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PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
**Great Priory of Canada**

AT THE  
THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

HELD IN THE  
British Masonic Chambers, at the City of  
Montreal, Quebec,

ON  
FRIDAY, 11TH OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1878,

A.M. 5882, A.O. 700.



Issued by Authority,

FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

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1878.

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Great Priory of Canada  
THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY  
Held at the Metropolitan Opera House, Montreal, Quebec  
NOTE.—Eminent Preceptors are particularly requested to communicate to their respective Preceptories, in such manner as may seem best, these Proceedings of Great Priory. Copies of Proceedings and Statutes, price 20 cents and Convent General Statutes, price, 2s. 6d. stg. ; with coloured plates, 10s. 6d. stg., can be had on application to † Fra. DANIEL SPRY, the Grand Chancellor, Toronto. Remittance to accompany order. Communications for the "Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence for Great Priory of Canada," to be addressed to GEO. H. F. DARTNELL, Esq., County Judge, Whitby, Ont.



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# Great Priory of Canada.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The Third Annual Assembly of the National Great Priory of Canada of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, was held in the British Masonic Chambers, in the City of Montreal, on Friday, the 11th day of October, A.D. 1878, A.M. 5882, A.O. 760.

### PRESENT.

V. H. & E. Sir Kt. Col. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, Grand Cross of the Temple, Great Prior of the Dominion of Canada,  
*On the Throne.*

### Provincial Priors.

V. E. † Sir Kt. W. B. Simpson, Provincial Prior, Quebec.  
V. E. † " Geo. H. Dartnell, " " Ontario (Centre).  
V. E. † " Robt. Marshall, " " New Brunswick.

### Great Officers.

V. E. † Sir Knight Daniel Spry ..... as Grand Chancellor.  
V. E. † " I. H. Stearns ..... as " Constable.  
E. † " R. J. Hovenden ..... as " Marshal.  
E. † " J. T. McMinn ..... as " Registrar.

Officers.

E. †	Sir Knight W. C. Morrison	..... as Grand Vice-Chancellor.
E. †	" Geo. W. Lovejoy, M.D.	as " Sub-Marshal.
E. †	" A. H. Gilmour	..... as " Asst. Sub-Marshal.
E. †	" J. H. Graham	..... as " Almoner.
E. †	" D. B. Burch	..... as " 1st Standard Bearer.
E. †	" John Moore	..... as Great Prior's Banner Bearer.
E. †	" G. D. Reid	..... as Guard.

Past Grand Officers.

V. E. †	Sir Kt. T. Douglas Harington	Past Grand Sub-Prior.
V. E. †	" A. A. Stevenson	..... " " Provincial Sub-Prior.
V. E. †	" Geo. H. Dartnell	..... " " Constable.
V. E. †	" Daniel Spry	..... " " Aide-de-Camp.
V. E. †	" I. H. Stearns	..... " " Registrar.
V. E. †	" J. H. Graham	..... " " Treasurer.
E. †	" R. J. Hovenden	..... " " 2nd Capt. of Guards.

Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. H. & E. †	Sir Kt.	Col. W. J. B. McL. Moore.	V. E. †	Sir Kt. T. D. Harington.
V. E. †	Sir Kt. R. Marshall.	V. E. †	" Geo. H. Dartnell.	
V. E. †	" Daniel Spry.	E. †	" W. C. Morrison.	
E. †	" D. B. Burch.	V. E. †	" W. B. Simpson.	
V. E. †	" I. H. Stearns.	E. †	" R. J. Hovenden.	
E. †	" J. T. McMinn.	E. †	" Geo. W. Lovejoy,	
			M.D.	
E. †	" A. H. Gilmour.	V. E. †	" A. A. Stevenson.	

Visitors.

V. E. †	Sir Kt. C. B. Lester Peters, P. E. C., St. John's Encampment, New Brunswick, under the Grand Registry of Scotland.
V. E. †	" Geo. O. Tyler, Past Em. Commander, Burlington Commandery No. 2, Burlington, Vermont, Grand Treasurer Grand Commandery of Vermont, U. S.
	" Orlando P. Bloss, St. Lawrence Commandery, No. 28 Canton, New York, U. S.
	" M. D. Dawson, Richard Cœur de Lion, London, Ont.
	" Jas. C. N. Glass, Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal.
	" Alex. Murray, " " " " " "
	" Wm. P. Evans, " " " " " "
	" W. H. Hutton, " " " " " "

The Sir Knights having arranged themselves under their respective banners, and formed the Arch of Steel, the V. H. & Em. Sir Knight Col. W. J. B. Macleod Moore, G. C. T., the Great Prior, preceded by the Great Officers and Officers, entered in procession under the direction of the Grand Marshal. The Great Prior, having taken his seat upon the Throne, opened the National Great Priory in ample form at 1 p.m.

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

HUGH DE PAYENS, KINGSTON.

V. H. & E. † Sir Knight W. J. B. Macleod Moore . . . Past E. Preceptor.

GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR, TORONTO.

V. E. † Sir Knight Daniel Spry . . . . . Past E. Preceptor.  
E. † " Richard J. Hovenden . . . . . E. "

GODFREY DE BOUILLON, HAMILTON.

E. † Sir Knight W. C. Morrison . . . . . Past E. Preceptor.  
V. E. † " T. D. Harington . . . . . Proxy.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, LONDON.

E. † Sir Knight D. B. Burch . . . . . E. Preceptor.  
V. E. † " T. D. Harington . . . . . Past E. Preceptor.

NOVA SCOTIA, HALIFAX.

No Representative.

KING BALDWIN, BELLEVILLE.

No Representative.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, MONTREAL.

E. † Sir Knight J. T. McMinn . . . . . E. Preceptor.  
V. E. † " W. B. Simpson . . . . . Past E. Preceptor.  
E. † " George W. Lovejoy, M.D. . . . . " "  
V. E. † " I. H. Stearns . . . . . " "  
V. E. † " A. A. Stevenson . . . . . " "

## SUSSEX, MONTREAL.

- E. † Sir Knight A. H. Gilmour ..... E. Preceptor.  
 E. † " J. H. Graham ..... Past G. Treas.

## HURONTARIO, COLLINGWOOD.

- V. E. † Sir Knight I. H. Stearns ..... Proxy.

## UNION DE MOLAI, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

- V. E. † Sir Knight Robert Marshall ..... Past E. Preceptor.

## MOUNT CALVARY, ORILLIA.

- V. E. † Sir Knight Daniel Spry ..... Proxy.

## MOORE, PETERBOROUGH.

- V. E. † Sir Knight Daniel Spry ..... Proxy.

## HARINGTON, TRENTON.

No Representative.

## ST. JOHN THE ALMONER, WHITBY.

- V. E. † Sir Knight Geo. H. Dartnell ..... Past E. Preceptor.

## GONDEMAR, MAITLAND.

- E. † Sir Knight John Moore ..... E. Preceptor.

## ODO DE ST. AMAND, TORONTO.

- E. † Sir Knight W. C. Morrison ..... E. Preceptor.  
 V. E. † " Daniel Spry ..... Past E. Preceptor.

## PALESTINE, PORT HOPE.

No Representative.

## ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX, DUNNVILLE.

No Representative.

## KENT, CHATHAM.

- V. E. † Sir Knight Daniel Spry ..... Past E. Preceptor.  
 E. † " D. B. Burch ..... Proxy.

The Grand Chancellor read letters from the following members of Grand Council, namely: Very Eminent Sir Kts. † S. B. Harman, Grand Sub-Prior; † C. D. McDonald, Past Provincial Prior; † H. Robertson, Past Provincial Prior; † J. K. Kerr, Past Provincial Prior; † H. A.

Mackay, Provincial Prior; † Rev. Vincent Clementi, B. A., Grand Prelate; and Eminent Sir Kt. S. F. Matthews, First Standard Bearer, expressing their regret that unavoidable circumstances would debar them from attending the Annual Assembly.

V. E. † Sir Kts. C. B. Lester Peters, Past Eminent Commander St. John's Encampment of St. John, New Brunswick, Registry of Chapter General of Scotland, and George O. Tyler, Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, United States, were then duly announced as being in attendance. The Great Prior directed them to be admitted, when they were received under the Arch of Steel, and cordially welcomed to seats in Great Priory, the Great Prior availing himself of this opportunity of expressing his gratification at receiving a visit from such very distinguished Templars. The Sir Kts. returned thanks for the cordial and hearty reception that had been extended to them, and assured the Great Prior that they were much gratified at the Knightly courtesies with which they were welcomed.

The Grand Chāncellor commenced reading the recorded Minutes of the Proceedings at the last Annual Assembly, when it was

Moved by Eminent Sir Knight † John Moore, seconded by Eminent Sir Knight † Wm. C. Morrison, and

*Resolved*—That inasmuch as the Proceedings of Great Priory, at its Annual Assembly, held in the City of London, on the 7th day of August, 1877, have been printed, and copies thereof forwarded to each Preceptory, the same may be considered as read, and be now confirmed.

Very High and Eminent Sir Knight The Great Prior then read the following

## ADDRESS.

*Brother Knights, Great Officers, Officers, and Fratres of the Great Priory of Canada,*

Having been always led to think that tracing the early history of any ancient society, or useful institution, is in almost every case a matter of interest, I shall venture to treat occasionally in my annual report to Great Priory, on disputed points and discrepancies in the history of the Order, as a record in our proceedings for future reference. At the present time in Canada it appears more particularly necessary clearly to show what the Order in reality is; so many doubts have of late arisen as to the legality of any "secret society," however loyal and praiseworthy the principles on which they are founded may be, all being classed, in the public mind, under the same category, and looked upon with suspicion, as tending to foster and embitter religious and party antagonism.

Since our last annual convocation of Great Priory no meeting of Convent General has taken place, nor has any decision been arrived at as to the alterations in the statutes, which called forth our protest of the 10th March, 1877, and the subsequent resolution adopted by Great Priory.

From the report received of the proceedings of the Great Priory of England in December, a similar resolution was adopted, which had also been submitted to the Great Priory of Ireland, who have referred the matter to its Council, but have not as yet reported thereon. This will account for the delay in Convent General meeting.

In the course of the debate on this question at the Great Priory of England, the Eminent Knight, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, ex-Grand Chancellor, alluded most pointedly to the Great Priory of Canada, "for having in so short a time from issuing their protest changed their minds, and adopted a compromise which, if carried out, would tend to establish three separate systems; which, it is to be feared, in time will become more and more dissimilar, and the unity of the Templar body be necessarily destroyed." No doubt our learned brother knight was annoyed, and it is not to be wondered at that he should very justly feel so at the defeat of the measures he had taken so much pains and time to effect, and seeing the hopes he entertained for the ultimate good and prosperity of the Order likely to come to nothing. It is not too much to say that the Templar Order are under a debt of obligation to him for so fearlessly and ably attempting a thorough reformation, and exposing the absurd errors and practices of modern Templary. That he has not entirely succeeded is in a great measure owing to the fact that amongst the members of the Order in England, even drawn as they are so largely from the well educated class, there is little or no really intelligent study or care for Templar or Masonic history, they generally being satisfied to rest content that all things should remain as they found them, and the sticklers for the "Encampment" and Commandery" style of nomenclature seem to take a delight in obstinately ignoring all propounded "legitimate descent" theories or historical facts, urging the spurious character of modern Templary with all their might, and have actually advocated a schism for the sake of retaining terms which convey neither meaning nor sense.

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It does not seem possible that they are unaware of the correctness and advantages of the changes introduced, and it must only be inferred that this strong feeling of opposition has arisen from the changes being carried out by, as it were, a sort of surprise, and in fact, as they consider, being "ultra vires." In Canada, after issuing the protest, when it was understood the minutes of Convent General were not capable of contest, unless for the reason that they were not correctly recorded, and what had been done in Convent General could only be altered by new notices of motion and a re-opening of the whole question, it became necessary for the Great Priory of Canada to protect herself from any future innovations of Convent General, where the English Great Priory have practically all the power, and are always on the spot to act in concert: hence the resolution adopted at our last meeting. There cannot be a question that both the Great Priories of Ireland and Canada had not been properly considered when the changes in the statutes were made, and therefore cannot be expected to accept the voting of Convent General as conclusive of their interests in them; at the same time, the Great Priory of Canada can still adhere to her own views of the question without departing from the federation of the whole body. We desire to adhere to the constitutions laid down by Convent General Statutes in 1873, and we confirm our protest of 10th March, 1877. If differences are to exist in Great Priories, this Great Priory will retain the statutes which were passed in Great Priory of the 10th August, 1876; but if the cohesion and uniformity of the Order can be ensured by an alteration, such as that previously proposed by the Council of the Great Priory of England in May, 1877, I think I am right in saying that this Great Priory will assent to a limited past rank, as proposed, but decline to adopt the term "Eminent Commander," not deeming it an historical designation or consistent with ancient usage to call the head of a Preceptory by that title, the statutes of Convent General to remain intact in every other respect. It is to be earnestly desired that there should be unity of feeling and similarity of practice between the Great Priories, but it is evident that the section of the English Great Priory who desire to return to and retain the old system have, for a long time past, considered themselves the ultimate and supreme authority over all Templar matters in England and the British Colonies, and do not think of Ireland or Canada as having any power independently of them. This perhaps may not be a very unnatural idea, but the sooner it is dispelled, and a more liberal and correct one entertained, the more satisfactory will it be for the future prosperity of the Order. I understand that at the present time, taking a series of Preceptories, not two in England will be found entirely to agree in nomenclature or costume, a state of things most unsatisfactory and confusing. The fact that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is our Grand Master should be a sufficient incentive to heal differences of opinion, and induce concessions on minor points as a prudent termination of the difficulties we labour under.

#### ON RITUAL.

We have now to decide upon, and confirm the adoption of the future ritual for the Order in Canada. I have already stated my opinion of the one submitted by the Committee of Convent-General, and which if it had not been for the schism raised in the Great Priory of England, would now by the terms of the Federal Union, have been in use and adopted without any qualifications; but as

such is not the case, Great Priory considered it advisable at last meeting for the Council to prepare and report upon a uniform ritual for Canada, to be submitted at this meeting. I have myself given the subject considerable attention, pointing out in an article on the "Modern Templar Order," in the *Canadian Craftsman* for July (*vide* appendix A.), the necessity of revising the ritual in use; therefore taking into consideration the opinions and wishes of the Order in Canada, that a little judicious pruning of the new, and retaining portions of the old ritual, would make the one recommended more satisfactory and acceptable. I have carefully arranged the contemplated additions without altering the text of the Convent-General Ritual, and have submitted them to the Council. Improving rituals, like making them, is an art in which there are very few adepts, and generally results in miserable failures, it is of course possible to improve, and it is easy to do so in the opinion of this or that brother, but it is also quite possible that what some would consider improvements, would not be in the taste of others, and would indeed mar rather than mend. What we require is a simple but comprehensive ritual, embodying the doctrines of the Order strictly in accord with our history and traditions, and with no fanciful efforts at fine writing, retaining generally the old style of language as being more terse and appropriate. The great object should be to go back to first principles, keeping as nearly as possible to what the Order really was in the olden time, before innovations had crept in, avoiding all fanciful imitations or allusions to what it was supposed to be, which latter course seems to have been pretty much the system followed in modern Templar liturgical services.

I am convinced the ritual now recommended, when brought into working order, will give satisfaction and be considered a great improvement on the old one, assimilating as it does, with historic truths, and the changes that have taken place in the constitution. It will also give to our young Great Priory fresh impetus, and a starting point from its formation completing the re-organization I have so long anxiously looked forward to, as the crowning effort to place the Order in Canada, introduced by myself a quarter of a century ago from England, on a lasting and firm basis, representing consistently the famous chivalry of the Crusades.

#### QUALIFICATION FOR ADMITTANCE TO THE ORDER.

The pre-requisite Masonic degree before being admitted to the Templar Order is that of the "Royal Arch," not that there is any connection between the two ceremonies, but from its being with us the completion of the craft, and therefore forming the connecting link with the purely masonic degrees. The Royal Arch inculcates most strongly the knowledge of the sacred name, with a firm belief and trust in T. G. A. O. T. U., to whom all Masons are taught to look to for assistance in the hour of trial, and is therefore the proper prelude to the Christian Order of the Temple, in which we voluntarily adopted a special belief in the blessed Trinity, declaring our trust for eternal salvation in Jesus Christ the Meliator. It has been suggested that we should incorporate the Red Cross of the United States system, as also the Cryptic degrees of Royal and Select Masters, as a pre-requisite, I most distinctly and positively disapprove of any such innovation, and cannot see what object there is to be gained by increasing intermediate degrees that have no connection far or near with the Templar Order requiring can-

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didates to involuntarily take upon themselves obligations of degrees they have no wish or desire to become acquainted with, all that is necessary to preserve the connection with the universally acknowledged degrees of Ancient Freemasonry being the Royal Arch, the Master Mason not being considered complete without it, why then should we wish to debar worthy aspirants from joining the Order, who are unwilling to enter it through degrees they may consider unnecessary, and which at best are but offshoots from genuine Masonry, and have no practical purpose of utility to offer. By all means let those who wish to propagate the numerous existing rites do so, as their tastes and feelings dictate, and there is no reason why they should not, but as separate and distinct degrees. The Red Cross of the United States being the pass to their peculiar Templar system, their Grand Encampment authorized me some years ago to empower Preceptories in Canada to communicate under the Templar warrant, so much of it to the members of the order as would insure recognition on visiting the Commanderies of the United States. I consider this quite sufficient to continue our friendly intercourse; further information of the degree, if wished, must be obtained upon regular application to the Council of Rites of Canada, in which a Red Cross Council of Babylon has been embodied.

The degree of Templar Priest, formerly a part of the British Templar system, has been wisely, almost generally discontinued, as unnecessary, although separate tabernacles are still worked, and we continue to confer by authority of the Templar warrant, the degree of Malta, to commemorate the amalgamation that took place with the Order of St. John after the persecution of the Templars; but it is not necessarily a part of the Templar ceremonies and is now given quite separately as a distinct degree (*vide* appendices B and C.)

#### UNITED STATES GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The action taken at the last triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States, in declining to accept our Great Priory as its peer on the representative question, I consider a mistake, although it is of very little importance to us, as it cannot alter our status or position as an independent body; but it is so far an unwise assumption of pretentious superiority that it is likely to prevent any alliance or closer intercourse between the two jurisdictions. It appears to me the mistake has arisen from not understanding the true meaning and purport of the union of the Great Priories. To make this clear, I should remind you that the original "Order of the Temple" was divided into Provinces, classed under two great divisions, the eastern and the western, containing numerous Preceptories or Temple houses, all having their own appointed Governors. England, one of the Provinces of the western division, included Scotland and Ireland, having each a Great Prior, the whole Templar Order being subordinate to one Grand Master, who always resided in the eastern division. Following this precedent, the object was to form the nucleus of a cosmopolitan chivalric fraternity, which it was hoped all English speaking Templars would gladly join, acknowledging His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as the *only* Grand Master, whose acceptance of the office, and the union or alliance of the Great Priories, added dignity and importance to the order, and from whom honours could most appropriately emanate, as the higher and more distinguished the rank the person holds who diffuses any honours, the more likely it is that the value of such honours

will not be destroyed by too diffuse a dispensation. The distinction Princes put upon the honours they confer is in this respect the surest means of preserving them from falling into decay and being looked upon with indifference. Still this alliance was in no way to interfere with the complete independence of each nationality or their individual political allegiance, but, unfortunately, from the incongruous position Templary has fallen into in modern times, this does not now appear practicable.

"Convent General" is nothing more than the Parliament of the allied Great Prieories, composed of representatives from each nationality. It neither grants warrants nor interferes directly with any Preceptory, and is in reality not analogous to the Grand Encampment of the United States, which is their National Templar Body; besides, on investigation it will be found that the organization of the Grand Encampment is totally different, and where that is the case, identity of name does not make two Orders one. The present "Grand Encampment" was created in 1816 by the members then comprising eight separate Encampments: Templary in the United States receiving its first impetus from the Sup. Council A. and A. S. Rite 33°. The earliest Grand Encampment, that of New York, being chartered by a Consistory 32°, and they founded their constitutions on the Independence of the United States in civil government, having their chief head and chief government in their own country, and its jurisdiction bounded only by the civil jurisdiction of such government, adopting regulations they considered applicable and advisable to the requirements of the Masonic Body in the United States without reference to the Templars of other countries. The Order is therefore with them peculiarly American, derived from the "*Kadosh*," the 30th or Templar degree of the A. and A. S. Rite, in which the death of the last Grand Master, De Molai the Martyr, is commemorated in the legends of the degree, and black insignia worn as a symbol of mourning to his memory. It is an ably formed organization, but in no respect does it assimilate with ours, being unlike in ceremony, O. B., usages and costume. We require our candidates to profess the doctrines of the Trinity; they do not; and on that ground it has been remarked to me, "How can we conscientiously consider them as the same Order to admit of any alliance?" This point of doctrine, as well as their semi-military organization, would not be generally acceptable to the Great Prieories, particularly to that of Ireland, where the wearing of *arms* and *public processions* is prohibited. I have only made these remarks to show how completely the two systems vary in constitution and practice. We can always find enough in the regulation of our own affairs, without unnecessarily impeaching the position or interfering with that of others.

We endeavour to represent the ancient Templars of the Crusades in usages and costume, they follow the Masonic legendary history and practices of the Order; but although we differ on so many points, there is not the slightest reason why the amicable relations that have always existed between us as Masons should not continue as warmly as ever, for so long as the Orders on both sides are based on the same broad principles, and so far resemble each other in essentials so that community and reciprocity exist, the details are comparatively of minor importance. It was only since the introduction of the Order into Canada that for the first time any communication whatever has taken place between the United States and British Templar jurisdictions, the first overtures being made by the former

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Grand Conclave of England and Wales; and we endeavoured in 1870, by an exchange of representatives between some of their Commanderies and our late Grand Priory to establish more friendly relations, but subsequently the Grand Encampment of the United States objected to their subordinates entering into any Foreign relations, and since we became an independent national body declined the same courtesy between us and themselves. The Grand Encampment having displayed so much anxiety to assert superiority over the Great Priory of Canada, we must presume the inconsistency of their continuing the Provincial Prior of Eastern Ontario, and the Eminent Knight Dr. Creigh, of Washington, Pennsylvania, as representatives between themselves and the Great Priory of England is an oversight, all the Great Priories being co-equal in every respect.

Last August I had the pleasure of meeting the United States Templar Commandery, the "Trinity," of Manchester, New Hampshire, who had made an excursion to the city of Montreal, and was highly gratified at being publicly received and honoured by a military salute. I was much impressed on seeing the United States Templars as a body for the first time in their quaint, unique, and becoming costume, wearing the black sash edged with silver lace and other badges of the "Kadosh," so well adapted to their semi-military organization and appropriate to their Masonic origin; but I am more satisfied than ever it would not be a suitable costume for us, who adhere to mediæval Templar usages; besides public processions, in which military display seems to constitute the greatness of the Order, would not be advisable or indeed practicable. And whatever the practices of the United States may be, they form no rule for the British branches of the Order. Appearing in public with Templar or Masonic emblems of any kind is opposed to our customs and long established usages, and contrary to the wish of our Royal Grand Master.

#### LEGISLATION.

I would now beg to call your attention to several important points that it will be necessary for you to discuss and decide upon, some of them appear on the Agenda paper, and others will be more fully explained by the report of the G. Sub-Prior † Fra. Samuel B. Harman. I may here premise that to him we have been indebted, since the death of our lamented Brother Harris in 1874, for assisting me to establish the true principles of the Order, and working out what has led to our possessing the position and status of the National Great Priory of Canada. He undertook the task of the preparation of the statutes by the adoption and re-modelling of those of England. The forms and returns, and the correspondence with England respecting accounts and certificates, and preparing the proceedings, which in a great measure had to be almost originally compiled, as from the part he had taken in the work, he did not wish to throw upon a new Chancery the completion of the intricate details he had himself commenced, but which entailed upon him unceasing labour, and were a serious tax upon his professional time and duties. It is therefore only right that I should thus acknowledge the obligations we are all under to his untiring perseverance and labour of love, and I am satisfied any suggestions he may make for the benefit of the Order will receive due attention and consideration at your hands.



The expenses consequent upon the formation of this Great Priory have unavoidably been much increased, and it will be absolutely necessary that steps be at once taken to obtain corresponding receipts. The establishment of fees of honour for each Great officer, as was formerly the case, would be only proper and advisable, and as it appears Preceptories have not been sufficiently prompt and regular in transmitting their returns and fees, Preceptors should attend to this most necessary duty, and insure its being properly carried out.

ALTERATIONS OF STATUTES.

1. A fixed place and time of holding the annual convocations would be a most salutary measure, and one which, I think, would help to the regularity of the attendance, and to the legislations being more maturely considered, by giving greater facilities for the transaction of business than is now the case. We have heretofore met in conjunction with the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Canada to avoid the time and expense of two separate journeys. This is no longer applicable, the Order of the Temple comprising the whole Dominion, and there being now separate Grand Royal Arch Chapters in the Provinces. I would suggest that the present month of October, and in Montreal, at the period before or after the Sup. G. Council 33 A. & A. S. Rite of Canada assembles, be decided upon, leaving it in exceptional cases for the Council or Great Prior to name time and place. This would give our brethren from the Maritime Provinces an opportunity of attending both bodies, which it is hardly to be expected they could do as we are at present constituted.

2. The statutes of Great Priory page 13, article 38, provide that the duties of Chancellor may be delegated to the Vice Chancellor and a remuneration fixed for the discharge of the active duties of the office; I would strongly recommend that these duties should always be performed by the Vice Chancellor leaving the title of Chancellor, which office must be filled by a Great officer, open and untrammelled for election annually by Great Priory; the duties of the office being virtually those of Secretary, and the services required more intimately connected with the Great Prior, it is not advisable that changes should take place irrespective of him, which must be the case in an elective office.

3. I have pointed out, at our last meeting, what I considered an oversight in continuing to style the Great officers, Grand—Great and Grand being synonymous, and as we are now called a Great Priory with great officers, we should entirely omit the word Grand excepting when applied to officers of the former Grand Priory. The tautology "Great, Grand," seems ridiculous which is in reality what we use now, by calling the "Great officers" "Grand."

4. In page 21 No. 79 of the statutes a clerical error appears in fixing the date of DeMolai, the martyr's death (which took place two days before the vernal equinox) on the 13th March instead of the 11th—Addison records 19th March, 1814, but this is accounted for in the difference between the new and old styles, and which were not changed until long after. The vernal equinox by which all dates are regulated took place then on the 13th of March, but is now fixed for the 21st March, so that the anniversary of his death is the 19th, although it still continues to be held on the 11th of March.

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## JURISDICTION OF GREAT PRIORY.

The question of jurisdiction has been lately submitted to me for the purpose of enacting some restrictions on bodies of Templars of the other nationalities continuing to exercise authority in the Dominion. This Great Priory having control over the whole of Canada, it is considered the time has arrived when it becomes expedient to assert that authority, and require all Templar bodies in Canada to acknowledge fealty to this Great Priory. I think I am right in saying that the settled Masonic law on this point is, that for the sake of peace and unity, one Masonic power shall not create subordinates in a country occupied by another independent and co-equal power, even if the naked right existed there are ample considerations that forbid its exercise. A Scottish Templar Encampment has been for years in existence at St John, New Brunswick, which I had hoped, indeed was led to believe would on the establishment of the Great Priory of Canada have resigned their Scottish warrant, and joined our jurisdiction; that we have now the right to exclusive authority there does not appear to be a doubt, but I should be averse indeed to see any stringent measures adopted that would tend to alienate the fraternal feelings that should exist between Templar bodies whatever their nationality, and I feel and am satisfied that voluntary allegiance should be sought, and not a compulsory one. If therefore the Encampment of St. John is unwilling to resign their fealty to the Chapter General of Scotland, it would be unwise, and indeed unjust, to adopt any coercive legislation in the matter; but if they wish to join this jurisdiction, the same privileges should be tendered them as enjoyed by our own Preceptories, as to seniority according to the date of their present warrant and standing in the Order of the officers, past and present; but I certainly would object to the Chapter-General of Scotland exercising any further authority in the Dominion, by creating new Encampments or Pories, which must seriously impede the progress, and retard the success of our Canadian Preceptories. This is a matter for your deliberation, and open to a future remonstrance with the Chapter-General of Scotland.

A short time since I was requested by a Provincial Prior to take steps for the suspension of brethren of the Order under this jurisdiction, who having become members of the so-called Craft Grand Lodge of Ontario, and had been expelled from all the privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge of Canada, to prevent their visiting or being considered in good standing by any of our Preceptories. I directed the Grand Chancellor to make all requisite enquiries, and take the proper course the investigation necessitated. There is no question that a Templar expelled from Craft Masonry for violating his O. B. can no longer be considered a fit member of the Order of the Temple, and is *ipso facto* disqualified from being admitted to any of its privileges. The Grand Chancellor will no doubt be able to enter into particulars of the case for the information of Great Priory, although he has not furnished me with any statement; and further action can be taken, if it is the wish of the Provincial Prior, who made the report to bring it forward for legislation.

## GREAT PRIORIES OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

During the year past His Royal Highness the Grand Master has been pleased to fill up the vacant offices of Great Prior in England and Ireland. He has conferred the former upon the Right Honorable Lord Skelmersdale, a nobleman well

and favourably known to the Craft, and the latter on his brother, H. R. Highness the Duke of Connaught, an appointment gratifying and acceptable to our brothers of the Irish nationality.

#### OBITUARY AND REPRESENTATIVES.

With the exception of the lamented death of our esteemed representative near the Great Priory of England, the late † Fra. Richard Woolfe of Worcester, England, an obituary notice of which sad event I caused to be circulated in January last to the different Preceptories (appendix D.), we have been mercifully favoured in not having to record the loss of any of the members of the Order amongst us. It will now be proper to appoint in his stead another representative near the Great Priory of England, as provided for in our statutes.

#### HISTORICAL REFERENCES.

In alluding to the Order in Ireland at our last meeting as having been derived from Scottish authority by a warrant, dated 1770, from Mother Kilwinning Lodge, I was mistaken in supposing (from only having seen references to the warrant) that it gave full power to work the Templar degree. Since then, from the kindness of R. W. Brother James H. Neilson, a well-known Masonic antiquarian of Dublin, I have been put in possession of a copy of the warrant with all particulars, as also by R. W. Brother William J. Hughan of Truro, the acknowledged Masonic authority, whose thorough researches, correct appreciation and deductions on all Masonic subjects he investigates, are fully to be relied upon. It now appears plain that the Irish brethren applied to Mother Kilwinning Lodge for the warrant, and named the Lodge as they did for the express purpose of having what they considered a legal authority for conferring the Knight Templar Order, and it is evident enough that they must have been Templars before they applied for it. Nor is there any evidence to show that warrants were ever issued at that time for any other purpose except to constitute a Craft Lodge.

The opposers of the Christian degrees, who assert that there is no direct evidence to connect Christian Knighthood with Masonry, seem to be entirely oblivious of the fact that Free Masonry was wholly Christian in its ceremonies up to the early part of the current century, but with marvellous inconsistency they are prepared to accept all sorts of speculative theories regarding the very early history of Masonry, in which the most bare-faced fables are stated as acknowledged facts, because they are supposed to add lustre to the Craft; whilst in defence of the Templar Order, facts and fancies are alike thrown aside. The fact is, a great deal of nonsense has been written and said about the Order, and many who have considered themselves censors and critics should have been content to observe the motto of the Craft, *Audi, Vide, Tace*. In my remarks on Modern Templary (appendix A) I stated that remnants of the Chivalric Order may have assumed some of the higher degrees and formed bodies of their own, such as those in the A. and A. S. Rite 33°. I am quite aware that none of those organizations into which the Templar Order are supposed to have entered had any *being as Masonic degrees* until long after the time when it would have been dangerous for the Chivalric Templars, if any remained, to re-organize the Order openly under its old name, or any necessity to retain under the mask of Free Masonry a secret Templar organization; but I have always looked upon and believe that some of

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them are but a continuation of or derived from the "secret societies" of the middle age. It is not at all likely that those "high degrees" were all invented and sprung suddenly into existence at the commencement of the last century without some feasible foundation of long standing to warrant their introduction.

I am free to confess it is not easy to account satisfactorily for the absence of all records to show any connection with Free Masonry from the time of the Reformation, when the combined Orders of the Temple and Hospital disappeared, and were not again heard of until the Masonic revival in the last century; but it must be borne in mind that an additional motive for the secrecy which surrounded all masonic proceedings at that period arose from the desire to avoid exciting the strong prejudices then existing against all bodies that had been connected with the Monastic institutions of the Romish Church. For the same reason, there is little doubt, the name Encampment was adopted instead of Preceptory or Priory, the latter being terms that would not have been acceptable to the prejudices and associations of the times.

It had been my intention to point out several inconsistencies and incorrect usages of Modern Templary, but I have already trespassed too long upon your patience. I cannot however help noticing in particular what has so often called forth the sneers of the outside world, that is, the grandiloquent titles and ostentatious modes of address and phraseology indulged in, with a craving after greater mystery, where none exists, which is too much the practice in many Masonic Rites.

The ancient Templars were called the "Brothers of the Temple," or "Frères Chevaliers." The addition, Sir, as a title to the name, we, as Masons, have no claim or right to it whatever; and although the pretentious compound word of two syllables, "Sir-Knight," is now commonly adopted, it seems to have been only applied occasionally in former times, when speaking of, not to, a person. In Macey's American edition of "Addison's Templar History," he has introduced it, changing Addison's text by substituting "Sir-Knight" for "Brother" without any authority.

#### THE CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN.

I take this opportunity of expressing how gratifying it is to have in the Dominion so ably conducted and interesting a Masonic periodical as the "Canadian Craftsman," devoted to the interests of the whole Masonic body of Canada. The articles are well and carefully selected; those on jurisprudence, by the editor, sound and reliable; and all the extraneous matter that too frequently disfigures Masonic papers, in the shape of idle sensational stories and attempts at witticisms, rejected. The editor and proprietor, R. W. Brother Trayes, of Port Hope, Ont., a member of our Order, continues to show in every succeeding number his capability to make it worthy of being the Masonic Organ of the Dominion, and of which it is the only one. He cannot be too strongly supported to enable him to enter into a wider field of useful Masonic literature.

#### CONCLUSION.

I shall only further detain you, to refer to one of the important political events in the world this year has shadowed forth—the acquisition of the island of Cyprus to the British Crown—a place so memorable in the history of the

Templars, being one of the Eastern Provinces in which the Order had extensive possessions at the time of the Crusades, when Richard Cœur de Lion, having achieved the conquest of the island, sold its sovereignty to them, which he afterwards, with their consent, transferred to Guy of Lusignan, King of Jerusalem. On the capture of Acre by the Saracens the chief seat of the Order was fixed at Limissa in the island, from whence the last Grand Master De Molai, the martyr, took his final departure for France in 1306.

Let us trust and hope that the present British military governor, the gallant and brilliant Irish soldier, whose sojourn amongst us in Canada is so well remembered, may ever continue to uphold and maintain the honour and dignity of that banner he has so often distinguished himself under, adding fresh lustre to the British arms, and which was first unfurled in the island of Cyprus by England's Lion Hearted King, in right of whose conquest, Queen Elizabeth, we are told, claimed its sovereignty, having contested the Turkish usurpation of the island, and her right to the title of "Queen of Cyprus" having been recognized by the College of Heralds of that day, we may almost regard as the hereditary sovereign, our own Gracious Queen, whom may God long preserve to reign over the island.

I cannot finish in a more appropriate way than by repeating the first verse of the 67th Psalm, with which Addison tells us the Chapters of the Ancient Order were always closed:—"May the Lord bless us, and show us the light of His countenance, and be merciful to us."

V. D. † S. A.

‡ WILLIAM J. B. MACLEOD-MOORE, G. C. T.,  
Great Prior, Dominion of Canada.

## APPENDICES TO GREAT PRIOR'S ADDRESS.

### A.

#### THE MODERN ORDER OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

*From the Canadian Craftsman, of July, 1873, with some Alterations and Additions,*

BY COL. MACLEOD MOORE, GREAT PRIOR OF CANADA.

The great interest evinced of late years by the Masonic Body of the United States and Canada in the Order of Knights Templar, induces me to enter into some particulars relative to its origin and modern practices, explicitly pointing out my own long-formed impressions, as also the views entertained by others, and to correct, if possible, errors, which many Masonic writers have fallen into whilst explaining the significance of its ceremonies, but who, evidently, ignorant of the true history and character of the Order, have, by misrepresentations, caused it to be villified by those unacquainted with its objects and origin.

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The Order holds the most conspicuous place in the History of the Crusades, where they fought in Palestine to vindicate and further the Christian religion, and regain possession from the Saracens of the holy places of our Faith. Although from their original poverty called "Poor fellow Soldiers of Jesus Christ," they, in course of time, amassed great wealth, and became possessed of extensive estates in Europe, having Preceptory Houses scattered all over Christendom, owing allegiance to but one Supreme Head, and becoming so powerful as to excite the fears of the Popes as an ecclesiastical, and of Kings as a military body. At length Philip, King of France, at the commencement of the 14th century, coveting their possessions, and fearing their influence, persuaded the then Pope Clement V., to join with him in suppressing the Order, and seizing their estates, most of which Philip subsequently appropriated to his own use.

The proceedings taken against the Templars for their suppression, are matters of history. The Order was annihilated, and everywhere deprived of their Property, and the members reduced to poverty. A great number were received into the Order of St. John [afterwards called Knights of Malta] on the same footing as they stood in their own Order,—strong evidence that the guilt of the Templars was not substantiated. The greater part of them, however, were dispersed over all parts of the world, driven here and there, by persecution and distress, and gradually, as the members died off, or merged into other Orders, the name of Templars fell into oblivion, or was only remembered with pity for their unmerited fate. Some of them are supposed to have found refuge amongst the ancient Society of Free Masons. The Masonic tradition being, that a connection had existed before the suppression, and that when the suppression had taken place, some of the persecuted Knights sought life, liberty, and protection in the silence and secrecy of Masonry, and therein propagated the Order, which has been by the Free Masons preserved and handed down to the present day. Such is the record of the rise and fall of this once famous institution, and the popular legend and belief of its connection with Free Masonry.

Much diversity of opinion has been expressed and many conflicting statements advanced in the discussions entered into, as to the origin of the modern Order, which originally formed no part of Freemasonry, but as now constituted, is undoubtedly one of the Masonic degrees, fully recognized at the Union of the English Craft in 1813, as a distinct body, governed by its own laws and constitutions, attached to Craft Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters, having nothing mystical in its ceremonial, its members being strictly confined to Free Masons professing and practising the Christian religion.

The necessity no longer existing for which the Templar Order was originally founded, it now confines itself to inculcate the practices of Christianity, to aid and succour the distressed and destitute in the land, and war against vice, infidelity and superstition, and raise the standard of moral rectitude.

The precise date when, and by whom, it was first introduced and adopted by the English Craft, has not been clearly ascertained, there being no trace, or a very faint one, of its connection with Freemasonry in England prior to the middle of the last century, about the period when "Lawrence Dermott" re-organized the York Rite, working out, it is said, the English Royal Arch from a previous system, as the completion of the original second part of the Master's degree. It is not impossible that he may also have introduced from France the Templar system where it formed part of the higher Masonic degrees, as practised in Europe, claiming to be the



successors of, and a continuation of the ancient Chivalry of the Crusades, but like many other matters connected with Freemasonry, this connection has been asserted, taught, believed, and handed down from one generation to another, without any very critical examination, for notwithstanding the strong arguments, and circumstantial evidence employed, it has never been satisfactorily shown how the connection was brought about, and, unfortunately, there are no records to show or direct proof, that the present Modern or Masonic Templars are the lineal and actual descendants of the early Chivalric body. Masonic authorities have therefore, now, generally arrived at the conclusion that modern Templary is an adaptation of the mediæval Order, introduced into the Masonic Body after the establishment of the present symbolic system, the object being to complete and cement the moral code of Free Masonry, with the pure teachings of Christianity, exemplified by the doctrines of the early knightly fraternity of the Templars. It is well to recollect that up to the Union of the Grand Lodges in 1813, English, or St. John's Masonry was virtually Christian, as not until that date, did it avowedly become *universal*, tolerating the Christian chivalric degrees.

Some Templars, no doubt, might have learnt the principles on which Masonry as now existing was founded, but it would seem more practical, that Free Masons on the Continent of Europe, who wished to introduce some novelty into the pure and simple Craft system, revived, and attached the Templar Order to it, because it was not known what the Templars practised in secret, and no one could tell how much or how little of the charges against them were true, but all could see that there was a mystery, and interest about that famous body; the very circumstance of the name "Knights of the Temple of Solomon" may also have led the Masonic body to claim a direct connection.

The origin of all Masonic degrees is enveloped and shrouded in mystery, the fraternity being always averse to publicity, handing down their peculiar secrets *viva voce*, to future generations, with the same caution that the philosophers of old displayed in perpetuating their symbols and mysteries. The Templars also, like the Jesuits, never communicated their secrets to strangers, and some even were concealed from the greater part of their own members. It is therefore not likely the Order ceased to exist after its political suppression, but more probable that small organizations were kept up in many places, and the hope cherished that it would some day be possible to revive it. A great and extensive organization could not utterly have lost all cohesion and died without a struggle, but it is equally unreasonable to believe that the fragments here and there, entered into any association of working men, such as that of "The Corporation of Builders, or Freemasons" then were, who could not have been expected to devote themselves to the restoration of the Templar Order, in direct opposition to the ban of the Church, even personal safety would not have been secured, and there is no proof that the Knights ever joined the German building sodalities, besides if it had been seriously intended publicly to restore the Order, there would have been no difficulty in doing so after the Reformation—therefore no valid reason exists why they should have concealed their organization under the mask of Freemasonry. Remnants of the Order, to perpetuate the memory of their glory and wrongs, may, however, have assumed some of the higher degrees,\* and formed bodies consisting of themselves alone.

\* The term "high degrees" in Masonry simply means those beyond or after the Craft, which is the prerequisite of all others. Some of them no doubt derive their origin from the "secret fraternities" that existed in the 14th, 16th, and 18th centuries, and have thus been perpetuated by grafting on the Masonic system.

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The A. & A. S. Rite would appear to throw some light on the matter, and I think I may adduce without any infringement on the esoteric history of the degrees some allusion to this connection.

One of these degrees, in which the numbers *eight* and *one*, are indicated by the position of the hands as a mode of recognition, would seem to refer to the eight knights who founded the Order of the Temple, and the ninth who entered with them afterwards, then again the nine Elus may also represent these founders. Another and stronger fact is shown in the degree, where the word "Libertas" occurs, which is the key to its meaning; the letters L. D. P. mean "Liberté de Penser," and the words "Shalal Gratim Abi," literally means "The Pope [Father Papa] shall restore the spoil." The Knights of the "East and West" may mean the Order of the Temple created in the East, and afterwards having Preceptories in Europe. The word Kadosh (holy), indicates a Templar, "Haikal Kadosh," meant holy house of the Temple. In fact see how the degrees 15th, 16th, and 17th, are entitled in succession, Knights of the East, or Sword,—creation and first period of the Templar Order in Palestine,—Prince of Jerusalem,—[Knights of the Haikal Kadosh at Jerusalem], and Knights of the East and West. The re-building of the Temple may have been meant for the re-establishment hoped for of the Templar Order, other examples might be quoted intelligible to the initiated alone, and in one of the highest degrees of the Rite will be found corroborative evidence implying a common origin with Templary.

That some of these degrees bear affinity to the Templar system, and were framed on the history of the Templars is evident, being formerly in England always given under sanction of a Templar warrant, which was considered the guardian of these high degrees, until of late years when they were resigned to the A. & A. S. Rite, but the original connection with Freemasonry as an inherent part of it is a mystery, and likely still to remain so, for the Templar Order has not in its ceremonies any resemblance, even the most remote, to Craft Masonry, and is intensely *Trinitarian*. The probability is, that the connection was first entertained and brought about by individual knights joining the fraternity of Masons, and it is quite possible, when the Monastic houses and fraternities were broken up at the Reformation that some of the dispersed members, attaching themselves to the Masonic Body, conduced to perpetuate the ceremonies of the ancient Templars, preserved from the time of the persecution in the monastic establishments, in which many of the unfortunate knights were condemned to do penance and employed in menial offices, but had been treated with consideration and sympathy, for it is difficult to believe that men of probity in the Masonic society of the last century deliberately *invented* the Templar degree, introducing it as the true Order long secretly attached to Freemasonry, unless they had strong grounds to believe that *actual* Knights of the Temple had formerly entered it for the purpose of preserving their old Order from utter extinction.

It is a mistake to suppose that the existence of the Order depends on the favour of Pope or Sovereign, or the possession of lands, as in ancient times one private knight could communicate knighthood to another. So one private Templar [after the suppression] could confer the knighthood of the Temple on another as his successor, and from successor to successor down to the present time. This is the manner in which, to our contention, justified by our traditions that Templary came into Masonry, and has thus been preserved intact as a true, just, and lawful succession. Taking this view, I am still impressed with the belief that our modern or Masonic

Templary has a right to be considered as perpetuating the chivalric Order of the Crusades, and in consequence, I have from time to time in my addresses to the Great Priory of Canada endeavoured to point out inconsistencies and inaccuracies in our forms and practices, but I fear my object and meaning have in many instances been greatly misunderstood, attributing a desire on my part to advocate a total separation from Freemasonry, to admit of its assuming a more exclusive character, in accordance with its presumed chivalric origin and constitution. This is entirely a mistake, for to sever the connection to which it owes its present existence would take away its claim to be considered as legally perpetuating the Order of the Crusades. The attempt was made some years back by the Scottish branch, but utterly failed, and they were obliged to resume the Masonic qualification. My whole object has been to endeavour to point out the anomalies of the present system, and, if possible, prevent the further perpetuation of errors palpable to the historic student. Admitting that the modern or Masonic Templar Order is but an imitation of the old Knightly fraternity, there surely can be no question that it should be historically correct and as nearly as possible follow the original in preference to mere fancy ceremonial inventions.

A re-organization of the Order in England, changing the names and title to that of the original nomenclature of the ancient Templars with a careful revision of the statutes took place in 1873, the object being to unite and place all the different sections in the British dominions under the Grand Mastership of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, adopting a common code of laws and ceremonies, dividing the Order into Nationalities, or Great Priors, each being governed by a Great Prior, these Great Priors making their own laws. The affairs of the whole Order being managed and regulated by a body termed the "Convent General," composed of the Great Priors sitting in common, presided over by the Grand Master, who has also a Council especially constituted under statutes, so that he may be advised by a body in which all the nationalities are equally represented. This federal scheme of organization, following the practice of the early Order, originated with the learned and zealous (then Grand Chancellor) Sir Patrick Colquhoun, M.A., Q.C., LL.D., late Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands, ably supported in skilfully carrying it into effect by the highly esteemed and well known Masonic authority, the Hon. Judge Fitz-Henry Townshend, Q.C., LL.D., of the High Court of Admiralty, Dublin—Gr. Commander Sup. Gr. Council 33<sup>rd</sup> for Ireland, &c., based on the original and existing principle that the Order, having a chivalric origin, was not in itself Masonic, but had a Masonic basis and qualification, requiring that its members could only be taken from the Masonic Fraternity. The intention was also to form a cosmopolitan chivalric body, regulated by the customs and usages of the present century, having but one Grand Master, as of old, under whom different nationalities divided into Langues or Tongues could assemble without any interference with their individual political allegiance.

It was confidently hoped and looked forward to, that this admirable organization, clearing away much of the unsatisfactory and incorrect practices of the modern system, would raise the Order to a more conspicuous and independent sphere of usefulness, uniting the different branches into one powerful and influential Christian confraternity, but this desirable result does not seem likely to be attained, and the time and labour bestowed by the erudite framers of the system are thus thrown away.

A majority of the English nationality, principally from Lancashire and West Yorkshire being dissatisfied with the changes lately introduced, as in their opinion tending to separate the Order from Freemasonry have ignored the federation and articles of Convention which they are endeavouring to set aside, and resume their former anomalous position without reference to the wishes or opinions of the sister Great Priorities, or to the advantages held out by a uniform system, and have also objected to adopt one of the most important changes contemplated, viz., the revival of the ritual in use; for this end a Ritual Commission had been appointed, who, after some years' careful consideration of the subject, submitted their report to Convent General in October, 1876 [published in the proceedings of the Great Priory of Canada of last year], which commends itself, being a full exposition of the views taken by the Commissioners. The ritual recommended by them appears to me all that can be desired, and should be adopted intact, even if it is in parts objectionable, or imperfect, it would be unwise for the Order to have one ritual for England and Ireland and another for Canada. It has also the strong recommendation of assimilating with the Scottish ceremony, many years in use, and although Scotland has not joined the Union it would insure uniformity in all the branches under British rule.

The necessity for a revision of the ceremony of a reception may not have been generally entertained; it arose from the changes that have taken place from time to time since the introduction of the Order into English Freemasonry, and we find by reference to Masonic records that it was first conferred as an *honorary order*, given either before or after the Royal Arch, evidently with a very short ceremony, mention being made of the recipient receiving other degrees at the same meeting.

Unfortunately, Masonic teachers and writers of the last century fell into very grave mistakes as to the practices and history of the old knightly fraternities, possibly arising from their being at the time no popular historic knowledge of these Orders disseminated, leading them to invent as their fancy dictated what they supposed were the correct usages, without much regard to historic accuracy. Their idea would seem to have been that the order of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta were synonymous. No doubt this blunder caused the degree of Malta to be mixed up with that of the Templars, which there is every reason to think was never contemplated when Templary was first attached to the Craft, but as the Union, whether by design or accident, has been so long established, it is now not desirable, nor advisable to dissolve it, the history and doctrines of the Orders being so much alike, and the object of both being to attain the same end.

In the early Encampments, as the combined bodies were called, the ceremonies were not of a very uniform character, and considerable differences existed, referring more to the Hospitallers of St. John wearing the *black habit* or costume of that Order, whilst others followed the French "*Ordre du Temple*," representing the Templars of the Crusades, using the *white mantle*, the *true badge*, thus giving rise to the discrepancies that have been found to exist in different jurisdictions. The degrees of the "*Rose Croix*," and "*Kadosh*" now of the A. & A. S. Rite, as also that known as "*Knight Templar Priest*," formed part of the system, to which was added a short ceremony for the degree of Malta, this latter being merely intended as a brief historical record, to show that the Knights of St. John, having established themselves in the Island of Malta, assumed that name, the Masonic Malta Degree, being a mere allusion to, but

having no inept pretensions to a connection with the "Sovereign Order of Malta." Great care appears to have been taken by the Commission to ascertain the ancient ceremonies of the Templars, evidently from researches into the most authentic documents extant on the subject, and in preparing a simple and impressive ritual, going back to first principles, and keeping it as nearly as possible to what it was in the olden time, before Masonic innovation had crept in, which had no place in the early Order. This explanation, it is to be hoped, will prove satisfactory to those interested in the subject, whose time, and class of reading, may not have led them to a knowledge of its true history, but who wish without trouble to be correctly informed. No arguments or explanation will, however, have any weight where there is a determination not to be convinced, and an obstinacy of purpose to attain a selfish end. A dislike of change is characteristic of most of us, and we are naturally in favour of what has been sanctioned by long use, clinging to old associations; but the antiquity to be desired and retained, is that which carries us back to the beginning, the working of any new system being most irksome, it is wise to make all radical changes gradually, respecting the prejudices of those who are opposed to extreme measures.

There cannot be a doubt that in modern Templary many customs have been introduced by those ignorant of its history, who, taking vulgar error and fiction for fact, have perpetuated absurdities as genuine evidence, which it is now difficult to eradicate, although shown to be historically incorrect.

In former times there were two separate classes of knighthood, the earliest (now extinct) originated with the Crusades, being independent military fraternities, or bodies of soldier Monks, which the modern Templars represent. The second class or titular knighthood, established long afterwards by Royal authority, still survives, and is a distinction of high honour, resting in the hands of Sovereigns, granted for distinguished services to the State, to which the title "Sir" or "Chevalier" prefixed to the Christian name is *alone* applicable.

Masonry has no power nor *ever* had of conferring knighthood; the only authority for so doing is a self-constituted one, in imitation of the early practices of chivalry, long since fallen into disuetude, which authorized one knight to create another by giving the accolade or dubbing any worthy aspirant. It is therefore looked upon as a ridiculous, although harmless assumption to address modern Templars by the title "Sir" added to their names, and has been long discontinued in the British dominions, unless with the addition of the word "Knight" *between* it and the name, even this is considered too much in the style of romance to recommend its adoption on *all* occasions, and the term "grade," when speaking of the divisions or degrees of the Order, is also a very inapplicable innovation.

The ancient Templars were known as the "Brotherhood of the Temple," and the common mode of address to individual members that of "Brother" or "Frater." The latter [Fra.] as a prefix, does not mean a professed Monk, but simply his brotherhood in the Chivalric Order. Officially the members were styled "The Knight"—"Knight Preceptor"—"The Sieur of —," "Frère Chevalier," &c., adding their names, and the designations by which they were commonly known.

Much has been said about the landmarks of the Order. The word itself in this sense appears a misnomer, as it is Craft not Chivalric bodies, that, properly speaking, have "landmarks."

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Templary being in the strictest sense Christian, it may be said that the whole doctrines of the Christian faith are its landmarks. But to particularize:—None can become Templars who do not profess a belief in the Holy and undivided Trinity. This is of a universal and general application, imperative and indispensable, and provided for in the rules of the Order. It may thus be considered the principal landmark, handed down from the Mediæval Monastic Chivalric fraternities. Another is, that the Masonic candidate should be a Royal Arch Mason, this degree being the completion of the Craft, in which a firm belief and trust in the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, is peculiarly inculcated, very properly precedes the Templar Christian belief in the Holy Trinity as an addition to that general recognition of the Deity, which is absolutely necessary and common to the whole Masonic fraternity, not from any supposed connection between the Royal Arch and Templar ceremony. Rituals, signs, and passwords, can hardly be called landmarks, because they differ in some degree in every jurisdiction, even in the Craft, and as they were introduced by Masonic ritualistic compilers are liable to change as circumstances render it necessary.

With respect to the amalgamation of the Templar Order with Freemasonry, all the evidence that can be collected tends to show that in the middle, if not in the early part, of the last century, the Knights Templar Order was in possession of the English Masonic body, and was practised as an appendage to a higher degree than the Royal Arch, but that the old knightly fraternities were in *novise* Masonic.

It appears to have been the custom in the last century to work degrees that were not controlled by any governing grand body, under sanction of a Craft warrant, that is, in the lodge room of a regularly warranted Craft Lodge, and this would seem to be a very proper custom, the presence of the warrant giving a certain degree of legitimacy to those working in the higher degrees. No doubt this was the case with the Kilwinning High Knights Templar Lodge of Ireland, who obtained their warrant in 1779, from the Mother Kilwinning Craft Lodge of Scotland. The Irish daughter evidently considered that the warrant gave authority to practise the higher degrees, as almost immediately after receiving it the Templar Order and other high degrees were communicated. The name of this lodge would also imply that Templary was previously known in Ireland, and that the petitioners for the warrant belonged to it, as it cannot for a moment be conceived that they deliberately falsified the powers granted them, the more especially as the warrant itself was open to inspection. In my opinion, a great mistake is made in looking at this old Kilwinning warrant from the point of view of this present day, and in not considering the very different relations that all Masonic matters bore to each other a century ago. Then it was apparently held that the only correct lawful Masonic authority was the Craft warrant, and that that warrant covered every known degree of Masonry.

The impetus given of late to the Knights Templar Order in the United States, and the popularity it has acquired there, is to be attributed to the attractive form it has assumed, the aim apparently being, to establish a kind of volunteer militia organization under strict discipline, distinct from the Masonic portion, by the adoption of a quasi military uniform—knight errant excursions and picnics, stirring orations, parading with bands of music, and intricate formations in imitation of military evolutions, all of which are both enjoyable and harmless recreations, and very pleasing spectacles, but certainly are neither Masonic or chivalric, and do not con-



vey a very accurate idea of the Great Order of the Temple, or what it is intended to represent, viz., the stern, mail-clad warrior Monks of the Crusades—surrounded by their men at arms and numerous retinue of retainers, the Knights distinguished by their flowing white mantles, adorned with the blood-red Cross of Martyrdom, the rest in sombre habits of russet brown or black.

In thus alluding to the customs of the United States Templars, I must not be understood as wishing to interfere with their system or draw invidious comparisons, but merely to point out the *totally* different views entertained of the Order by the two jurisdictions, and to explain what these are to members of the Order in Canada who, attracted by the magnificence of the display they have witnessed, have expressed a wish to imitate them.

In our Templar costume we follow that of the Ancient Knights, which is intended to symbolize the principles of the Order, but never meant to be paraded before the eyes of the public. Such exhibitions are not the custom of the country, all public Masonic displays being looked upon as most objectionable, and a Templar procession with us would appear as ridiculous to the common observer as if the Knights of the "Garter" and the "Bath" in their state robes, or gentlemen in court dress were to parade the streets for the admiration of the multitude. Show and parade are sometimes necessary, but in matters connected with Freemasonry, the less so the better; like Christianity, it is more appreciated in its unobtrusive character than by public demonstrations, and the unnecessary expense incurred better applied in promoting the object and aim of all Masonic systems.

I have taken considerable pains to ascertain from the highest Masonic authorities in the United States the origin of the Templar Order there, and find that mention is made of it as an honorary order, practised in a Royal Arch Chapter at Boston, so far back as 1769, where it was given by members of Craft lodges attached to British regiments quartered there at the time, who were in possession of it and visited the Chapter; but the earliest *distinct* body or Encampment of Templars was not formed until the middle of the decade of the last century in Pennsylvania, it is said by Irish Craft Masons, but no one seems to know by what authority or where they first obtained the degree—it died out after a short existence—then it started in New England and a ritual wholly made there, which is of itself sufficient proof that the persons who set it on foot never had the correct order at all; if they had it they would have retained the ritual by which they received it, without which they could have no connection with the order elsewhere. The New York Grand Encampment was chartered by the "Joseph Cerneau" spurious Grand Consistory 32°. United States Templary is, therefore, essentially a modern American degree, based on the Kadosh, \* the thirtieth or Templar degree of the A. & A. S. Rite, and framed to suit their Masonic system according to their own ideas of the supposed forms and practices of the Ancient Knights as Masons, with but little attention paid to the usages of the old Orders of Chivalry, which we are endeavouring to follow; therefore, how can the Templar Order in the two systems be considered as *one*, when the

\*The Kadosh may be styled an appendage to Templary, but cannot be considered as true Templary itself from the fact that it takes the death of De Molai as its strong point, and not the establishment of the Order, being designed purely to perpetuate the memory of the Martyrdom of the Great Master and his brother knights, and to invoke vengeance upon the oppressors, viz., the Papal power and the Throne of France.



rituals and customs in no respect resemble each other. The *O.B.* are unlike—ours is a Trinitarian Order, whilst the other is decidedly *not*, and might be wholly Unitarian and be just as much Templary as it is now—without Trinitarianism there is *no* Templary, and it is necessarily so distinctive a characteristic of the Order that it is difficult to understand how any system without it can be entitled to style itself Templary. This, then, is where the great difference exists between the two systems, and the difficulty in the way of forming a “treaty of alliance” so desirable and so strongly advocated. I would still join in doing much to bring about a union of the English speaking Templars, but let it be done in moderation, fairness and charity to all. The recent assumption of superiority by the Grand Encampment, United States, over the Great Pories of the British Dominions, does not seem the most advisable move to conduce to this end. The analogy drawn between the “Grand Encampment” and “Convent General” is not strictly applicable. The federal alliance of the Great Pories, like that of nations for mutual support and convenience, cannot interfere with the *complete* independence of each. The “Grand Encampment” is the nationality of the United States Templars, as the Great Pories are to their own nations, and the United States Grand Commanderies similar to the Provincial Pories. Perhaps in a purely *technical* sense, the “Grand Encampment” and “Convent General” are to some extent nearly alike, but this arises from the incongruous position into which Templary has drifted; in reality *no* nationality should possess any body higher than a Great Pory, or any officer superior to a Great Pory; there should be *only one* Grand Master, chosen by the knights of *all* nationalities, who should preside over the whole Templar Order. There *never* was, and there cannot be, *two* Grand Masters of the *same* Order of Chivalry—it might be well if the Grand Encampment abated somewhat of its pretensions to superiority over the Great Pories, as Convent General, composed of these Great Pories cannot enter into foreign relations without their mutual consent.

Having thus endeavored to give a general idea of Templary, I would say to all those whose prejudices cause them to vilify and throw obloquy on the memory of the ancient Knights, and who believe that their persecution and downfall was merited, that to judge of the true spirit of the Order we must not look upon those instances where the rude and licentious habits of the time mixed up a portion of evil with its genuine character, but turn our eyes to the splendid examples of noble acts performed by that famous soldiery—whose chivalrous feeling raised to a pitch of enthusiasm, inspired them to such deeds of courage and devotion in defence of the Christian faith and its followers, that they were looked upon with wonder and admiration by the whole world, and whose subsequent fate was as undeserved as it was terrible. The accusations against them were as preposterous and ridiculous as they were false and malicious, only fitted for the gross ignorance and superstition of the age, and meant as a cloak to conceal the real designs of their persecutors, actuated by an intensity of jealous hatred and cupidity, at the haughty pride, ambition, and enormous wealth of the knights, which had corrupted the pure principles on which the Order was originally founded.

The Papal Bull was published in May 1312, and the Order which had fought and bled in the cause of the Cross for two centuries, extinguished by the Pope, although he avowed that the proof had failed so as to carry definite judgment.

The genuine Order of the Temple still exists in unbroken succession in Portugal, now conferred as an honorary distinction by the Sovereign

and called "The Order of Christ," also, until the suppression of the Pope's temporal authority, in the Papal States, even yet it may exist there. The Knights of Christ, established by King Dionesius in 1319, were the Old Templars, under a new name in order to avoid any conflict with the Papal power; but the Order, the statutes, the knights, were those of the Order of The Temple, just as the Jesuits existed during the suppression under another name, but continued Jesuits still.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to add a short list of such historical works, relating to the Order, as are easily attainable, the perusal of which will assist in dispelling the erroneüs impressions disseminated by many of the Masonic magazines and monitors, purposing to give its true history and usages :

"Secret Societies of the Middle Age," Article "Templars," published in Library of Entertaining Knowledge, 1837.

"Addison's Knights Templars," English edition, 1842, in preference to the later one of 1853, or to the Armerican edition by "Macy," in which "Addison's" text has been in many places altered to suit the American Masonic system, and therefore calculated to mislead the Historic Templar Student.

"Anthony O'Neil Hayes's History of the Knights Templars, from their rise, to the third Crusade," as also his "Persecution of the Knights Templars," Edinburgh, 1865.

"Burnes" Sketch of the History of the Knights Templar, Edinburgh, 1837.

"Sketch of the Knights Templar and St. John, with Notes on the Masonic Templars," by Richd. Woof, F. S. A. Worcester, London, 1865.

"Porter's" History of the Knights of Malta, 1858.

These works will be found sufficient to give an accurate idea of the Orders of the Temple and Hospitallers of St. John or Knights of Malta.

Laprairie, Prov. of Quebec,  
20th May, 1878.

NOTE.—Since the above list was printed Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C., LL. D., has published a "Concise History of the Order of The Temple," an interesting historical work with his own deductions on the "legitimate descent theory."—(R. Hill & Co., Bedford England, 1878.)

B.

## ' THE ORDER OF MALTA.

*From the Canadian Craftsman, March 15th, 1878.*

BY COL. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, O. J. J., GREAT PRIOR OF CANADA.

The letters of an anonymous writer which lately appeared in the columns of the *Times*, and were copied by the London *Freemason*, under the head "Pretenders," containing most unjustifiable remarks upon our late respected representative at the Great Priory of England, Bro. Richard Woolfe, in his position as Registrar of the Order of St. John in England, and the attack on the legitimacy of the Anglo-Catholic branch of the Order, having attracted the attention of members of the Great Priory of Canada, I have been requested to point out by what authority it exists, and the connection between it and the "United Orders."

I do so the more willingly, being in possession of numerous letters from our late talented Bro. Woolfe and other competent authorities on the subject; and having myself the honour to be an Honorary Associate Chevalier.

I now send you a brief account of the Order of Malta, trusting that its insertion in the pages of your valuable Canadian Masonic organ, *The Craftsman*, may be generally interesting.

The gratuitous and vindictive attacks from time to time, of late years, by the Roman Council of the Order of Malta, upon the English Protestant section, are most unwarrantable. The English, or sixth Langue was an original division of the Order, and had not been suppressed by English Law, since its revival on the 2nd of April, 1567, but always treated as existent at Malta, and when the Government of the Order was finally removed from that Island after its conquest by the French Republic, it was deemed imperative to restore the sixth Langue to a state of activity in its own country, which was effected after the downfall of Napoleon, by the Chapter General of the French Knights assembling at Paris in 1814, under the presidency of the Prince Camille de Rohan, Grand Prior of Aquitaine, who elected a permanent commission to restore the position of the Order. This convention was confirmed by a Pontifical Bull on the 18th August, 1814, and was recognized as representative by the whole Order. It is incorrect to suppose that members of the reformed religion were denied the privilege of joining the Order. History shows that such was not the case, and one of the latest acts at Malta was to admit Protestant into the Order as integral members. The Knights of the Convention at Paris were of the Roman faith, and were well aware that the revived Langue of England would be mostly composed of members of the Church of England, and they provided for it accordingly in the Articles of Convention. The present Order in England, of which the Duke of Manchester is Lord Prior, composed of members mostly belonging to the National Church, is a legitimate branch of the genuine Order, revived by the convention entered into with the *Three* French Langues, the Spanish and Portuguese also concurring, thus forming a majority of five out of the seven, *then actual* divisions of the Order. The deeds of this convention now in the Chancery of the Order, at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, are dated 11th June, 1826, and 24th August, 1827, and have been verified by the signature and Seal of the Secretary General

of the French Langues in 1841. During a period of 32 years not a syllable was said against the lawful revival of the English Order by the Roman Council, but when all hope of converting it into a Roman Catholic branch had failed, then the Roman Council which had corresponded for years with the French Langues as well as with the Order in England, having thus full opportunity to dispute the *legality* of the latter branch, if they had thought the action of the Order was not perfectly legal, turned round upon the English Protestant Brethren and have repudiated the Order on all possible occasions, denying its validity, and calumniating its founders, French and English; although a letter is extant and in possession of the Secretary of the English Langue, written on the 17th August, 1843, by the Head of the Roman Knights, offering an alliance if the English Order cease to admit *Protestants*, the difference in religious faith being the only reason assigned by them for declining recognition. But such alliance is not necessary to the validity of the English Order, or any other lawful branch. The Roman Council derives its only title through the Emperor Paul of Russia, whose election (whilst the lawful Grand Master, "Hompesch," was in life) to preside over the whole Order, by refugee knights who went to Russia after the capitulation of Malta, is well known to have been illegal, not on the ground of his religious faith, but of the informality of his election, and the Roman, or Sacred Council as they call themselves, had no existence until after 1806. All the branches of the genuine Order since the fall of Malta, are, and have been independent institutions, not requiring in any country to profess obedience to the Roman Council. The English Order being lawfully revived is in the same position as the Priors of Austria, Russia, Poland, &c., but is not in connection with any foreign body, excepting that of amity with Brandenburg. That the Roman Council have established a separate Roman Catholic branch for England, in London, will account for the jealousy and bitterness shown to the existing Anglican one. The plea set up by the Roman Council that schismatics and heretics (as they designate the members of the Protestant faith) are ineligible to become members of the true Order, is purely an objection of the ultramontane advocates, and it only requires explanation to disprove the assertions wilfully made to ignore the true position of the Protestant Order in England, which is one of the two branches devoted to its real purposes. During the Franco-Prussian war, many of its members did most valuable service, both at home and abroad, and their services and the stores furnished were so highly approved of, that several of them were decorated by Prussia, Bohemia, and France; amongst the number our late Bro. Woolfe, received from the French War Department the decoration of the *bronze cross*; and in his diploma, which accompanied the cross, he was recognized as an English Knight of St. John. I may here, I think, with propriety copy an extract from one of Bro. Woolfe's letters to me, of date, 12th of October, 1874, in which he says:—"I do not know if all the papers relating to the Langue were placed before Sir Bernard Burke, but in one of his Knightages (1842, I think) he refers to the Order as legitimate. The Queen and her Government are well aware of the existence of the order. We annually have Royal Permission to hold our anniversary services in the Chapel Royal Savoy. The War Office gave us permission to use the illustration of the ambulance litters from the official publication of Surgeon-General Longmore, C.B., (one of our honorary associates). We are in occasional friendly official correspondence with the Prussian Johanniter, and have had their permission to reprint publications of theirs, and they have reprinted ours. When we addressed H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his recovery from illness, his courteous reply was given to

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the Prior and Brethren of the Hospitallers of St. John. Years since, when an address was laid before the Queen and Prince Albert, the Order received the same courteous recognition: this is, of course not an official public recognition, but it is a private concurrence in the existence of the Order and private admission of its claims, otherwise, it would have been said that Her Majesty was not aware that an association of persons in her dominions made such claim, and that she could only reply to the address as that of a private body of gentlemen and ladies. The works we are endeavouring to carry out, are of high public importance, and in the end may have the effect of inducing a more public acknowledgment of our position. We have a very distinguished list of commoners as well as nobles." In concluding this extract, I may add, that the Order has been lately honoured and graced by H. R. H. the Princess of Wales becoming one of the Dames Chevalieres, and also the reigning Grand Duchess of Baden, elected to the honorary rank.

With reference to the Masonic Order of Malta, it must be borne in mind that when the Order of the Temple was first publicly attached to the Masonic body in England, during the last century, it was combined with that of St. John,—for the purpose, it is presumed, of commemorating the amalgamation of the two chivalric orders (after the political suppression of the Templars) which continued in Scotland up to the period of the Reformation. This union of two distinct Orders led to the mistake of Masonic writers in disseminating through magazines and monitors the great historical error, that the two Orders were one and the same—hence arose the confusion of name and title—"Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem." For several years before the expulsion of the Sovereign Order of St. John from the Island of Malta, the Masonic combined order was in existence, and if their had been any connection between them, copies of correspondence with allusions to, or observance of statutes, would be forthcoming, but as nothing of the kind has ever been produced, and no reference at any time made to such connection in the proceedings of Masonic bodies, it is quite evident that none existed, in fact the Order of St. John, whilst it occupied the Island of Malta, was totally unconnected with, and indeed opposed to Freemasonry. The Masonic Order of Malta being at its first introduction entirely combined with the Templar, there was no separate ritual or badge used,—Malta being only the name in latter times for the Order of St. John. This continued for some years when a brief and simple ritual was added at the conclusion of the authorized Templar ceremony of reception, as an explanation and historical record, consequent on the establishment of the seat of government of the Order of St. John at the Island of Malta, A. D., 1530. The Cross of Malta as a separate badge was also adopted, and this continued until 1853, when both were discontinued and the Order called "Masonic Knights Templar" alone, but in 1862 the Grand Conclave of Knights Templars again revived the Malta degree, but separate and distinct from that of the Templar, the ritual compiled principally from one, it is said, long used in Scotland, and which was introduced by me into Canada with the Templar Order in 1854. The ritual of 1862 being revised 1st December, 1866, is the one now used, but it appears to me that the original simple Masonic Malta ritual is more in accordance with the origin of the degree than the present one, which has no connection or alliance with any of the branches of the old Order of St. John or Malta. In conclusion, I should say to all who seek for information about the Order, to read the valuable and instructive history of the Knights of Malta, by Col. Whitworth Porter, Royal Engineers, who is himself a Chevalier of the English Order of St. John.

La Prairie, Q., Feb. 21, 1878.



C.

## THE DEGREE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PRIEST.

EXTRACTS.

*(From the Canadian Craftsman of April, 1878.)*

BY BRO. COL. MACLEOD MOORE, G. P.

My attention having been directed to extracts in the February number of the *Craftsman*, taken from Masonic publications in the United States, in which my name has been quoted as an authority for the legitimacy of the degree of Knights Templar Priest. I beg to offer a few remarks to correct some erroneous impressions which appear to exist about the degree. In the first place, it is a great mistake to suppose, as stated, that the Templar Priest candidate "is fully instructed in the method of induction into the Templar Order, and the peculiar method of examination," as practised in the British dominions. I much fear that applicants who seek to be admitted with this object, will be greatly disappointed.

The degree is obsolete in England and Ireland, but was at one time well known in both countries, particularly in Lancashire, where it was long worked by Templar Conclaves in conjunction with the "Rose Croix," until the surrender of the latter to the A. & A. S. Rite, and the re-organization of the Templar Order, but although not now recognized it is still practised in some of the older bodies, and continues to be attached to that of the Scottish Order of the Temple.

The degree is of a highly religious and Christian character, and the ritual most serious and impressive, having several points in common with that of the Knights of the East and West, which precedes the Rose Croix, or 18° of the A. & A. S. Rite, and also with the Priestly Order of the Red Cross Order of Constantine, as revised a few years back in England.

It usually followed the Templar ceremony without any intermediate degree, and was formerly considered the *ne plus ultra* of Masonry in the Templar Order. The object of the degree is, however, not obvious, nor by whom or when it was invented, but old certificates date its origin from what is called the year of revival, A.D., 1686, when it is said to have been instituted as a Protestant degree of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to be used as a test among the knights who had embraced the reformed faith, as at that period, James II. of England having contemplated the revival of the English Langue of St. John, in his dominions, had procured (A.D. 1687) the nomination of his natural son, Henry Fitz-James, by Bull of the Grand Master of Malta, to be Grand Prior of the English section of the Order. But this account of the degree is evidently but a surmise of the Masonic writers of the last century, who, confusing the Order of St. John with that of the Templars, invented and gave circulation to the most fanciful and erroneous theories in connection with the old Orders of Knighthood. Some supposed it was a degree given to Commanders, or to the Priests or Chaplains of the Order only, the Templar reception being usually considered as a military ceremony, and this degree the religious portion of it; but if the chaplains only received it they must have gone through the military part first, as it is a mere appendix to it. Other writers say that the knights of the old Order, being first admitted as soldiers, were, when they had served with honour, consecrated,

and hence this portion of the ceremony, in modern times, has been presided over by a High Priest or Prelate of the Masonic Templar Order. This, perhaps, was the original view taken when forming this degree, known as the Most Holy Order of Knights Templar Priest, Holy Wisdom, or Knights of the Tabernacle.

The place of meeting was called a Tabernacle, and the members a Band, recipients of the degree in the absence of the Knight Templar Commander [Preceptor] filled the chair in preference to any other knight. The office-bearers are called Pillars, and a name is given to each of the seven principal officers, the certificates bore the names of these Pillars in a gradation in the form of seven steps, to which the seal was attached on green and white ribbon (52nd Psalm, 9th verse). The jewel of the Order is a silver star of seven points; in the centre, a cross and serpent twined round it, and pendant from the star, a silver Latin cross with serpent, the latter being considered a symbol of priesthood in the ancient mysteries.

Some little difference existed in the working of the degree in Scotland and Ireland from that of England, but of no particular moment. The presiding officer of a Scottish Tabernacle wears, suspended from his collar, a triangular jewel of silver, about three inches on each side, on which is engraved certain letters, their import every companion is required to know, as they may be said to form the *test* word.

I can speak thus confidently of the degree, being in possession of the Scottish ritual for many years, as also that of the one used in the oldest Tabernacle in England, attached to the Jerusalem Conclave, No. 9, of Knights Templar, Manchester, one of the very few now remaining, and whose by-laws were drawn up at its revival in 1813, with the names of all admitted from time to time appended to them, these rules, which are termed secret, are very stringent, and were only to be read in *full* to Templars seeking admission. The duties inculcated being most solemn and binding on the members, are not to be lightly undertaken. An instructive little work on the Orders of the Temple and St. John, &c., published by Bro. John Yarker, of Manchester, in 1869, gives an interesting account of this degree in connection with the Templar Order, and can be read with advantage.

It only remains to say that the high moral and religious teachings of the ritual recommend its not being allowed to drop altogether into oblivion, but as an appendage to the ceremonies and history of the Templar Order, it has but little value, and was wisely discontinued. Rituals stamp the character of degrees, therefore the more simple they are, and more direct the reference to the history of the degree, the more likely they are to impress the candidate.

D.

## CIRCULAR.

GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA—UNITED ORDERS OF THE  
TEMPLE AND MALTA.*The Great Prior to all Fratres of the Preceptories of the Dominion :—*

V. D. † S. A.

DEAR BRO. KNIGHTS :—

The announcement of the death of our Representative near the Great Priory of England, † Fra. Richard Wolfe, has been recently received by me. This sad event took place at Worcester, England, on the 16th ult., the day after his 56th birthday.

Our distinguished Frater was better known to you all by the name of "Woof," but lately had resumed the ancient and correct spelling of his family name, being descended from the old family of Wolfe of Madeley, County Salop, and of the same stock as the hero of Quebec.

He was a Fellow of the Antiquarian, Royal Historical, and other learned societies, and devoting much time to those studies, his high talents and attainments enabled him to contribute many valuable papers. At the time of his lamented death he was Registrar of the English Langue of the time honoured Order of St. John of Jerusalem, taking the greatest interest in its works of charity.

In the Masonic Society he was an active and zealous member, having attained the 32nd° of the A. & A. S. Rite 33°, and from his extensive knowledge on all points of chivalric history, selected as one of the Commissioners of Convent General to revise the Templar Ritual. He published in 1865, a most interesting sketch of the Orders of Knights Templar and Knights of St. John.

The Great Priory of Canada has lost a most efficient Representative who took the warmest interest in the success and welfare of the Canadian branch of the Templar Order. His memory is entitled to honor and respect from all the Fratres of this Obedience. By me, with whom he had been in constant correspondence for several years, drawn together by similarity of tastes, his loss is deeply deplored.

We all grieve for our Brother, and to express a deep sense of our sorrow, this circular is to be read in open Preceptories, and the usual badges of mourning of the Order to be worn in such bodies for thirty days.

May the great Captain of our Salvation be your guide and protector.

† Wm. J. B. MACLEOD-MOORE,

G. C. T. O. Sr. J. J.

*Great Prior of Canada.*

Laprairie, Province of Quebec. }  
9th January, 1879. }

It was thereupon moved by Very Eminent Sir Knight † I. H. Stearns, seconded by Eminent Sir Knight † R. J. Hovenden, and

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

The following letter from the Very Eminent the Grand Sub-Prior was read :—

TORONTO, 9TH OCTOBER, 1878.

*To the V. H. and E. The Great Prior and The Great Officers, Officers, and Frates of the Great Priory of Canada.*

V. E. SIR KNIGHTS :—

Although the accounts of Great Priory will be presented in due course, I feel that it will simplify their consideration that I should present a few remarks with regard to our financial position, with suggestions for raising a special fund to liquidate outstanding liabilities, and thereby both remove anxiety on the part of the monetary officers, and enable the affairs of the Great Priory to the present time to be closed with credit and honor.

The accounts as they will be presented, exhibit the following items :—

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last acc., Proceedings, p. 153.	\$167 82	
Cash from Preceptories, 1877-8, per Grand		
Chancellor .....	371 60	
Interest on Bank account. ....	3 30	
		\$542 72

EXPENDITURE.

Paid Great Prior, Annual vote for incidentals.	\$100 00	
Paid Grand Chancellor, Salary .....	100 00	
Paid do., incidentals, postage, &c.	26 40	
Paid Widow late Grand Chancellor Harris..	50 00	
Paid Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison, on acc.		
printing, &c. ....	70 00	
		346 40
Balance in hand.....		196 32

## LIABILITIES.

These may be stated as follows:—

Rowell & Hutchison, Printing minutes, circulars, &c., account running from 1876 .....	\$705 24
Less Paid, 1876, see Proceedings, p. 23	\$150 00
“ 1878, as above	70 00
	220 00
Rolph, Smith, & Co., Preparing stone, and lithographing Certificates, &c., including parchment for same .....	\$485 24
Estimated cost of engrossing new Warrants, with recitals, and parchment for same . . .	268 50
Great Priory of England, 50 copies new Ritual, per account . . . £18 : 17s. 6d. stg.	100 00
Dues to Convent General, at 1s. stg. No remittance has been made on this account since 1874, and there will therefore be dues, say for 4 years, including the current year, at an average of 600 members, or £30 stg. per annum. ....	91 85
	584 00
	\$1529 59
Against which may be placed:—	
Balance as above .....	\$ 196 32
Estimated Dues of Preceptories to be received	100 00
	296 32
Leaving an unprovided Balance of .....	1233 27
	\$1529 59

With regard to this balance, I would remark that at the time of the consideration of the Statutes of Great Priory at Cobourg in March, 1876, I strongly urged the necessity of placing the fees of Preceptories, both for dues and certificates, at a higher figure, urging the manifest reason, as it presented itself to me, of the impossibility of carrying on the affairs of an Order with a membership of barely six hundred on the same scale that was adopted for Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, especially the former, with a membership reckoned by thousands; and I remember further urging the large expenditure that must inevitably attend the early years of our independence, until everything in the way of books, forms, certificates, and other expenses incidental thereto had been matured and paid for. It was, however, concluded to make a trial of the lower scale, which leaves us no alternative at the present time but to make such a levy on the Order as will be sufficient, as I have said above, to enable every liability to be closed with credit and honor. This, I should suggest, should be placed at \$2 a head, so as to raise a sum amply sufficient to meet all requirements.

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The amount named above as due to Convent General may possibly be reduced (see my remarks on this score in my letter to Great Priory last year, Proceedings 1877, page 139), but in estimating it is well to take the outside margin of requirement.

While the above levy will provide for present liabilities, it will be necessary to guard against a recurrence of the same, and to this end I recommend that sections 94 and 96 of the Statutes be amended by substituting \$3 for \$2 the present fees for certificates, and 75 cents for 50 cents in section 94 the fee for the registration of a joining frater; and that section 95 be amended by substituting 75 cents for 50 cents the present annual sum paid for dues to Great Priory; being a general increase of fifty per cent. A reduction can be made at a future day if justified by the growth and prosperity of the Order.

The Grand Chancellor will lay on the table, for the inspection of Great Priory, the new forms of Certificates prepared by Messrs. Rolph, Smith & Co., as per account above. In drafting these the Latin formula adopted in England was discarded, and the English phraseology adopted has, as far as I have learned, been generally approved.

The only outstanding matter to complete our organization is the engrossing and issue of the new Warrants to replace those from England, under which the Preceptorics were originally constituted. These I have drafted, with the necessary recitals to preserve what may be termed the pedigree of the Order. An estimate of the cost of their being engrossed and issued is given above, but, as it would have to be paid at once, I have deferred incurring the outlay until funds were on hand.

I very greatly regret that I am again unable to attend Great Priory, the long distance from Toronto entailing an absence which I cannot manage at the present time to spare, amid the calls of my very busy and exacting public office. I trust Great Priory will make allowances for the unavoidable cause which thus prevents my being present to take part in the consideration of the important matters which will engage the attention of Great Priory; of these the maintenance of her credit will be a leading one, and the above plain statement of her position will, I trust, be found useful in deciding on the best course to be adopted in the premises.

I remain, V. E. Sir Knights,

In the bonds of the Order,

Faithfully and fraternally,

‡ SAMUEL B. HARMAN,

Grand Sub-Prior.

The Reports of the following Provincial Priors were presented :—

DISTRICT OF ONTARIO EAST.

*To the V. H. and E. the Great Prior, Officers and Fratres of the Great Priory of Canada. :—*

On account of the Great Priory not having taken any action in the proposed change of ritual, which had become so highly necessary, I delayed visiting the following Preceptories within my District :—King Baldwin at Belleville, and Gondemar at Maitland, (the Harington Preceptory at Trenton not working), until the new ritual had received the sanction of the Great Priory, and had been adopted with certain proposed modifications, as among other matters I consider it the duty of the Provincial Priors to ascertain if the Preceptories are fully up to the last named requirements, and hence it is requisite that these V. E. Fratres should be able to point out with some degree of certainty the usages which the Great Priory enjoins. I have visited the Hugh de Payens Preceptory at Kingston which I am happy to report, is in a flourishing condition, but like the other Preceptories, feels the drawback occasioned by the uncertain state of the ritual. I may add that the Preceptory hails with pleasure the contemplated change which makes the ritual of the Order more simple, and certainly more chivalric.

I regret that my professional engagements will prevent my attendance at the ensuing meeting of the Great Priory, which I am sure will be an interesting one.

I remain yours in the bonds of the Order,

V. D. + S. A.

‡ JAMES A. HENDERSON,

*Provincial Prior, District of Ontario East.*

KINGSTON, 9th October, A. D., 1878.

DISTRICT OF ONTARIO CENTRE.

*To the Most Eminent Sir Knight, William James Bury MacLeod Moore, G. C. T. and Great Prior of the Great Priory of Canada ;*

V. H. & E. SIR KNIGHT :—

Of the seven Preceptories within the Province of Centre Ontario, over which my office of Provincial Prior confers on me jurisdiction, I have been able personally to pay official visits to five. As to the other two I have been enabled to gather some information to lay before you and Great Priory.

GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDERMAR, TORONTO.

I had on the 29th March last the pleasure of meeting the Sir Knights of this long established Preceptory, and of installing their officers for the ensuing year. Before the latter ceremony, a document making a serious charge against the E. P., and protesting against the installation was read. This emanated from a Frater high in office in Great Priory. The charge was founded upon hearsay, and the Sir Kt. making it was not present to follow it up. I ruled that as the E. P. had been installed in office twelve months previously, and re-elected, that I could not act upon it, but that the charge must be brought, and the matter tried and investigated in the ordinary way. Since then I have heard nothing further

on the subject. I find the Preceptory fairly prosperous, and with a large though scattered membership. The muster roll, records, and books of the Registrar and Treasurer are faithfully, fully, and regularly kept.

After the installation the Preceptory adjourned to the banquetting chambers, where a sumptuous repast awaited them.

ODO DE ST. AMAND, TORONTO.

This Preceptory has been virtually dormant for the last fourteen months, and the E. P. thought it not advisable at present to call a meeting, in order that I might pay it an official visit. He informs me, however, that several excellent candidates were coming forward, and that prompt measures will be taken to resuscitate it.

PALESTINE, PORT HOPE.

I was enabled to visit this Preceptory on 14th June last, when I was kindly and courteously received by the E. P. Sir Knight John Wright and other fratres. I find this Preceptory has already adopted the revised ritual, and the opening and closing ceremonies were conducted in accordance therewith. This Preceptory has not done much work of late, but the active and zealous E. P. assured me that they would soon get to work again having some half dozen aspirants for Knighthood, who would do credit to our Chivalric Order. He was kind enough to say that my official visit, he thought, would spur the fratres on to a vigorous revival. The Preceptory is fully equipped. The E. P. complained of the want of the revised laws of our National Great Priory. This Preceptory is in good hands, and should prosper. I was pleased to find that it has changed its appointed evenings of meeting from monthly to quarterly periods.

ST. JOHN THE ALMONER, WHITEBY.

Under the able administration of E. Sir Knight C. A. Jones, this Preceptory continues to prosper. I have paid it one official visit and was received with knightly courtesies. There has not been any accession of strength during the past year. Quarterly meetings have taken the place of monthly, with good effect. The records, rolls and books are efficiently and properly kept.

MOORE PRECEPTORY, PETERBOROUGH.

This Preceptory was summoned for an official visit by me on the 5th of July last. Owing to the great heat of the weather, I dispensed with the formal opening of the Preceptory, contenting myself with a conference with the E. P. and other Fratres present. I found the Preceptory in good order; a considerable balance to their credit in the hands of their Treasurer and a prospect of a fair increase to their numbers. The records are most accurately and fully kept by the Registrar, V. E. Sir Knight C. D. Macdonald.

MOUNT CALVARY, ORILLIA.

I visited this Preceptory on the evening of the 8th inst. I had not the pleasure of meeting the E. P. Sir Knight Dr. Elliott, he having been called away on professional duties. The Preceptory numbers about 40 members. No work has been done during the past year. The Preceptory is admirably equipped as well for the ritual of the Temple as for a Priory of Malta.

HURONTARIO, COLLINGWOOD.

I regret I have been unable personally to visit this Preceptory. However, I have good reports therefrom. There is a membership of about 20, and although no work had been done during the past year, the Preceptory is by no means dormant.

On the whole I find the Order of the Temple within the Province of Centre Ontario in a fairly prosperous condition. It is true that there has been of late but few accessions. "Hard times," no doubt, has had its effect, but the recurring cycle of prosperity will favourably affect the condition of the Order, and we may look forward to a general revival of interest in the work and teachings of our Chivalric Order.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

‡ GEORGE H. F. DARTNELL,

*Provincial Prior, Ontario Centre.*

WHITBY, 11th of October, 1878.



DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

To Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, V. H. & E. G. P. of the G. P. of Canada,—

VERY HIGH AND EMINENT SIR KNIGHT :—

I regret to report that during the past year Templarism in the Province of Quebec has not advanced as I should desire to see it—no applications having been made for new Preceptories, either in the city of Quebec or in the Townships, where I anticipated the Order might be established.

Richard Cœur de Lion, of this city. I am happy to say, has shown evident symptoms of revival and increased prosperity; but, I am sorry that I am unable to report as favourably of Sussex Preceptory, of this city, as it has not, so far as I am aware, held a meeting during the past year—nor do I anticipate that it will succeed in this city—one Preceptory being, in my opinion, amply sufficient; and I would strongly recommend the Preceptor and officers of Sussex to remove their Preceptory either to Sherbrooke or Stanstead, where they would have a much larger field of usefulness opened to them.

During the past summer the province has been visited by two American Commandaries, to whom the members of Richard Cœur de Lion Preceptory tendered all the courtesies and hospitality in their power, which, I have every reason to believe, were heartily appreciated by our American fratres.

I have the honor to be,

V. H. & E., Sir, yours fraternally,

‡ W. B. SIMPSON,

*Provincial Prior, Quebec.*

MONTREAL, 11th October, 1878.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ Robert Marshall, seconded by E. Sir Knight ‡ D. B. Burch, and

*Resolved*—That the Letter of the V. E., the Grand Sub-Prior, and the Reports of the Provincial Priors, be referred to the Grand Council for consideration and report.

The Grand Chancellor submitted the annual statement of moneys received during the past year, together with the books, for examination and audit. (See page 268.)

The Grand Treasurer presented the annual statement of receipts and disbursements, with the proper books and vouchers. (See page 269.)

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † George H. Dartnell, seconded by F. Sir Knight † J. T. McMinn, and

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

V. E. Sir Knight † George H. Dartnell submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † W. B. Simpson, seconded by E. Sir Knight † R. J. Hovenden, and

*Resolved*—That the able and instructive Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be received, and published as an Appendix to the Proceedings. (See Appendix to Proceedings.)

The Great Priory, at 3 o'clock P.M., adjourned until 4 o'clock P.M.

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#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Great Priory resumed labour at 4 o'clock P.M.

*Present* :—V. H. & E. Sir Knight † Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore on the Throne; Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.



E. Sir Knight † D. Burleigh Burch presented a petition from a number of Fratres, residents of St. Thomas, Ont., praying for a Warrant of Constitution to enable them to open a Preceptory in that town.

Moved by E. Sir Knight † W. C. Morrison, seconded by E. Sir Knight † John Moore, and

*Resolved*—That the petition of the Fratres residing in St. Thomas be received and referred to the Grand Council for enquiry and report.

V. E. Sir Knight † W. B. Simpson submitted the following

R E P O R T

ON THE ADDRESS OF THE V. H. AND E. THE GREAT PRIOR.

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

That it is with feelings of unmixed pleasure they have listened to the able and instructive address of the Great Prior, which is replete with historical research and sound ruling upon questions relating to the institution as well as to the principles which have governed it in past ages; and it is only to be regretted that your Council are unable, from the limited time at their command, to do justice to the several subjects touched upon therein.

Your Council regret that no meeting of the Convent General has yet taken place, and that consequently, no decision has been arrived at as to the alterations in the statutes which called forth the protest from this Great Priory; but trust that the changes complained of will be abrogated by the Convent General at its next meeting, and thus restore peace and harmony to the Order.

Your Grand Council fully coincide with the Great Prior, that no time should be lost in deciding upon and adopting the revised ritual for the Order in Canada, and are convinced that the one now recommended, and to be exemplified this evening, will commend itself to the members of this Great Priory, as representing the correct ceremonial of knighthood with the practices of the early Order of the Temple, and its Christian doctrines. The Grand Council fully concur with the Great Prior as to the prerequisite Masonic degrees for admission to the Order, and would be sorry to see any alteration made in the present time-honoured system.

It is to be regretted that the Grand Encampment of the United States should have declined to accept our Great Priory as its peer, thus assuming an unwarranted and pretentious superiority which, on a careful and dispassionate enquiry into the position we hold, could not be justified; for, undoubtedly this Great Priory is as free and independent a body as the Grand Encampment of the United States, and in choosing to hold a joint parliament with other Great Priorities called

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the Convent General we do not, in the remotest degree, surrender our national sovereignty as a Great Priory. Hence, the position assumed by the Grand Encampment of the United States is unjustifiable.

We trust, however, that wiser Councils will prevail at the next meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States and more in harmony with the divine teaching of "Do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you."

Your Grand Council would especially refer to that portion of the Great Prior's address which refers to our candidates being required to profess the *doctrine of the Trinity*, and would beg to record as its opinion, that inasmuch as said doctrine does not form part of the United States Templar system, that no *fratre* hailing from that body should be permitted to visit our Preceptories without being called upon solemnly to declare his belief in the Holy Trinity.

Your Grand Council are pleased to observe the terms on which the Great Prior refers to the G. Sub-Prior Fratre Samuel B. Harman, to whom the Great Priory of Canada is deeply indebted for his indefatigable exertions, in conjunction with the Great Prior and the Grand Chancellor, in establishing this Great Priory, and are of opinion that he is not only entitled to the thanks of this Great Priory for his past labours, but should also be presented with some honorary jewel as a mark of its esteem.

Your Grand Council are fully of opinion that the time has now arrived when this Great Priory should decide upon a permanent place of meeting, and trust that some action will be taken by the Great Priory at the present session to secure the same.

Your Grand Council fully agree with the remarks made by the Great Prior in respect to the jurisdiction of this Great Priory; but whilst they are of opinion that Preceptories or Encampments which have derived their authority from foreign jurisdiction should be treated with all consideration and courtesy, yet they cannot for one moment recognize the right of any foreign Grand Body to establish within our jurisdiction any new Preceptories or Encampments.

Whilst concurring with the Great Prior in respect to the position held by Templars who have been expelled from Craft Masonry, viz., that they can no longer be considered fit members of the Order of the Temple; yet your Grand Council are of opinion that, inasmuch as a knight can only be tried by his peers, the evidence upon which his expulsion from Craft Masonry was based should be brought before a court composed of his peers and should there be adjudicated upon before proclaiming his expulsion from the Order.

Your Grand Council, in conclusion, desire to unite with the Great Prior in expressing pleasure that once more the Island of Cyprus has been united to the British Crown. It is a place ever memorable in the history of the Order, and it must warm the hearts of all true Templars that it no longer remains under the sway of the Turkish Government, but is now a portion of the Dominions of our Most Gracious Queen and Patron, whom may God long preserve to reign over us.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

‡ W. B. SIMPSON,

Provincial Prior, Quebec.

Chairman of Grand Council.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ W. B. Simpson, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight ‡ T. D. Harington, and

*Resolved*—That the Report of the Grand Council on the Great Prior's Address, just read be adopted.

V. E. Sir Knight † Robert Marshall on behalf of the Grand Council, presented the following

## REPORT

### ON AUDIT AND FINANCE :

The Grand Council beg to report that they have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Chancellor, and find that the receipts for the past year were as follows :—

Balance on hand, 30th August, 1877.....	\$167 82
Cash receipts.....	371 60
Bank Interest.....	3 30
	\$542 72
The amount expended was .....	346 40
	\$196 32

That the following outstanding claims are overdue and should be paid as speedily as may be convenient :—

Rowell & Hutchison for printing .....	489 49
Rolph, Smith & Co., Lithographing Certificates, &c.....	268 50
Great Priory of England for Rituals .....	91 85
Great Priory for incidentals .....	100 00
Chairman Committee of Foreign Correspondence .....	25 00
	\$974 84

That in view of the requirements of the Great Priory the Grand Council would suggest that section 95 of the Constitution, page 24, be amended so that the annual per capita tax of fifty cents, be increased to the sum of one dollar.

Respectfully submitted,

† ROBERT MARSHALL,

*Provincial Prior, New Brunswick, Chairman.*

Moved by the V. E. Sir Knight † Robert Marshall, seconded by E. Sir Knight † A. H. Gilmour, and

*Resolved*—That the Report of the Grand Council on Audit and Finance, just read be received and adopted.

V. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, on behalf of the Grand Council, presented the

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## REPORT

ON THE CONDITION OF TEMPLARISM IN THE DOMINION  
OF CANADA :

The Grand Council have had before them, and duly considered, the reports of V. E. Sir Knight † G. H. Dartnell, Provincial Prior for the District of Ontario Centre, V. E. Sir Knight J. A. Henderson, Q.C., Provincial Prior, for the District of Ontario East, and V. E. Sir Knight † W. B. Simpson, Provincial Prior for the District of Quebec.

It is to be regretted that the Provincial Priors for the District of Ontario West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, have failed to submit reports on the condition of the Preceptories in the several districts under their supervision. The Grand Council are pleased to observe that the Provincial Prior of Ontario Centre has efficiently and zealously discharged the duties devolving upon him, having visited five of the seven Preceptories within his jurisdiction. The result of such earnestness is pleasingly witnessed in the revival of Preceptories that have not been working for some time, and a general state of activity on the part of the officers and members of the several bodies, who have been instigated to increase exertions by the example which has been shown them.

The Provincial Prior for Ontario Centre did not consider it advisable to visit the Preceptories under his superisires until the Ritual had been finally adopted he reports however the Preceptories, with one exception, as being in good working order.

The Provincial Prior of Quebec, V. E. Sir Knight † W. B. Simpson, is unable to speak very highly of the state of Templarism in that province. This is much to be regretted. With only two Preceptories it certainly would appear that amongst the many intelligent members of the Masonic Fraternity who reside within the Province of Quebec, there certainly should be a sufficient number desirous of securing the honour of knighthood to enable both Preceptories to be heartily sustained. It is to be hoped that the present state of matters will not long continue, and that it will be our pleasing duty to announce at an early date the hearty revival of Templarism in this province, and the earnest activity of our fratres in properly advancing and sustaining their Preceptories. The visit to Montreal of two American Commanderies who were hospitably received and entertained by the members of Richard Cour de Lion Preceptory, is an event to be remembered with much gratification, as it exemplifies the true spirit of knightly courtesy which should, and we are pleased to know, does, exist between the members of this noble Order, although of different nationalities.

The Grand Council believe there would be more activity and greater progress made by the several Preceptories, if the Provincial Priors would endeavour from time to time to officially visit every Preceptory within their several provinces, and infuse into them a spirit of emulation in endeavouring to excel in the ceremonies of the order, and the proper management and workings of the Templar bodies. It is quite true that to properly perform the duties of the high office of Provincial Prior, considerable time must be occupied, and the expenditure of some means will be required. It is hoped, however, that the able fratres who fill these offices will endeavour to perform their duties in such a manner as will enable Grand Council to report a much more healthy state of the Order financially and otherwise, at our next Annual Assembly.

All of which is submitted.

† DANIEL SPRY,

*Grand Chancellor, Chairman.*

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, seconded  
by E. Sir Knight † John Moore, and

*Resolved*—That the Report of the Grand Council on the state of the Templar Order just read, be received and adopted.

V. E. Sir Knight † I. H. Stearns, on behalf of the Grand Council, presented the

R E P O R T  
O N W A R R A N T S .

The Grand Council having had before them the petition of a number of Fratres praying for the establishment of a Preceptory at St. Thomas, Ont., and the same having the recommendation of the Provincial Grand Prior for the Western District of Ontario, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that a Warrant be issued.

All which is fraternally submitted.

I. H. STEARNS,  
*Chairman.*

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † I. H. Stearns, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † R. J. Hovenden, and

*Resolved*—That the Report of the Grand Council on Warrants just read be received and adopted.

The V. H. & E. the Great Prior announced that he would now ask the Officers to vacate the chairs, in order that the appointment and election of Officers should be proceeded with, pursuant to the Statutes; the latter by nominations, to be handed to the Grand Chancellor and announced from the Throne, prior to ballot. Previous to the Ballot being taken the Great Prior with much regret announced that the Grand Sub-Prior † Samuel B. Harman had found it necessary, from the onerous nature of his professional duties requiring his constant attention, to resign his office in Great Priory; he expressed himself as doing so with great reluctance, and that he would always entertain the warmest interest in Great Priory, and continue to give every assistance in his power.

The Great Prior then nominated the Provincial Sub-Prior of Quebec, † Wm. B. Simpson to the vacant office of Grand Sub-Prior; who, on rising to acknowledge the com-

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pliment paid him, expressed in terms of high eulogium his opinion of the valuable services rendered to the Order by his predecessor.

V. E. Sir Knights † Daniel Spry, and † John Moore, were named by the Great Prior as Scrutineers, and E. Sir Knights † W. C. Morrison, and † J. T. McMinn, were requested to collect the ballots.

The Scrutineers announced that the following Great Officers were duly elected :—

V. E. Sir Knight †	Rev. V. Clementi, B. A.,	Grand Prelate,	Peterboro'.
“ “ †	Daniel Spry	.....	“ Chancellor, Toronto.
“ “ †	J. T. McMinn	.....	“ Constable, Montreal.
“ “ †	W. C. Morrison	.....	“ Marshal, Toronto.
“ “ †	David McLellan	.....	“ Treasurer, Hamilton.
“ “ †	John Moore	.....	“ Registrar, Ottawa.

The following V. E. Sir Knights were elected as Delegates from the Great Priory on the Council of the Grand Master, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and the Court of Appeal :—

V. E. Sir Knight †	Lt. Col. Shadwell Henry Clerke, P. E. P.,	of De Warrenne Preceptory, Brighton, Sussex, Great Sub-Prior of England and Wales, 33 Golden Square, London, England.
“ “ †	Emra Holmes, K. C. T.,	Pro. Grand Provost, England, &c., of Fowry, Cornwall, England.
“ “ †	T. B. Whytehead, P. E. P.,	Ancient Ebor Preceptory, York, P. G. W. of Regalia, for N. & E. York, and Grand Captain of the Guard, England, South Parade, York, England.

On motion of the Great Prior, the V. E. Sir Kt. † Emra Holmes, was elected an Honorary Provincial Prior, and the E. Sir Kt. † T. B. Whytehead, and E. Sir Kt. † Geo. Otis Tyler, of Burlington, Vermont, Honorary Provincial Sub-Priors of the Great Priory.

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

V. E. Sir Kt.	† James A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L.,	Kingston, District of Ontario, East.
“	“	† George H. Dartnell, Whitby “ Ontario, Centre.
“	“	† D. Burleigh Burch, Lambeth “ Ontario, West.
“	“	† I. H. Stearns, Montreal “ Quebec.
“	“	† Robert Marshall, St. John “ New Brunswick.
“	“	† Ben. Curren, D.C.L., Halifax “ Nova Scotia.

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

V. E. Sir Kt.	† T. D. Harington, Prescott...	Past Grand Sub-Prior.
“	“	† S. B. Harman, D.C.L., Toronto “ “
“	“	† Hugh A. MacKay, Hamilton... “ Pro. Prior.
“	“	† Fred. J. Menet, Toronto .... “ Constable.

And the following were duly elected to the same:—

V. E. Sir Kt.	† H. Robertson, Collingwood ...	Past Grand Pro. Prior.	
E. “	† James Moffatt, London .....	Grand Vice-Chancellor.	
E. “	† J. Hathaway, M.D., St. John, -New Brunswick .....	Past Grand Assistant Chamberlain.	
“	“	† A. H. Woodill, M.D., Halifax, Nova Scotia .....	Past Grand Chamberlain.
“	“	† G. Lovejoy, M.D., Montreal..	Past Grand Second Cap- tain of the Guard.

The Great Prior subsequently appointed the following “Officers” of Great Priory:—

Sir Kt.

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Sir Kt.	† Lt. Col. James Moffatt, London.	Grand Vice Chancellor.
"	† R. J. Hovenden, Toronto.....	" Sub-Marshal.
"	† Lt. Col. A. H. Gilmour, Stan- bridge, Q. ....	" Assistant Sub-Marshal.
"	† Thos. Gordon, Kingston .....	" Almoner.
"	† C. S. Elliott, M. D., Orillia ....	" Assistant Almoner.
"	† W. M. Gibson, Hamilton.....	" First Herald.
"	† Thomas Sargent, Toronto.....	" Second Herald.
"	† L. F. Darling, Halifax, N. S. . .	" Warden of Regalia.
"	† Thomas C. Macnabb, Chatham. . .	" First Standard Bearer.
"	† E. Goodman, St. Catharines ..	" Second Standard Bearer.
"	† A. F. Huffman, Peterborough ..	Great Prior's Banner Bearer.
"	† C. A. Jones, Whitby.....	Grand First Aide-de Camp.
"	† E. W. Porter, St. Thomas ....	" Second Aide-de Camp.
"	† A. G. Harvey, Maitland .....	" Chamberlain.
"	† M. C. Upper, Dunnville .....	" Assistant Chamberlain.
"	† J. M. Irwin, Port Hope .....	" First Captain of Guard.
"	† T. A. D. Forster, St. John, N. B. .	" Second Captain of Guard.
"	† James Wilson, Toronto.....	" Sword Bearer.
"	† N. Gordon Bigelow, Toronto... .	" Organist.
"	† Josh. G. Burns, Toronto .....	" Pursuivant.
"	† G. D. Reid, Montreal .....	" Guard.

The Great Sub-Prior, Provincial Priors, Great Officers, and Officers present, appointed and nominated as aforesaid, were installed and proclaimed in ancient form.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † W. B. Simpson, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † I. H. Stearns, and

*Resolved*—That the further use of the Templar Ritual which has been hitherto practised in Canada, be ordered to be discontinued, and the revised Ritual of the Templar Order as approved by Convent General, with certain alterations made by the Committee of the Great Priory of Canada, under the direction of the V. H. and E. Great Prior, be confirmed and adopted, and ordered to be at once taken into use, and to be in possession of all the Preceptories of the Dominion, and that certified copies of said Ritual be issued to such Preceptory as may be entitled to receive them, by the Grand Chan-

cellor, under the direction of the V. H. and E. the Great Prior.

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

*Resolved*—That the Annual Assemblies of the Great Priory of Canada be held in the City of Montreal on the Friday after the second Wednesday in October, in each year.

It was moved by V. E. Sir Knight † R. J. Hovenden seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † D. Burleigh Burch, and

*Resolved*—That the thanks of this Great Priory are due, and are hereby tendered to the Sir Knights of the City of Montreal, for the excellent arrangements made for holding of this Annual Assembly, and also for the generous hospitalities extended to the Representatives during their stay in the city.

It was moved by V. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † Robert Marshall, and

*Resolved*—That the thanks of the Great Priory of Canada are hereby recorded and tendered to the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways for enabling members of Great Priory to travel to attend the same at reduced fares.

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † J. T. McMinn, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight † W. C. Morrison, and

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

Moved by V. E. Sir Knight † D. Burleigh Burch, seconded by E. Sir Knight † J. H. Graham, and



*Resolved*—That the Grand Chancellor be directed to have 300 copies of the Proceedings of the present Annual Assembly printed and distributed, and that the Grand Sub-Prior be authorized to draw on the Grand Treasurer for the payment thereof.

During the evening the Ritual adopted by Great Priory was exemplified in an able and efficient manner by V. E. Sir Knight † J. T. McMinn, Eminent Preceptor, officers and members of the Richard Cœur de Lion Preceptory, Montreal, in the presence of V. H. & E., the Great Prior and the members of Great Priory.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Great Prior expressed the pleasure which he experienced at witnessing the excellent work and correct rendering of the Ritual. He felt sure that if all E. Preceptors would devote the same attention to the study of the beautiful and impressive ceremony which Great Priory had that day proclaimed, and thus qualify themselves to confer the Templar Order in the same intelligent and effective manner as had been done this evening, there would be no difficulty in securing the active and hearty co-operation of all the members of the Preceptories in Canada.

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



†  
*Daniel Spry*

*Grand Chancellor.*



## CASH STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OCTOBER, 1878.

V. E. Sir Knight DANIEL SPRY, Grand Chancellor, in  
account with Great Priory :—

Dr.

To Cash received from Preceptories :

1. Hugh de Payens, Kingston, Ont .....	\$16 50
2. Geoffry de St. Aldemar, Toronto, Ont.....	57 50
3. Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton, Ont.....	40 00
4. Richard Cœur de Lion, London, Ont.....	36 00
5. Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.....	23 00
6. King Baldwin, Belleville, Ont..... (no returns)	
7. Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal, Que .....	36 50
8. Sussex, Montreal, Que..... (no returns)	
9. Plantaganet, St. Catharines, Ont..... 1877, 1878	14 00
10. Harontario, Collingwood, Ont..... (no returns)	
11. Union de Molai, St. John's, N.B..... (returns, but no remittance)	
12. Mount Calvary, Orillia, Ont .....	5 50
13. Moore, Peterborough, Ont.....	14 00
14. Harington, Trenton, Ont..... (no returns)	
15. St. John the Almoner, Whitby, Ont..... 1877, 1878	36 50
16. Gondemar, Maitland, Ont.....	8 00
17. Odo de St. Amand, Toronto, Ontario .....	40 00
18. Palestine, Port Hope, Ont..... (no returns)	
19. St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Duanville, Ont. (no returns)	
20. Kent, Chatham, Ont. ....	40 00
Proceedings and Statutes .....	4 10
	<hr/>
	\$371 60

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By Cash paid Grand Treasurer..... 371 60

Audited and found correct,

On behalf of Grand Council,

ROBERT MARSHALL,

Chairman on Audit.

MONTREAL, 11th October, 1878.

RECAPITULATION,

Dues .....	\$193 50
Knights Templar Certificates .....	66 00
Knights of Malta " .....	58 00
Eminent Preceptors " .....	10 00
1 Dispensation for New Preceptory .....	40 00
Proceedings and Statutes.....	4 10
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TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

V. E. Sir Knight DAVID MCLELLAN, Grand Treasurer  
in account with Great Priory:---

RECEIPTS.

To Cash from V. E. Sir Kt. H. A. Mackay .....	\$167 82
" from Grand Chancellor .....	371 60
" Bank Interest to date .....	3 30
	<hr/>
	\$542 72

EXPENDITURE

By V. H. & E. Great Prior, Incidentals.....	50 00
" " " " .....	50 00
" Grand Chancellor, Salary .....	100 00
" " " Incidentals .....	26 40
" Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison, on account .....	70 00
" Mrs. T. B. Harris. Annual Grant .....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$346 40
By Balance on hand in Bank of Hamilton.....	196 32
	<hr/>
	\$542 72

Hamilton Oct. 8th, 1878.

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1878-79.

# 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,

UNDER THE

## NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

IN THE

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

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

E. Sir Knight THOMAS GORDON, E. Preceptor.  
" " FLEMING ROWLAND, Registrar.

### Past Eminent Preceptors.

V. H. and E. Sir Knight	Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore	....	1854.
V.	" "	James A. Henderson, ( <i>s</i> )	..... 1855.
"	" "	S. S. Finden, ( <i>d</i> )	..... 1856.
"	" "	S. D. Fowler (Honorary), ( <i>d</i> )	..... 1857.
"	" "	J. H. Rowan	..... 1858.
"	" "	John Kerr	..... 1859.
"	" "	G. F. LaSerre, ( <i>r</i> )	..... 1860.
"	" "	John Boyes, ( <i>d</i> )	..... 1862.
V.	" "	W. B. Simpson	..... 1864.
V.	" "	Alexander S. Kirkpatrick	..... 1865.
"	" "	E. H. Parker	..... 1866.
"	" "	Harwood E. Swales, ( <i>r</i> )	..... 1868.
V.	" "	Jas. Greenfield, Jr.	..... 1868.
V.	" "	Donald Ross	..... 1877.

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

Eminent Sir Knight RICHARD J. HOVENDEN, Eminent Preceptor.  
 " " JOHN NEILL, JR., Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

V. E. Sir Knight Samuel B. Harman, (s).....	1855.
V. H. and E. " " Col. W. J. B. MacL. Moore (Hon.)	1855.
" " Francis Richardson, (r).....	1856.
" " Thomas Gibbs Ridout, (d) .....	1857.
V. " " T. Douglas Harington .....	1858.
" " William G. Storm .....	1859.
" " William Hay, (r) .....	1860.
V. " " James K. Kerr, (s).....	1869.
" " Augustus T. Houel.....	1871.
V. " " Frederick J. Menet .....	1873.
" " Marcellus Crombie .....	1874.
V. " " Daniel Spry.....	1875.
" " Thomas Sargant.....	1876.
" " Richard J. Hovenden .....	1877.

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

Eminent Sir Knight W. M. GIBSON, Eminent Preceptor.  
 " " J. B. BISHOP, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

V. E. Sir Knight Thomas Bird Harris, (s) (d).....	1855.
V. " " W. Mercer Wilson, (d).....	1859.
" " Thomas McCracken.....	1863.
V. " " C. D. Macdonald, (Honorary)....	1864.
V. " " John W. Murton .....	1866.
" " William Reid .....	1869.
V. " " Hugh A. McKay.....	1873.
V. " " David McLellan .....	1876.
V. " " John J. Mason .....	1877.

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

Eminent Sir Knight D. BURLEIGH BURCH, Eminent Preceptor.  
 " " JOHN B. SMYTH, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

V.	E.	Sir Knight Thompson Wilson, (s) (d).....	1857.
	"	" James Moffatt .....	1859.
	"	" William Muir, (r) .....	1861.
	"	" Thomas McCracken.....	1862.
	"	" Alfred G. Smyth, (s).....	1874.
V.	"	" D. Burleigh Burch.....	1877.

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

Eminent Sir Knight LORENZO F. DARLING, Eminent Preceptor.  
" " John Ross McLEOD, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

	E.	Sir Knight John D. Nash, (d).....	1858.
V.	"	" Hon. Alexander Keith, (d).....	1859.
	"	" Norborne G. Smith, (r).....	1864.
	"	" Robert J. Romans, (d).....	1866.
	"	" Robert D. Clarke, (r).....	1868.
	"	" Thomas Short, (d).....	1868.
	"	" C. E. Crocker King, (s) (r).....	1870.
V.	"	" Stephen Roland Sircom, (r).....	1872.
	"	" G. T. Smithers .....	1873.
V.	"	" Benjamin Curren, D.C.L.....	1876.
	"	" Alf. H. Woodill, M.D.....	1877.

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

Eminent Sir Knight D. PITCEATHLEY, Eminent Preceptor.  
" " R. GORDON, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

	E.	Sir Knight John C. Franck, (r).....	1861.
	"	" Alfred A. Campbell .....	1862.
V.	"	" Lawrence H. Henderson, (s)....	1867.
	"	" Eber C. Flint .....	1872.
	"	" William Doctor, (s).....	1877.

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

V. Eminent Sir Knight J. T. McMINN, Eminent Preceptor.  
" " JAMES M. GLASS, Registrar.



*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

1857.	V. E. Sir Knight Alexander A. Stevenson, (s).....	1863.
1859.	V. " " E. M. Copeland.....	1872.
1861.	V. " " Isaac H. Stearns, (s).....	1873.
1862.	" " Thomas Milton.....	1874.
1874.	" " William Young.....	1875.
1877.	" " G. W. Lovejoy, M.D.....	1867.

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 ceptor.

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

Eminent Sir Knight ARTHUR H. GILMOUR, Eminent Preceptor.  
 " " THOMAS F. WOOD, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

858.	E. Sir Knight William B. Colby, (s).....	1867.
859.	" " Charles H. Kathan.....	1872.
864.	" " Edson Kemp.....	1872.
866.	" " E. H. Goff.....	1874.
868.	" " A. H. Gilmour.....	1877.
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9. "PLANTAGENET," St. Catharines, Ont.—Warrant dated 14th Nov.,  
 1867.—Meets second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

V. E. Sir Knight JAMES SEYMOUR, Eminent Preceptor.  
 " " SAMUEL A. DONGAN, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

th June,	V. E. Sir Knight James Seymour, (s).....	1867.
	" " Edwin Goodman, (s).....	1869.
	" " Isaac P. Wilson, (s).....	1872.
	" " E. Goodman, (s).....	1877.

1. 10. "HURONTARIO," Collingwood, Ont.—Warrant dated 10th April,  
 2. 1869.—Meets third Monday in every month.

Eminent Sir Knight JOHN NETTLETON, Eminent Preceptor.  
 " " JOHN FERGUSON, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

ated 5th	V. E. Sir Knight Henry Robertson, (s).....	1869.
	" " E. R. Carpenter, (s).....	1875.

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

Eminent Sir Knight SAMUEL F. MATTHEWS, Eminent Preceptor,  
" " WILLIAM E. EVERETT, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

- V. E. Sir Knight Robert Marshall, (s) ..... 1863.
- " " T. A. D. Foster, M. D ..... 1869.
- " " James Domville ..... 1870.
- V. " " David R. Munro ..... 1871.
- " " H. W. Chisholm ..... 1873.
- " " E. L. Berteaux ..... 1874.
- " " S. F. Matthews, (s) ..... 1875.
- " " J. C. Hatheway, M.D. .... 1877.

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

Eminent Sir Knight C. SCHOMBERG ELLIOTT, M.D., E. Preceptor.  
" " A. F. DULMAGE, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

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

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

E. Sir Knight ALLAN FRANKLIN HUFFMAN, E. Preceptor.  
" " G. L. MITCHELL, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

- V. E. Sir Knight C. D. Macdonald, (s) ..... 1870.
- V. " " Rev. V. Clementi, B.A ..... 1871.
- " " R. Kincaid, M. D., (s) ..... 1872.
- " " James Might, M.D. .... 1874.
- V. " " C. D. Macdonald ..... 1877.

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

Eminent Sir Knight H. W. DAY, M.D., Eminent Preceptor.  
" " JAMES YOUNG, Registrar.

(Not working.)

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

E. Sir Knight C. A. JONES, Eminent Preceptor.  
 " " J. H. ADDISON, Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

V. E. Sir Knight George H. F. Dartnell, (s) ..... 1872.  
 E. " " Yeoman Gibson ..... 1875.  
 E. " " George Hopkins, (d) ..... 1876.  
 E. " " C. A. Jones, (s) ..... 1877.

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

V. Eminent Sir Knight JOHN MOORE, Eminent Preceptor.  
 " " GEORGE C. LONGLEY, P. E. P., Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

E. Sir Knight George C. Longley ..... 1872.  
 " " John Dumbrille ..... 1873.  
 " " John Easton ..... 1875.  
 " " Daniel Collins ..... 1876.  
 " " Alex. Glasgow Harvey ..... 1877.

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

V. Eminent Sir Knight WILLIAM C. MORRISON, Eminent Preceptor.  
 " " NELSON GORDON BIGELOW, P. E. P. Registrar.

*Past Eminent Preceptors.*

E. Sir Knight N. Gordon Bigelow ..... 1872.  
 V. " " W. C. Morrison, (s) ..... 1874.  
 V. " " George Watson ..... 1874.  
 V. " " Daniel Spry, (affiliated) ..... Jan. 1875.  
 " " James O'Conner ..... 1876.  
 " " James B. Nixon ..... 1877.

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

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

*Past Eminent Preceptor.*

Eminent Sir Knight James Moore Irwin (s) ..... 1871.



## CONDENSED SUMMARY OF FOREGOING ROLL, AND ANALYSIS OF RETURNS TO DEC. 31, 1878. [See note.]

No.	NAME.	WHERE HELD.	DATE OF WARRANT.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	NO. OF ADMIS- SIONS.	TOTAL ROLL.	EMINENT PRECEPTOR.	REGISTRAR.
1	Hugh de Pâress	Kingston, O.	12th Feb. 1824	Second Monday in Jan. April, July, Oct., and second Friday in May.	29	29	Thomas Gordon	Fleming Rowland.
2	Geoffrey de St. Aldemar	Toronto, O.	24th Mar. 1834.	Second Friday in May.	67	67	R. J. E. Gilmour	John Bell, Jr.
3	Madrey de Bouillon	Hamilton, O.	26th Oct. 1835.	First Friday in each month.	77	77	W. M. Gibson	John Bell, Jr.
4	Richard de Lion	London, O.	29th May, 1837	Second Friday of each month.	51	51	D. E. Barch	John B. Smith.
5	Nora Scott	London, O.	15th Dec. 1838.	First Friday of each month.	7	25	Lorenzo F. Darling	John Ross McLeod.
6	King Baldwin	Saltville, O.	5th June, 1851	First Monday in Jan. April, July, and Oct.	20	20	D. Piteathley	R. Gordon.
7	Richard Oeur de Lion	Montreal, Q.	5th Dec. 1833.	First Thursday of each month.	4	45	J. T. McKinn	James M. Glass.
8	Sus-x	do.	30th May, 1857	Wednesday before full moon in Mar.	.....	.....	Arthur H. Gilmour	Thomas F. Wood.
9	Phantgenet	St. Catharines, O.	14th Nov. 1837	Second Monday in Jan. April, July, and Oct.	1	13	James Seymour	Saurel A. Dougan.
10	Huronario	Collingwood, O.	14th Apr. 1839	Third Monday of each month.	.....	.....	John Nealeton	John Ferguson.
11	Union de Mold	St. John N.B.	1st May, 1838	Fourth Thursday of each month.	.....	.....	J. C. Hathway, M.D.	Charles U. Hamford.
12	Mount Calvary	Orillia, O.	15th Apr. 1839	First Monday in Jan., April, July, and Oct.	0	11	C. Schomberg Elliott, M.D.	Aug. F. DuImage.
13	Moore	Peterboro, O.	27th May, 1870	Second Monday in March, April, June, Sept. and Dec.	1	16	Allan F. Huffman	G. L. Mitchell.
14	Harrington	Tenbos, O.	14th Apr. 1870	First Monday in each month.	No returns.	.....	C. A. Jones	J. H. Addison.
15	St. John des Anges	St. Catharines, O.	8th Mar. 1872.	Second Tuesday in each month.	1	32	John Moore	G. C. Longley, P.E.P.
16	Gondemar	Maitland, O.	3rd May, 1872.	Thursday nearest full moon in Jan.	0	12	William C. Morrison	S. G. Bigelow, P.E.P.
17	Odo de St. Amard	Toronto, O.	7th May, 1872.	First Friday, July and Oct.	1	38	John Wright	E. Poplow, Jr.
18	Palentine	Fort Hope, O.	31st May, 1872	Fourth Tuesday of each month.	.....	.....	M. C. Upper	Arch. Couper.
19	St. Bernard de Chalvresux	Dunnville, O.	18th Oct. 1874.	First Thursday of each month.	.....	.....	Thos. C. MacNabb	Wm. T. Bray.
20	Kent	Chatham, O.	7th Aug. 1877.	Tuesday on or before full moon of each month.	8	19	Edwards W. Porter	Chas. V. Moulthrop.
21	Burleigh	St. Thomas, O.	11th Oct. 1878.	Second Tuesday in each month.	.....	.....	.....	.....
					40	587		

NOTE.—Although every effort has been made by the Grand Chancellor to get returns, it will be seen by the above, and by the Statement at Page 268 that the returns of some Preceptories have not been received. It is hoped that greater punctuality in this respect will enable the next Analysis to be full and complete in every detail.



## ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA, 1878-9.

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

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

### THE V. E. THE GRAND SUB-PRIOR.

V. E. Sir Kt. † W. B. Simpson . . . . . Montreal, Quebec.

### V. E. PAST GRAND SUB-PRIORS.

V. E. Sir Kt. † T. Douglas Harington, . . . . . Prescott, Ontario.  
V. E. Sir Kt. † S. B. Harman, D.C.L., . . . . . Toronto, Ontario.

### THE V. E. THE PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

V. E. Sir Kt. † James A. Henderson, Q. C., D.C.L., District of Ontario,  
East, Kingston.

“	“	† George H. Dartnell,	District of Ontario, Centre, Whitby.
“	“	† D. Burleigh Burch.,	District of Ontario West, Lambeth.
“	“	† I. H. Stearns . . . . .	District of Quebec, Montreal.
“	“	† Robert Marshall . . . .	District of New Brunswick, St. John.
“	“	† Benj. Curren, D.C.L.	District of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

### THE GREAT OFFICERS.

V. E. Sir Kt. † Vincent Clementi, B.A.	Grand Prelate,	Peterborough.
“ “ † Daniel Spry . . . . .	“ Chancellor,	Toronto.
“ “ † J. T. McMinn . . . . .	“ Constable,	Montreal.
“ “ † W. C. Morrison . . . . .	“ Marshal,	Toronto.
“ “ † David McLellan . . . .	“ Treasurer,	Hamilton.
“ “ † John Moore . . . . .	“ Registrar,	Ottawa.

## OFFICERS.

E. Sir	Kt.	† Col. James Moffatt . . .	Grand Vice-Chancellor, London.
"	"	† R. J. Hovenden . . . . .	" Sub-Marshal, Toronto.
"	"	† A. H. Gilmour . . . . .	" Assistant Sub-Marshal, Stan- bridge.
"	"	† Thomas Gordon . . . . .	" Almoner, Kingston.
"	"	† C. S. Elliott, M.D . . . . .	" Assistant Almoner, Orillia.
"	"	† W. M. Gibson . . . . .	" First Herald, Hamilton.
"	"	† Thomas Sargant . . . . .	" Second Herald, Toronto.
"	"	† Lorenzo F. Darling . . . . .	" Warden of Regalia, Halifax.
"	"	† Thos. C. Macnabb . . . . .	" First Standard Bearer, Chat- ham.
"	"	† Edwin Goodman . . . . .	" Second Standard Bearer, St. Catharines.
"	"	† Allan F. Huffman . . . . .	Great Prior's Banner Bearer, Peter- borough.
"	"	† C. A. Jones . . . . .	Grand First Aide-de-Camp, Whitby.
"	"	† Edwards W. Porter . . . . .	" Second do St. Thomas.
"	"	† A. G. Hervey . . . . .	" Chamberlain, Maitland.
"	"	† M. C. Upper . . . . .	" Assistant Chamberlain, Dunnville.
"	"	† J. M. Irwin . . . . .	" 1st Capt. of Guard, Port Hope.
"	"	† T. A. D. Foster . . . . .	" 2nd Captain of Guard, St. John, N.B.
"	"	† James Wilson . . . . .	" Sword Bearer, Toronto.
"	"	† N. G. Bigelow . . . . .	" Organist, Toronto.
"	"	† Joshua G. Burns . . . . .	" Pursuivant, Toronto.
"	"	† G. D. Reid . . . . .	" Guard, Montreal.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

1878-79.

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

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

THE V. E. THE GRAND SUB-PRIOR, PRESIDENT.

V. E. Sir Knight † William B. Simpson, . . . . . Montreal.

THE V. E. THE PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

- V. E. Sir Kt. † James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., District of Ontario East, Kingston.
- " " † George H. Dartnell, District of Ontario, Centre, Whitby.
- " " † D. B. Burch . . . . . District of Ontario, West, Lambeth.
- " " † I. H. Stearns . . . . . District of Quebec, Montreal.
- " " † Robert Marshall . . . . . District of New Brunswick, St. John.
- " " † Benj. Curren, D.C.L. District of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

THE GREAT OFFICERS.

- V. E. Sir Kt. † Vincent Clementi, B.A. Grand Prelate Peterborough.
- " " † Daniel Spry . . . . . " Chancellor, Toronto.
- " " † J. T. McMinn . . . . . " Constable, Montreal.
- " " † W. C. Morrison . . . . . " Marshal, Toronto.
- " " † David McLellan . . . . . " Treasurer, Hamilton.
- " " † John Moore . . . . . " Registrar, Ottawa.

APPOINTED BY THE GREAT PRIOR.

- V. E. Sir Kt. † S. B. Harman . . . . . Past Grand Sub-Prior, Toronto.
- " " † T. D. Harington . . . . . " " Prescott.
- " " † Hugh A. Mackay . . . . . Provincial Prior, Hamilton.
- " " † Fred. J. Menet . . . . . Constable, Toronto.

ELECTED BY GREAT PRIORY.

- V. E. Sir Kt. † H. Robertson . . . . . Past Grand P. Sub-Prior, Collingwood.
- " " † J. Moffatt . . . . . " Chancellor, London.
- " " † A. H. Woodill . . . . . " Chamberlain, Halifax, N.S.
- " " † J. C. Hatheway . . . . . Asst. " St. Johns, N. B.
- " " † G. W. Lovejoy, M.D. . . . . P. E. Preceptor, Montreal.

DELEGATES ON THE COUNCIL OF THE  
GRAND MASTER AND COURT OF APPEAL.

FROM GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- V. E. Sir Kt. † Lt. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, Great Sub-Prior of Great  
Priory of England, &c., &c., &c.  
V. E. Sir Kt. † Emra Holmes, K.C.T., Prov. Grand Provost, England.  
V. E. Sir Kt. † T. B. Whytehead, Prov. G. W. of R., for N. & E. York,  
and Past Grand Captain of the Guard, England, &c., &c., &c.
- 

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- V. E. Frater † Robert Morris, La Grange, Kentucky, U. S., Past Pro-  
vincial Grand Sub-Prior of the former Provincial Grand Conclave  
of Canada.  
V. E. Frater † Alfred Creigh, LL.D., Washington, Pa., U. S., Past Pro-  
vincial Grand Sub-Prior of the former Provincial Grand Conclave  
of Canada.  
V. E. Frater † Albert Pike, Sov. Grand Commander A. & A. S. R. 33<sup>o</sup>  
&c., &c., &c., Southern Jurisdiction of America, Washington, D.C.,  
Honorary Prov. Prior of Great Priory of Canada.  
V. E. Frater † John FitzHenry Townshend, Sov. Grand Commander A.  
& A., Rite 33<sup>o</sup> for Ireland, Past Great Sub-Prior of Great Priory  
of Ireland, 30 Upper FitzWilliam St., Dublin, Honorary Grand  
Sub-Prior of Great Priory of Canada.  
V. E. Frater † Emra Holmes, K. C. T., Prov. Grand Provost, England,  
Fowey, Cornwall, Honorary Prov. Prior of Great Priory of Canada.  
V. E. Frater † T. B. Whytehead, Prov. Grand W. of R., N. & E. York,  
Grand Captain of Guards, England, South Parade, York, Honorary  
Prov. Sub-Prior of Great Priory of Canada.  
V. E. Frater † George Otis Tyler, Past Eminent Commander, Burlington,  
No. 2 Commandery, Burlington, Vermont, U. S., Honorary Pro-  
vincial Sub-Prior of Great Priory of Canada.
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## CONVENT GENERAL AND GREAT PRIORIES.

CONVENT GENERAL AND GREAT PRIORIES.	GRAND MASTER AND GREAT PRIORS.	ADDRESS.	ARCH CHANCELLOR.	ADDRESS.
Convent General.....	H. E. H. The Prince of Wales	London, England	The Honorable Judge J. F. H. Townshend, Arch Chancellor	30 Upper Fitz William Street, Dublin, Ireland.
Great Priory of England	Lord Skelmersdale	.....	GRAND CHANCELLOR.	4
Great Priory of Ireland	H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught	.....	Alex. S. Hill, M.P., Q.C., LL.D.	London, England.
Great Priory of Canada	Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore	Laprairie, Prov. of Quebec	Vice Chancellor— William Tinkler	22 Chancery Lane, London, W. C.
Chapter General of Scotland	J. White Melville, Esq., of Mount Melville	St. Andrews, Scotland	John A. Baker, K. C. T.	Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
			Vice-Chancellor— Davensport Crossthwaite, LL.D., G.C.T.	Toronto, Canada.
			Daniel Spry	London, Ont.
			Vice-Chancellor— Lt. Col. James Moffatt	Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh. 30 St. David St.
			Dr. Somerville Lindsay Mackenzie	



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

Chapter General of Scotland ..... J. White, Melville, Esq., of Mount Melville ..... St. Andrews, Scotland ..... Lt. Col. James Moffatt ..... London, Ont.  
 Dr. Somerville ..... Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.  
 Lindsay Mackenzie ..... 30 St. David St.,

GRAND COMMANDERIES.	GRAND COMMANDERS.	ADDRESS.	RECORDERS.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	William S. Foster	Mohile	Daniel Stry	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Eibert H. English	Little Rock	John W. Bacon	Little Rock
California	Hiram Throop Graves	San Francisco	Thomas H. Caswell	San Francisco.
Colorado	Irving W. Stanton	Pueblo	Edward C. Parmelee	Georgetown.
Connecticut	Frederick H. Parmelee	New London	John W. Steadman	Norwich.
Georgia	William J. Pollard	Augusta	C. R. Armstrong	Vacon.
Grand Encampment, U. S.	Vincent L. Hurbutt	Chicago, Ill	Theodore S. Parvin	Iowa City, Iowa.
Illinois	Alexander Thomas	Terre Haute	Philip M. Barnard	Chicago.
Iowa	Frank Neely	Waterloo	John M. Barnard	Indianapolis.
Kansas	Benjamin J. F. Hanna	Hays City	W. B. Langridge	Muscadine.
Kentucky	W. LaRue Thomas	Danville	John H. Brown	Wyandotte.
Louisiana	Samuel Allison	New Orleans	L. D. Croninger	Covington.
Maine	Josiah H. Drummond	Portland	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maryland	Jacob Emery Krebs	Baltimore	Ira Berry	Portland.
Massachusetts and Rhode Island	John F. K.	Boston	Charles T. Cisco	Baltimore.
Michigan	William F. K.	Ann Arbor	W. F. Chapman	Boston.
Minnesota	William Lechman	Minneapolis, W. D.	W. P. Chapman	Grand Rapids.
Mississippi	W. G. Paxton	St. Louis	A. T. C. Pierson	St. Paul.
Missouri	John R. Parson	St. Louis	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Nebraska	Daniel H. Wheeler	Plattsmouth	W. H. Mayo	St. Louis.
New Hampshire	Albert Scripture Wait	Newport	W. E. Bowen	Omaha.
New Jersey	Martin M. Drohan	Jersey City	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New York	Charles H. Holden	Orange Springs	Thomas J. Corson	Trenton.
Pennsylvania	Samuel B. Dick	Cherry Hill	Robert Nobby	New York City.
Tennessee	Wilbur F. Foster	Nashville	Charles Eugene Meyer	Trenton.
Texas	James Francis Miller	Gonzales	Morton H. Howell	Philadelphia.
Vermont	Edward S. Dana	New Haven	Robert Brewster	Nashville.
Virginia	James G. Bain	Portsmouth	James M. Poland	Houston.
West Virginia	George Shoberg	Wheeling	William B. Isaacs	Montpelier.
Wisconsin	John W. Woodhull	Milwaukee.	George J. Isaacs	Richmond.
			Charles P. Utley	Millwaukee.

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

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### REPRESENTATIVES NEAR THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

V. E. Sir Kt. † T. Douglas Harington, Past Grand Sub-Prior, Prescott, Ont.

FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF IRELAND.

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

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### REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

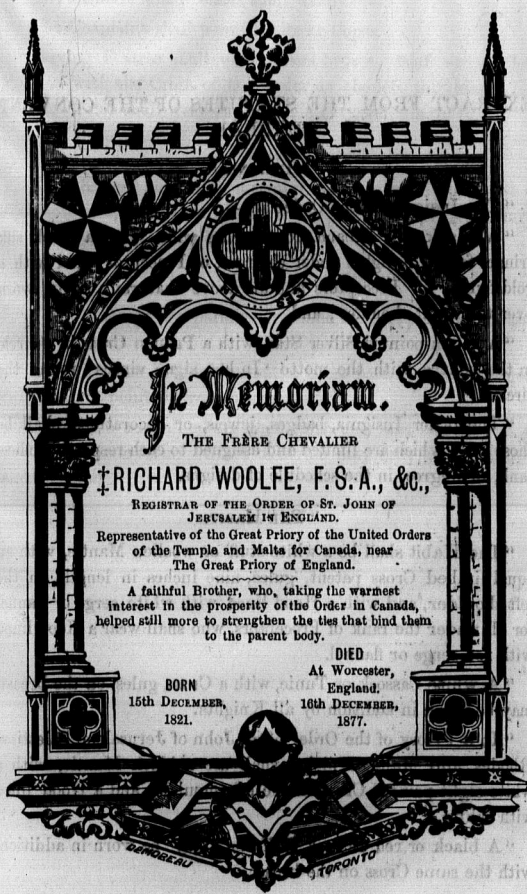
NEAR THE GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

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

NEAR THE GREAT PRIORY OF IRELAND.

V. E. Sir Kt. † The Hon. Judge Townshend, LL. D., G.C.T., Arch-  
Chancellor Convent General, 30 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

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*In Memoriam.*

THE FRÈRE CHEVALIER

† RICHARD WOOLFE, F. S. A., & Co.,

REGISTRAR OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

Representative of the Great Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta for Canada, near The Great Priory of England.

A faithful Brother, who, taking the warmest interest in the prosperity of the Order in Canada, helped still more to strengthen the ties that bind them to the parent body.

BORN  
15th DECEMBER,  
1821.

DIED  
At Worcester,  
England,  
10th DECEMBER,  
1877.

BERMONGHEU

TORONTO

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF THE CONVENT  
GENERAL.

“ INSIGNIA.

“ The Insignia of the Order are—

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

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

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

“ THE HABIT.

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

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

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

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

\*If a red Tunic, then the Cross should be a plain Cross, argent. If Tunic is black, the eight-pointed Cross of Malta.

"The Primate and Prelates shall wear Copes.

"The Chaplains shall wear Habits or Copes.

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

"ARMS.

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

"BANNERS.

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

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

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

CONVENT

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Grand Chamberlain



## MEMO: GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

It having been brought to the notice of the Great Prior that the general wish of the Order in Canada is occasionally to wear the Templar insignia in public, principally for the purpose of receiving the visits of the U. S. Templars, when they arrive as a body in uniform, but that the regulation costume of Great Priory was too conspicuous and unfitted to wear out of doors,—the Great Prior has no objection to Provincial Priors using their discretion in granting permission to Preceptories in their Districts, dispensing with the "White Mantle and Tunic" on such occasions, and wearing with the ordinary civilian dress (of a uniform pattern approved) the Templar badges, as *authorized by the statutes* of "Convent General," being the sword and belt, the sash or baldrick, cross and star, with gauntlets, and such appropriate head-dress as may be determined upon; but *entirely disapproves* of adopting the semi-military uniform of the U. S. Templars. The organization of the two Templar systems being quite different, does not *admit* of ANY IMITATION on the part of the Canadian Order. A plain civilian black-frock coat and trousers, with helmet-shaped or Spanish style of black felt hat of the pattern sometimes worn by civilians, has been suggested, with the boots drawn over the trousers. But it is to be distinctly understood that this permission is not to be considered a precedent for discontinuing the Mantle and Tunic at meetings of Preceptories, nor for the adoption of *any* uniform until the approval of the Great Priory has been obtained, or any other innovation in the prescribed regulations. It is almost unnecessary to remind the members of the Order that they are bound to maintain and uphold the statutes of Convent General and Great Priory of Canada in every particular, and that the Great Prior has no authority to release them from this O. B.

‡ DANIEL SPRY,  
Grand Chancellor.

REPO.  
To the G  
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## APPENDIX A.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Great Priory of the Dominion of Canada:—*

Your Committee have received and examined the Proceedings and Reports set out as follows:—

The Great Priory of England and Wales, 1877 and 1878.

The Calendar thereof.

The Grand Encampment of the United States.

The Grand Commanderies of the following States and Territories:—

Alabama .....	1878	Minnesota .....	1877
California .....	1877	“ .....	1878
“ .....	1878	Missouri .....	1877
Colorado .....	1878	“ .....	1878
Connecticut .....	1878	Nebraska .....	1877
Illinois .....	1877	“ .....	1878
“ .....	1878	New Hampshire .....	1877
Indiana .....	1878	“ .....	1878
Iowa .....	1877	New Jersey .....	1878
“ .....	1878	New York .....	1878
Kansas .....	1876	Ohio .....	1878
“ .....	1877	Pennsylvania .....	1878
“ .....	1878	Tennessee .....	1878
Kentucky .....	1878	Texas .....	1878
Louisiana .....	1877	Vermont .....	1878
“ .....	1878	Virginia .....	1877
Maine .....	1878	West Virginia .....	1875
Maryland .....	1878	“ .....	1876
Massachusetts .....	1878	“ .....	1877
Michigan .....	1878	Wisconsin .....	1877
Mississippi .....	1878	“ .....	1878

We regret the non-receipt of any communication from Georgia.

There are no Proceedings from Convent General, Scotland, or Ireland.

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

The National Great Priory of the Orders of the Temple and Malta, in England and Wales, and the dependencies thereof, was holden at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on Friday the 14th day of December, A.L. 5881, A.D. 1877, A.O. 769.

A very large number of Sir Knights were present to grace the installation of the new Great Prior, Lord Skelmersdale, appointed by the Grand Master to fill the place of the late lamented Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

The Chancellor, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, addressed the Great Prior in felicitous terms of congratulation, and the latter replied, saying, among other things :—

“ It was his intention to perform the duties of the high office to which he had been appointed, and into which he had that day been installed. He had hoped to receive, and no doubt he would receive, the cordial support of the Order in the performance of those duties. That he might be able to act up to his own motto, ‘ *in partu quires*, ’ was his dearest wish. ”

Lieut.-Col. Shadwell Clarke, was appointed Great Sub-Prior, and Sir Kt. A. Stavely Hill, Chancellor : of whom it is said :—

“ Educated at St. John’s, Oxford, of which College he was a Fellow, he acquired a knowledge of the classical languages, which has been the envy of many, and is surpassed by few. To this acquirement he has added those of modern tongues, and of scientific subjects, which enables him to grapple with many professional difficulties and political questions. In literature, too, he is well known; and he holds the honourable position of Deputy High Steward of the University of Oxford. ”

The Council report among other things :—

“ The acting Great Prior has granted warrants for two Preceptories to meet in London, viz., the ‘ Blondel,’ and the ‘ Bosbury ; ’ also for three Preceptories in India, Provisional warrants for which in the first two cases had already been issued by the Provincial Prior of Bengal, H. Hover Locke, the first designated the ‘ Mount Carmel,’ to meet at the Kangra Valley, Palumpar Punjab; the second named the ‘ Himalaya,’ and to be stationed at Simla; the third called the ‘ Acre,’ to assemble at Allahabad.

“ An autograph letter of condolence on the decease of the Great Prior, the Earl of Shrewsbury, has been received from Sir Kt. James H. Hopkins, the then Grand Master of the United States of America, expressive of sympathy with the branch of the Order in England on the death of one so well known and respected in the American Union. A similar communication was received from the Great Prior of the Dominion of Canada, Col. W. J. Bury MacLeod-Moore, G. C. T.

“ Also report that Col. W. J. Bury MacLeod Moore, the Great Prior of Canada, has nominated Sir Knight Richard Woolf, Sub-Prior of the Province of Worcester, and a member of the Great Priory of Canada, to represent the Great Priory of Canada near that of England and Wales with the rank of Provincial Prior in Canada, and that you have been pleased to appoint Sir Knight Thomas Douglas Harington, Past Sub-Prior of the Great Priory of Canada, to represent the Great Priory of England and Wales near that of Canada. ”

In course of debate it was remarked by the Great Sub-Prior :—

“ As to Canada, the Order there felt in an insecure position by Convention General passing motions making alterations in the statutes at meetings which the Canadian members could not attend, and the resolution proposed by him afforded them a safeguard; hence their unanimous adoption of it last August. ”

This resolution was carried, only two dissenting.

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## ENGLAND AND WALES, 1878.

The December meeting of this National Great Priory was held on the 13th day of December: 1878.

The Great Prior, Lord Shelmersdale was unavoidably absent.

Warrants for new Preceptories were granted as follows:—Studholme, London; Advorlich, at Rawal Pindi, in India; and Royal Canterbury, at Christchurch, New Zealand.

Very little business, except what related to financial matters, was transacted.

## GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A magnificent volume of 300 or 400 pages, contains the proceedings of this most important body, on the occasion of its triennial Conclave at Cleveland, Ohio, on 28th August, 1877. The illuminated headings, steel engravings, and memorial tablets are most beautiful and suggestive.

Of the fêtes and parades on this occasion, we have no room to speak.

The Grand Master's Address occupies 57 pages of closely printed matter, and shews beyond all question that the labors and responsibility of his high office are of no light character. We think it due to that illustrious head of the Order in the United States, to make extracts bearing upon subjects in which the Order of the Temple in Canada and in the United States have a common interest. We prefer these as being of greater moment than details of official duties and correspondence, totally inapplicable to our forms and constitution.

## UNNECESSARY CORRESPONDENCE.

"Reference had been made elsewhere to the unnecessary correspondence the Grand Master has imposed upon him, by the want of consideration on the part of those who have a right to apply to him for information and decisions. But there is another class, who either from ignorance of the law, or from a desire to ignore or circumvent their immediate Commander or Grand Commander, address their inquiries to the Grand Master, and seek opinions from him to be used in local disputes. Although I invariably answered the letters, I have uniformly declined to express an opinion upon the numerous matters which have been urged upon me in this irregular manner. And I call attention to this evil practice, hoping to relieve my successor from the trouble of answering, or the apparent discourtesy of silence.

## COUNCIL DECREES.

"If each Grand Commandery could determine the prerequisites for admission into its Asylum, we might have not only the symmetry of the institution entirely destroyed, but the utmost confusion wrought in the exchange of visits and intercourse between Templars residing in different States. It seems to me that the slightest reflection will convince any one that Grand Commanderies are inhibited from adding to or altering the qualifications which the Grand Encampment prescribes for petitioners.

And the wisdom of the law must be equally clear in lodging this power in the body whose jurisdiction extends over the entire country. Whether the Grand Encampment should shorten or lengthen the pathway to the Asylum is a different question, and one which I discuss elsewhere in this report.

"Whatever may have been the origin of the connection of the Orders of Knighthood with Freemasonry, the ingrafting has become so thorough and so firm, that a severance would be hazardous, if not fatal. There are few, if any, who would seek to disturb the historic union of the two institutions. Primitive or Ancient Freemasonry is an appropriate preparation for Knighthood. But there is no necessary, logical, or proper connection between the Orders of the Temple and Malta and the multiform outgrowths of Masonry. Whatever may be said of the beauties and benefits of the numerous and ever-increasing degrees, there is no good reason why they should all, or any of them, intercept the candidate for Knighthood, and deny him access to that which he desires, unless he shall first assume involuntary obligations and duties. It is not just to the Commandery to require its doors to be barred against all, no matter how worthy, who may be unwilling to reach them through devious by-ways. Nor is it wise to prescribe intermediate degrees, and authorize them to levy tribute upon those passing through, without any desire to affiliate. The pecuniary aid thus derived will give but a sickly prosperity, unless accompanied with a zealous interest in the cause. Every branch of Masonry, as every other institution will flourish or decay, just as it enlists or loses cordial support. Compulsory contributions convey no blessing to him who gives, or him who receives.

Repeated efforts have been made to establish additional prerequisites for admission to the Commandery. Would it not be better to have fewer? Instead of making the Council degrees, and others, necessary to the attainment of Knighthood, as proposed, why not remit the Orders to their original connection with simple Masonry? This would make a compact system, and would facilitate desired improvement in the work of the Commandery, by giving to it the time and the means now divided with the Chapter.

"Considerable discussion has taken place of late years with reference to the appropriateness of the Ritual for conferring the Order of Red Cross, and the property of retaining it as an order of Knighthood has been seriously mooted. It is claimed that its history and lessons belong more properly to the Chapter degrees. While its anachronisms must be apparent to every attentive observer, it contains a beautiful and impressive moral, quite in harmony with the teachings of Christian Knighthood. A little alteration of the Ritual, it seems to me, would perfect its symmetry, and relieve it from all objections. That done, I should be sorry to see it eliminated from our system, unless such action should become necessary in order to affect a complete alliance with Templar bodies which do not, and may refuse to incorporate this order into their systems. In that case, I think we should be willing to sacrifice our partiality, based merely upon our local usage and love of the great central idea of the Order, to the strong objection resting upon the Masonic history of its origin as well as the civil history of its incidents."

#### THE RITUAL OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

"There is quite as much difference between the original Ritual of the Knights of Malta, as used by them in the Mediterranean Isles, and that now in vogue under the Great Prior of England, as there is between the latter

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and the one adopted by this Grand Encampment in 1862. It must be remembered that there are two, perhaps three, branches of the Order of Malta, one, or rather two, Protestant, the other Roman Catholic, and doubtless both, or all, are genuine successors of the original Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem. The Order was scattered when driven from its possessions; and after its persecution had somewhat abated, was reorganized upon different bases. Some of its members had found refuge in Masonic Lodges; and revived their Order under the guardianship of that ancient fraternity. And this is the branch which has been brought to us. Others claim to have reorganized and kept alive some of the Langues into which the Order was divided while in power at Malta. The sixth, or English, Langue of this division, is presided over by the Duke of Manchester, in London. So far as I can learn, the Roman Catholic branch is confined to Austria and Italy, including the Islands of the Mediterranean.

"The English Ritual, especially as recently revised, is much more in harmony with the History of the Order; it is far ampler in its scope, more elaborate in its details, and is rendered with more solemnity and affect. I do not know its origin; but coming to us with the sanction of those from whom we derived our Knighthood, renders its adoption by us entirely proper. I earnestly recommend the adoption of the English Ritual, with such modifications as the committee will suggest.

"In the early ages of the Order of the Temple, each nationality had its distinctive head; but all were united in one organization and governed by one Grand Master. Those were years of the wealth, and power, and glory of the Order. When the envy and avarice of civil and ecclesiastical potentates combined in the persecution and disruption of the Order, its scattered votaries preserved their faith and fidelity, and practiced their ceremonies in secret.

"There can be no reason against, and there are many cogent ones in favor of, a closer and more intimate fellowship, especially between the English speaking branches of the Order. The separate and independent governing bodies in England and Ireland have united in the Convent General, exercising jurisdiction over both countries, and also over Canada; each, however, retaining a limited autonomy. Scotland has not yet joined the coalition, but hopes are entertained that she will not long refuse. And thus all the Templars in the British Empire will recognize one Grand Master.

"While it is not desirable that the Grand Encampment of the United States should become subservient to any foreign authority, it certainly is desirable that the Templars under our jurisdiction should be received and acknowledged as such wherever they may go, and be admitted into every Asylum over which waves the Beausant or the Banner of the Cross. And it is but just and right, that those who come to come to us from abroad having knelt at the same altar, assumed the same vows, and received the same accolade, should be welcomed to our hospitality and fraternity."

#### THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

"The Great Prior of Canada, Col. W. J. B. McLeod-Moore, is exceedingly anxious to see the English-speaking Templars brought into closer fellowship. As tending to that consummation, he proposed an exchange of representatives between the body over which he presides with so much ability and this Grand Encampment. Considering this Grand Encampment of equal dignity and rank with the Convent General, I did not feel authorized to make such an arrangement with a body subordinate to the highest Templar authority in Great Britain. Although I differ with V. E.

Sir Knight Moore as to the status of the Great Priory of Canada, I recognize him as a most learned, accomplished and enthusiastic Templar, whom I desire thus publicly to thank for many courtesies and much valuable information relative to the Orders of Knighthood."

#### THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

"On the 8th of December, A. D. 1876, the Earl of Shrewsbury was installed Great Prior of England and Wales, with all the pomp and ceremony befitting his position and the office to which he was chosen, and with all the high hopes which his character and abilities inspired. Through many centuries of English history his ancestors had left the record of their greatness and fidelity. Respected by his Sovereign and honoured by all men, he was chosen to fill the exalted station of Great Prior at a time when the ripest judgment and the wisest discretion were needed to harmonize some discordant feelings in the Order. He devoted himself earnestly, intelligently and effectively to the work. But, alas, the highest rank, the loftiest mind, the purest character, the noblest station, the most useful mission, must all be subject to death's stern decree. On the 11th of May, A. D. 1877, the morning of the very day the Convent General was to assemble, the Great Prior was summoned to the Asylum of Peace. It is due to his fame and to his office in our Order, that we should pay a tribute to his memory, and manifest our deep sympathy with our Fratres across the sea. Many American Templars will unite the more sincerely in this sorrow, when they remember the considerate hospitality showed by the deceased to those of our jurisdiction who visited England a few years since."

The Committee on the Grand Master's address thus conclude their report:—

"The Knights Templar in the United States have been indeed fortunate in having had the benefit of his wise council and firm control during the past three years, and the committee feel that the heartfelt thanks of the Grand Encampment are most eminently due to Grand Master Hopkins, for his signal ability and well directed efforts for the good of the Order."  
In this all Canadian Fratres concur.

#### VISITORS FROM THE GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

"Sir Knight Fellows, Grand Warden, announced that Sir Knight James Seymour, P. G. Provincial Prior of the Great Priory of Canada, was in waiting.

"The M. E. Grand Master appointed four Sir Knights to escort the distinguished visitor to the hall of the Grand Encampment, who presented and introduced the distinguished Sir Knight.

"The M. E. Grand Master welcomed, in suitable terms, the distinguished Sir Knight to the Sessions of the Grand Encampment, to which Sir Knight Seymour responded in proper terms."

#### ELECTION OF GRAND MASTER.

Sir Knight Vincent Lombard Huribut, of Chicago, was elected Grand Master.

#### FROM THE REPORT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"The Committee is fully persuaded that there should be a closer unity between the Templars of the two great English speaking nations, and

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that it is desirable that the proposed Treaty of Amity between the Convent General of England, Ireland and Wales, and the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, should be negotiated as promptly as possible, in order to its final ratification at our next Triennial Conclave. We are, therefore, of opinion that the Grand Master should be authorized to appoint Commissioners to carry out these views.

"We entirely agree with the Grand Master in saying, that while we entertain the warmest regard for our Canadian Freres, we cannot regard them as being our peers in a governmental sense, they being subordinate to the Convent General of the mother country."

The Address of the Great Prior so fully explains this matter that it is unnecessary here again to refer to it.

#### NEXT MEETING OF CONCLAVE.

Chicago was fixed upon, the time being the third Tuesday in August, 1880.

The Report of the Committee on the Council degrees recommended:—

"That all propositions having reference to the introduction of more degrees of any kind into the plans or specifications of our building, or the eliminating therefrom any of the essential elements of Freemasonry, be now and forever hereafter consigned to the "rejected material" quarter—in the good old times, when simplicity and symmetry were the ranking qualifications and style of Architecture. We intend no disrespect or slight to the Council; we appreciate its beauties, but cannot find a place for them in our lineage, regarding them as entirely superfluous outside of their legitimate place—the Chapter.

And the Report was adopted.

#### ALABAMA.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Alabama convened its Eighteenth Annual Conclave, at the Asylum of Eufaula Commandery No. 9, in the City of Eufaula, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, *Anno Ordinis*, 760, *Anno Domini* 1878, Sir Kt. John Gilbert Smith, Grand Commander.

The Proceedings appear to have been harmonious and interesting, but there is nothing special to call for remark.

Canada received due notice, and of the Great Prior's address it is said:

"The Address of the Great Prior, Sir Knight W. J. B. McLeod-Moore, G. C., is a long and instructive document, and we regret that we are unable to extract from it several very valuable paragraphs; any synopsis of the address, would do it any thing like justice. It ought to be read in its entirety.

In reviewing New Hampshire, the Reporter, with justice and force, observes:—

"Masonry—by any of its Rites—has no more influence upon the decisions of a political question, or the question of peace or war, than a thimble-full of water would have in moistening the great Desert of Sahara. Nor do we believe it was ever intended to have any such direction. Masonry distributes alms, protects and nourishes weary pilgrims travelling from

afar, feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, binds up the wounds of the afflicted, and inculcates universal hospitality; it protects innocent maidens, destitute widows, and helpless orphans; but it never did, and never can, in our opinion, shape, in any respect whatever, the direction of legislation, or prevent or promote a war."

## CALIFORNIA, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of California commenced its nineteenth Annual Conclave at the Masonic Temple, in the city of San Francisco, on Friday, the thirteenth day of April, 1877.

The proceedings are almost entirely of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is extremely interesting. Canada for 1876 receives kindly mention. We thank California for her compliments and congratulations conveyed in such graceful language as this:—

"The Address of the Grand Prior is an exceptionally able, instructive, and interesting paper. He congratulates his brethren upon the establishment of a National and Independent Great Priory for the Dominion of Canada, which was done by action of the Great Priory of England and Wales, in response to a memorial forwarded to that illustrious Body by the Grand Priory of Canada, in 1878. We also congratulate our fratres of Canada upon the accomplishment of their wishes, and extend to them the oriental salutation, 'may your shadow never grow less.'

We would gladly give the Address of the Grand Prior entire, as we can assure our brethren they would enjoy a rich treat in its perusal; but as we have not sufficient space at our disposal, we must content ourselves with extracting that portion which particularly relates to the Order in the United States. We commend it to the special attention of our fellow Knights, as we think they will find in it ample food for thought and reflection."

## CALIFORNIA, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of California commenced its twentieth Annual Conclave in the city of San Francisco, on Friday, the twelfth day of April, 1878, R. E. Sir Kt. Hiram Throop Graves, Grand Commander.

The proceedings call for no comment.

There is no Report on Foreign Correspondence.

## COLORADO, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Colorado met in annual Conclave at Masonic Hall, in Denver, Friday, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1878, Sir Kt. Webster D. Anthony, G. C.

The Proceedings call for no comment, being of local interest only.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

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It is pleasant to note that in these Western Wilds the Templar Order has taken root. No doubt its teachings and practices will have due influence in softening the asperities of life in the Far West. God speed to the Grand Commandery of Colorado!

CONNECTICUT, 1878.

The regular Annual Conclave of this Grand Commandery convened at New London, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, March 19th, A.D. 1878, R. E. Sir Kt. H. Wales Lines, of Meriden, Grand Commander.

The Grand Commander reports:—

"We have had less parade and display than usual—been less in the eye and in the speech of the public—but quietly and unnoticed, except by those who have participated, have dispensed our charity and hospitality as usual."

The Proceedings of twenty-six Grand bodies, including Canada, are reviewed.

Of our proceedings and system it is said:—

"The address of the Great Prior is mainly devoted to a history of Modern Templary, and a defence of the English Templar system as distinguished from that practised in the United States. The systems are unlike in detail, but which is right and which is wrong can only be determined by such an investigation as few are able to make.

"If there is any desire to harmonize these differences, and bring the Order into one great and powerful Christian fraternity, as extensive as Masonry itself, it would seem that the means to bring it about ought not to be wanting."

Of "coloured" Knights Templar the writer remarks:—

"The Black Knight is already in the lists, and he may yet prove as doughty a rival as Le Noir Faint in the lists at Ashby. It will be a curious study to watch the progress of the negro towards 'the honours and rewards that await the valiant Templar.' The same spirit of equality which impels us to say that colour is not a masonic test, teaches us the proof of noble birth is nobility of character; that nature writes 'gentle born' broadly on the brow of her true son; even though like King Arthur, he be cast up as a waif by the sea. Yet if there is any one thing which the Ayran race seems to have kept proudly to itself throughout its history, it is the order of chivalry."

And in conclusion the reviewer thus expresses himself as to his report:—

"We trust the report will give in some degree, an idea of what this great Christian Brotherhood, of nearly 50,000 picked men, scattered all over this fair and favoured land, are talking of, and devising and doing. A faint idea, indeed, we hope, of what they are doing, except what is done in the light and glare of the sun. What they are doing in the eyes of Him who sees in secret, in the fulfillment of their vows, and in unison with the hallowed influences of the scenes with which they are surrounded in their asylums, is a far more important matter."



## ILLINOIS, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of Illinois, assembled at their twenty-first Annual Conclave, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 28rd of October, A. D. 1877, A. O. 769, R. E. Sir Kt. Philander W. Barclay, Grand Chancellor; E. Sir Kt. James H. Miles, Grand Recorder.

The Grand Master of the United States was also present as a visitor.

The Grand Commander remarks:—

“The Templar year just closing has been one of uninterrupted prosperity and harmony within our jurisdiction. When we consider the magnitude of our organization, embracing forty-nine subordinate bodies, the fact that there are no appeals or grievances to submit to this Grand Body, is cause for hearty congratulation.”

The report on Foreign Correspondence reviews thirty Grand Bodies, including Canada and England: of the former the reviewer says:—

“This Body now occupies about the same relation to the Convent General of England, as do our States Jurisdiction to the Grand Encampment of the United States.”

As has been already pointed out by the Great Prior, this is a mistake, as a little reflection will show. The Convent General is the Supreme Body of all Templars. Our Great Priory is the peer of the United States Encampment, and the Provincial Grand Bodies in the various Provinces of the Dominion are the equivalents of the various State Commanderies.

The address of the Great Prior is largely extracted from the report, stating that:—

“The address of that distinguished Knight, Great Prior Moore, is so entertaining and instructive that it is extremely difficult to restrict ourselves to selections. We would much rather give the production without abridgement. We present however, that which most concerns us, with an earnest wish that it may received careful consideration.”

## ILLINOIS, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar at their twenty-second Annual Conclave, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1878, A. O. 760.

The Grand Commander's address is an unusually interesting and instructive document. He alludes to distress in the plague-stricken South as follows:—

“While our citizens have been in the enjoyment of good health, and no unusual calamity has befallen the members of our Order, yet we are pained to state that such has not been the case in other parts of our beloved country. The terrible pestilence that has devastated several of our sister States has carried death and destruction to hundreds of once happy homes, and many a brave and chivalrous Templar has fallen while caring for loved ones. So terrible a calamity has rarely befallen a people of this or any other age.

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"Only one bright ray pierces the dark gloom and spreads a halo of glory over our common humanity. It is the unrivalled generosity of a whole nation in sending their sympathy and material aid to the destitute and distressed, and it is gratifying to know that the members of our Order have not been found wanting in deeds of Knightly charity."

A ritual for the installation of Grand officers is contained in these proceedings.

Canada for 1877 receives extended notice. After stating that "the discussion of the questions involved, by the distinguished Great Prior, presents so many facts replete with historic value, that we cannot resist the inclination to give the major portion of his scholarly and instructive paper," it proceeds to do so accordingly, adding :

"Not having the authorities at hand for a correct understanding of the question, we had, up to this time, supposed that our English fratres designed to sever relations with Craft Masonry. We are glad to be corrected.

"We are now for the first time advised of a movement to establish an independent 'Grand Commandery' for the Province of Ontario, and in opposition 'to the National Great Priory of Canada.'" The Great Prior steps heavily on this scheme of soreheads. 'The plea of assimilating to the American rather than the English system,' will not be a bait sufficient to induce our Supreme Body to countenance disloyalty to the constituted authorities."

In noticing England the reviewer states of the debates in Great Priory :—

"We have read the discussion with considerable care, and find that Rituals are the disturbing element. It appears that these have been established, but are not received with general favour."

The following are thoughtful words and more truly express the true status of the teachings and objects of the Order than any others we have met with in American Templar literature :—

"Our esoteric and exoteric declarations are so explicit, that there does not remain grounds for doubt but that our progenitors placed at the very foundation of Templar Masonry, the divinity and vicarious atonement of Jesus Christ. We are not entering the lists against disbelievers in this doctrine, but simply stating a fact from the record. Picture to yourself, then, the reliance placed upon organizations, or upon men, that stultify themselves by assenting to a belief with which they are not in sympathy. We do not understand that the acceptance of this doctrine implies the spiritual belief that orthodox Christianity cherishes as vital to church fellowship. In this we do not wish to be misunderstood. Templar, like other branches of Masonry, rejects sect, at the same time erecting for itself a spiritual standard that shall embrace those and those only who assent to its primary thought of fraternity resting in an avowed recognition of the Divinity of our Supreme Grand Master, and the practice of His precepts.

"It is not new in the history of our race that men have embraced institutions to gratify sordid ambitions ; neither is it new that such characters have filled history with wrecks of organization, whose initiatory existence promised so much in the welfare of their fellow men. Is this history to be repeated in Templar Masonry ? As certain as that God reigns, we shall not be an exception to the inexorable law. If we admit

men to our Asylums, and elevate them to positions of distinction, knowing that they entertain an ill concealed contempt for the entire system of the Christian religion as recognized by our rituals, it will not require enlarged prophetic powers to determine with fearful accuracy our future relations to humanity."

Prefixed to this volume is a page containing coloured lithographs of several very beautiful Templar jewels. These, though of good design, and correct shape, are wrong as to colour and emblazoning, a mistake we have often noticed among American Templars. For example, the Templar cross is shewn as being black on gold, whereas it should be more correctly displayed as red on white. Again, the Maltese, or eight-pointed cross is depicted red, the correct display being a white cross on a black ground.

#### INDIANA, 1878.

The twenty-fourth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Indiana was held in the city of Indianapolis, on Tuesday the 30th day of April. A.D. 1878, R. E. Sir Kt. Augustus D. Lynch, Grand Commander.

Twenty-eight Commanderies were represented.

Among other things it was resolved :—

"That it is of doubtful propriety, not to say authority, for this Grand Commandery to dictate what our Sir Knights shall eat or what they shall drink at their banquets and social festivals, further than to *avoid all excess*. As many of our Commanderies have heretofore refrained from the use of wines and stimulants at their festivals, it is to be hoped that all may soon fall into line in this particular, and thus the evil, if such there be, will be avoided."

The proceedings of twenty-nine Grand bodies are reviewed with much ability, Canada for 1877 receiving extended notice. Of our Great Prior's address it is said :—

"It is an elegant and finished production. Like everything which Colonel Moore contributes or has contributed to the Templar cause, it evinces study, care, and research that is remarkable. Any abstract of the address must be feeble. It should be read by every Sir Knight. In its historical points it is the most valuable, and the extracts made therefrom, below, will so convince all Indiana Templars.

"Everybody in the United States is always glad to hear from Colonel Moore.

"The great portion of the address is devoted to historical matters, of a most interesting nature. All that Col. Moore says on these topics ought to be quoted and read and studied by every Templar in Indiana. His discussion is a rare and valuable treat. Only the most rigid requirement as to space prevents the committee from transcribing here, the entire historical portion of the address."

Eight pages of extracts from the address are given. Of our proceedings the report thus speaks :—

"The proceedings are well printed. They contain no statistics, and nobody can tell therefrom how our Canadian Freres are getting on. Why

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not force your subordinates to render their reports promptly, Most Eminent Grand Chancellor, and let the world know what you are accomplishing?"

A burning question is alluded to thus :—

"It may be remarked that the question of what to do with the various organizations of Masonry and Templarism among coloured men, which now exist and are springing up over the country, is now upon us and must be met. It is a question fraught with many difficulties, and one which evokes bitter discussion in localities. Shall these associations, while daily starting up and strengthening throughout the land, simply continue to be denounced as clandestine; or shall they be healed and made part of the various regular Grand Jurisdictions of the United States and utilized as part of the great and growing body of Freemasonry."

#### IOWA, 1877.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa met in its fourteenth Annual Conclave in Moore's Hall, in the city of Davenport, on October 4th 1877, Sir Kt. John C. Parish, R. E., Grand Commander.

The remarks of Grand Recorder Parish are worthy of deep reflection, and we commend them to the consideration of those among us who would seek to emulate the display and lavish expenditure of time and money not infrequent among our Freres of the United States.

There is an interesting report on Foreign Correspondence in which Canada, for 1876, has prominent place. The writer agrees with the Grand Prior's views as to public displays, but adds :—

"Our young men can never be brought to so see it, and we do not believe they would be near so enthusiastic were it not for the public display of the Order."

And concludes his notice thus :—

"We have been tempted to quote more fully than we intended from this address, but we know of no Chief whose utterances contain so much of value and interest to one interested in Knighthood as those of Great Prior Moore. In regard to the teachings of the Order and the duties of its members, he is equally eloquent, learned, and sound, but we are compelled, for want of room, to omit further quotations."

The report is a model of a condensed epitome.

#### IOWA, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa met in its fifteenth Annual Conclave in the Asylum of St. Aldemar, Commandery No. 80, Marshalltown, on October 7th, 1878, Sir Knight Frank W. Angel, V. E. Deputy Grand Commander, presiding.

This from the Grand Commander's address :—

"It is a fact irreconcilable to my mind, and I cannot understand how any Knight Templar can so far forget the dignity of his profession, and so violate the vows he has taken, as to become guilty of taking the name of

his God in vain, and seeming to glory in the act. Shame upon such unworthy members of our Order! Surely it is one of the most inexcusable of sins, and utterly unbecoming the character of a Christian Knight. Intemperance is akin to it, and follows in the same channel to lower the dignity and contaminate the purity of the individual Knight, and thus bring obloquy and reproach upon our institution."

If possible the report on Foreign Correspondence is an improvement on those of former years. These remarks are most sensible, and exactly define the correct nomenclature of the Order. Listen:—

"We remember once seeing it proposed in an English publication, a country where titles are titles, that baronets (civil knights), should bear the prefix 'Sir,' and masonic knights that of 'Sir Knights.' Thus, when the Queen confers knighthood on Mr. John Smith, he becomes Sir John Smith, Knight; but when Brother Smith is dubbed in a body of Masonic Templars, he becomes Sir Knight John Smith. We are inclined to think that our English cousins understand about what is right. At least they use the plan, and avoid the confusion that would attend the other course, and we, by following them, would escape the appearance of aspiring to civil distinctions we are not entitled to bear, and that worse barbarism of attaching the prefix to the surname, as 'Sir Jones,' and also that foreign affectation 'Frater,' which means Brother and nothing more, and which latter word, to our taste, is better, because simpler."

Canada for 1877, receives due notice, as this will show:—

"We always open the proceedings of this body with interest, sure of finding in the address of its Great Prior matter worthy of careful study. This we find this time, and because of its great value we subjoin several pages, hoping that no one will allow its length to deter him from reading it, as we do not know where he would find so much condensed into so small space."

And eight pages contain extracts from the Great Prior's address, and the Reviewer thus bids us farewell:—

"There is a great deal that is of interest, including a very excellent report on correspondence by Sir Knight George H. Dartnell, of Whitby, Ontario, but the lengthy extracts we have made must be our excuse for a longer stay with our Northern Sir Knights."

KANSAS, 1876.

The eighth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Kansas convened in the city of Atobison, Wednesday, May 24th, 1876, R. E. Sir Kt. John Philbrick, Grand Commander.

"There is nothing beyond local matters to note in these proceedings.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is a maiden effort on the part of the compiler, and does him credit.

Canada for 1875 was briefly but kindly noticed, the reviewer saying:—

"The address of the Grand Prior is a very interesting paper, and we devote much more than the allotted space to giving a portion of his remarks and which we deem of sufficient interest to warrant it."

And extracts are given.

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## KANSAS, 1877.

The ninth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the appendant Orders of the State of Kansas, convened in Representative Hall, at Topeka, May 1st, 1871, R. E. Sir Kt. Silas E. Sheldon, Grand Commander.

The Grand Commander evinces a true conception of the principles of the Order of the Temple: *Audite!*

"As the honour conferred upon the Templar is a high and holy one, so will much be required at his hands, not only by his fellow Knights, but by the world; for he has espoused by his vows, and becomes the exponent of a chivalry to which all now look confidently for worth and knightly deeds.

"A knightly Order that claims its inspiration from a divine source; that has its root in the lives of the first great soldiers of the cross; whose tenets and teachings include the whole scheme of Christian morality, has a grave and important stewardship to administer, and its duties to itself and the world, which it may, if it will, adorn and illuminate, are too obvious to be shirked. Individual rectitude and individual submission to the vows of the Order, are the only sure foundation for the institution. The weakness and fallibility of human nature makes this a dangerous security for the perpetuity of the strength and purity of the Templar Institution, if each individual Knight fails to frequently ponder his duties and renew his vows; to stimulate himself by great examples to further advancement in the paths of virtue, and to constantly resort to the divine source of all our wisdom and consolation, the teachings of the All Wise and All Merciful Saviour of mankind."

A committee on Foreign Correspondence was duly appointed, but there is no report with these proceedings.

## KANSAS, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State of Kansas, assembled in Annual Conclave, in the city of Lawrence, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1878, R. E. Sir Kt. Owen A. Bassett, Grand Commander.

A grand standard was consecrated with imposing and impressive ceremonies.

The depleted state of the Treasury was the excuse given for the absence of a report on Foreign Correspondence for 1877, and we presume the same reason prevails this year.

We regret that such a cause has deprived us of pleasant intercourse with our Brethern in the "Far West!"

## KENTUCKY, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Kentucky held its Thirty-first Annual Conclave in Danville, commencing Wednesday, May 1878.

There is nothing special to notice in the transactions of this Conclave.

We wish space could be found herein for lengthy extracts from the address of the Eminent Sir Kt. Robt. Morris. Here is a spirited account of the battle which decided the fate of the Holy Land :—

"On the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1187, the Knights Templar led the advance of the Christian army as far as to the Plain of Hattin and there encamped, surrounded by a foe ten times their number. The next day was spent in the most desperate strife, in which every Sir Knight slew, it was told me on the spot, as many as seven Saracens. As the day declined, however, their strength failed. There is a limit to human endurance. One by one they fell from their saddles. The Grand Master of the Templars, sorely stricken, was, with a few of his body guard, made prisoner. The Grand Master of the Hospitallers, extricating himself from the throng, galloped seventy miles as far as to Ascalon, and died the next day of wounds, fatigue and intolerable chagrin. The Holy Cross was taken. The Holy Land, whose recovery had cost such treasures of life and wealth, was lost to Christendom, and has never since in all the seven centuries that have passed, returned to its rightful owners. Such in brief was the *Battle of Hattin*, which in May, 1858, I studied upon the spot, and such its fatal consequences."

The following beautiful poem was, for the first time, made public by its gifted author :—

"We meet upon the naked blade,—we cross the glittering steel,  
Opposing foot to foot we stand, our Knightly vows to seal ;  
Erect as men, with watchwords high of TRUTH and VICTORY,  
Each Templar-Knight brings out his sword to conquer or to die,  
We are the Knights of Jesus,—  
Our word, EMANUEL !

We meet before the sepulchre ;—then sheathed the bloodstained sword ;  
In awe-struck silence gaze,—it is the rising of the Lord !  
No earthly contests enter here, the one great battle's won,  
The FATHER triumphs over death, through Jesus Christ the SON !  
We are the Knights of Jesus,—  
Our watchword, GOLGOTHA !

We meet around the tri-form-board—Sir Knights, can we forget  
The hour, the place, the scene? Ah, no, they haunt our memory yet.  
And while one spark of honour kindles in the Knightly heart,  
We vow that in eternal scorn we'll spurn the traitor's part,  
We are the Knights of Jesus,—  
Our word, UNFLINCHING TRUTH !

The widow and the orphan hail the flashing of our steel ;  
And maidens innocent, forlorn, to Knightly aid appeal :  
Pilgrims who seek Jerusalem, our timely succour greet—  
This is the MASTER'S WORK, for which the holy Templars meet.  
We are the Knights of Jesus,—  
Our word, BENEVOLENCE !

And when the bitter cup is drank, which flesh and sense most dread,  
And banners cased, and good swords sheathed, and parting words are said,  
Oh, by the Throne where sits the Lamb whose service was so sweet,  
We hope, Sir Knights, in endless rest, in endless bliss to meet,  
We are the Knights of Jesus,—  
Our word—CELESTIAL LIFE !

And again :—

(\*) In the  
four responses  
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"In view of this promise let us inquire :—(\*)

" *If to this company our Lord would come,—  
If now, and here, Jesus would make his home,—  
If face to face we could behold the head,—  
Once scarred with thorns, once covered with the dead,—  
If in our hands, those hands were laid, once torn  
With cruel spikes and on the cross-tree borne ;  
These startling questions, gallant Templars, might  
Our GRAND COMMANDER make to us to-night :*

' Servant of Jesus, bold and free,  
What has *thou* done, Sir Knight, for me ?'

" I saw the widow's tears ; I heard the cry ;  
Her little ones in rags and misery ;  
Her household lamp gone out, her firelight dead,  
In utter loneliness and lack of bread ;  
Then, Master, *in thy place* I stood ! My hand  
Was opened wide to that afflicted band ;  
I fed them, clothed them ; and that widow's prayer  
Named my poor name who saved them from despair.  
This, Oh Lord, I did for Thee ;  
Thou hadst done *so much* for me.

' Servant of Jesus, bold and free,  
What hast *thou* done, Sir Knight, for me ?'

" I found a good man compassed round with foes,  
On every side reproaches, threats and blows :  
In innocence he bravely stood, and well ;  
And many a foe man to his good sword fell ;  
But nature failing, soon his arm were numb  
Had not my cross-hilt sword relieving come.  
Then, Master, *in thy place* I stood ! My blade  
Flew swiftly from its scabbard to his aid ;  
I shielded him.—I smote till close of day  
And drove them all, discomfited, away.  
This, Oh Lord, I did for Thee,  
Thou hadst done *so much* for me !

' Servant of Jesus, bold and free,  
What hast *thou* done, Sir Knight, for me ?'

" I saw a drooping heart—his youth had fled,  
Friends of his manhood, age, had joined the dead ;  
He stood beside a monumental stone,  
A mourner, broken-hearted and alone :  
Hopes, once as bright and flowery as the spring,  
All withered, flown upon returnless wing ;  
Then, Master, *in thy place* I stood ; I showed  
From Thy last messages the love of God ;  
Pointed thee out, upon the radiant throne,  
And, lo ! he made Thy promises his own.  
This, Oh Lord, I did for Thee,  
Thou hadst done *so much* for me.

' Servant of Jesus, bold and free,  
What hast *thou* done, Sir Knight, for me ?'

" Master Divine, in all life's weary round  
None so unhappy as *myself* I found !  
Blind, naked, sin-polluted, wholly lost,  
A wreck upon the ocean, tempest-tost ;  
Naught could I do to win Thy loving smile,  
For all my doings, like *myself*, were vile ;

(\*) In the recitation of the Poem quite a dramatic effect was produced by dividing the four responses among as many intelligent Sir Knights, whose distinct enunciation and exact delivery gave great force to the respective sentiments uttered by them.

Then Master, to Thyself I flew ! I plead  
That righteousness that triumphed o'er the dead ;  
Placed my eternal trust within Thy hand,  
And evermore will bow at Thy command.  
This, Oh Lord, I did for Thee,  
Thou hadst done so much for me !

" Sir Knights, well done ! the award is given,  
His open word assures us of His praise :  
It is not far from grateful hearts to Heaven—  
*Almost we see Him in faith's earnest gaze ;*  
Sir Knights, well done ! look joyfully and see—  
Ye did it unto them and unto me ! "

" It is but little any man can do,  
So insignificant is human power ;  
But as on earthly pilgrimage we go,  
There are occasions, every day and hour,  
In which Christ's hand is seen ; and be our care  
To do as *Jesus would*, were *Jesus there*.

" The widow's tears are His—for " Jesus wept ; "  
The imperilled Knight is His—leap forth, ye blade !  
The broken heart is His : while others slept,  
In dark Gethsemane He groaned and prayed ;  
Sir Knights, He left this sin-struck world to us,  
To give its *comfort* and remove its *curse*.

" Leap out, good swords ! stand, warriors, on your feet !  
In serried ranks bear one another up !  
' By this sign conquer ! ' it is full, complete,  
We need no other sign, no other hope ;  
And when from nerveless hands your swords shall fall,  
Fear not, the MASTER will redeem us all ! "

This is the Ritual for the Dedication of a Banner :—

*Captain General*—Attention Sir Knights ! Present arms !

*Prelate*—" In the name of the Lord "—

*Knights*—" Who made the Heaven and Earth "—

*Prelate*—" Do we set up our banners, "

(Music—Flourish.)

*Prelate*—" Except the Lord "—

*Knights*—" Maintain our Standards, "

*Prelate*—" Vain is our might to resist our enemies, "

(Music—Flourish.)

*Prelate*—In the name of GOD I consecrate the banner to be under the protection of Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta, or Order of St. John of Jerusalem ; and to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of these Orders, in Ritual, Vows, and Usages ; and to be unfurled, uplifted, and borne only in our solemn rites, public processions, and in defence of the Christian religion. *Amen, Amen, Amen.*

(Music—Flourish.)

In the review of other Grand Bodies the proceedings of the Great Priory of England and Wales are largely extracted from.

Canada, as usual, receives kindly mention ; and our proceedings for 1877, are abstracted at length. Our Great Prior's address is characterized as being " as usual exceedingly interesting, and containing much useful information."

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Of the writer the reporter is kind enough to say "he again accomplishes a genial task in this department, throughout forty-four pages devoted to this report in the attractive and well arranged volume before us."

In his closing remarks we may enjoy the rare privilege—"to see ourselves as others see us : "

The volume itself is a beautiful specimen of the " art which preserves all arts," and, in this respect, is only to be excelled by that containing the proceedings of the Grand Encampment.

#### LOUISIANA, 1877 AND 1878.

The R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and appendant Orders of the State of Louisiana assembled at its Sacred Asylum, Grand Lodge Hall, city of New Orleans, on Friday, Febraary 16th, A.D. 1877, A.O. 759, at 12 o'clock, M., Sir Kt. Berry Russell, R. E. Grand Commander, presiding.

The R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and appendant Orders of the State of Louisiana assembled at its Sacred Asylum, Grand Lodge Hall, city of New Orleans, on Friday, February 15th, A.D. 1878, Sir Kt. Berry Russell, Grand Commander.

The proceedings on both occasions are entirely of local interest.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

#### MAINE, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Maine met in Annual Conclave at Masonic Hall in Portland, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, A.L. 5878. A.D. 1878, A.O. 760, R. E. Sir Kt. Augustus B. Farnham, Grand Commander.

The proceedings were of local interest only.

Canada, for 1877, is briefly reviewed, and the Great Prior's address is largely extracted from without comment. In reviewing New York, the American Knights Templar uniform is thus vindicated :—

" While admitting that the symbolism requires it, we hold that the change of fashion makes it impracticable to wear abroad the clothing of six hundred years ago. Cervantes taught this very happily, and the great Barnum has illustrated it by dressing his circus performers in armour and old knightly apparel. Let us then content ourselves with more modest raiment, thankful that, if time has stolen from us the graceful tunic and the trunk hose, he has left us still, to adorn our otherwise barren lives, the cocked hat and ostrich feather."

Here is some interesting information as to coloured Templars :—

" We have taken some pains to ascertain how many Templars there are among the coloured masons, and where they obtained their orders. In regard to their original organization, there is much uncertainty. W. T.



Boyd, Past Grand Commander of their Grand Encampment in Ohio, writes us that from careful inquiries, he concludes that the orders were first received from a white Grand Lecturer in New Orleans, who took great pains to instruct the coloured masons of that city, arguing that, as they were in possession of the work it was for the good of the Craft that they should practise it correctly. This was probably James Foulhouze, who made great trouble in Louisiana by instituting Scottish Rite Bodies upon his own authority, as a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, and was for that finally expelled by the Grand Orient of France about 1860.

"The subordinates were probably chartered first by the Coloured Grand Lodges, as even now, the two Grand Commanderies in Pennsylvania are appendages of the rival Grand Lodges in that State.

"Peter Anderson, editor of the *Pacific Appeal*, and Past Grand Commander of St. Andrew's Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania (established in Philadelphia in 1849), who is considered their best authority, kindly gives us their statistics. There are ten Grand Commanderies existing in the United States. In New York one, Pennsylvania two, Maryland one, District of Columbia one, Ohio one, Illinois one, Michigan one, California one, Missouri one. Nearly all these have subordinates in other States and in Canada. He estimates the total number of members at one thousand, but is unable to give the number of subordinates. As they could not well average less than twenty members, the number of subordinates cannot exceed fifty. In 1875, the Rev. J. N. Cona, of Massachusetts, in addressing his Grand Lodge, claimed that there were about 100,000 coloured masons in this country, so that the proportion of Templars is about one to one hundred, and their organization has made much less progress than we supposed from the indications which we had seen of it in print."

We think the writer is mistaken as to there being any subordinates in Canada.

#### MARYLAND, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Maryland commenced its eighth Annual Conclave in the Asylum, Masonic Temple, in the city of Baltimore, May 15th, A. D. 1870, A. O. 760, Sir Kt. Henry White Marston, R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Kt. Charles Thomas Sisco, E. Grand Recorder.

The work done was chiefly routine, and there is nothing to call for special comment.

In the "Review," Canada for 1877 is accorded a prominent space. The address of the Great Prior is deemed "interesting and instructive," and together with your committee's report, is extensively extracted from.

#### MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND, 1878.

The seventy-third Annual Assembly of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was held in the city of Boston, Mass., on Friday October, 30th, A. D. 1878, Sir Kt. John Dean, Grand Commander.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence. It is stated in a very able report on Templar statistics that the roll of Knights of the Temple has been diminished during the past year to the extent of 1855 members.

## MICHIGAN, 1878.

The twenty-second Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the State of Michigan, was held at the Asylum of Detroit Commandery No. 1, city of Detroit, on Tuesday, 14th of May, 1878, R. E. Sir Knight Hugh McCurdy, Grand Commander.

No new points of interest develop themselves in these proceedings. The Order appears very prosperous in Michigan.

In the Appendix, Canada, for 1877, receives due notice, but as pages 157, 158, 159, and 160, containing a portion thereof, are missing from the volume before us, no doubt we have lost some kindly words. It is said, however of the Great Prior's address that—

“It is a document of much interest, and reflects great credit upon the writer.

“Your Committee have quoted fully from it, and for so doing we hope to be excused, as it will repay the time spent in reading it.”

The quotations are accordingly made *in extenso*.

The closing words of your Committee for 1878 are given in full and with approval.

## MINNESOTA, 1877 AND 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Minnesota convened at Minneapolis, on Monday, June 25th, A.D. 1877, being the twelfth Annual Conclave, Sir Kt. Delos A. Montfort, R. E. Grand Commander.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the appendant Orders, convened at Winona, June 24th, A.D. 1878, being the thirteenth Annual Conclave, Sir Kt. Eldridge F. Dodge, R. E. Grand Commander.

There is nothing of special note in the proceedings of 1877.

In 1878, the Grand Commander says:—

“I would call your attention to a custom prevailing of late for Commanderies to celebrate and recognize as holy days, Good Friday and Easter Sunday, and think it particularly within the realm of Christian Knighthood, and would commend to your consideration the accounts of such observance received from our New York and Wisconsin Fratres, hoping it will stimulate us to similar acts and observances.”

For this year there is a good report on Foreign Correspondence, Canada not being forgotten. The Great Prior's address is given almost at length, prefaced by the following remarks:—

“There are but few, if any, Sir Knights that are more conversant with the history of Templarism than Sir Knight Moore; as a natural sequence his address is very interesting and a valuable contribution to Masonic literature—an apology—if one is needed—for our lengthy extracts.

## MISSISSIPPI, 1878.

The eighteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the appendant Orders, of the State of Mississippi, was held in the Asylum of Magnolia Commandery, No. 2, in the city of Vicksburg,

Tuesday, the 14th day of May, A.D., 1878, A.O., 760, R. E. Sir Kt. Wm. A. Fairchild, Grand Commander.

The address of the Grand Commander deals entirely with local matters.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is brief but vigorous. The following trenchant remarks are in accordance with the views of the fratres of the Temple in this Jurisdiction:—

"The majority of these parades, and other public demonstrations by the Order, are gotten up with the hope and intention that some one may be caught by the tinsel and display. In fact, some Grand Commanders have assigned as a reason for granting these dispensations, the benefits likely to result from an exhibition of the Order in public, in securing members. Now, we would ask, in all seriousness, of what real substantial benefit is the acquisition of one or more members to an Order founded upon the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues, when the only motive that induced them, in a vast majority of cases, to come forward and solicit the orders, was a desire to qualify themselves to appear in public with a feather stuck in their hats and a sword dangling, sometimes by their side, at other times between their legs? The material we need to build up our Order, is men who care more for and think more of a due preparation for a future state of existence beyond the river of death, and the building up and the enlargement of the Kingdom of Christ; the practice of morality, charity and temperance on earth, than they do for fine banquets, parades, and fuss and feathers generally. The traditions and ceremonies of the Order are calculated and intended to elevate and purify the minds and characters of its members; but a careful observation has failed to show us a single instance where this result has been reached through the medium of parades or banquets, but the exact reverse of this usually follows."

Canada receives no mention.

#### MISSOURI, 1877.

The seventeenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and appendant Orders of the State of Missouri, was held in Freemasons' Hall, St. Louis, on Tuesday, October 2nd, A.D. 1877, Sir Kt. Fred. B. Young, Grand Commander.

The volume is largely occupied with obituary notices of the late lamented Grand Recorder, Geo. Frank Gouley.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is a model of terseness and vigour. Canada is complimented by extensive extracts from our proceedings for 1876: as to these the committee express this opinion:—

"We are frank to confess that we fully agree with our distinguished frater in his history of the Order, for it cannot be disputed, and we hope the time may come when the ritual in the United States may be put upon an intelligent and legitimate basis."

And also:—

"We have received two documents relative to the Ritual Commission and their report thereon, which are of great interest to us. These, with

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the address of Sir Kt. W. J. B. McLeod-Moore, Great Prior of Canada. He more firmly convinces us of the errors in our American ritual, and that it should by some means be corrected."

#### MISSOURI, 1878.

The Eighteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, K. T., and appendant Orders of the State of Missouri, was held in Freemason's Hall, St. Louis, commencing Tuesday, October 8th, A. D. 1878, A. O. 760, at 10 o'clock, A. M., R. E. Sir Kt. John R. Parson, Grand Commander.

The proceedings, as in many other jurisdictions, are of local interest only. Canada, for 1877, receives brief, but courteous notice, as this extract will show:—

"M. E. Sir W. B. Simpson on the throne, in the absence of the V. H. and E., the Great Prior, Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore (owing to his sudden and severe illness) who sent in his Annual Address, which was read by the Grand Chancellor. It is very lengthy, and indeed very interesting and instructive, as are all documents emanating from his fertile and well informed brain. We are very sorry indeed that we cannot publish the whole Address, as it is a perfect bonanza of information. We heartily commend its careful perusal to all who are desirous of knowing the origin, early history, object and explanation of titles and customs of Templars."

As to the value of these reports on Foreign Correspondence, it is truly said:—

"An interchange of ideas, an expression of views from the various Jurisdictions draws us nearer together, as it were, and makes us more cosmopolitan in framing our organic laws. Thirty or forty years ago, before this system of Correspondence, comments and criticism was adopted, we were, indeed, foreign, each State having widely differing laws, usages and even Ritualistic work. But to-day, the whole United States is more like one grand Masonic body, owing more to the efforts of the "Reportorial Corps" than any other one cause."

#### NEBRASKA, 1877.

The fifth annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Nebraska, was held at Lincoln, Nebraska, Tuesday, April 3rd, A. D. 1877, R. E. Sir Kt. Charles Franklin Catlin, Grand Commander.

The Grand Master reports:—

"The past year has been one of unprecedented prosperity and success to the Order throughout the jurisdiction, and our Commanderies have never been in as flourishing a condition as at the present time. Peace and harmony have reigned supreme along the line."

The following remarks are applicable here as well as in Nebraska:—

"I know of nothing better calculated to inspire a candidate with supreme disgust, to mar the entire beauty and impressiveness of our ceremonies, and greatly impair, if not wholly destroy, the sublime effect that should be produced every time these orders are conferred, than the loose, slovenly, undignified, and discourteous custom of the appearance within the

asylum, of those occupying positions of rank and honour, as well as those less conspicuous, in every imaginable dress, except that in which they should appear, and by the observance of a lower order of dignity and decorum than would ordinarily characterize a public meeting."

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

NEBRASKA, 1878.

The sixth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Nebraska, was held in Omaha, Nebraska, Tuesday, April 30th, A.D. 1878, Sir Kt. Daniel H. Wheeler, Deputy Grand Commander (the Grand Commander being absent) presiding.

There is nothing in the proceedings calling for comment.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1877.

The Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in the State of New Hampshire, was held in Concord, Tuesday, September 25th, A.D. 1877.

There is a full report on Foreign Correspondence covering 120 pages of the volume before us. Canada, for 1876, receives extended notice, and of our meeting of that year it is said:—

"It was an event of importance to the Order, and in the opinion of eminent Templars will be productive of great good.

"It forever silences the clamour of those who have charged upon the Templar organization in England arbitrary and oppressive purposes towards the fraternity in the Dominion of Canada and in the Provinces of the British Government. It establishes the position of the Great Priory of England and Wales, upon advanced ground in respect to a liberal and highly intelligent policy, and shows conclusively that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has a true appreciation of what is for the good of the Order, and desires to aid in its accomplishment.

"The Dominion of Canada is now a national body to all intents and purposes, so far as the 'United Orders of the Temple and Hospital' are concerned. Her recognition among the National Grand Bodies, is a 'foregone conclusion,' and the system which works so much good will be practised. It is an event of very great moment, and will be hailed with acclamations of joy and profound satisfaction."

Our Great Prior is fully appreciated in this jurisdiction: *Teste*:—

"M. E. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. O. T., has been for many years the foremost Templar of his country. His eminent scholarship and faithful study of the history and grand purposes of the Order, are universally conceded, and his elevation to the highest place in the gift of the Great Priory is but a just and proper recognition of his services and ability.

"His sketch concerning the Order of Malta is valuable, and should be well studied.

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"The history of Templar Masons in England, which he gives, is the most concise and best calculated to give an intelligent view in a small space, of that important subject, that we have ever examined."

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1878.

The Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and appendant Orders, in the State of New Hampshire, was held in Concord, Tuesday, September 24th, A.D. 1878, Sir Knt. Chauncey H. Greene, R. E. Grand Commander.

The proceedings are entirely of a local interest, and call for no comment.

Twenty-seven Grand Bodies are reviewed. In noticing Canada the reviewer largely extracts from the Great Prior's address, and says of it:—

"We find it exceedingly interesting and containing much useful information."

Of the Order in England and her dependencies the writer eloquently and truly remarks:—

"It has been said that the tap of the drum in Her Majesty's armies can be heard around the world, and that the sun never ceases to shine upon her dominions: and it would seem that the Banner of the Cross has followed the Royal Ensign into every clime. From Bengal, Ceylon, China, Africa, the West Indies, and the Provinces, English Preceptories were represented. Reports and communication from the Great Priorities of the Dominion of Canada, and from Ireland, were presented, and the noble Order seemed to draw strength and glory from the four quarters of the globe."

And to the Great Prior Lord Skelmersdale, and the late and present Chancellors these compliments are paid by our democratic frater:—

"It is gratifying in the extreme to see men of such noble ancestry, and of such eminent character, devoted and faithful Knights Templar. No more distinguished advocate and scholar, or more highly appreciated member of scientific and literary circles than Sir Knight A. S. Hill, could be named in connection with English Templar Masonry."

#### NEW JERSEY, 1878.

The twentieth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New Jersey, was held in the city of Trenton, on Tuesday, September 10th, A.D. 1878, R. E. Sir Knt. John E. Forrester, Grand Commander.

We are pained to hear of the severe illness of Grand Recorder T. J. Corson: we learn that,—

"The entire work of preparing the MSS. for the press, from the rough minutes, was performed by his daughter, under such verbal directions as were necessary. Even at this date (October 28th), the Grand Recorder is unable to do any work."

It is to be hoped ere this our esteemed frater has regained his full health and mental vigor.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is as usual full and able. Canada and England for 1877 receives brief but kindly and approving notice.

In reference to the next meeting of Grand Encampment in Chicago, the writer prophesies:—

"All of which means that there will be more 'fuss and feathers,' more blowing of trumpets and beating of drums, more parades, drills, marching and countermarching, more excursions, banquets, receptions, raree shows, &c., and a greater neglect of business, than was ever known before. Well, this bubble must burst some time, and it might as well go out in 'a blaze of glory' at Chicago as anywhere else. The day will come—and we hope that it is not far distant—when the representatives to our National Masonic Grand Bodies will learn that they are sent by their constituents to attend to business, instead of for the purpose of having a 'big spree.'

"Courtesy and hospitality can be shown without this lavish expenditure of money; and the diversion of funds from their proper use, often impoverishing Grand and subordinate bodies, in ostentatious show, to attract the attention of a heedless public, and secure the admiration of the 'groundlings,' is a great wrong. Many a Commandery will spend hundreds of dollars for a parade or a banquet, from which ten dollars for charity could not be drawn without the use of a pair of pinchers."

He asks for our Great Prior's name in full. We give it for our worthy frater's benefit; "William John Bury Macleod-Moore."

It is to be noted that our gallant Colonel's surname is a compound one, showing both his Scotch and Irish ancestry.

The reviewer returns to kicking against the Grand Encampment:—

"The canker which is eating into the vitals of the Grand Encampment, and which, if unchecked, will destroy its very existence, is the iniquitous custom of paying mileage and per diem to all of the Grand Officers. There are plenty of good men—aye, as good and true, as capable and well qualified, as ever have held office therein—who would willingly fill the offices of the Grand Encampment, and faithfully perform the duties thereof with credit to themselves and honour to their constituents, who would consider the honour of the position more than sufficient compensation for the slight expense which each had to bear. How it may be now, we do not know; but it was formerly the custom in English Templar Bodies, for those who were elected to prominent offices to pay 'a fee of honour' to the Grand Body, the amount varying with the importance of the office. If a man cannot afford to accept an official position, others as well qualified can; and he must be content without it, just as every man has to do in regard to certain luxuries of life which are beyond his reach."

The cheeriness of the whole review is in sad contrast with the concluding remarks. The writer says:—

"The slow but sure progress of an incurable disease admonishes him that in all human probability, these are the last proceedings of our National Templar head which he will be able to review. But while his brain has power to reason and while his hand can guide a pen, he wishes to be an active worker in the ranks of those noble spirits who have upheld and strengthened our Order, and who, with their successors, will carry forward

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its gleaming banners, until Templarism shall have accomplished the glorious mission whereunto she was sent."

Faithful and true Sir Knight, we trust your forebodings may prove unfounded!

#### NEW YORK, 1877.

The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the State of New York commenced its sixty-fourth Annual Conclave, at the city of Troy, on Tuesday, October 9th, A. D., 1877, Sir Kt. Robert Black, R. E. Grand Commander.

A great deal of earnest work appears to have been done at this assembly. There is an able and voluminous report on Foreign Correspondence, Canada not receiving any notice beyond this:—

"Our Canadian Frates are among the missing. We have tried hard enough, and can only hope for better luck next time."

It seems strange that our nearest neighbour should be without news from us. Your chairman has this day mailed to Sir Knight Simons, a copy of our proceedings for 1878, which he trusts will be received in due course.

The nominal roll of the Knights of this State is given, amounting to the large number of 6996.

#### NEW YORK, 1878.

The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the State of New York, commenced its sixty-fifth Annual Conclave in the city of Syracuse, on Tuesday, October 8th, A. D., 1878, Sir Kt. Townsend Fonday, R. E. Grand Commander.

Sir Knight John W. Simons is again on hand with a thoughtful and learned report. We regret that this year Canada does not even receive the scant mention accorded it in 1877.

#### OHIO, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Ohio assembled in its thirty-sixth Annual Conclave, at Put-in-Bay, on the 27th of August, 1878, Sir Kt. Brenton D. Babcock, Grand Commander.

There is nothing special to note in the proceedings. The Order appears to prosper in this jurisdiction.

The review of the proceedings of thirty Grand Bodies, including England and Canada, is from the facile and learned pen of Sir Knight E. T. Carson.

In speaking of Canada it is said:—

"The address is one of the most interesting Templar documents we have met with for many a day. It evinces deep learning and great

research. And we feel authorized, notwithstanding its great length, to reproduce it almost entire, feeling assured that it will be read with the greatest interest and benefit by the Templars of Ohio."

Concurrence is expressed in the Great Prior's preference for the English over the American ritual, and extracts from the address, extending over thirteen pages of the volume, are presented to the fratres of this jurisdiction. It is added:—

"The report of Committee on Ritual is very interesting, and it is only want of space that prevents us from reproducing it entire. We commend it to the careful perusal of all who are interested in the literature of our ritual."

The worthy Sir Knight seems to be of a somewhat pugnacious disposition, for many pages of this report are occupied with outpourings of the vials of his wrath. Heaven be praised! Canada has escaped any unkindly criticism. In fairness, however, it may be said, that much of this is in reply to some not very courteous or knightly attacks upon him. As expressed on former occasions, we most strongly deprecate any such controversies, as being undignified and ungenerous, and further, of no interest to the Order in general, but only to the Sir Knights concerned.

Here is an interesting piece of Masonic information:—

"The striking and impressive scene now so conspicuous in the Entered Apprentice Degree, intended to illustrate the virtue charity, gives it an exclusively almsgiving character. This ceremony, however, was only introduced into the degree at the close of the last century, and it is not practised to-day in Pennsylvania, nor upon the continent."

These are sensible words:—

"The truth is, the Council Degrees never had any respectable Masonic standing in this country as a part of our system, and they are entirely unknown outside of the United States. The effort to make them a requisite to the Orders in the Commandery has not been made in the interest of the Templar Orders at all, but rather to fasten them as parasites among the already too numerous prerequisite degrees, thereby insuring to them a permanent existence, while if they are left as part of the 'American system' it is quite probable that they will die out; a consummation most devoutly to be wished for.

"We would have no objection whatever to giving the Red Cross Order of the Commandery to the Council, or to any other Masonic Order which would take it off our hands: certainly it has no logical legitimacy in its present position in the Commandery—like the Council Degrees—it is, too, unknown outside of the United States!"

#### PENNSYLVANIA, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania held its twenty-fifth Annual Conclave in the city of Altoona, on Tuesday, May 28th, 1878.

The proceedings are of great length, but again of entirely local interest.

In review of our officers. officers of the on to say:—

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In reviewing Canada the reporter takes exception to the nomenclature of our officers. We can only say they are those ancient names borne by the officers of the Order of the Temple and are historically correct. He goes on to say:—

"We have read with care and much interest the address of the Great Prior, Sir Knight Moore, which was read in his absence by the Grand Chancellor. It contains much matter of importance and of great value to the Order, and which we with pleasure present to the members of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania."

And ten pages of extracts are given.

#### TENNESSEE, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Tennessee began its sixteenth Annual Conclave, in the city of Nashville, on Thursday, May 2, 1878, R. E. Sir Kt. Edward R. T. Worsham, Grand Commander.

Nothing to comment on.

The Statutes of the Grand Encampment and a digest of Templar law take the place of a report on Foreign Correspondence.

#### TEXAS, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State of Texas assembled in Annual Conclave, in the City of Austin, on Wednesday, January 30th, A. D., 1878, Sir Knight D. R. Gurley, R. E. Grand Commander.

The Grand Commander's Address contains these congratulations:—

"We are assembled to-day, my Fratres, under peculiarly pleasing and auspicious circumstances. The year just gone has been one of uninterrupted peace and prosperity. Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of the Order committed to my care, and so few official acts have been required of me that my Report will, of necessity, be brief."

The Committee did not appear to have received any communication from Canada, but that Texas might not be altogether without news from the far North, they supply it thus:—

"For the information of our Sir Knights, we copy the review of Canada and England from the report of Sir Kt. Pearson Church, of Pennsylvania, who gives the main facts in fewer word than any other reporter so far as we have observed."

But, subsequently it is stated:—

"Since the above was in type we have received and perused the proceedings of the Great Priory of Canada, and while we find in them much that we would like to add, did time and space permit, must content ourselves with a short notice of that portion of the report on Correspondence referring to Texas.



"It is well enough perhaps that a man should sometimes 'see himself as others see him.'

"As he lives outside the pale of this 'Glorious Union,' his hits at us for bringing in political allusions, we suppose cannot be attributed to party bias."

#### VERMONT, 1878.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Vermont met in its thirty-sixth Annual Conclave in the city of Burlington, on Tuesday, June 11th, A. D. 1878.

The Grand Commander reports:—

"I am gratified in being able to report to you that our organization in Vermont is in a prosperous condition. A larger number have joined our ranks, and enrolled themselves under our banners, than during the preceding year; and this increase has come, we think, from a class of men who will add strength and honour to our Order."

And exhorts his hearers: \*

"While we walk among the thousand allurements and temptations which the fascinations of vice scatter in our pathway, may we not forget that better is 'he that ruleth his Spirit than he that taketh a city.' While we cherish a proper emulation and pride in a proficiency in our ritual and drill, and in the display of the public parade, we must not forget that our vows beckon us to a higher duty and a nobler work. Let us be true to the mission of our Order, the defence of the innocent, the helpless and the orphan, and of those sublime truths which have come down to us through the intense sorrows of Calvary and Gethsemane. And should we ever falter in this life-work, may we remember the heroic fortitude of that illustrious Templar, Jacques de Molay, who, though scourged and imprisoned, refused to dishonour himself or his Order at the capricious beck of royalty and carried his fidelity to truth and honour to a martyr's stake, while his great spirit went out in a holocaust of flame."

All the Grand bodies are reviewed except Arkansas, Louisiana, and Minnesota. Canada, for 1877, is briefly noticed, thus:—

"The Address of the Great Prior is a learned and interesting document, and we sincerely wish it could be read by every Templar in the land. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence review in a masterly manner the proceedings of thirty-one Grand Conclaves, including Vermont for 1878."

The report is a model of terse condensation, worthy of imitation in other jurisdictions, where wordy and windy "padding" take the place of social information.

#### VIRGINIA, 1878.

The Grand Annual Assembly of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Virginia was held in the city of Norfolk, on Tuesday, the 12th of November, A.D. 1878, R. E. Sir Kt. Robert E. Withers, Grand Commander.

We have nothing to report in respect of the proceedings.

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The report on Foreign Correspondence is extensive, occupying 100 pages of the volume. It is chatty and gossipy, and might well bear condensation.

Canada, for 1877, is not forgotten, but any remarks thereon are taken second-hand from the proceedings of Michigan.

England and Ireland receives but the scantiest mention.

#### WEST VIRGINIA, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

The proceedings for these years are contained in one small volume of 70 pages. The proceedings in each year are purely formal, and we have nothing to quote therefrom.

#### WISCONSIN, 1877.

The ninth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin convened in the city of Madison, on Tuesday, October 2nd, 1877, R. E. Sir Kt. John W. Woodhull, Grand Commander.

The Grand Commander's address is able and eloquent, and strikes the key note in lofty tones. We make room for one extract:—

"Sir Knights, we must be honest with each other; honest with all men; and while we are thus honest and faithful to our duties, the Order of which we are members demands of us that we should see to it, that all our members are likewise honest and true to their obligations as Templars. And while we should be charitable toward all, we should perform our duty at whatever cost. If the foul-mouthed slanderer, the base deceiver, the falsifier, those

' Whose ancient but ignoble blood  
Has crept through scoundrels since the flood,'

should by smooth-faced lying, or in more modern language, by 'brass,' gain admission to our sacred asylum and position among us, it becomes our duty to cast them out, as we would any other poisonous viper. It is a duty imposed upon us by our Order. It is a duty imposed upon us for self-preservation. It is a duty imposed upon us by every worthy man in the world, whether he be a Templar or not."

There is an able report. Canada is thus ushered in:—

"It might be more in accordance with technical etiquette, to reserve this Grand Body for the same post of honour that we give the party escorted in a grand procession; but we choose rather to consider our most courteous fratres of our neighbouring jurisdiction rather as members of the family, and include them in our thanksgiving gathering and social circle, than hold them at the cold distance of official formalism, and we submit to them to decide which position they prefer, assuring them of our 'distinguished consideration' if they elect the latter mode.

"The very High and Eminent, the Grand Prior, delivered his annual address, which, on account of its interesting historical character, and in view of the relations existing, and in negotiation, between that Grand Jurisdiction and the Grand Encampment of the United States, we think it worth while to present it in full, than which no greater compliment can be paid it."

Which is done accordingly.

At page 100 will be found these kindly words:—

"Remembering, as we do, with pleasure, the personal experience we have had of the cordiality of Canadian Masons, and their fidelity to the grand design of the institution of fraternizing men in the bonds of honour, purity and peace, diffusing the genuine principles of benevolence, and practising true beneficence, we hail our Fratres with the salutation, *Pax vobiscum, et inter nos.*

"P. S.—Since writing the above we have received the following manly, earnest, and dignified papers from the Great Prior of Canada, and as they are of interest historically, especially as an example which some of our hot-headed bodies—impatient of even salutary restraint—may study and imitate with profit, we give them verbatim. The papers, however, need no puffing at our hands: they speak for themselves better than our feeble pen can present their merits."

And again:—

"Sirs of Wisconsin, we have no apology to offer for having dwelt so long, and copied so copiously, from the proceedings of our Canadian Fratres. We are not wanting in a just sentiment of pride in the good name of our American institutions, and we never omit an opportunity to impress upon all with whom we have to do, in matters of public concern, and especially in relation to this institution, the importance of having and upholding a distinguishing American character, at once grand and noble, but devoid of all provincialism: yet so pronounced that when seen or felt it should be recognized as American in origin, but cosmopolitan in application. No one would go farther than we to apply the toe of a cow-hide winter boot to a servile copyist of anything foreign, or domestic, either, for that matter. And we would go equally far, and use our foot quite as forcibly upon one who would reject, or not profit by any good thing, whatever and wherever its origin. *Verbum sat sapientibus.*"

#### WISCONSIN, 1878.

The twentieth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin convened in the city of Portage, on Tuesday evening, September 3rd, A. D. 1878, R. E. Sir Kt. John W. Woodhull, Grand Commander.

The Grand Commander's address is of much more than average excellence. These remarks are sensible and true:—

"No Commander can succeed, and no Commandery can prosper, unless discipline is strictly and rigidly enforced. It may be said we are not a band of common soldiers, and ought not to be treated as such. Remember, Sir Knights, that it is often the case that it is the officers who need to be disciplined, and not the common soldiers. When the officer fully performs his duties, the soldiers will generally be found in their places. The very fact that we are not a band of common soldiers, but intelligent gentlemen, is the best argument in the world in favour of strict and rigid discipline."

The able and exhaustive report on Foreign Correspondence contains no allusion to Canada, except this:—

"Right glad would we have been to have had the privilege of a friendly passage at arms with you, noble Fratres, but it may not be now, may be never."

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CONCLUSION.

Thus our pleasant task is completed, and we are glad that it has been in our power to overtake the record of the doings of the Order of the Temple in other jurisdictions. Space being limited, it will be seen that preference is given to extended extracts, rather than diffusive comments. It is again our pleasure and gratification to find so many kindly expressions of regard for Canada, and still more to observe the universal respect for, and approval of the learning, zeal, and energy of, our Great Prior.

There is much in the proceedings of our Brother Knights from our United States which is not of any interest to us. Particularly may be named discussions and dissertations as to Masonic law, as applied to the Templar Order. Now, one difference between us is this, that whereas we but use ancient and capitular Freemasonry as the avenues or portals of admission to the Order, and have a Constitution or Statutes framed upon the ancient rules of the Order, modified to meet the requirements of the times—our brethren south of the lakes are hampered and weighted by the whole body of Masonic law, which they have engrafted upon their system. In their ritual and forms, too, there is an attempt to assimilate them to Masonic forms, instead of conforming to history and tradition. The tendency is natural, because few have the learning or afforded the research which has resulted in the framing of the present English system, and of the forms and ceremonies pertinent thereto.

It may not be amiss to call the attention of our brethren, that assent to the doctrine of the Trinity is now required from all visiting brethren.

‡ GEORGE H. F. DARTNELL,

PROVINCIAL PRIOR,

*Chairman.*

Whitby, Ont., March 25th, 1879.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the  
 Council of the Society of Friends, who were elected at the  
 Yearly Meeting, held at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of  
 the month of Yearly Meeting, 1818.

GEORGE H. B. DARTMOUTH

Secretary

Yearly Meeting, March 20th, 1818

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## INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Annual Assembly, where held .....	7	100	219
“ “ next place of meeting .....	34	150	266
“ Statement, Grand Chancellor .....	22	152	268
“ “ “ Treasurer .....	23	153	269
Address of Great Prior .....	12-21	114-127	224-234
“ “ Report on .....	24	143	268
Appendices to Great Prior's Address .....	39	128-128	234-250
Audit and Finance, Report on .....	24	144	260
At rest .....	....	217	285
Appointment of Grand Officers .....	33	149	265
Burleigh Preceptory—Warrant granted .....	....	....	262
Commission to Instal Great Prior .....	4	....	....
Communications. ....	11	113	122
Convent General and Great Priories .....	108	....	282
Constitution and Statutes .....	67	....	....
Council, Grand, Elected .....	32	149	264
“ “ Appointed .....	33	149	264
Deaths .....	....	217	265 &
Delegates on the Council of Grand Master .....	....	....	281
Election of Officers .....	32	148	263
“ Grand Council .....	32	149	264
Extracts from Statutes of Convent General .....	....	....	286-7
Fees, Schedule of .....	91	....	....
Form of Application for Installation .....	94	....	....
“ “ to join a Preceptory .....	95	....	....
“ Petition for Warrant for new Preceptory .....	96	....	....
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, REPORT ON, (Appendix). ....	46	157	280
Commencement .....	46	157	280
Convent General .....	46	....	282
England .....	48	....	280

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Continued.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Alabama .....	49	164	296
Arkansas .....	.....	165	.....
California .....	.....	.....	296
Colorado .....	.....	166	296
Connecticut .....	.....	166	297
Georgia .....	.....	167	.....
Illinois .....	49	170	298
Indiana .....	.....	170	300
Iowa .....	51	173	301
Kansas .....	.....	.....	302
Kentucky .....	52	174	303
Louisiana .....	.....	176	307
Maine .....	55	177	307
Maryland .....	56	178	308
Massachusetts .....	57	179	308
Michigan .....	.....	180	309
Minnesota .....	.....	181	309
Mississippi .....	.....	181	309
Missouri .....	57	183	310
Nebraska .....	58	184	311
New Hampshire .....	.....	185	312
New Jersey .....	59	186	313
New York .....	.....	189	315
Ohio .....	60	192	000
Pennsylvania .....	.....	195	317
Rhode Island .....	57	179	308
Texas .....	.....	197	317
Tennessee .....	60	196	317
Vermont .....	.....	198	318
Virginia .....	62	198	318
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	319
Wisconsin .....	.....	199	320
Grand Encampment of the United States .....	.....	.....	291
Conclusion .....	63	200	321

Grand Council's  
 " "  
 " "  
 " "  
 " "  
 Grand Command  
 " Chancell  
 " Treasur  
 Grand Council,  
 Great Priors,  
 Great Officers E  
 " " A  
 " " I  
 " " F  
 Great Priory, In  
 " M  
 " E  
 " P  
 " Of  
 " M  
 Great Priory of  
 Great Prior inst  
 Great Officers, L  
 Harman, S. B.,  
 Honorary Mem  
 Kent Preceptory  
 List of Great Off  
 Memoriam .....

1877.	1878.		1876.	1877.	1878.
164	295	Grand Council's Report on Great Prior's Address .....	24	143	258
165	.....	"    "    Warrants .....	.....	145	262
.....	296	"    "    Condition of the Order of the Temple. ....	.....	.....	261
166	296	"    "    Audit and Finance .....	24	144	260
166	297	"    "    Financial Statement .....	22-23	152-163	268-269
167	.....	Grand Commanderies and Addresses of Grand Officers .....	108	.....	288
170	298	"    Chancellor's Statement .....	22	152	268
170	300	"    Treasurer's " .....	23	153	269
173	301	Grand Council, Members of .....	106	180	280
.....	302	Great Priors, &c. ....	.....	.....	282
174	303	Great Officers Elected .....	32	148	263
176	307	"    "    Appointed .....	33	149	265
177	307	"    "    Installed .....	34	150	265
178	308	"    "    Roll of .....	105	110	278
179	308	Great Priory, Inauguration of .....	6	.....	.....
180	309	"    "    Memorial for instituting .....	39	.....	.....
181	309	"    "    England's action on Memorial .....	39	.....	.....
81	309	"    "    Protest .....	.....	183	.....
83	310	"    "    Officers' present .....	8	109	219
34	311	"    "    Members present .....	10	111-112	221-222
35	312	Great Priory of Canada proclaimed .....	30	.....	.....
36	313	Great Prior installed .....	28	.....	.....
9	315	Great Officers, List of .....	105	210	297
2	000	Harman, S. B., Letter of V. E. Sir Knight .....	.....	188	251-255
317	.....	Honorary Members .....	107	213	281
308	.....	Kent Preceptory—Warrant granted .....	.....	145	.....
317	.....	List of Great Officers .....	105	210	278
317	.....	Memoriam .....	.....	.....	852
318	.....	Minutes read .....	11	113	223
318	.....	Patent Creating Great Priory .....	3	.....	.....
319	.....	Preceptories Represented .....	10	111-113	221
320	.....	Proceedings to be printed .....	.....	.....	269
291	.....	Regalia, Jewels, &c. ....	.....	.....	286
321	.....	Representatives present .....	9-10	112-113	221-222
		"    Grand .....	107	.....	284

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Report of Provincial Priors—District of Quebec.....			243
“ “ “ District of Ontario East .....			254
“ “ “ District of Ontario Centre .....			264—266
“ “ “ District of New Brunswick.....		139	.....
Roll of Preceptories and Priors .....	99—104	203—208	270—276
<b>REPORTS OF GRAND COUNCIL:—</b>			
Great Prior's Address.....	24	146	258
Warrants .....		145	262
Condition of the Order of the Temple .....			261
Audit and Finance .....	24	144	266
Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, (Appendix).....	46	147—201	280
“ “ “ “ presented .....		142	287
<b>RESOLUTIONS:—</b>			
To confirm Minutes of Annual Assembly .....	11	113	223
Special Committee's Report, Sir Knight James Smith's Petition .....	25	.....	.....
To refer Address of Great Prior to Grand Council .....	21	138	261
That the Letter of the V. E. the Grand Sub-Prior, and the Reports of the Provincial Priors be received and referred to the Grand Council .....		138	255
To receive and print as an Appendix the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence .....		142	257
That the Annual Statements of the Grand Chancellor and Grand Treasurer be received and referred to the Grand Council .....	22	141	257
To refer the Petition of Fratres in St. Thomas for Warrant to the Grand Council .....			258
To adopt the Report of the Grand Council on the Address Warrants .....	25	114	259
To receive and adopt the Report of the Grand Council on Warrants .....		145	262
To maintain the right of Great Priory to regulate its own affairs regarding Titles, Past Rank, Rituals, &c. ....		146	.....
To receive and adopt the Report of the Grand Council on the state of the Order of the Temple .....			262
To receive and adopt the Report of the Grand Council on Audit and Finance .....	24	144	260
To order the discontinuance of Ritual hitherto practised .....			265
To determine the place for holding next Annual Assembly	34	160	266
To print the Proceedings .....			268
That a vote of thanks for courtesies to Great Priory .....	35	160	267

RESOLUTIONS  
That  
That  
th  
A  
Returns of P  
Ritual Com  
Shrewsbury,  
Statutes and  
Synopsis of  
Tabular Stat  
Uniform, M  
Warrants, I  
Woolfe, Rich

1877.	1878.		1876.	1877.	1878.
	240	<i>RESOLUTIONS—Continued.</i>			
	254	That a vote of thanks be given to the Railways .....	35	150	267
	254-256	That the Grand Sub-Prior be empowered to provide for the payment of expense of holding this Annual Assembly .....	.....	157	266
139	.....	Returns of Preceptories .....	22	152	277
93-208	270-276	Ritual Commission, Report on .....	.....	134	.....
146	288	Ehrewsbury, Earl of—In Memoriam .....	.....	.....	217
145	292	Statutes and Constitution .....	67	.....	.....
.....	291	Synopsis of Returns to Great Priory .....	22	152	277
144	306	Tabular Statement .....	22	152	277
7-201	280	Uniform, Memo. in reference to .....	.....	.....	288
142	267	Warrants, Report on .....	.....	145	262
113	223	Woolfe, Richard—In Memoriam .....	.....	.....	285
.....	.....				
138	251				
138	255				
142	257				
141	257				
.....	258				
14	259				
15	262				
.....	.....				
.....	262				
.....	260				
.....	265				
.....	266				
.....	268				
.....	267				





