic," from being allied to it as an additional degree for about a century past, and it never obtained recognition as such save at "York" with the Royal Arch in 1780.

XX. It may be interesting to know that the device of the "Crescent Moon and Star" on the Mahomedan standards, and frequently seen on Irish Masonic medals with other emblems, is an insignia of the old military Templars, which when the victorious Turks had seized the ancient city of Byzantium—now Constantinople—from the Greeks, they had adopted. It appears on the silver coins struck by King John of England for the coinage of Ireland. A connection had existed between the Templars and such religious houses as the "Augustine Friars," established in Ireland, and the Knights had materially assisted King John.

In the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, a year or two ago, it is stated that recent excavations in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, discovered bronze ornaments, representations of the "Star" and "Crescent Moon," with a "cross," which probably were worn by the Knights 500 years ago, whose remains are buried in the crypts. It is also to be seen as a Christian symbol in parts of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Sepulchres containing the remains of the old Knights Templar, on being examined, have been found to contain relics that justify the name—such as small cube, or oblong stones, near the skeletons—evidently buried with them to represent "the small white stone" of the New Testament, denoting a "Belief and Hope in Christ." Unfortunately, many interesting facts that would exemplify ancient Templar history, have been so mystified by "Masonic fear" of betraying secrets (?) where none exist, that many of them have been lost sight of. It was an oversight of the revivalists introducing the "Star of Bethlehem," a purely Christian symbol, into Craft Freemasonry.

XXI. The true badge of the Templars is the White Mantle and blood red Cross of Martyrdom, worn only within the precincts of the Preceptory, with the representation of the bright "Morning Star of Bethlehem."

The ancient Military Templars, when engaged in war on the arid plains of Palestine, for lightness, used helmets of chain steel links, carried usually at the saddle-bow when not in action, replaced by a close-fitting red cloth skull-cap, to which a coif was attached, or the hood of the mantle drawn over it. This cap is now the form of the "Biretta" of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Romish Church, and represented also by the red cap seen in portraits of the ancient Grand Master, or the heraldic "Cap of Dignity," worn on what are called Collar Days by the nobility of the Empire with their robes on State occasions.

IN CONCLUSION.

The Dependencies of the British crown in India, China, the Cape Colony, Australia, New Zealand and the Mediterranean, hold Preceptories under the Great Priory of England, where formerly *concurrent jurisdiction* with Scotland and Ireland existed, but which was disputed by the English Grand Body claiming to be the ruling power, no other governing body having authority in a British colony.

In Victoria, South Australia, the Independent Great Priory founded there by this Great Priory, we must all feel gratified to learn, is in a very prosperous condition, although still, with ourselves, unrecognized by that of England. Personally I poignantly regret that a misapprehension in the first instance on my part of concurrent jurisdiction existing there, led to the old kindly relations with the Mother Grand Body being severed. This is not as it should be (?) if for a moment we consider the ancient precepts and principles of the order, which the old chronicles of early times thus pointedly and quaintly define:—"The defence of religion became the office and pride of the old nobility and the orders of knighthood,—the duty of a Knight was to maintain the Catholic faith. The cross of Christ was no sooner lifted up as a standard under which the defenders of the faith were to rally than all Europe was united in a bond of brotherhood to testify their love for the Saviour of mankind, and to protect from insult and injury the persecuted servants of that Saviour."

The Catholic faith being the very basis of the character which belonged to a Knight—everyone conversant with the chivalric usages must recollect that the highest glory was to be called "A Verie Knight, and servant of Jesus Christ." The teachings, then, of true Knights Templary, are a transcript of God's word as rendered by the sacred volume, expressed in symbolic language and carried out in life. Its

very name "religious" and the duties its striking ritual imposes by O.B. are too solemn and binding to be trifled with, and make it an order not to be conferred on such as look upon it as a mere source of amusement and social enjoyment—forgetting that all vows and protestations are both solemn and binding, and when reference is made to the Holy Name and prayer offered up to the Throne of Grace, unless all due reverence and deep humility is observed, is but taking the "Holy Name in vain,"—let us then, my Fratres, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked."

The voluntary offer of the Provincial Prior for Western Ontario and members of the order in Toronto and Barrie to exemplify the ceremonies during the present session of Great Priory is very gratifying to me, and must have a most beneficial effect in the proper understanding of the rituals, which I rejoice to say are highly appreciated by all of the most influential Templar authorities who have examined them in other jurisdictions.

Be assured my whole desire has ever been to promote the true object and teachings of the order without any wish to interfere with the adverse opinions of others, or to draw invidious comparisons with the practises of foreign jurisdictions and our own, but simply to explain from my own standpoint what I consider Templary is intended to represent in the British Empire.

In these remarks I have followed the maxim of speaking positively of what I know and am convinced is true, being well aware the public mind is never held by doubtful suppositions or speculations, the multitude seldom taking the trouble to investigate them.

Assuring you of my warmest fraternal regards for your welfare, and the continued prosperity of the order in Canada—as well as to all Knights Templar wheresoever dispersed over the face of land and water,

I am always your "Frater in Christo,—Vale,"

Fra. † WM. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.,

Supreme Grand Master Great Priory of Canada,
United Order of the Temple and Hospitalers of Malta.

Prescott, Ontario, Canada, October, 1889.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson,
seconded by R. E. Sir Knight Isaac H. Stearns, and

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

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

LONDON DISTRICT.

REPORT.

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

FRATRES,—In accordance with the Statutes of the Great Priory,
I have the honor to submit my report.

As Provincial Prior of the London District, I have attended to
the different matters referred to me by the Grand Chancellor, and
hope they have been rectified by this time.

I hope that Great Priory will call the attention of Registrars of
Preceptories to Section 49, page 22, of the Statutes, for I have received
no notices from any of the Preceptories outside of my own until I
called their attention to the Section, and have never received one yet
from St. Elmo, Goderich, although I have written them twice on the
matter; therefore I have not visited them, for I do not know whether
they are in existence or not. That is the reason I am so late in send-
ing my report.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, No. 4—Has 51 members in good stand-
ing. Conferred the following degrees:—3, Red Cross; 1, Honorary
E. Preceptor; 3, K. of M. Initiated, 5; died, 1; suspended, 5. Pros-
pects moderate.

KENT, No. 20, CHATHAM—Initiated, 2. K. of M., 2; Red Cross, 1.
No funds on hand. Dues outstanding, \$20. Assets about \$100.
Prospects moderate. My opinion is that when Windsor Preceptory
was formed, this should have amalgamated with it.

BURLEIGH, No. 21, ST. THOMAS—Had 7 meetings; average attend-
ance 10 out of 60 members, most of them residing out of town. No
work. Funds on hand, \$384.39; dues outstanding, \$150. No
prospects.

WINDSOR, No. 26, WINDSOR—In good working order. All the de-

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

gress have been worked this year. Have had a candidate for nearly every night. Prospects good.

ST. ELMO, No. 22, GODERICH—Have received no communication. Have written them—received no reply, so did not visit them.

Yours fraternally,

H. C. SIMPSON,

Provincial Prior,

London District.

London, October 21, 1889.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

REPORT.

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

FRATRES,—I have the honor of submitting my report of the Hamilton District.

GODFREY DE BOUILLON, No. 3, HAMILTON.—I had the pleasure of visiting this Preceptory, accompanied by V. E. Sir Knight Lockwood and Sir Knight Barry, and met with a hearty and fraternal welcome from the Fratres. The consecration of a Knight degree was exemplified by E. Sir Knight J. Tunstead, P. P., and his officers. The whole ceremony was performed very efficiently, and reflects great credit on the P. P. and officers. This Preceptory has the largest membership in the Dominion. Their average attendance, I regret to state, is small. They have been at considerable expense lately in fitting up and beautifying the Preceptory and refreshment rooms, and although cash on hand is not very large, still the assets is on the right side, which the subjoined statement will show:—

Present membership, 98; average attendance, 15; regular assemblies, 10; emergent, 1; members in arrears over 1 year, 23; over 2 years, 2; assets, \$600; liabilities, \$400. Furniture insured. Returns and remittance promised, and have no doubt our worthy Grand Chancellor has received the same.

PLANTAGANET, No. 8, ST. CATHARINES.—I regret to state that I was unable to visit, on account of their being unable to hold their regular assembly in July, that being the only month *previous* to that I had to spare—a circumstance I regret very much. From information received from their Registrar and Treasurer, I believe Plantaganet to be in a flourishing condition and carrying on a good work.

SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 23

Present membership, 31; average attendance, 9; regular assemblies, 5; emergent, 6; Fratres in arrears over 1 year, 3; over 2 years, 6. During the year 1888, five Fratres received the Red Cross degree; Order of the Temple, on 3; Knight of Malta, on 3. Great Priory returns and dues paid, and a cash balance in Treasurer's hands of \$267.32. Liabilities nil.

VICTORIA, No. 10, GUELPH—Is not in a very flourishing condition for the past year, not having had a single application for membership during that time, and when there is not any actual degrees to confer, members soon lose interest; consequently there is considerable difficulty in getting Fratres together. But notwithstanding various drawbacks, the average attendance is much higher than those having a larger membership. The lack of success in Knight Templarism in Guelph City is due, in a large measure, to the fact of the A. & A. S. Rite commencing here just shortly after No. 10 had begun to hold its assemblies here. We being restricted to Royal Arch Masons for candidates, and they having the privilege of admitting those from the Blue Lodges, gives them quite an advantage, which we Knight Templars do not enjoy. It is quite evident that two additional orders of Masonry was rather more than Guelph could support. Although slightly discouraged, we are not destroyed, and are in hopes that during the coming winter we will be more prosperous. This being my mother Preceptory, I have had frequent opportunities of visiting and have always found the officers well up in their work, and everything carried out in the true spirit of Knights.

Present membership, 18; average attendance, 9; assemblies held, 5; emergent, none. Fratres in arrears over 1 year, 2; over 2 years, 6. The assets about \$300; liabilities, 50; insurance on furniture, \$150. Great Priory returns made and dues paid.

ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX, No. 19, DUNNVILLE—Is rather in a dormant state, and requires considerable shaking up. I have endeavored to visit them oftener than once, but was never able to get them to call an assembly, and as far as I can learn from information received from V. E. Sir Knight Hall, P. P., who has now removed his place of business to Aylmer, and which may have had a depressing effect on the Preceptory, also from Frater Amsden, Treasurer, they seldom or ever hold an assembly. I have made several ineffectual attempts to obtain a statement of their affairs, but so far only promises made, which have never been fulfilled. They have promised to make returns to Great Priory and pay dues, but whether they have done so or not I must leave R. E. Sir Knight Spry, Grand Chancellor, to answer.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

RAY PRECEPTORY, No. 23, PORT ARTHUR.—On account of the distance, I have been unable to visit this Preceptory. My predecessor, R. E. Sir Knight W. G. Reid, kindly offered to visit for me and I am sure his intentions were well meant; but from circumstances of unforeseen misfortune, has been unable to get there—a fact which I deeply regret. After repeated efforts, I have just received a communication from Sir Knight W. J. Clark, dated October 7, 1889, containing the following information, viz:—They have held three assemblies this year, in March, May and September, but have conferred no degrees, and financially they are sound, and returns and remittance made to Great Priory.

During my term of office, I have had no complaints of any kind brought under my notice, and I have every reason to believe that good will and harmony exists in all the Preceptories in this District.

All of which is courteously and fraternally submitted.

HUGH WALKER,
Provincial Prior,
Hamilton District.

Guelph, October 9, 1889.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

REPORT.

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

FRATRES,—Since I was honored by election to the post of District Prior of the jurisdiction of Toronto I have been favored by apparently exceptional circumstances, and can report to you that every Preceptory in my district is in a healthy and progressive condition.

I have long esteemed it necessary to the good of Knight Templarism that a number of small Preceptories should not exist in any localities, and that, indeed, Preceptories should exist in no locality where Royal Arch Masonry is not sufficiently influential and of such a numerous membership that the Templar body can be supported. In pursuance of this idea my first endeavor after my election was to effect the amalgamation of Odo de St. Amand, No. 17, and Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, No. 2, both situated in Toronto, dependent upon the same Chapters for support, and having, as a matter of course, but the one object to offer to candidates. In Great Priory, two years ago, I strenuously opposed the creation of a new Preceptory in Parkdale, a suburb of Toronto, because I felt that two being in existence and one

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being all that was necessary, that the creation of a third would but still further embarrass and retard a movement for the concentration of our forces and the institution of a large and influential Preceptory. I am glad to say, Most Eminent Sir, and it is with pardonable pride that I say it, that my efforts to effect an amalgamation of Odo and Geoffrey Preceptorics was successful, the union taking place without a dissenting voice, and nine months having elapsed since the amalgamation it is pleasant to be able to report that no dissensions have arisen amongst the brethren who united in what is now Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, No. 2. I only regret that I was unable to prevent the creation of what was then the third Preceptory in Toronto, and that, notwithstanding the amalgamation, we still have two, while I can assure you, R. Eminent Sir, there is room for but one.

In speaking thus, I do not disparage the progress of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, for having been a frequent visitor of this largest, strongest and most important Preceptory in the Dominion, I can assure you that it is in an exceedingly healthy condition, has over one hundred and twenty-five members,—an equipment which is rivalled by nothing, Sir, in the Dominion,—does its work as well if not better than any other in the Templar degrees, has a membership which is enthusiastic and united, and is, in fact, a body in every respect of which the Great Priory of Canada has reason to be proud.

Nor do I intend to slight Cyrene Preceptory, No. 29, of Parkdale, which was instituted some two years ago, and which has now 52 members, and though the expense necessary to procuring the properties for the proper exemplification of the degrees was considerable, it is in a flourishing financial condition insomuch as in its infancy it is out of debt and apparently has an excellent future. When I visited it, I saw the work of consecration creditably done by Eminent Preceptor Mansell. The attendance was large, though it was a rainy night, and I beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the fratres present. I visited the Mount Calvary Preceptory, No. 12, Barrie, in company with Eminent Preceptor R. L. Patterson, of Odo, and R. E. Frater Traves, Palestine, Port Hope, and we were met with a right royal welcome. In the home of Grand Chancellor Spry it was not surprising to find the Preceptory in an exceedingly healthy and aggressive condition. Eminent Preceptor MacWatt did the work in initiation, exaltation and consecration, and I must compliment him on the remarkable memory he evinced, not a word of the ritual being omitted or misplaced, while the solemn effects and elocution of these beautiful degrees were not neglected. The Preceptory is well equipped, is financially sound, the membership is composed of the leading men of the place.

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On the occasion of my visit to Palestine Preceptory, of Port Hope, I was accompanied by eighteen fratres from Toronto and Whitby. Our reception was cordial and enthusiastic. The Preceptory, presided over by Eminent Preceptor Craig, though not quite as good work as those I have already mentioned, was well equipped, largely attended, and showed signs of possibilities in the future which I hope will be realized during the coming winter. Mr predecessor, Right Eminent Frater J. B. Trayes, has been the life of this Preceptory, and his fraternal attention, together with those of his townsmen and the Brethren of our Order made the visit of myself and the fratres from Toronto and Whitby a most delightful occasion. A candidate was in waiting and assisted by the Toronto Knights the Port Hope fratres did the work exceedingly well, Eminent Knight N. T. Lyon presiding at the consecration in that impressive manner which has made Frater Lyon's work more pre-eminently noticeable in Toronto District than the work of any other Preceptor who has made a study of this part. There are many who do it well, there are none who, in my opinion, do it quite so well as the Frater to whom I have referred.

At Whitby, in St. John the Almoner Preceptory, No. 15, Frater Lyon also assisted me in exemplifying the work, the candidate being present and the local Fratres doing everything in their power to make the evening pleasant and memorable. The work in Whitby is not such that I can congratulate Great Priory upon the present or indulge in any great hopefulness for the future. The material is not there to make a successful Preceptory. The membership is small, and though, like every other Preceptory in the district over which I have the honor to preside, it is out of debt and thoroughly self-supporting, it wields no great influence and should be united with some larger body where it would prove a valuable acquisition, while now it is barely able to sustain itself. Those who make up the membership of St. John the Almoner Preceptory are men of influence and high standing, but they cannot do the work, have but few candidates, and the only life that is infused into them seems to be when visiting Brethren go in sufficiently large force to properly conduct the ceremonies of initiating a candidate to swell the number of members who meet to a sufficient extent to make them feel that they are not merely a few gathered together to keep the Preceptory from becoming dormant.

Most Eminent Sir, I do not believe that Preceptories in small places are an advantage to the Order or to those who become members thereof. If we establish our noble Order properly in the large

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centres of population we will have candidates thronging to us from a distance, and be able to erect halls and to provide those scenic properties and surroundings which would enable us to confer the degrees with proper impressiveness and beauty. The Malta degree is seldom, if ever, exemplified in the district over which I have had the honor to preside; the Red Cross is either conferred in the most perfunctory manner or omitted entirely. These most beautiful portions of our ceremony I must report to you, Eminent Sir, as being largely neglected. Nor can I blame the Preceptorles which I have visited for neglect. They find it taxes their powers to confer the Templar degrees in anything like a proper manner. If our Very Eminent Chancellor were to give you a report of the number who have received the Malta degree or Red Cross degrees in Toronto and other districts I think you would be surprised to find how frequently these portions of our work are slighted. If we are to do the best we can for the Order we should centralize our efforts, and spend what money we have to spare in erecting and furnishing encampments where the magnificence and full scope of the precepts we teach may be exemplified with all the impressive beauties that our ritual suggests. Until this is done, Eminent Sir, I am of the opinion that Knight Templarism not only in Toronto district but elsewhere, though it is making some progress, will make but slow progress and will not become what its glorious founders intended it should be. And I would respectfully suggest in this report, and, Eminent Sir, I believe you will pardon me for making the suggestion, otherwise a report such as I am making would be utterly worthless—that new warrants for Preceptorles in small places be withheld, that every possible effort be made to amalgamate Preceptorles which are already in existence, that proper scenery, surroundings and costumes be provided, and that the proper working of every degree be insisted upon, and the result, I believe, Eminent Sir, will be to make it the proudest aspiration of a Royal Arch Mason to reach the door which enters into the Temple, and to see the beauties which are hidden from him by the sacred veil.

In conclusion, lest I be misunderstood, I desire to say that I am convinced that Toronto District is making as much if not more progress in Knight Templarism as is being made in any other district in the Dominion, and the suggestions I have made are those which come from my heart, which I hope is devoted to the cause, and they are supported, also dictated, by my judgment, which is fairly well equipped in this matter, insomuch as I have seen what has been accomplished in the United States and elsewhere, and I have thereby been enabled to compare our small and almost insignificant gains

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

with the prominence, power and usefulness of the Order where warrants for Preceptories have not been granted so profusely as in our beloved Canada. Eminent Sir, wishing you long life and prosperity, and praying for the advancement and good of the Order, and hoping that every man who wears the cross and crown and believes that in this sign we shall conquer, may feel spurred on to greater effort after this meeting of the Great Priory of Canada for the year 1889, I am,

Most respectfully yours,

E. E. SHEPPARD,
Provincial Prior,
Toronto District.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

REPORT.

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

FRATRES.—As Provincial Prior for the Kingston and Ottawa District, for 1888-'89, I have the honor to report:—

That I have visited officially every Preceptory in my Districts, with the exception of Harrington No. 14, Almonte, and have pleasure in testifying to the satisfactory state of each of them.

On the 14th January last, I visited No. 1, Hugh de Payens Premier, Kingston, the oldest Preceptory on the roll of the Grand Priory, and, assisted by R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T., installed the officers for the current year.

The membership is the same as last year, and the average attendance is good. The Registrar and Treasurer's books are well kept, and the financial condition of the Preceptory satisfactory. The Preceptory has a good field, and with its present officers will continue to retain the high place it has hitherto held in Templar Masonry.

No. 6, KING BALDWIN, BELLEVILLE, has made considerable progress during the last few years. The Preceptory has a membership of 42. On the evening of my visit no work was to be done. Nine assemblies were held during the year, and the average attendance was good. The officers and members are energetic and able Sir Knights, and well up in Templar Masonry. I understand the financial condition of the Preceptory is good. The Registrar and Treasurer's books are neatly kept, and only four members are in arrears. The value of the furniture is \$600, which is fully insured. The hall is very beautiful and well adapted for the work of the Order.

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 29

No. 13, MOORE PRECEPTORY, PETERBORO.—I visited this Preceptory on the 6th June, and was informed that it is in a flourishing condition. Several meetings were held during the year, and the average attendance was very good. The Registrars books are well kept, and the finances satisfactory. Cash on hand \$50, no liabilities, and no members are in arrears. The hall very suitable for Chapter purposes. I am informed that the officers were duly installed and returns sent to the Grand Chancellor. The officers and members are enterprising and energetic in their work, and bound to go ahead.

No. 16, GONDEMAR, BROCKVILLE.—I have of course visited this Preceptory often during the year, and on the 14th February last, assisted by V. E. Sir Knight John Easton, installed the officers for the present year. The Preceptory is slowly increasing in prosperity, and has during the present year moved into a new and commodious hall. The Preceptory has a membership of 18. 7 regular and 5 special meetings were held during the year, with an average attendance of 7. The financial condition of the Preceptory is improving and there are no members in arrears. The register book, muster roll, and papers are well and neatly kept, and in charge of Sir Knight John Easton, an earnest and energetic member of the Preceptory.

I endeavored to visit No. 14 Harrington, Almonte, but was unable to get a meeting arranged for.

I have to express my thanks to the officers and *Fratres* of the Districts visited, who extend on to me the utmost courtesy and kindness, on all occasions, and it affords me sincere satisfaction to say that during the year no complaint of any kind has been brought before me.

Fraternally submitted.

W. FITZSIMMONS,
Provincial Prior,
Kingston and Ottawa Districts.

Brockville, Oct. 22nd, 1889.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

REPORT.

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

FRATRES.—In submitting my report, I regret that the Order of the Temple in this District is not in as flourishing a condition as I could wish to see it, and that the work done by the Preceptories has been very limited during the past year.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, MONTREAL, continues to prosper, and although its increase of membership has not been large, yet it is in a healthy state, and its work is conducted in a correct and proper manner. It is presided over by efficient and painstaking officers, who administer its affairs with marked ability, and who endeavor to exemplify the principles of our beloved Order.

SUSSEX, OF STANSTEAD.—Although this Preceptory has done no work this year, its membership remains the same, and their finances are in a very satisfactory condition. It has on its roll some of the most zealous and influential Masons in the Province of Quebec, and I have every confidence it will continue to retain the high place it has hitherto held in Templar Masonry. On the 25th of last month, the members of this Preceptory held a re-union, or gathering, at Lake Park, and in the evening entertained their visiting Fratres at a banquet. A number of Montreal Fratres attended, who were loud in their praise of the generous hospitality and knightly courtesy extended to them by the Fratres of Sussex, and pronouncing the entertainment a great success, largely due to the indefatigable exertions of the Grand Marshal and other Preceptors. I deeply regret that illness prevented my attending this interesting and enjoyable meeting.

WILLIAM DE LA MORE THE MARTYR, OF QUEBEC CITY.—This Preceptory remains in about the same state as last year. No work has been done, and the field is so small that large additions or material increase in membership cannot be looked for, and at present the outlook is not very bright or encouraging.

In conclusion I beg to thank the Fratres of the District of Quebec for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me on all occasions during the past eleven years, and on behalf of the Fratres of Montreal, we extend to the members of Great Priory a cordial and fraternal welcome to this city, and hope that their stay amongst us may be pleasant, and that the meeting of Great Priory may be productive of much good to the Order of the Temple.

ISAAC H. STEARNS, K. C. T.,

Provincial Prior.

Quebec District.

Montreal, Oct. 21st, 1889.

CANADA.

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 31

DISTRICT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT.

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

FRATRES,—I have to report that during the year four regular meetings were held and one emergency meeting. The degrees of the Order were conferred upon one candidate, and applications for admission to the Orders have been received from three others by the Union de Molay Preceptory, No. 11. It is expected that a Preceptory will shortly be formed at Moncton, N. B.

The angel of death has not visited any member of, or connected with, Canadian Templars during the Templar year in New Brunswick.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. MATTHEWS,

Provincial Prior,
New Brunswick District.

St. John, N. B., September 16, 1889.

DISTRICT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT.

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

FRATRES,—In accordance with the Statutes of the Great Priory, I have the honor to submit my report.

I regret to say that business engagements made it impossible for me to make an official visit to Nova Scotia Preceptory, No. 5, at Halifax, at any time during the year.

I visited Malta Preceptory, No. 27, Truro, on Monday, 14th January, and installed the officers, with the assistance of R. E. Sir Knight L. B. Archibald, Past Provincial Prior. Matters in this Preceptory are in a flourishing condition. The books are well kept, and models of neatness and good order. Liabilities, nil, and a good balance to credit in Treasurer's hands. There is a membership of twenty, one Frater having died and one dimitted during the past year. Twelve regular meetings were held, with an average attendance of seven—not including visitors.

I regret to report the loss sustained to Masonry in general by the death of R. E. Sir Knight Benjamin Curran, Past Provincial Prior for

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Nova Scotia, a member of Nova Scotia Preceptory, No. 5, and also a charter member of Malta, No. 27. R. E. Frater Curran was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia for many years, and Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia. He was a man of brilliant parts, a ripe scholar, and will be greatly missed from the ranks of the fraternity, in which he always held a foremost place. I would recommend that a page be set apart to his memory in the Proceedings of the year.

In conclusion, I beg to endorse the suggestion of my eminent predecessor, R. E. Sir Knight L. B. Archibald, as to the desirability of holding a meeting of Great Priory in the Maritime Provinces in the near future, as I am convinced it would be of great service to Knight Templarism in this and adjoining districts.

Fraternally submitted,

THOMAS VINCENT COOKE,
Provincial Prior,
Nova Scotia District.

DISTRICT OF MANITOBA.

REPORT.

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

FRATRES,—I have the honor to submit my report on the state of Templarism in Manitoba District.

Albert Edward, No. 24, the only Preceptory in the District, is in a most flourishing condition. Since January the 1st, it has held all its regular and five emergent assemblies. They have been well attended, showing an attendance of twenty-four, and an average of nine officers.

The following degrees have been conferred:—Red Cross, 23; Noviciate, 23; Installation, 23; Consecration, 22; Malta, 24.

The Treasury shows a balance of \$140, with no liabilities. The officers, under the guidance of Frater Taylor, show a deep interest in the work, and the degrees are conferred in a most creditable manner, and in strict accordance with the Ritual of Great Priory. The degrees have been conferred on a number from the outside towns, and it is fair to look forward at no distant day to the formation of Preceptories in other parts of the Province.

Templarism is in a better condition in this District than ever before.

CANADA.

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 33

I regret that I will be unable to meet with the Great Priory at the session this year, but business engagements forbid.

Wishing you a profitable and pleasant session, I am,
Fraternally and faithfully yours,

WM. G. BELL,
Provincial Prior,
Manitoba District.

Winnipeg, October 20, 1889.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight George D. Adams, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight Thomas Sargent, and

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

The Grand Chancellor, on behalf of R. E. Sir Knight Henry Robertson, Chairman of the Committee, presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. W. Murton, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, and

Resolved, That the Report on Foreign Correspondence be received and printed in the Proceedings.

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

ANNUAL CASH STATEMENT, 1889.

R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, in
account with the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, for the
term ended 30th September, 1889:—

Dr.

To cash received from Preceptories:—

1	Hugh de Payons, Kingston, Ont.	\$ 17 50
2	Geoffrey de St Aldemar, Toronto, Ont.	148 00
3	Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton, Ont.	5 00
4	Richard Cœur de Lion, London, Ont.	63 00
5	Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.	50 00
6	King Baldwin, Belleville, Ont.	18 00
7	Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal, Que.	42 00
8	Plantagenet, St. Catharines, Ont.	26 50
9	Sussex, Stanstead, Que.	21 00
10	Victoria, Guelph, Ont.	20 00
11	Union de Molay, St. John, N. B.	32 00
12	Mount Calvary, Barrie, Ont.	20 00
13	Moore, Peterborough, Ont.	16 30
14	Harington, Almonte, Ont. (no returns)	
15	St. John the Almoner, Whitby, Ont.	26 50
16	Gondemar, Brockville, Ont.	24 20
17	Odo de St. Amand, Toronto, Ont.	32 50
18	Palestine, Port Hope, Ont.	40 00
19	St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville, Ont. (no returns)	11 00
20	Kent, Chatham, Ont.	26 00
21	Burleigh, St. Thomas, Ont.	40 00
22	St. Elmo, Goderich, Ont.	12 00
23	Ray, Port Arthur, Ont.	19 60
24	Albert Edward, Winnipeg, Man.	148 00
25	William de la More the Martyr, Quebec, Que.	9 50
26	Windsor, Windsor, Ont.	30 50
27	Malta, Truro, N. S.	13 06
28	Cyrene, Toronto, Ont.	68 50
	Individual Fratres	6 00

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By paid Grand Treasurer.....\$981 60

CANADA.

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 35

RECAPITULATION.

Dues	\$466 00
Certificates	408 00
Ceremonies	101 00
Statutes	6 60

\$981 60

DANIEL SPRY, G. C. T.,
Grand Chancellor.

Barrie, October 1, 1889.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, seconded by
R. E. Sir Knight William Fitzsimmons, and

RESOLVED, That the Annual Cash Statement of the Grand Chan-
cellor be received and referred to the Grand Council for examination
and audit.

R. E. Sir Knight David McLellan, Grand Treasurer,
presented the following Statement:—

Hamilton, 15th October, 1889.

W. G. STEVEN, Cashier.

SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 37

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T., seconded by V. E. Sir Knight Samuel Wesley, and

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

R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T., submitted the

REPORT

OF THE GRAND COUNCIL ON THE ALLOCATION OF
THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

FRATRES.—The Allocation referred to the Grand Council cannot fail to be of lasting interest. Year by year more light has been thrown by the Supreme Grand Master on the origin, aims and working of the Order. As it is of the greatest importance that the Fratres should have a proper conception of the system and its attendant ceremonies, every research made in these directions must impress the Frater not only with the necessity but with the benefits which arise from Modern Templary—an Order founded largely on traditions, which, with some, are readily accepted, while by others absolute proofs are required to satisfy their enquiries. The Council trust that with the aid of the Supreme Grand Master's investigations, the doubtful points may be cleared up and the Fratres "landed on a truthful shore."

The Council fully agree that the military display connected with the Order is no part of the present system which originated during the last century, and which is characterized by its unobtrusive and quiet dignity. But as the Statutes of the Order recognize an outdoor parade, the policy and utility of such can hardly at this date be questioned.

The Sovereign Great Priory is on terms of amity with all the Templar Bodies except the Great Priory of England and Wales; and it is much to be regretted that the amicable relations so long had with that Body should have ceased to exist. We hope that steps may be taken by the Supreme Grand Master, under whose governance the difficulties arose, to renew those feelings of amity which up to a late date existed, as the Allocation states that those difficulties arose from a misapprehension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Master, it is considered that, without compromising the dignity of

this Great Body, he is the person to take initiatory steps towards a reconciliation.

The Council regret that reference should have been made to the omission to publish certain paragraphs of the Allocution of last year. The Supreme Grand Master has evidently forgotten that a remonstrance was made in Sovereign Great Priory as to the advisability of printing such paragraphs, and he gave permission to have them struck out if it was considered advisable. The omission should in no way give rise to any conjectures that anything said by the Supreme Grand Master was unsuitable to be recorded, but the Council fear that the remarks in the Allocution now before them may possibly give rise to those conjectures of which he is so apprehensive.

Turning to a more pleasing subject, the Grand Council acknowledge the invitations extended to the Frateres to attend the Triennial Assembly of the General Grand Encampment of the United States. Those Canadian Frateres who availed themselves of the invitation, are unanimous in expressing their pleasure at the hospitable and generous welcome they received, and at the many acts of courtesy shown. Long may the present kindly feelings exist between the two Sovereign Great Bodies.

It is a source of gratification to find that an exemplification of the ceremonies as revised will be had during this assembly. May the great advantages arising from witnessing the work be disseminated by the Eminent Preceptors among the Preceptories.

The death of R. E. Frater Charles Davis Macdonald is deeply regretted. It is recommended that a memorial page in the Proceedings be accorded to his memory.

The Grand Council remark with approbation the declarations of Christian principles with which the Allocution concludes, and may it not be safely asserted that an Order which inculcates not only a duty to the All-Wise and Merciful Creator, but also to our fellow-mortals, must make its enrolled members faithful and tolerant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. A. HENDERSON, G. C. T.,
Chairman.

Montreal, October 22, 1889.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson,
seconded by R. E. Sir Knight J. Ross Robertson, and

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C. T.,
Chairman.

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 39

RESOLVED, That the Report of the Grand Council on the Supreme Grand Master's Allocation, be received and adopted.

R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, on behalf of the Grand Council, presented the following

REPORT

ON AUDIT AND FINANCE.

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

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

The receipts and expenditures have been as follows, for the period ended 30th September, 1889:—

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hand 1st July, 1888.....	\$ 528 93
Cash received from Preceptories.....	981 60
	\$1,510 53

EXPENDITURES.

[As per Grand Treasurer's Statement.]

Supreme Grand Master, annual grant.....	\$300 00
Grand Chancellor, salary, 1½ year.....	250 00
Printing Proceedings Annual Assembly, 1888.....	171 46
“ Circulars, “ “ “.....	8 00
“ Ceremonies, &c.....	38 15
“ Certificates and parchment.....	91 00
Chairman Com. Foreign Correspondence, 1888.....	50 00
Postage and stationery, discount on cheques, &c....	41 07
Desk Case for Great Priory.....	48 00
Cash Book.....	4 50
Paper Cases for letters, &c.....	4 65
	\$1,006 83
Balance cash in Bank.....	\$ 503 70

The Grand Council recommend the following accounts for payment, and the estimated expenditure for the year of 1888-'89, for approval:—

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Supreme Grand Master, annual grant.....	\$300 00
Grand Chancellor, salary nine months.....	150 00
Printing Proceedings Annual Assembly, 1889.....	175 00
“ Circulars Annual Assembly, 1889.....	25 00
“ Allocution, Grand Master, 1888.....	20 00
“ Installation Ceremony, re-vote.....	20 00
“ Ballot Papers and engraving wood cut.....	11 00
Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence, 1889.....	50 00
Postage, stationery and incidentals.....	50 00
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	\$901 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. T. MALONE,
Chairman.
G. D. ADAMS,
T. SARGANT,
Committee.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, seconded by
V. E. Sir Knight Thomas Sargent, and

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

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

REPORT

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

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

FRATRES,—Your Council fraternally report that they have
examined the Reports of the Toronto, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Manitoba, Hamilton, London, Kingston and Ottawa, and Quebec
Districts, and are satisfied that the progress of the Order has not
suffered during the year just closed.

Several of the Reports indicate material advance in membership,
and your committee trust that due care will be exercised that all
material selected may be worthy.

It is pleasurable to note from the Reports that the Pro-
vincial Priors have evinced an interest in the Order that must in
the future bear fruit. This is perceptible in the larger centres, and

CANADA.

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 41

it is evident that the suggestion of the Provincial Prior of Toronto District is based on facts that cannot be controverted, when he points out that Preceptories in small places, where Royal Arch Masonry is in a stagnant condition, cannot prosper. Another suggestion from a similar source, that amalgamation of Preceptories in thinly populated localities is highly desirable, commends itself to your Council.

The proper exemplification of the work is apparently a secondary consideration in many of those Preceptories. This is scarcely to be wondered at when, in the majority of cases, the members can with difficulty muster a quorum.

A strong point made in the report from the Toronto District, is that closer attention should be paid to the exemplification of the Malta and Red Cross degrees, which, as a general rule, are communi- cated. The style of some of the reports is unique, at least in brevity. The information so necessary for an intelligent exposition of the con- dition of the Order, is sadly lacking.

The attendance at Preceptory meetings is a subject which is worthy of special attention, for the numbers present are not at all in proportion to the roll of membership.

It is difficult, of course, with so many other organizations in existence, to keep up a close and active interest in Templarism; yet, at the same time, efforts should be made to enliven meetings by dis- cussion on the principles and history of the Order, that would awaken new zeal, and encourage those whose day-dreams are the final triumph and success of the Templary Order.

The suggestion to hold a meeting of Great Priory in the Maritime Provinces is worthy of consideration.

The question as to future annual meetings is one that also in- vites discussion; and in this connection it may not be out of place to mark the fact that since this Great Priory has held its meetings at the same period of the year as the Craft, Capitular and Cryptic bodies, the attendance has been much above the average, and the Fratres have displayed an enthusiasm that has not only been bene- ficial to the Order, but pleasurable to those who love the work.

The aims and objects of Templarism are such as in other lands have endeared it to many craftsmen. It receives encouragement and has the good-will of all who work in the field of Masonic endeavor, and no reason can be advanced why, on Canadian soil, the Templar Tree should not flourish and shelter under its benign shade, the best and brightest minds of this young nation. If, therefore,

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

we have a mission, why should we not, with true fellowship for those who are in kindred work, build up an Order on lines that will make its foundation sure and give us a front place in the ranks of all fraternities, whose effort is to do good and add a little to the sunshine of life, gladdening those who sorrow, encouraging those who grow weary by the wayside, and shedding the genial warmth of brotherly love on all, whether within or without our fold.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. Ross Robertson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight F. J. Menet, and

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

STATUTES AMENDED.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. A. Henderson, G. C. T., seconded by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, and

RESOLVED, That Statute 28, relating to Provincial Priors, be amended by inserting the words "and Preceptors" after the word Representatives in the second line of said Statute, so as to entitle Preceptors to vote in the selection of Provincial Priors.

R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry obtained leave to withdraw the proposed amendments to the Statutes regarding Provincial Grand Priors.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The M. E. the Supreme Grand Master, appointed R. E. Sir Knights David McLellan and E. T. Malone, Scrutineers of the Ballot.

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

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

The following Great Officers were duly elected:—

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1880. 43

- R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T., LL. D., Q. C.,
Deputy Grand Master.
- | | | | |
|-------|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| R. E. | " | Daniel Spry, G. C. T., | Grand Chancellor. |
| R. E. | " | Rev. Frederick Bates, | " Chaplain. |
| R. E. | " | Robert L. Patterson, | " Constable. |
| R. E. | " | F. D. Butterfield, | " Marshal. |
| R. E. | " | David McLellan, | " Treasurer. |
| R. E. | " | George J. Bennett, | " Registrar. |

The following R. E. Sir Knights were elected by the Representatives of the Preceptories and Preceptors from their respective Districts present at Great Priory, and approved and confirmed by the Supreme Grand Master, as

PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT PRIORS.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---|
| R. E. Sir Knight | Joseph Park, | Windsor, London District. |
| R. E. | " | John Tunstead, Hamilton, Hamilton District. |
| R. E. | " | Samuel Wesley, Barrie, Toronto District. |
| R. E. | " | David Taylor, Ottawa, Kingston District. |
| R. E. | " | E. R. Johnson, Stanstead, Quebec District. |
| R. E. | " | S. F. Matthews, St. John, New Brunswick District. |
| R. E. | " | Clarence J. Spike, Halifax, Nova Scotia District. |
| R. E. | " | William G. Bell, Winnipeg, Manitoba District. |

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

ELECTED.

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|------------------|---------------|--|
| R. E. Sir Knight | E. T. Malone, | Toronto, Ont. |
| R. E. | " | J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Ont. |
| R. E. | " | John W. Murton, Hamilton, Ont. |
| R. E. | " | Luther B. Archibald, Truro, N. S. |
| R. E. | " | Isaac H. Stearns, K. C. T., Montreal, Que. |

And the following were subsequently appointed by the Supreme Grand Master:—

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| V. E. Sir Knight | Daniel F. MacWatt, | Barrie, Ont. |
| R. E. | " | H. E. Channell, Stanstead, Que. |
| R. E. | " | S. S. Lszier, Belleville, Ont. |
| R. E. | " | A. G. Adams, Montreal, Que. |
| R. E. | " | George G. Rowe, Toronto, Ont. |

44 SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

GRAND OFFICERS.

APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

- V. E. Sir Knight Daniel F. MacWatt, Barrie, Ont., Grand Vice-Chancellor.
- V. E. " Edwin Goodman, M. D., St. Catharines, Ont., Grand Sub-Marshal.
- V. E. " Carl L. A. Kuhring, Quebec, Que., Grand Almoner.
- V. E. " Charles F. Mansell, Toronto, Ont., Grand First Standard Bearer.
- V. E. " George D. Wyman, Derby Line, Que., Grand Second Standard Bearer.
- V. E. " Allan McLean, Kingston, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.
- V. E. " Robert John Craig, Cobourg, Ont., Grand Captain of the Guard.
- V. E. " Thomas W. Taylor, Winnipeg, Man., Grand Sword Bearer.
- V. E. " William E. Logan, Truro, N. S., Grand Organist.
- V. E. " Sam'l Dubber, St. Thomas, Ont., Grand Pursuivant.
- V. E. " Thomas Robinson, Windsor, Ont., Grand Guard.

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

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight H. E. Channell, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, and

RESOLVED, That the Seventh Annual Assembly of Great Priory be held at the City of Kingston, Ontario, on the Third Tuesday, being the 15th July, 1890.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight Thomas Sargent, and

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

The Grand Chancellor unfolded a beautiful banner,

F CANADA.

MASTER.

Ont., Grand Vice-

Marines, Ont., Grand

e., Grand Almoner.

Ont., Grand First

que., Grand Second

Grand Master's

., Grand Captain

an., Grand Sword

Grand Organist.

Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Guard.

Grand Officers

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Tuesday, being

seconded by

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 45

which the Grand Encampment of the United States, at its Triennial Assembly in 1886, had presented to the Great Priory of Canada, and expressed his regret that unforeseen circumstances had delayed the banner in reaching the Chancery of the Order until within the past few days.

Moved by, R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight David McLellan, and

RESOLVED, That the Grand Chancellor be directed to acknowledge the handsome gift of a banner by the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to express the heartiest thanks of the Templars of this jurisdiction for the knightly courtesy of our American Frateres, and to assure them that we appreciate their kindness and heartily reciprocate their good wishes.



The business of the Sovereign Great Priory of Knights Templar of the Dominion of Canada being concluded, it was closed at 3 P. M. in Ample Form.

Daniel Spragg

G. C. T., Grand Chancellor.

ROLL OF PERMANENT MEMBERS OF GREAT PRIORY,

WHILE IN GOOD STANDING IN THE PRECEPTORY OF WHICH THEY ARE
MEMBERS, BY VIRTUE OF HAVING HELD THE OFFICE OF PRESIDING
PRECEPTOR.

<p>Adams, A. G., Angell, J. A., Amsden, S., Archibald, L. B., Adams, George D., Ball, W., Beck, Joseph, Berteaux, E. L., Bajus, Philip, Burch, D. B., Brock, T., Brigham, C. O., Bennett, George J., Barringer, J. W., Bates, Rev. Frederick, Bell, William G., Braund, W., Butterfield, Lieut.-Col. F. D., Chisholm, H. W., Channell, H. E., Grombie, M., Curren, A. E., Copeland, E. M., Cook, T. V., Cameron, Charles, Cameron, Duncan, Carpenter, E. R., Clementi, Rev. V., Conper, A., Clarke, W. J., Crookshank, R. W., Chambers, E. T. D., Craig, Robert J., Craig, P. A., Dartnell, G. H. F., Dalley, E. A.,</p>	<p>Dewar, J. S., Dempster, James, Doctor, William, Doherty, W. B., Domville, James, Dumbrille, John, Downie, William, Douglas, R. A., Douglas, James, Dubber, S., Darling, L. F., Drum, S. Wilson, Evans, W. S., Easton, John, Elliott, John, Fairtelough, S. G., Field, W. J., Fitzsimmons, William, Ferguson, John, Forster, T. A. D., Forest, Charles F., Garden, A. C., Glanville, James, Greenfield, James, Jr., Gordon, W. D., Goodman, E., M. D., Grosscup, J. A., Gibson, Yeoman, Gibson, William, Gale, George, Griffith, Henry, Hall, E. H. D., Hatheway, J. C., Hamilton, William, Harman, S. B., Hawthorn, W.,</p>
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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1899.

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Henderson, James A.,	Malloy, John,
Hetherington, J.,	Moore, Col. W. J. B. McL.,
Henderson, L. H.,	Moore, V. H., M. D.,
Humber, C. A.,	Menet, F. J.,
Huffman, A. F.,	Matthews, R. V.,
Howse, W. R.,	Malone, E. T.,
Hood, Thomas,	Matthews, S. F.,
Hovenden, R. J.,	Magill, Lieut.-Col. Charles,
Idesardi, W. E.,	Mason, J. J.,
Irwin, James M.,	Murton, J. W.,
Johnson, E. R.,	McConkey, G. S.,
Jones, Charles A.,	McLellan, David,
Kathan, C. H.,	McLean, Allan,
Kearns, Thomas,	McLean, John,
Kemp, Edson,	McGuire, Robert,
Kerr, J. K.,	Nelles, J. A.,
Kerr, John,	Nettleton, John,
Kennedy, John,	Nicholls, Robert,
Kincaid, Robert, M. D.,	O'Connor, James,
Knowles, Charles,	Patterson, R. L.,
King, W. H.,	Pitceathley, D.,
Kuhring, C. L. A.,	Pullen, James H.,
Lightburne, P. J.,	Parry, John,
Logan, William S.,	Posten, T. Inglis,
Lyon, N. T.,	Ponton, W. H.,
Landis, B. H.,	Pollock, Robert,
Lazier, S. S.,	Pettit, A. N.,
Lawrence, F. F.,	Park, Joseph,
Lovejoy, G. W., M. D.,	Reid, W. G.,
LeMessieur, William M.,	Ross, Donald,
Lebourveau, S.,	Ray, Samuel W.,
Lockwood, H.,	Russell, H., M. D.,
Lawrence, Hon. Bella,	Rickaby, D. S.,
Macnabb, Thomas C.,	Rowland, Fleming,
MacWatt, Daniel F.,	Robertson, J. Ross,
Malloch, D. McG.,	Robertson, Henry,
Mansell, Charles F.,	Robinson, Thomas,
Martin, Joseph,	Rowe, George G., M. D.,
Morrison, W. C.,	Raymour, E. H.,
Mitchell, R. E.,	Radeliffe, Richard,
Moffat, Lieut.-Col. James,	Ruhland, J. W.,
Marshall, Hon. R.,	Sutton, James, M. D.,
Munro, David A.,	Storm, W. G.,

Sargent, Thomas,	Taylor, David,
Scobell, S. W.,	Toms, Isaac F.,
Stone, H. J.,	Traves, J. B.,
Simpson, H. C.,	Thomas, J. Parker,
Spike, C. J.,	Thompson, J. P.,
Stevenson, Col. A. A.,	Tunstead, John,
Sheppard, D.,	Vose, C. F.,
Stearns, I. H.,	Wallace, W. B.,
Spry, Daniel,	Waddell, S. J.,
Schofield, M. B.,	Waddington, W., Jr.,
Stevenson, J. McL.,	Watson, William,
Stanton, John,	Walker, Hugh,
Slatter, P. J.,	Wesley, Samuel,
Simpson, J.,	Wright, John,
Smyth, A. G.,	Wilmot, Fred,
Sheppard, E. E.,	Wilson, Isaac P.,
Taylor, Thomas William,	Wilson, James,
Taylor, P.,	Wyman, George D.,
Taylor, H. A.,	Yale, Levi.

MEMBERS SUSPENDED.

No. 4. RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, London:—

John Irwin	N. P. D.,	14 December, 1888.
John E. Burges	"	" "
George Pirddis	"	" "
Wm. F. Senegan	"	" "

No. 9. SUSSEX, Stanstead, Quebec:—

T. F. Wood	N. P. D.,	18 December, 1888.
R. L. Parker	"	" "
C. A. Kemp	"	" "

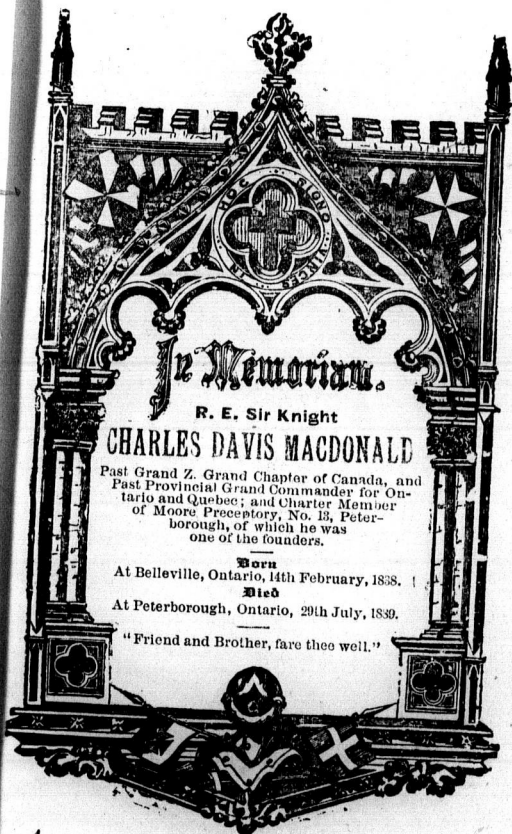
No. 21. BURLINGHAM, St. Thomas, Ontario:—

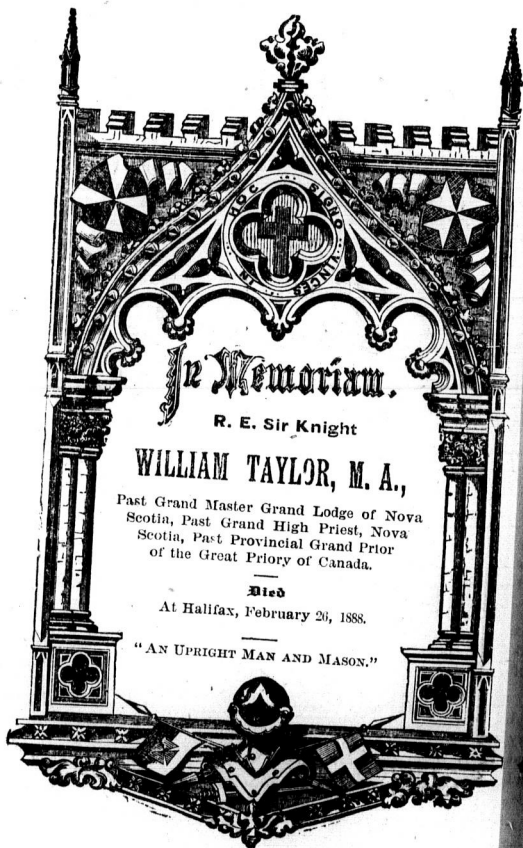
J. M. Conroy	N. P. D.,	24 December, 1888.
E. W. Porter	"	" "

No. 24. ALBERT EDWARD, Winnipeg, Manitoba:—

E. G. Conklin	N. P. D.,	10 July, 1888.
C. Montgomery	"	" "
H. W. Hood	"	" "
John A. Peebles	"	" "
W. B. Thibadeau	"	" "
S. C. Vick	"	" "









In Memoriam

- No. 6.—KING BALDWIN, Belleville, Ont.
Alexander Robertson, M. P., 29th Feb'y, 1888.
- No. 7.—RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, Montreal, Q.
Thomas Milton, 30th July, 1888.
- No. 8.—PLANTAGENET, St. Catharines, Ont.
Leonard S. Smith, 7th April, 1888.
- No. 9.—SUSSEX, Stanstead, Que.
Henry L. Gilbert, 28th January, 1888.
- No. 16.—GONDEMAR, Brockville, Ont.
Martin W. Lafontaine, 18th June, 1888.
- No. 21.—BURLEIGH, St. Thomas, Ont.
John Fitzallan, 17th May, 1888.
- Frederick Brooks, 2nd October, 1888.
- No. 23.—RAY, Port Arthur, Ont.
Duncan H. McKenzie, —, 1888.
- No. 27.—MALTA, Truro, N. S.
Edward Archibald, 6th Nov., 1888.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SOVEREIGN
GREAT PRIORY.

- R. E. Sir Knight H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, London, England, Grand Master Grand Lodge of England, and Supreme Grand Master of Convent General, of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta; Honorary Past Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight John FitzHenry Townshend, Sovereign Grand Commander A. & A. S. Rite, 33°, for Ireland; Past Grand Sub Prior of the Great Priory of Ireland, 30 Upper FitzWilliam Street, Dublin; Honorary Past Great Sub-Prior of Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight H. I. H. Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis, Scio, Athens, Greece; Honorary Grand Master (*ad vitam*) Grand Lodge of Greece; Sovereign Grand Commander of the Hellenic Supreme Council, A. & A. S. Rite, 33°, and Honorary Past Provincial Grand Prior of Canada.
- V. E. Sir Knight Alexander M. Broadley, Q. C., Preceptor of Malta Preceptory, Island of Malta; Honorary Past Grand Provincial Prior of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Alfred Creigh, LL. D., Washington, Pa., U. S., Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior of the former Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander A. & A. S. Rite, 33°, &c., &c., &c., Southern Jurisdiction of America Washington, D. C.; Honorary Provincial Grand Prior of the Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight George Otis Tyler, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, Burlington, Vermont; Honorary Provincial Grand Prior of Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Theodore Sutton Parvin, Past Grand Master Grand Lodge of Iowa; Past Grand Commander Grand Commandery Knights Templar, Iowa; and Past Grand Secretary Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States; and Honorary Deputy Grand Master of the Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Frank W. Baxter, of Highgate, Vermont, Honorary Past Provincial Grand Prior of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

CANADA.

SOVEREIGN

London, England,
and Supreme Grand
Masters of the Temple
and Master of the

veign Grand Com-
and Grand Sub Prior
FitzWilliam Street.
of Great Priory of

rhodocanakis, Scio,
(*ad vitam*) Grand
nder of the Hellenic
Honorary Past Pro

Preceptor of Malta
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ton, Pa., U. S., Past
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dition of America
Grand Prior of the

Commander of the
, Burlington, Ver
of Great Priory of

rand Master Grand
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nited States; and
t Priory of Canada
e, Vermont, Hon
e Sovereign Gra

SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 53

REPRESENTATIVES

AT THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- R. E. Sir Knight S. Bickerton Harman, D. C. L., from Great Priory of Ireland.
- R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., G. C. T., from Grand Encampment of the United States.
- R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T., from Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, Australia.

FROM THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- R. E. Sir Knight Hon. Judge Townshend, at the Great Priory of Ireland.
- R. E. Sir Knight Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, Iowa, at the Grand Encampment of the United States.

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

GRAND CROSSES OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

- M. E. Sir Knight William James Bury MacLeod Moore, Supreme Grand Master, Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., Kingston, Ontario, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and Deputy Grand Master of the Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight James Kirkpatrick Kerr, Q. C., Toronto, Ontario, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge; Past Grand H. Grand Chapter of Canada, and Past Provincial Grand Prior of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, Past Grand Master Grand Lodge; Past Grand Z. Grand Chapter; Past M. P. Grand Master Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Canada; Honorary Past Supreme Grand Master Great Priory of Victoria, Australia, and Grand Chancellor of Great Priory of Canada.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE IN CANADA.

- R. E. Sir Knight A. A. Stevenson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Past Provincial Grand Prior of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Isaac Henry Stearns, Montreal, Que., Grand Master Grand Lodge of Quebec; Past Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter, and Past Provincial Grand Prior of Quebec.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- R. E. Sir Knight Hon. Robert Marshall, St. John, N. B., Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge; Past M. P. Grand Master Grand Council Royal and Select Masters, and Past Provincial Grand Prior of New Brunswick.
- R. E. Sir Knight James Moffat, London, Ontario, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Past Grand Vice-Chancellor of the Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Lawrence H. Henderson, Belleville, Ontario, Past D. D. G. M. Grand Lodge; Past Grand Z. Grand Chapter of Canada, and Past Grand Chancellor of the former Grand Priory.
- R. E. Sir Knight A. G. Adams, Montreal, Que., Past Grand Senior Warden Grand Lodge of Quebec; Past Grand Superintendent Montreal District, Grand Chapter of Quebec, and Past Grand Marshal Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight E. H. D. Hall, Peterborough, Ontario, Past District Deputy Grand Master, Ontario District, Grand Lodge of Canada; Past Grand Registrar, Grand Chapter; Past Provincial Grand Prior, Kingston District, Great Priory of Canada.

LIST OF PRECEPTORIES BY DISTRICTS.

LONDON DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Park, Windsor, Ontario.
- No. 4, Richard Cœur de Lion, London..... County Middlesex.
- “ 20, Kent, Chatham..... “ Kent.
- “ 21, Burleigh, St. Thomas..... “ Elgin.
- “ 22, St. Elmo Goderich..... “ Huron.
- “ 26, Windsor, Windsor..... “ Essex.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight John Tunstead, Hamilton, Ontario.
- No. 3, Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton..... County Wentworth.
- “ 8, Plantagenet, St. Catharines..... “ Lincoln.
- “ 10, Victoria, Guelph..... “ Wellington.
- “ 19, St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville..... “ Monck.
- “ 23, Bay, Port Arthur..... “ Algoma.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight Samuel Wesley, Barrie, Ontario.
- No. 2, Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto..... County York.

CANADA.

N. B., Past Grand
Grand Master Grand
Past Provincial Grand

Past Grand Master
Grand Vice-Chancellor

ville, Ontario. Past
Grand Chapter of
the former Grand

Past Grand Senior
and Superintendent
ec, and Past Grand

ario, Past District
Grand Lodge of
r; Past Provincial
of Canada.

DISTRICTS.

Windsor, Ontario.

County Middlesex.
" Kent.
" Elgin.
" Huron.
" Essex.

Hamilton, Ontario.

County Wentworth.
Lincoln.
Wellington.
Monck.
Algoma.

Barrie, Ontario.

County York.

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- No. 12, Mount Calvary, Barrie.....County Simcoe.
- " 15, St. John the Almoner, Whitby..... " Ontario.
- " 18, Palestine, Port Hope..... " Durham.
- " 20, Cyrene, Toronto..... " York.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight David Taylor, Ottawa, Ontario.
- No. 1, Hugh de Payens, Premier, Kingston.....County Frontenac.
- " 6, King Baldwin, Belleville..... " Hastings.
- " 12, Moore, Peterborough..... " Peterboro'.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

[Under supervision of Provincial Prior of Kingston District.]

- No. 14, Harington, Almonte.....County Lanark.
- " 16, Gondemar, Brockville..... " Grenville.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight Samuel Frederick Matthews, St. John, N. B.
- No. 11, Union de Molay, St. John, N. B.....County St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight Clarence J. Spike, Halifax, N. B.
- No. 5, Nova Scotia, Halifax.....County Halifax.
- " 27, Malta, Truro..... " Colchester.

MANITOBA DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight William George Bell, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- No. 24, Albert Edward, Winnipeg.....County Selk'rk.

RECAPITULATION.

- London District.....5 Preceptories.
- Hamilton District.....5 " "
- Toronto District.....5 " "

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA

4 - Kingston District)	5	Preceptories.
5 - Ottawa District.)		
6 - Quebec District.....	3	"
7 - New Brunswick District.....	1	Preceptory.
8 - Nova Scotia District.....	2	Preceptories.
9 - Manitoba District.....	1	Preceptory.
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.....5 Preceptories.
3 "
1 Preceptory.
2 Preceptories.
1 Preceptory.

1889-90.

ROLL OF PRECEPTORIES AND PRIORIES

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

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

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

V. E. Sir Knight Allan McLean, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William M. Drennan, Constable.
 " James Walters, Marshal.
 R. E. " Fleming Rowland, Registrar.

Preceptors.

M. E.	Sir Knight Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore	1854
R. E.	" James A. Henderson, (s)	1855
R. E.	" John Kerr	1859
R. E.	" James Greenfield, Jr.	1869
R. E.	" Donald Ross	1877
V. E.	" Thomas Gordon	1878
R. E.	" W. D. Gordon	1879
V. E.	" Philip Bajus	1880
R. E.	" Henry Nuttall (s)	1881
R. E.	" Fleming Rowland	1883
V. E.	" Robert V. Matthews	1884
V. E.	" William Waddington	1886
V. E.	" Allan McLean	1889

2. GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR, Toronto, Ont. Warrant dated 18th
 November, 1854. Meets second Friday in every month.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- V. E. Sir Knight James Glanville, Presiding Preceptor.
 " James O'Hara, Constable.
 " W. G. H. Lowe, Marshal.
 " H. A. Collins, Registrar.

Preceptors.

M. E. Sir Knight Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G.C.T., (Hon'y) ..	1855
R. E. " Samuel B. Harman (s)	1855
V. E. " William G. Storm	1859
R. E. " James K. Kerr, G.C.T. (s)	1869
R. E. " Frederick J. Menet	1873
R. E. " Marcellus Crombie	1874
R. E. " Daniel Spry, G.C.T.	1875
V. E. " Thomas Sargant	1876
R. E. " Richard J. Hovenden (s)	1877
V. E. " William Hamilton, Jr.	1882
E. " J. M. Irwin	1871
V. E. " Napoleon F. Lyon (s)	1883
R. E. " E. Talbot Malone	1885
V. E. " John Hetherington	1886
E. " H. A. Taylor	1887
V. E. " James Glanville	1888

[Amalgamated from Odo de St. Amand, No. 17.]

V. E. Sir Knight N. Gordon Bigelow (r)	1872
R. E. " W. C. Morrison (s)	1873
R. E. " David McLellan	1876
R. E. " J. Ross Robertson	1881
R. E. " Philip J. Slatter	1888
V. E. " James Douglas	1884
R. E. " Edmund E. Sheppard	1866
R. E. " Robert L. Patterson	1887

3. GODFREY DE BOULLON, Hamilton, Ont. Warrant dated 8th June, 1855. Meets first Friday in every month.

- R. E. Sir Knight John Tunstead, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William R. Fish, Constable.
 " Oliver S. Hillman, Marshal.
 " Robert Irwin, Registrar.

Preceptors.

M. E. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLeod Moore (Honorary)	1864
R. E. " John W. Murton	1866

T., (Hon'y) . . . 1855

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R. E.	Sir Knight David McLellan	1876
R. E.	" John J. Mason	1877
R. E.	" William Gibson	1878
R. E.	" Charles Magill	1879
R. E.	" John Kennedy	1880
R. E.	" John H. Stone	1882
R. E.	" Edwin A. Dalley	1883
V. E.	" W. J. Field	1884
R. E.	" Thomas Hood	1885
R. E.	" William G. Reid	1886
E.	" John Malloy	1887
R. E.	" John Tunstead	1888

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

- V. E. Sir Knight William Hawthorn, Presiding Preceptor.
 " Alexander Irvine, Constable.
 " Albert Edward Cooper, Marshal.
 " David Borland, Registrar.

Preceptors.

R. E.	Sir Knight James Moffat	1859
R. E.	" Alfred G. Smith (s)	1874
R. E.	" D. Burleigh Buroh (s)	1867
V. E.	" J. H. Tracy	1878
V. E.	" William Hawthorn (s)	1879-1889
R. E.	" James Sutton	1882
V. E.	" John Ferguson	1884
R. E.	" John S. Dewar	1885
V. E.	" Thomas Brock	1886
R. E.	" H. C. Simpson	1887

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

- R. E. Sir Knight Clarence J. Spike, Presiding Preceptor.
 " George S. Grant, Constable.
 " James A. Halliday, Marshal.
 " James Halliday, 78 Upper Water St., Registrar.

Preceptors.

V. E.	Sir Knight G. T. Smithers	1873
R. E.	" Lorenzo F. Darling	1878
V. E.	" Charles F. Vose	1879

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- R. E. Sir Knight James Dempster.....1880
 V. E. " Miner T. Foster.....1881
 V. E. " Arthur E. Curren.....1883
 V. E. " B. Howard Landis.....1884
 R. E. " Clarence J. Spike.....1886
6. KING BALDWIN, Belleville, Ont. Warrant dated 7th June, 1861.
 Meets third Tuesday in each month except July and August.
 E. Sir Knight J. P. Thompson, Presiding Preceptor.
 " James Walters, Constable.
 " Alfred Gillen, Marshal.
 " William Smeaton, Registrar.
- Preceptors.*
- R. E. Sir Knight Lawrence H. Henderson (s).....1862
 V. E. " William Doctor (s).....1877
 V. E. " D. Pitcoathley (s).....1878
 R. E. " Samuel S. Lazier (s).....1881
 V. E. " William H. Ponton (s).....1883
 R. E. " J. Parker Thomas.....1885
 E. " J. P. Thompson.....1889
7. RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, Montreal, Que. Warrant dated 5th
 December, 1863. Meets fourth Thursday in every month.
 R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Martin, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William H. White, Constable.
 " H. S. Couper, Marshal.
 " C. A. Humphrey, 27 Laval Avenue, Registrar.
- R. E. Sir Knight Alexander A. Stevenson (s).....1863
 R. E. " E. M. Copeland.....1872
 R. E. " Isaac H. Stearns (s).....1873
 V. E. " G. W. Lovejoy, M. D.....1876
 R. E. " John McLean.....1879
 R. E. " Alexander G. Adams (s).....1881
 V. E. " William S. Evans.....1883
 V. E. " William Le Messurier.....1885
 R. E. " Joseph Martin (s).....1886
8. PLANTAGENET, St. Catharine, Ont. Warrant dated 14th Novem-
 ber, 1866. Meets second Monday in January, April, July,
 October, and December.
 V. E. Sir Knight Edwin Goodman, Presiding Preceptor.
 " George Burch, Constable.

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 April, July,

SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 61

Sir Knight George Coy, Marshal.
 " J. H. Ingersoll, Registrar.

Preceptors.

V. E. Sir Knight Edwin Goodman, M. D. (s).....1869 and 1884
 V. E. " Isaac P. Wilson (s).....1872
 V. E. " Levi Yale1885

9. SUSSEX, Stanstead, Que. Warrant dated 25th May, 1867. Meets
 Wednesday preceding full moon in January, March, June,
 September and December.

V. E. Sir Knight George D. Wyman, Presiding Preceptor.

" George L. Pinkham, Constable.
 " A. G. Loqmas, Marshal.

V. E. " H. E. Channell, Registrar.

Preceptors.

V. E. " Charles H. Kathan (s).....1872
 V. E. " Edson Kemp (s) (r).....1873
 R. E. " E. R. Johnson.....1880
 V. E. " Hon. Thomas Wood.....1881
 R. E. " Sylvester Lebourveau.....1884
 R. E. " H. E. Channell.....1885
 E. " C. O. Brigham.....1886
 E. " W. B. Schofield.....1887
 R. E. " Fred. D. Butterfield.....1888
 V. E. " George D. Wyman.....1889

10. VICTORIA, Guelph, Ont. Warrant dated 10th April, 1860. Meets
 third Monday in every month,

E. Sir Knight William Watson, Presiding Preceptor.

" Walter Marcroft, Constable.

" Alexander Bruce, Marshal.

" Robert Gemmell, 124 Quebec St., Registrar.

Preceptors.

R. E. Sir Knight Henry Robertson (s) (Honorary).....1869
 R. E. " Daniel Spry (Honorary).....1880
 V. E. " Henry Lockwood (s).....1884
 E. " John A. Angell.....1886
 R. E. " Hugh Walker.....1887
 V. E. " John A. Nelles.....1888
 R. " William Watson.....1889

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

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

E. Sir Knight Robert W. Crookshank, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William C. Goodsoe, Constable.
 " Charles D. Trueman, Marshal.
 " J. Gillis Jones, Registrar, Canterbury street.

Preceptors.

V. E.	Sir Knight	Hon. Robert Marshall (s)	.....	1865
V. E.	"	T. A. D. Foster, M. D.	.....	1870
E.	"	James Domville	.....	1871
R. E.	"	David R. Munro (s)	.....	1872
V. E.	"	H. W. Ohisholm	.....	1874
R. E.	"	S. F. Matthews (s)	.....	1875
R. E.	"	J. C. Hathaway, M. D.	.....	1877
R. E.	"	Bella R. Lawrence	.....	1885
R. E.	"	James H. Pullen	.....	1887
E.	"	William Crookshank	.....	1888

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

V. E. Sir Knight Daniel Fraser MacWatt, Presiding Preceptor.
 " Sidney James Sanford, Constable.
 " James Herbert McKeggie, Marshal.
 " George Monkman, Dunlop Street, Registrar.

Preceptors.

R. E.	Sir Knight	Daniel Spry, G. C. T.	.....	1880
V. E.	"	William Lount, Q. C.	.....	1881
R. E.	"	J. McLean Stevenson (s)	.....	1882
R. E.	"	Fred. Wilmot	.....	1883
R. E.	"	H. Robertson (affiliated)	.....	1883
V. E.	"	John Nettleton	.....	1883
V. E.	"	Charles Cameron	.....	1883
V. E.	"	E. R. Carpenter	.....	1883
V. E.	"	William Downie	.....	1885
R. E.	"	Robert A. Douglas	.....	1886
R. E.	"	Samuel Wesley	.....	1887
V. E.	"	Arthur C. Garden	.....	1888
V. E.	"	Daniel Fraser MacWatt	.....	1889

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

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1869.

- E. Sir Knight Duncan Cameron, Presiding Preceptor.
- “ Robert H. Green, Constable.
- “ Benjamin Shortley, Marshal.
- “ Charles Cameron, Harvey Street, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. Sir Knight Rev. V. Clementi, B. A.1871
- V. E. “ R. Kincaid, M. D. (s).....1872
- V. E. “ Allan F. Huffman.....1879
- R. E. “ J. Brooke Traves.....1883
- R. E. “ E. H. D. Hall (s).....1879-1884
- E. “ Duncan Cameron1888

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

- E. Sir Knight Robert Pollock, Presiding Preceptor.
- “ John M. Munro, Constable.
- “ John R. Barrie, Marshal.
- “ John Elliott, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight Henry W. Day.....1871
- E. “ John Elliott.....1885
- E. “ David Sheppard.....1886
- E. “ Robert Pollock.....1887

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

- E. Sir Knight Philip Taylor, Presiding Preceptor.
- “ John H. Addison, Constable.
- “ A. M. Ross, Marshal.
- “ John H. Gale, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. Sir Knight George H. F. Dartnell (s).....1872
- V. E. “ Yeoman Gibson1875
- V. E. “ C. A. Jones (s).....1877
- E. “ John Stanton.....1878
- R. E. “ W. R. Howse.....1885
- E. “ Philip Taylor (s).....1889

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

- E. Sir Knight Thomas Kearns, Presiding Preceptor.
 " Thomas Brady, Constable.
 " George W. McEathron, Marshal.
 V. E. " John Easton, M. D., Howe Street, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- M. E. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLeod Moore (Honorary).....1872
 V. E. " John Dumbrille.....1873
 V. E. " John Easton, M. D. (s).....1875
 V. E. " V. H. Moore, M. D.....1883
 R. E. " David Taylor.....1885
 E. " George Gale.....1886
 R. E. " William Fitzsimmons (s).....1887
 E. " Thomas Kearns.....1889

17. ODO DE ST. AMAND, Toronto, Ont. Amalgamated with Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, No. 2.

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

- V. E. Sir Knight Robert John Craig, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William Rankin, Constable.
 " George Curry, Marshal.
 " W. B. Wallace, King Street, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- E. Sir Knight James Moore Irwin (s).....1872
 V. E. " John Wright (s).....1879
 V. E. " Robert Nicholls.....1881
 R. E. " John B. Traves (s).....1884
 V. E. " W. B. Wallace.....1887
 E. " P. J. Lightburne.....1888
 V. E. " Robert John Craig.....1889

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

- V. E. Sir Knight Robert Hall, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William D. Swayze, Constable.
 " John W. McCallum, Marshal.
 V. E. " Samuel Amsden, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight William F. Braund.....1874
 V. E. " John Parry.....1875

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 65

- V. E. Sir Knight M. C. Upper 1876
- V. E. " John Taylor (s) 1878
- V. E. " Archibald Couper 1882
- V. E. " Samuel Cornick 1883
- V. E. " A. Brownson 1884
- V. E. " Thomas J. Galbraith 1885
- V. E. " Samuel Amsden 1886
- V. E. " William Logan 1887
- V. E. " Robert Hall 1888

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

- R. E. Sir Knight Frederick Bates, Presiding Preceptor.
- " Douglas Christie, Constable.
- " Leroy W. Smith, Marshal.
- R. E. " Thomas C. Macnabb, 150 King Street, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. Sir Knight Thomas C. Macnabb (s) 1877-1883
- R. E. " Rev. Frederick Bates (s) 1888-1886
- V. E. " William Ball 1887-1888

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

- E. Sir Knight William E. Idsardi, Presiding Preceptor.
- " Alonzo Ellison, Constable.
- " Emery O. Tyler, Marshal.
- " Adolphus N. Pettit, 611 Talbot Street, Registrar.

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

- V. E. Sir Knight Charles A. Humber, Presiding Preceptor.
- " M. Nicholson, Constable.
- " Alexander Taylor, M. D., Marshal.
- " William Craig, Sr., Registrar.

Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight Isaac Toms (s) 1880
- V. E. " D. M. Malloch 1881
- R. E. " Richard Radcliffe 1883
- V. E. " Joseph Beck 1885
- V. E. " Frank L. Lawrence 1886-1887
- V. E. " Charles A. Humber 1888 1889

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

23. RAY, Port Arthur, Ont. Warrant dated 9th March, 1880. Meets first Wednesday of every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight William J. Clarke, Presiding Preceptor.
- V. E. " S. W. Ray, Constable.
- E. " Robert E. Mitchell, Marshal.
- " " Walter Simms, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry..... (Charter.) 1880
- V. E. " Thomas Sargent..... " 1880
- V. E. " James Wilson..... " 1880
- V. E. " S. Wellington Ray (s)..... " 1880
- V. E. " William J. Clarke..... 1883
- E. " Robert E. Mitchell..... 1887

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

- V. E. Sir Knight Thomas W. Taylor, Presiding Preceptor.
- " William C B. Graham, Constable.
- " Albert H Van Etten, Marshal.
- " James Haddock, P. O. Box 78, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. Sir Knight James O Connor (Charter member).... 1880
- V. E. " John Headley Bell..... 1881
- R. E. " Christopher F. Forrest (s)..... 1882
- R. E. " William G Bell..... 1887-1888
- V. E. " Thomas W. Taylor..... 1889

25. WILLIAM DE LA MORE-THE MARTYR, Quebec, Que. Warrant dated 1st May, 1880. Meets fourth Wednesday of January, April, September and December.

- E. Sir Knight Thomas Inglis Poston, Presiding Preceptor.
- " Alfred F. A. Lay, Constable.
- " Francis T. Thomas, Marshal.
- V. E. " S. Wilson Drum, 92 Grande Allie, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. " E. T. D. Chambers..... 1882
- V. E. " Henry Russell, M. D..... 1883
- R. E. " Henry Griffith..... 1884
- V. E. " C. Knowles..... 1885

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Warrant dated

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SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 67

- V. E. Sir Knight David S. Rickaby.....1886
- V. E. " S. Wilson Drum.....1887
- V. E. " Carl L. A. Kuhring.....1888
- E. " Thomas Inglis Poston1889

26. WINDSOR, Windsor, Ont. Warrant dated 9th September, 1882. Meets first Tuesday of every month.

- E. Sir Knight Peter A. Craig, Presiding Preceptor.
- R. E. " George D. Adams, Constable.
- " Donald Craig, Marshal.
- " George Irwin, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Park1882
- V. E. " Joseph W. Barringer.....1884
- R. E. " George Duane Adams.....1885
- E. " Joseph A. Grosscup.....1886
- V. E. " Robert MacGuire.....1887
- V. E. " Thomas Robinson1888
- E. " Peter A. Craig.....1889

27. MALTA, Truro, Nova Scotia. Warrant dated 1st December, 1885. Meets third Tuesday of every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight William E. Logan, Presiding Preceptor.
- " William B. Alley, Constable.
- " John Sutcliffe, Marshal.
- " Charles F. W. Bell, Muir St., Truro, Registrar.

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

[Now under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, Australia.]

29. CYRENE, Toronto, Ont. Warrant dated 12th July, 1887. Meets fourth Friday of every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight Charles F. Mansell, Presiding Preceptor.
- " Colin W. Postlethwaite, Constable.
- " Charles P. Sparling, Marshal.
- " Frederick F. Manley, National Club, Registrar.

Preceptors.

- V. E. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G.C.T., (Honorary)..1887

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

R. E.	Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T., (Charter).....	1887
R. E.	" J. Ross Robertson, "	1887
R. E.	" George J. Bennett, "	1887
R. E.	" George G. Rowe, M. D.... Presiding Preceptor, 1887	
V. E.	" Charles F. Mansell.....	1889

30. DANIEL SPRY, Melbourne, Colony of Victoria, Australia. Warrant dated July 12th, 1887; and

31. AUSTRALASIAN, Melbourne, Colony of Victoria, Australia. Warrant dated July 12th, 1887. Meets second Monday of January.

Both are now on the Register of the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, Australia.

GRAND COUNCIL—1889-'90.

R. E.	Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Dep. Grand Master, President
M. E.	" W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., Prescott, Ont., Supreme Grand Master.

PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

R. E.	Sir Knight Joseph Park, Windsor, London District.
R. E.	" John Tunstead, Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton District
R. E.	" Samuel Wesley, Barrie, Ont., Toronto District.
R. E.	" David Taylor, Ottawa, Ont., Kingston District.
R. E.	" Edwin R. Johnson, B.C.L., Stanstead, Que., Quebec District.
R. E.	" Samuel F. Matthews, St. John, N.B., New Brunswick District.
R. E.	" Clarence J. Spike, Halifax, N. S., Nova Scotia District.
R. E.	" William G. Bell, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Manitoba District.

GREAT OFFICERS.

R. E.	" Daniel Spry, G. C. T.,	Grand Chancellor
R. E.	" Rev. Frederick Bates,	" Chaplain.
R. E.	" Robert L. Patterson,	" Constable.
R. E.	" F. D. Butterfield,	" Marshal.
R. E.	" David McLellan,	" Treasurer.
R. E.	" George J. Bennett,	" Registrar.

ELECTED.

R. E. Sir Knight	E. T. Malone, Toronto, Ont.
R. E. " "	J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Ont.
R. E. " "	John W. Murton, Hamilton, Ont.
R. E. " "	Luther B. Archibald, Truro, N. S.
R. E. " "	Isaac H. Stearns, K. C. T., Montreal, Que.

APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

V. E. Sir Knight	Daniel F. MacWatt, Barrie, Ont.
R. E. " "	H. E. Chaunnell, Stanstead, Que.
R. E. " "	George G. Rowe, Toronto, Ont.
R. E. " "	A. G. Adams, Montreal, Que.
R. E. " "	S. S. Lazier, Belleville, Ont.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON SUPREME GRAND MASTER'S ALLOCUTION.—R. E. Sir Knights James A. Henderson, Chairman; Isaac H. Stearns, H. E. Channell, S. S. Lazier, and George G. Rowe.

ON AUDIT AND FINANCE.—R. E. Sir Knights John W. Murton, Chairman; D. F. MacWatt, Joseph Park, Samuel Wesley, and David Taylor.

ON CONDITION OF TEMPLARISM.—R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, Chairman; L. B. Archibald, Robert L. Patterson, F. D. Butterfield, and David McLellan.

ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.—R. E. Sir Knights J. Ross Robertson, Chairman; George J. Bennett, John Tunstead, E. R. Johnson, and S. F. Matthews.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—R. E. Sir Knights Daniel Spry, Chairman; Frederick Bates, and William G. Bell.

Grand Chancellor
 " Chaplain.
 " Constable.
 " Marshal.
 " Treasurer.
 " Registrar.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE PRECEPTORIES
IN CANADA, DECEMBER 31st, 1888.

Allison, David W.,
Adams, George Duane,
Adams, James,
Atkinson, Leamington,
Anderson, James B.,
Anthony, Rev. Albert,
Andrews, John W.,
Adams, Alexander,
Anderson, Dickson,
Ames, Alexander,
Ayer, George W.,
Angell, John A.,
Armstrong, Aaron,
Addison, John H.,
Allan, Selby G.,
Alliss, Robert,
Amsden, Samuel,
Arton, John Henry,
Armstrong, Thomas H.,
Armstrong, Frank S.,
Archibald, Luther B.,
Alley, William B.,
Archibald, Edward,
Atkins, Thomas E.,
Allen, Benjamin,
Aiken, John,
Bajus, Philip,
Ball, Edward,
Boyd, John Sharp,
Brown, Stephen,
Bell, Donald,
Blight, Walter H.,
Barton, Edward J.,
Bierley, George F.,
Blair, James S.,
Broadfield, George E.,

Burns, John,
Bawden, Aaron,
Borland, David,
Burch, D. Burleigh,
Brock, Thomas,
Bishop, James B.,
Butler, James W.,
Bradshaw, John W.,
Browne, Rev. Stephen S.,
Beers, William George, M. D.,
Bradley, Walter,
Burch, George,
Bowen, Frederick W. W.,
Brigham, Charles O.,
Butterfield, Frederick D.,
Barrey, Harvey Nelson,
Bolton, Harry,
Bruce, Alexander,
Black, B. S.,
Brennen, Charles W.,
Bulmer, Thomas S., M. D.,
Ballantyne, John,
Barrie, John R.,
Borrowman, Adam,
Brady, Thomas,
Butler, John W. A.,
Budge, Edward,
Braund, William N.,
Brownson, Orr,
Ball, William,
Bates, Rev. Frederick,
Brown, Edward H.,
Bell, James A.,
Bennet, Edward,
Barringer, Joseph W.,
Barclay, Daniel,

Ben
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Bunn
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Boath
Brook
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Benn
Blizan
Booth
Best
Bell-S
Biggar
Brisbit
Beatti
Bright
Blakel
Cromb
Carse
Carsen
Campb
Charlto
Chilman
Canfield
Cooper
Crowth
Crowe
Curren
Chard,
Cook, E
Corby, I
Coyle, D
Crawfor
Copelan
Cuthbert
Doffin, D
Couper,
Camp, I

RECEPTORIES

, 1888.

Benson, James H.,
 Beck, Joseph,
 Bell, John Headley,
 Bell, William George,
 Bellman, Thomas Howard,
 Buchanan, George,
 Bunnel, George F.,
 Bell, John F.,
 Boath, William S.,
 Brooks, Richard O.,
 Burch, George William,
 Bell, Charles F. W.,
 Bennett, George J.,
 Blizard, Jackson,
 Booth, George S.,
 Best, William Henry,
 Bell-Smith, Frederick Marlet,
 Biggar, William Hodgins,
 Brisbin, Samuel,
 Beattie, George,
 Bright, Albert,
 Blakely, Elgin Adams,
 Crombie, Marcellus,
 Carse, Peter D.,
 Carscallan, Henry,
 Campbell, Thomas,
 Charlton, Benjamin E.,
 Chilman, William H.,
 Canfield, James,
 Cooper, Albert E.,
 Carrothers, Arthur,
 Crowe, William,
 Curren, Arthur E.,
 Chard, Albert,
 Cook, Edward Mason,
 Corby, Henry, Jr.,
 Coyle, Daniel,
 Crawford, George,
 Dopeland, Eugene M.,
 Cuthbert, William R.,
 Doffin, David R. B.,
 Couper, Henry S.,
 Camp, Lewis C.,
 Chatfield, Walter,
 Collinsou, William H.,
 Collins, George,
 Collier, Henry,
 Connor, Charles H.,
 Coy, George R.,
 Channell, Henry E.,
 Channell, Hector A.,
 Campbell, William,
 Chisholm, Hugh W.,
 Crookshank, Robert W.,
 Christie, Alexander,
 Chubb, George J.,
 Camerou, Charles,
 Carpenter, Edward R.,
 Cameron, Duncan,
 Cameron, Charles,
 Clementi, B. A., Rev. Vincent,
 Calverly, William,
 Carnegie, John H.,
 Campbell, Robert M.,
 Counter, George E.,
 Craig, Robert John,
 Carnick, Samuel,
 Cowper, Archibald,
 Christie, J. Douglas,
 Cornell, George Washington,
 Clark, William,
 Climo, Edwin,
 Cookburn, John,
 Conn, John,
 Clutton, Samuel S.,
 Clark, George F.,
 Clark, Andrew James,
 Campbell, Alonzo,
 Counter, Moses R.,
 Craig, William,
 Carke, William J.,
 Clarke, Alfred A.,
 Carley, James Alexander,
 Cain, John Y.,
 Crawford, William,
 Chambers, Edwata J. D.,

Edwards, Morton A.,
 Ellison, Alonzo,
 Ellis, Albert,
 Ettershank, Joseph,
 Edgar, Joseph S.,
 Erakine, John James,
 Fisher, John,
 Flaherty, William L.,
 Fielding, Charles W. W.,
 Field, William J.,
 Fisher, George S.,
 Fish, William R.,
 Foster, Charles H.
 Ferguson, John,
 Francis, Thomas Henry,
 Farley, John L.,
 Faulkner, George W.,
 Fralick, Edson B.,
 Foster, William B.,
 Fowler, James B.,
 Foster, Henry E.,
 French, Charles H.,
 Forster, Thomas A. D.,
 Fitzsimmons, Charles H.,
 Fitzsimmons, William,
 Ferguson, William B.,
 Fitzsimmons, Hugh,
 Ford, Norman W.,
 Forrest, Christopher F.,
 Fairchild, Frank A.,
 Fox, Charles G.,
 Foster, William B.,
 Fletcher, Robert E.,
 Gordon, William D.,
 Greenfield, James,
 Glanville, James,
 Gowland, George,
 Grey, William J.,
 Goering, William,
 Gregory, Frank B.,
 Gibson, John M.,
 Garden, Arthur C.,
 Gibson, William,
 Gordon, Robert,
 Grant, William J.,
 Garland, James,
 Gray, Michael, Jr.,
 Gray, William W.,
 Garret, Joshua,
 Grant, George S.,
 Greer, Francis H.,
 Gillen, Alfred,
 Graham, George S.,
 Grey, Robert T.,
 Grange, William,
 Goodman, Edwin, M. D.,
 Gray, John M.,
 Garwood, Alexander W. H.,
 Gordon, George Hesian,
 Graham, L.L. D.; John H.,
 Gemmell, Robert,
 Godsoe, William C.,
 Gregory, Francis B.,
 Garden, Arthur C.,
 Green, Robert Henry,
 Gale, John H.,
 Gibson, Yeoman,
 Gale, George,
 Grant, John,
 Galbraith, Thomas J.,
 Gott, George,
 Garver, Edwin B.,
 Graham, James G.,
 Grosscup, Joseph A.,
 Griffin, John T.,
 Graham, James A.,
 Greenwood, Arthur,
 Gisborne, Hartley,
 Griffith, Henry,
 Grant, Donald,
 Green, Frederick Richard,
 Grobt, James Alsemos,
 Gemmel, Robert,
 Gillespie, Donald Robert,
 Graham, William Cameron Belmar,
 Henderson, James A., LL. D.,

Hendry, Robert, Jr.,	Huffman, Allen F.,
Hay, John Bell,	Hill, Ralph,
Harman, Samuel B.,	Huston, Thomas,
Howard, John G.,	Hervey, Robert G.,
Harris, William R.,	Hamilton, William,
Hovenden, Richard J.,	Howell, William J.,
Hamilton, William, Jr.,	Helm, John H.,
Howse, William B.,	Hall, Robert,
Hetherington, John,	Houston, Michael,
Horwood, Alexander G.,	Hamilton, Charles,
Higgins, William Ford,	Humber, Charles A.,
Hunter, Thomas,	Hall, Richard D.,
Hills, Thonias,	Harris, William J.,
Haskins, William F.,	Haddock, James,
Hood, Thomas,	Hall, William,
Hillman, Oliver S.,	Hawkins, William,
Hoodless, John,	Harstone, Archibald,
Hills, Edmund,	Hurrnell, Joseph,
Hill, Charles,	Harvey, Michael J.,
Holman, John Frederick,	Hanna, John H.,
Hood, Frederick J.,	Hay, John,
Hawthorn, William,	Holland, Arthur Hollingworth,
Hook, Joseph,	Huxley, John,
Heath, Frederick W.,	Hurril, Alfred Charles,
Holman, Alfred D.,	Hawthorn, George Henry Gunn,
Halliday, James A.,	Hunter, Robert Alexander,
Hesslein, Alexander G.,	Hughes, John E.,
Hesslein, Louis J.,	Horne, James,
Henderson, John,	Harrison, W. H.,
Hinch, Ogdan,	Harris, John Walter,
Hunter, Charles P.,	Hicks, Octavius Laing,
Humphrey, Charles A.,	Irwin, Robert A.,
Hill, William,	Irving, Andrew S.,
Hendershott, William M.,	Irvine, Alexander,
Hill, Herbert C.,	Irwin, Robert,
Harpe, Duncan S.,	Ingersoll, James H.,
Hanford, Charles N.,	Irwin, James M.,
Hatheway, Joseph C.,	Idardi, William E.,
Harris, John L.,	Irwin, George,
Hinch, James,	James, Wallace D.,
Huber, Isaac,	Johnson, John H.,
Hughes, John E.,	Johnson, Edwin R., B. C. L.,
Hall, E. H. D.,	Jones, John A.,

- Jones, John G.,
- Jones, Charles A.,
- Joslin, Thomas E.,
- Johnson, Henry,
- Johnson, Charles,
- Jackson, Napier Herbert,
- Johnson, Charles,
- Kerr, John,
- Kerr, James K., Q. C.,
- Kennedy, William,
- King, Joseph,
- Kennedy, John,
- Kerr, Murray A.,
- Kelk, Frederick H.,
- Keely, Lewis,
- Kingsmill, Robert F.,
- Kennedy, James A.,
- Kelso, Thomas,
- Ketcheson, Henry F.,
- Kellond, Robert A.,
- Kalor, James H.,
- Kinsman, James,
- Kathan, Charles H.,
- Kemp, Edson,
- Keyes, William M.,
- Kenny, Edmund E.,
- Keohan, Thomas H.,
- Kincaid, Robert, M. D.,
- King, Charles,
- Kearns, Thomas,
- King, William H.,
- Kerr, William J.,
- Kirkpatrick, Reginald N.,
- Knowles, Charles,
- Kuhring, Carl L. A.,
- Kenny, Israel,
- Knight, Hedley V.,
- Lyon, Napoleon T.,
- Lee, Walter S.,
- Leslie, John Knox,
- Lockwood, Francis Boyd,
- Lester, Thomas W.,
- Lyon, James,
- Lanagan, Calvin L.,
- Lilly, Frank W.,
- Landis, Benjamin H.,
- Lund, George,
- Lazier, Samuel S.,
- Lott, William,
- Lalonde, Joseph H.,
- Lovejoy, George W., M. D.,
- LeMessieur, William M.,
- Lebourveau, Sylvester,
- Leet, Timothy,
- Loomis, Alexander G.,
- Lockwood, Henry,
- Lawrence, Hon. Bella R.,
- Lindsay, James,
- Lemon, Richard,
- Lowe, William G. H.,
- Lightburne, Philip John,
- Lattimore, Robert F.,
- Logan, William S.,
- Little, William J.,
- Lyons, Patrick H.,
- Laurvin, Calvin,
- Lanagan, John E.,
- Lawrence, Frank F.,
- Lasham, John,
- Lay, Alfred Francis A.,
- Little, William Henry,
- Livesey, William J.,
- Logan, William E.,
- Littlejohn, John,
- Leders, Thomas George,
- Long, William Henry,
- Langelier, Henry Ludger,
- Moore, W. J. B. MacLeod,
- Matthews, Robert V.,
- Menet, Frederick T.,
- Malone, E. T.,
- Merret, Edwin,
- Medland, William A.,
- Montgomery, Lancelot B.,
- Mackay, Hugh A.,
- Margrove, Joseph,

Mattice, James H.,
 Malloy, John,
 Murray, Hugh,
 Magill, Charles,
 Magill, George,
 Murton, John W.,
 Mitchell, Edward,
 Mason, John J.,
 Morgan, Benjamin J.,
 Morgan, James C.,
 Murdoch, Andrew,
 Moffat, James,
 Murray, Alexander S.,
 Martin, James W.,
 Mackenzie, James,
 Mitchell, Thomas,
 Macoun, James,
 Murray, Alexander,
 MacLean, John,
 Martin, James,
 Martin, Joseph,
 Mitchell, Joseph,
 Meninier, Alfred,
 Miller, Julius W.,
 Moffat, Samuel B.,
 Morrison, Angus,
 Mills, Charles Jones,
 Matthews, William Wiman,
 Marcroft, Walker,
 Marshall, Hon. Robert,
 Munro, David R.,
 Matthews, Samuel F.,
 MacIntosh, Donald B.,
 MacWatt, Daniel F.,
 Moore, Thomas,
 Munro, John M.,
 Monkman, George,
 Merrill, Horace B.,
 Moore, Vincent H., M. D.,
 Morrison, William C.,
 Murray, John W.,
 Mitchell, James,
 Macnabb, Thomas C.,
 Margnand, James,
 Morley, William N.,
 Moulthrop, Charles V.,
 Morse, Israel,
 Malloch, Donald McG.,
 Morton, James A.,
 Martyn, Dewitt H., M. D.,
 Mitchell, Robert E.,
 Mapledorand, William C.,
 Mann, Donald,
 Mason, George W.,
 Miller, Martin H.,
 Miller, James W.,
 Mansell, Charles F.,
 MacLeod, Murdoch,
 Manley, Frederick F.,
 Morson, Frederick M.,
 Martin, John A.,
 Millar, Lindsay F., M. D.,
 McLean, Allan,
 McConkey, George S.,
 McDonald, Charles E.,
 McMichael, Solon W.,
 McIlroy, Thomas, Jr.,
 McMurtry, James A.,
 McRae, Colin,
 McKay, Samuel,
 McDonald, William J.,
 McLellan, David,
 McGloghlin, W. D.,
 McPhie, Donald,
 McDonald, Alexander,
 McMartin, James,
 McGinnis, Arthur,
 McGinnis, Thomas,
 McLean, Donald,
 McLean, Matthew W.,
 McDermott, Charles G.,
 McDonagh, John,
 McFarland, George,
 McAuley, Malcolm B.,
 McAfee, Joseph,
 McHarg, John,

McLeod, Howard D.,
 McLeod, Ezekiel,
 McLean, James A.,
 McKeggie, James H.,
 McEathron, George W.,
 McKay, James,
 McLroy, Thomas,
 McIndoe, James A.,
 McCallum, John W.,
 McKellop, Hugh,
 McGuire, James,
 McLeod, Duncan,
 McBride, John,
 McKenzie, Charles,
 McNaught, Robert,
 McGuire, Robert,
 McLean, Daniel,
 McGregor, Thomas,
 McKenzie, Alexander L.,
 McDonald, John W.,
 McDonald, Duncan,
 McLeod, George,
 McKenzie, Alexander C.,
 McDonald, John F.,
 McClelland, Charles,
 McLean, William Hector,
 McClinchey, Alexander,
 McGee, G. B.,
 McCharles, Alexander,
 Norris, James,
 Noble, William,
 Nicholson, William,
 Norris, John,
 Nelles, John A.,
 Nettleton, John,
 Nicholls, Robert,
 Neff, James B. M. D.,
 Nicholson, Malcolm,
 Neilson, James Horner,
 Neilson, William John,
 Oliver, Joseph,
 O'Hara, James W.,
 O'Neil, Darias,
 Odell, H. B. F.,
 O'Donovan, Michael,
 Orill, George L.,
 O'Connor, James,
 O'Meara, James Dallas,
 Percy, Sanderson,
 Pattison, Appleton J.,
 Pearse, David John,
 Poulter, Alfred,
 Pray, William R.,
 Peters, Johann H. C.,
 Porter, Samuel,
 Pitcoathley, David,
 Ponton, William H.,
 Pope, George H.,
 Parsons, Robert C.,
 Pike, William May,
 Pinkham, George L.,
 Petrie, Alexander B.,
 Potter, Charles E.,
 Pullen, James H.,
 Partridge, Rev. Francis,
 Patterson, Malcolm,
 Porter, William Henry,
 Pollock, Robert,
 Perry, Peter,
 Poulton, James A.,
 Parsons, John H., M. D.,
 Patterson, George C.,
 Patterson, Robert L.,
 Purse, Alexander,
 Peplow, Edward,
 Powers, Lafontaine Baldwin,
 Parry, John,
 Penwarden, George,
 Pettit, Adolphus N.,
 Park, Joseph,
 Penwarden, John M.,
 Payne, James A.,
 Posten, Thomas Inglis,
 Pursner, Reuben,
 Peters, Thomas,
 Parkinson, John Rayon S.,

Pinder, John C.,	Russell, Henry, M. D.,
Postlethwaite, Colin W.,	Robinson, Thomas,
Putchard, John Henry,	Reuchard, Joseph V.,
Potter, Thomas John,	Riggs, James W.,
Percival, Albert Edwin James,	Ross, John McDonald,
Perkins, William,	Rowe, George G., M. D.,
Parkinson, Rev. J. R. Sylvester,	Ryerson, George S., M. D.,
Pinder, John Coulson,	Reeves, George,
Quigley, W. G.,	Ross, Andrew Millar,
Quigley, Robert James,	Rankin, William,
Rowland, Fleming,	Rose, Harry Barton,
Ross, Donald,	Ross, Frederick William,
Robertson, John Ross,	Richards, John,
Roberts, John,	Scobell, Sidney W.,
Rowan, John Henry,	Storm, William G.,
Riches, Andrew R.,	Sargant, Thomas,
Reid, William G.,	Sheppard, Edmund E.,
Rowlin, Frank,	Sievert, Louis,
Rose, John A.,	Sinclair, John, Jr.,
Ruhland, John W.,	Shannessy, John,
Robertson, David B.,	Simpson, William,
Reed, John J.,	Simpson, William,
Richardson, Isaac A.,	Sargant, James,
Ratcliffe, Richard,	Summers, William W.,
Röfegers, Bernard,	Stewart, Gavin,
Robertson, Henry,	Stone, John Henry,
Randall, Frederick W.,	Sutherland, William McB.,
Ring, George F.,	Schwarz, Ernest Louis,
Reid, Thomas,	Sontag, Henry Otto,
Rogerson, John,	Seneyck, Merrit H.,
Robinson, John S.,	Stenberg, William T.,
Ray, James W.,	Simpson, Herbert C.,
Reynolds, William G. S.,	Smyth, Alfred G.,
Reburn, Henry,	Smith, James,
Reid, Robert H.,	Smith, James,
Reading, George,	Sutton, James, M. D.,
Raymour, Edward H.,	Spike, Clarence J.,
Richardson, John,	Stirling, Edgar S.,
Robb, William John,	Stirling, William R.,
Radcliffe, Richard,	Smeaton, William,
Ray, Samuel W.,	Sutherland, Alexander,
Raymer, Horace James,	Stevenson, Alexander A.,
Rickaby, David Stephen,	Stearns, Isaac H.,

Spooner, Samuel B.,
 Symons, Alfred R.,
 Smith, Alfred,
 Sutcliffe, John,
 Sharp, James,
 Shaw, Charles Arthur,
 Stratfold, Henry,
 Spafford, Theodore Josiah,
 Smith, Leroy Winfield,
 Scott, William George,
 Spearman, Thomas William,
 Sharp, James A.,
 S'Jolander, Gustavus,
 Schofield, Miles B.,
 Sheppard, William,
 Sowden, Frank M.,
 Snow, Joshua S.,
 Spalding, Lyman C.,
 Spry, Daniel,
 Stevens, Robert M.,
 Stewart, George S.,
 Sweet, John,
 Stevenson, John McLean,
 Sanford, Sidney James,
 Shortley, Benjamin,
 Spence, David,
 Smith, Algernon St. A.,
 Shepherd, David,
 Shirreffs, Archibald,
 Smith, William,
 Stanton, John,
 Simpson, John,
 Slatter, Philip J.,
 Sheppard, William A.,
 Sparling, Charles P.,
 Salter, George B.,
 Swayze, William D.,
 Smith, John E.,
 Slater, Luke,
 Smith, William R.,
 Scott, William,
 Sanagan, Calvia L.,
 Sharp, Richard L.,
 Simms, Walter,
 Sinclair, Angus,
 Stewart, George, Jr.,
 Sutton, James, M. D.,
 Taylor, Harrison G.,
 Taylor, Henry A.,
 Tuttle, Lyman P.,
 Tilden, John H.,
 Thom, John,
 Townsend, Sherman E.,
 Treble, Samuel G.,
 Tuckett, George E.,
 Tunstead, John,
 Tuttle, L. Putnam,
 Taylor, Henry,
 Thornton, William,
 Topp, Alexander, T. C.,
 Tracey, James,
 Trott, Samuel,
 Tupper, James R.,
 Thompson, Jeremiah P.,
 Thomas, J. Parker,
 Tyler, Richard,
 Tressider, John B.,
 Tilden, Charles A.,
 Tuttle, Albert C.,
 Taylor, Squire W.,
 Thompson, Alfred F.,
 Thibodo, Augustus J.,
 Thorne, William H.,
 Trueman, Charles D.,
 Thomson, Clifford,
 Traves, John B.,
 Thoburn, Adolphus,
 Taylor, Philip,
 Taylor, David,
 Thompson, John T.,
 Taylor, John,
 Tipton, Thomas L.,
 Taylor, Alfred E.,
 Travers, William R.,
 Tyler, Emery O.,
 Toms, Isaac F.,

Tamblyn, John E., M. D.,	Wilford, John L.,
Thorn, Lewis,	Wyman, George D.,
Taylor, Alexander, M. D.,	Walker, Hugh,
Taylor, Thomas William,	Watson, William,
Thompson, Samuel G. G.,	Whiting, George H.,
Thomas, Francis Tracey,	Wilson, George,
Taylor, William H.,	Whitney, Henry A.,
Turley, Cæsar Augustus,	White, George H.,
Uphold, Charles,	Wilmot, Frederick,
Urquhart, Donald,	Wesley, Samuel,
Urquhart, Andrew,	White, Joseph,
Upper, Martin C.,	Warrington, Frederick,
Vanatter, John W.,	Wilson, John,
Vert, John Ritchie,	Worden, J. T.,
Vinning, Walter R.,	Wallace, William B.,
Vose, Charles F.,	Wright, John,
Vroom, William E.,	Worthington, Addison,
Van Gunter, Charles L.,	Westbrook, Henry S.,
Vipham, William J.,	Williams, Harvey N.,
Vollaris, Thomas,	Williams, John,
Von Etten, Albert Harrison,	Waddell, Samuel J.,
Waddington, William, Jr.,	Weatherley, William L.,
Walters, James,	Wismer, John A.,
Walker, David,	Wilkinson, James H.,
West, Richard,	Wearer, George W.,
Wilson, Arthur L.,	Weston, George White,
Williams, Henry Nicholas,	Williams, Robert Frank,
Whyte, Alexander R.,	Waters, Richard,
Wilson, Henry,	Warner, Stanley Clark,
Wilson, James,	Wilkinson, Robert,
Welch, Thomas C.,	Walker, William Tower,
Williams, William,	Whiteman, George Cameron,
Wilson, Thomas,	Yale, Levi,
Walters, James,	Young, Edmund D.,
Walters, Thomas,	Young, James,
Wight, James,	Yull, Hiram W.,
Wait, William W.,	Zimmerman, Adam,
Wilson, Isaac P.,	Zimmerman, Daniel.

F CANADA.

n L.,
rge D.,
h,
iam,
rge H.,
ge,
ry A.,
e H.,
erick,
hel,
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iam B.,
Addison,
enry S.,
vey N.,
n,
nel J.,
William L.,
A.,
mes H.,
e W.,
e White,
ert Frank,
rd,
y Clark,
ert,
m Tower,
orge Cameron,
d D.,
f.,
dam,
aniel.

SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889. 81

RECAPITULATION

OF THE RETURNS OF PRECEPTORIES FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1888.

Preceptories organized.....	31
Preceptories ceded to Great Priory of Victoria, Australia...	3
Preceptory Odo de St. Amand amalgamated with Geoffrey de St. Aldemar.....	1
Number on the Roll.....	4 — 27

DEGREES CONFERRED.

	Red Cross.	Templar.	Malta.
1887.....	97	107	101
1888.....	66	85	68
Number of Members 31st December, 1887.....			990
“ Admitted during the year.....			82
“ Ceded to Great Priory Victoria.....			1073
“ Withdrawn.....			74
“ Suspended Non-payment Dues.....			25
“ Deaths.....			18
			11
			128
Number of Members in good standing.....			944

SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889.

No.	NAME.	WHERE HELD.	Members 31 Dec, 1888	Members 31 Dec, 1889	Withdrawn	Disseminated	Deaths	Bed Cross	Templar.	Malta.	DATE OF LAST RETURN.
23	Ray.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	71	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	31st December, 1888
24	Robert Edward.....	Kingston, Ont.	121	75	5	1	1	10	15	4	"
25	William de la More the Martyr.....	St. Aldeemar, Quebec, Que.	59	39	10	5	2	3	4	7	"
26	Windsor.....	Richmond, Ont.	34	34	1	1	1	3	9	7	"
27	Windsor.....	Novo Scotia, N. S.	44	30	1	1	1	4	2	4	"
28	Windsor.....	King Baldwin, Monroville, Ont.	36	36	1	1	1	3	3	2	"
29	Windsor.....	Richard Ceur de Lion, St. Catharines, Ont.	31	29	1	1	1	3	2	4	"
30	Windsor.....	Victoria, St. Catharines, Ont.	38	40	1	1	1	3	1	1	"
31	Windsor.....	Union de Molay, St. John, N. B.	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	"
32	Windsor.....	Mount Calvary, Barrie, Ont.	46	27	1	1	1	3	3	3	"
33	Windsor.....	Moore, St. Catharines, Ont.	29	27	1	1	1	2	1	1	"
34	Windsor.....	Harrington, Almonte, Ont.	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	"
35	Windsor.....	the Almoner, Whitby, Ont.	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	"
36	Windsor.....	Godefray de St. Aldeemar, Odo de St. Amand, Brockville, Ont.	17	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	"
37	Windsor.....	Paestine, Toronto, Ont.	18	15	1	1	1	3	3	3	"
38	Windsor.....	St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunthorpe, Ont.	18	18	1	1	1	3	3	3	"
39	Windsor.....	Burdigh, Chatham, Ont.	12	8	1	1	1	3	3	3	"
40	Windsor.....	St. Elmo, Goderich, Ont.	24	8	2	2	2	3	4	3	"
41	Windsor.....	Ray, St. Thomas, Ont.	14	14	1	1	1	2	2	2	"
42	Windsor.....	Albert Edward, Port Arthur, Ont.	14	14	1	1	1	2	2	2	"
43	Windsor.....	William de la More the Martyr, Winnipeg, Man.	58	46	3	6	6	21	25	24	"
44	Windsor.....	Windsor, Windsor, Que.	13	15	2	1	1	2	1	1	"
45	Windsor.....	Metropolitan, Truro, N. S.	44	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	"
46	Windsor.....	Cyrene, Melbourne, Aus.	22	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	"
47	Windsor.....	St. John, Markdale, Ont.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
48	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
49	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
50	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
51	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
52	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
53	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
54	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
55	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
56	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
57	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
58	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
59	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
60	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
61	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
62	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
63	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
64	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
65	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
66	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
67	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
68	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
69	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
70	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
71	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
72	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
73	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
74	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
75	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
76	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
77	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
78	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
79	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
80	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
81	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
82	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
83	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
84	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
85	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
86	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
87	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
88	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
89	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
90	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
91	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
92	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
93	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
94	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
95	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
96	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
97	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
98	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
99	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"
100	Windsor.....	St. John, Melbourne, Aus.	33	27	1	1	1	10	7	10	"

Number of Members 31st December, 1887, 900; 31st Dec., 1888, 944. *Joined Great Priory Victoria, Australia, 71. Total Membership, 944.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

CONVENT GENERAL AND GREAT PRIORIES.

CONVENT GENERAL AND GREAT PRIORIES.	GRAND MASTERS AND GREAT PRIORS.	ADDRESS.	GRAND CHANCELLORS.	ADDRESS.
Convent General.....	GRAND MASTERS. H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.....	London, England.....	The Honorable Judge J. F. H. Townshend	Upper Fitz William St Dublin, Ireland.....
Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.....	W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T.....	Prescott, Ontario.....	Daniel Spry, G. C. T. Vice-Chancellor— Daniel F. MacWatt	Barrie, Ontario, Canada " " Melbourne, Australia.....
Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, Australia.....	A. A. Shea.....	Melbourne, Australia.....	J. O. Neumann.....	Melbourne, Australia.....
Great Priory of England.....	GRAND PRIORS. Earl of Lathom.....	London, England.....	F. A. Philbrick, Q. C. Vice-Chancellor William Tinkler...	London, England.....
Great Priory of Ireland.....	H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.....	London, England.....	Davenport Crosshwaite, L. L. D., G. C. T.	22 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. Freeman's Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin.....
Chapter General of Scotland		St. Andrews Scotland	Dr. Somerville.....	Freem's Hall, Edinburgh

SIXTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, 1889.

William Trakler... 22 Chancery Lane, London, W. C.
 Davenport Crossin... Freeman's Hall, Moinesworth St., Dublin.....
 Londo-, England.....
 St. Andrews Scotland
 Dr. Somerville..... Freem's Hall, Edinburgh

GRAND ENCAMPMENT AND GRAND COMMANDERIES.

STATE.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	GRAND COMMANDERS.	GRAND RECORDERS.
Alabama	November 29, 1889.	Henry C. Davidson, Montgomery.	E. R. Hastings, Montgomery.
Arizona	March 29, 1872.	Deborah J. Dardanelle.	James A. H. Mason, San Francisco.
California	August 10, 1858.	Garnet C. Mason, San Francisco.	Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco.
Colorado	April 14, 1878.	James H. Peabody, Canon City.	Ed. C. Parmelee, Pueblo.
Connecticut	September 13, 1854.	William B. Ware, New London.	Frederick M. Wheeler, Hartford.
Dakota	May 14, 1884.	William P. Stiles, Sioux Falls.	Samuel P. Hawley, Haron.
Florida	April 27, 1857.	George M. McMillin, Augusta.	Gilbert W. Barnard, Savannah.
Illinois	July 16, 1854.	Reuben Pedel, Knight.	Alf. Winsate, Des Moines.
Iowa	May 16, 1854.	George M. McMillin, Chicago.	J. D. C. Singer, Covington.
Kansas	June 29, 1884.	Cyrus W. Eaton, Cedar Rapids.	Richard L. Grant, New Orleans.
Kentucky	December 5, 1847.	Theodore Rogers, Topeka.	Ira Berry, Portland.
Louisiana	February 12, 1844.	Albert C. Montgomery, Cynthiaana.	John M. Miller, Baltimore.
Maine	May 5, 1852.	Joseph H. Ives, New Orleans.	A. T. C. P. Jones, Grand Rapids.
Maryland and R. I.	January 23, 1871.	Edward L. Freeman, Centimere.	William H. Mayo, St. Paul.
Massachusetts	January 5, 1895.	John H. Gerow, Chebroygan.	William H. Hedge, Helena.
Michigan	January 25, 1865.	Fredrick S. Sarnborn, St. Paul.	William E. Bowen, Omaha.
Minnesota	January 21, 1857.	Robert McCullum, St. Louis.	Charles B. Cleaves, Concord.
Mississippi	May 22, 1890.	Andrew J. Fisk, Helena.	Robert Macoy, Trenton.
Montana	December 4, 1888.	Henry Gibbons, Kearney.	Horace H. Munson, New York.
Nebraska	December 12, 1871.	John J. Bell, Ex-ter.	Freiton J. Babcock, Lexington.
New Hampshire	February 14, 800.	John C. Whelan, Camden.	John N. Bell, Dayton.
New Jersey	June 18, 814.	Austin C. Whelan, Camden.	George C. Meyer, Housatounga.
New York	May 11, 188.	John A. Porters, Syracuse.	Robert Brewster, Housatounga.
North Carolina	April 13, 1887.	James F. Robinson, Eugene City.	William B. Isaacs, Richmond.
Ohio	April 12, 1859.	H. Perkins, Akron.	R. C. Dunlap, Fairmont.
Pennsylvania	April 14, 1843.	William W. Allen, Philadelphia.	John W. Langford, Waukegan.
Tennessee	January 19, 1855.	Charles D. Smith, Nashville.	John K. Jeffrey, Chayenne.
Texas	January 17, 1854.	Will. F. Lewis, Rialto.	
Virginia	November 17, 1853.	James Lee Beck, Lynchburg.	
Washington Ter.	February 25, 1874.	Wm. M. Beauty, Tacoma.	
West Virginia	October 25, 1859.	Wm. Berpett, Weston.	
Wisconsin	March 8, 1858.	Chauncey P. Chapman, Madison.	
Wyoming	June 22, 18 61.	William H. Smith, Hawkins.	

William B. Isaacs, Richmond, Va.

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REPORT

— ON —

Foreign Correspondence

HENRY ROBERTSON, CHAIRMAN.

*To the Most Eminent Grand Master and the Sovereign Great Priory
of Canada:—*

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence beg leave
to report:—

The Proceedings noticed in this Report are as follows:—

California.....	1889	Montana.....	1888
Colorado.....	1888	Nebraska.....	1888, 1889
Dakota.....	1889	New York.....	1889
Georgia.....	1889	North Carolina.....	1888, 1889
Illinois.....	1888	Ohio.....	1888
Iowa.....	1888	Pennsylvania.....	1888
Kentucky.....	1888, 1889	Tennessee.....	1889
Louisiana.....	1889	Vermont.....	1889
Maine.....	1888, 1889	Victoria.....	1888
Maryland.....	1888	Virginia.....	1888
Massachusetts.....	1888	Washington.....	1889
Michigan.....	1889	West Virginia.....	1889
Minnesota.....	1888, 1889	Wisconsin.....	1888
Mississippi.....	1889	Wyoming.....	1888
Missouri.....	1888, 1889		

The Proceedings which have not been received are those
of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, New
Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon and Texas.

The general tone of the Proceedings which have been reviewed is healthful, and denotes a prosperous state of the Order in nearly all of the jurisdictions. Large additions have been made to the membership, and apparently of the best material. Most of the discussions this year, however, relate to the new ritual adopted in 1886 at St. Louis, and the subsequent suspension of the Grand Commandery of Iowa by the Grand Master, for refusing to promulgate it. We have avoided making any extracts or comments on these questions, as both of them will probably be settled and disposed of by the Grand Encampment before this Report will be circulated. We are sorry to be obliged to close our Report without the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment meeting in Washington this month—but they will have to wait until next year.

Our Report commences with the Grand Commandery of
CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-First Annual Conclave, San Francisco, April 18th, 1889. Tristram Burges, Grand Commander.

His opening remarks are excellent:—

“**SIR KNIGHTS:** It affords me sincere pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperity and harmony which has characterized the progress of our Order during the past year. Not only in our own jurisdiction, but throughout our beloved country, has Templarism pursued its silent and onward march, freighted with the richest blessings of love and happiness to all who have taken shelter under its banner. Having for its basis a firm trust in the Almighty, and requiring from its members sincere faith in the great truths of Christianity as a preliminary condition of their membership, it can only fail of being a constant and efficient ally of the great civilizing influences of the world by the recusancy of its sworn supporters, or the assaults of those who, like its earliest enemies, attack it because of the dissemination of its moral and Christian instruction.

“Ours is a wonderful age, and not among the least of its marvels is the growth it has given to the ancient institutions of Masonry and Templarism, which, after having furnished almost the only light that illuminated the world for centuries, seems to

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have gathered a new effulgence to accommodate themselves to the increasing wants of mankind."

He decided that an application could not be received from an Iowa Templar since the edict of the Grand Master, but revoked this decision on hearing from the Grand Master that the force of his edict did not extend to such a case.

He formed a new Commandery at Santa Barbara. He made a large number of official visits and is hopeful of good results. Full reports were made by the inspectors, and the returns show the gain in membership to be double that of last year.

Canada for 1888 receives full attention at the hands of the Grand Recorder. On the Allocution of our Grand Master, he says:—

"The Allocution of the venerable Grand Master, like all similar papers preceding it, immediately challenges the attention of the reader. It is replete with interesting historical data and valuable information to every Mason, be he Knight Templar or not. It is a valuable addition to the Masonic literature of the day, and should be read by every Mason in the land. We regret that we can find room only for a few extracts, which convey but a feeble idea of its excellence as a whole."

He copies our remarks on Ohio, and adds the following, which we esteem as a high compliment:—

"There is not a word in the above from which we wish to dissent. We have read this report with great pleasure, as we find much in it that we could have written ourself, so far as unanimity of ideas and opinions are concerned."

Under the head of Dakota, Frater Caswell again ridicules the "invasion" business:—

"We grieve to learn that he granted a dispensation, edict, firman, bull, or something of that nature to two of his subordinate Commanderies to "invade" the Grand District of Manitoba after applying to the Great Priory of Canada for its gracious permission. We are not told whether the *invasion* resulted in bloodshed or the shedding of wine, but as the occasion of the warlike demonstration

was the celebration of St. John's Day, we presume the strength of wine and the flow thereof was the greatest. We thought we had pretty nearly laughed down this ridiculous *invasion* business and driven it across the *line of our dominions*, but it "bobs up serenely" once in a while, only to call forth fresh shafts of ridicule, and we are bound to shoot it whenever it appears. Let us not continue to make ourselves ridiculous and render our Order a laughing-stock in the eyes of the profane."

We also copy his able comments on the Proceedings of the Great Priory of England:—

"We have given this much space to this controversy because we consider it of the greatest importance to the Templar world that the matter at issue should be fully understood. The simple facts, as we understand them, are, that a petition was presented to the Grand Master, or to the Great Priory of Canada, asking for a dispensation to open a 'Preceptory' (Commandery) in Melbourne, South Australia. This dispensation was granted; the territory was unoccupied by any governing body of the Order, and Canada believed and still believes, as do we, that she had a perfect right, in common with the other Great Priors of the British Empire, to establish Templar bodies of her obedience therein. The Great Priory of England and Wales indignantly protested against this action on the part of Canada. The Preceptories in Victoria, acting under the English Constitution, were forbidden to hold intercourse with or in any way recognize the Canadian Preceptory, and an audacious, insolent and imperious demand was at once made of the Great Priory of Canada to withdraw the alleged illegal warrant within three months, or the Great Priory of England and Wales would sever all connection with, and for the future refuse to recognize the Great Priory of Canada. The venerable Supreme Grand Master of Canada, whose loyalty to the reigning family of England amounts to a monomania, and who believes that the sun rises and sets in His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was disposed to "take water," in fact to back down, but the majority of the Great Priory were made of sterner material. The supercilious demand and impudent threats of the Great Priory of England aroused their righteous indignation; they "didn't scare worth a cent," and knowing their rights they dared maintain them. If England had made a respectful remonstrance, and courteously requested Canada

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to reconsider her action, we have no doubt, for the sake of harmony, she would have done so; but under such a threat and with such an assumption of superiority, never—and we glory in her spunk. The Great Priory of Canada is a Supreme, Independent, Sovereign Grand Body, while that of England is not, but is subject to the control of Convent General. The former, therefore, is the superior power, and would sadly compromise its dignity by weakening under the threats of an inferior. In discussing the subject, we wish it understood that we express only our individual ideas and opinions. It is our business to place before our conferees such matters of interest as are transpiring in the Templar world, and we claim the right to criticise and comment upon the acts of any and all our contemporaries, with malice toward none and justice to all. We confess that our sympathies are with Canada in this matter, and, were we her representative, we would see the Great Priory of England and Wales further in Sheol than a pigeon could fly in a week before we would abate one jot or tittle of our rights under fire. Non-intercourse is a game that two can play at, and the biter is more than likely to be bitten."

We would gladly extract more from this excellent Report, but space forbids. We would like all our Fratres to read this Report and we are sure that they would enjoy it immensely.

Carnot C. Mason (Chico), Grand Commander.

Thomas H. Caswell (San Francisco), Grand Recorder.

COLORADO.

Thirteenth Annual Conclave, Denver, September 21st, 1888. Aaron Gove, Grand Commander.

He had a good time at Boulder and notes some novel features at the banquet, showing that these occasions can be made profitable as well as pleasant:—

"At the banquet upwards of one hundred and twenty-five Knights sat at the board, a greater number than ever before have assembled in the State upon a similar occasion. Speeches were made by visiting Knights from Collins, Greeley, Denver, Cleveland, O., as well as Boulder. Among the events of the evening

was the presence and remarks of Sir Ivers Phillips, the oldest Templar in the State. Sir Phillips was approaching his eighty-fourth birthday, and participated in the duties of the asylum, including the drill, as efficiently and actively as the youngest Knight present. His remarks were interesting and especially instructive.

"The tenor of the arguments at Boulder conclave was of a character that would well be often repeated. When at a banquet two hours are devoted to the consideration of the essential elements of a well spent life, the necessity of so living that the life beyond may be foreshadowed by only good forebodings; when the emphatic declaration that the religious character and teachings of the Order constitute its greatest worth, is received with hearty applause, and, when the absence from the table of wine is noted with such marked approval by rank and file, we may well congratulate ourselves upon the true good health of the Order.

"The large meeting at Boulder was another landmark in our history that demonstrates the progress of Templarism in those essentials of life which are recognized by our constitution."

A Committee was appointed to try and secure the meeting of the Grand Encampment in 1892 at Denver.

Full details of the authorized uniform are given, and in the introduction to their Report, the Committee say:—

"We find a great deal of difference in the reports of committees and action of Grand Commanderies in several particulars, notably the baldric and buttons. The tendency seems to be strongly towards discarding the baldric entirely. We think the same may be said of the metal buttons. We are in favor of discarding the baldric and very strongly against adopting metal buttons. We also find that gauntlets have been generally discarded."

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"RESOLVED, That the trophy now belonging to this Grand Commandery may be competed for in competitive drill by any two or more Commanderies of Colorado, to take place at the close of the session of the Grand Commandery each year. Said trophy to become the property of the Commandery winning three times;

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"PROVIDED, The rules adopted by this Grand Commandery for the drill of 1887 shall prevail." * * * * *

"RESOLVED, That this Grand Commandery recognizes as Masonry in this State only such organizations as are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Colorado; the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Colorado; the Grand Commandery, K. T.; the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, presided over by Albert Pike and Henry L. Palmer."

After giving our action in 1887 as to the Australian warrants, Frater Harper M. Orahood says:—

"We think in this controversy Canada is right. We congratulated her on her declaration of independence, and becoming actually independent of the mother country. We have the same feeling now that she so firmly maintains and insists upon her rights."

James H. Peabody (Canon City), Grand Commander.

Ed. C. Parmelee (Pueblo), Grand Recorder.

DAKOTA.

Sixth Annual Conclave, Mitchell, June 5th, 1889.

Joseph A. Colcord, Grand Commander.

He formed one new Commandery.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Grand Commandery that separate Grand Jurisdictions in Templarism should be created out of both North and South Dakota, on the division of the Territory of Dakota."

Owing to press of business, the Chairman of Correspondence was unable to furnish any report.

William D. Stites (Sioux Falls), Grand Commander.

Bruce M. Rowley (Huron), Grand Recorder.

GEORGIA.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Conclave, Columbus, May 8th,

1889. James L. Fleming, Grand Commander.

The following was adopted:—

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

"Your Committee on Reports of Grand Officers report that after examination of the same they can but commend the zeal that has prompted each of the officers in the performance of their several duties, as is evidenced in the reports before us. We commend the practice of official visits, and note the general good reports made by the different officers making these visitations."

A committee was appointed to examine into the advisability of adopting a systematic plan of armorial bearings for Templars and Templar bodies, and to report at next conclave. They should communicate with the Grand Recorder of New York.

The Grand Recorder reports on Correspondence and notices Canada for 1886, giving full extracts.

Azariah G. Howard (Atlanta), Grand Commander.

Samuel P. Hamilton (Savannah), Grand Recorder.

ILLINOIS.

Thirty-Second Annual Conclave, Chicago, October 23rd, 1888. Edward S. Mulliner, Grand Commander.

The condition of the Order is thus stated:—

"The year now closing is not conspicuous for any remarkable event in the Templar history of the State, but rather distinguished for the uniform peace, quiet and harmony which have happily prevailed throughout the jurisdiction.

"The disposition generally evinced by the Knights Templar of Illinois to obey existing laws and edicts, and to cheerfully conform to the statutes of the Order as construed by recognized authority, designates them as a body of men entitled to profound respect and admiration.

"Indeed, no more truthful tribute to their uniform intelligence and virtue can be paid than to say that they are, as a rule, familiar with Templar law and, understanding it, conform thereto.

"A reasonably prosperous year has been added to the history of our Grand Commandery through the prosperity of its subordinates, whose activity and average growth is subject for congratulation.

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"Nearly 500 members have been added to their rolls from such material as we have reason to believe from observation and intercourse and knightly information will reflect credit and honor upon the several Commanderies."

We quote several of the decisions of the Grand Commander:—

"2. The removal of a chartered Commandery from one place to another should be authorized only by the Grand Commandery, upon petition of the Commandery desiring the change of location, with the consent of all Commanderies whose territory would be affected or curtailed by such change, endorsed thereon.

"This opinion involves two questions—the prerogatives of the Grand Commander and the conditions upon which removal may be authorized.

"The Code of Statutes of the Grand Encampment—*Meetings*—provides that 'A Commandery can meet only in the place designated in its Dispensation or Charter.'

"The Statutes and Regulations of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, Section 15, provides that 'Charters shall be granted by vote of the Grand Commandery at the Annual Conclave.'

"The removal of a chartered Commandery, therefore, involves a change in its charter, and I hold to the opinion that it is not within the dispensing powers of the Grand Commander to make any change in an instrument which can emanate only from the Grand Commandery.

"The removal of a Commandery to another place would disturb the existing territorial jurisdiction of all Commanderies which by such removal would be brought in closer proximity, precisely in the same manner and to the same extent as the formation of a new Commandery at that place.

"Removal should, therefore, be subject to the same condition, viz.: the consent 'of all Commanderies whose jurisdiction shall be thereby curtailed,' as provided in amendment of 1886 to Section 15 of the Statutes and Regulations.

"I would recommend that an amendment be made to our Statutes and Regulations prescribing the form and conditions under which a Commandery may petition for removal.

"3. 'By the Constitution of the Grand Encampment all questions (except upon the acceptance, etc., of candidates, and in expulsions and restorations of Knights) are decided by a majority vote.'—*Supplement to Code Vote.*

"Hence a by-law of a Commandery requiring a two-thirds vote upon any question except such as the Constitution and Code of Statutes above specify, is at variance with the Constitution, and therefore null and void.

"4. A summons issued by order of a Commandery, or of the Eminent Commander thereof, signed by the Recorder, under seal of the Commandery, is valid, whether signed by the Eminent Commander or not.

"5. A Sir Knight cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues to his Commandery except upon charges preferred and after due trial and conviction thereon.

"6. Documentary evidence of identity is an insufficient voucher to warrant the admission of a visitor to a Conclave of Knights Templar.

"7. To ascertain jurisdictional limits, the distance between Commanderies should be measured by a direct line between their respective asylums.

"I believe no decision has heretofore been made by this Grand Commandery as to whether the distances between Commanderies are to be computed from boundary lines of cities and villages, or from the locations of asylums.

"This identical question has, however, been carefully considered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons, in respect to Lodges—the Grand Lodge in 1877 approving the following decision, No. 22 :—'In settling questions of Lodge jurisdiction the distance should be computed, not from corporation or township lines, for these are to be entirely disregarded, but from the actual location of the Lodge room.'

"I deem this good law for all Masonic bodies."

We think that decision No. 3 is open to question. Is there a variance? The Constitution says a majority vote is required. The by-laws say that in addition to a majority vote, there shall be a two-thirds majority in certain cases,

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such as the amendment of the by-laws themselves. Surely it is competent for the Commandery to make such additional requisite. It does not violate the Constitution, nor is it in opposition to the Constitution. Wherefore, then, is it illegal?

On decisions Nos. 2 and 3, the Jurisprudence Committee say:—

“With regard to Decision No. 2, while fully approving the action of the Rt. Em. Grand Commander in this case, we recommend as a substitute the following:—

“No. 2. ‘The permanent removal of a chartered Commandery from one place to another should be authorized only by the Grand Commandery.’

“We desire to call the attention of the Grand Commandery especially to No. 3, because the Statutes of this Body, as well as the By-laws of all subordinates, seem to controvert this position, notably in the clause relative to *amendment of By-laws*.

The Grand Commander declined to issue a Dispensation under the following circumstances, and we think he was right:—

“May 28, 1888, I received a request from the Eminent Commander of Aurora Commandery, No. 22, which was called out by very sad and unusual circumstances.

“A Red Cross Knight who had received this Order of Knighthood in Aurora Commandery was lying at the point of death.

“He was exceedingly desirous of receiving the Order of the Temple, that he might be buried with Templar honors.

“No act of my administration gave me so much pain as to decline granting the request that the Order might be conferred in the private apartments of the sick Knight. Yet it seemed to me that under Supplement to Code, Qualifications for Orders, Pars. 104, 105, 106, such work would be unlawful.

“I knew of no law or precedent that would justify me in permitting so irregular a procedure.

“I believe, furthermore, that should the Knight recover neither he nor the Commandery would feel satisfied with his

reception as a Templar, and that it would be necessary that he should be afterward 'healed.'

"I did, however, give the Eminent Commander permission to attend the funeral with his command, as escort to the Lodge which would bury him in case of his death."

They had a successful Drill Encampment:—

"To our Grand Senior Warden and the Sir Knights of Peoria, Damascus, Galesburg, and Mt. Pulaski Commanderies, belong the honor of projecting and forming a Templar Encampment at Riverside Park, near Havana, Ill., July 17th to 19th inclusive, for the purpose of drill and recreation.

"There were in camp at this beautiful resort, adapted by nature for the purposes of camp life and drill, eighty-eight Sir Knights, fully equipped for duty. The roster shows the names of four Grand Officers present, thirty-six Sir Knights from Damascus Commandery, No. 42; twenty-seven from Peoria, No. 3; thirteen from Galesburg, No. 8; six from Mt. Pulaski, No. 39; one from Urbana, No. 16; and one from Hospitaller, No. 31.

"The camp was conducted in accordance with strict military rules.

"The Grand Generalissimo officiated most acceptably as Drill-master, ably assisted by the Grand Senior and Junior Wardens.

"The improvement made in drill by the Sir Knights in the short space of three days was surprising.

"The advantages derived from this encampment were apparent to all who participated, and engendered an ambition and enthusiasm calling loudly for a permanent encampment."

Montana, Washington and Wyoming were recognized.

Frater Henry C. Ranney has an excellent Report on Correspondence. Canada for 1888 receives full attention, and long extracts are given from the Allocation of our Grand Master.

Norman T. Gassette (Chicago), Grand Commander.

Gilbert W. Barnard (Chicago), Grand Recorder.

Twenty-Fifth
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Twenty-Fifth Annual Conclave, Cedar Rapids, October 8th, 1888. Clark Varnum, Grand Commander.

The Address is largely taken up with the controversy with the Grand Encampment on the ritual question. They have fifty-one thriving Commanderies, their financial condition is excellent, they have no local dissensions, great interest is displayed by the members, and their Templars are among the best and most honored citizens.

The Committee on Jurisprudence presented the following resolutions, which were adopted with but four opposing votes:—

“RESOLVED, That we approve of the course taken at the last annual conclave regarding the matter of the new rituals, so called, declaring at the same time our devoted loyalty to the Grand Encampment of the United States and our ready and willing obedience to all of its lawful enactments; and this approval and action is made and taken alone and only for the purpose of raising and settling in a lawful and proper manner the questions involved regarding such rituals.

“RESOLVED FURTHER, That we approve of each and all of the acts made and done by our Right Eminent Grand Commander on the premises, and we assure him he has cordial and hearty support in his able efforts to uphold and maintain the dignity of our profession and our individual rights as men and Masons. And to the end that freedom of intelligent thought and action may be propagated and ever be our sure guide and support, we call upon the Knights Templar of the United States in their individual and organized capacities to aid and assist in making these declarations of our rights as broad as the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment is extended.”

The following Report was adopted and the amendments to the statutes were laid over till next session:—

“We heartily concur in the opinion that no person who is not a Knight Templar in good standing should be permitted to be present in any part of the asylum apartments at the time the Order

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

of Knighthood is being conferred, or to take part in the singing, or any other part of the ceremony, and we recommend that the decision of the R. E. Grand Commander on this matter be approved.

* * * * *

"The matter of special dispensations to appear in public having been judiciously exercised by the Grand Commanders in the past, your committee are now of the opinion that while appearance in public by Commanderies on occasions not Masonic should not be encouraged, yet there being no constitutional restriction on granting such dispensations when proper, we believe the matter of granting dispensations for public appearance can best be exercised by the Grand Commanders in the future, as in the past, without special restrictions.

"With reference to the matter of observing Templar days, your committee recommend the following amendment to the statutes:

"Easter Sunday and Ascension Day are recommended to be set apart as days of special observance by the Commanderies and Sir Knights of this jurisdiction, to be observed by suitable ceremonies, and that Ascension Thursday be established as Templar memorial day; that upon these days Commanderies have authority to appear in public without special dispensations therefor.

"Your committee also recommend the following amendment to the statutes:

"The Grand Recorder shall, before his installation, file with the Grand Commander a bond for such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Commander, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office and the accounting for and turning over of the funds and property coming into his hands."

Frater T. R. Ercanbrack reports on Correspondence.

Clark Varnum (Newton), Grand Commander.

Alf. Wingate (Des Moines), Grand Recorder.

KENTUCKY.

Forty-First Annual Conclave, Maysville, May 9th, 1888.

In the address of welcome by Frater William P. Coons, we find the following paragraph:—

"History is old. His heroic every contest the Cross and the O speculative, and wield the trove instructed, with cement of brother no Saracen foes to fight valiantly yield our sword helpless orphans to display, victo warfare we have the port of the tality."

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"History has rendered full justice to the Knights Templar of old. His heroic deeds have placed him forever in the forefront of every contest that was ever waged between the followers of the Cross and the Crescent. As Freemasonry long years ago became speculative, and the craftsmen were no longer required to skilfully wield the trowel upon the material building, but was everywhere instructed, with the mystic trowel, to spread wide the genuine cement of brotherly love and affection; so now, although there are no Saracen foes for our Order to encounter, still we are required to fight valiantly in the great warfare of this life. Still we can yield our sword in defense of innocent maidens, destitute widows, helpless orphans and the Christian religion. Still there is heroism to display, victories to be won and foes to conquer in this great warfare we have enlisted in for life. We can only ground arms at the portal of the tomb, and lay aside our armor only with our mortality."

Grand Commander, Henry G. Sandifer, reports that the past year has been marked by uncommon activity and growth of Templarism in this jurisdiction. On the abuse of the uniform, he says:—

"I would call your attention to a practice which is becoming of too frequent occurrence in this jurisdiction to longer pass unnoticed. As Knights Templar we are forbidden to appear in public, wearing the uniform of the Order, on other than Masonic or Templar occasions; yet it seems that no skating carnival or fancy dress party is complete without its representative of the Order in full dress.

"My attention has also been called to a half-uniformed Knight, of a latter-day-imitative society, wearing sword and belt, emblazoned with the emblems of our Order.

"I submit the matter for your consideration, and recommend that it be made a Knightly offense, for a member of this Order to use or to loan to another, the whole or any part of his uniform, to be worn on other than lawful occasions."

Their "Home" now shelters 206 beneficiaries.

Full visitation and inspection reports were presented by the Grand Officers.

The following were adopted:—

“BE IT RESOLVED, That it is hereby made a Knightly offense for any Sir Knight to use or loan to any person the whole or any part of his uniform, to be worn on other than Masonic occasions.”

“We note your Grand Commander's remarks under the head of ‘Concurrent Jurisdiction,’ and would here take occasion to remark, that such action is the natural result of hasty legislation. While your committee would not desire to abridge the enjoyment of the representatives attending the meetings of this Grand Body each year, yet it is becoming apparent to every one, that the business which should be attended to at our Annual Conclaves is becoming a secondary consideration with many of us. Enjoying parades, drills, feasting, etc., as much as many of us do, it seems hard to get down to work, and pass such legislation as the Order really requires.

“We believe it would be well for this Grand Body at this Conclave to adopt certain rules for its sessions, and resolve that they shall not be interfered with by any outside matters whatever.”

“RESOLVED, That on the first day of each Annual Conclave, at 10 o'clock, A.M., this Grand Body shall proceed to some Church, or other appropriate house, where regular service, and a sermon shall be given by the Grand Prelate, or by such person as he may designate.”

The officers were installed in public.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a ritual for the religious service to be held on the first day of each annual conclave.

Frater Charles R. Woodruff presented his Fifteenth Annual Report on Correspondence. In his review of Canada for 1887 he says that the investigations of our Grand Master are always of absorbing interest.

Forty-Second Annual Conclave, Cynthiana, May 22nd, 1889. Horace January, Grand Commander.

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In his opening remarks, he says:—

"It is usual and proper upon such occasions as this for the Grand Commander to give some account of the state of the Order under his jurisdiction, and it is his duty to render an account of his acts officially done. Before proceeding to do this I must be permitted to state, that when at the last Annual Conclave, held in the city of my birth and home, the Grand Commandery with so much sincere feeling, and with such evidences of Knightly affection, saw fit to confer upon me an honor of which any man on earth might well be proud, and for which I and mine can never be sufficiently grateful, all present were fully aware of my great physical infirmity, that I was under the dispensation of providence afflicted with total loss of sight. I regret to say that this affliction continued and still exists; my malady has not improved, and for this reason I may ask to be excused if my report appears meager, or there be any apparent lack of attention to the full details of my official duties.

"I am glad to be able to say to you, however, that you will find that the interests of the Order have not suffered during my incumbency. The Order in the State was never more prosperous, its membership never more active, zealous and harmonious, and our prospects for the future are bright and of alluring hopefulness."

It was a most graceful act on the part of the Sir Knights of Kentucky to elect Frater January under such circumstances, and the love and esteem of his comrades will help to lighten the terrible affliction under which he labors.

All the returns were absolutely correct. They were the best ever sent in to this Grand Body. The increase in membership was 48.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Grand Commandery, that it is unknighly and unmasonic for any Knight Templar to go into any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, wearing any part of his Knight Templar uniform, and that Subordinate Commanderies should deal with a Knight so doing as they would for other Masonic offenses. * * * * *

"RESOLVED, That this Grand Commandery and its Subordinates attend the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment at Washington in October next, as a Battalion, and that the Company of Drilled Boys of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home be invited to join and constitute a part of the "Kentucky Battalion." * * * * *

"RESOLVED, That this Grand Commandery is hereby tendered as an escort to Sir Knight WARREN LARUE THOMAS, Very Eminent Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment, U. S. A., on his pilgrimage to the Triennial at Washington City in October next."

In an Appendix appears "An Office of Public Worship for Knights Templar," prepared by Rt. Rev. Sir Knight T. U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky.

Frater Woodruff thinks that the Allocution of our Grand Master in 1888 is a document of rare value and adds an important page to Templar literature.

John G. Montgomery (Cynthiana), Grand Commander.
Lorenzo D. Croninger (Covington), Grand Recorder.

LOUISIANA.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Conclave, New Orleans, February 15th, 1889. Albert G. Brice, Grand Commander.

The Address of the Grand Commander is an able paper. On the condition of the Order, he says:—

"It may be said Templar Masonry, in this jurisdiction, has not kept pace with the growth of the Order elsewhere. I realize the force of this statement. But, with equal certainty, it must be admitted this apparent apathy has resulted from no inherent defects in the teachings or principles of the Order. The real causes were from without; and, for too long a period, tried the courage of the stoutest hearts. Determined perseverance surmounts all obstacles. And we may congratulate ourselves on the splendid results so far achieved. Our beloved State has passed through a severe ordeal, consequent on great reverses in fortune. The fight for mere existence and subsistence, however, is now over. Pending the dark days of adversity, every other thing,

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save the duty of the hour, was neglected. The heroism displayed in this struggle has been as grand as the world ever witnessed; and to-day may be seen 'sweet content' enthroned, where erstwhile, despair sought to preside.

"Pending this transitional period, every branch of Masonry suffered. To meet the emergency, and ward off greater dangers, 'consolidation' was suggested and permitted, as a remedy, to bridge the period of adversity. That period, however, has passed. Interest in Masonry is reviving; and the 'business of consolidation' may be relegated to history, the causes compelling its necessity only to be recounted hereafter as incidents of a past experience.

"Observation teaches that Masonry depends for its healthy growth upon the intelligence and general prosperity of the people. Indeed, the state of the Order is a safe and certain index by which to determine the degree of advancement made by a State in material and intellectual progress. With peace, health, and plenty, smiling at every door, Templarism will share in the general joy and proportionally enlarge the sphere of its Divine mission.

"Inhabitants of a State, rich in its acres of sugar cane, rice, and cotton; watered by the grandest river in the world; blessed with a climate mild and healthy—truly, 'The lines are fallen unto us in pleasant places, yea, we have a goodly heritage.'"

He recommends a repeal of the law requiring a certificate that the applicant has been a Royal Arch Mason for six months. This would do away with the formality of applying for a Dispensation, which has obtained nearly as a universal rule.

The following minority report was adopted after considerable discussion :—

"The undersigned, minority of the committee, concurs in the report, except so much as endorses the approval of the orders of the Grand Master in the matter of the Grand Commandery of Iowa, and submits his views in the following resolution, of which he recommends the adoption :—

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

"RESOLVED,—That in the opinion of this Grand Commandery, Grand Master Roome exceeded his powers in interdicting knightly intercourse with *all* our fratres of Iowa.

"JOSEPH P. HORNER,"

David R. Graham (New Orleans,) Grand Commander.

Richard Lambert (New Orleans,) Grand Recorder.

MAINE.

Thirty-Seventh Annual Conclave, Portland, May 2nd, 1888. · William J. Burnham, Grand Commander.

The year past was a prosperous one. Their numbers increased by 15, making the total membership 2,065.

One new Commandery was organized.

The five senior officers all reported their prescribed visits performed, giving details of each visit.

The following report was referred to the next Annual Conclave:—

"2. The second decision is justified by usage in this jurisdiction, so far as Commanderies are concerned. In the other Masonic bodies, it is not law, and it is questionable whether the usage is justified by the principles upon which Templar law is founded. The general principle in relation to Masonic funds is that beyond the amount required for ordinary expenses, they are trust funds held for charitable purposes, and cannot legally or properly be diverted from those purposes. This is especially true of funds which have been accumulated in former years. In making this decision Grand Commander Shaw undoubtedly had in mind the current income of the Commandery, and we believe that the decision should be limited to that income.

"To adopt as law a proposition which would allow a Commandery to spend in a single year 'for social purposes,' funds which have been carefully saved by members of former years, is certainly impolitic, and quite as certainly not in accordance with the principles of Templar Masonry.

"In other jurisdictions, this decision has been noticed, and, in some cases, its correctness denied: in those jurisdictions it is

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R. E. Sir entered into the asylum. Grand Commander, Grand Master, and Commander Burnham of Maine.

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held that, outside of the usual expenses incident to the work of the Commandery, the expenses of pilgrimages, etc., must be borne by those participating.

"The committee recommend that the decision be approved, but limited to the funds derived from the current income of the Commandery."

It was announced by the Grand Warder that the Representative of the M. E. Grand Master of the Grand Encampment was prepared to make his official visit.

The lines were formed and the Grand Generalissimo was ordered to wait upon the Grand Official and introduce him.

R. E. Sir Knight Josiah H. Drummond was escorted into the asylum, and was duly received and welcomed by the Grand Commander. He extended the warm greetings of the Grand Master, which were gratefully acknowledged by Grand Commander Burnham in behalf of the Grand Commandery of Maine.

Sir Knight Drummond was invited to assume the East and install the Grand Officers.

Frater Stephen Berry reports on Correspondence. In his review of Canada for 1887, he has some comments on the Allocation of our Grand Master, which we reproduce:—

"He announces that evidence has been found of the Orders having been given under authority of the Lodge Warrant in Lodge No. 211, of Halifax, as early as December 18, 1782.

"He states that our early self-constituted Encampments were 'in no way connected with Freemasonry.' He is entirely mistaken in this: they were intimately connected with it as they are now.

"He also says 'the degrees of Templary are *not* and *never* were intended to represent a military organization,' and quotes Parvin to show that it has changed to its 'military organization' in recent years. This is also incorrect. The Orders came to us from *Military Lodges*, and were undoubtedly chiefly controlled by *Military Lodges* in England for many years before regular Pories were established. The forms and customs have continued un-

changed to all intents and purposes in this country, from the beginning, and they show clearly that it was intended to be a semi-military Order: and as early as 1845, they paraded publicly in Maine, exactly as they do now, and would evidently have done so thirty-nine years earlier if they had possessed the numbers and uniforms sufficient." * * * * *

"In reply to American Templar Correspondents, he says:—

"I must have been misunderstood when it is asserted that 'I claim for our Templar system a descent from the original Order, whereas that of America is but an imitation.' The latter sentence is misrepresented. I am quite aware both are derived from precisely the same source; what I meant and still say, is,—That of late years American Templary has been totally changed, and does not represent the attributes of the original from which it takes its name, nor even those of the *first* Masonic Templar imitators; therefore I do not admit I am mistaken."

"His own words, just quoted, reply to the first part of this paragraph, and the well-known fact that American Templary is practically unchanged, to the last.

"Let it be further remembered that he is the authority for the statement that British Templary was revised in 1791, in 1804-7 and in 1873—three times. He is like the Indian who would not admit that he was lost, but said 'Indian *here*, wigwam *lost*,'

"He further says:—

"It is also stated that—'The dress of their Body is less changed than ours—because their rituals and forms are the earlier.' This may or may not be the case. The costume of the Masonic Templars, when the degrees were first introduced into England, was a mere fanciful one assumed to support the imaginary engrafting of the old Military Templars upon 'Free Masonry.'

"When the revision of the Masonic Templar statutes and rituals was contemplated sometime prior to A. D. 1851—a conference was held in London, at which many of the old school Templar Knights attended wearing cocked hats, the ordinary head dress of eighty years before, black aprons, sash or baldric, with sword and dagger, &c., and were very much disappointed and dissatisfied that their costume of the original Templar Masonic-Dunckerley period was not adopted and continued. It was not

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until some years after the revision of 1851 the Masonic apron was discarded as quite out of character with the history of the Order, and subsequently the final change took place to the present historic costume and nomenclature so appropriate and in accordance with the usages of the Religious and Military Orders of the Middle Ages.

"Precisely. Therefore, in Massachusetts and Maine, and other States where the black costume prevails, we are still wearing the uniform of the Dunckerley period, and using very nearly his ritual, and hence our honored frater thinks we have changed, because, in five changes, (he adds 1851 and some years after, when the apron was discarded, to the former three dates of revision,) he has got quite removed from us. Wigwam is indeed lost now.

"He explains that by his statement that Templary was not known as a Masonic degree in the United States until 1814, he simply meant that it was not a part of pure Craft Masonry. We entirely agree with him, but think almost any one would have misinterpreted his original assertion.

"He does not accept Caswell's explanation of the symbolism of the Red Cross.

"He thinks asking permission to 'invade' is unnecessary, and so do we. He is opposed to using the term Sir Knight, on the ground that the prefix Sir 'implies a civil rank, in the prerogative of the Sovereign alone.' He will notice that they used the title in Halifax in 1782, and so they did in Boston, in 1769, 'When we lived under the king:' they also use it in the Great Priory of England now; and having so good authority, and no Sovereign to bestow it upon us, perhaps we had better continue that for the present.

"He says the terms 'Asylum' and 'Companion' are out of place. We have not traced 'Asylum,' but 'Knight Companion' is an old English Templar expression, as we have before explained, although we once accepted the Canadian statement to the contrary, and believed it until we found the term in a Templar book which Bro. Hughan sent us.

"He suggests a new and most agreeable theory;—

"It is evident there was some connection before the revival between Freemasonry and Templary, as they had a common origin

from the Benedictine Order, who separating into two branches from the Cloisters in the 11th and 12th centuries, went forth into the world. The lay brothers employed as Architects to repair and erect new ecclesiastical edifices to the 'Glory of God'—the other branch building and organizing the multitudes proceeding to the Holy Land to recover and guard the sacred places of our Lord's nativity from the infidels—which gave rise to the Religious and Military Order of the Templars—both branches promulgating the same doctrines—the 'Sacred Mysteries.'

"It has been always traditionally understood, generally admitted and believed, that a secret connection and influence, now unknown, but no doubt referring to the mysteries of our holy faith, had always existed between the Templar Order and the Ancient Builders, irrespective of that between employers and employees in erecting the building works on the properties of the Templar Order; but this does *not* apply to *modern* 'Free and Accepted Masonry.'

"But Gould's History, which he fully endorses, upsets this in advance by demonstrating that the Ancient Craft did not originate from the Benedictines.

"He gives a sketch of Swedish Masonry into which the Prince of Wales was initiated. We had some hopes, when it was stated some years ago that Swedish Masonry was lineally descended from the Templars, that there was a real connection, but, alas! Swedish Masonry culminates in the Stuart degrees, and Gould, whom the Grand Master entirely endorses, shows that the pretended Stuart connection was a fraud and a fiction."

On the Australian Warrants, Frater Berry says:—

"It is curious to find the Great Priory of England and Wales, the Mother of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, and the eldest Grand Templar Body in the world, quietly derogated to a secondary position, because she has not officially freed herself from the embrace of the corpse of the late lamented Convent General, while Canada, at the head of her 918 lances, steps proudly forward, and smilingly admits that the best is good enough for her."

1889.

Thirty-Eighth Annual Conclave, Portland, May 9th,
1889. Joseph A. Locke, Grand Commander.

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The year has been one of reasonable prosperity. They have added 177 new Templars, making the total membership 2,178, being a net gain of 118.

A new Commandery was formed at Machias.

The Grand Commander decided that a non-affiliate could be elected to honorary membership. Another of his decisions bears upon our jurisdictional rights:—

“In answer to a letter from the Recorder of St. Aldemar Commandery, at Houlton, stating—

“That several Companion R. A. Masons at Woodstock, N. B., and vicinity, have expressed a desire to become members of our Commandery,” and asking ‘Can we confer the Orders of Knighthood upon Companions from the Provinces, they having permission from the Masonic Bodies under whose jurisdiction they reside? Companions from Woodstock would have to go to St. John or to St. Stephen to get the Orders. If it could be arranged that they could come here, it would be much nearer and for that reason pleasanter, it being but a few minutes’ ride by train, and they could attend every meeting if they wished.’

“I answered as follows:—

“The Encampment of St. John, at St. John, and of St. Stephen, at St. Stephen, are under the jurisdiction of the Chapter General of Scotland. There is also at St. John the Preceptory and Priory of Union de Molai, which is under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Priory of Canada.

“The Grand Encampment of the United States and the Grand Commandery of Maine acknowledge and hold fraternal relations with the Chapter General of Scotland, and also the Grand Priory of Canada. The Grand Commandery of Maine should not do anything that would tend to increase in any way the trouble between the Encampments of St. John and St. Stephen on the one hand, and the Grand Priory on the other. I readily perceive that it would be much more convenient for Companions at Woodstock to come to Houlton for the Orders of Knighthood than to go either to St. Stephen or St. John for them. As at present advised I do not approve the reception of applications from Companions at Woodstock or in the Provinces, residing within the jurisdiction of

these Encampments and the Preceptory of Union De Molai without the consent of each of these three Bodies. With the consent of these three Bodies, I think the Grand Commander of Maine will be justified in granting the desired dispensation to act upon applications of Companions from Woodstock and its neighborhood."

We approve of the fullest interchange of candidates and the freest possible intercourse on our border lines, but are of opinion that such interchanges should be approved of by both the Grand Bodies as well as consented to by the subordinates.

On motion of Frater Josiah H. Drummond, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"RESOLVED, That the question of disseminating the Ritual be referred to our Representatives at the Grand Encampment, and that they be requested to see that the matter is brought before that Body. * * * * *

"VOTED, That the action of the Grand Commander in relation to the Ritual be approved, and that our Representatives in the Grand Encampment be requested to act in concert with the Representatives of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in relation to this matter."

Canada for 1888 has a very kindly notice from Frater Stephen Berry. He thinks that as Symbolic Masonry lays corner-stones, so Symbolic Templarism may march and drill. Certainly.

In his notice of New York, he has a good thing on Frater Macoy's Heraldry:—

"Grand Recorder Robert Macoy made his thirty-eighth Annual Report, in which he recommended to his fratres the study of heraldry and suggests that every Templar might have a coat of arms. He says that in the crusades every soldier 'who slew a Saracen or performed some remarkable military exploit was accounted noble and so entitled to a coat of arms. He was authorized to select any device that was appropriate or his taste might suggest as a remembrance of his exploit.'

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"It would not be convenient, now-a-days, to slay a Saracen, but perhaps a Noble of the Mystic Shrine would do. There are plenty of them handy. Still better, if the Nobles object to being slain, we might have an Order of Heraldry, in which we could exemplify the slaying of a Shriner, and thus entitle the candidate to choose a coat of arms. The device could commemorate the deed. If the Shriner were a grocer, and the candidate a printer, for example, the candidate could adopt a composing-stick rampant over a cheese-knife couchant. Some of course would prefer to choose devices significant of their professions. Thus a saloon-keeper might select a bar sinister, sable on a field argent, with the motto *Recueillez toujours*. The possibilities are immense and the field for study wide."

Slay the Shriner, by all means.

On the origin of the Order in America, this is very interesting:—

"The historian Gould considers that the Templar Rite originated with the Clermont Rite or the Rite of Strict Observance about 1754.

"It first appeared in America in St. Andrew's Lodge, in Boston, in 1769. That was a Scottish Lodge: but the Orders were not given in Scotland so early, and we must look for another source. This we find in the Lodges attached to the 14th and 29th Royal Regiments, which took part in the formation of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge in 1769 and furnished the two Wardens, with General Warren as Grand Master. This close affiliation with St. Andrew's Lodge in that year, makes it very evident that the Regimental Lodges brought over the Templar Orders at that time. Bro. Hughan, the English historian, looked this matter carefully up for us, and agreed with our conclusion, and informed us that the 14th Regiment Lodge was under the Atholl Grand Lodge.

"The question then comes up: why are no traces of the Orders to be found in England until nearly twenty years later?

"The answer evidently is: because the records of the military Lodges are not accessible, and the civic Lodges had not taken it up.

"We are depending on our kind friends Bros. Hughan and Gould to inform us when they find traces of the Order in England between 1760 and 1770, and in the meantime we think we are safe

in asserting that the Orders 'were chiefly controlled by military orders in England for many years before regular Priors were established."

In his notice of England, we find the following :—

"A copy of an old Warrant dated 1805 is published, which shows that the Order was then called Knights Templars of Jerusalem. Will Sir Knight Dadmun accept that? It also speaks of preserving the dignity of the Royal Craft! which, Great Prior Moore will notice, indicates a close connection with Craft Masonry. It is also interesting to note that the costume was a *black* sash and an apron bound with *black*. The Duke of Kent, who granted the Warrant, was Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment. How natural all that sounds to us, and how strange to English and Canadian ears. And because we adhere to the style of 1805, we are told that we are only imitators of the true and ancient English and Canadian Templars, who have changed their forms whenever a generation with new ideas came into the field."

Joseph H. Locke (Portland,) Grand Commander.

Ira Berry (Portland,) Grand Recorder.

MARYLAND.

Eighteenth Annual Conclave, Baltimore, November 27th, 1888. J. A. Charles Kahler, Grand Commander.

The new Grand Commanderies of Washington, Wyoming and Montana were recognized.

An appropriation of \$100 was made to aid Frater E. T. Schultz in publishing his history of Templar Masonry in Maryland.

Frater Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas has an excellent Report on Correspondence. He is pleased to see that the Great Priory of Canada has maintained its dignity as a Sovereign Grand Body, with reference to the Australian warrants.

The reports from the Commanderies show an active year and an increased interest in the work.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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Frater Charles T. Sisco, who has faithfully served this Grand Commandery as Grand Recorder for many years, declined a re-election.

Charles McDonald (Baltimore), Grand Commander.

John H. Miller (Baltimore), Grand Recorder.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

A Semi-Annual Conclave was held at Providence, May 25th, 1888. George H. Allen, Grand Commander.

The principal event of the day was the exemplification of the Order of the Red Cross, by the Knights of Holy Sepulchre Commandery of Pawtucket.

They have a new digest of Templar law, which will be very much appreciated.

A Memorial Report was presented on the Masonic career of the late William Sewall Gardner, Past Grand Master, Past Grand Commander and Past Grand Master of Templars. He was a man of most distinguished attainments, and withal, a working officer in all the Masonic bodies.

The following Report on Ritual was presented:—

“The Committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Commander's Address, delivered at the last Annual Conclave of this Body, as relates to Ritual and matters connected therewith, respectfully report: That they have held several meetings and given careful consideration to the important subjects committed to them for examination, but have been unable to complete their work in time for presentation at this session, they ask to be continued, and to be permitted to report in print, setting forth in the clearest manner possible all changes and amendments proposed by the Committee, and giving also so much of the text of the rituals recently adopted by the Grand Encampment, as may be needed to show the points of correspondence and of difference.

This report elicited some debate, during which strong opposition to printing as suggested by the Committee, was made, but after a free expression of opinion it was agreed

that so much might be printed as seemed to be necessary for comparison and a proper understanding of the subject, whereupon it was moved by E. Sir John P. Sanborn and

“VOTED, That the Committee be authorized to print enough copies to supply one for every member of the Grand Commandery who asks for it, under such restrictions as the Committee may impose.”

A donation of \$100 was voted to the widow of the Grand Prelate.

An interesting Historical Report was presented by Frates Burnham, Rugg and Wright, on the reciprocal relations between the Grand Commandery and the Grand Encampment. They carefully examined the records from 1805 down to the present, and give a synopsis of the most important acts of both these Bodies. Their conclusions are thus summarized:—

“FIRST. They are of opinion that in all matters of general and federal concern, Grand Encampment is the governing body, and in those relations is entitled to the allegiance and loyal support of Grand Commanderies.

“SECOND. They are of opinion that all matters of Membership, Nomenclature, Costume, Tactics, Ritual, and all affairs of local administration are inherently within the province and authority of the respective Grand Commanderies, they having the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the subordinates within the territory belonging to the Grand Commanderies.

“THIRD. That the permanent peace and harmony of Templar Masonry, and the usefulness of the order, depend upon the lawful exercise of the powers and duties appertaining to these Grand Bodies within their respective jurisdictions and under their defined limitations as above set forth.”

The Eighty-Second Annual Conclave was held at Boston, October 26th, 1898.

We copy the following statistical information from the very excellent report of the Grand Recorder:—

Alabama.....
Arkansas.....
California.....
Colorado.....
Connecticut.....
Dakota.....
Georgia.....
Illinois.....
Indiana.....
Iowa.....
Kansas.....
Kentucky.....
Louisiana.....
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Minnesota.....
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Missouri.....
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Nebraska.....
New Hampshire.....
New Jersey.....
New York.....
North Carolina.....
Ohio.....
Oregon.....
Pennsylvania.....
Tennessee.....
Texas.....
Vermont.....
Virginia.....
Washington Ter.....
West Virginia.....
Wisconsin.....
Wyoming Territ.....
Gr. Encampment.....
Total in United States.....
Canada.....
England and Wales.....
Ireland.....
Scotland.....

* In two years.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF GRAND COMMANDERIES.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF	DATE OF LAST ANNUAL CONCLAVE.		No. of Subordinate Commanderies.	No. Created since last Report.	No. of Members.	Gain since last Report.	Loss since last Report.
	Month	Year					
Alabama	May	16-17, 1888	6	23	220	18	.....
Arkansas	April	24, 1888	11	18	362	17	.....
California	April	19, 1888	28	106	2,166	29	.....
Colorado	Sept.	22, 1887	14	38	727	20	.....
Connecticut	March	20, 1888	11	101	1,523	.....	12
Dakota	May	29, 30, 1888	11	101	532	74	.....
Georgia	April	18, 19, 1888	6	42	390	3	.....
Illinois	October	25, 26, 1887	364	6,939	85	.....	.....
Indiana	April	24, 25, 1888	31	166	2,617	27	.....
Iowa	October	6, 1887	50	275	3,601	109	.....
Kansas	May	8, 1888	30	177	1,875	155	.....
Kentucky	May	9, 1888	23	111	1,514	16	.....
Louisiana	February	17, 1888	4	6	305	.....	2
Maryland	May	2, 3, 1888	17	170	2,065	125	.....
Mass. and R. I.	November	22, 1887	7	83	819	98	.....
Michigan	October	26, 1888	41	594	7,563	346	.....
Minnesota	May	15, 16, 1888	39	222	3,923	155	.....
Mississippi	June	25, 26, 1888	20	140	1,689	143	.....
Missouri	February	7, 1888	11	2	191	.....	12
Montana	May	8, 1888	51	159	2,873	.....	1
Nebraska	Org. May	14, 1888	6	.....	202	.....	.....
New Hampshire	April	10, 1888	18	118	1,002	227	.....
New Jersey	September	27, 1887	9	95	1,336	45	.....
New York	May	8, 1888	14	53	1,267	44	.....
North Carolina	October	11, 1887	56	534	7,994	239	.....
Ohio	August	1, 2, 1888	8	21	298	13	.....
Oregon	October	11, 1887	44	456	5,643	105	.....
Pennsylvania	Org. April	13, 1887	3	.....	174	.....	.....
Tennessee	May	22, 23, 1888	61	515	7,968	198	.....
Texas	May	8, 1888	14	81	844	54	.....
Vermont	April	18, 1888	22	98	1,155	57	.....
Virginia	June	12, 1888	10	82	978	76	.....
Washington Territory	November	24, 1887	16	43	882	.....	2
West Virginia	June	8, 1888	5	52	175	52	.....
Wisconsin	May	9, 1888	9	51	405	40	.....
Wyoming Territory	October	11, 1887	20	92	1,933	.....	42
Gr. Encampment U. S.	Org. March	8, 1888	3	.....	169	.....	.....
			28	121	1,519	.....	.....
Total in United States			815	5213	75,748	2670	71
Canada	July	12, 1887	31	56	918	.....	.....
England and Wales	May	11, 1888	137	.....	2,925	.....	.....
Ireland	Quarterly—Mar.,		44	.....	1,232	.....	.....
	June, Oct., Dec.						
Scotland	March	13, 1888	10	.....	460	.....	.....

* In two years.

This table shows that two new Grand Commanderies have been organized since my last report, and both in 1888, namely, in Montana and in Washington Territories—making the present number of Grand Commanderies in the United States to be 37, having a total membership, including those immediately under the Grand Encampment, of 75,748.

Of these Grand Bodies, 26 have held their Annual Conclaves in 1888, and their reports present several interesting facts. Seven have less than 300 members each; ten have less than 400; twelve have less than 550 members each, and among these Dakota leads, with 532 members; in other words, there are twelve Grand Commanderies, constituents of the Grand Encampment, neither one of which has as large a membership as Boston Commandery alone, by 97.

If we look a little further in this direction, it appears that there are 17 Grand Commanderies whose total membership aggregates 7,583, while that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island alone reaches 7,563, a difference in favor of the 17 of only 20.

All of these jurisdictions show a gain in members, except Connecticut, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia and Wisconsin; these lose 12, 2, 12, 1, 2, 41, respectively, as compared with my report in 1887.

The gains are, Reinstated, 215; Restored, 8; Affiliated, 968; Created or Knighted, 5,213; making a total gain of 6,404.

The losses are, Dimitted, 1,557; Suspended, 929; Stricken from the roll, 31; Excluded, 5; Suspended for Un-masonic Conduct, 4; Expelled, 29; Died, 956; making a total loss of 3,511, but showing a total net gain of 2,893.

In the foregoing statement, in table and statistics, I have included 6 Commanderies, and allowed them 248 members, that had not reported to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment up to October 17th, 1888.

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The result makes the total number of Knights Templar affiliated in the United States to be 75,748. If, add to this Canada, 918, and 222 for the Encampments of St. John and of St. Stephen, under the Chapter General of Scotland, in New Brunswick, and there are 76,879 Knights Templar enrolled in America.

A slight discrepancy in the item of gains appears, but this arises principally from delinquency in making returns.

The conservativeness, almost exclusiveness, of the Great Priors of England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland, gives slight reason for changing the figures credited to them. The former has 187 Priors on the roll, but 30 of these are suspended for delinquency in making returns, for periods ranging from 1 to 19 years.

Two Preceptories, not included in former reports, have been chartered, one in England, the other in Durban, Colony Natal, South Africa. In other respects there is no change to report in either jurisdiction.

The Grand Commander reports a prosperous year, with the best of feeling prevailing. The Commanderies are in a flourishing condition financially and doing a fair amount of work.

Canada for 1887 receives due notice. In his review of Kentucky, Frater Chapman says:—

“We notice this with approval, on Uniform:

“BE IT RESOLVED, That it is hereby made a Knightly offense for any Knight to use or loan to any person the whole or any part of his uniform, to be worn on other than Masonic occasions.

“This resolution is in the right direction, and one of similar character ought to be enforced everywhere. It was noticed with regret that a mounted aid or marshal, riding at the head of one of the divisions in the Knights Templar parade in St. Louis, in 1886, wore a Templar's belt, sword

and baldric, and a fez having emblazoned on its front the 'Tiger's claws and scimeter.' If an article of costume was ever out of place and offensive anywhere, and on any occasion, that fez was, and its wearer should have been unhorsed. Similar devices worn upon the breast, side by side with Templar badges, were numerous and out of character in a procession of Knights Templar, and it is to be hoped that the Grand Encampment will take a hint from Kentucky, and forbid such incongruous mingling of discordant devices."

Edward L. Freeman (Central Falls, R. I.,) Grand Commander.

Alfred F. Chapman (Boston, Mass.,) Grand Recorder.

MICHIGAN.

Thirty-Third Annual Conclave, Grand Rapids, May 21st, 1889. Charles P. Bigelow, Grand Commander.

After opening, the Grand Commandery acted as escort to the Grand Lodge, in laying the corner-stone of the Michigan Masonic Home.

The Grand Commander very properly refused dispensations to appear in Templar costume on other than Masonic occasions. He visited 21 subordinates and was impressed with the necessity of a regular system of annual inspection. We quote his decisions:—

"1. Can any subordinate commander, by a majority vote at a regular conclave, legally decide to use all or any money already in the treasury to pay the expenses of a ball, party, or pilgrimage to any place for any purpose?

"My answer was: The money in the treasury is the property of the commandery, and its members may expend it for any purpose (not forbidden in their by-laws) they may think conducive to the best interest of the order. To expend it all for a ball, party, or pilgrimage, may possibly not be judicious, but they are to be the judge. If the question is to come up in your commandery, I would recommend that notice be given to every member as to the time when action thereon will be had.

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"What is the proper course to pursue when the candidate says that he has an objection against participating in the usual manner? It seems that there should be some way to avoid the difficulty.

"My answer was: Substitute pure water, and may God bless and keep him steadfast in the faithful performance of his resolution, and forbid that we should insist on his conforming to any rite or ceremony that would cause him to become a victim of the greatest curse that afflicts mankind."

The conclusion of his eloquent Address is well worthy of preservation:—

"It is indeed a noble institution of which we are members and guardians. It has a history which is a part of all the sterner and grander struggles of mankind for better things. The antique and blood stained fabric, in which the toilers of the past have woven the Orders of St. John and of the Temple, furnish many a radiant figure which shines as if by the indwelling light of heaven. The lofty heroism, the passionate faith, chivalry for man and woman, that enrich our song and story have been conspicuously illustrated by our historic paternities. The actors, after playing their parts, have passed from the stage of existence, but they have left the lessons which they taught and the ambitions which they enkindled as a portion of the world's great possessions. We inherit their forms, traditions and precepts, but not as simple heirlooms; rather as symbols, which by the inbreathing of consecrated spirits became imbued with imperishable life. It is true

"The old order changeth
Yielding place to new,"

but ever the immortal truth survives in all its varying guise. During my term of office I have realized that the present day furnishes instances of knighthood as admirable as any in ARTHUR'S court or on field of cloth of gold.

"Let us have more of them. Within our borders let there be no schisms or intrigues or unworthy ambitions. These among Knights are most unknighly; fraternity, honor, self-sacrifice and purity are the virtues most becoming one who assumes our sacred vows. With all of its advances the world yet sorely needs more of the grand and graceful characteristics for which our Order

stands. Let us bring to it the contribution of our personal chivalry that man and woman may be exalted and the world enriched because of the holy ties that bind us together.

"Knowing this, that never yet
Share of fruit was vainly set
In the world's wide fallow;
After hands shall sow the seed,
After hands from hill and mead
Reap the harvest yellow."

Wyoming and Montana were recognized.

On Inspection, the following Report was adopted:—

"Your committee fully appreciate the benefits that would be derived by the Commanderies under the system of a uniform inspection by a competent inspector. We believe, however, that the person selected by the delegates to this Grand Commandery to preside over this Grand Body as its Grand Commander is eminently fitted to perform that duty, but we recommend that the matter of inspection be left in the hands of that officer.

"Your committee would further recommend that if the R. E. Grand Commander finds it impossible to attend to that duty he be empowered to delegate the same to any Sir Knight whom he may be pleased to select, and that the actual expenses, mileage and per diem of such inspectors be borne by this Grand Body."

The Grand Recorder has an extensive and elaborate Report on Correspondence, covering 279 pages, and giving very full information about all the Jurisdictions. In his introduction, on the work of the next Triennial, he says:—

"Above all, let the legislation on matters relative to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite be eliminated positively and absolutely from Templar legislation. Templar Masonry cannot afford to travel outside of its sphere, and decide on the legitimacy of any body called Masonry with which she is not in any way connected. We hope and pray that ere the Grand Encampment adjourns, such legislation will be had as will forever bury this suicidal controversy, which is not 'worth the powder,' even if every utterance against the so-called illegitimate bodies were true. We have no quarrel with those who are advocating either side of the question, but do enter our knightly protest against the warfare

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kept up between Knights as noble as any. We must say, 'hands off'—the continual quarreling forebodes no good to Templar Masonry, and engenders feelings that never ought to enter the Templar heart. We know whereof we speak."

In his review of Canada for 1888, Frater Innes gives long extracts from the Allocution of our Grand Master, and some from our last Report.

John A. Gerow (Marshall,) Grand Commander.

William P. Innes (Grand Rapids,) Grand Recorder.

MINNESOTA.

Thirty-Third Annual Conclave, Duluth, June 25th, 1888. Thomas Montgomery, Grand Commander,

The "zenith city of the unsalted sea" appears to have been thoroughly alive to the importance of this occasion. Numerous addresses of welcome were delivered; a banquet delighted the guests; a splendid ball charmed both young and old, and a steamboat excursion, under the command of our old friend, T. W. Hugo, dissipated the last remnants of the malaria of the Southrons.

In the address from the Masons by Eminent Commander T. W. Hugo, we find:—

"A good Mason is always a good citizen, and as citizens of this the third city in the State, we welcome you. This city, with the rocks of ages for its foundation, the eternal hills for a background, the unsalted sea at its feet, and the St. Louis river running down along side its spinal column at a fifteen thousand horse power rate to keep it within bounds; this city, conceived in the spirit of experiment, born of necessity, brought up amid failure and ruin, started on its business career with a capital of unlimited faith and pluck, and a joke now is spread before you for your admiration at its wonderful progress."

Nor can we refrain from quoting the following from the remarks of Judge Stearns, one of the County Commissioners:

"Six centuries, six eventful centuries, after Louis took the cross, the legislature of Minnesota created a county on the crest of

the continent, destined to become the richest, most populous, most widely known county in that wonderful stretch of country known as the New Northwest. Out of its broad expanse of territory might be carved one State of the size of Connecticut, another of the size of Rhode Island, and still leave a margin. Its waters flow northward to Hudson's Bay, eastward to the Atlantic ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico. Its shores are washed by the grandest body of fresh water on which the sun shines. It has within its limits, at the centre of a continent, at the head of the longest line of deep water navigation on the globe, a harbor unexcelled for safety and convenience, with potential capacity to accommodate the navies and commerce of the world. Its granite foundations lock within their embrace untold millions of mineral wealth. Vast forests of pine and hardwoods invite to profitable industries, and attest the fertility of its soil. Its inland lakes, dotted with green isles raising like enchantment of their limpid waters; its streams; its waterfalls; its beautiful bays rivaling that of Venice; its granite crags and cliffs; its pure waters; its clear skies and healthful, bracing air, fits it for the home of an æsthetic, art loving, active, energetic, patriotic, knightly race."

The Grand Commander thus opens his Annual Address:

"We separated a year ago at Lake City, on the Father of Rivers, to meet to-day, on the invitation of our then youngest chartered Commandery, at the head of the Mother of Lakes, in the Zenith City of the unsalted seas. In October, 1865, when our Grand Commandery was organized, and for many years after, Duluth was an obscure village, comparatively unknown. Now it is a prosperous and far-famed commercial city of 30,000 inhabitants, an illustration of the marvelous growth of many portions of the Northwest.

"It was chosen last year out of the four competing cities as the seat of our present session, because, among other reasons, it was said to be the coolest place in midsummer. In view of the comfortable temperature to-day, when usually the heat is so oppressive at our meetings, and of the cordial welcome extended to us by our Frateres and the other citizens of Duluth, I congratulate the Grand Commandery on the wisdom of the selection made, and take great pleasure in extending to its officers and members thus pleasantly assembled in Twenty-Third Annual Conclave my heartiest personal and official greeting,

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"You have come to this gate city of our Northeast from Templar homes hundreds of miles apart—from Winona, the gate city of the Southeast, two hundred and fifty miles distant; from Redwood Falls, an equal distance to the southwest; from Morris and Fergus Falls, two hundred miles to the west, and from Crookston, three hundred miles to the northwest, no Commandery, save one, being less than one hundred and fifty miles distant—all thus attesting your interest in and devotion to our noble Order and animated, as I believe all are, with a sincere desire to carefully consider and promote the highest interests of Templar Masonry in this extensive jurisdiction. Doubtless we have all been impressed during our travels with the extent and grandeur of our magnificent North Star State, and of the possibilities that the future is sure to unfold. What that future will disclose to us as an Order may only be imagined, but I firmly believe that most of us will live to see, instead of twenty Commanderies and 1,600 members, as at present, perhaps double that number of Commanderies and three times as many valiant and magnanimous Knights Templar composing the same."

The Order has made substantial progress, and one new subordinate was opened at Crookston.

The following Report was adopted:—

"Your Committee on Knightly Courtesy and Jurisprudence beg leave to report that it has considered that portion of the R. F. Grand Commander's Address in which he states that he has given it as his opinion that it was unknighly for any member of the Order to appear in public, either singly or in procession with another uniformed order not Masonic, wearing the uniform of a Knight Templar, or any part thereof, or to loan any part of their uniform to be thus worn by others.

"And your committee report that they entirely approve the opinion of the R. E. Grand Commander as thus expressed, believing that such a disregard of duty and propriety on the part of any Knight Templar should be promptly met by the discipline of such Sir Knight by the Commandery to which he may belong."

The Grand Recorder Reports on Correspondence, and notices Canada for 1887.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

1889.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Conclave, Austin, June 24th, 1889. John A. Schlener, Grand Commander.

Templar Masonry is in a healthy and prosperous condition, with bright prospects for the future. A second Commandery was instituted at St. Paul. All the Subordinates made returns, showing a net gain of 94 members.

Canada for 1888 is acknowledged.

The Grand Commander gives the following good advice:

"The prime object of a Commandery should not, however, be forgotten; and the work of the asylum should take precedence. While sufficient attention should be given to tactics to command respect rather than ridicule when in public, it is not commendable that Templary Masonry should suffer. Let it be understood that the military part of this organization is but an adjunct of it, and not intended to take its place.

"We have become so practical in every-day life that to save time we move diagonally in all directions. The habit has grown upon us to such an extent that we are inclined to practice it even in our asylum work; and the tendency is to avoid all form and ceremony for the purpose of saving time. This, in the end, must prove disastrous to our efficiency.

"The most prosperous and best attended Commanderies I visited are those that open and close in form, confer the Orders in full, and observe the minutest details in asylum work.

"It is poor economy to save time by eliminating the very life and spirit of our beautiful ceremonies."

Walter H. Sanborn (St. Paul,) Grand Commander.

A. T. C. Pierson (St. Paul,) Grand Recorder.

MISSISSIPPI.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Conclave, Meridian, February 12th, 1889. Frederick Speed, Grand Commander.

The Address of the Grand Commander is written with his usual ability, but most of it is taken up with the Ritual

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question, and a defence of his action in declining to comply with the order of the Grand Master declaring all the Iowa Templars disloyal and rebellious.

Two dormant Commanderies have been successfully revived, and fourteen Orders conferred against two the preceding year.

The Grand Commandery adopted a hearty and unqualified endorsement of the action of the Grand Commander regarding the edict of the Grand Master with reference to Iowa.

Fratr E. G. DeLap expresses his gratification at the fact that Canada stands firm in the position taken with regard to the Australian Warrants.

On public parades, he is as eloquent and forcible as ever and thoroughly correct. Masonic parades are in some quarters altogether too common. As an advertisement, it may have some effect, but even as an advertisement, which is about the lowest motive we can conceive, it is well to remember that making anything too common does not always produce the best results. The class of members that are attracted solely by show are not the best material, and the more modest we are in our pretensions, the more attractive we will be to the sensible part of the community.

"Among the numerous dispensations granted we find quite a number for the purpose of showing themselves and their good clothes on 'Memorial Day,' and one to one of his subordinates to act as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic on that day! Now, we have said so much, and said it so often, in opposition to this sort of stupid nonsense that we are getting tired; and yet, 'The villain still pursues her!' It is not presumable that the particular Grand Army Post which was favored with this show—but utterly worthless, as a protector from harm—organization was in any particular danger, as the war has been over some twenty odd years, hence the necessity for an escort is not apparent. Had there been any danger, such as a summer shower, or a lone high-

wayman, or train robber, the Vets would have been in a bad fix, as these redoubtable carpet knights would, undoubtedly, have hunted their holes in a hurry. Aside from the lack of blood-thirstiness so apparent in the average uniformed Templar, the tendency of these heroic champions to get their 'trusty swords' tangled up with their legs, and their propensity to stab their *vis a vis* in the eye, when going through the manual, is so pronounced that as an element of defense they do not amount to—shucks? It is bad enough for us to strut on regular Masonic and Templar occasions, but it is utterly inexcusable for us to stultify an institution such as ours by giving a public exhibition of it on secular days. Such gaudy devotion to the memory of the nation's dead, fools nobody; nor does attending divine service in uniform on 'Ascension Day,' 'Easter Sunday,' or any other day, meet with the approbation of that God who requires His followers to 'worship Him in spirit and in truth.' Being an ex-United States soldier, we have no hesitation in expressing our disapprobation of all such buncombe performances as this, in reference to 'Decoration Day' or any other occasion not Masonic. So far as religious services are concerned, it would be a vast improvement for them to be held in the asylum, and without uniform or display of any sort. We throw out the suggestion for what it is worth, being, at the same time, perfectly sure that it will meet with no favor from those well-dressed and well-armed Templars whose religious experiences are more nearly allied to those of the party who stood and prayed thus: 'God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are. I fast whenever I can attract the public gaze to my good clothes and deadly sabre, and I attend church whenever, by my personal appearance, I can be the lion of the occasion and make Thy House a stage on which to exhibit myself! than they are to those of the poor Publican, who went down to his house justified rather than the other.'

Frederick Speed (Vicksburg,) Grand Commander.

J. J. Power (Jackson,) Grand Recorder.

MISSOURI.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Conclave, St. Louis, May 8th,
1888. Eli H. Mix, Grand Commander.

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He reports peace and prosperity and the organization of one new Commandery. His decisions were as follows:—

“1st. *Question*—Can a Commandery print the ritualistic duties of officers as per Grand Encampment Ritual with their By-laws?

Answer—No. It would not be proper to print any part of Ritual with By-laws.

“2d. *Question*—Would it be necessary to procure second recommendation for a Commandery, the first application having been refused for dispensation?

Answer—Yes. When a dispensation has been refused for any cause it can be revived only by new petition. On the same principle a new recommendation should be obtained, and all Commanderies whose jurisdiction would be affected thereby duly notified.

“3d. *Question*—Can a Commandery by changing its By-laws shorten the term of officers to less than one year?

“*Answer*—No. They must hold over until next annual election.

“4th. *Question*—Are Commanderies required to use the new Ritual?

“*Answer*—Yes, the ritual as adopted by the Grand Encampment in 1886, and the Knights of Malta Ritual adopted in 1883, are obligatory.”

The Committee of the Triennial of 1886 made their final report, showing total receipts \$73,811.27. After paying all expenses, the Committee paid over to the Masonic Home of Missouri \$35,000, and to the Grand Commandery \$887.20:—

“The Board of Directors of the Masonic Home have set aside the \$35,000 and named it the Triennial Endowment Fund, which will be a perpetual monument to the success of our Charity Day entertainment and a proof that Triennial Conclaves are not only a source of much pleasure to Templars, but can—as this was designed to be—made the means of accomplishing great good.”

The salary of the Grand Recorder was increased from \$600 to \$800.

The Grand Recorder presented his eleventh Report on Correspondence. In his notice of Ohio, we find the following:

"To which we answer, that we of Missouri, like most of the Templar jurisdictions, and like all good housewives, laundry our linen quietly at home before it becomes so badly soiled as to be offensive to the senses of smell and sight of our neighbors; neither do we think it laziness or cowardice on our part to assist in settling or adjusting differences among brethren or stopping family quarrels quietly and among the family or brethren only, without heralding it to the profane world; we know of scores of cases that if an attempt had been made to settle after the Ohio style would have created as much if not more of a sensation than has theirs. The mystic circle, like the family circle, is sacred, and should be protected from the sight and hearing of the outside and profane world; we are glad to acknowledge that we have pride and respect enough to assist in such protection of either at any and all times.

"We strongly condemned last year in our review of Ohio the publicity given to the Moore trial, claiming that he was guilty of gross and unknighly conduct, and should have been tried in a Subordinate Commandery, and the result or finding of such subordinate body certified to the Grand Commandery, thus avoiding the publicity of a lot of stuff that was unfit for a Police Gazette. Moore was clearly amenable to a Subordinate Commandery, and we are fully confident that a subordinate body could be found in Ohio, even in Cincinnati, that would have done full justice to the case, and that would have fully preserved the honor and integrity of Knighthood in a quiet and effectual manner."

He thinks that the clergy should not be admitted free:—

"The truth is, any clergyman that is worthy to become a member of the Masonic fraternity, nine times out of ten has a far better salary or income than a majority of members of the body which entertains his petition, and the Laws of Freemasonry in this and most of the jurisdictions positively provide that the fees and dues of no person shall be remitted on account of their profession or occupation. The Masonic fraternity is too big, too broad and too grand an institution to cater to the mercenary motives of any man or class of men; the clergyman or minister of the gospel that cannot afford to pay the fees and dues charged in the different

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branches of Freemasonry as a rule are too bigoted, narrow-minded, intolerant and dogmatic to have a place in or be admitted among Masons."

Canada receives kindly mention, and the Address of our Grand Master is styled "elaborate, well-prepared, instructive and generally historic."

His conclusion is very good:—

"In Ohio we find our fratres have encountered a sea-serpent, a white elephant, a hydra-headed monster or something of that kind that has given them the shivers, buck ague or a genuine shaking up; the same apparition has appeared quite strong in Maryland, and its shadow has flitted through Kentucky and been heard of in a few other States, but no attention has been paid to it scarcely. Illegitimate, irregular, illegal and un-masonic degrees will exist and continue to be peddled out just so long as men have curiosity and money to invest in such things, in the same way that long haired men and short haired women of a single idea, fanatics, Salvation Army agitators, traveling song and dance sensationalists exist and flourish for a time in the religious world. These mushrooms must grow, this froth must rise to the surface and be seen very conspicuously for a time, and in many instances attract the attention and attack the pockets of good men, but they all soon pass away to give place to some other fad or notion or fanaticism, where is the man of brains, information and education, with quiet reasoning powers that will say, after reflection, that such excesses and fads permanently affect Freemasonry or true religion in the least?"

1889.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Conclave, St. Louis, April 23rd, 1888. Allan McDowell, Grand Commander.

He formed one new Commandery. On the state of the Order, he says:—

"The labors of the past year have been crowned with abundant success. Much work has been done, and, what is of much more importance, it has been good work on the choicest

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

material which the State affords. The moral standard of Freemasonry in general, and of our Order in particular, has not been lowered; but, on the contrary, has steadily advanced with the advancing years, until to-day we occupy a proud and exalted position, not only in the eyes of the Masonic world, but also in those of the general public. Other organizations have been influenced by our example and stimulated by our success, so that our works have produced effects for good on men and communities where our labors were not directly concerned and by other instrumentalities than ours. Let the good work go on, until, when it is said of a man that he is a Knight Templar, it shall also be almost necessarily implied that he is a man of integrity, of unflinching honesty, of unsullied honor, fruitful in all good works, truthful, humane, just—in short, *a man* in the fullest and noblest acceptation of that term.

"It is my pleasant duty to announce that perfect peace and harmony prevail, without a discordant or jarring note, throughout the length and breadth of our jurisdiction. No contention exists save that 'noble contention' recommended in the Masonic Lodge. So may it ever continue!"

He refused a dispensation to appear in public in uniform to escort the Grand Army of the Republic on Decoration Day.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"RESOLVED, That this Grand Commandery heartily re-endorses the Masonic Home of Missouri and recommends to the Subordinate Commanderies and *fratres* in this jurisdiction to furnish for the same all the substantial aid and assistance practicable.

"RESOLVED, That the R. E. Grand Commander, in appointing the Commanderies among his staff, direct his subordinates to organize their respective districts, and urge all honorable means to raise funds for the benefit of the Home."

It was also resolved that in future no Commandery in this jurisdiction shall be named after any living person.

The Grand Recorder has a good Report on Correspondence. Canada does not appear.

Robert McCulloch (St. Louis,) Grand Commander.

William H. Mayo (St. Louis,) Grand Recorder.

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MONTANA.

We extend a cordial welcome to this new Grand Commandery. The organization took place on the 14th May, 1888, by the four chartered Commanderies of Montana, under authority from the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment. A Constitution was adopted, officers elected and installed, and two new Commanderies instituted.

"On motion of Sir Knight Hedges, it was voted that the several Commanderies participating in the organization of this Grand Commandery take rank and number in the order of organization under charter from the Grand Encampment, and that the officers of this Grand Commandery cause their charters to be properly endorsed in accordance with this vote."

The six Commanderies have 202 members.

Andrew J. Fisk (Helena,) Grand Commander.

Cornelius Hedges (Helena,) Grand Recorder.

NEBRASKA.

Sixteenth Annual Conclave, Grand Island, April 10th, 1888. Edgar S. Dudley, Grand Commander.

He formed one new Commandery.

The following report was adopted:—

"Your Special Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Commander's Address relative to the duties of Grand Representatives, heartily approve of the sentiments expressed by the Grand Commander; and we recommend that the Representatives of other Grand Commanderies near this Grand Commandery at an early day make a report to our Grand Representative near such Grand Commandery of all matters of general interest connected with the Proceedings of this Grand Body, and require our Grand Representatives to make a similar report relative to the Proceedings within their jurisdictions."

The Grand Recorder is the "Reviewing Officer," and among the rest he reviews the Proceedings of Canada for 1887. He thinks that we have the best of the argument with England.

1889.

Seventeenth Annual Conclave, York, April 30th, 1889.
John J. Wemple, Grand Commander.

They are growing fast in numbers and in wealth, and the Grand Commander thinks that the only danger is that they are growing too fast. He formed two new Commanderies. They have now 1,183 members on the roll.

The Grand Commander strongly inculcates the necessity of having adequate insurance. He made a number of official visits and found everything favorable. He reports one decision:—

"The only thing calling for official decisions other than those covered by our rules and regulations, was whether our Commanderies could receive a petition for membership from a Sir Knight hailing from the Grand Commandery of Iowa. I ruled that whereas it might not technically be in strict accordance with the edict of the M. E. Grand Master, yet the Sir Knight having forsworn allegiance to the Grand Commandery of Iowa, justice and charity demanded the same be received and balloted on, the same as a Sir Knight hailing from any other Grand Commandery. I submitted my ruling (before promulgating same) to the M. E. Grand Master, who, I am pleased to say, heartily approved the same."

A number of the Grand Representatives near this Grand Commandery made written reports, which were read and ordered filed.

It was decided that petitioners for a new Commandery should not vote upon the question of recommending such new Commandery.

Stock to the amount of \$1,000 was taken in the proposed new Masonic Home.

The annual dues were reduced to \$1 *per capita*, and the rebate credit allowed for prompt rendition of the annual returns and funds makes possible a further reduction to seventy-five cents.

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The air-line jurisdiction was re-established.

Henry N. Blake is "Reviewing Officer," and notices Canada for 1888.

Henry Gibbons (Kearney,) Grand Commander.

William R. Bowen (Omaha,) Grand Recorder.

NEW YORK.

Seventy-Fifth Annual Conclave, Albany, October 9th, 1888. Theodore E. Haslehurst, Grand Commander.

The Grand Commander issued 181 dispensations, 109 of which were to ballot for and confer Orders in less time than prescribed by the Statute. We remarked last year on the extraordinary number of these dispensations. Last year there were 190, showing a reduction this year of 81.

The decisions of the Grand Commander are instructive, and they all appear to be correct:—

"*First.* That a Past Grand Commander of Missouri, having dimitted from that jurisdiction and affiliated with a Subordinate Commandery of this jurisdiction, subsequently elected to membership in this Grand Commandery, ranks in this Grand Commandery as Past Eminent Commander, and *Past Grand Commander of Missouri.*

"*Second.* It is lawful for an Eminent Commander, being absent from the jurisdiction of his Commandery, to place the warrant of Commandery in the hands of the Generalissimo during such absence.

"*Third.* That the right to ask for a dispensation does not lie with the Eminent Commander, but with the Commandery, and the request for a dispensation must be made by a majority vote of the Commandery, and the application, therefore, to the Grand Commander must be made under the seal of the Commandery.

"*Fourth.* A Sir Knight, having taken a dimit from his Commandery, and remaining unaffiliated, the Commandery has no right to elect him an honorary member.

"*Fifth.* A Companion having received the Order of the Red

Cross, objection is made to conferring the Order of the Temple upon him. Notice of the conclave at which the candidate was elected, containing the information that the candidate's name would at that time be presented for ballot, NOT HAVING been sent to the objector, the objection is equivalent to a rejection by ballot, and the candidate can only receive the Order of the Temple by a petition and ballot.

"*Sixth. Question*—A Companion holding a dimit from Lodge and Chapter, from another State, has been in this jurisdiction over a year. Is he eligible to receive the Orders of Knighthood without first affiliating with Lodge and Chapter?

"*Answer.* Yes. See Code of Statutes (G. E.,) Sec. XXXII.

"Permit me to say in this connection, that although the Templar Law allows such proceeding, it appears to my mind that if a brother Companion, after having received the degrees in Lodge and Chapter, desires to *advance* in Masonry without becoming a 'Supporting Pillar' in the very foundation and life of Templarism, he would be no credit or benefit to our Order, and if I had the privilege of exercising the right to ballot in such a case, the law on the subject would never be called into question."

From the first of these decisions, it appears that Past rank in Subordinate Encampments or Commanderies in foreign jurisdictions is recognized, but not rank in the foreign Grand Body. This, we believe, is in accordance with generally accepted usage. Past Grand Officers are only entitled to rank as such in the jurisdiction in which they held office.

On Prize Drills the Grand Commander has the following sensible remarks:—

"To me, one of the most unpleasant duties to perform is to refuse the request of a Commandery or individual my official sanction for some project which they sincerely believe will be of benefit to their Commandery, I therefore regret that I have been obliged to refuse permission for a 'competitive prize drill,' firmly believing that while exhibition drills are undoubtedly a benefit to our Order, on the other hand the evil effects of a 'competitive prize drill' more than outweigh any possible benefit that could be

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obtained by it. In view of the fact that it has lately been the policy of the Grand Encampment and Grand Commandery to discourage prize contests among Templars, would it not be well to incorporate in our Regulations a clause forbidding 'competitive prize drills,' thereby relieving your Grand Commanders from the unpleasant duty of refusing to grant requests of that character?"

The Grand Commandery adopted a resolution that competitive drills for prizes are considered unwise, and that no dispensation should be granted for such purpose.

The Order in New York now numbers over 8,000 Sir Knights.

In the Report of the Grand Recorder we find the following very interesting remarks on the study of the science of Heraldry:—

"My justification for entering this field as pioneer is this, that during my career as a reader and observer of the various branches of Freemasonry, I have been a diligent student of antique subjects, especially this of Heraldry. For a long time I have had, in manuscript, all needful matters for a handbook of this interesting branch of knowledge—this Science of Armory,—and while I may never be able to put so expensive a book before the public, I am loth to lay aside those parts of it which are particularly applicable to the members of the valiant and magnanimous Orders. I will, however, respectfully take advantage of the present opportunity to suggest a plan of operations to introduce this science among the 60,000 members of the Christian Orders of Masonry.

"When at the close of the eleventh century the people of Europe, animated by religious enthusiasm, had induced the flower of European Chivalry to assume arms in rescuing the Sepulchre of Jesus from the hands of the infidel, it became necessary that the immense army thus assembled, composed as it was of so many different nationalities, to adopt certain distinctive insignia, while engaged in the *Croisades*. The English gentlemen, for instance, embroidered as their national badge a *white cross* on the left shoulder of their surcoats. The French chose the *red cross*; the Flemings, *green*; while the Crusaders from the Papal States bore *two keys in saltire*, as their badge of nationality.

"These distinctions, however, were only *general*, or *national*. To *individualize* the subject, it was ordained by the ruling councils that every Crusader who slew a Saracen, or performed some remarkable military exploit, should be accounted *noble*, and so entitled to a coat of arms. He was authorized to select any device that was appropriate or his taste might suggest, as a remembrance of his exploit. Thus originated the multiplicity of Charges, amounting now to many thousands. Among the earliest of these are the Escallop Shell from Joppa, and along the shores of the Mediterranean; the Palmer's Staff; the Water Bucket; the Gold Coins (Bezants) of the age; Nails of the Cross; Crescent Moons; heads of Saracens; Swords, etc., etc. So many warriors adopted the *Cross* as their emblem that several hundred varieties in the form of that object were invented. In my report of 1880, I gave figures and descriptions of some of these.

"From such a noble and memorable beginning as the Crusades was the great science of Heraldry evolved, which, during the succeeding centuries, has been made to embody so many gallant deeds, patriotic sacrifices, and proofs of divine ardor for the right.

"All objects of nature, animate and inanimate, have been pressed into the service of Heraldry in monarchical countries; while the story of noble deeds and the emblems embodying them fill libraries.

"It has long been in my mind to set before the grand array of American Templars some practical suggestions upon this subject, and to recommend to their adoption a full line of Heraldic symbols, beginning with the Grand Encampment as the centre, and coming down by scientific differences through the Grand and Constituent Commanderies, to each Sir Knight who kneels at our altar.

"What obstacles are there to hinder us? Is it *ridicule*? But the ridicule of our fratres in monarchical countries has already been exhausted upon our titles, our customs, and funeral rites; in brief, our whole assumption as an Order of Chivalric Masonry. Had ridicule deterred us, we should never have planted a scion of Templary in this land.

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chromatic cards purchased at great prices annually by our fratres demand very much more outlay than the adoption of the systematic Order of Armery.

"Is it *time*? But the study of Heraldry, as applicable to Templary, demands but a few hours' study from each, time well repaid by the display of an elegant outburst of symbolisms admirably arranged and confirmed by use through centuries of time.

"We see nothing, then, to hinder the adoption within the decade of a thorough application of Armory to American Templars. Every frater under the obedience of our 36 Grand Commanderies may have his peculiar coat of arms. I quote the words of a learned English writer upon Heraldry, Rev. Charles Boutell:—

"It is not a blind following, and much less is it a mere inanimate reproduction of mediæval Heraldry and a reiteration of its forms and usages that will enable us to possess a true historical Heraldry of our own. What we have to do is to *study the old Heraldry*; to familiarize ourselves with its working; to read its records with ease and fluency, and to investigate the principles upon which it was carried out into action. And having thus become Heralds, through having attained to a mastery over mediæval Heraldry, we shall be qualified to devote ourselves to the *development of a fresh application of the science*, that may become consistently historical of ourselves. The mediæval authorities will have taught us both what Heraldry is able to accomplish, and the right system for its operation, its symbols and concise language; and with ourselves will rest the obligation to produce a true Historical Heraldry that we may transmit to succeeding generations."

The new Grand Commanderies of Montana, Washington and Wyoming were duly recognized.

The Report on Correspondence was partly prepared by the late lamented John W. Simons and finished by Jesse B. Anthony. Frater Simons died on the 22nd October, 1888, in his sixty-eighth year. He had filled a large space in the fraternity in New York for many years, and his loss will be sorely felt and deeply regretted. It was our privilege to meet with him on several occasions, and we were much impressed with the charming gentleness of his manner and his

exquisite kindness and cordiality. He was a fluent speaker and his addresses were models of beauty of diction and clearness of perception. His numerous writings have made him famous, not only on this continent, but also abroad wherever Masonry finds a home. His love for the Craft was excelled by none, and his many and varied abilities were exerted to the full in its favor. A good man has gone. May we treasure his memory.

In the Appendix to these Proceedings is published "A Concise History of the Origin of Chivalry and the Orders of Knighthood throughout the World," by the Grand Recorder. This History is most interesting and instructive, and well worthy the perusal of all Sir Knights. In a foot-note to his account of the Knights Hospitaliers, he says:—

"It may not be generally known that there is a branch of the above Order working in America to-day. This branch is not affiliated in any way with the Masonic body, nor is it connected with the Templar organization. It derives its authority from Scotland, where it is claimed the Order was handed down from the days of the Reformation. There are several Encampments stationed in New York City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and other places in the United States. Not having investigated the matter, it is impossible to say how far these claims may be justified, but it is certainly a matter of interest to know of the existence even of a society of the above character."

Austin C. Wood (Syracuse.) Grand Commander.

Robert Macoy (7 Murray St., New York,) Gr. Recorder.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Eighth Annual Conclave, Winston, August 1st, 1888.
Carle A. Woodruff, Grand Commander.

The Grand Commander reports harmony prevailing. They have adopted the new ritual. He was absent most of the year at his military station, Leavenworth, Kansas. His decisions were as follows:—

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the commission as a Grand Representative, he not being entitled to Templar honors.

"2. A quorum in Grand Commanderies and Subordinate Commanderies as fixed by the statutes consists of *nine* members entitled to vote therein, including an officer entitled to open the body. A quorum being present, the vote of a less number is valid. Consequently a less number than nine may confer the orders, after the Commandery has been legally opened."

The business was entirely local.

Frater George W. Blount reports on Correspondence and notices Canada for 1887.

1889.

Ninth Annual Conclave, Wilmington, May 23rd, 1889.
John A. Porter, Grand Commander.

On the condition of the Order, the Grand Commander says:—

"Eight years ago the Grand Commandery of North Carolina was formed in this city with three subordinate Commanderies, containing in all about seventy Sir Knights. Since that time we have added five other Commanderies, making eight, with a total membership of about two hundred.

"It is to be regretted that our growth has not been more healthy and vigorous, and it is my duty, as your chief officer, to suggest that the lack of zeal and interest evident in some of our subordinate bodies has been caused by the laxity of this Grand Commandery in enforcing its laws and regulations. I refer to Commanderies which year after year have failed to hold any Conclave, pay dues, or keep records. And yet this Grand Body has neglected to take cognizance of their shortcomings by dealing with them. Nor has it made active effort to promote zeal and encourage these Commanderies to discharge their duty. Is not the harmony reported as prevailing throughout this Grand Jurisdiction the harmony of indifference and neglect, rather than one of love for our noble order and its success and growth?

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

"Can we not do something to increase interest and stimulate our Commanderies to attain excellence in Ritual and Drill? I suggest that this Grand Body require its officers to visit each Commandery at least once annually, and let fraternal visitations between these subordinate bodies be advised.

"If something can be done to develop the social features of the order in our ranks, I venture the opinion that our hearts will be made glad by a prosperous growth throughout the old North State."

The Grand Commandery approved of the Tennessee resolutions regarding the new Ritual, except as regards leaving the details of the work to the Grand Commanderies, upon which the special Committee did not deem it advisable to express an opinion.

Fratr James Southgate reports on Correspondence and notices our Proceedings of 1888.

John A. Porter (Asheville,) Grand Commander.

Horace H. Munson (Wilmington,) Grand Recorder.

OHIO.

Forty-Sixth Annual Conclave, Cleveland, August 28th, 1888. Frederick H. Rehwinkle, Grand Commander.

The general condition of affairs is exceptionally prosperous, and two new Commanderies were formed at Sidney and Cambridge.

Their system of visitation appears to be complete. We quote the remarks of the Grand Commander and the details of two of his most important visits:—

"It affords me pleasure to state that all the Commanderies in this Grand Jurisdiction have this year been visited and inspected. And I desire to express to the Sir Knights who have so efficiently co-operated with me in the performance of this duty, my grateful acknowledgments. Feeling assured that these annual inspections are productive of much good, that the work and discipline of the Commanderies are thereby greatly improved, and the rules and

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regulations better observed. I would earnestly recommend their continuance.

"On the evening of March 29th, I visited Cleveland for the purpose of witnessing the ritual work of Oriental Commandery, and examining into the state of its affairs generally.

"The enviable reputation of this Templar Body for perfect rendition of the ritual text, together with its proficiency in floor work, caused me to present myself prepared to enjoy as well as to be critically intent in observing.

"At the proper time a Commandery of Knights Templar was opened with full ceremonial, and the Orders of the Temple and Malta conferred upon one candidate. I will not particularize individual work, but will content myself with saying that all moved in such smooth progression from the beginning, that the impression produced was that of a beautiful and harmonious whole, in this aided in no small degree by the fine selections of music given by the famous Oriental Quartette. Finding no cause for criticism, I am compelled to add my meed of praise to that which this Commandery has so frequently received.

"Nearly two hundred Sir Knights were present on this occasion, occupying the floor and large galleries of the auditorium. The Sirs Oriental with scarcely an exception being in full Templar costume.

"The books are accurately and well kept, and exhibit a comfortable state of finances, and the thorough appointments of this Commandery are too well known to call for added description."

* * * * *

"On the first day of June, the long anticipated 'Malta Festival,' after elaborate preparations, took place with most brilliant and imposing ceremonies, in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Cincinnati, under the auspices of Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, K. T.

"Upon this occasion twenty-four Knight Templars were invested with the Mediterranean Pass, and received into the Order of Malta in a manner and style probably never before witnessed in this country. The Cathedral, with its large and sumptuously furnished apartments, spacious auditorium and completely appointed stage, and the many thoroughly trained Knights of the Temple

and of Malta engaged in the exemplification, together afforded ample facilities for conferring the Order of Malta in perfect accordance with the full form of the long ritual. Not least among the many impressive features of the rendition, were the fine selections of sacred music, given by a choir of men's and women's voices, with organ and orchestral accompaniment. In proper succession came three beautiful tableaux, representing, first, the shipwreck and landing of St. Paul at Melita; then the old-time Pilgrims on their way to the 'Holy City,' the attack upon them by the infidel Saracens, and their rescue by the prowess of the Knights Hospitallers; finally, the capture and possession of the Island of Malta by the Knights of Rhodes. This last picture, replete with dazzling light and color, revealed the gaily costumed Knights of the Island, their keen-edged lances pointing seaward, as on the shore they awaited the assault of the Knights of Rhodes sweeping towards them in their splendidly equipped galley.

"During the progress of the ceremonies the outbursts of applause were frequent and prolonged.

"Our Most Eminent Grand Master, Sir Charles Roome, of New York, accompanied by his son, who is also a prominent Knight Templar, attested by his westward journey and presence, his evident interest in this resplendent exemplification by Cincinnati; and of which he expressed his appreciation in the most flattering terms, as well as his pleasure in the opportunity afforded him of meeting so many of Ohio's Sir Knights.

"The Commanderies represented were, of Ohio 26, Kentucky 5, Indiana 3, Pennsylvania 3, Illinois 2, and one each of New York, Missouri and Texas."

"The Sir Knights, guests and entertainers together numbered nearly one thousand, and formed a most brilliant assembly.

"On the completion of this magnificent rendition, a superb luncheon was served under the supervision of the steward of the Commandery, Sir W. I. Prescott, of which more than five hundred Knights partook; and Cincinnati, No. 3, might well be pardoned a feeling of self-gratulation in dispensing this princely hospitality."

The Address of the Grand Commander occupies 48 pages and is full of interesting matter.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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The Grand Generalissimo gives the Masonic history of a veteran of 81 years of age, whom he found yet engaged in active service:—

“SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, April 25, 1888.

“S. J. LAFFERTY, *Eminent Sir*:

“At your request, I furnish you my Masonic record as follows:

“I received the E. A. in St. John's Lodge, No. 13, at Dayton, Ohio, May 1, 1841; the F. C. and M. M. May 13, 1841; the chapter degrees in Unity Chapter in the same year; and the council degrees in Reese Council, Dayton, Ohio, in 1841 or 1842 (I have forgotten the date). I received the orders of Knighthood in Lancaster Encampment (now Commandery), No. 2, on the first day of the session of the grand bodies in Lancaster in 1843; can't remember the date. My diploma is dated October 24, 1843, which I received when I left. I am older than the Grand Commandery, but not much, as you will perceive; but was present at its formation.

“I am a Past Master of St. John's Lodge and of Clark Lodge; P. H. P. of Unity Chapter and Springfield Chapter; P. T. Ill. of Reese Council and Springfield Council, R. and S. M.; Captain-General of Reed Commandery, at Dayton, and Past Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery at Springfield; and last, though not least by any means, I have the honor to be a P. G. H. P. of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, and at the close of that session a partial loss of my hearing brought my Masonic ambition to an abrupt close, and leaves me nothing further to report.

“Fraternally,

“H. VINAL.”

The special Committee on Inspections were of opinion that the official visits were absolutely necessary to insure uniformity of work and correctness of records.

On the “Tennessee Circular” the following Report was adopted:—

“Your committee, to whom was referred the circular from the Grand Commandery of Tennessee, in reference to the ritual adopted by the Grand Encampment Knights Templars of the

United States at its last triennial conclave, and asking concurrent action thereon, beg leave to report, that as the Grand Commandery Knights Templars of Ohio has emphatically declared the issuing of circulars and resolutions by its subordinates, for the purpose of influencing legislation in the Grand Commandery, to be unknighly and unmasonic, and believing that the same principles apply to the subordinates of the Grand Encampment, respectfully recommend that no action thereon be taken by this Grand Body."

A very suggestive vote of thanks was passed to the Police Department of Cleveland for the efficient aid rendered to the Grand Commandery. Why did they want aid from the police?

In his usual vigorous style, Frater E. T. Carson reviews the Proceedings of 29 Grand Bodies, Canada not included. Most of his remarks are on the ritual question, which we have determined to avoid for this occasion.

William T. Walker (Toledo,) Grand Commander.
John N. Bell (Dayton,) Grand Recorder.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thirty-Fifth Annual Conclave, Pittsburgh, May 22nd, 1888. Lee S. Smith, Grand Commander.

We copy one of his decisions:—

"A Commandery was voting on the adoption of an amendment to By-laws, when a Sir Knight called the yeas and nays; the Acting Eminent Commander decided the call out of order.

"Question 1.—Was he not in error in so doing?

"Question 2.—Has a Sir Knight no appeal from the decision of his Eminent Commander?

"Answer 1.—Section 50, Constitution of the Grand Encampment, states that all questions shall be determined by a majority vote, and there is nothing in Masonic law allowing the call of yeas and nays; therefore, the Eminent Commander was right. A call of the yeas and nays, under Parliamentary Rules, requires every one to vote; while in our Order there is no such requirement, except in case of ballot.

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"*Answer 2.*—Section 51, Constitution of the Grand Encampment, states, 'No appeal shall lie to the Commandery from the decision of the Commander.'

"If any Sir Knight feels aggrieved, and that he has not been fairly dealt with, he has the right to appeal to the Grand Commander, or to the Grand Commandery."

A new Commandery was formed at Huntingdon.

We now quote entire the Report of Frater M. Richards Muckle, the Representative to the Masonic Home from the Grand Commandery:—

"SIR KNIGHTS,—The Home for Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania is now an established fact; successful far beyond the expectations of its most sanguine advocates and promoters.

"Since our last Annual Conclave, in 1887, it has changed its name to that of 'The Masonic Home of Pennsylvania,' assuming powers and privileges under a charter granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on May 6, 1871, superior to the one held by them formerly. The President, in his Third Annual Report, speaks of the important work of completing the \$25,000 fund, which was accomplished, thereby enabling the managers to pay off the mortgage debt of \$12,000.

"The corporation consists of ninety-three Masonic Bodies, one hundred and thirty-six individual members and sixty-three annual contributors, being an increase of ninety five members during the year.

"The assets of the institution, in real estate, cash, investments, etc., as presented at their last annual session, amounted to near \$50,000 clear of all indebtedness.

"On New Year's Day, on the occasion of the Annual Reception, an opportunity was given to a large number of brethren and their friends to inspect the increased accommodations—among them, the officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge, the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter, and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania,—all of whom expressed the liveliest satisfaction in all they witnessed.

"There was a second visitation made to the Home on May

25th, on the occasion of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, when those present, representing the various sections of our great Commonwealth, were profuse in their expressions of approval of the work already done.

"While the Home has progressed materially during its brief existence, there is still much to be done to enable the management to increase its means of accommodating the many demands for the admission of brethren to the same, which are frequently made. The various Masonic bodies have shown their interest and goodwill in the numerous contributions in cash and kind. We cite the instances of Harmony Chapter, which furnished the first room in an elegant manner, and was followed by Stephen Girard Lodge, Meridian Sun Lodge, Oriental Chapter, Kensington Chapter; and now the ladies of members of Lodge No. 2 are about furnishing the only remaining room in the Home. In addition to this, Lodge No. 2 has agreed to give the Home, annually, 50 cents per member from its funds; Easton Lodge, half of the contents of a contribution box, which netted the sum of \$30 in three months; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, \$100; the A. and A. Rite, \$100, and annually thereafter, \$100; and the promise from other bodies is given to follow in the good work. Two brethren, on connecting themselves with the Knights of Birmingham, have made over the amount due on their decease. There are still some improvements needed, such as a wash-house, lavatory, etc., beside which the Home should be materially enlarged, to enable the management to admit the applicants who are daily making efforts to get into the Home, and are only prevented by want of capacity. To do this, the Craft throughout the State is invited to connect itself with the Home, and assist in carrying on the noble and charitable work.

"Membership can be acquired by individually paying \$100, with annual dues at \$5, and annual contributors, by the payment of not less than \$5.

"The Home is entirely non-sectarian, and, while located in Philadelphia county, is, nevertheless, a purely State institution, extending its charities over the entire area of our Commonwealth, and merits at the hands of our entire Brotherhood, in whatever locality resident, the strongest material encouragement.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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"In submitting this report, permit me to commend this charity in the strongest and most forcible manner, urging you to keep the object constantly in view, and begging you to give it your most unqualified support, both in word and deed."

After this report was adopted, a special appropriation of \$500 was made to the Home.

Frater Muckle is also Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Commandery unanimously voted \$500 to procure for him a suitable testimonial for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of that important office for the past eighteen years. A worthy compliment worthily bestowed.

The Report on Correspondence is by Frater William J. Kelly. We regret that he did not receive our Proceedings.

William W. Allen (Philadelphia,) Grand Commander.

Charles E. Meyer (Philadelphia,) Grand Recorder.

TENNESSEE.

At a Special Conclave in July, 1888, the resolutions regarding the new ritual, passed at the previous meeting, were rescinded and loyalty to the Grand Master and Grand Encampment was re-established.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Conclave, Murfreesboro', May 14th, 1889. Gamaliel B. Wilson, Grand Commander.

In his opening remarks, the Grand Commander says:—

"The year that began with all the indications of prosperity and success soon showed signs of trouble and disaster, that at one time threatened to overcast our whole horizon; but, thanks to wise counsels and just action, the clouds have passed over, leaving a brilliant bow of promise athwart our sky, whose promises have been bountifully fulfilled, and the Order to-day in Tennessee is in a more prosperous condition than for years before, both numerically and financially. It gives me the greatest pleasure to report that we have gained nearly six per cent. on the total membership, as reported at our last Grand Conclave. The financial condition is no less gratifying; we have paid off the debt that has been on us

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for the last few years, and now have several hundred dollars in the treasury. There has been much more interest manifested in Masonic circles than heretofore, and the interest is on the increase."

He believes that the Grand Commander can do more good by visiting the subordinates himself than by delegating others to perform that duty. Past officers have not the same influence as the present ones.

The new Grand Commanderies of Montana and Wyoming were recognized.

All the subordinates were requested to assist the Widows' and Orphans' Home at Nashville.

The Grand Recorder is also Grand Visitor, and he has been eminently successful in reviving dormant and weak Commanderies and generally infusing a large amount of interest in the work in Tennessee. The Grand Commandery very properly added \$100 to his salary, in view of his extraordinary efforts and labors.

He is also the reporter on Correspondence and gives a most admirable review of 150 pages, dealing with all the Grand Commanderies in an interesting and instructive manner. As to uniform, he says:—"There is something marvellous in human fondness for dressy toggery. How Grand Bodies can burn precious sunlight in disputes about clothes overcomes our most sweetened imagination like a summer cloud."

Canada for 1888 receives a good notice and he gives as many extracts as his space permits.

William C. Smith (Nashville,) Grand Commander.

George C. Connor (Chattanooga,) Grand Recorder.

VERMONT.

Forty-Seventh Annual Conclave, Burlington, June 11th, 1889. Delos M. Bacon, Grand Commander.

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Peace and prosperity prevail throughout the entire jurisdiction. All the Commanderies were visited and inspected by one of the four Senior Grand Officers, and were found in good order.

Frater Alfred A. Hall was present as the Representative of the Grand Master.

They have now an authorized service for the observance of Easter and Ascension Days.

The Report on Correspondence is by Frater Frederick S. Fisher. He notices Canada for 1888, only he calls it the First Annual Assembly, instead of the Fifth.

On the misuse of the word "Pilgrimage," he says:—

"Among the dispensations we notice one for a pilgrimage, which we take to be a picnic on the sea shore. We note this and here simply to call attention to the use of the word pilgrimage and the erroneous idea that may and will grow up by this misuse of a word. A pilgrimage is indeed a journey, but elsewhere than in Masonic proceedings it means, a journey to some hallowed place or for some devotional purpose. A journey teaching a lesson is the way we use it in the Ritual, and also seeking the shrine. Certainly its use does not or ought not to suggest an excursion, a picnic or a profane usage. We have nearly freed ourselves from the absurdity of the use of the word invade. Why not thus from the irreverence of the use of the word pilgrimage? The ancient Templars had occasions and travels which were not pilgrimages. And the pilgrimages were always to hallowed spots or for penance or other devotional purposes.

Will F. Lewis (Rutland,) Grand Commander.

Warren G. Reynolds (Burlington,) Grand Recorder.

VICTORIA.

In our Report of last year, we gave an account of the organization of this Sovereign Great Priory. We have now received the full particulars of their first meeting, and also of their Second Annual Convocation. The record of the

proceedings leading to the establishment of the Sovereign Great Priory in and for the Colony of Victoria, forms a pamphlet of interesting reading, and shows that the Fratres took every proper precaution and conducted all their preliminary steps in accord with the established Masonic usage.

As their Constitution, the regulations of the Great Priory of Canada were adopted, with the necessary amendments.

The death of a Frater being announced, leaving his widow in poor circumstances, the Fratres present assumed all the cost of the funeral, and a subscription was taken up for the benefit of the widow.

Honors were accorded to three of our members, Fratres W. J. B. MacLeod Moore and Daniel Spry being made Past Grand Masters, and J. Ross Robertson being made Past Deputy Grand Master.

The Second Annual Convention was held at Melbourne, on the 10th of December, 1888, with Past Grand Master J. D. Drew on the throne, and Representatives from all the subordinates.

A new Preceptory at Melbourne, called the Victorian, received a Warrant.

It was then resolved that as in a very short time there would be a union of Craft Lodges in this Territory, it was advisable to postpone the election of officers, and all other business, until that event had taken place.

A Special Meeting was held on the 28th March, 1889, at which the officers were elected and installed. The receipts were announced at \$282, and the expenses \$60 less.

Frater J. O. Neumann has a brief Report of Correspondence, in which we receive due notice and cordial thanks.

Archibald Aiken (Melbourne,) Grand Master.

J. O. Neumann (Melbourne,) Grand Chancellor.

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We heartily reiterate our best wishes for the future prosperity of this Body, and we have no doubt but that they have a long and happy career before them. Their well-proved zeal and ability will certainly insure success.

VIRGINIA.

Sixty-Sixth Annual Assembly, Richmond, November 13th, 1888. James B. Blanks, Grand Commander.

He reports harmony and prosperity. He refused permission to appear in Templar costume at a "Mikado entertainment."

The other Grand Officers give full reports of their visits to the subordinate Commanderies.

A law was adopted providing for the removal of subordinate Commanderies, as follows:—

"SEC. 1. If the building in which a Commandery stately meets shall be destroyed or become unfit for meetings of the Commandery, such meeting shall be held temporarily in such place within its Territorial Jurisdiction as may be ordered by the Eminent Commander.

"SEC. 2. Any proposition for the permanent removal of the place of meeting of a Commandery must be made at a Stated Assembly. The motion shall be recorded upon the minutes, and the Recorder shall notify the members of the Commandery to attend at the next Stated Assembly for its consideration.

"SEC. 3. If the Eminent Commander approves the proposition, a majority shall be sufficient to adopt it, but, if he does not approve, a vote of two-thirds shall be necessary.

"SEC. 4. A Commandery cannot remove its place of meeting outside of its Territorial Jurisdiction without the consent of the Right Eminent Grand Commander."

A new Code of Statutes was adopted.

An appropriation of \$25 was made to the Washington Memorial Temple of Fredericksburg.

An assessment of \$2 *per capita* was made on the Commanderies to defray the expenses to the Triennial, and a further assessment of \$3 *per capita* was made on the individual members of the Grand Commandery.

The Grand Commandery acted as escort to the Grand Lodge of Virginia in laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in Richmond.

James Lee Beck (Lynchburg,) Grand Commander.

William B. Isaacs (Richmond,) Grand Recorder.

WASHINGTON.

This Grand Commandery will not publish the full text of its proceedings this year. From a circular issued by the Grand Recorder, we learn that the Second Annual Conclave was held at Tacoma, on the 6th June, 1889, with Alfred L. Palmer, Grand Commander, presiding. The five subordinate Commanderies were duly represented.

The business was chiefly local and routine in interest. Their progress has been healthy, and perfect harmony prevails. The Commanderies have a total membership of 201.

Elijah M. Beatty (Tacoma,) Grand Commander.

Thomas M. Reed (Olympia,) Grand Recorder.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Fifteenth Annual Conclave, Fairmont, May 8th, 1889.
Jere A. Miller, Grand Commander.

In his Address, the Grand Commander says:—

“The first and most encouraging thing I have to report is that the Order continues to be in a healthy, prosperous condition, no misfortune or calamity has stricken us, we are united in purpose, at peace with our neighbors and in loyal obedience to our superior authorities.

“Our future looks promising. The iron horse over roads of

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In revising determined to repeal provisions of the Constitution are applicable and their subordinate occur from the same subjects. with minor modifications the Grand Enclosure clauses.

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steel will soon completely traverse our Mountain State. Capital and labor are busily employed in opening up our vast mines and forests. Population and wealth are increasing. It cannot now be said as was said a few years ago that West Virginia had ground upon which the feet of white men had not yet trod."

He decided that a candidate could not be received against the objection of a member, although such member was present when the ballot was taken and was excused from voting on the application. This decision was confirmed by the Grand Commandery, the Committee on Jurisprudence holding that such objection was equivalent to a rejection.

In revising their Constitution and Statutes, it was determined to repeal all existing legislation, and adopt the provisions of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment which are applicable to the government of Grand Commanderies and their subordinates, thus avoiding the confusion likely to occur from the existence of two bodies of law relating to the same subjects. Special Statutes were also adopted, dealing with minor matters not provided for in the Constitution of the Grand Encampment. These are contained in eighteen clauses.

Frater R. C. Dunnington reports on Correspondence, and his "maiden effort" is very creditable. He is sound in wishing to confine Masonic parades to Masonic days. There is nothing peculiarly Masonic about the Fourth of July or Memorial Day or Decoration Day, and he very properly thinks that "it is absolutely ridiculous to turn out and participate in displays and parades having no connection whatever with Masonic subjects." In his notice of Ohio, he says:—

"We hesitate to mention the reviewer's work. Sir Carson wields a trenchant and very caustic pen, and far be it from us to further raise his ire by adverse comment upon his report; for we feel sure that he has not yet forgiven West Virginia for failure to discipline that unlucky editor, and the criticism which suggests itself in his work to us, we are apprehensive will call down the vials

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of his wrath upon our unfortunate head. We will say, however, that we fear he has not yet learned in controversies or differences with his 'less informed brethren' that nothing sharpens the arrow of sarcasm so keenly as the courtesy which polishes it, and no re-proof is like that which we clothe with a smile and present with a bow."

Canada is not noticed.

W. G. Bennett (Weston,) Grand Commander.

R. C. Dunnington (Fairmont,) Grand Recorder.

WISCONSIN.

Thirtieth Annual Conclave, Milwaukee, October 9th, 1888. N. B. Rundle, Grand Commander.

He reports a prosperous year and a uniform, healthy and vigorous growth in membership and in true knightly spirit. We quote his decisions:—

"Such has been the intelligent conduct of Subordinate Commanderies that I have been called upon for but two decisions. They are as follows:—

Question—Is it necessary to have written certificates from Lodge and Chapter with petitions for orders when it is known to myself or some Knight present that the applicant is a member of both in good standing?

Answer—No.

Question—Can I be permitted to hold a special conclave of my Commandery to confer Orders only, at some place other than that designated in Charter.

Answer—No. The Code of Statutes provides that a Commandery can hold its conclaves only at the place designated in its Dispensation or Charter."

He formed new Commanderies at Ashland and Waukesha.

In order to show our brethren how to build and own a Masonic Hall, we copy the following from the Report of the Deputy Grand Commander. Their plan was simple and highly effective. Any active and energetic Masons can do

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the same, but apathy and listlessness and the spirit of leaving the work to others will never accomplish anything:—

“Oshkosh Commandery, No. 11, inspected September 24th, has 109 members, has held thirteen conclaves in the ten months of its working season, with an average attendance of 20. Fifty-nine members are rated as non-residents.

“During the year the Orders have been conferred upon two applicants; the same number the year previous. Three petitions are now under consideration. While this may seem to be a small amount of work for a strong Commandery with a populous jurisdiction, it evinces a laudable disposition to guard well the portals, and not permit an ambition to do work and increase the revenues to outweigh more important considerations. The rule of this Commandery not to confer the Orders until the candidate has taken the necessary steps to properly equip himself, is to be highly commended and is well worthy of imitation.

“But two of the 109 members are without uniforms. The uniforms inspected were found of good quality and condition, and in every respect in accordance with the regulations. The apartments are very commodious and convenient, and comprise every requisite of a thoroughly equipped Commandery. They have recently been thoroughly renovated and very tastefully decorated, and furnish the Fraternity of Oshkosh, a Masonic Home, which does great credit to their taste, business sagacity and interest in the craft.

“The plan on which they have acquired this substantial monument to their Masonic thrift and enterprise is well worth the careful consideration of all who contribute to the support of Masonic bodies. I submit herewith and make a part of this report a very concise statement of this plan, kindly furnished, at my request, by Sir K. M. Hutchinson:—

“The entire cost of the plant, including the realty, was \$12,925, all represented by stock. At the present writing all the stock is bought up except \$400 worth. This is being held by the five directors, in order that the organization may be maintained. We have rented the first story and basement for \$700 per year. At the end of the year I make a statement, of which this is a copy for

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

1882, which will show you how, by agreement, the expenses for the year are provided for.

To interest, 7 per cent. on \$12,925....	\$ 904 75
To insurance.....	100 00
To taxes.....	159 00
To repairs.....	3 75

\$1,167 50

700 00

\$ 467 50

By rent from the city.....	\$ 700 00
By 1-5 of \$467.50 paid by Lodge 27....	93 50
By 2-5 of \$467.50 paid by Chapter....	187 00
By 2-5 of \$467.50 paid by Comm'dery.	187 00

\$1,167 50

"In 1882 the Central R. R. paid in for damages \$3,800. With this we bought in like amount of stock and cancelled it, having now only \$9,125 of stock out. Of this stock

The Directory holds.....	\$ 400 00
Masonic Cemetery Fund.....	900 00
Tyrian Chapter, No. 15.....	1,450 00
Centennial Lodge, No. 205.....	925 00
Oshkosh Commandery, No. 11.....	2,225 00
" Lodge, No. 27.....	3,225 00

\$9,125 00

"This stock draws 7 per cent. interest, the same as if held by individuals.

"This money has been *earned* by the Masonic bodies since the building was erected.

"This plan, as you will see by the result, has worked well and given satisfaction. I believe it was the first building in the state owned wholly by the fraternity.

"The Masonic Hall was built in 1875, on the joint stock plan. Certificates of stock were \$25 each. No one could hold a share of

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stock unless a Master Mason in regular standing, and each holder of stock was obliged to surrender it when tendered the par value and interest by any of the Masonic organizations of the city. The stock drew 7 per cent. interest. The organization was entitled the Masonic Building Association. It has always paid its interest promptly.

"The working paraphernalia of the Commandery comprises every essential requisite for conferring the Orders in strict accordance with the ritual.

"An attractive feature of the decoration of the Asylum is a large frame containing cabinet photographs of members of the Commandery in uniform, bearing their autographs. A moment's thought will suggest the increasing interest and value vested in such a group as time passes."

Fratr William C. Swain has another excellent Report on Correspondence. He has never been able to comprehend why, because a man makes a good Sword-Bearer, he must necessarily be competent to fill all the offices from that to Grand Commander. The system of rotation in office does not always result in the selection of the fittest.

In answer to Carson of Ohio, he says:—

"Lodges in Wisconsin, before the formation of our Grand Lodge, were chartered by Illinois, by Missouri and Ohio. Our General Grand Chapter has subordinates in the Sandwich Islands, Japan and elsewhere. That doesn't prevent Canada from chartering a Chapter in any of those places. If the Sandwich Islands had a Grand Chapter, it would be different. There is no Great Priory or other governing body in Australia, and the mere fact that England has a subordinate there, gives her no control over anything but that subordinate. It would be perfectly legitimate for our Grand Encampment to charter a subordinate there."

Chandler P. Chapman (Madison,) Grand Commander.

John W. Laffin (Milwaukee,) Grand Recorder.

WYOMING.

First Annual Conclave, Cheyenne, July 11th, 1888.
Truman B. Hicks, Grand Commander.

He congratulates the members upon the successful result of the efforts made by the Templars of Wyoming to organize the Grand Commandery, and calls upon them to think seriously upon the responsibility they have undertaken.

A design for a standard was submitted and adopted.

They have started well by appointing a Committee on Correspondence, from whom we will hear next session.

The Grand Commander and Grand Recorder were authorized to take such action as may be deemed proper in the matter of the charters of subordinate Commanderies.

William H. Smith (Rawlins,) Grand Commander.

John K. Jeffrey (Cheyenne,) Grand Recorder.

CONCLUSION.

This concludes our Report. We have spent a very pleasant journey through the various sections of Templarism on this continent and in the far-off land of Australia, communing with choice spirits and enthusiastic Craftsmen, who have the welfare of our noble Order thoroughly at heart, and who are using their best energies for its welfare and success. We have great reason to be thankful for our prosperity, but the best reward for all our work is the consciousness of duty well performed, that our aims and objects are directed to the elevation of human character, and the improvement manifested is an augury of more successes to follow.

With the hope that our present efforts to supply information and instruction will be sympathetically considered by our Fratres in the Dominion, this Report is courteously submitted.

HENRY ROBERTSON,
CHAIRMAN.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Canada, October, 1889.