

*The Order of the*  
***Red Cross***  
*of*  
***Constantine***

BY

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## FOREWORD

Some of our members will be surprised with what follows concerning the history of this Order in the years previous to 1865, because it shows that some of the material previously used as fact is not so. I have found this situation true elsewhere when facts versus fable are given an airing.

It is an amazing thing that orders of Freemasonry, built on allegory, are not satisfied with this situation but fabricate "histories" purporting to show them years or hundreds of years older than they are. The Rosicrucian Society, the Knights Templar, the Shrine, the Memphis Rite, and others have been guilty of such fabrications. A whole tribe of writers, starting with Anderson who wrote the 1723 and 1738 Constitutions of Freemasonry, have published books trying to tell us (they cannot prove it so no documentation is ever given) that Freemasonry came from various sources, even back to Adam. Just why an order is better by adding years to its age and/or connecting it up with historical or allegorical happenings with which it really had no connection, when we as a fraternity dote on TRUTH, I cannot say.

*The Order of the Red Cross* is sufficient title to cover the subject of this work. It has nothing whatever to do with Constantine or of Rome, and was started in England, circa 1865, by William Wentworth Little. It has none of the historical background attributed to it by him and no one has ever produced any proof of a previous existence of a Red Cross of Constantine or Rome in connection with the present Order.

Little's sketch is purely a fabricated affair, done by using minutes of another body, among other things, and has been copied dozens of times by high ranking officials of our Order, mostly in 1870-1875, and has come to be believed. No one, but Warvelle, ever questioned it, and he substantiated nothing, but could not disprove it, so he decided to accept it. I do not, and herein explain my reasons in the early chapters.

From the time of the start of the Order, circa 1865, down to now, there has never been a work written covering the activities of the Order, especially in the United States where a dozen or more Sovereign or Grand Councils have existed. I have covered all of these bodies in enough detail to give an authentic picture of the whole. The early Proceedings are often rare and frequently contain obvious errors. I

## P R E F A C E

spent two years in obtaining the information which shows the Conclaves chartered by England alone, and about the same time unravelling the problem of where the Conclaves which made up the various State Conclaves in the United States came from. This information (complete) appears here for the first time anywhere. Many of the membership statistics have been assembled at an expense of hours of labor, compiled from meager and sometimes outside sources. For the first time I present an up-to-date list of the membership.

The seal illustrations probably have never been seen by but a few of our members and I doubt if anyone ever saw them all before.

I hope this work will be received in the spirit in which it has been compiled — as a one-place reference for historians and others. I have simply tried to give a truthful, documented account of the Order and if I have disillusioned some, I am sorry, for this is not my purpose. My purpose is truth and I hope that readers will hold judgment until the final page is reached.

The work in England, at my request, was undertaken by trained and acknowledged Masonic historians of international repute. They worked "on the ground" where the Order was started. I am responsible for all of the American portions.

HAROLD V. B. VOORHIS

March, 1961

A great deal of so-called history of Masonic organizations is replete with legend and some of the material is subject to revision. *The Order of the Red Cross of Constantine* is no exception.

It is not my purpose to tamper with the legends of the Order, or even discuss them, unless they are presented as history. As a Past Sovereign of the Order, I have no illusions concerning the character of Constantine any more than I have of Solomon as depicted in the Books of Kings and Samuel (rather than the Book of Chronicles, from whence we gather our legends of Masonry) wherein he is demoted to the level of the most despised of oriental despots. I am a follower of neither. I simply subscribe to the propagated legends for the lessons they teach.

One of the strangest things concerning the spread of *The Order of the Red Cross of Constantine* is not only the rapidity with which it took root in England, but elsewhere. In approximately ten years (to the end of 1876) one hundred and thirty-six Conclaves had been chartered or 62% of all chartered to date (1961)—some 220 Conclaves. Of these first 136 Conclaves, 66% were outside of England, viz: U.S.A.—48; India—14; Canada—13; New Zealand—5; Scotland—6; South Africa—2; Ireland and Gibraltar— 1 each (35% in the U.S.A. alone).

In Canada, Scotland and the United States these Conclaves set up Grand Councils and although Canada's Grand Council was short-lived, they later started the present Grand Council. The Grand Councils started in the United States were, for the most part, short-lived also. The details will be found in the text.

No other chivalric order of Knighthood had such a fast growth. In spite of the fact that the numerical status of each Conclave was very limited, the growth continued. It is true that Templary in the United States grew fast also, but it was not hampered by a limited membership and is organized on an entirely different plane.

In 1935, Charles E. Chalmers, Past Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of Pennsylvania, published a brochure titled *Historical Sketch of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine*. The title is a mis-nomer as practically nothing but mention is made of the largest Empire or Grand Council then in the United States. Six pages are devoted to New York State. The first twelve pages repeat the mater-

ial circulated previously by others and copied from the first printed "History" by William Wentworth Little, most of which is fable. To correct an incidental error in this brochure on page 17—the Grand Council of New York met in Geological Hall, Albany, New York, not "Masonic Temple, in New York City."

In 1945, Edward A. Glad, Grand Recorder of "The Empire of the West," issued a twenty-four page brochure titled *What Is The Red Cross of Constantine?* The first eighteen pages are based on the William Wentworth Little material—the rest an up-to-date listing of the numbers of active Conclaves of the World by Ray V. Denslow, Past Grand Sovereign. An incidental error in this brochure refers to "Walter Rodwell Wright." This should read "Waller Rodwell Wright."

In July, 1955, a third edition of Glad's pamphlet was issued. A number of illustrations and pertinent information were added, making the first section forty pages. The final eighty pages cover biographical material on the Past Grand Sovereigns with their pictures, making a total of a hundred and twenty pages. These biographies are a most valuable contribution to the history of the Order. We pause to congratulate Knight Companion Glad on his industry and this accomplishment.

No effort seems to have been made to make any research in England regarding the authenticity of the material presented. The results of such a research prompted the writer to present his findings with the idea of showing what really is known that can be documented.

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## 1. KNIGHT OF THE RED CROSS

There have been writers who have attempted to show that the Red Cross of Constantine degree (or order) was conferred in Canada or the United States from 1782 onward. The following instances are to be found in literature on the subject:

- March 3, 1782, Charles Towne, South Carolina.  
DONALD MCPHERSON—Lodge No. 190, England (Atholl)  
(Certificate reproduced on page 51 of *History of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America*, by Francis J. Scully, 1952.)  
Note: On page 52, the author says this certificate "certified to his having been made a Knight Templar and a Knight of the Red Cross." The certificate does not mention "a Knight of the Red Cross."
- May 27, 1783, Charleston, South Carolina.  
JOHN STEELE—Lodge No. 190, England (Atholl)  
(He was a Captain in 1P. Regt. and a copy of the certificate is on page 44 of *The History of Masonic Knights Templar in Pennsylvania*, by Julius F. Sachse, 1919.)  
Note: The portion concerning our subject is "We the King, Governor and General of the Most Sublime and Illustrious Order of Knights of the Red Cross."
- August 1, 1783, Charleston, South Carolina.  
HENRY BEAUMONT—St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 40, G. L. of Pa.  
(This diploma is reproduced on page 53, same reference as No. 1)  
Note: The portion concerning our subject is "We the High Priest, Captain Commandant of the Red Cross, and Captain-General of that Most Holy and Invincible Order of Knights Templar of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Masons, held in Charleston, S.C., under charter from the Grand Lodge of the Southern District of North America," and signed by George Carter, Capt. Gen.  
Note: To fully cover the "Story of the Beaumont Diploma," see pages 523-530, same reference as No. 1.  
Note: Sachse, same reference as No. 2, says St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, was constituted May 3, 1771 in Pensacola, Florida, by the Provincial Grand Lodge, noted in the first note above, and then moved to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1783, where it became Lodge, No. 40 under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
- August 29, 1783, somewhere near New York City, N. Y.  
JACOB BISHKIRK—Lodge No. 535, Irish Constitution.  
(Certificate is the property of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia; see reference in *What is the Red Cross of Constantine*, by Edward A. Glad, 3rd. ed. July, 1955, page 25. It appears this Lodge was in Prince of Wales Regiment of Foot.)

5. September 5, 1783, Charleston, South Carolina.  
JOHN TROUP—St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 40, G. L. of Pa.  
(Reference same as No. 4, page 24)  
Note: In a letter signed by George Carter, Master of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 40, to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Troup is referred to as late St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1 (of Florida) having been made a "Knight of the Red Cross."
6. November 12, 1783, Charleston, South Carolina  
(Reference same as No. 4, page 24.)  
Note: This is the statement in Mackey-Singleton *History of Freemasonry*, "it is stated \* \* \* that the Order of Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine was conferred on a class of eight, a dispensation having been obtained from the Grand Imperial Council of England by a retired British officer, then residing in Charleston."  
Note: The above appears in the body of a long article on the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine in the Mackey-Singleton edition above mentioned. This article is so much wishful thinking. Like most of such "histories" it is undocumented. There is some justification for the statement about the retired British officer living in Charleston at this time, however. It probably refers to Major Charles Shirreff, about whom we will write elsewhere. To show how far from the truth these statements can get, even the most rabid proponents of the early existence of a Grand Body in England never take it back beyond 1788. In fact, there never was a Grand Body of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine until after the middle of the next century anywhere (of course I am referring to a Masonic Body).
7. May 1, 1784, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.  
JOHN NORTH—Lodge No. 18, of G. L. of Pa. in 17th Reg. of Foot.  
(Reference *The Builder*, Vol. VII, page 110, in an article by Reginald V. Harris of Nova Scotia on Leicestershire Regiment.)  
Note: This certificate states that at an "assembly of Knights of the Red Cross, held under the sanction of Warrant No. 18, Lodge of Unity in his Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, and on the Registry of Pennsylvania," John North was "by us Installed and Dubbed a Knight of the Honorable Order of Red Cross." It is signed by George Cockburn, K.; Henry Cassady, 1st G.; Daniel Webb, 2nd G.; and William Davidson, Sec'y.
8. Sometime in 1794, Boston, Massachusetts  
BENJAMIN HURD, JR.—"Association of Red Cross Knights" formed.  
(Reference same as No. 1, page 301)
9. February 16, 1796, Newburyport, Massachusetts  
HAMILTON MOORE—In Encampment at Newburyport.  
(Reference—Illustration in 1883 Proceedings of Grand Encampment.)  
Note: Certificate similar to Beaumont, No. 3.
10. February 2, 1797, Boston, Massachusetts  
BENJAMIN HURD, JR.—"Association of Red Cross Knights."  
(Reference in *Highlights of Templar History*, by William Moseley Brown, 1944, page 71.)  
Note: It was "voted that the Knights of the Red Cross by Brother Benjamin Hurd, Jr., be and they are hereby permitted to make their records in the book of St. Andrew's Chapter."
11. February 20, 1797, New York, New York  
MORDACAI MYERS—A S.G.I.G. of the Rite of Perfection.  
(Reference same as No. 4, page 24.)  
Note: Original in the Library of the Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., Washington, D.C., which shows "Myers was by us initiated in the High and Honorable Degree of Sir Knight of the Red Cross." The certificate is signed by "Ashar Hart, Sovn." Glad says it was issued in September, 1797, but the original shows the February 20, 1797 date.
12. January 14, 1799, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.  
JONATHAN WALLACE—Lodge, No. 56, G. L. of Pa.  
(Reference, same as No. 2, page 52.)  
Note: It is a diploma as "Knight of the Red Cross."
13. July 26, 1800, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada  
JOHN FREDERICK HOLLAND  
(Reference same as No. 4, page 25.)  
Note: He is referred to as "A Royal Arch Mason and Knight of the Red Cross."
14. January 19, 1801, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada  
WILLIAM TERRY—Lodge No. 91, Leicester, England.  
(Reference same as No. 4, page 23.)  
Note: "Dubb'd a Knight of the Antient and Honorable Order of the Red Cross."
15. March 12, 1802, Boston, Massachusetts  
HENRY FOWLE—Established an Encampment of Red Cross Knights.  
(Reference—same as No. 10, page 73.)
16. August 23, 1805, Portland, Maine  
STEPHEN FOSTER—Organized an Encampment of Red Cross Knights.  
(Reference—same as No. 10, page 74.)
17. December 21, 1805, Boston, Massachusetts  
Boston Council of Knights of the Red Cross disbanded and Boston Encampment of Knights Templar Organized.  
(Reference—same as No. 1, page 301.)  
Note: In Ireland, on April 3, 1822, in Lodge No. 52, at Poyntzpass and on June 19, 1826, in Lodge, No. 645, at Belfast, Red Cross Knights were made (see Sachse, 1919—pages 15, 16 & 17).

In no instance in the cases cited, and these are all that have come under my notice, is the word CONSTANTINE or ROME used in the diplomas or certificates. Thus, we conclude that it was NOT the Red Cross of Rome and/or Constantine degree or order being conferred. It was probably similar to the Red Cross of Babylon, but we are not concerned with surmises here. However, the matter was well taken up by Alfred Creigh of Pennsylvania in his *History of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania* and is quoted in Scully's history (see reference No. 1). Creigh concludes that the various Knighthoods conferred, 1783-1805, etc., were not the Red Cross of Constantine.

It seems preposterous to connect these Red Cross Knights with the Red Cross of Constantine for another reason: When the Knights Templar groups became organized bodies, the Red Cross groups (where such were actually formed), were absorbed by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar through the Grand Commanderies. If they had been Red Cross of Constantine bodies it surely seems incongruous that when the Red Cross of Constantine Grand Councils and Conclaves were formed in the United States, 1869-1880, that the Grand Encampment did not object, but nothing of the sort transpired.

Some strange things face the historian when trying to show what happened during the lifetime of a Masonic Body. This logical situation was not to continue with the Grand Encampment of the U. S. A. In 1935, that body was asked if there would be any objection to setting up Councils of Knights of the Sword, Knights of the East and Knights of the East and West in the United States. All these degrees were then controlled by the Grand Council of Knight Masons of Ireland. The reply was "assuming that it does not relate to things Templar," they saw no reason why Councils of the "Green Degrees" could not be started in the United States. The Knight of the Sword is really the old Knight of the Red Cross of Babylon. Of course, it does not relate to things Templar but the Grand Encampment does control the Knight of the Red Cross of Babylon degree, once called "Red Cross Masons" in Ireland before the name was changed to that now used, in 1836. In 1923, these degrees (having been nearly dormant for over eighty years) under control or in captivity of the Order of Knights Templar (Great Priory of Ireland), and the "holders" granting permission by relinquishing their control of them, they became the "Knight Masons" or the "Green Degrees." These are the degrees being given in Councils now operating in the United States under the

Grand Council in Dublin, Ireland, since May 16, 1936, with nine Councils in six states.

I conclude this section by noting that in the revision of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States in 1895, the name "Companion of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross" was substituted for "Knight of the Red Cross."

## 2. PRE-1865 CLAIMS

In 1916, George W. Warvelle, K.G.C., Past Grand Sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine for the United States of America, published a 23 page brochure (second edition) titled *An Inquiry Respecting the Derivation and Legitimacy of the Constantinian Orders of Knighthood*. The brochure contains what might well be termed a critical inquiry into the Pre-1788 claims and an examination of the claims, 1788-1865, plus a later 1871 claim.

Knight Companion Warvelle, known personally to the writer, was a prominent Illinois Freemason, whose ability as an authority on Masonic Knighthoods was not exceeded in his day. He covered the matters relating to the legends and so-called history of the Order in extreme detail—interspersed with his comments thereon. One might expect him to be prejudiced in favor of the published "pronouncements" of the Order. Instead, he exhibited the results of his findings without fear or favor. It is unfortunate that some of his successors have not heeded his example, especially those who continue to put forth the old allegorical material in the guise of history.

The brochure is divided into ten parts. The first six parts cover early knighthoods. Part seven and a single paragraph in part eight cover the Abbé Guistiniani derivation. The rest of part eight takes up the Major Charles Shirreff derivation. All these are derivations expounded by Little in 1868. Part nine covers the Baron Hunde derivation added by Little in 1871, which we will discuss in the 1865-1961 period. In the final part are Warvelle's conclusions—quite acceptable arguments in favor of non-beliefs, but he negates his arguments by saying that we have been unable to disprove the claims advanced by Little as the source of our Order. That is true about most, if not all, the "historical legend" of Freemasonry, and there seems to be no basis for really believing it. Such a negative approach to an historical inquiry is not exactly a novelty, but it is surely illogical logic, to coin a phrase.



The first "avenue" which is examined is the Abbé Guistiniani derivation. This individual is supposed to have admitted candidates to the lesser or novitiate (red) Cross. No one seems to have explained, so far as I have seen, just how these Novitiates were able to form a Grand Body and become "Knights" or "Grand Crosses" of the Order, when none was so elevated. I consider this nothing but an adulterated legend—for that is all it is—and untenable.

To show just how some of the writers made up fables about the Red Cross of Constantine, this example will suffice: In *The History of Freemasonry* by Albert Gallatin Mackey (Singleton Edition, 1898, Vol V, page 1317): it is stated that Guistiniani, while visiting England in May, 1692, conferred the Red Cross of Constantine on several attaches of the English court. That in September, 1699, the Duke of Parma (Francis I) was installed Grand Master of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine. That in January, 1760, the Grand Masters of the English and Scottish Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine assembled in London, and adopted a requirement for Knighthood in the Order that the applicant be a Royal Arch Mason and a believer in the Christian religion. It would be interesting to know who these Grand Masters were—in fact to even learn about the Grand Bodies over which they supposedly presided—and how many Royal Arch Masons there were in the world in 1760.

In the second half of the 18th century there are many articles found in the Proceedings of the various Red Cross of Constantine groups in the United States. They are full of "wishful thinking" but exhibited as "history." It is amazing how much these Knights knew about the history, although they had been members so few years.

### 3. ENGLAND

From about 1860 to 1875, a number of Masonic and allied bodies were started, resuscitated or activated in England. Most of them were given activity through the efforts of Robert Wentworth Little and a group of men then prominent in Masonic circles. The names of Lord Kenlis (The Earl of Bective), The Earl of Jersey, Frederick Martin Williams, Francis Burdett, William James Hughan, William Henry Hubbard, William Robert Woodman, Sigismund Rosenthal and Henry C. Levander, are found in top offices in The Red Cross of Constantine, with its Imperial Council, Grand Senate, College of Viceroys and Ap-

pendent Knights of the Holy Sepulchre; the Rosicrucian Society; the Rite of Mizraim; the Cryptic Rite; the Druids; the Order of St. Lawrence, and others. Some of these brethren were active in Symbolic Masonry, Capitular Masonry, Chivalric Masonry and in the thirty year old Ancient and Accepted Rite.

Lord Kenlis (Thomas Tylour) headed so many of these bodies that a number of subordinate groups bore his name—even some chartered in other countries by the British parent bodies.

This resuscitation or activating was similar to a like situation in the United States in the 1930's.

From an historical viewpoint the resuscitation of the Red Cross of Constantine falls to the ground. It appears more to be a conscious effort on the part of the chronicler of the Order (Little) to place its roots beyond provable reach and then to pick up records of a group long since dormant for an intermediary existence. Added to this is a coating, seemingly added to glorify the Order that it might be placed on par with the Knights Templar and thought, therefore, to be one of the "degrees of the Orders of Chivalry" generally approved at the union of the two Grand Lodges of England in 1813.

There is nothing unique or even new in this sort of chicanery in Masonic Orders. Even at our entrance into Masonry we are faced with the often repeated interpolation of the caution "Masonic legend informs us." It is not our purpose to disavow non-historical elements in legend. This would mar its beauty and blur its sublime content. It is our contention, however, that when the history is expounded, that it should be sufficient to tell the truth about the erection of an Order, rather than basing the history on legend. If the legend is useful, its story and lessons would survive. I am convinced that the legend of the Red Cross of Constantine would so survive as a basis for the Order even if its advent was, as it surely is, in the year 1865.

The Masonic Rosicrucian Society came into being, and by the same "resuscitation" process, about the same time as the Red Cross of Constantine, and was also under the guiding hand of Robert Wentworth Little. Unlike the former, which has but few scraps of evidence showing definite existence prior to 1860, the Red Cross of Constantine Order has a congeries of material from which it is claimed that it proves an existence as early as 1788. From that date to 1865, a period of nearly eighty years, when the Order was "resuscitated" we are dependent on *A Sketch of the History and Records of the Order of Con-*

stantine, which comprises about half of the official promulgated General Statutes of the Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military Order of Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine and the Laws of the K.H.S., London, 1868, by Sir Knight Robert Wentworth Little, Grand Recorder.

It is our purpose to make an exegesis of the statements made by Robert Wentworth Little, so far as he has set down dates and places—even spending a little time on the statement he repudiated in 1871 by official proclamation, in which the name of the Order was changed and another even more preposterous genealogy “overlooked” three years previously, was announced.

I trust that this will be the last time this material is ever exhibited as an historical background of our Order. For that reason I have done my best to place it in a more readable condition as an exhibit. In a number of instances the names shown in the original merely have initials—and in some instances not even initials. They have been identified, in most cases and I have added their full names. Little seems to have made no effort to find out who these men were in his apparent haste to get the material in print. Of course, he could fall back on the fact that these are *verbatim* records—but in the interest of identification he might have given some time and attention to those about whom he made so much fuss as “historical ancestors.”

#### Extracts from the Sketch of Little

Sometime in 1788, one Major Charles Shirreff of Whitchurch, Salop, (Shropshire), admitted to the Order the following Brethren:

- 1—James Heseltine —*Grand Treasurer & Past G. Sec’y of G. L.*
- 2—William White ..... *Grand Secretary of G. L.*
- 3—John Allen ..... *Prov. G.M.—Lancaster*
- 4—James Galloway ..... *Past J. G. Warden*
- 5—George Sweetinbourg ..... *Ass’t Grand Secretary*

These are the same brethren who were, on May 6, 1788, given a warrant for a Lodge of Perfection, 14° by Major Shirreff.

The next date is 1790, when Thomas Dunckerley is mentioned as head of the Order, and then in 1796, Lord Rancliffe, Grand Master of the Templars, is mentioned as Grand Master. In 1804, Waller Rodwell Wright, Prov. Grand Master for the Ionian Islands, is named as Grand Master—and soon afterward Prince Edward, Duke of Kent is recorded as the Grand Royal Patron.

The First so-called records are dated May 4, 1808—when a Constitution and set of laws was confirmed, and a High Council was elected for a seven year term and officers for three years. The full complement of officers is not at hand, but the following appear to have been the Nine Grand Crosses:

Waller Rodwell Wright .....	<i>Grand Master</i>
Richard Jebb .....	<i>Grand Chancellor</i>
John Christian Burckhardt .....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>
Frederic Perkins .....	<i>Grand Herald</i>
Okey Beffour .....	<i>Grand Herald</i>
Thomas Peyton Slapp	
Rev. George Adams Browne	
Charles Dalton	
Joseph Gwilt (made Novitiate, May 2, 1808, by Perkins)	

Okey Beffour was not listed as a Grand Cross, but as he was made Grand Officer, we might assume he was such.

The next meeting listed is March 13, 1809, when William Henry White, Grand Secretary of the Modern Grand Lodge, was made a Grand Cross.

Next, is a meeting on April 30, 1810, when three Novitiates: Henry Wyles, Alfred Perkins and John Foulston were admitted.

Sometime in Cambridge in June, 1810, the Rev. William Gretton and Rev. Robert Hole were made Grand Crosses and Joseph White, Knight of the Sepulchre, was admitted. At a meeting on December 15, 1810, the following were present:

Waller Rodwell Wright .....	<i>Grand Commander</i>
William Henry White .....	<i>Grand Chancellor</i>
William Lindley .....	<i>Grand Chamberlain</i>
Hippolyto Joseph da Costa .....	<i>Grand Herald</i>
Richard Spencer	
Rev. Samuel Hemming	
Thomas Varney Okes .....	(from Cambridge)
James Burleigh .....	(from Cambridge)
Charles Beales .....	(from Cambridge)

The next meeting was May 23, 1811, with the following listed as present:

Waller Rodwell Wright .....	<i>Grand Master</i>
Richard Jebb .....	<i>Grand Chamberlain</i>
William Henry White ....	<i>J. Lt. pro tem. &amp; G. Lt. Pro. temp.</i>
Henry Woodthorpe	
Thomas William Holder Woodthorpe	
John Dyke	
Hoppolyto Joseph da Costa	

Rev. John Austin and John Goff were reported as Novitiates and The Rev. Samuel Hemming and Richard Spencer were elected Grand Crosses. Austin and Goff were elected Grand Crosses and they, with Spencer, were installed.

At a special meeting on June 6, 1811, changes in officers resulted:

Waller Rodwell Wright ..... *Grand Master*  
 Rev. George Adams Browne ..... *G. Lieutenant*  
 John Christian Burckhardt ..... *J. Lieutenant*  
 Rev. Charles Dalton ..... *Grand Chancellor*  
 Frederic Perkins ..... *Grand Marshal*  
 Hippolyto Joseph da Costa ..... *Grand Chamberlain*  
 Thomas William Holder Woodthorpe ..... *Grand Registrar*

John Foulstone and Rev. Samuel Hemming were installed Grand Crosses.

At the next meeting, on April 13, 1813, Alfred Perkins and Joseph White were made Grand Crosses. Ten Novitiates were admitted; then, on May 18, 1813, Richard Leeper Percy, Andrew Denis O'Kelly, Lord Hawke, S. J. Tuffnell and C. Beales were made Grand Crosses.

On July 19, 1813, the Grand Master reported he had conferred the Novitiate Cross upon H.R.H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex. He was elected to receive the Grand Cross, and so admitted. He was then elected a member of the High Council in place of Waller Rodwell Wright (resigned) and then elected Grand Master of the Order for and during his natural life. John Aldridge, Thomas Blacker and Simon McGillivray were admitted as Grand Crosses.

On September 1, 1813, a meeting was held to arrange for the purchase of a Past Grand Master's sword for Waller Rodwell Wright who had been head of the Order for the last nine years. At the previous meeting a hundred pounds was set as the amount to be used for this purpose, and five pounds was to be collected from each member.

At this meeting Burckhardt, da Costa, Woodthorpe, Dalton, White and Foulstone paid their subscriptions and Perkins and Hemming intimated their readiness to pay when called upon. These eight with the Grand Master must have been the nine Grand Cross members of the High Council, although there seems to be no record of two of them being Grand Crosses (da Costa and Woodthorpe). The amount of five pounds each would be 40 pounds exclusive of anything the Duke added. If the fund was made up to 100 pounds, the rest must have come from the funds of the Order. "It was resolved unanimously, that the sum collected or received by the Grand Chamberlain, shall be paid

by Him into the hands of Messrs. Herries and Co., Bankers, and placed to the account of W. R. Wright, Esq., and to acquaint the late Grand Master Sir W. R. Wright, of the same, with a request to dispose of the sum either by the purchase of a sword or other ornament, as a mark of remembrance of that affection and regard his zeal and Masonic Labours have established in the hearts of His Brethren and Companions: This resolution, however, to be subject to the approbation or disapproval of His Royal Highness The Duke of Sussex, M. E. Grand Master of the Order."

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Between 1813 and 1843, the Duke of Sussex headed practically all of the Masonic groups in England. He was the sixth son of King George III, born on January 27, 1773. He was initiated in the Royal York Lodge of Friendship, at Berlin, in 1798. Honorary rank of Past Grand Master was conferred on him in 1805 by the Grand Lodge of England. On May 13, 1812, he was appointed Deputy Grand Master and on April 13, 1813, he was elected Grand Master in succession to his brother the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. In December 1813, he became Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. The Duke was also M. E. Zerubbabel of the Grand Chapter, R.A.M.; Grand Superintendent of the Grand Conclave, K.T.; as well as Grand Master of the Order of the Red Cross of Palestine.

He married, at Rome, in 1793, Lady Augusta Murray, a daughter of the Earl of Dunmore. The marriage was declared null and void and the parties were separated after the birth of a son, Sir Augustus Frederick d'Este. He was also president of the Royal Society from 1830 to 1839. He was a Unitarian.

He died April 21, 1843, being 70 years old.

Listing of the members taken from Little's account printed in the Constitutions of 1868 (and a few data from elsewhere):

No.	Member	Novitiate	Grand Cross
1	Major Charles Shirreff		
2	James Haseltine (Grand Treasurer)		1788
3	William White (Grand Secretary)		1788
4	John Allen (Pro. G. M. for Lancaster)		1788
5	James Galloway (Past Jr. G. Warden)		1788
6	George Sweetinbourg		1788
7	Thomas Dunckerley		1790
8	Lord Radcliffe (G.M. of Templars & head of R.C. of C.)		1796

No.	Member	Novitiate	Grand Cross
9	Waller Rodwell Wright (P.G.M. Ionian Islands)		1804
10	Prince Edward, Duke of Kent		1804
11	Thomas Peyton Slapp		5- 4-1808
12	Rev. George Adams Browne		5- 4-1808
13	Richard Jebb		5- 4-1808
14	John Christian Burckhardt		5- 4-1808
15	Frederic Perkins		5- 4-1808
16	Charles Dalton		5- 4-1808
17	Charles Perkins		5- 4-1808
18	Okey Beffour		5- 4-1808
19	Joseph Gwilt	5- 2-1808	5- 4-1808
20	William Henry White	by Burckhardt	5-13-1809
21	Rev. William Gretton		6-1810
22	Rev. William Hole		6-1810
23	John Powell		3-13-1809
24	William Lindley		3-13-1809
25	John Dyke		3-13-1809
26	Henry Woodthorpe		3-13-1809
27	Thomas William Holder Woodthorpe		3-13-1809
28	Joseph Hippolyto da Costa (later Pro. G. M. Rutlandshire)		3-13-1809
29	Henry Wyles	4-30-1810	
30	Alfred Perkins	4-30-1810	4-13-1813
31	John Foulston	4-30-1810	6-16-1811
32	Joseph White	6-1910	4-13-1813
33	Richard Spencer	12-15-1810	5-23-1811
34	Rev. Samuel Hemming	12-15-1810	6- 6-1811
35	Thomas Varney Okes	12-15-1810	
36	James Burleigh	12-15-1810	
37	Charles Beales	12-15-1810	5-18-1813
38	Rev. John Austin		5-23-1811
39	John Goff		5-23-1811
40	Richard L. Percy	4-13-1813	5-18-1813
41	S. J. Tuffnell	4-13-1813	5-18-1813
42	Simon McGillivray	4-13-1813	7-19-1813
43	W. Williams	4-13-1813	
44	W. Meyer	4-13-1813	
45	John Aldridge	4-13-1813	7-19-1813
46	Andrew D. O'Kelly	4-13-1813	5-18-1813
47	Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Hawke	4-13-1813	5-18-1813
48	John Sherwood	4-13-1813	
49	Thomas Blackner	4-13-1813	7-19-1813
50	James Moss	by da Costa	
51	James Cumming	5-18-1813	
52	J. L. Goldsmid	5-18-1813	

No.	Member	Novitiate	Grand Cross
53	Charles Greenwood	5-18-1813	
54	H.R.H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex		7-19-1813
55	Hyde Clarke (D.D.G.M. for Turkey)	1837 by da Costa	

All of the above is interesting as a Masonic relic—and would be the basis of an interesting section of the history of the Red Cross of Constantine if it were true. However, nowhere in these minutes is there any reference to the Red Cross of Constantine. Even the mention of the Constitution and Laws which “were read and confirmed” does not say what organization the Constitution and Laws covered. We find mentioned: Grand Councils, Grand Chapters, a High Council, the creation of Novitiates and “Sovereign or Knt. of the Grand Cross,” but no degree or order is mentioned in the minutes themselves. Little, however, in his summary, says “the foregoing extracts we conceive, amply prove the relation borne by the Red Cross Order to the Masonic fraternity.” I don’t conceive any such thing.

Fifty-two years later, May, 1865, Little says “a few members assembled, and having re-constituted the Grand Council and elected the venerable Sir Knight William Henry White, Past Grand Chancellor as Grand Sovereign,” the Order was on its way again. White surely was venerable. He was eighty-eight years old and died the following April 5th.

Two distinguished Masonic historians, familiar with these matters, have examined the minutes used by Little. Their opinions are worthy of notice:

L. ERIC CHAS. PECKOVER (Letter of April 4, 1958):

“I return your list of people supposed to be associated with the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine before 1865. In my opinion there is not the slightest evidence that any of them had anything whatever to do with this degree. Little made an Order out of it in 1865 and before that date it was just a stray degree without any control. I think Little made all this up and took his particulars from the K.T. on the assumption that it was working alongside with it. I have full access to Grand Mark Lodge where the Order is administered and they have nothing official before 1865. His facts he obtained from a minute book which both Brother Bridge and I have studied. No where does it state to what degree it belongs. Bridge now thinks that it refers to the Red Cross of Palestine because they applied to Grand Chapter and obtained permission to form a Chapter called The Palestine Chapter to work the degree. I think that you can take it that the Order started in 1865 and that everything according to Little is sus-

pect. My earliest reference to a Red Cross Degree being worked is March 1812, because Finch was advertising rituals of the degree for sale at that date."

GEORGE E. W. BRIDGE (Letter of April 15, 1958):

"If you are investigating this Order, you may state on my authority that the claim made in the 19th century that a Grand Body was established at the beginning of the century is untenable, in so far as the Body on which the claim is based is concerned. That Body, with the Duke of Sussex at its head, was *not* a Red Cross of *Constantine*. There is little doubt that the Order was floating about as an isolated degree, but at present no evidence has come to light that it was ever organized on a Grand Conclave footing before the latter half of the 19th century. I mention this in order that you may not perpetuate a claim for which there is, as yet, no evidence—the details of which are demonstrably a false assumption. This is the Red Cross of *Palestine*."

I now call attention to a letter written by The Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England and a well-known English Freemason of this period:

"Dec. 18, 1870

Dear Sir and Bro.

"I did not intend to write unpleasantly. The facts are simply these:

"The history set forth by Brother Little when the order was 'revived' was that distinguished members of the genuine order had the right of conferring it on others.

"That a certain Venetian (if I remember rightly) Ambassador in the last century had so conferred it on persons in this country, who in turn handed it on, the former G.S. Brother White being one of the last possessors of it, among whose papers in G. Sec.'s office Brother Little found an imperfect Ritual. Whether any member was then living I do not know, but at any rate Brother Little with some others amended and enlarged the fragmentary Ritual and floated the 'revived order' as a genuine and legitimate continuation of the old order."

The above is the first page of the letter that Little used as "proof" of whence came the ritual of the English Rosicrucian Society. This was pure fraud, as will be evident when the rest of the letter is read, for we now have the original, it having been found by Brother H. C. Bruce Wilson in the archives of the S.R.I.A. The letter continues:

"and for some five years or so it lived and flourished, tho' the Sup. Council 33° declared that it was merely a new form of a degree which belonged to them—as the Scotch S. C. does to this day—so much so that an objection was raised but finally waived in Edinboro to my admission into the 'Royal Order' on account of my connection with the Red Cross. Then on the scene appeared Rhodokanakis, Prince or Grocer, in much wrath

and indignation, claiming to be by birth and descent the living and only representative of the hereditary Sovereigns of the Ancient order, denouncing the revived order as an imposture, and published a gorgeous volume on the subject. To him Lord Kenlis submitted, and acknowledged that the revived order could not substantiate its claims, and made such change of title as Prince R. required to show its distinction from the Ancient order.

"As my attraction to the Order was its being (as was supposed) a general revival of a never entirely extinct order, my interest in it ceased when its claims to be such were relinquished. It might still be a more or less interesting ceremony, but nothing more, and I quietly withdrew. The Pr. Conclave of which I had been a member from an early date, very amiably elected me an Hon. Member, but I have not for many years attended the meetings.

"F'nally yours,

"T. F. Ravenshaw"

This letter was published in full in my Masonic Rosicrucian Societies, 1958, to show how Little used the first part to bolster his claim of where the rituals of that Society came from, when he knew that it referred only to the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, and to the latter's disadvantage, too. It is direct evidence that Little perverted the meaning of a letter by a prominent Freemason to his own ends. Inferentially, he might naturally be suspected of similar perversions elsewhere—especially in the Red Cross of Constantine, which seemed to be more important to him, as evidenced by the following "notice of motion" made in the Rosicrucian Society on April 8, 1869, to wit, "1—that the new admission into this Society be restricted to members of the Red Cross Order. 2—that the regalia of the Red Cross Order be worn at meetings of this Society by those who are Knights of that Order." Much to Little's disappointment the Rosicrucian Society was not turned into an appendage of the Red Cross Order. This was mostly due to Brother William James Hughan, well-known and distinguished English Freemason, then Master General of the Society, who made a journey of more than three hundred miles, at considerable inconvenience, in order to preside at the meeting where he was able to thwart Little's abortive attempt to graft the two bodies.

The Ravenshaw letter also illustrates what, at least, one prominent contemporary Freemason thought of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine following the attack made upon it by Prince Rhodokanakis.

Now let us return to the matter of Major Charles Shirreff, a Grand Inspector General of the Rite of Perfection, which title and "authority" he had received in Charleston, South Carolina, in the American Colonies in 1776.

In the Proclamation issued by the Grand Sovereign of the Red Cross Order in England on May 29, 1871, the Right Honorable, The Earl of Bective included this curious statement:

"That the Red Cross Order claims to be a revived branch of the Masonic brotherhood which formed part of the system of The Baron Hünde in or about the year 1750 and which has been working in England under various auspices until the establishment of a Grand Council of the Order in or about the year 1796."

The assignment of a derivation of the Order of the Red Cross from the von Hund Rite of Strict Observance appears in this pronouncement for the first time following the previous pretensions found on page 27 of the 1868 SKETCH in the General Statutes by Robert Wentworth Little, Grand Recorder. This first pretention, issuing from Abbé Guistiniani had to be dropped as a result of the action of Prince Rhodocanakis. The second, the Major Charles Shirreff group is inferentially kept as the Proclamation also contains a paragraph "that the Order as now conferred is, with certain modifications, the same as that over which the late Duke of Sussex presided from 1813 to 1843."

There seems no reason to give much attention to the claims made in this Proclamation. It appears, at this sight, to be nothing but a substitute claim to replace the original one exhibited three years previously. The first claim was violently questioned by Prince Rhodocanakis and, having been "forced" to change the name of the Order by omitting "Constantine and Rome," to lighten the action in the eyes of the "Masonic Public," this new derivation claim appears to have been put forth to "save face." An examination of the claim should make the "face" very red (no pun intended). To look at these claims in reverse, we have shown that there is nothing in the early material used by Little to substantiate that any Order of this Red Cross existed in 1796. As to Baron von Hund, his order neither existed in England nor had the slightest connection with anything ritualistically related to a Red Cross degree. The Baron died in 1776 and, although one of his henchmen, Johann August von Starck, was in England about a year, he was only interested in a "revised" Order of Strict Observance—in fact, a Rite of his own. This claim, put forth as history, is simply one false assumption projected to cover another, quite less posterous.

Karl Gotthelf, Baron von Hund and Alten-Grotkau, was born in Oberlausitz, Germany, on September 11, 1722, and died in Meiningen, Prussia, on October 28, 1776 (some say November 8, 1776). He was initiated in The Lodge of the Three Thistles, Frankfort, Germany, on March 20, 1742. In 1754, he was admitted in the Rite of Clermont but afterwards became a Roman Catholic at the importunity of his wife (Gould, Vol. 3, page 18).

#### 4. FROM 1865

"The Premier Conclave of the Red Cross of Constantine is time immemorial because of its existence previous to the present Grand Jurisdiction located at Mark Masons' Hall; but its history prior to the year 1860 is for those who can find it." (Waite, Vol. II, page 328 of his Encyclopedia.)

Quoting from Little's SKETCH of 1868, "the Order continued in this languishing condition until May, 1865, when a few members assembled, and having reconstituted the Grand Council and elected the venerable Sir Knight William Henry White, Past Grand Chancellor, as Grand Sovereign, proceeded to reestablish the Order upon a working basis." This is simply the start of the present Order of which Brother Little was the real founder and "guiding spirit." He did a masterful job in planting and extending the Order in England and elsewhere. It is unfortunate that he fostered on the Order a fabulous "history", but he did no more than Anderson did in 1738 when the latter loosened upon an unsuspecting Masonic public his "historical bunk." Like Craft Masonry, which prospered in spite of Anderson's abortive excursion, the Red Cross Order has also survived and prospered. Little was an unusual Mason of his time. He was held in high regard during and after his passing. It may be (and probably is true) that he thought the minutes of the group on which he based his SKETCH were truly the Red Cross of Constantine. I am willing to accept such an assumption. In any case, we owe a debt of gratitude to Little for his accomplishment in putting in existence our Red Cross Order.

It seems that here is the place to record a few details about Brother Little: He was born August 10, 1838 in Dublin, Ireland and educated for the Church under Brother and the Rev. Barton Gibson, M.A. He did not continue in this field but entered the Civil Service of the Crown in the Emigration Department at Dublin. After this service he migrated to London in 1855 and studied in Mount Joy Academy.

He became a clerk at Freemasons' Hall in 1862. In 1866, he became Cashier, in which position he remained until his election to the office of Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls in 1872. There were three other candidates for the office. Brother Little received 305 votes—the other three, 15 votes all together. He held the position until his passing on April 12, 1878, and had an excellent record of work in the office. He was buried in Honor Oak, Forest Hill Cemetery at Croydon, Surrey, England. (Grave 5734, Square 58, Camberwell Old Cemetery).

WORDING ON MONUMENT  
ROBERT WENTWORTH LITTLE

Late Secretary of the  
Royal Masonic Institution For Girls

Died 12 Apl. 1878 — Age 39

This monument was erected by his Brethren in token of their  
Love and Esteem.

The following is a partial record of Brother Little's Masonic affiliations:

Royal Union Lodge No. 382, Uxbridge, May 20, 1861.

Royal Albert Lodge No. 907, London, 1862 (resigned 1866).

Rose of Denmark Lodge No. 975, London—Founder 1863. Second Master and then Secretary until 1875.

Villiers Lodge No. 1194, Hampton Court—Founder 1867. Secretary for several years.

Burdett Lodge No. 1293, Hampton Court—Founder 1869. Treasurer at time of his death.

Whittington Lodge No. 862, London, 1867. Secretary until 1875.

Polish National Lodge No. 534, London, 1876. Member until his death.

Domatic Chapter No. 177, London, 1863. Passed chairs in this Chapter.

Rose of Denmark Chapter No. 975, London—Founder 1865. First H. and S. E. until 1871.

Royal Middlesex Chapter No. 1194, Hampton Court—Founder 1867. S.E. until 1874.

Member of many Preceptories and Conclaves of the Red Cross of Constantine.

Honorary Member of about 90 lodges, chapters and other Masonic bodies and was many times the Consecrating Officer in lodges, appointed by the M. W. G. M. as such.

First Provincial Grand Secretary of Middlesex and Provincial Grand Warden in 1875 and held the title of Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex. Also was Provincial H. of the Provincial Grand Chapter, 1875, and 30° A. & A. Rite, Oct. 9, 1872.

Little became a member of Mount Calvary Chapter, Rose Croix, now No. 3, on May 12, 1869. He joined Palestine Chapter, now No. 29, in 1871 of which he became M. W. S.

In the Proceedings of the Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, State of Illinois, USA, 1895, which was the year Knight Companion George W. Warvelle, previously mentioned, was Grand Sovereign, we find some "papers" published which were either written by him or others. One is headed "A Memoir of Walter Rodwell Wright," whose name was "Waller" not "Walter". The first paragraph reads as follows:

"Whatever may have been the circumstances attending the introduction and early exploitation of the Constantinian Orders in England, it is certain that for their perpetuation and subsequent growth we are more largely indebted to Bro. Walter Rodwell Wright than any other person."

Further along we find: "As this distinguished man and Mason was the virtual founder of the Constantinian Orders as at present organized," etc.

Warvelle points out that Wright was made a Mason in 1801 in Prince of Wales Lodge in London and became Grand Master of the Red Cross Order three years later and died on April 26, 1825. Wright was head of the Red Cross of Palestine in 1804 and he had something to do with the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. The former is the group which Little claimed to be the Red Cross of Constantine. Even these records bear out the fact that whatever it was it died out under the head of the Duke of Sussex and it was William Henry White, who, in 1865, in association with Little, started the present Red Cross Order.

In another paper, a reproduction of "A Demonstration of the Legitimacy of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine," by William J. Hughan, a well known Masonic scholar, then of Torquay, England, printed first in the *Freemasons Magazine* of London, under the date of May 23, 1868—an attempt is made to show that the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine was in existence in 1813, when the two Grand Lodges of England united. This paper was published in the very year that Little's SKETCH was issued. The arguments used were based on the SKETCH, but three years later the Grand Council repudiated the fact

that it was the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, so the argument, in retrospect, falls flat. It is a rare thing to see an historical treatment by Brother Hughan which is not based on his personal research (which he so states). Had he made such an investigation he probably would not have issued the paper in the form in which it appeared.

These two items are mentioned to show how writers, years after the events, were still using them as historical presentations. Much of this same material, copied from such tracts, is being used even today. Hence, one of the reasons for bringing to light many of these misconceptions so that our members, and others interested in our Order, will no longer be misled by such fables.

As we finish with these early happenings and references, it might prove of minor interest to set down a bit of information concerning a few of those referred to in the preceding pages

**HIPPOLYTO JOSEPH DA COSTA**, Pereira Furtado de Mendonca.

Mackey calls him Hyppolito Jose Da Costa; Waite calls him Hippolyte Jose Da Costa and Gould calls him Joseph Hippolyte Da Costa, but my title is as he prints it in his book telling of his treatment by the Spanish Inquisition in 1811.

According to this work, he was born in Colonia-do-Sacramento on the river La Plata in Portuguese South America (now Uruguay) and was made a Mason in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. He is titled as a Doctor of Laws and Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Coimbra, Portugal. It might be that he was the son of the Brazilian poet and revolutionist Claudio Manuel da Costa, who also attended this same University. He was also born in Brazil, in 1729, and was a suicide in prison in 1779, following the Teradentes Conspiracy the previous year.

Hippolyto moved to Portugal and, in 1802, went to England to try and negotiate a treaty of some sort between the Grand Lodge of that country and Portugal. On his return he was imprisoned in solitary confinement for six months and then spent three more years imprisoned by The Inquisition. The Masons of England in some manner, obtained his release and he went there to live. He died in 1823.

No one seems to be able to state his lodge in England. Some say Nine Muses 325; others, Antiquity in 1808, and still others, Inverness, February 2, 1815. It is known that he was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Rutlandshire in 1813, but this is a curious appointment for

there were no lodges in that county at the time. In 1819, a trio—he, the Duke of Sussex (Grand Master of England) and the Duke of Leinster (Grand Master of Ireland) was granted permission by the French Supreme Council, A. & A. Rite, to form a body in England. It came to naught, however.

**ISAAC DA COSTA**

Isaac is mentioned as he might have been a relative of Hippolyto and he was also prominent in Masonry. The da Costa family was important in England, Portugal, Spain, Brazil and other places. Isaac was born in London, in 1721, and came to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1750 with other wealthy Jews. When the English were in Charleston in 1780 he left there and went to Philadelphia, where he visited Lodge No. 2 in Philadelphia the following year. He was active in the religious life of this city, and in Charleston, where he returned in 1782. He died there on November 23, 1783. He took his son into his business in 1773, but I have not been able to find his son's name. On June 25, 1781, he was made a Deputy Inspector General of the Rite of Perfection by Hays in Philadelphia. Some say for South Carolina, but he signed a document as "Deputy Grand Inspector General for North America and the West Indies" which is reproduced in Sachse's 1915 book on old Scottish Rite documents in Pennsylvania.

**LORD RANCLIFFE OF IRELAND**

Rt. Hon. Thomas Boothby Parkyns, M.P., was born on July 24, 1755. He was the son and heir apparent of Sir Thomas Parkyns, 3rd. Baronet (title created in 1681) of Bunny Park, Notts. He was a member of Parliament (Whig) for Stockbridge, 1784-1790; a Fellow of the Royal Society, December 6, 1787; a Fellow of the Society of Antiquities, January 17, 1788; a Colonel of Prince of Wales Fencibles, 1795, and was created Baron Rancliffe (Ireland), October 3, 1795. He married Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Sir William Tames (1st Baronet) on December 16, 1783. He died November 17, 1800, and was succeeded by his only son, George Augustus Henry Anne (born June 10, 1785 and died June 1, 1850), who was also a Mason of some repute.

Lord Rancliffe was Provincial Grand Master of Derbyshire, 1789-1792; of Leicestershire, 1793-1812; of Nottinghamshire, 1783-1802; and of Rutland, 1789-1798. According to a caption under his picture in *The Life of Constantine*, 2nd edition, London, 1874, with a preface by Robert Wentworth Little, he was "Grand Commander of the Order



of Constantine and Philippi, Supreme G.M. of Kt. Templars & G.M. of Royal Arch Masons," etc.

#### THE EARL OF BECTIVE, M.P.

Thomas Taylour, born February 11, 1844, married Lady Alice Maria (died Feb. 25, 1928), only daughter of 4th Marquess of Downshire. He died, December 15, 1893. The Baronetcy (Kenlis, by which he was known until 1870) was created, Sept. 10, 1837. The Earldom, to which he became entitled in 1870, was created October 24, 1766. He had the coat-of-arms "Headfort" (Burke, page 1072).

The Earl was an Honorary Colonel in the 4th Bn. of the Border Regiment and was the son of the 3rd Marquess of Headfort. The titles which he bore were not actual but "courtesy" titles, held by the eldest son and heir of the Marquess of Headfort. He assumed them when the 2nd Marquess of Headfort died on December 6, 1870 and his father became the 3rd Marquess. Thomas Taylour died before his father and his younger brother automatically assumed these titles, ultimately becoming the 4th Marquess of Headfort on July 22, 1894. Thomas' son then automatically assumed the courtesy titles of Bective and Kenlis.

Our Earl of Bective was educated at Eaton, 1858-1862 and at Christchurch, Oxford. He was High Sheriff for Westmoreland in 1868 and a member of Parliament for the same, 1871-1892, as well as for Kendal, 1885-1892. He was Grand Sovereign of the Red Cross Order, 1866-1874. On his death he left a fortune of £ 594,319 net.

#### SIR FREDERICK MARTIN WILLIAMS, M.P.

He was born on January 25, 1830, and married Mary Christian (died May 22, 1892) on June 10, 1858. He died, September 3, 1878. He was a member of Parliament for Truro, 1865-1878. The Baronetcy "Williams of Tregulow," was created August 4, 1866. He was Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Cornwall and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. In the Red Cross of England he was Grand Viceroy, 1866-1874, Grand Sovereign, 1874-1877, and a Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall in the Mark Grand Lodge, 1867-1878.

#### EMPEROR MICHAEL ANGELUS COMNENUS

This individual, according to our laws, liturgies and traditional history, is credited with the authorship of our fundamental regulations. No person of this name ever sat on the throne of the Greek Empire, according to Warville (page 15 of the 1916 Inquiry).

#### SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BT.

Son of William Jones Burdett, of Copt. Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex, was born on March 23, 1813. He was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1834, he entered the Army and became Lieut. Colonel of 17th Lancers. He married Amelia Eliza, daughter of Major James Sharp, of Kincarrathie, County Perth, on October 22, 1842. She died, April 14, 1866. On August 22, 1867, he married Mary Dorothy, daughter of John Smyth, of Cleatham County, Durham. She died, May 31, 1892. He succeeded his cousin, Sir Robert Burdett, on June 7, 1880, becoming 7th Baronet. No one claimed Barony at his death and it is now dormant. There is another Barony of the same name but it has no relation to this one. He was also Sheriff of Surrey, 1880.

#### MASONIC

P. S. G. Warden, 1869.

Rep. G. L. of Ireland & G. L. of England

1st Pro. G. M., Middlesex, 1869

Pro. G. M. Mark G. L., Middlesex, 1870.

G. Supt. R. A., Middlesex, 1871

33° & Hon. Member of Scottish Rite, Ireland

He died on May 31, 1892, age 79, at 6 Chesham Place, London, and was buried at Foremark.

#### CHARLES SHIRREFF

Initiated in Louisbourg, Cape Breton, America, in 1758, while serving with the British Army. It has not been definitely established in which of the many military lodges in Louisbourg he was initiated. It appears that it was a lodge chartered in the 28th Regiment of Foot which was chartered by Colonel Richard Gridley on November 13, 1758. Gridley was Junior Warden of the St. John's Grand Lodge in Boston, Massachusetts at the time. In the year following, the Regiment moved to Quebec with its lodge.

On November 28, 1759, at Quebec, five Regimental Lodges (Nos. 136, 192, 195, 218 and 245, all on the Irish Registry and No. 1 with a Louisbourg Warrant) formed a Provincial Grand Lodge and the Deputy appointed was Thomas A. Span, Captain in the 28th Regiment, although it is not recorded that this lodge was involved in the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge. Colonel Simon Fraser, of the 78th Regiment, became the Grand Master on June 24, 1760 and, on

November 24th of the same year, Span was elected and served until December 27, 1761.

In some letters of Shirreff, reproduced in various publications, he said he was made a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar in America. Whether this was in Quebec, East Florida, Charleston, South Carolina, or elsewhere, he does not reveal.

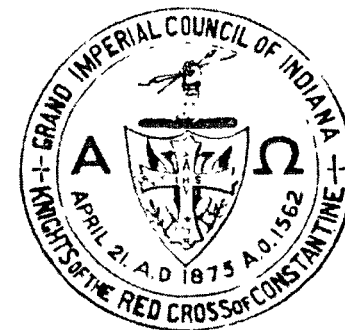
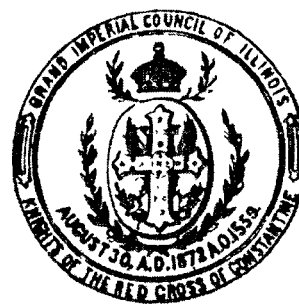
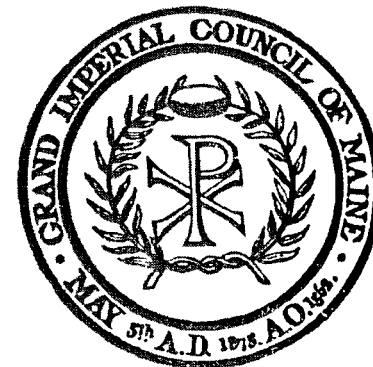
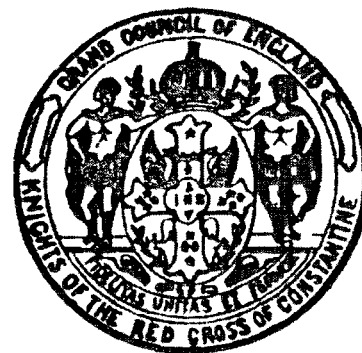
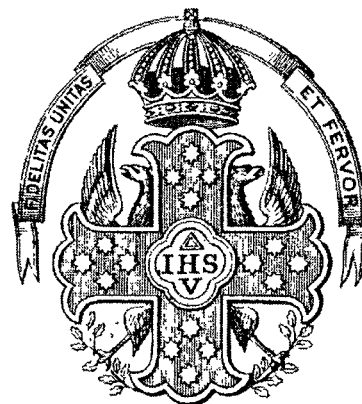
In 1785, he stated he had "arrived to the Ne Plus Ultra or 25 step." This refers to his having been made a Deputy Inspector General of the Rite of Perfection in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1776, by Augustin Prevost.

Shirreff was in East Florida where, he says, he "presided in every capacity" in Masonic bodies. In 1778, he obtained a Warrant from Grand Master, The Duke of Atholl, at St. Augustine, for the 14th Regiment.

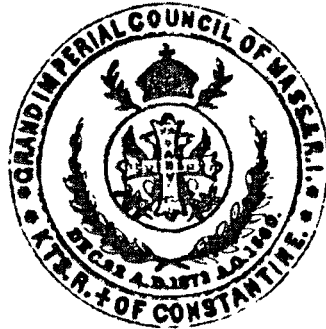
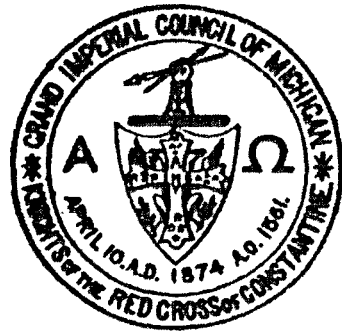
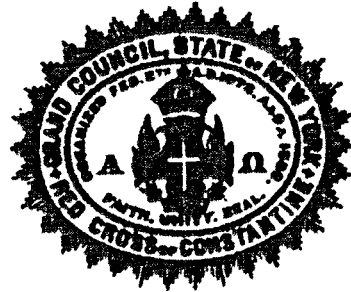
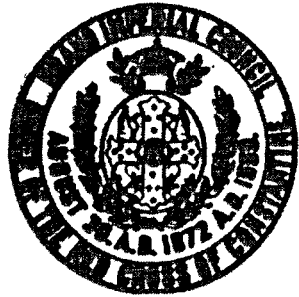
Augustin Prevost was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the 60th Regiment on June 25, 1771 and, in 1778, this Battalion was in St. Augustine, East Florida. He was at the Siege of Charleston in 1780 which held the city until Dec. 14, 1782. Somehow the 31st Regiment of Foot in Pensacola, Florida, got a Warrant for St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1, May 3, 1771.

Shirreff granted a Warrant on May 6, 1788 to White, G. Treas. of the Grand Lodge and others for a Lodge of Perfection 14th degree, by virtue of his Patent as D.G.I. of the Rite of Perfection. He is listed as living in Whitchurch in Shropshire.

He was Master of several lodges and constituted one on Jersey, one of the British Channel islands, off the coast of France. He was Master of several lodges in America. He was Founder and First Master of the Jersey Lodge, known as No. 1, at the town of St. Helarys. It was erected in 1765 as a "Modern" Lodge and given the number 349, becoming 197 in 1792. It was erased in 1812. Shirreff left the Lodge in 1768. Following Lodge No. 1, Shirreff got four others started in the County. One, Salopian, No. 262, being still in existence in Shrewsbury. He was D.P.G.M. for a time.



RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE  
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GRAND SOVEREIGNS



SEALS OF GRAND CONCLAVES

	Date	
	Accession	Death
William Henry White	1865	1866
Lord Kenlis (afterwards Earl of Bective)	1866	1893
Sir Frederick Martin Williams, Bt.	1874	1878
Col. Sir Francis Burdett, Bt.	1877	1892
Earl of Euston	1892	1912
Earl of Cork	1913	1925
Col. C. W. Napier Claveing	1918	1931
Charles Herbert Perram, M.D.	1932	1957
Major Robert Lindsay Loyd, O.B.E., M.C.	1957	

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GRAND VICEROYS

Sir Frederick Martin Williams, Bt.	1868	1878
Col. Sir Francis Burdett, Bt.	1874	1892
*James Percy Leith	1874	1905
Earl of Lathom	1876	1898
*Lt.-Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore	1876	1891
Marquess of Zetland (As Lawrence Dundas was Prov. G.M. of Noith & East Yorkshire from 1874)	1877	1929
Hon. Lord Bolton	1880	1922
*C. F. Matier, G.C.C.	1882	1914
Earl Ferrers	1887	1912
Baron de Ferrieres	1888	1908
Earl of Euston, G.C.C.	1891	1912
Earl of Cork, G.C.C.	1893	1925
*Hon. John V. Ellis	1898	1913
Lord Egerton of Tatton, G.C.C.	1907	1920
Frederick Cleeves, G.C.C.	1917	1923
Charles H. Perram, M.D., G.C.C.	1922	1957
John Frederick Cleeves, G.C.C.	1932	1951
Major Robert Lindsay Loyd, O.B.E., M.C., G.C.C.	1945	1957
Herbert Britt Jobbings, G.C.C.	1957	1961
Major-General John Bernard Dalison, C.B., O.B.E.	1961	

\*Past ranks

CONCLAVES CHARTERED BY ENGLAND (R. C. of C.)

1	Premier	London	May, 1865
2	Plantaganet	London	1865
2a	Bective	London	1873
3	Rose & Lily (conf. 3-4-1907)	London	1867
4	Rose of England	Ipswich	1867
4	Holy Cross (Reissued)	Edinburgh	July 21, 1871
5	Phoenix (later in Watford)	High Gross (Turo)	1867
6	Roman Eagle	London	1868
7	Doyle	Guernsey	Mar. 16, 1868
8	Concord	Jersey	July 16, 1868
9	Villiers	Isleworth	1868
10	Rose & Lily	Weston-Super-Mare	1868
11	Constantine (Mediterranean)	New Malton (Gibraltar)	Dec. 16, 1868
12	Red Rose of Lancaster	Lancaster	Dec. 18, 1868
13	McLeod Moore	St. John, New Brunswick	Apr. 13, 1869
14	MacDonald	Camberwell (London)	Mar. 12, 1869
15	St. Andrew's (Scot. Edinburgh 4-8-1869)	London	Aug. 14, 1869
16	St. Patrick	Dublin, Ireland	Apr. 30, 1869
17	William DeIrwin	Bristol (Keynsham)	May 25, 1869
18	St. George's	Camberwell (London)	Dec. 30, 1869
19	Rose of Sharon	Birmingham	June 17, 1869
20	Kenlis	Kenal	Sept. 10, 1869
21	St. Helena	Montreal, Que.	July 26, 1870
22	Harrington	Hamilton, Ont.	July 28, 1870
23	Gwent	Pontypool	Apr. 25, 1870
24	Huron	London, Ont.	May 24, 1870
25	Moore	Peterborough, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1870
26	Holy Land	Toronto, Ont.	July 29, 1870
27	Lactantian	Kingston, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1870
28	Bombay	Mazagon, Bombay India	July 15, 1870
29	Mount Calvary	Orillia, Ont.	Aug. 8, 1870
30	Harrington	Trenton, Ont.	Aug. 8, 1870
31	Ontario	Belleville, Ont.	Aug. 19, 1871
32	St. Peter's	Bombay, India	Nov. 10, 1870
33	St. Andrew's	Bombay, India	Dec. 14, 1870
34	St. Helena	Calcutta, India	1870
35	Naval and Military	Portsmouth	Dec. 23, 1870
36	Skiddaw "Dykes"	Cockermouth	Dec. 24, 1870
37	Holy Cross	Calcutta, India	Nov. 25, 1870
38	United States	Washington, Pa.	Dec. 14, 1870

CONCLAVES CHARTERED BY ENGLAND (Continued)

39	Cleveland	Cleveland, Ohio	1870
40	Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	Dec. 8, 1870
41	St. James	Maitland, Ont.	Dec. 8, 1870
42	St. Georges res. (3-12-1938)	Wigan	Feb. 18, 1871
43	Roman Eagle	Bombay, India	July 23, 1872
44	Byzantine	Leicester	Mar. 2, 1871
45	Royal Sussex res. (10-28-1935)	Kimberley, S. Afr.	Sept. 12, 1873
45	Orient	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Feb. 16, 1871
46	Constantine	Reading, Pa.	Feb. 16, 1871
47	Trinity	Harrisburg, Pa.	Feb. 16, 1871
48	Mary	Allentown, Pa.	Feb. 16, 1871
49	MacDonald	Millbrook, Ont.	Feb. 16, 1871
50	County Palatine res. (6-31-1946)	Manchester	July 29, 1871
51	Bellefonte	Bellefonte, Pa.	May 3, 1871
52	Murray	Hong Kong, China	1871
53	Hydaspes	Lahore, India	Mar. 20, 1871
54	Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	Mar. 18, 1871
55	Liverpool	Liverpool	1871
56	Allegheny	Allegheny, Pa.	May 9, 1871
57	Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 16, 1871
58	Earl of Bective	Towanda, Pa.	June 14, 1871
59	Red Rose	Columbia, Pa.	June 15, 1871
60	Rose of Sharon	Rouseville, Pa.	June 23, 1871
61	Dalhousie	Dalhousie, India	Sept. 19, 1871
62	Excelsior	Rochester, N. Y.	Sept. 18, 1871
63	Rose and Lily	Brownsville, Neb.	Oct. 16, 1871
64	Oriental	Port Hope, Ont.	Dec. 22, 1871
65	Heraclius	Newmarket, Ont.	Dec. 26, 1871
66	Palestine	Olean, N. Y.	Jan. 5, 1872
67	New York	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 5, 1872
68	Norwich	Norwich, N. Y.	Jan. 5, 1872
69	St. John's	Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 3, 1872
70	Accolade	Augusta, Ill.	Mar. 7, 1872
71	Corry	Cory, Pa.	Mar. 7, 1872
72	Freeport	Freeport, Ill.	Apr. 1, 1872
73	Kadosh	Hornellsville, N. Y.	Apr. 1, 1872
74	Sage	Franklin, Pa.	Apr. 10, 1872
75	Lily of the Valley	Titusville, Pa.	Apr. 10, 1872
76	St. Elmo	Wellsville, N. Y.	Apr. 29, 1872
77	Skemersdale	Liverpool	May 1, 1872
78	Kadosh	Cairo, Ill.	Apr. 18, 1872
79	Rose Croix	Dixon, Ill.	May 8, 1872

CONCLAVES CHARTERED BY ENGLAND (Continued)

80	Orient	Fairbury, Ill.	June 5, 1872
81	Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	June 13, 1872
82	St. George's	Boston, Mass.	June 13, 1872
83	Leith	Ootacamund, India	1872
84	(Unknown)	Madras	1872
85	St. Johns	Worcester, Mass.	June 24, 1872
86	Alpha Crucis	Wellington, N. Z.	1872
87	(Unknown)	Mhow, India	1872
88	Coeur De Lion	Elmira, N. Y.	Oct. 7, 1872
89	Aden	Aden	1872
90	Albany	Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 9, 1872
91	Eusebius	Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1873
92	De Shurland	Sheerness	May 24, 1873
93	Saxa Ruba	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 27, 1873
94	Labarum	Manchester, Vt.	Apr. 28, 1873
95	Indus Valley	Mooltan, India	Apr. 1, 1873
96	St. Mark's	Newport	June 5, 1873
97	Walton	Liverpool	June 5, 1873
98	Roman Eagle	Lawrence, Mass.	July 18, 1873
99	Bard of Avon	London	1874
100	Constantine	New Brunswick, N. J.	June 10, 1873
101	Mumbee Military	Bristol	June 26, 1873
102	Sincerity	Eaststone House	1873
103	St. Giles	Edinburgh, Scot.	July 18, 1873
104	Unity	Springfield, Mass.	July 2, 1873
105	St. John's	Cardiff	Aug. 2, 1873
106	St. David's	Neath	1873
107	Merlin	Swansea	1873
108	Solani	Roorkee, India	1873
109	Beta Crucis	Reefton, N. Z.	1874
110	Gamma Crucis	Greymouth, N. Z.	1874
111	King Harold	Hastings	1874
112	Maurice	Carmarthen	1874
113	Star of Bethlehem	Burlington, Vt.	Feb. 22, 1874
114	Glasgow	Glasgow, Scotland	1874
115	Ghiloh	Murree, India	Dec. 14, 1874
116	Wellington	Wellington, N. Z.	1874
117	New Albany	New Albany, Ind.	Jan. 16, 1875
118	Rosslyn	Barkley, S. Africa	Dec. 9, 1874
119	Huram	Rawal Pindi, India	1878
120	White Rose of York	Sheffield	June 12, 1875
121	Thanet	Margate	1875
122	St. John and St. Paul res. (12-16-1938)	Erith	July 1, 1875
123	Oriental	LaPorte, Indiana	June 17, 1875

CONCLAVES CHARTERED BY ENGLAND (Continued)

124	Indiana	New Albany, Indiana	June 17, 1875
125	Memphis	Memphis, Tenn.	June 23, 1875
126	Delta Crucis	Auckland, N. Z.	June 25, 1875
127	Lily of the Valley	Holytown, Scot.	July 2, 1875
128	University	Cambridge	July 6, 1875
129	Priory	Southend	1876
130	Ultima Thule	Lerwick, Scot.	1875
131	Samuel M. Williams	Galveston, Texas	Oct. 5, 1875
132	De La Pole	Hull	Nov. 6, 1875
133	Bon Accord	Aberdeen	Jan. 22, 1876
134	Aubrey	Weymouth	Mar. 8, 1876
135	Lancaster	Lancaster, Ky.	May 8, 1876
136	Mount Olivet	Palumpore, India	Aug. 21, 1876
137	Eboracum res. (5-4-1928)	York	Jan. 25, 1877
138	Centurion	Morar Gwalior, India	July 28, 1877
139	Petorium	Dinapore, India	Mar. 20, 1878
140	Burdett	Edinburgh, Scot.	June 19, 1878
141	Wignacourt	Malta	Feb. 24, 1880
142	St. Louis and St. Cyprian	Tunis	Nov. 23, 1884
143	Bendigo	Bendigo, Vic. Aust.	Feb. 27, 1884
144	Metropolitan	Melbourne, Aust.	Nov. 15, 1884
145	St. John's	Hay, N. S. W.	Nov. 15, 1884
146	Lowry	Melbourne, Aust.	Nov. 15, 1884
147	Pentangle res (5-4-1928)	Rochester	July 1, 1885
148	Invicta	Greenwich	Oct. 11, 1886
150	Jubilee	Kingston, Jamaica	Mar. 21, 1887
151	LaVallette	Malta	Mar. 20, 1893
152	Royal Kent	Newcastle-on-Tyne	July 29, 1893
153	Natal	Pietermaritzburgh	May 10, 1894
154	Cestrian	Birkenhead	June 22, 1896
155	Excelsior	Moulmien, Burma	Nov. 1, 1897
156	Lanka	Ceylon	Feb. 22, 1898
157	Loidis	Leeds	Apr. 14, 1899
158	Duke of Cornwall	Brisbane, Queen. Aust.	June 16, 1900
159	Mitre	Woodstock, Cape Colony	Dec. 14, 1901
160	Blackham	Simla, India	Sept. 12, 1914
161	Rose of Sharon	Birmingham	June 7, 1918
162	William De Irwin	Bath	Sept. 25, 1919
163	Wythenshawe	Sale	Sept. 1, 1919
164	Lancastrians	Liverpool	Aug. 14, 1920
165	Saint Helena	Harrogate	Dec. 6, 1922
166	Kenlis	Kendal	May 24, 1924
167	Royal Standard	Sheffield	Dec. 16, 1924

CONCLAVES CHARTERED BY ENGLAND (*Continued*)

168 Farnborough	Portsmouth	Apr. 12, 1926
169 Courtenay Luck	Ipswich, Queen., Aust.	Nov. 25, 1927
170 Centurion	Halifax	May 19, 1928
171 Joseph of Arimathea	Wynnum, Queen., Aust.	July 28, 1928
172 New Zealand	New Zealand	Mar. 1, 1930
173 Wharfedale	Otley	Nov. 22, 1930
174 Birkenhead	Birkenhead	Mar. 3, 1931
175 Taylor	Edmonton, Canada	May 30, 1932
176 Dunedin	Dunedin, N. Z.	July 28, 1932
177 Harte	West Hartepool	Nov. 2, 1932
178 Roman Eagle	Manningham	Mar. 19, 1934
179 Selkirk	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 20, 1934
180 Nottingham	Nottingham	Nov. 11, 1935
181 Rose & Lily	Regina, Sask.	Apr. 4, 1936
182 Royal Edward	Halifax, N. S.	Apr. 15, 1936
183 Perram	Sydney, N.S.W.	Oct. 1, 1943
184 Conclave of Resurrection	Lahore, India	Mar. 1, 1944
185 Dewi Sant	Cardiff	Apr. 25, 1945
186 Ebor Rosa	Doncaster	July 12, 1945
187 Auckland	Auckland, N. Z.	Feb. 2, 1946
188 Red Rose	Liverpool	May 6, 1946
189 Londinium	London	Sept. 3, 1946
190 Aycliffe	Darlington	Dec. 11, 1946
191 Huddersfield	Huddersfield	Aug. 21, 1947
192 Brisbane	Brisbane, Queensland	May 19, 1947
193 Queensland St. John	Taringa, Queensland	May 28, 1948
194 Renown	Turrumurra, N.S.W.	July 6, 1948
195 Brighton	Brighton, Victoria	Dec. 12, 1948
196 Rose of Sussex	Worthing	Jan. 25, 1949
197 St. Matthew	Manly, N.S.W.	June 28, 1949
198 Nazareth	Cairns, Queensland	June 30, 1949
199 Trinity	Toowoomba, Queensland	Sept. 20, 1949
200 Devon	New Plymouth, N. Z.	May 24, 1950
201 Durovernon	Canterbury	Aug. 4, 1950
202 Western	Perth, W. Australia	Aug. 10, 1950
203 Mount Calvary	Goondiwindi, Queensland	Oct. 12, 1950
204 Thornton	Northgate, Brisbane	Mar. 15, 1951
205 Bethlehem	Townsville, Queensland	Sept. 26, 1951
206 Warrington	Warrington	Dec. 4, 1952
207 Newcastle	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Jan. 1, 1953
208 Rose of Sharon	Southport, Queensland	May 19, 1953
209 Maryborough	Maryborough, Queensland	July 7, 1953
210 The Good Shepherd	Bundaberg, Queensland	Sept. 11, 1953
211 Morning Star	Neutral Bay, N.S.W.	Nov. 18, 1953
212 Memorial	Gaythorne, Queensland	Feb. 15, 1955

CONCLAVES CHARTERED BY ENGLAND (*Continued*)

213 Rhodesia	Mufulira, N. Rhodesia	Nov. 19, 1956
214 Gwynedd	Colwyn Bay	Jan. 30, 1957
215 Lux in Oriente	Hong Kong, China	Jan. 29, 1959
216 Scarbeburgh	Scarborough	Apr. 27, 1959
217 Canberra	Canberra, N.S.W.	Sept. 21, 1959
218 Rose of Fylde	Blackpool	Nov. 23, 1959
219 R. L. Loyd	Sydney, N.S.W. Aust.	Nov. 23, 1960
220 Agnus Dei	Southport, Lancs.	Feb. 1, 1961
221 Mansfield	Nottingham	Feb. 22, 1961
222 Edmund the Martyr	Colchester and Ipswich	Nov. 9, 1961
223 Thornton Abbey	Cleethorpes	Mar. 31, 1962
224 Capricorn	Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia	Apr. 2, 1962

Membership at end of 1961: 5,462 Knights in 86 Conclaves.

5. SCOTLAND

In 1950, Sir Knight George S. Draffen, of Scotland, published a 38 page pamphlet entitled *The Red Cross of Constantine in Scotland—An Historical Sketch*. The author is too modest in saying it was "An Historical Sketch" because he has gathered into a compact form all that research has brought to light concerning the Order in Scotland.

Previous writers on this subject have either ignored or vaguely mentioned the full situation respecting the Degree itself. Little said next to nothing in his *SKETCH* in 1868. Consequently, what Draffen shows in Part I of his pamphlet is of importance, and I venture to say that degrees having the name "RED CROSS" were being conferred in England upwards to 1865, in various Masonic bodies. He points out that degrees of this name were at various times conferred in at least five groups in Scotland. He also points out that "little reliance can be placed on accounts of the Degree written before 1876." It appears that it might have come from Ireland with the Templar degrees. It is certain that the Royal Grand Conclave, in 1819, took over the Degree. Without going into the complex details of the various Masonic groups conferring Chivalric degrees in Scotland—suffice to say that the Grand Encampment of Temple and Malta (set up in Scotland in 1822 by Charter from the early Grand Encampment of Ireland, with the name Early Grand Encampment of Scotland), had changed its name about 1880. It continued as a separate body until 1909 when it united

with the Great Priory of Scotland. "Until the last it worked the Degree of Red Cross of Constantine." This Degree then "seems to have been left in the air without a governing body," but it may have worked irregularly—at least one record of such being extant.

The Royal Grand Conclave, in 1810, controlled 19 degrees. When the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter was formed in 1817, twelve were assumed and seven were under the Templar section, including "Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine" and "Knight of the Holy Grave." The latter appears to be the same as "Knight of the Holy Sepulchre," as a manuscript book in the Grand Mark Lodge of England, undated, called "Masonic Templarism" contains information on a degree called "Knight of the Holy Grave or Sepulchre." This work seems to show a mixture of the two degrees. In any event, by 1830, the Red Cross of Constantine Degree was purely optional and, after 1845, no record has come to light of any further conferring of it. I have left out much of the information regarding the various movements of bodies conferring the degree in Scotland because of the complexity of the Masonic groups involved and the shifting of authority. These matters are fully covered in Knight Companion Draffen's fine pamphlet, to which those especially interested, are referred.

So far as the present bodies of the Red Cross of Constantine are concerned it was re-introduced into Scotland from England in 1871. From this point on the Grand Imperial Council of Scotland has minutes of most of the happenings. Knight Companion Draffen has reproduced a number of them so that the picture is quite clear up to the formation of the Grand Imperial Council on August 21, 1876.

Briefly, they are:

June 4, 1871—Meeting—3 present (James B. Mercer, Robert Smith Brown and John Taylor). Mercer exhibited documents from Robert Wentworth Little (England) granting powers to organize a conclave in Edinburgh. He then installed the two as Knights of the Order.

July 15, 1871—Meeting—Robert Smith Brown consecrated Viceroy. (It does not show any Sovereign but I assume it was James B. Mercer.)

July 18, 1871—Meeting—James Aby Beattie and George S. Mitchell as Knights.

July 19, 1871—Meeting—William Grant, Arthur Muir Bruce, Henry Ernest Jones, and Anton Muller installed as Knights.

July 20, 1871—Meeting—Henry Foale, Robert Smart and Thomas Sim installed as Knights.

Petition prepared for a Conclave to be named "The Edinburgh Conclave" to be "assigned number 4, at present in abeyance." A rather curious matter is involved here. Eleven of the twelve members' names (Anton Muller did not sign) were on the petition, and one whose name appears for the first time—Francis Law. Knight Companion James B. Mercer was recommended to be the First Viceroy. Ten were members of St. Clair Lodge No. 349.

July 26, 1871—Meeting—Arthur Von Adelstein installed a Knight.

July 31, 1871—Meeting—Charter for "The Edinburgh Conclave No. 4" received—(stated July 21, 1871); four additional officers elected. Hugo Tomaszewski was installed a Knight.

#### EARLY MEMBERS OF EDINBURGH CONCLAVE

		Lodge
1.	June 4, 1871 James B. Mercer	250
2.	Robert Smith Brown	124
3.	John Taylor	349
4.	July 18, 1871 James Aby Beattie	349
5.	George S. Mitchell	349
6.	July 19, 1871 William Grant	145
7.	Arthur Muir Bruce	349
8.	Henry Ernest Jones	349
9.	Anton Muller	349
10.	July 20, 1871 Henry Foale	349
11.	Robert Smart	349
12.	Thomas Sim	349
13.	Francis Law	349
14.	July 26, 1871 Arthur Von Adelstein	48
15.	July 31, 1871 Hugo Tomaszewski	48

The minutes do not show anything but a record of the Conclaves which eventually formed The Grand Imperial Conclave, i.e.:

1.	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	July 21, 1871	No. 4
2.	St. Giles	Edinburgh	1873	No. 103
3.	Glasgow	Glasgow	1874	No. 114
4.	Lily of The Valley	Holytown	July 2, 1875	No. 127
5.	Ultima Thule	Lerwick	1875	No. 130
6.	Bon Accord	Aberdeen	Jan. 22, 1876	No. 133

A meeting of the Edinburgh Conclave, No. 4 was held on Feb. 22, 1876, at which a number of members of St. Giles Conclave No. 103 were present. A committee was formed to carry out preliminary

arrangements toward the formation of a "Grand Council for Scotland."

At a meeting of the committee on the following evening, among the items recorded in the minutes, it was "suggested that the interim Recorder write to M. Em. Sir Knight Col. Burdett, M. Em. Grand Viceroy of England, requesting his formal consent to accept the office of Grand Sovereign, and also requesting him to appoint his Viceroy, suggesting to Col. Burdett to appoint his own son-in-law, Brother Houston of Clerkington, to that important office."

On June 15, 1876, a joint meeting of Conclave No. 4 and No. 103 was held. A probable date of the inaugural meeting was set, August 5, 1876. Mention was made that Col. Houston could not then accept as Grand Viceroy, for which he expressed his thanks. June 21, 1876, was set for a date to choose proposed officers. On this date representatives from Conclaves No. 4, 103, 114, 127, 130 and 133 were present. Col. Burdett was elected Grand Sovereign, certain resolutions were adopted and Grand Councillors and Grand Senators were elected, Major W. H. Ramsay being Grand Viceroy and Robert S. Brown, Grand Recorder.

On July 13, 1876, another meeting was held when four Sir Knights were consecrated as Viceroys: Major W. H. Ramsay, Capt. W. H. Brown, James Crichton and J. Carmichael, M.D., after which these same Sir Knights, along with A. M. Bruce and A. Dalgleish, were enthroned as Sovereigns. An executive committee meeting was held on July 19, 1876 to further arrangements for the inauguration of the Grand Imperial Council. On August 18th, another meeting was held of the Grand Senate. Eight members of Edinburgh Conclave No. 4 were made Viceroys and then Sovereigns.

The Inauguration took place in Freemasons' Hall, George Street, Edinburgh, on Monday, August 21, 1876. A deputation from the Grand Imperial Council of England was present for the purpose:

Robert Wentworth Little, P.S.G.G., *Grand Recorder*

Henry C. Levander, *G. H. Chancellor*

John Boyd, *G. Architect*

Thomas W. White, *G. Historiographer*

George Kenning, *G. Ass't Recorder*

William T. Home, *G. Sword Bearer*

Herbert Dicketts, *G. Usher*

Cuthbert E. Peck, M.P.S. No. 128

Previous to the meeting, Col. Burdett, Grand Sovereign-elect, was affiliated with Edinburgh Conclave No. 1.

The inauguration ceremony was performed in full form with Frater Little acting as Grand Sovereign and Frater Levander as Grand Viceroy. The following were installed:

1—Col. Francis Burdett (4)	<i>Grand Sovereign</i>
1—Major William H. Ramsay (4)	<i>Grand Viceroy</i>
6—Robert Beveridge (133)	<i>Grand Sr. General</i>
4—Henry J. Shields (127)	<i>Grand Jr. General</i>
4—Rev. James H. Tait (4)	<i>Grand High Prelate</i>
3—George W. Wheeler (114)	<i>Grand High Chancellor</i>
1—Robert S. Brown (4)	<i>Grand Recorder</i>
1—James Crichton (4)	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>

With the inauguration meeting behind it, the Grand Imperial Council of Scotland began its independent existence with six Conclaves on its roll. Within a year (May 31, 1877), Inverurie Conclave No. 9 was chartered. It became dormant in 1880; was reopened in 1895 and became dormant again in 1901; was reopened in 1917 and again became dormant in 1935; and finally reopened in 1939.

This gives us a little mystery—what about numbers 7 and 8? Draffen tells us "we first hear of them in a printed list of officers and Conclaves published in 1907." They were dormant then and nothing more is known of them (No. 7 was at Ayr and No. 8 was at Nairn).

The first annual meeting was held on October 1, 1877. Lord Inverurie (later Earl of Kintore) was installed Grand Viceroy in the vacant position due to the passing of Major Ramsay in April of that year. Representatives were exchanged with the Sovereign Grand Council of the United States (withdrawn in 1895), the Grand Councils or Conclaves of England, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

Sir Knight Draffen states that "The record of the next few years is not one of any great historical interest. The Order in Scotland was not particularly strong." The Grand Recorder, Robert S. Brown, died in 1911 and was succeeded by Alfred A. Arbuthnot Murray, under whose administration "Printed transactions were begun and the keeping of a written Minute Book ceased. The roll of Conclaves had risen to only nineteen, of which many were dormant and others moribund." Numbers 1, 4, 11 and 18 were the only active Conclaves. In 1897 (19th annual), the Constitutions were amended, and they were deemed sufficient to gather Paisley Abbey Conclave, the last surviving Early Grand Conclave body, into the fold, as No. 20—chartering it on November 2, 1911. World War I took a toll in the Order in Scotland. In 1916, the admissions were nine, all but one in Edinburgh Conclave,



No. 1. From 1920 to 1957 expansion and progress took place. By the latter year fifty-eight working Conclaves had been given numbers. The active and dormant Conclaves are listed herewith:

#### ACTIVE

1. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	July 21, 1871 (4)
2. St. Giles	Edinburgh	July 18, 1873 (103)
3. Glasgow	Glasgow	1874 (114)
4. Lily of the Valley	Holytown	July 2, 1875 (127)
5. Ultima Thule	Lerwick	1875 (130)
6. Bon Accord	Aberdeen	Jan. 22, 1876 (133)
7. Ayr	Ayr	(New Conclave) 1930
9. Inverurie	Dundee	May 31, 1877
11. Zetland	Falkirk	June 6, 1884
14. Stirling Castle	Stirling	June 20, 1888
15. Cross of St. Clair	Kirkwall	May 6, 1897
18. Inverness	Inverness	June 15, 1898
19. Royal Alfred	Simon's Town, S.A.	Oct. 7, 1902
20. Paisley Abbey	Paisley	Nov. 2, 1911
21. St. Margarets	Inve Keithing	Nov. 6, 1919
22. Dalzel	Motherwell	May 2, 1918
23. Mount Calvary	Sydney, N.S.W.	May 2, 1918
25. Western Canada	Victoria, B.C.	May 4, 1922
28. St. Fergus	Wick	May 7, 1925
29. Strathfield	Burwood, N.S.W.	May 6, 1926
30. Windsor	Parpamatta, N.S.W.	Nov. 7, 1935
31. Macquarie	Lithgon, N.S.W.	May 6, 1937
32. Tasmanian Union	Hobart, Tas	Nov. 3, 1938
33. Ophir	Orange, N.S.W.	May 4, 1939
34. Peace Universal	Callao, Peru	Nov. 2, 1939
35. Ross	Alness	May 1, 1941
37. The Gordons	Buckie	Nov. 4, 1943
39. Cunningham	Saltcoats	May 3, 1945
40. City of New Castle	New Castle, N.S.W.	May 2, 1946
41. John Hewat	Sydney, N.S.W.	Nov. 6, 1947
42. Cambuslang	Chatswood, N.S.W.	May 6, 1948
43. Cambuslang	Cambuslang	Nov. 4, 1948
44. Grampian	Perth	May 5, 1949
45. St. George	Sydney, N.S.W.	May 5, 1949
46. William Rees	Parkes, N.S.W.	Nov. 5, 1953
47. City of Katoomba	Katoomba, N.S.W.	May 7, 1953
48. Porteous	Becroft, N.S.W.	Nov. 5, 1953
49. Good Hope	Salisbury, S. Rhodesia	Nov. 6, 1952
50. Lanark	Lanark	May 5, 1955
51. St. Ninian	Stranvaer	May 5, 1955
52. Devorgilla	Dumfries	May 3, 1956

53. Celtic	Frankfurt, Germany	May 3, 1956
54. St. Paul	Drummoyne, N.S.W.	May 3, 1956
55. Albany	Austruther	Nov. 1, 1956
56. Queens	Glasgow	May 2, 1956
57. Cowra	Cowra, N.S.W.	Nov. 7, 1957
58. Gosford	Gosford, N.S.W.	Nov. 7, 1957
59. Bavaria	Munich, Ger	May 1, 1958
60. St. John	Bexley, N.S.W.	Nov. 5, 1959
61. St. Laurence	Liverpool, N.S.W.	Nov. 5, 1959
62. Wentworthville	Wentworthville, N.S.W.	Nov. 5, 1959
63. Sir Joseph Banks	Punchbowl, N.S.W.	Nov. 5, 1959
64. Canberra St. Columba	Canberra, Aus.	Nov. 5, 1959
65. St. Andrew	Launceston, Tas.	May 5, 1960

Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15 and 19 had periods of dormancy fully shown by Draffen (which see for details).

#### DORMANT

St. Andrew (*) (15)	Edinburgh	Aug. 14, 1869
1a. Burdett (**) (140)	Edinburgh	June 19, 1878
8. St. Andrew's	Nairn	Jan. 25, 1877
10. St. Helena (***)	Glasgow	Oct. 28, 1881
12. Snowdon	Stirling	June 6, 1884
13. Cuba (*)	Havana, Cuba	June 8, 1885
16. Southern Cross	Johannesburg, S.A.	Nov. 2, 1897
17. Caledonian	Durban, S.A.	Feb. 3, 1898
24. Kirkcaldy	Kirkcaldy	Nov. 6, 1919
26. Bordeo	Galashiels	May 4, 1922
27. St. Andrew (****)	Shanghai, China	Nov. 6, 1924
36. Belfast (*****)	Belfast, Ireland	Nov. 5, 1942
38. The Holy Land	Jaffa, Israel	Nov. 4, 1943

#### RECAPITULATION

Active—Scotland 26, Australia 26, Africa 2, British Columbia 1, Peru 1, Tasmania 2, and Germany 3—Total 61.

Dormant—Scotland 7, Africa 2, Cuba 1, China 1, Israel 1, Ireland 1—Total 13.

- (\*) Probably never worked.
- (\*\*) Active for admitting members to form new Conclaves.
- (\*\*\*) Amalgamated with No. 3 in 1907.
- (\*\*\*\*) Erected in Edinburgh—never worked—dormant 1925.
- (\*\*\*\*\*) Charter cancelled before erection at request of G. L. of Ireland.

Membership—1962—in 61 Active Conclaves: 7,691.

## GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1876	Col. Francis Burdett
1879	The Earl of Kintore
1889	Lord Saltoun
1897	James Dalrymple Duncan
1900	Col. James Todd Stewart
1906	Major F. W. Allan
1912	Scott of Gala
1925	Earl of Cassillis
1939	Sir John Watson
1944	George Howell
1945	Sir Standish Craufurd
1948	Major R. H. F. Moncreiff
1951	Dr. Lewis MacLachlan
1953	Francis Cooper
1956	William Peterkin
1959	James C. Osborne
1962	James M. Mitchell

## GRAND VICEROYS

1876	Major W. H. Ramsay
1878	Rt. Hon. Lord Inverurie
1879	Capt. Charles Hunter
1882	Sir Molyneux H. Nepean, Bart.
1884	Rt. Hon. The Earl of Breadalbane
1886	Lord Saltoun
1889	James T. S. Elliot of Wolflee
1893	James Dalrymple Duncan
1897	Col. J. Todd Stewart
1900	Major F. W. Allan
1906	Col. John Campbell
1909	A. A. Speirs of Elderslie
1910	J. H. F. K. Scott of Gala
1913	William Black
1919	Earl of Cassillis
1925	W. Munro Denholm
1929	J. Howell
1933	John Tod
1936	A. F. MacKenzie
1938	Sir John C. Watson
1939	Peter McAuslan
1941	George Howell
1944	Brig. Gen. Sir Standish G. Craufurd, Bart.
1945	Major R. H. F. Moncreiff, T.D.
1948	Dr. Lewis MacLachlan
1951	David C. Orr

1953	William Peterkin
1956	James C. Osborne
1959	Cecil S. Field
1960	James M. Mitchell
1962	Robert MacMenemy

## 6. GRAND IMPERIAL CONCLAVE OF CANADA

The first reference to the Red Cross of Constantine in Canada is the issuing of a charter by the Grand Imperial Conclave of England to Robert Marshall of New Brunswick Province on April 13, 1869, the Conclave being named McLeod Moore No. 13.

In 1869, Lord Kenlis, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Conclave of England, appointed Lt. Colonel William James Bury MacLeod Moore the Chief Intendant General of the Masonic and Military Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, Holy Sepulchre and St. John for the Dominion of Canada. In 1876, he was made a Past Grand Viceroy of the Grand Imperial Conclave of England.

Moore interested a number of qualified Freemasons to form Conclaves and the following were chartered by the Grand Imperial Conclave in England:

1—13	McLeod Moore	St. John, N.B.	Apr. 13, 1869
2—21	St. Helena	Montreal, Que.	July 26, 1870
3—22	Harrington	Hamilton, Ont.	July 28, 1870
4—24	Huron	London, Ont.	May 24, 1870
5—25	Moore	Peterborough, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1870
6—26	Holy Land	Toronto, Ont.	July 29, 1870
7—27	Lactantian	Kingston, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1870
8—29	Mount Calvary (Gethsemane)	Orillia, Ont.	Aug. 8, 1870
9—30	Harrington	Trenton, Ont.	Aug. 8, 1870
10—31	Ontario	Belleville, Ont.	Aug. 19, 1870
11—41	St. James	Maitland, Ont.	Dec. 8, 1870
12—49	Macdonald	Millbrook, Ont.	Feb. 16, 1871
13—64	Oriental	Port Hope, Ont.	Dec. 23, 1871
14—65	Heraclius	Newmarket, Ont.	Dec. 26, 1871

In 1872, Moore formed a Canadian Council of the Order subordinate to the Grand Imperial Conclave of England.

With the approval of Moore, the Chief Intendant General, a meeting of delegates was called for August 10, 1875, in Masonic Hall, Toronto, Ontario. Only nine Sir Knights were present, four from No. 26; three from No. 22; one each from No. 25 and No. 31—plus a

proxy from No. 13, No. 29 and No. 41. A Grand Imperial Council was formed and officers were elected and appointed. Four "Chief Intendants General" were selected: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Four "Intendants General of Divisions" were also appointed: Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and London. All present, except the proxy for New Brunswick, were from Ontario Conclaves. New numbers were issued to the fourteen Conclaves as seen in the above listing.

It was moved that the new body approve a move to combine the Red Cross of Constantine, the Royal and Select Masters and Royal Ark Manners into a single Grand Council of Rites. The rank of "Past Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign" was conferred upon Colonel Moore, who introduced the Order into Canada in 1869, and to Douglas Harington, who ably assisted in its extension.

Thus ends the proceedings of the formation meeting of the first Grand Imperial Conclave of the Red Cross of Constantine in Canada. Few of the Conclaves survived beyond 1875. It was a case of "spreading the icing too thin." During the years 1895 - 1900 an effort was made to reactivate the Order but this period was followed by another of dormancy. The oldest Conclave—McLeod Moore No. 1, in New Brunswick, was revived in 1893 and again on May 14, 1925, chiefly through the efforts of Robert Marshall, one of the first four Chief Intendant Generals. Huron Conclave No. 4 in London, Ontario, was resuscitated on December 5, 1931 through the efforts of John H. C. Woodward and Edwin Smith, and Holy Land Conclave No. 6 of Toronto, Ontario, was resuscitated on March 1, 1936 by John B. Nixon, Grand Sentinel of the early Grand Imperial Conclave. On August 17, 1936, St. James Conclave No. 11, of Maitland, Ontario, was resuscitated. Meanwhile, Melvin M. Downey was instrumental in forming the following Conclaves in Western Canada, and a new one was formed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, all chartered by England:

175—Taylor	Edmonton, Alberta	May 30, 1932
179—Selkirk	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Dec. 20, 1934
181—Rose and Lily	Regina, Saskatchewan	Apr. 4, 1936
182—Royal Edward	Halifax, Nova Scotia	Apr. 15, 1936

A Grand Division Conclave was then set up by the Grand Imperial Conclave of England with James Bower Nixon as Grand Intendant General.

A strange situation confronts the historian here. Although a Grand Imperial Conclave of Canada was organized in 1875, and the fourteen Conclaves chartered by the Grand Imperial Conclave of England were given new numbers under their new Grand Conclave in Canada, the six surviving Conclaves were now referred to by their original English numbers and formed into this Divisional Conclave of England in 1933. The situation appears to have been a temporary arrangement preliminary to a meeting held by representatives of these Conclaves (except No. 13) held in London, Ontario, on July 1, 1936, which resulted in the formation of a second Grand Conclave in Canada. The roll of Conclaves listed in the 1936 Proceedings follows:

1—McLeod Moore (13)	St. John, N.B.
2—Huron (24)	London, Ont.
3—Holy Land (26)	Toronto, Ont.
4—St. James (41)	Maitland, Ont.
5—Taylor (175)	Edmonton, Alta.
6—Selkirk (179)	Winnipeg, Man.
7—Rose and Lily (181)	Regina, Sas.
8—Royal Edward (182)	Halifax, N.S.
9—Novicate (*)	London, Ont.
10—St. Helena (21)	Montreal, Que.

(\*) This Conclave was set up for the Grand Crosses. No mention is made of it in the 1937 Proceedings but the list appended to these Proceedings shows No. 9 to be Lactantian in Kingston, Ontario (formerly No. 27, England) as resuscitated, July 2, 1936 and St. Helena in Montreal, the same date. Thus, the younger of the two gets the lower number in the new Grand Conclave. In the 1936 Proceedings Conclaves 22, 25, 27 (given No. 9 in 1937), 29, 30, 31, 64 and 65 are listed as dormant. A mystery is—what happened to Macdonald Conclave No. 49, chartered by the Grand Imperial Conclave of England on February 16, 1871 and given the number 12 in the first Grand Imperial Conclave of Canada? This Conclave was in Millbrook, Ontario. In subsequent lists in the Proceedings I have seen no further reference to this Conclave.

The Conclaves in 1936 had 138 members. Numbers 9 and 10, who only had a member or two listed, are no longer found after 1938. In 1946, number 7 ended its life. In 1948, we find the first new Conclaves being chartered since the start of the second Grand Imperial Conclave—twelve years before. Those added to date are:



## 7. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Order of the Red Cross of Constantine comprises the following:

Degrees and Honors:

- 1 Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine
- 2 Knight of the Holy Sepulchre
- 3 Knight of St. John the Evangelist

Within the bosom of the Grand Imperial Council:

- A Chapter General of Knights Grand Cross  
(Limited to fifty)
- B Grand Senate of Sovereigns  
(Limited to Coroneted Sovereigns)
- C Grand College of Viceroy

(Limited to Coroneted Sovereigns and Consecrated Viceroy)

Officers: Fifteen with a Grand Sovereign, titled Most Illustrious, presiding. All others are Most Eminent, two Very Illustrious, two Right Illustrious and rest Illustrious. The Grand Secretary is titled Grand Recorder.

The Grand Imperial Conclave of England chartered the first Conclave (No. 38) in Washington, Pennsylvania, on December 14, 1870. From that date to May 8, 1876, when the last Conclave was established in the United States by England, forty-seven Conclaves were chartered: Pennsylvania, 14; New York, 10; Illinois, 7; Massachusetts, 4; Indiana, Tennessee, Texas and Kentucky, 1 each. Most of these Conclaves in some of these States formed Grand Conclaves, to wit: Pennsylvania, which came to be known as the *Empire of the East*; Illinois, which came to be known as the *Empire of the West*; Vermont; New York; Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Michigan; Kentucky, Indiana and New Jersey. Maine also formed a Grand Conclave but their Conclaves were started by the Grand Conclave of Michigan. Only Pennsylvania, Illinois, Vermont and Maine survived. In addition, a Sovereign Grand Council and a Supreme Grand Chapter of the Grand Cross were formed. These also became defunct.

The two larger of these Grand Conclaves, Pennsylvania and Illinois, have intricate histories. Much of the time spent at their annual and other Grand Conclaves was devoted to discussions concerning questions of authority in the early years, some of which was with the

Grand Conclave of England. As time went on the discussions were jurisdictional matters and, in latter years, attempts to consolidate the two Grand Conclaves. Their Proceedings for the most part are available in the large Masonic libraries (especially in Massachusetts which has an exceptionally fine run of these Proceedings). Many of them, however, lack the very information desired, especially in the early years. In the 1870's, many of the Proceedings contain articles on historical phases of the Order, usually more decorative than factual. They are based on the "effusion" of William Wentworth Little and, as Robert Macoy published many of the State Proceedings, the same "historical tract" is found again and again in these publications no matter in what State they covered. There are exceptions, especially in the more recent years. Shortly after the turn of the century, George W. Warvelle, of Illinois, published a number of papers in and out of the Proceedings which have certain value. More recently, Edward A. Glad of Chicago and Charles E. Chalmers of New York, issued material of real value, when the portions concerning the Order previous to its introduction into the United States is discounted—for it was nothing more than copyings from previous writers who had taken Little's material literally.

No attempt will be made to cover the various Grand Conclaves in full. Each of the four which survived has supplied material enough to devote many pages of analysis. The purpose here is to record certain statistical information about each—how they got started and by whom, plus an item or two of special interest.

## 8. EMPIRE OF THE EAST

PROCEEDINGS 1934

GRAND IMPERIAL COUNCIL

of

KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS  
OF CONSTANTINE

And Appendant Orders

of

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and  
Knights of St. John the Evangelist  
of Pennsylvania

and Jurisdiction thereunto belonging

PROCEEDINGS 1956  
GRAND IMPERIAL COUNCIL

of

THE IMPERIAL, ECCLESIASTICAL AND MILITARY  
ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS OF  
CONSTANTINE FOR THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA, EMPIRE OF THE EAST

I. Grand Imperial Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Appendant Orders of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and Knights of St. John the Evangelist of Pennsylvania and Jurisdiction thereunto belonging; name changed, October 16, 1935 to Grand Imperial Council of The Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military Order of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine for the United States of America, Empire of the East.

Lt. Colonel William James Bury MacLeod Moore was appointed "Chief Intendant or Inspector General for the Dominion" of Canada some time in 1869 by Lord Kenlis, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Conclave of England. Search in the printed records of the Order in Canada and the United States fails to reveal the exact date of Moore's appointment but there seems no reason to doubt it for there are documents extant and copies of others to show that he was signing as such an officer starting in 1870.

On February 16, 1870, Moore was authorized by the Grand Conclave in England to introduce the Order into the United States. On September 30th of the same year, by a Commission from Laprairie, Quebec, Alfred Creigh of Washington, Pennsylvania, was made "the Representative of the Grand Council of the Order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine in England \*\*\* to introduce & establish this Imperial, Ecclesiastical & Military Order into the State of Pennsylvania." In the same Commission, he was appointed Intendant-General for Pennsylvania. On January 1, 1871, he was appointed by the Grand Conclave of England, directly, to organize subordinate Conclaves, and on October 4, 1871, the rank of Past Grand Viceroy was conferred on him by the English Grand Conclave.

Under this authority fourteen Conclaves were established in Pennsylvania, after which Creigh applied to England for authority to establish a Grand Conclave in that State. On January 25, 1872, the per-

mission was granted (copies of the Moore Commission to Creigh and the English Commission to him are found in many of the Proceedings of the Grand Conclave of Pennsylvania, 1906, page 11 being one—as well as in those of other States).

On June 14, 1872, in Reading, Pennsylvania, with representatives of thirteen of the fourteen Conclaves in the State present, with Knight Companion Creigh presiding, the Grand Conclave of Pennsylvania was established with the following top two officers and Recorder:

Calvin L. Stowell ..... Grand Sovereign  
Christian F. Knapp ..... Grand Viceroy  
Alfred Creigh ..... Grand Recorder

These Sir Knights were all important figures in the Red Cross of Constantine Order during the early years of its existence in the United States. Stowell was given the rank of Past Grand Sovereign (England, Nov. 14, 1877 and Scotland, July 26, 1877) and Grand Cross (England, Jan. 8, 1885)

Annual meetings were held regularly, with a few exceptions. Various matters of jurisprudence and jurisdiction were discussed. The matters of the two national bodies—the Sovereign Grand Council of the United States, formed on June 1, 1875, and the Supreme Grand Chapter of the Grand Cross, organized on June 21, 1877, provided much discussion and action as the years went on. These bodies will be discussed under appropriate headings later on. At the end of 1879 only eight Conclaves were active with a membership of 95 Sir Knights and six Conclaves suspended, with a membership of 93. Some of the suspended Conclaves were later reactivated.

Following the turn of the century activity picked up and a much greater activity started in the second quarter of the century. This is reflected from the examination of the membership figures and increase in the number of Conclaves, the latter numbering 34 which had been given numbers in this Grand Conclave when the amalgamation took place with the Empire of the West on February 18, 1958.

STATISTICS OF ANNUAL ASSEMBLIES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1	June 14, 1872	Reading, Pa.	Calvin L. Stowell
2	Feb. 20, 1873	Allentown, Pa.	Calvin L. Stowell
3	Feb. 19, 1874	Philadelphia, Pa.	Calvin L. Stowell
4	Feb. 18, 1875	Harrisburg, Pa.	Christian F. Knapp
5	Feb. 17, 1876	Reading, Pa.	Charles E. Meyer
6	Feb. 21, 1877	Lebanon, Pa.	John L. Young
7	Dec. 4, 1877	Philadelphia, Pa.	John Hanold
8	Feb. 20, 1879	Philadelphia, Pa.	William H. Egle
9	Feb. 19, 1880	Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles D. Freeman
10	Feb. 17, 1881	Philadelphia, Pa.	William F. Englehart
11	Feb. 16, 1882	Philadelphia, Pa.	Andrew J. Kauffman
12	Mar. 7, 1883	Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles Laing
13	Feb. 21, 1884	Philadelphia, Pa.	James S. Barber
14	Feb. 19, 1885	Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas R. Patton
15	Feb. 18, 1886	Philadelphia, Pa.	Augustus R. Hall
16	Feb. 17, 1887	Philadelphia, Pa.	J. Frank Knight
17	Mar. 6, 1888	Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles Cary
18	Mar. 5, 1889	Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles K. Francis
19	Mar. 4, 1890	Philadelphia, Pa.	John Sartain
20	Mar. 3, 1891	Philadelphia, Pa.	Samuel J. Dickey
21	Mar. 1, 1892	Philadelphia, Pa.	Henry Sartain
22	Feb. 28, 1893	Philadelphia, Pa.	Edward B. Spencer
23	Mar. 6, 1894	Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles K. Francis
24	Mar. 3, 1895	Philadelphia, Pa.	James P. Malseed
25	Mar. 3, 1896	Philadelphia, Pa.	Edward S. Wyckoff
26	Mar. 2, 1897	Philadelphia, Pa.	Henry A. McKillip
27	Mar. 7, 1898	Philadelphia, Pa.	William H. Pfahler
28	Feb. 28, 1899	Philadelphia, Pa.	Joseph H. Brown
29	Mar. 6, 1900	Philadelphia, Pa.	Robert J. Linden
30	Mar. 5, 1901	Philadelphia, Pa.	John J. Gilroy
31	Mar. 4, 1902	Philadelphia, Pa.	Edgar F. Smith
32	Mar. 3, 1903	Philadelphia, Pa.	George Hale
33	Mar. 1, 1904	Philadelphia, Pa.	James H. Coddling
34	June 7, 1905	Philadelphia, Pa.	Frank W. Martenis
35	June 6, 1906	Philadelphia, Pa.	John A. Bolard
36	June 5, 1907	Philadelphia, Pa.	Edson S. McKillip
37	June 3, 1908	Philadelphia, Pa.	Alexander J. H. Mackie
38	June 2, 1909	Philadelphia, Pa.	Cortez B. Robbins
39	June 1, 1910	Philadelphia, Pa.	Frederick W. Ulrich
40	June 7, 1911	Philadelphia, Pa.	Hiram E. Deats
41	June 5, 1912	Philadelphia, Pa.	William A. Foster
42	June 4, 1913	Philadelphia, Pa.	George E. Wilbur
43	June 3, 1914	Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles P. Sparkman
44	June 2, 1915	Philadelphia, Pa.	Joseph Butler
45	June 7, 1916	Philadelphia, Pa.	Henry S. Cowins

46	June 6, 1917	Philadelphia, Pa.	Frederick R. Miller
47	June 19, 1918	Philadelphia, Pa.	David H. Lukens
48	June 18, 1919	Philadelphia, Pa.	William J. Shennan
49	Sept. 29, 1920	Philadelphia, Pa.	George L. Low
50	Sept. 7, 1921	Philadelphia, Pa.	August P. Kunzig
51	Sept. 6, 1922	Philadelphia, Pa.	Harry J. Guthrie
	1924		Philip C. Shaffer
52	May 29, 1924	Philadelphia, Pa.	Francis N. Whitney
53	Oct. 21, 1925	Philadelphia, Pa.	Erney R. Bastian
54	Oct. 20, 1926	Philadelphia, Pa.	Frank H. Thompson
55	Oct. 19, 1927	Philadelphia, Pa.	C. Thomas Vanderslice
56	Oct. 17, 1928	Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles E. Chalmers
57	Oct. 16, 1929	Philadelphia, Pa.	Harry W. Seem
58	Oct. 15, 1930	Philadelphia, Pa.	William McCombs
59	Oct. 31, 1931	Philadelphia, Pa.	William T. D. MacDonnell
60	Oct. 19, 1932	Philadelphia, Pa.	Paul W. Brown
61	Oct. 18, 1933	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oscar P. Kostenbauer
62	Oct. 17, 1934	Philadelphia, Pa.	Alexander B. Steuart
63	Oct. 16, 1935	Philadelphia, Pa.	Harry E. Truchses
64	Oct. 21, 1936	Philadelphia, Pa.	George C. Roberts
65	Oct. 20, 1937	Philadelphia, Pa.	Alfred C. Marple
66	Oct. 19, 1938	Philadelphia, Pa.	Paul R. Hickock
67	Oct. 18, 1939	Philadelphia, Pa.	Owen W. Metzger
68	Oct. 16, 1940	Allentown, Pa.	Albert T. Hanby
69	Oct. 15, 1941	Philadelphia, Pa.	John S. Wallace
70	Oct. 21, 1942	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Clyde P. Love
71	Oct. 30, 1943	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arthur L. Lee
	(Elected and resigned)		Henry L. Bialy
72	Oct. 21, 1944	New York, N. Y.	Charles C. Friehofer
73	Oct. 17, 1945	Albany, N. Y.	W. Harry Lewis
74	Oct. 19, 1946	Wilmington, Del.	William O. Thompson
75	Oct. 18, 1947	York, Pa.	Peter Schmuck
76	Oct. 16, 1948	New York, N. Y.	Samuel Starkey
77	Oct. 22, 1949	Pittsburgh, Pa.	John W. Laird
78	Oct. 21, 1950	Philadelphia, Pa.	G. Edward Elwell
79	Oct. 20, 1951	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	William R. Burchfield
80	Oct. 25, 1952	Buck Hill Falls, Pa.	Samuel E. Basehore
81	Oct. 31, 1953	Buck Hill Falls, Pa.	Harry R. Craig
82	Oct. 23, 1954	Wilmington, Del.	Frederick A. Nicholson
83	Oct. 22, 1955	Albany, N. Y.	Joseph C. Dunn
84	Oct. 20, 1956	New York, N. Y.	Willis R. Michael
85	Oct. 19, 1957	York, Pa.	John Markle, 2nd
86	Feb. 18, 1958	Washington, D. C.	(No election)

## ROLL OF CONCLAVES

No.	Name	Place	Constituted
1	United States Premier (38)	Washington, Pa.	Dec. 14, 1870
2	Orient (45)	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Feb. 16, 1871
3	Constantine (46)	Reading, Pa.	Feb. 16, 1871
4	Trinity (47)	Harrisburg, Pa.	Feb. 16, 1871
5	Mary (48)	Allentown, Pa.	Feb. 16, 1871
6	Bellefonte (51)	Bellefonte, Pa.	May 3, 1871
7	Allegheny (56)	Allegheny, Pa.	May 9, 1871
8	Philadelphia (57)	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 16, 1871
9	Earl of Bective (58)	Towanda, Pa.	June 14, 1871
10	Red Rose (59)	Columbia, Pa.	June 15, 1871
11	Rose of Sharon (60)	Rouseville, Pa.	June 23, 1871
12	Corry (71)	Corry, Pa.	Mar. 7, 1872
13	Sage (74)	Franklin, Pa.	Apr. 10, 1872
14	Lily of the Valley (75)	Titusville, Pa.	Apr. 10, 1872
15	Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 17, 1874
16	Kalamazoo Valley	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Feb. 17, 1874
17	Saginaw Valley	Saginaw, Mich.	Feb. 17, 1874
18	St. Joseph Valley	Sturgis, Mich.	Feb. 17, 1874
12	St. Paul's	New York, N. Y.	June 7, 1916
16	Florida	Lakeland, Fla.	June 19, 1918
17	Constans	Johnstown, Pa.	Aug. 27, 1925
18	Albany	Albany, N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1928
19	St. Stephen's	Haddonfield, N. J.	Nov. 19, 1936
20	Williamsport	Williamsport, Pa.	Oct. 20, 1936
21	York	York, Pa.	Oct. 16, 1936
22	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.	Feb. 4, 1937
23	St. James	Shamokin, Pa.	May 19, 1937
24	St. Johns	Erie, Pa.	June 19, 1937
25	Miami	Miami, Fla.	Oct. 18, 1939
26	Antioch	New Castle, Pa.	Oct. 7, 1941
27	St. Mark's	Buffalo, N. Y.	Mar. 25, 1944
28	St. Andrew's	Hartford, Conn.	Jan. 24, 1948
29	Bay State	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 16, 1952
30	Plantations	Providence, R. I.	Dec. 17, 1952
31	St. Matthew's	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 17, 1954
32	Utica	Utica, N. Y.	Feb. 4, 1956
33	Granite State	Concord, N. H.	Nov. 24, 1956
34	Constantine	Reading, Pa.	Oct. 19, 1957

In 1872 when the Grand Imperial Council of Pennsylvania was organized, there were fourteen Conclaves in the State working under English Charters (numbers after names of Conclaves). In 1879, numbers 6, 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14 had their charters suspended. They had enrolled 93 Knights before suspension. Numbers 15, 16, 17 and 18

withdrew to form the Grand Council of Michigan in 1874. The remaining eight had enrolled 95 Knights. Actually numbers 12, 13 and 14 were not operative and soon became dormant. In 1916, when St. Paul's in New York City was chartered, it was given the number 12. Why the next Conclave chartered two years later was not given the number 13 instead of 16 is not known. The Conclaves subsequently chartered became 17, 18, etc. Conclave No. 1 was eventually moved from Washington to Pittsburgh.

## MEMBERSHIP

Note: These remarks concerning membership in the Empire of the East must apply to such membership statistics which follow for not only this Empire, but for all the States where figures are shown. The early Grand Recorders were not mathematicians for they appear to have known nothing about simple arithmetic. They end one year with a certain membership and start the next year with another figure. In their totals often-times the additions and subtractions are faulty. I have tried to give a fairly true picture of the membership when figures are available, corrected to make the figures jibe from year to year. Until Knights Ward and Glad became Grand Recorders of the two Empires — East and West, I will not vouch for accuracy. These two were really the first who understood what they were doing.

Year	Knighthed	Affiliated	Re-inst.	Died	Other	Total
1873						89
1876						110
1909						187
1910						197
1911						210
1934						427
1935						409
1936						474
1937						541
1938						551
1939						567
1940						578
1941						592
1942						614
1943						638
1944						664
1945						690
1946	79	1	0	22	5	743
1947	37	1	0	27	3	750
1948	75	1	0	20	6	800



MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS EMPIRE OF THE EAST (Continued)

Year	Knighthd	Affiliated	Re-inst.	Died	Other	Total
1949	75	5	0	18	3	859
1950	81	4	0	27	10	907
1951	77	1	0	18	3	967
1952	67	0	0	29	2	1000
1953	96	25	0	40	4	1077
1954	75	0	0	31	13	1108
1955	52	1	0	26	7	1138
1956	85	2	0	20	9	1196
1957	68	3	0	29	18	1220
1958	19	0	0	12	0	1227

9. "EMPIRE OF THE WEST" (Illinois)

II. Grand Imperial Council of the Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military Order of the Red Cross of Constantine and Appendant Orders for the United States of America, Mexico and the Philippines (Organized as Grand Imperial Council of the State of Illinois, Chicago, August 30, 1872; as the Grand Imperial Council of the Western Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States at Jacksonville, Florida, October 13, 1899; as the Grand Imperial Council for the United States of America at Topeka, Kansas, June 16, 1911; and finally as above at Peoria, Illinois, June 8, 1946).

The formation meeting which resulted in the organization of the Grand Council of Illinois was held on August 30, 1872, in the Hall of St. John Conclave No. 69 (England). The meeting was called by Sir Knight Jonathan John French, who had received the grades of the Order on December 15, 1871, in Orient Conclave No. 45, in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He was made a Divisional Inspector General for Illinois on December 29, 1871 and shortly thereafter of Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, etc.

Representatives from six English chartered Conclaves formed the Grand Council of Illinois, they having the following membership, at that time:

1 St. John (69)	Chicago	13
2 Accolade (70)	Augusta	14
3 Freeport (72)	Freeport	12
4 Kadosh (78)	Cairo	13
5 Rose Croix (79)	Dixon	11
6 Orient (80)	Fairbury	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>

The Grand Officers included the following:

Jonathan John French ..... *Grand Sovereign*  
 Loyal Levi Munn ..... *Grand Viceroy*  
 James Hoge Miles ..... *Grand Recorder*

Sir Knight French chartered the following Conclaves:

7	Coeur de Leon	Athol, Mass.	Nov. 29, 1873
8	St. Paul's	Woonsocket, R. I.	Dec. 5, 1873
9	St. Andrew's	Providence, R. I.	Dec. 12, 1873
10	Constantine	Alton, R. I.	Oct. 26, 1874

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island Conclaves withdrew to form the Grand Council of those States on December 22, 1873 and, by 1898, five of the six Conclaves left had ceased to operate. Only St. John, No. 1 in Chicago was left. In the meantime, three others were chartered so that with the Premier Conclave and these three the membership in Illinois in 1898 was as follows:

1	St. John	Chicago, Ill.	36
2	Saxa Rubra	Champaign, Ill.	30
3	St. Helena	Peoria, Ill.	20
4	St. Paul	Jacksonville, Fla.	9

Total membership 95

It is obvious that numbers 2, 3 & 4 were previously assigned to Conclaves in 1872, and numbers 5 to 10 to Conclaves in Illinois, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Consequently, Saxa Rubra should have been given the number 11, St. Helena the number 12, and St. Paul the number 13. It appears, therefore, that a new start was made in 1893, when Saxa Rubra was chartered and they considered that they only had one Conclave and from that date we find the present listing in their Proceedings.

	Aug. 30, 1872	Chicago, Ill. Jonathan J. French (Ill.)
1	Nov. 11, 1873	Chicago, Ill. Jonathan J. French (Ill.)
2	Oct. 26, 1874	Chicago, Ill. Loyal L. Munn (Ill.)
3	Oct. 25, 1875	Chicago, Ill. Robert B. Smith (Ill.)
4	Oct. 23, 1876	Chicago, Ill. Robert B. Smith (Ill.)
5	Oct. 22, 1877	Chicago, Ill. James H. Miles (Ill.)
6	Oct. 21, 1878	Chicago, Ill. John C. Smith (Ill.)
7	Oct. 27, 1879	Chicago, Ill. Gilbert W. Barnard (Ill.)
8	Oct. 25, 1880	Chicago, Ill. Sylvester O. Spring (Ill.)
9	Oct. 24, 1881	Chicago, Ill. James O. Cottrell (Ill.)
10	1882	No meeting
11	1883	No meeting
12	1884	No meeting

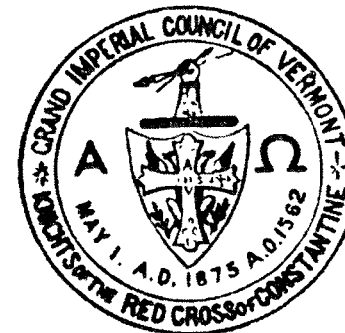
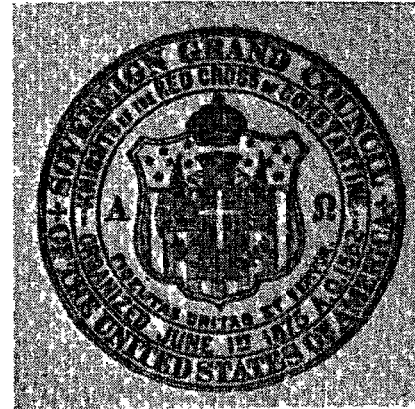
13	1885	No meeting
14	1886	No meeting
15	Oct. 24, 1887	Chicago, Ill. Levi R Jerome (Ill.)
16	1888	No meeting
17	1889	No meeting
18	1890	No meeting
19	1891	No meeting
20	July 11, 1892	Chicago, Ill. Benn P. Reynolds (Ill.)
21	Oct. 5, 1893	Chicago, Ill. George W. Warvelle (Ill.)
22	Oct. 9, 1894	Chicago, Ill. George W. Warvelle (Ill.)
23	Oct. 25, 1895	Chicago, Ill. George W. Warvelle (Ill.)
24	Oct. 30, 1896	Chicago, Ill. Daniel J. Avery (Ill.)
25	Dec. 10, 1897	Peoria, Ill. J. B. A. Collan (Ill.)
26	Dec. 23, 1898	Champaign, Ill. William T. Irwin (Ill.)
27	Oct. 13, 1899	Jacksonville, Fla. George M. Moulton (Ill.)
28	June 6, 1900	Kansas City, Mo. Amos Pettibone (Ill.)
29	July 16, 1901	Duluth, Minn. Frederick C. Winslow (Ill.)
30	May 20, 1902	Chicago, Ill. William F. Kuhn (Mo.)
31	May 8, 1903	Peoria, Ill. Trevanion W. Hugo (Minn.)
32	May 6, 1904	Topeka, Kan. Robert M. Johnson (Ill.)
33	June 14, 1905	Chicago, Ill. Bester G. Brown (Kan.)
34	June 14, 1906	Chicago, Ill. George W. Buck (Minn.)
35	Aug. 14, 1907	Duluth, Minn. Winfred S. Corbett (Mo.)
36	May 15, 1908	Kansas City, Mo. Samuel E. Bliss (Ill.)
37	June 11, 1909	Chicago, Ill. Emanuel F. Hartzell (Mo.)
38	June 16, 1910	St. Joseph, Mo. August O. Wellman (Kan.)
39	June 16, 1911	Topeka, Kan. John R. Oughton (Ill.)
40	June 7, 1912	Chicago, Ill. Samuel P. Cochran (Tex.)
41	May 9, 1913	Dallas, Tex. Van Freemont Boor (Mo.)
42	May 22, 1914	Kansas City, Mo. Samuel H. Smith (Ill.)
43	June 4, 1915	Chicago, Ill. Robert A. Woods (Ind.)
44	June 2, 1916	Indianapolis, Ind. Wm E. Richardson (Minn.)
45	Aug. 3, 1917	Duluth, Minn. Judson Brenner (Ohio)
46	June 1, 1918	Chicago, Ill. Owen J. Wood (Kan.)
47	June 6, 1919	Topeka, Kan. Albert A. Jessup (Idaho)
48	June 18, 1920	Boise, Idaho. Isaac H. Hettinger (Mo.)
49	June 2, 1921	Kansas City, Mo. Edward L. Johnson (Ill.)
50	June 2, 1922	Peoria, Ill. Mike H. Thomas (Tex.)
51	Apr. 27, 1923	Dallas, Texas. Samuel J. Hillman (Ky.)
52	June 12, 1924	Louisville, Ky. Elias J. Jacoby (Ind.)
53	May 28, 1925	Indianapolis, Ind. William G. Bray (Mich.)
54	May 21, 1926	Grand Rapids, Mich. Renwick B. Knox (Minn.)
55	June 7, 1927	St. Paul, Minn. Chris. Van Deventer (Ill.)
56	May 25, 1928	Chicago, Ill. James H. Rowland (La.)
57	May 28, 1929	Shreveport, La. Carroll D. Evans, Sr. (Neb.)
58	June 17, 1930	Omaha, Neb. Alvin V. Lane (Tex.)
59	May 22, 1931	Dallas, Texas. Herbert S. Sands (Col.)

60	June 17, 1932	Denver, Col. John Pickard (Mo.)
61	May 13, 1933	Columbia, Mo. Herbert A. Graham (Ind.)
62	June 2, 1934	Elkhart, Ind. Carl C. Block (Ill.)
63	May 25, 1935	Peoria, Ill. Arthur E. Hopkins (Ky.)
64	May 16, 1936	Louisville, Ky. J. Claude Keiper (D.C.)
65	May 22, 1937	Washington, D.C. James T. Christison (Minn.)
66	May 21, 1938	St. Paul, Minn. Clayton O. Billow (Ill.)
67	May 27, 1939	Chicago, Ill. Alfred G. Arvold (N.D.)
68	June 1, 1940	Fargo, N. D. Herbert A. Senter (Neb.)
69	June 24, 1941	Omaha, Neb. Charles C. Clark (Iowa)
70	May 23, 1942	Des Moines, Iowa. Andrew D. Agnew (Wisc.)
71	May 22, 1943	Milwaukee, Wisc. Ray V. Denslow (Mo.)
72	May 29, 1944	St. Joseph, Mo. Fred H. Pocock (Ind.)
73	May 19, 1945	Chicago, Ill. Clyde E. Stone (Ill.)
74	May 8, 1946	Peoria, Ill. Bertram S. Adams (Minn.)
75	June 17, 1947	Duluth, Minn. Edward J. Bullock (Ill.)
76	May 22, 1948	Chicago, Ill. Albert H. Fiebach (Ohio)
77	May 21, 1949	Cleveland, Ohio. Wm. Moseley Brown (Va.)
78	May 20, 1950	Richmond, Va. Milton L. Meyers (Ore.)
79	June 2, 1951	Portland, Ore. Thomas C. Law (Ga.)
80	May 24, 1952	Atlanta, Ga. George C. Marquis (Mo.)
81	May 16, 1953	Jefferson City, Mo. Robert Ingalls (Ind.)
82	June 5, 1954	Indianapolis, Ind. Joseph W. Kane (Mich.)
83	June 18, 1955	Detroit, Mich. Harry Schroeder (Md.)
84	May 26, 1956	Baltimore, Md. Arthur S. Crites (Cal.)
85	May 18, 1957	San Francisco, Cal. C. Vernon Eddy (Va.)
86	Feb. 18, 1958	Washington, D.C. (No election)

## ROLL OF CONCLAVES

No.	Name	Place	Date of Charter
1	St. John (Premier (69)	Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 3, 1872 (Aug. 30, 1872)
2	Saxa Rubra	Champaign, Ill.	Oct. 5, 1893
3	St. Helena	Peoria, Ill.	Oct. 25, 1895
4	St. Paul	Jacksonville, Fla.	Dec. 23, 1898 (Re. May 22, 1914)
5	Mary	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 13, 1899
6	St. George	Duluth, Minn.	Oct. 13, 1899
7	St. Augustine	Topeka, Kan.	June 6, 1900
8	St. Peter	Helena, Mont.	July 16, 1901
9	St. Joseph	St. Joseph, Mo.	May 8, 1903
10	Coeur de Lion	Omaha, Neb.	May 8, 1903
11	St. Andrew	Joplin, Mo.	May 8, 1903
12	St. Thomas	Washington, D.C.	June 14, 1906 (Re. May 21, 1926)
13	St. Mark	Dallas, Tex.	June 14, 1906
14	St. Gabriel	Los Angeles, Cal.	June 14, 1906
15	St. Francis	San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1906
16	St. James	Indianapolis, Ind.	May 15, 1908
17	St. Justin	Atlanta, Ga.	June 11, 1909 (Re. June 2, 1921)

- 18 St. Alban Seattle, Wash. June 16, 1910  
 19 St. Luke McAlester, Okla. June 16, 1910  
 20 St. Stephen Memphis, Tenn. June 16, 1911  
 21 St. Mathias Knoxville, Tenn. June 16, 1911  
 22 St. Michael Boise, Idaho June 16, 1911  
 23 St. Philip Oakland, Cal. May 9, 1913  
 24 St. Matthew Shreveport, La. May 22, 1914  
 25 St. Bernard Salt Lake City, Utah May 22, 1914 (Re. May 27, 1939)  
 25 Bonneville Salt Lake City, Utah May 27, 1939  
 26 St. Laurance Portland, Ore. June 4, 1915  
 27 St. Felix Jackson, Miss. June 4, 1915 (Re. June 2, 1922)  
 27 St. Sebastian Tampa, Fla. May 27, 1939  
 (For. Florida No. 16, G. I. Coun'l Pa.)  
 28 Mt. of the Holy Cross Denver, Col. June 4, 1915  
 29 St. Giles Little Rock, Ark. June 4, 1915  
 30 Asoka Manila, P. I. June 4, 1915  
 31 St. Barnabas Louisville, Ky. June 2, 1916  
 32 St. Jerome Columbus, Ohio June 2, 1916  
 33 St. Vincent Grand Rapids, Mich. June 2, 1916  
 34 St. Benedict Cleveland, Ohio June 2, 1916  
 35 St. Paul New Orleans, La. Aug. 3, 1917  
 36 St. Chrysostrom Columbia, Mo. Aug. 3, 1917  
 37 St. Bartholomew Des Moines, Iowa Aug. 3, 1917  
 38 Joan of Arc Reno, Nev. June 1, 1918  
 39 St. Clement Detroit, Mich. June 1, 1918  
 40 St. Denys Sheridan, Wyo. June 6, 1919  
 41 St. Cyprian Baltimore, Md. June 18, 1920  
 42 St. Louis St. Louis, Mo. June 2, 1921  
 43 St. Nicholas Wilmington, N. C. June 2, 1922  
 (Con. with No. 67, May 22, 1943)  
 44 St. Raphael Spokane, Wash. June 2, 1922  
 45 St. Felix Fargo, N.D. Apr. 27, 1923  
 46 St. Omer Oklahoma City, Okla. Apr. 27, 1923  
 47 St. Justin Kansas City, Mo. Apr. 27, 1923  
 48 St. Simon Sioux Falls, S. D. Apr. 27, 1923  
 49 St. Edward Springfield, Ill. Apr. 27, 1923  
 50 St. Anthony St. Antonio, Tex. June 12, 1924  
 51 St. Simeon Stylites Washington, D.C. June 12, 1924  
 52 St. Wilfred Milwaukee, Wisc. June 12, 1924  
 53 St. Hilary Fort Wayne, Ind. May 28, 1925  
 54 St. Gregory Chattanooga, Tenn. May 28, 1925  
 (Charter revoked May 27, 1939 and restored June 8, 1946)  
 55 Santa Fe Sante Fe, N. M. May 28, 1925  
 56 St. Christopher Springfield, Mo. May 28, 1925  
 57 St. Dunstan Birmingham, Ala. May 21, 1926  
 58 St. David Salina, Kan. May 21, 1926  
 59 St. Martin Bay City, Mich. May 21, 1926



SEALS OF GRAND CONCLAVES



W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE

60	St. Ambrose	Atlanta, Ga.	June 7, 1927
61	Honolulu	Honolulu, H. I.	June 7, 1927
62	San Diego	San Diego, Cal.	June 7, 1927
63	St. Croix	Long Beach, Cal.	May 25, 1928
64	St. Leonard	Jackson, Miss.	May 28, 1929
65	St. Timothy	Fort Worth, Tex.	May 22, 1931
66	All Saints	Columbia, S. C.	May 22, 1931
67	St. John of Patmos	Asheville, N.C.	May 22, 1931
68	Arizona	Phoenix, Ariz.	June 17, 1932
69	St. Polycarp	Alexandria, Va.	June 2, 1934
70	San Lorenzo	Ancon, C. Z.	June 2, 1934
71	St. Leo	Syracuse, N. Y.	June 2, 1934
72	St. Litus	Charlotte, N. C.	May 25, 1935
73	St. Ignatius	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	May 25, 1935
74	St. Bonaventure	Marquette, Mich.	May 27, 1939
75	St. Quentin	Garden City, N. Y.	May 27, 1939
76	City of Mexico	Mexico, D. F.	May 29, 1944
77	Monterrey	Monterrey, Mexico	May 29, 1944
78	West Virginia	Charleston, W. Va.	May 29, 1944
79	St. Thomas	Toledo, Ohio	May 19, 1945
80	Holy Trinity	Rockford, Ill.	June 8, 1946
81	St. Alphege	El Paso, Texas	June 17, 1947
82	Black Hills	Black Hills, S. D.	June 17, 1947
83	Old Hickory	Nashville, Tenn.	May 22, 1948
84	St. Sophia	Albuquerque, N. M.	May 22, 1948
85	Alaska	Anchorage, Alaska	May 22, 1948
86	St. Columba	Cincinnati, Ohio	May 21, 1949
87	Christos Rhetor	Roswell, N. M.	May 21, 1949
88	Calvary	Wichita, Kan.	May 21, 1949
89	Holy Grail	Dayton, Ohio	May 20, 1950
90	San Felipe	Galveston, Tex.	May 20, 1950
91	St. Honore	Jacksonville, Florida	June 2, 1951
92	Trinity	Fort Smith, Arkansas	June 2, 1951
93	San Jacinto	Houston, Tex.	May 24, 1952
94	St. Boniface	Water Valley, Miss.	June 18, 1955
95	St. Basil	Lafayette, Ind.	May 26, 1956
96	Llano Estacado	Lubbock, Tex.	May 26, 1956
97	St. Charles	Lake Charles, La.	May 18, 1957
98	Ouachita	Monroe, La.	May 18, 1957
99	DeMolay	Waco, Tex.	July 26, 1958

EMPIRE OF THE WEST MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

Year	Installed	Aff.	Re-inst.	Died	Out Otherwise	Total
1872	—	—	—	—	—	74
1876	—	—	—	—	—	139
1893	—	—	—	—	—	54
1894	26	4	—	3	1	80
1895	18	4	—	3	1	98
1896	12	—	—	1	9	100
1897	3	1	—	1	13	90
1898	16	—	—	2	9	95
1899	44	2	1	1	15	126
1900	35	1	—	—	—	162
1901	38	2	1	4	7	192
1902	32	1	—	4	6	215
1903	90	1	2	4	3	301
1904	25	—	—	2	13	320
1905	35	—	—	4	7	344
1906	120	—	—	7	23	434
1907	30	—	1	4	23	438
1908	51	—	2	7	16	468
1909	69	—	—	5	20	512
1910	127	—	5	9	16	619
1911	73	—	2	10	22	662
1912	70	—	—	9	17	708
1913	86	—	—	9	12	773
1914	133	4	2	8	46	858
1915	109	—	2	12	15	942
1916	68	1	1	18	19	975
1917	169	3	0	16	20	1111
1918	69	1	2	25	15	1143
1919	93	—	1	24	17	1196
1920	76	2	4	22	20	1236
1921	105	6	1	17	38	1293
1922	134	5	2	39	59	1336
1923	122	4	—	25	12	1415
1924	136	15	—	29	17	1520
1925	99	5	4	29	46	1553
1926	125	6	1	39	36	1610
1927	107	3	2	40	15	1667
1928	75	15	1	32	23	1703
1929	60	1	1	48	27	1680
1930	85	0	0	62	51	1652
1931	99	5	7	60	45	1658
1932	68	3	1	51	34	1645
1933	120	—	1	53	45	1680
1934	116	5	2	66	60	1677

1935	96	1	4	49	37	1692
1936	175	5	5	40	18	1819
1937	101	2	7	64	22	1843
1938	157	22	2	69	19	1932
1939	95	44	1	62	26	1942
1940	119	1	3	75	32	1958
1941	122	1	2	57	18	2008
1942	97	1	6	57	18	2037
1943	121	5	5	71	25	2072
1944	151	—	5	85	11	2132
1945	131	8	4	87	24	2164
1946	164	4	3	82	9	2244
1947	237	7	3	98	13	2380
1948	164	4	2	74	18	2458
1949	216	18	2	77	40	2577
1950	276	—	—	91	24	2744
1951	159	3	2	97	12	2799
1952	173	4	3	90	24	2868
1953	151	—	4	90	19	2914
1954	153	8	1	95	32	2949
1955	146	2	—	85	23	2989
1956	175	9	2	100	20	3055
1957	186	13	—	119	21	3114

10. NEW YORK

III. The Grand Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and the Appendant Order for the State of New York. (The Statutes and Regulations attached to the second meeting Proceedings add "Religious and Military Order.")

The formation meeting was held on February 5, 1873, in Geological Hall, Albany, New York, under authorization from Alfred Creigh, Chief Intendant General for the United States for the Grand Imperial Conclave of England.

Conclaves 62, 66, 67, 68, 73, 76, 81, 90, 91 & 96, all chartered by the English body, received the call for the forming of the State Grand Body. Calvin L. Stowell, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, presided.

The usual formalities incident to the formation of a new Grand Body were taken with the following two top officers and Grand Recorder being elected:

Albert G. Goodall . . . . . Grand Sovereign  
 Edwin J. Loomis . . . . . Grand Viceroy  
 Robert Macoy . . . . . Grand Recorder

One oddity appears in the Proceedings—Knight Companion Calvin L. Stowell was appointed Grand Marshal, although there was no such office in the new Grand Body. It probably is a substitution for Frank L. Stowell who was a New York member.

Calvin L. Stowell was present at the next Annual Conclave and again installed the officers. No further printed Proceedings have been found. From other sources we find eleven active Conclaves in 1893 with about 200 members. William H. Whiting, Charles A. DeLaney and George F. Loder are listed as Past Grand Sovereigns, the latter the last Grand Recorder. Without Proceedings or minutes, just when they were elected is not known. The New York Grand Body ceased to exist some time about the end of the century.

#### STATISTICS OF ANNUAL ASSEMBLIES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1	February 5, 1873	Albany, N. Y.	Albert G. Goodall
2	February 5, 1874	Albany, N. Y.	Albert G. Goodall
	September 8, 1892		Charles A. DeLaney

#### ROLL OF CONCLAVES

1	Excelsior (62)	Rochester	September 18, 1871
2	Palestine (66)	Olean	January 5, 1872
3	New York (67)	New York	January 5, 1872
4	Norwich (68)	Norwich	January 5, 1872
5	Kadosh (73)	Hornellsville	April 1, 1872
6	St. Elmo (76)	Wellsville	April 29, 1872
7	Coeur de Lion (88)	Elmira	October 7, 1872
8	Albany (90)	Albany	December 9, 1872
9	Eusebius (91)	Rochester	February 19, 1873
10	Saxa Rubra (93)	Brooklyn	March 27, 1873
11	Helena	Paterson, N. J.	February 5, 1874
12	Zenobia	Bordentown, N. J.	February 5, 1874
13	Jersey City	Jersey City, N. J.	February 5, 1874
14	Elizabeth	Elizabeth, N. J.	February 5, 1874

In 1876, the membership of the ten Conclaves was:

No. 1	.....	2
No. 2	.....	11
No. 3	.....	51
No. 4	.....	11
No. 5	.....	14
No. 6	.....	11
No. 7	.....	14
No. 8	.....	17
No. 9	.....	52
No. 10	.....	11

Total .. 194

#### 11. MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

IV. Grand Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. (The Constitutions, Statutes and Regulations printed following the Proceedings of the first meeting add "Masonic and Military Order.")

The Formation Meeting was held on December 22, 1873, in Masonic Hall, Worcester, Massachusetts, with five Conclaves—Numbers 85 and 104 under England, and 7, 8 & 9 chartered from Illinois. Authorization was issued by Jonathan J. French, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of Illinois, on December 29, 1871. French was Divisional Intendant General for Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He visited Worcester on June 23, 1872, where he conferred the Orders on twelve Knights Templar and, on the following day, St. John's Conclave No. 85 (England) was chartered. Soon after this visit, Alfred Creigh, Chief Intendant General for the United States, appointed Nathaniel G. Tucker of Massachusetts the Intendant General for Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Tucker formed Unity Conclave No. 104 (England) on July 2, 1873. On November 13th following, Knight Companion Jonathan J. French, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Council of Illinois, appointed Knight Companion Tucker the Intendant General of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. This seems to have made Tucker Intendant General for both England (through Creigh) and Illinois (through French), a situation rather confusing. Tucker then proceeded to form Conclaves in Athol, Massachusetts, and Woonsocket and Providence, Rhode Island, with numbers 7, 8 & 9. These Conclaves are not presently listed in Illinois. The numbers of the three Conclaves were changed on the formation of the Grand Conclave of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to No. 85—1; No. 104—2; No. 7—3; No. 8—4; and No. 9—5. The election which ensued showed:

Nathaniel G. Tucker ..... *Grand Sovereign*  
 Henry C. Field ..... *Grand Viceroy*  
 George E. Boyden ..... *Grand Recorder*

The officers were installed by Knight Companion Jonathan J. French, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Council of Illinois.

There was a curious motion at the Special Assembly of February 18, 1874, made by the Grand Recorder—"that the delegates to the Convention for forming the General Grand Council of the United

States of America, be instructed to oppose the adoption of Continental Hats as part of the Regalia of the Order.”

On February 18, 1875, the other two Conclaves with English charters—St. George’s No. 82 in Boston, Massachusetts, and Roman Eagle No. 98 of Lawrence, Massachusetts, were welcomed into the Grand Council and given the numbers 6 & 7. At the same meeting St. Bernard No. 8, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, was chartered but a Dispensation for a Conclave in Weymouth, Massachusetts, to be named Mount Olivet, was continued. A Special Assembly on March 17, 1875, is the last in the printed Proceedings. The decease of the Grand Council has no specific date.

#### STATISTICS OF ANNUAL CONCLAVES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1	Dec. 22, 1873	Worcester, Mass.	Nathaniel G. Tucker
	Feb. 18, 1874	Worcester, Mass.	(Special)
2	Dec. 28, 1874	Worcester, Mass.	Nathaniel G. Tucker
	Mar. 17, 1875	Worcester, Mass.	(Special)
3	Dec. 27, 1875	Worcester, Mass.	Henry C Field

#### ROLL OF CONCLAVES

1	St. John’s (85)	Worcester, Mass.	June 24, 1872
2	Unity (104)	Springfield, Mass.	July 2, 1873
3	Coeur de Leon, No. 7	Athol, Mass.	Nov. 29, 1873
4	St. Paul’s, No. 8	Woonsocket, R. I.	Dec. 5, 1873
5	St. Andrew’s, No. 9	Providence, R. I.	Dec. 12, 1873
6	St. George’s (82)	Boston, Mass.	June 13, 1872
7	Roman Eagle (98)	Lawrence, Mass.	July 18, 1873
8	St. Bernard	Greenfield, Mass.	Feb. 18, 1875
UD	Mount Olivet	Weymouth, Mass.	Dec. 29, 1873 (disp.)

#### 12. MICHIGAN

V. Grand Imperial Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre for the State of Michigan.

On call of Knight Companion E. Burnham Tracy, Past Sovereign of Michigan Conclave No. 64 (England), in Masonic Hall, Detroit, Michigan, on April 10, 1874, the Grand Imperial Council of Michigan was formed. The Proceedings simply list the five Conclaves having representatives present—No. 64 (England), and numbers 15, 16, 17 & 18. It is known, however, that those with the numbers 15 to 18 were chartered by the Grand Council of Pennsylvania.

Officers elected were installed by Calvin L. Stowell, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, which included the following:

D. Burnham Tracy	.....	Grand Sovereign
R. Henry Morrison	.....	Grand Viceroy
John Rex Bardwell	.....	Grand Recorder

A petition for a charter for Fidelitus Conclave No. 8, at Jackson, Michigan, was granted. At a special meeting on December 18, 1874, charters for five Conclaves in Maine were granted. It also appears that charters for five Conclaves in Vermont were authorized. Application was made for a charter for a Conclave in Grand Rapids and resulted in a granting of same “to be named and numbered at its organization and dedication.” No other copies of Proceedings are known. In the listing of the Conclaves it will be noted that the numberings of five Conclaves in Kentucky were given earlier numbers in 1875 than those authorized in 1874.

#### STATISTICS OF ANNUAL ASSEMBLIES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1	April 10, 1874	Detroit	D. Burnham Tracy
2	April 21, 1875	Detroit	J. Rex Bardwell
3	April 19, 1876	Detroit	Daniel D. Thurber

#### ROLL OF CONCLAVES

1	Michigan (54)	Detroit	Mar. 21, 1871
2	Detroit (15)	Detroit	Feb. 17, 1874
3	Kalamazo Valley (16)	Kalamazoo	Feb. 17, 1874
4	Saginaw Valley (17)	Saginaw	Feb. 17, 1874
5	St. Joseph Valley (18)	Sturgis	Feb. 17, 1874
6	Fidelitus	Jackson	Dec. 18, 1874
7	Grand River Valley	Grand Rapids	Dec. 18, 1874
8	Maine	Portland, Me.	Dec. 18, 1874
9	Be Bouillon	Gardner, Me.	Dec. 18, 1874
10	Eusebius	Lewiston, Me.	Dec. 18, 1874
11	Tamerlane	Bangor, Me.	Dec. 18, 1874
12	Chalcedon	Portland, Me.	Dec. 18, 1874
13	Constantine	Louisville, Ky.	Feb. 25, 1875
14	Eusebius	Covington, Ky.	Mar. 16, 1875
15	Saint Helena	Louisville, Ky.	Mar. 16, 1875
16	Jerusalem	Louisville, Ky.	Mar. 16, 1875
17	Gethsemane	Louisville, Ky.	Mar. 16, 1875
18	De Molay	Windsor, Vt.	Dec. 18, 1874
19	St. Helena	Montpelier, Vt.	Dec. 18, 1874
20	Bethany	Burlington, Vt.	Dec. 18, 1874
21	Lily of the Valley	Northfield, Vt.	Dec. 18, 1874
22	St. Johnsbury	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Dec. 18, 1874

The first Proceedings (and the only one listing the members) showed the following memberships: No. 1—20; No. 4—13; and numbers 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7—4 each, making a total of 53 members.

The Grand Council of Michigan was granted permission to finish their work of organizing a Grand Council for the State of New Hampshire. Labarum Conclave No. 94 was chartered in New Hampshire by the Grand Council of England on April 28, 1873, and no doubt Sir

### 13. KENTUCKY

VI. The Grand Imperial Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Appendant Orders for the State of Kentucky.

There are no known Proceedings of this Grand Council and, hence, no seal. It was formed by the establishment of five Conclaves by Knight Companion D. Burnham Tracy, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Council of Michigan, one on February 25, 1875 and four on March 16, 1875, the date of the formation of the Grand Council. All but one of the Conclaves were in Louisville.

There was considerable controversy concerning recognition of this Grand Council as it was claimed they had violated the rule of Knight Templar requirement. However, it appears that not too much notice was taken about the legality as most of the Proceedings of the Grand Councils existing at this time carried the list of the Grand Officers in Kentucky and the date of formation. It formed five Conclaves in Indiana and they formed a Grand Council for that State, which, in turn, was only recognized by some of the State Grand Conclaves—in fact, in Indiana, a rival Grand Council was formed.

#### STATISTICS OF ANNUAL ASSEMBLIES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1	March 17, 1875	Louisville	John W. Cook
2	March 18, 1876	Louisville	Robert B. Caldwell

#### ROLL OF CONCLAVES

1	Constantine (13)	Louisville	Feb. 25, 1875
2	Eusebius (14)	Covington	Mar. 16, 1875
3	Saint Helena (15)	Louisville	Mar. 16, 1875
4	Jerusalem (16)	Louisville	Mar. 16, 1875
5	Gethsemane (17)	Louisville	Mar. 16, 1875
6	Labarum	New Albany, Ind.	Apr. 17, 1875
7	Fidelitus	New Albany, Ind.	Apr. 19, 1875
8	Constantine	New Albany, Ind.	Apr. 19, 1875
9	Eusebius	New Albany, Ind.	Apr. 19, 1875
10	Jerusalem	New Albany, Ind.	Apr. 19, 1875

A new start appears to have been attempted in Kentucky on May 8, 1876, when England chartered Lancaster Conclave No. 135, in Lancaster. However, it is not known how long it existed but, obviously, not long.

### 14. INDIANA

VII. The Grand Imperial Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and the Appendant Orders of the State of Indiana and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

A—This Conclave was formed in Masonic Hall, New Albany, Indiana, on April 21, 1875, by representatives from five Conclaves established by Knight Companion John W. Cook, Grand Sovereign of what was then the non-recognized Grand Imperial Council of Kentucky, at which time the following Grand Officers, among others, were elected:

George V. Howk	.....	Grand Sovereign
James H. Willard	.....	Grand Viceroy
Malcolm D. Condiff	.....	Grand Recorder

#### STATISTICS OF GRAND ASSEMBLIES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1	April 21, 1875	New Albany	George V. Howk
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#### ROLL OF CONCLAVES

1	Labarum (6)	New Albany	Apr. 17, 1875
2	Fidelitus (7)	New Albany	Apr. 19, 1875
3	Constantine (8)	New Albany	Apr. 19, 1875
4	Eusebius (9)	New Albany	Apr. 19, 1875
5	Jerusalem (10)	New Albany	Apr. 19, 1875

There was another Conclave in Indiana at the time—New Albany No. 117, chartered by England on January 16, 1875. This Conclave was invited to participate in the formation of the Grand Council of Indiana but declined. This Grand Conclave was declared illegal by the Grand Council of England but it soon became dormant.

B—The Independent Grand Council of Indiana, Knights of the Red Cross of Rome & Constantine and Appendant Orders.

This second Grand Council was formed by New Albany Conclave No. 117, chartered by England and two others under dispensation by the same Grand Council. It was thought that as the first Grand Council in Indiana was not recognized that with three English Conclaves forming a Grand Council, the latter would be recognized. No printed Proceedings have been discovered, but it is known that the three Conclaves which formed this Grand Council had a combined member-



ship of 26 members. This was four more than the other Grand Council, having five Conclaves.

**STATISTICS OF ANNUAL ASSEMBLIES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS**

1	May 26, 1875	New Albany	John Gierlow
2	May 24, 1876	New Albany	James G. Shields
3	May 23, 1877	New Albany	Frank S. Devol

**ROLL OF CONCLAVES**

1	New Albany (117)	New Albany	Jan. 16, 1875
2	Oriental (123)	La Porte	June 17, 1875
3	Indiana (124)	New Albany	June 17, 1875

The following certificate is extant:

**INITIUM SAPIENTIAE AMOR DOMINI**

In the Name of the Most Glorious Trinity in Unity, From the East a place full of light wherein reign Silence and Peace, but the Darkness comprehendeth it not.

To all whom it may concern **GREETING;**

And more especially to the Knights Companions of the Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military Order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, The Invincible Order of Knights of the Holy Order of St. John.

**FAITH            UNITY            ZEAL**

Know ye that in consideration of the great trust and confidence we repose in our beloved Companion the Illustrious Sir George S. Seymour of LaPorte County and State of Indiana, we do hereby appoint him as

**DIVISIONAL INTENDANT-GENERAL**

for the District embracing the following Commanderies, Viz: South Bend, Kendallville, Plymouth, Warsaw, Fort Wayne, Logansport and LaPorte, and the said Illustrious Knight Sir George S. Seymour is hereby authorized and empowered to create and install Knights Templar of good repute as members of the aforesaid Order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine etc., etc. for the purpose of forming new Conclaves, and the said Divisional Intendant General is further authorized to inspect said Conclaves when established and to then decide upon all matters affecting the wellbeing of the Order within his District. Subject nevertheless to appeal to our adjudication and determination.

Provided also that the said Divisional Intendant General shall transmit or cause to be transmitted to me all returns and fees on behalf of the members of such Conclaves now or hereafter to be established in the said District in the State of Indiana. Otherwise this commission shall cease to be of any force or virtue and become absolutely null and void.

And we pray the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe to have the said Illustrious Knight, Sir George S. Seymour in His most Holy Keeping.

Given at New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana and sealed with the Seal of the Independent Grand Imperial Council of Indiana, this 23 day of June A. D. 1875: A. O. 1562.

J. GIERLOW,

Grand Sovereign.

Seal

**15. VERMONT**

VIII. Grand Imperial Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Appendant Orders of the State of Vermont and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

This Grand Council was formed on May 1, 1875, in Burlington, Vermont, with representatives of No. 113 (England) and Numbers 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 under the Grand Council of Michigan. Election of officers showed, among others, the following, who were installed by Knight Companion D. Burnham Tracy, Grand Sovereign of Michigan:

George O. Tyler	.....	Grand Sovereign
Henry D. Bean	.....	Grand Viceroy
Edward E. Greenleaf	.....	Grand Recorder

Over the years the Grand Council met regularly until 1926 (with one exception). It failed to meet again until 1943, and then not again until 1958. On June 8, 1943, a meeting titled "the fifty-second Annual" (1920 was not held), was held in Burlington. There were present Christie B. Crowell, Grand Sovereign since 1918 (26 years) and six others, three of whom are now deceased. It was noted that the Grand Council had been dormant for eighteen years and that only Star of Bethlehem Conclave No. 1, in Burlington, existed out of the six originally composing the Grand Council of Vermont. They agreed to reorganize the Grand Council to perpetuate the Order in Vermont. A slate of eight Grand Officers was elected, only three of whom are still

with us. It is noted that Ray V. Denslow, then Grand Sovereign of the Empire of the West was present as a visitor and made an address. Nothing came of this attempt to reorganize.

In June, 1956, and again in June, 1957, George W. Grant and G. Norman Schleinkofer, both of St. Stephen's Conclave No. 19, (*Empire of the East*) in Haddonfield, New Jersey, discussed the situation with Harley M. Watkins, who had custody of the old records. They agreed to hold a meeting of Star of Bethlehem Conclave No. 1, on July 28, 1957. The meeting was held on that date when George W. Grant, G. Norman Schleinkofer and Arthur B. Fidler, members of St. Stephen's Conclave No. 19 in New Jersey, assisted in part by four members of Star of Bethlehem Conclave No. 1, conferred the Orders on twenty-nine candidates. Christie B. Crowell, now living in Sandwich, Massachusetts, is not listed among the membership of the Conclave, which at that time (1958) had 31 members.

At this meeting a committee, not to exceed five, was ordered appointed by the Sovereign to explore the matter of joining the United Grand Council, to the end that the Vermont Conclave be under a Grand Council, and to revise the By-Laws of the Conclave. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

With all the Conclaves in the United States (except Maine) in one Grand Council for the United States, it is hoped that this Conclave will combine with the United Grand Council and, in time, that Maine will, we trust, do likewise.

#### STATISTICS OF ANNUAL ASSEMBLIES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1	May 1, 1875	Burlington	George O. Tyler
2	June 12, 1876	Burlington	Henry D. Bean
3	June 11, 1877	Burlington	Frank H. Bascom
4	June 10, 1878	Burlington	Frank H. Bascom
5	June 9, 1879	Burlington	Joseph L. Perkins
6	June 7, 1880	Burlington	Delos M. Bacon
7	June 8, 1881	Burlington	George H. Kinsley
8	June 12, 1882	Burlington	Marsh O. Perkins
9	June 11, 1883	Burlington	Charles H. Heaton
10	June 9, 1884	Burlington	Charles H. Heaton
11	June 8, 1885	Burlington	Charles H. Heaton
12	June 10, 1886	Burlington	William Brinsmaid
13	June 9, 1887	Burlington	Milton K. Paine
14	June 6, 1888	Burlington	Fayette F. Fletcher
15	June 12, 1889	Burlington	Frederick S. Fisher
16	June 11, 1890	Burlington	Howard F. Hill

17	June 10, 1891	Burlington	Sayles Nichols
18	June 9, 1882	Burlington	Silas W. Cummings
19	June 10, 1893	Burlington	William H. S. Whitcomb
20	June 9, 1894	Burlington	George W. Wing
21	June 10, 1895	Burlington	Daniel N. Nicholson
22	June 10, 1896	Burlington	Daniel N. Nicholson
23	June 9, 1897	Burlington	Daniel N. Nicholson
24	June 15, 1898	Burlington	Henry H. Ross
25	June 14, 1899	Burlington	Jesse E. Thompson
26	June 13, 1900	Burlington	J. Henry Jackson
27	June 12, 1901	Burlington	Charles C. Miller
28	June 11, 1902	Burlington	Elihu B. Taft
29	June 10, 1903	Burlington	Hamilton S. Peck
30	June 15, 1904	Burlington	Everett C. Benton
31	June 14, 1905	Burlington	Everett C. Benton
32	June 13, 1906	Burlington	Charles W. Whitcomb
33	June 12, 1907	Burlington	Chilo L. Soule
34	June 10, 1908	Burlington	Charles H. Stearns
35	June 9, 1909	Burlington	Walter E. Ranger
36	June 11, 1910	Burlington	Olin W. Daley
37	June 14, 1911	Burlington	Olin W. Daley
38	June 12, 1912	Burlington	David O. Elliott
39	June 11, 1913	Burlington	Henry S. Root
40	June 10, 1914	Burlington	Henry S. Root
41	June 19, 1915	Burlington	Frederick H. Babbitt
42	June 14, 1916	Burlington	Frederick H. Babbitt
43	June 13, 1917	Burlington	Frederick H. Babbitt
44	June 12, 1918	Burlington	Christie B. Crowell
45	June 11, 1919	Burlington	Christie B. Crowell
46	June 15, 1921	Burlington	Christie B. Crowell
47	June 13, 1923	Burlington	Christie B. Crowell
48	June 11, 1924	Burlington	Christie B. Crowell
49	June 10, 1925	Burlington	Christie B. Crowell
50	June 8, 1943	Burlington	Christie B. Crowell

#### ROLL OF CONCLAVES

1	Star of Bethlehem (113)	Burlington	February 22, 1874
2	De Molay, No. 18	Windsor	December 18, 1874
3	St. Helena, No. 19	Montpelier	December 18, 1874
4	Bethany, No. 20	Burlington	December 18, 1874
5	Lily of the Valley, No. 21	Northfield	December 18, 1874
6	St. Johnsbury, No. 22	St. Johnsbury	December 18, 1874
7	Labarum (94)	Manchester, N. H.	April 28, 1873

The numbered Conclaves were chartered by Michigan. No. 7 worked independently under the English charter until June 10, 1908 when it was admitted to the State body. In 1949 there was but a

single Conclave extant — Star of Bethlehem No. 1, in Burlington, having 25 Knights.

16. MAINE

IX. Grand Imperial Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and St. John of the State of Maine.

On May 5, 1875, in Masonic Hall, Portland, Maine, representatives from Conclaves numbers 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, chartered by Michigan on December 18, 1874, met and formed the Grand Imperial Council of Maine. At the meeting, officers were elected and Knight Companion D. Burnham Tracy, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of Michigan, installed them. Among others were:

- Josiah H. Drummond . . . . . *Grand Sovereign*
- Henry H Dickey . . . . . *Grand Viceroy*
- James H. Eaton . . . . . *Grand Recorder*

STATISTICS OF ANNUAL ASSEMBLIES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1	May 5, 1875	Portland	Josiah H. Drummond
2	May 8, 1895	Portland	Josiah H. Drummond
3	May 6, 1896	Portland	Josiah H. Drummond
4	May 5, 1897	Portland	Josiah H. Drummond
5	May 4, 1898	Portland	Josiah H. Drummond
6	May 2, 1900	Portland	Josiah H. Drummond
7	May 8, 1901	Portland	Josiah H. Drummond
8	Feb. 26, 1903	Portland	Millard F. Hicks
9	May 17, 1910	Lewiston	William J. Burnham
10	Apr. 24, 1913	Portland	Albro E. Chase
11	May 18, 1921	Portland	Elmer A. Doten
12	July 1, 1923	Augusta	Archie L. Talbot
13	July 9, 1924	Augusta	Archie L. Talbot
14	July 8, 1925	Augusta	Warren C. King
15	July 14, 1926	Augusta	Warren C. King
16	July 13, 1927	Augusta	Warren C. King
17	July 11, 1928	Augusta	Warren C. King
18	July 10, 1929	Augusta	Warren C. King
19	July 16, 1930	Augusta	Warren C. King
20	July 15, 1931	Augusta	Warren C. King
21	July 13, 1932	Augusta	Warren C. King
22	Aug. 16, 1933	Augusta	Warren C. King
23	Aug. 9, 1934	Augusta	Warren C. King
24	Aug. 7, 1935	Augusta	Warren C. King
25	Aug. 4, 1936	Augusta	David L. Wilson

26	Aug. 5, 1937	Rockland	David L. Wilson
27	Aug. 22, 1941	Augusta	David L. Wilson
28	July 15, 1943	Augusta	Convers E. Leach
29	July 13, 1944	Auburn	Convers E. Leach
30	July 19, 1945	Augusta	Convers E. Leach
31	July 10, 1946	Portland	Convers E. Leach
32	July 24, 1947	Bangor	Convers E. Leach
33	July 15, 1948	Lewiston	Convers E. Leach
34	Mar. 30, 1949	Bangor	Frank E. Southard
35	June 1, 1950	Augusta	Frank E. Southard
36	Aug. 18, 1951	Island of Cuba	Frank E. Southard
37	Aug. 23, 1952	Island of Cuba	Frank E. Southard
38	Nov. 6, 1953	Augusta	Frank E. Southard
39	Sept. 29, 1954	Augusta	Frank E. Southard
40	Nov. 4, 1955	Hallowell	Frank E. Southard
41	Oct. 12, 1956	Hallowell	Frank E. Southard
42	Nov. 21, 1957	Gardiner	George F. Giddings
43	Nov. 20, 1958	Gardiner	John M. Littlefield
44	Nov. 7, 1959	Gardiner	John M. Littlefield
45	Nov. 12, 1960	Gardiner	Arthur M. Lander

ROLL OF CONCLAVES

1	Maine (8)	Portland	Dec. 18, 1874
2	De Bouillon (9)	Gardner	Dec. 18, 1874
3	Eusebius (10)	Lewiston	Dec. 18, 1874
4	Tamerlane (11)	Bangor	Dec. 18, 1874
5	Chalcedon (12)	Portland	Dec. 18, 1874

MEMBERSHIP

Year	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Total
1875	24	5	5	5	5	44
1895	17	5	9	5	5	41
1902	161	17	14	8	5	205
1903	171	20	20	10	10	231
1943	234	20	34	240	12	540
1944	239	22	36	252	14	563
1945	240	37	43	270	24	614
1946	225	38	60	291	26	640
1947	229	40	58	318	27	672
1948	228	43	56	329	27	683
1949	216	44	56	321	28	665
1950	196	46	57	337	33	669
1951	178	46	56	344	39	663
1952	178	46	56	344	39	663
1953	170	47	54	341	39	651
1954	164	48	57	324	42	635
1955	151	48	57	319	42	617

Year	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Total
1956	151	44	57	283	43	578
1957	142	45	58	270	43	558
1958	138	48	55	255	42	538
1959	139	49	58	247	39	532
1960	139	47	59	233	42	520

### 17. NEW JERSEY

X. The Grand Imperial Council of the Red Cross of Constantine for the State of New Jersey.

There is very little information known concerning the Grand Council formed in New Jersey on May 29, 1875. As there seems to be no printed Proceedings, there is no seal. What information there is was obtained from the Proceedings of other Grand Councils and the two national groups. The formation meeting was held in Jersey City and among others, the following were elected:

William H. McIlhanney ..... *Grand Sovereign*  
 Martin M. Drohan ..... *Grand Viceroy*  
 Thomas E. Bailey ..... *Grand Recorder*

One Conclave was chartered by the Grand Council of England and the others by the Grand Imperial Council of New York.

### STATISTICS OF ANNUAL ASSEMBLIES AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

1	May 29, 1875	Jersey City	William H. McIlhanney
2	1876	Jersey City	Martin H. Drohan
3	1877	Jersey City	Jerome H. Borden
4	1878	Jersey City	George Scott
5	1879	Jersey City	Frederick G. Weise

### ROLL OF CONCLAVES

1	Constantine (100)	New Brunswick	June 10, 1873
2	Helena (No. 11)	Paterson	Feb. 5, 1874
3	Zenobia (No. 12)	Bordentown	Feb. 5, 1874
4	Jersey City (No. 13)	Jersey City	Feb. 5, 1874
5	Elizabeth (No. 14)	Elizabeth	Feb. 5, 1874

The membership in 1877 was as follows:

No. 1	13
No. 2	11
No. 3	13
No. 4	43
No. 5	24

*Total*      104

### 18. MISCELLANEOUS

#### XI. Miscellaneous Conclaves not listed previously.

These Conclaves were chartered by England and became dormant. Their members eventually became unaffiliated or joined in the formation of new Conclaves in the jurisdictions of Pennsylvania or Illinois:

39	Cleveland	Cleveland, Ohio	1870
40	Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	1870
63	Rose & Lily	Brownsville, Neb.	Oct. 16, 1871
81	Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	June 13, 1872
125	Memphis	Memphis, Tenn.	June 23, 1875
131	Samuel H. Williams	Galveston, Tex.	Oct. 5, 1875
135	Lancaster	Lancaster, Ky.	May 8, 1876

#### XII. Sovereign Grand Council of the United States

Calvary, No. 1	Savannah, Ga.	March 25, 1876
St. John, No. 2	Augusta, Ga.	March 30, 1876
St. Helena, No. 1	Montgomery, Ala.	Sept. 21, 1877
St. Helena, No. 1	Keokuk, Iowa	Apr. 19, 1878
Shiloh, No. 1	Atchison, Kan.	May 9, 1878
Victoria, No. 1	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 28, 1878
Constantine, No. 1	Washington, D. C.	June 18, 1879
Helena, No. 1	Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 14, 1879

#### XIII. Miscellaneous

There were 4 members in California and 10 members in Wisconsin, although there were no Conclaves in these States. There were 12 members in Labarum Conclave No. 94, in New Hampshire, and as their members failed to interest enough others to form additional Conclaves in that State, this Conclave finally became attached to the Grand Council of Vermont.

#### MEMBERSHIP — 1879 (By States)

California	4	Nebraska	14
Georgia	31	New Hampshire	12
Illinois	180	New Jersey	104
Indiana	46	New York	194
Iowa	3	Ohio	3
Kentucky	80	Pennsylvania	186
Maine	47	Tennessee	11
Mass. & R. I.	167	Texas	16
Michigan	61	Vermont	72
Missouri	2	Wisconsin	10

Total membership — 1,243

MEMBERSHIP — 1879 (By Groups)

		Members	Conclaves
I	Pa.	186	14
II	Ill.	180	7
III	N. Y.	194	10
IV	Mass. & R. I.	167	9
V	Mich.	61	6
VI	Ky.	80	6
VII	Ind.	46	8
VIII	Vt.	72	6
IX	Me.	47	5
X	N. J.	104	5
XI	Ohio, Neb., Tenn., Tex.	44	3
XII	S.G.C., Ga., Ia.	34	2
XIII	Cal., Wisc., N. H., D. C.	28	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,243	83

The largest Conclaves were:

Eusebius No. 9	Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	52
New York No. 3	New York, N. Y. . . . .	51
Jersey City No. 4	Jersey City, N. J. . . . .	43

There are 12 Conclaves in Pennsylvania; 9 in Texas; 6 in Missouri and New York; 5 in California, Illinois and Ohio; 4 in Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan and Tennessee; 3 in Florida, Indiana and New Mexico; 2 in Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mexico, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. In twenty-two other States, Canal Zone, District of Columbia, Okinawa and Philippines there is one Conclave — Total 125.

19. UNITED GRAND IMPERIAL COUNCIL

The United Grand Imperial Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Appendant Orders for the United States of America, Mexico and the Philippines.

On February 18, 1958 the *Empire of the East* met in the Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C., in Special Assembly, at 9:30 A.M. At the same time, in the same hotel, the *Empire of the West* met. By noon both Grand Councils had closed. At 1:30 P.M., in the Congressional Room of this hotel, with 160 Knights, representing 74 Conclaves, from both Empires, a Convention was held and the United Grand Imperial Council was established. A new Constitution was approved,

a nomination Committee reported and officers were elected to serve until July 26, 1958, when the next meeting was to be held. Thus, after many years of deliberation the two largest Empires of the Red Cross of Constantine in the United States became one. Only the Grand Imperial Council of Maine is not affiliated with the new national Grand Council. Vermont has a single Conclave but there is no Grand Council in that state. (Note: Now—1962—Three Conclaves have formed a Grand Conclave).

STATISTICS OF MEETINGS

1	Feb. 18, 1958	Washington, D.C.	Ford E. Elvidge
		(associate)	Walter S. Turnpaugh
2	July 26, 1958	Seattle, Washington	Walter A. DeLamater
3	June 19, 1959	New York, N. Y.	Calloway Calhoun
		(Associate)	Lachlan M. MacDonald
4	May 13, 1960	Dallas, Texas	John B. Phelps
		(Associate)	James E. Nancatron

MEMBERSHIP

From Empire of East	1227
From Empire of West	3114
Total at "Union"	<hr/> 4341

Year	Installed	Aff.	Re-inst.	Died	Out Otherwise	Total
1958	212	1	2	150	41	4365
1959	268	0	1	159	28	4447
1960	396	0	0	157	26	4660

CONCLAVES

134	Oglethorpe	Savannah, Georgia	June 20, 1959
135	Okinawa	Machinato, Okinawa	May 14, 1960
136	St. Patrick	Lewiston, Idaho	May 14, 1960
137	Eusebius	Rawlings, Wyoming	May 14, 1960
138	Shiloh	Alliance, Nebraska	May 14, 1960
139	St. Austin	Austin, Texas	May 14, 1960

**MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS**  
Recapitulation as of December 31, 1960

<i>Grand Council</i>	<i>Conclaves</i>	<i>Members</i>
England	81	3,823
Scotland	47	6,905
Canada	12	440
U. S. A.	125	4,660
Maine, U. S. A.	5	520
Vermont, U. S. A.	1	31
Totals	269	16,379

**20. SOVEREIGN GRAND COUNCIL  
OF THE UNITED STATES**

Sir Knight Charles E. Chalmers, Past Grand Sovereign of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, on October 19, 1932, delivered to his Grand Council an historical sketch of this so-called national body. This sketch covers the ground admirably and gives the picture truly. What follows is a copy of Sir Knight Chalmers work, corrected in two or three places for clarification. The meeting statistics are mine.

"The Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, as originally introduced into the United States, gave rich promise of becoming the most exclusive Masonic organization in America. Grand jurisdictions had been set up in many of our Eastern and mid-Western States, having on their roster the outstanding Masons in these various state jurisdictions.

"These outstanding leaders of the craft, seeking some new legitimate Masonic institution as a means of uniting in one organization the brilliant leadership in Masonry, selected the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine as the vehicle to accomplish their ambition. Their purpose was to Americanize this Order and to that end such leaders of higher Masonry as Sirs Albert G. Goodall, Robert Macoy, George F. Loder and John D. Williams of New York; Calvin L. Stowell, John L. Young, Charles E. Meyer of Pennsylvania; J. J. French and Robert B. Smith of Illinois; N. G. Tucker and George E. Boyden of Massachusetts; D. Burnham Tracy and Francis A. Blades of Michigan; John W. Cook and William M. Bristol of Kentucky; James H. Willard of Indiana; Henry D. Bean and Francis H. Bascom of Vermont; Marquis F. King of Maine, and William H. McIlhanney, M. M. Drohan and Jerome B. Borden of New Jersey, chosen as representatives of their various Sov-

ereign Jurisdictions, met in the City of New York on Tuesday evening, June 1, 1875, at the call of A. G. Goodall, M. E. Grand Sovereign of the Grand Council of New York to organize a Sovereign Grand Council of the United States of America. These representatives then organized such Sovereign Grand Council with the following list of distinguished officers:

- Sir Albert G. Goodall, New York . . . . . *M. Ill. Sov. Gr. Master*
- Sir Calvin L. Stowell, Penna. . . . . *M. P. Dep. Gr. Master*
- Sir. D. Burnham Tracy, Mich. . . . . *M. E. Sov. Gr. Viceroy*
- Sir Christian F. Knapp, Penna. . . . . *Very Ill. 1st Lieut.*
- Sir Nathaniel G. Tucker, Mass. . . . . *Very Ill. 2nd Lieut.*
- Sir John W. Cook, Kentucky . . . . . *Ill. Grand Treasurer*
- Sir Jonathan J. French, Ill. . . . . *Ill. Grand Regist. Gen.*
- Sir Francis A. Blades, Mich. . . . . *Very Grand Rt. Rev. Prelate*
- Sir Josiah H. Drummond, Maine . . . . . *Ill. Grand Chancellor*
- Sir Robert B. Smith, Ill. . . . . *Grand Seneschal*
- Sir John L. Young, Penna. . . . . *Ill. Grand Prior*
- Sir William H. McIlhanney, N. J. . . . . *Ill. Grand Chamberlain*
- Sir George F. Loder, New York . . . . . *Ill. Grand Marshal*
- Sir James H. Willard, Indiana . . . . . *Ill. Gr. Standard Br.*
- Sir Henry D. Bean, Vermont . . . . . *Ill. Grand Herald*
- Sir George E. Boyden, Mass. . . . . *Ill. Gr. Capt. of Guard*

"This was an attempt by prominent leaders of the craft to organize a Super Jurisdiction unwarranted by the traditions, laws and edicts of the Order of Constantine. It was an attempt to usurp the authority of the several State Jurisdictions in the United States by organizing a Super Grand Body which sought to exercise absolute jurisdiction over the Order of the Grand Cross. Their fear of assuming unlawful Jurisdiction over the Grand Cross was discussed at the organization meeting and Sir Francis A. Blades of Illinois was appointed to correspond with the Grand Imperial Council of England in reference to conferring the Order of the Grand Cross. [Two years later a Supreme Grand Chapter was formed to control the Grand Cross. This organization will be discussed under a proper heading].

"\*\*\* A constitution was adopted which acknowledged the weakness of its structure, for it expressly admitted its want of jurisdiction over any doubtful powers or any powers by implication merely, and all Masonic powers not then granted to it were reserved to the Grand Councils and Subordinate Conclaves of the several states or Knights of the Red Cross individually. They expressly waived power of disci-

pline, admonition, censure, or instruction over the State Grand Councils, nor any legislative powers whatever, not expressly granted, but reserved full jurisdiction over all Conclaves organized by it. This admission of the weakness of its authority was to ultimately ruin and destroy this attempt to control the Order in the United States.

"In the Proceedings of this Sovereign Grand Council of the United States of America for the year 1876 a communication from Percy Leigh, 33°, the Grand Recorder, the Grand Council of England, under whose authority the Order was introduced into the several states, announced that Sir F. M. Williams, Bart. M. P., the Grand Sovereign of England, could not acknowledge or recognize the new National American Grand Body and had instructed Sir Alfred Creigh, Chief Intendant-General and Representative of the Grand Council of England in the United States, to so notify the various American Conclaves and Sir Alfred Creigh thereupon issued his edict outlawing this new organization and claiming that the Sovereign jurisdiction over the various states still remained in the United Grand Councils of such states.

"In spite of this declaration of the Grand Council of England and the Edict issued under its authority, the Sovereign Grand Council continued to function.

"At the Grand Conclave in 1877 a proposed treaty with the Grand Council of England, recognizing the Sovereign Grand Council signed by Sir Alfred Creigh and Sovereign Grand Master C. L. Stowell, was offered and the treaty was adopted. The Grand Council of England thereupon recognized the new Sovereign Grand Council.

"The Sovereign Grand Council Proceedings of 1891 reports that its Books of Record and other papers in the hands of the late Sir Albert G. Goodall, Register-General, had disappeared, and a careful search had failed to reveal their whereabouts.

"After the death of Albert G. Goodall, who was Grand Sovereign at the time of his death, the Grand Viceroy, Wm. H. Whiting, called a Grand Conclave which elected Charles A. DeLaney, of Buffalo, Grand Sovereign, but at the same Grand Conclave, and before it adjourned, Sir Wm. H. Whiting, was elected Grand Sovereign. The conflict produced by this election of two Grand Sovereigns created confusion resulting in protracted disputes and ultimately destroyed the Sovereign Grand Council. Disputes arose over the regularity of the adoption of the new constitution, and Sir Henry Sartain, the Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of Pennsylvania, at its an-

nual Conclave, held February 28, 1893, openly questioned the status of the Sovereign Grand Master of the United States and questioned the entire proceedings, which resulted in the adoption of the new constitution.

"The powerful leaders who instigated the organization of the Sovereign Grand Council of the United States found the desire of a few to control the organization most destructive of the welfare of the Order, and in seeking to destroy those usurping the power of the Order their desire to wrest this power from these self-seeking officers destroyed the Sovereign Grand Council and led to contention between the Sovereign jurisdictions of the various states which retarded the growth of the Order and lost to the various jurisdictions the brilliant leadership of these outstanding members of the craft.

"The Sovereign Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania was one of the first to recognize the unfortunate mistake in setting up this super jurisdiction and sought to withdraw from their commitments to the new jurisdiction. At the Grand Imperial Council of Pennsylvania, held February 28, 1893, Sir Henry Sartain, the Grand Sovereign, announced that after the year 1880 no meeting of the Sovereign Grand Council of the United States was held until 1891. He also questioned the right of the Sovereign Grand Council to adopt a new constitution in its present form, as without authority from the Sovereign Grand Jurisdiction of the various states, and at that Grand Imperial Council Session a resolution was adopted stating that the State Grand Councils seem to take no special interest in the Sovereign Grand Council; that the Sovereign Grand Council had adopted a new constitution in violation of the constitution of the Sovereign Grand Council; that the Sovereign Grand Council had elected as Sovereign Grand Master a brother who had not been regularly elected Sovereign of a State Grand Council and had not regularly received the degrees of the Order of Red Cross of Constantine, and that by violating its own constitution it broke the bond between itself and the State Grand Councils; that the Sovereign Grand Council had outlived its period of usefulness to the State Grand Councils and by its recent acts had forfeited the confidence of the State Grand Councils and that the Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania renounce all allegiance to the Sovereign Grand Council of the United States of America and dissolve all connection with that body and resume the independent sovereignty guaranteed to it by the Grand Imperial Conclave of England.

"Upon consideration, the matter was referred to a committee with authority to represent and act for the Grand Council during its recess. This special committee met in Philadelphia, on December 6, 1893, on call of Edward S. Wyckoff, Grand Recorder, with a quorum of the members present. The resolutions breaking with the Sovereign Grand Council and withdrawing the Pennsylvania Grand Jurisdiction as one of its constituent bodies was adopted by the Committee and the Grand Recorder was directed to promulgate the action of the special committee at once.

"Grand Sovereign Edward B. Spencer, in his address at the Grand Imperial Council of Pennsylvania, on March 6, 1894, stated that under the leadership of Charles A. DeLaney, of Buffalo, N. Y., the Sovereign Grand Council claimed supreme authority over the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine throughout the entire jurisdiction of the United States and their avowed purpose was the obliteration of all the existing state Grand Councils. The Grand Sovereign then reiterated the sovereignty of the Grand Imperial Council and warned the members thereof against the extending of such authority and condemning the Sovereign Grand Council for its attempted seizing of control of the Order. The proceedings also contain the letter from the Grand Imperial Council of Illinois, complimenting the Grand Imperial Council of Pennsylvania in denouncing the Sovereign Grand Council and withdrawing as one of its constituent bodies and recommends, as a committee, that the Sovereign Jurisdiction of Illinois concur in the action of the Sovereign Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

"At the 1895 Grand Imperial Council the Resolution of the Grand Imperial Council, held March 6, 1894, and adopted by the special committee on December 6, 1893, was adopted and the Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania thereby severed all fraternal relationship with the Sovereign Grand Council of the United States of America.

"On January 30, 1895, the Grand Imperial Council of Illinois withdrew its allegiance to the Sovereign Grand Council by resolution, with Sir George W. Warvelle, Grand Sovereign, presiding.

"Inasmuch as the Grand Jurisdictions of Pennsylvania (Dec. 6, 1893), Illinois (Jan. 30, 1895), Maine (May 8, 1895), and Vermont (June 18, 1895) had preserved the Conclave organizations in their jurisdictions, and having withdrawn any allegiance to the Sovereign Grand Council, that Sovereign Grand Body ceased to exist and failed to function, and has passed the way of so many ill-advised fraternal organi-

zations which seek authority far beyond the franchise granted by their constituent members.

"On May 8, 1895, at the Grand Imperial Council of Maine, M. I. Grand Sovereign Josiah H. Drummond in his address approved the action of the Grand Imperial Council of Pennsylvania and stated that he 'regarded it as already dead.'

"On June 18, 1895, the Grand Imperial Council of Vermont by resolution fully concurred with the action taken by the Sovereign Jurisdictions of Pennsylvania and Illinois and denied owing allegiance to the so-called Sovereign Grand Council of the United States.

"The contention and mistrust engendered by the Sovereign Grand Council thus brought about the withdrawal of the various State Grand Jurisdictions and it ceased to function and passed into the list of those ill-advised grand organizations which drove from its membership excellent constituent bodies through an attempt to grasp too much authority."

#### MEETING STATISTICS

1	June 1, 1875	New York, N. Y.	Albert G. Goodall (N. Y.)
2	June 28, 1876	New York, N. Y.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)
3	June 20, 1877	Rochester, N. Y.	Christian F. Knapp (Pa.)
4	June 12, 1878	Philadelphia, Pa.	Robert B. Smith (Ill.)
5	June 11, 1879	Worcester, Mass.	Charles E. Meyer (Pa.)
6	Oct. 11, 1880	New York, N. Y.	Charles E. Meyer (Pa.)
7	Oct. 1, 1891	Rochester, N. Y.	Charles K. Francis (Pa.)
8	Oct. 27, 1892	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Charles A. DeLaney (N. Y.)
9	Sept. 15, 1893	Buffalo, N. Y.	Charles A. DeLaney (N. Y.)
10	Sept. 14, 1894	Rochester, N. Y.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)
11	Sept. 11, 1895	Rochester, N. Y.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)
12	Sept. 22, 1896	Rochester, N. Y.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)
13	Aug. 24, 1897	Rochester, N. Y.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)

#### 21. THE SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF THE GRAND CROSS OF CONSTANTINE

This organization was formed for the purpose of controlling and conferring the Knight Grand Cross of the Order. The various Grand Councils ceded their rights to confer this decoration to the newly formed body but the parent supreme body in England for the first few years of the existence of the Supreme Grand Chapter did not recognize such a right. In 1911, the Grand Council of Illinois withdrew from the Supreme Grand Chapter and returned to the original



position of conferring the Grand Cross itself. This caused a bitterness to grow up in the Grand Councils although there were two or three Grand Cross Knights who still stayed in the Supreme Grand Chapter. One of these was George M. Moulton who eventually became its head, in fact the last Grand Sovereign.

On September 20, 1921 the Supreme Grand Chapter merged with the so-called Empire of the West, but the Grand Council of Pennsylvania did not recognize this merger and resorted to conferring the Knight Grand Cross itself. The Empires of the West (so-called) and the East conferred the grade independently. Vermont and Maine, the only other Grand Councils remaining in an independent status did not confer the grade.

On June 21, 1877 in Rochester, New York, the Supreme Grand Chapter of the Grand Cross of Constantine was formed by the following Knights.

- |   |                    |       |
|---|--------------------|-------|
| 1 | Alfred Creigh      | Pa.   |
| 2 | Calvin L. Stowell  | Pa.   |
| 3 | Christian F. Knapp | Pa.   |
| 4 | Samuel Burns       | Pa.   |
| 5 | Jonathan J. French | Ill.  |
| 6 | John Haigh         | Mass. |

A list of those recognized as Grand Crosses is recorded: Pa.—5; Ill.—5; Mass.—4; N. Y., Me., Vt. & Mich., 1 each, total—18. (Two of those listed for Illinois, J. D. M. Carr and A. LeBlanc, were recognized in error.)

Nominations for Grand Cross were made for Pa.—2; Ind.—2; Ky., N. Y., Tenn. and Texas, 1 each, total—8.

The election of officers took place and Alfred Creigh, Chief Intendant General of the United States, installed those present:

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Calvin L. Stowell  | Grand Sovereign         |
| Christian F. Knapp | Grand Viceroy           |
| Alfred Creigh      | Grand Registrar General |

On June 13, 1878, in Philadelphia, at the second meeting, six were also present (all of those at first meeting except Haight) but Robert B. Smith of Illinois was present.

Only Charles E. Meyer and John L. Young, of those nominated for the Grand Cross were present and they were elected and Knighted. The other names were dropped from the roll of candidates.

Nothing of consequence was done at the 1879 and 1880 meetings. The next meeting was 1890 and the proceedings of 1891 are noted as "Fifth Convention" and 1892 and 1893, "Sixth and Seventh Convention Proceedings." Somewhere along the line the numberings jumped ten, so that 1900, for instance, became the "Twenty-fourth Annual Convention" whereas it was really the Fourteenth Convention. This continued for the life of the Supreme Grand Chapter, 1913 being the last meeting—the Twenty-seventh—being called the "Thirty-seventh Annual Convention" which it would have been had they met annually from 1877 to 1913.

George M. Moulton of Illinois tried, for years, to carry the body which lost its standing, largely due to withdrawal of the largest Grand Council, Illinois, which act Moulton did not approve. On September 20, 1921, in Boston, Massachusetts, Moulton decided to give up his fight and the Supreme Grand Chapter of the Grand Cross "officially" disbanded and the making of Grand Crosses of the Order reverted to the two Grand Councils—Illinois and Pennsylvania. The only other Grand Councils then existing were Maine and Vermont, which have never conferred the Grand Cross.

Another oddity is that the 5th Convention proceedings has a seal on the cover of the Sovereign Grand Council organized a couple of years previously. Robert Macoy printed both proceedings and I assume he either got the cuts mixed or the Supreme Grand Chapter did not have a seal yet.

At the "demise" of the Supreme Grand Chapter, an "inventory" of the Grand Cross Knights was made and Illinois listed those living who were recognized as such.

#### STATISTICS OF MEETINGS AND GRAND SOVEREIGNS

0	June 21, 1877	Rochester, N. Y.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)
1	June 13, 1878	Philadelphia, Pa.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)
2	June 12, 1879	Worcester, Mass.	Christian F. Knapp (Pa.)
3	Oct. 8, 1880	New York, N. Y.	Charles E. Meyer (Pa.)
4	Oct. 11, 1890	Rochester, N. Y.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)
5	Oct. 2, 1891	Chicago, Ill.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)
6	Oct. 27, 1892	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Charles K. Francis (Pa.)
7	Sept. 22, 1893	Chicago, Ill.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
8	Sept. 18, 1894	Boston, Mass.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
9	Sept. 17, 1895	Buffalo, N. Y.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
10	Sept. 15, 1896	Pittsburgh, Pa.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
11	Sept. 21, 1897	Boston, Mass.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
12	Sept. 20, 1898	Cincinnati, Ohio	John Corson Smith (Ill.)

13	Sept. 19, 1899	Philadelphia, Pa.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
14	Sept. 18, 1900	Boston, Mass.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
15	Sept. 16, 1901	Milwaukee, Wisc.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
16	Sept. 15, 1902	Providence, R. I.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
17	Sept. 14, 1903	Boston, Mass.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
18	Sept. 19, 1904	Boston, Mass.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
19	Sept. 18, 1905	Indianapolis, Ind.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
20	Sept. 17, 1906	Boston, Mass.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
21	Sept. 16, 1907	Boston, Mass.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
22	Sept. 14, 1908	Buffalo, N. Y.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
23	Sept. 20, 1909	Boston, Mass.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
24	Sept. 19, 1910	Detroit, Mich.	John Corson Smith (Ill.)
25	Sept. 18, 1911	Saratoga Spr'gs, N. Y.	Millard F. Hicks (Me.)
26	Oct. 1, 1912	Boston, Mass.	Millard F. Hicks (Me.)
27	Sept. 16, 1913	Philadelphia, Pa.	Millard F. Hicks (Me.)
	(Date Unknown)		George M. Moulton (Ill.)
	Sept. 20, 1921	Boston, Mass.	George M. Moulton (Ill.)

The organization adjourned *sine die* on September 20, 1921 after voting to merge with the so-called Empire of the West. A proclamation was issued to that effect on February 1, 1922, at which time there were 24 Knights Grand Cross recognized by the body.

Because of what was claimed illegal action at the meeting in Buffalo, N. Y. in calling for a meeting in Chicago, Ill. the seceding group held two meetings, as follows:

7	Sept. 15, 1893	Buffalo, N. Y.	Calvin L. Stowell (Pa.)
8	Sept. 14, 1894	Rochester, N. Y.	George Scott (N. J.)

## 22. KNIGHT GRAND CROSS RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE

It is not the purpose here to record the complicated history of the organizations which conferred the Knight Grand Cross of Constantine in the United States. This history is by far more of a page consuming record than its importance warrants, as it concerns about two hundred individuals honored by the appellation Grand Cross of Constantine, more than half of whom never saw the Grade conferred nor a ritual of the same. In fact, some of those honored never sat in the body which honored them.

From the very introduction of the Red Cross of Constantine in the United States, roughly ninety years ago, there have been heated opinions concerning who had the right to confer or/and control the Grand Cross. In the early years the state Grand Conclaves assumed

that right, but it was sparingly conferred until 1892 when a body known as the Supreme Grand Chapter of the Grand Cross became active, with the purpose of controlling the grade. This body adjourned *sine die* on September 20, 1921 and abjucated its authority to confer the grade to the "Empire of the West," so-called, and thus ceased to exist. However, the "Empire of the East", so-called, had re-assumed such an authority, while the Grand Councils of Maine and Vermont, the only two other surviving Grand Councils, never conferred the grade again.

The present purpose is to list all those who attained the grade of Knight Grand Cross of Constantine in the United States. The records are scanty, replete with errors, both of omission and commission, and untrustworthy. Outside sources have been used in many instances to check and correct obvious mistakes.

In the listing below the date of the Grand Cross is a misnomer in that it is frequently impossible to determine if it is an election, a selection or a conferring date. The state listed refers to a state Conclave or a local Conclave in that state—or, in rare instances, when there is no state Conclave the state of residence is used. If, however, the individual held membership in either the Empire of the East or the Empire of the West, it is recorded by the use of "E" or "W". Admittedly the list is neither complete nor accurate, but it is the result of an intense research in all available proceedings and records of the Order. So far as is known this is an original attempt to present such a list. The charter grade Knights were made prior to November 11, 1873.

<i>Date of Grade</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
Charter	Alfred Creigh—E	May 1, 1889
Charter	Calvin L. Stowell—E	Oct. 20, 1920
Charter	Jonathan J. French—W	Aug. 24, 1879
Charter	S. Tenney French—W (Unaff.)	Sept. 14, 1903
Charter	Robert B. Smith—W	July 28, 1900
Charter	Samuel Burns—E	Oct. 24, 1906
Charter	George E. Ridgway—E	June 11, 1891
Charter	Christian F. Knapp—E	Apr. 11, 1901
Charter	Caleb Saunders—Mass.	Dec. 19, 1917
Charter	John Haigh—Mass.	Aug. 20, 1896
Charter	Samuel K. Herrick—Mass.	July 7, 1915
Charter	Nathaniel G. Tucker—Mass.	Nov. 13, 1894
Charter	George O. Tyler—Vt.	Oct. 11, 1911
Charter	D. Burnham Tracy—Mich.	Feb. 19, 1906
Charter	Albert G. Goodall—N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1887
Charter	Josiah H. Drummond—Me.	Oct. 25, 1902
6-13-1878	Charles E. Meyers—E	Jan. 15, 1908

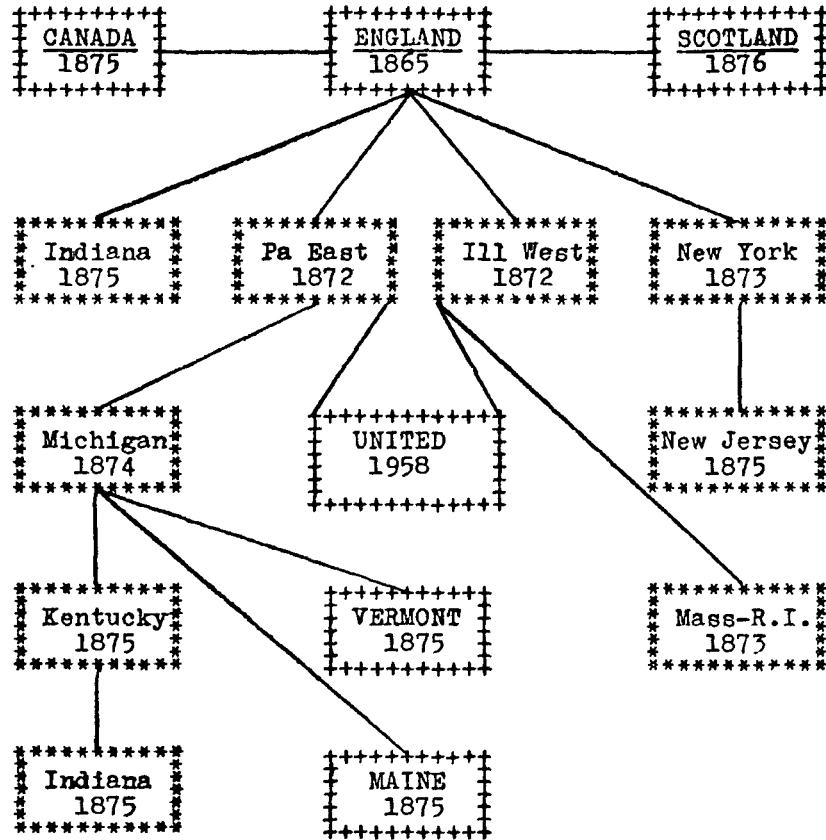
6-13-1878	John L. Young—E	Sept. 7, 1889	9-24-1897	Charles S. Baker—N. Y.	Apr. 21, 1902
Before 1891	John Corson Smith—W	Dec. 31, 1910	9-24-1897	John Stewart—N. Y.	Sept. 10, 1900
Before 1891	Gilbert W. Barnard—W	June 19, 1908	9-24-1897	Charles P. Lyon—N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1926
10-2-1891	Charles K. Francis—E	Apr. 7, 1912	9-24-1897	Thomas S. Stout—N. Y. (Unaff.)	Oct. 2, 1902
10-2-1891	Charles A. De Laney—N. Y.	Apr. 25, 1902	9-24-1897	George W. Aldick—N. Y. (S.N.P.D.)	Jan. 10, 1933
10-27-1892	George Scott—N. J.	Nov. 26, 1911	9-20-1898	Alfred E. Meigs—Mich.	Dec. 28, 1922
10-27-1892	Thomas R. Patton—E	Sept. 13, 1907	9-20-1898	James H. Coddling—E	Sept. 12, 1919
10-27-1892	John Sartain—E	Oct. 25, 1897	9-19-1899	John J. Gilroy—E	June 17, 1902
9-21-1893	George W. Warvelle—W	Nov. 12, 1940	9-19-1899	Trevanion W. Hugo—Minn.	Feb. 27, 1923
9-21-1893	Andrew J. Kauffman—E	May 19, 1899	10-13-1899	William F. Kuhn—Mo.	Sept. 1, 1924
9-21-1893	Charles Cary—E	Apr. 4, 1917	9-18-1900	Amos Pettibone—W	Apr. 12, 1926
9-21-1893	Edward B. Spencer—E	Feb. 15, 1919	9-18-1900	George M. Moulton—W	July 24, 1927
9-21-1893	Edward S. Wyckoff—E	Apr. 20, 1919	9-14-1903	William T. Irwin—W	Sept. 29, 1931
9-21-1893	Samuel J. Dickey—E	Jan. 4, 1894	9-14-1903	George Hale—E	Nov. 8, 1927
9-21-1893	Marquis F. King—Me.	Oct. 21, 1904	9-14-1903	Levi B. McClees—E	Sept. 3, 1905
9-21-1893	Seranus Bowen—Mass.	Apr. 8, 1899	9-14-1903	Millard F. Hicks—Me.	Apr. 3, 1914
9-21-1893	Jerome B. Borden—N. J.	Dec. 26, 1896	9-14-1903	Edward P. Burnham—Me.	May 12, 1902
9-21-1893	Marsh O. Perkins, Vt.	Feb. 10, 1916	9-14-1903	Herbert Harris—Me.	June 6, 1919
9-22-1893	George F. Loder—N. Y.	Aug. 8, 1915	9-14-1903	Frederick B. Stevens—Mich.	Mar. 1, 1934
9-22-1893	William H. Whiting—N. Y.	May 29, 1923	9-14-1903	Olin W. Daley—Vt.	Oct. 16, 1938
9-22-1893	Charles H. Heaton—Vt.	Mar. 9, 1933	9-14-1903	Henry S. Root—Vt.	Sept. 13, 1930
9-18-1894	Frederick Webber—D.C.	Nov. 4, 1907	9-14-1903	Emanuel F. Hartzell—Mo.	Nov. 6, 1919
9-18-1894	Charles T. McClenachan—N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1896	9-14-1903	Bestor G. Brown—Kan.	July 10, 1917
9-18-1894	John J. Bardwell—Mich.	Dec. 14, 1902	9-14-1903	Gustave Anderson—Neb.	Oct. 2, 1911
9-18-1894	Nicola Coulson—Mich.	Aug. 20, 1910	5-5-1904	William J. Burnham—Me.	Feb. 18, 1912
9-18-1894	Benjamin Haxton—Mich.	Apr. 13, 1900	12-28-1908	William C. Mason—Me.	Jan. 19, 1922
9-18-1894	Augustus B. Tabor—Mich.	Feb. 28, 1907	9-20-1909	Frank D. Woodbury—N. H.	Nov. 19, 1909
9-18-1894	Francis A. Blades—Mich.	Apr. 24, 1906	9-20-1909	George W. Buck—Minn.	Feb. 22, 1925
9-18-1894	William Haste—Mich.	Dec. 29, 1924	11-1-1909	Samuel P. Cochran—Tex.	Feb. 22, 1925
9-18-1894	Joseph Harris—Mich.	Feb. 19, 1931	9-18-1911	Alexander J. H. Mackie—E	Apr. 14, 1913
9-18-1894	Daniel F. Henry—Mich.	May 13, 1907	9-18-1911	Howard F. Hill—N. H.	Oct. 21, 1924
9-18-1894	Orias W. Shipman—Mich.	Jan. 28, 1898	4-20-1912	David H. Luckens—E	Apr. 16, 1927
9-18-1894	Joseph O. Harvey—N. Y. (unaff.)	Nov. 28, 1907	4-20-1912	Hiram E. Deats—E	A
9-18-1894	Edward T. Schultz—Md.	Mar. 11, 1913	4-20-1912	Robert M. Johnson—W	June 1, 1930
9-18-1894	Daniel J. Avery—W (S.N.P.D.)	Sept. 16, 1906	4-20-1912	John R. Oughton—W	Apr. 14, 1925
9-18-1894	John B. A. Collan—W	Nov. 22, 1902	4-20-1912	Van Fremont Boor—W	Nov. 19, 1940
9-18-1894	Anthony E. Stocker—E	May 23, 1897	5-10-1913	Silas B. Adams—Me.	Dec. 4, 1930
9-17-1895	Hugh McCurdy—Mich.	July 16, 1908	9-16-1913	Albro E. Chase—Me.	Sept. 8, 1921
9-17-1895	Abraham T. Metcalf—Mich.	Oct. 28, 1916	9-16-1913	Harry J. Gutherie—E	Sept. 6, 1934
9-17-1895	Daniel N. Nicholson—Vt.	Apr. 27, 1930	9-16-1913	Frederick C. Thayer—Me.	Sept. 23, 1926
9-17-1895	Benn P. Reynolds—W	Dec. 8, 1897	9-16-1913	Philip C. Shaffer—E	Sept. 4, 1936
9-17-1895	Edson S. M'Killip—E	Dec. 14, 1944	9-16-1913	Cortez B. Robbins—E	June 13, 1937
9-17-1895	Harvey A. M'Killip—E	June 5, 1937	9-16-1913	Frank W. Martenis—E	Sept. 19, 1927
9-17-1895	Russel A. Thayer—E	Apr. 7, 1904	5-22-1914	Samuel H. Smith—W	Apr. 3, 1934
10-25-1895	Sylvester O. Spring—W	Jan. 27, 1940	5-22-1914	Winfield S. Corbett—W	Oct. 24, 1928
9-21-1897	Silas W. Cummings—Vt.	Feb. 15, 1916	6-2-1915	Joseph Butler—E	Nov. 8, 1916
9-21-1897	Benjamin W. Rowell—Mass.	Aug. 22, 1927	6-4-1915	Robert A. Woods—W	Feb. 13, 1959

6-2-1916	William E. Richardson—W	Nov. 20, 1923
6-7-1916	Henry S. Cowins—E	Jan. 12, 1939
6-6-1917	Francis N. Whitney—E	July 21, 1934
8-3-1917	Judson Brenner—W	Aug. 23, 1929
6-1-1918	Owen J. Wood—W	Oct. 18, 1937
9-16-1918	Frank H. Thompson—E (aff. W.)	A
6-6-1919	Albert A. Jessup—W	Nov. 9, 1934
6-2-1921	Edward L. Johnson—W	June 14, 1946
6-2-1921	Isaac H. Hettinger—W	Nov. 25, 1929
9-7-1921	George L. Low—E	Sept. 10, 1957
6-2-1922	Mike H. Thomas—W	Apr. 3, 1943
	John A. Bolard—E	Mar. 23, 1929
	Thomas J. Shryock—Md.	Feb. 3, 1918
	Solon A. Carter—N. H.	Jan. 29, 1918
	Virgil R. Porter—Mo.	Aug. 10, 1910
	Frederick S. Fisher—Mass.	Mar. 13, 1901
	Joseph W. Work—Mass.	Apr. 11, 1935
	Eugene A. Holton—Mass.	Mar. 21, 1927
	Samuel J. Hillman—W	July 27, 1931
4-27-1923	Elias J. Jacoby—W	Dec. 31, 1935
6-12-1924	William G. Bray—W	June 29, 1932
5-28-1925	Rennick B. Knox—W	July 1, 1934
5-21-1926	Christopher Van Deventer—W	A
6-7-1927	James H. Rowland—W	June 12, 1941
5-25-1928	C. Thomas Vanderslice—E	Nov. 9, 1955
10-17-1928	Carroll D. Evans—W	Aug. 12, 1938
5-28-1929	Alvin V. Lane—W	Dec. 2, 1938
6-17-1930	Herbert S. Sands—W	Dec. 13, 1944
5-22-1931	John Pickard—W	Nov. 26, 1927
6-17-1932	Harry W. Seem—E.	Nov. 17, 1949
2-14-1933	Charles E. Chalmers—E	Jan. 19, 1947
2-14-1933	August P. Kunzig—E	July 4, 1937
2-14-1933	Gilbert R. Combs—E	July 14, 1934
5-13-1933	Herbert A. Graham—W	Oct. 9, 1956
10-18-1933	J. Wallace Radcliffe—E	Apr. 27, 1937
10-18-1933	John L. Craig—E	Apr. 25, 1940
6-2-1934	Carl C. Block—W	Oct. 30, 1939
5-25-1935	Arthur E. Hopkins—W	Sept. 30, 1944
10-16-1935	Alexander B. Steuart—E	Unaff. Oct. 18, 1939
10-16-1935	Paul W. Brown—E	Mar. 7, 1953
10-16-1935	Allen C. Middleton—E	Jan. 30, 1952
10-16-1935	Oscar P. Kostenbauder—E	Feb. 4, 1950
10-16-1935	Alfred C. Marple—E	July 30, 1953
10-16-1935	Albert T. Hanby—E	July 13, 1947
10-16-1935	Harry E. Truchses—E	Oct. 26, 1946
10-16-1935	William T. D. MacDonnell—E	Oct. 28, 1945
5-16-1936	J. Claude Keiper—W	Nov. 19, 1944

5-22-1937	James T. Christison—W	Sept. 14, 1946
10-20-1937	Joseph A. Campbell—E	Jan. 16, 1939
10-20-1937	Henry L. Bialy—E	Feb. 18, 1944
10-20-1937	George C. Roberts—E	Dec. 30, 1954
5-21-1938	Clayton O. Billow—W	Mar. 19, 1945
5-27-1939	Alfred G. Arvold—W	Apr. 16, 1957
10-18-1939	William McCombs—E	Jan. 30, 1949
10-18-1939	Paul R. Hickock—E	Jan. 21, 1945
6-1-1940	Herbert A. Senter—W	May 23, 1942
10-16-1940	Owen W. Metzger—E	Mar. 10, 1960
10-16-1940	John S. Wallace—E	Aug. 24, 1949
6-24-1941	Charles C. Clark—W	Jan. 22, 1951
5-23-1942	Andrew D. Agnew—W	Dec. 20, 1951
10-21-1942	Clyde P. Love—E	June 1, 1949
5-22-1943	Ray V. Denslow—W	Sept. 10, 1960
10-20-1943	Arthur L. Lee—E	July 20, 1956
5-29-1944	Fred H. Pocock—W	Jan. 21, 1945
10-21-1944	Charles C. Freihofner—E	Aug. 21, 1948
5-19-1945	Clyde E. Stone—W	Jan. 3, 1948
11-3-1945	W. Harry Lewis—E	A
6-8-1946	Bertram S. Adams—W	A
10-19-1946	William O. Thompson—E	July 12, 1947
6-17-1947	Edward J. Bullock—W	A
10-18-1947	Peter Schmuck—E	Aug. 22, 1954
5-22-1948	Albert F. Fiebach—W	July 16, 1955
10-16-1948	Samuel Starkey—E	Apr. 3, 1956
5-21-1949	William M. Brown—W	A
10-22-1949	John W. Laird—E	A
5-20-1950	Milton L. Meyers—W	Feb. 17, 1959
10-21-1950	G. Edward Elwell—E	A
6-2-1951	Thomas C. Law—W	A
10-20-1951	William R. Birchfield—E	A
5-24-1952	George C. Marquis—W	A
10-25-1952	Samuel E. Basehore—E	A
5-16-1953	Robert Ingalls—W	A
10-31-1953	Harry R. Craig—E	June 10, 1954
6-5-1954	Joseph W. Kane—W	A
10-23-1954	Frederick A. Nicholson—E	A
6-18-1955	Harry O. Schroeder—W	A
10-22-1955	Joseph C. Dunn—E	A
5-26-1956	Arthur S. Crities—W	Apr. 27, 1957
10-20-1956	Willis R. Michael—E	A
5-18-1957	C. Vernon Eddy—W	A
10-19-1957	John Markle 2nd—E	A
2-18-1958	Ford Q. Elvidge—W	A
2-18-1958	Walter S. Turnpaugh—W	A
2-18-1958	Arthur C. Ward—E	Dec. 3, 1958



### GENEALOGICAL CHART



### STATISTICAL TABLE OF GRAND CROSSES

Year	Crosses Grand	Deaths	Total	Year	Crosses Grand	Deaths	Total
1877	16	0	16	1924	1	3	48
1878	2	0	18	1925	1	3	46
1879	0	1	17	1926	1	3	44
1887	0	1	16	1927	1	6	39
1889	0	2	14	1928	2	1	40
1890	2	0	16	1929	1	3	38
1891	2	1	17	1930	1	4	35
1892	3	0	20	1931	1	3	33
1893	13	0	33	1932	1	1	33
1894	16	2	47	1933	7	2	38
1895	8	0	55	1934	1	7	32
1896	0	3	52	1935	9	2	39
1897	7	3	56	1936	1	1	39
1898	2	1	57	1937	4	6	37
1899	3	2	58	1938	1	3	35
1900	2	3	57	1939	3	4	34
1901	0	2	55	1940	3	5	32
1902	0	8	47	1941	1	0	33
1903	12	1	58	1942	2	1	34
1904	1	2	57	1943	2	1	35
1905	0	1	56	1944	2	5	32
1906	0	4	52	1945	2	4	30
1907	0	5	47	1946	2	3	29
1908	1	3	45	1947	2	3	28
1909	3	1	47	1948	2	2	28
1910	0	3	44	1949	2	4	26
1911	2	3	43	1950	2	1	27
1912	4	2	45	1951	2	2	27
1913	8	2	51	1952	2	1	28
1914	2	1	52	1953	2	2	28
1915	2	2	52	1954	2	3	27
1916	2	4	50	1955	2	2	27
1917	2	3	49	1956	2	3	26
1918	2	2	49	1957	2	3	25
1919	1	5	45	1958	6	1	30
1920	7*	1	51	1959	2	2	30
1921	3	1	53	1960	2	2	30
1922	1	2	52				
1923	1	3	50	Total	212	182	30

(\* ) Unknown but before this date.  
 Death includes 3 Unaffiliates and 3 S.N.P.D.

APPENDIX

I. CLANDESTINE BODIES

I have before me a notice of meeting—January 17, 1958, for The Rose and Lily Conclave No. 1, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, International Co-Freemasonry, Le Droit Humain, British Federation. This body is in London, England, and meets in the Grand Temple, 10 Ladbroke Terrace. It is composed of men and women in the Co-Masonic Order.

\* \* \*

In a colored publication of October 13, 1900, the name of which is not included in the quotation, is found the following:

"A new and the highest branch of Freemasonry now known in the world was organized among the colored Masons in Washington, D. C. on Saturday, Oct. 6th, 1900, and a Sovereign Grand Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine was organized for North America and the following Grand Officers were elected for a period of three years. These high degrees of Freemasonry of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine was first conferred upon Illustrious John G. Jones (33) of Chicago, Illinois, in Canada, by the Independent Sovereign Grand Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine of Canada and a patent of power and authority was also granted to Illustrious John G. Jones (33) to institute a Sovereign Grand Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine among the colored Masons in the United States. Illustrious John G. Jones (33)—is to be congratulated upon the fact as being the first and only colored Mason in the world who has these high Masonic degrees of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine conferred upon him. This give the colored Masons in the United States the highest and most exalted [sic] branch of Freemasonry, noM[sic] known in the world."

There are so many unexplained references in the above that there is no use taking it seriously at all. There was no such body as the "Independent Sovereign Grand Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine of Canada." The first Grand Council in Canada was dormant in 1900 and the present one came into being in 1936. I have seen no other reference to the above mentioned organization in the U.S.A.

II

DAVID KALAKAUA I — KING OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

There has been considerable mis-information concerning the various "sovereigns" of the Hawaiian Islands (known also as the Sandwich Islands) and the Masonic attachments of the various Kings. As one of the Kings was a member of the Red Cross of Constantine, some data are appended here:

The line of sovereigns is as follows:

1810-1819	Kamehameha I (an island chieftan)	1753	May 8, 1819
1819-1824	Kamehameha II (. . . . . Litholiho, eldest son of Kamehameha I; both he and his wife died in England)	1797	July 14, 1824
1824-1833	Kaahumanu—Premier—Regent		
1833-1854	Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli Litholiho—brother of Kamehameha II who reached governing age in 1833)	Mar. 17, 1814	Dec. 15, 1854
1854-1863	Kamehameha IV (Alexander Litholiho, grandson of Kamehameha I)	Feb. 9, 1834	Nov. 30, 1863
1863-1872	Kamehameha V (Lot Kamehameha—grandson of Kamehameha I and brother of Kamehameha IV—last of Kamehameha dynasty)	Dec. 11, 1830	Dec. 11, 1872
1873-1874	William C. Lunalilo (one of the island chiefs)	Jan. 31, 1835	Feb. 3, 1874
1874-1891	David Kalakaua Elected King Feb. 12, 1874	Nov. 16, 1836	Jan. 30, 1891
1891-1894	Liliuokalani (Queen)		
1894-1898	Sanford B. Dole—President (declared a Republic July 4, 1894)		
1898-	Annexed to the United States of America.		
1898-	Territory of United States of America.		

The symbolic Masonic records of the last three Kings and the Prince Consort of the last sovereign are:

Kamehameha IV	E.A. Jan. 14, 1857
	F.C. Jan. 14, 1857
	M.M. Feb. 8, 1857
	W.M. 1858, 1860 & 1861

Lodge—Le Progres de l'Oceania No. 124  
 This Lodge was formed in 1842 by the Supreme Council of France on the Bark AJAX in the harbor of Honolulu and continued under that constitution until October 1905 when it became No. 371 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of California.

**Kamehameha V**

E.A. June 15, 1853  
 F.C. Dec. 18, 1853  
 M.M. Feb. 27, 1854  
 Lodge—Hawaiian No. 21, Honolulu—G. L. of Cal.  
 Demit—Mar. 2, 1857

**Kalakaua I**

E.A. Mar. 25, 1859  
 F.C. ....  
 M.M. July 28, 1859  
 W.M. Nov. 29, 1875  
 Lodge—Le Progress de l'Oceania No. 124.  
 (King Kamehameha IV acted as W.M. at the initiation)

**John Dominis (Prince Consort)**

E.A. ....  
 F.C. ....  
 M.M. ....1858  
 Lodge—No. 124  
 W.M. 1862, 1863 & 1867.

**NEW YORK LODGE NO. 330, NEW YORK, N. Y.**

On Wednesday, December 30, 1874, a Special Communication of this Lodge was held by authority of a Dispensation issued by M. W. Elwood E. Thorne, Grand Master, for the purpose of exemplifying the work of the third degree for the edification and entertainment of Brother, His Royal Highness David Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, and a member of Le Progres de l'Oceania Lodge No. 124, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

King Kalakaua was admitted shortly after nine o'clock, introduced and made a response to the address of welcome of the Master, in which he said of his predecessors, "all of whom were Masons."

The King was accompanied by Brother John M. Kapena, Governor of one of the Hawaiian Islands and a member of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 of Honolulu, and Brother George M. Totten of the United States Navy, designated to accompany the King and his suite during their stay in the United States. Brother Totten was a member of Victoria Lodge No. 1026 (E.C.) of Hong Kong, China.

After the King was seated, the Grand Master and the entire Grand Lodge staff was admitted. The usual formalities, incident to such an affair, were carried out and then the third degree was exemplified. Following this the Bible, owned by St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. of New York, on which Brother George Washington took his oath as the first President of the United States, was exhibited. After viewing the relic the King requested that it be opened to the page as when the oath was administered. He then took the book in his hand and kissed the page, saying "I thank God for this privilege."

On January 5, 1875, the King was proposed for Honorary Membership in the Lodge and was elected at the following Communication. An acknowledgment was received from Brother Kalakaua on April 20, 1875, and spread upon the minutes.

It might be noted that in the Scribner Edition of Gould's *History of Freemasonry*, it says the King received his third degree at the meeting in 1874—which, of course, is an error.

**THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE**

On January 14, 1875, King Kalakaua was given the Red Cross Orders in St. John's Conclave No. 1, Chicago, Illinois, and he was made a Viceroy and Sovereign. The Orders were conferred by Jonathan J. French, K.G.C., Past Grand Sovereign and Intendant General. On the following day, Owen Dominis, Governor of one of the Hawaiian Islands, was given the Orders but not the Grand Cross.

At a Special Meeting of the Grand Council of the Red Cross of Constantine of Scotland on September 10, 1881, the King was made a Knight Grand Cross.

It might be that the Owen Dominis mentioned above was John Dominis, the Prince Consort.



### III

#### THE LIFE OF CONSTANTINE

Published by George Kenning 1874

Early in this book I made more than one reference to material printed as "History". Some of the more pertinent items being directly concerned were treated. However, there are innumerable printed tracts of various kinds which have been issued to bolster up the fables already bad enough in themselves. To cover this field of material would take hours of research, but a casual reading of some of this "stuff", simply shows it to be nothing but wishful thinking, colored to the Nth degree.

To show just one of these attempts, a few extracts are made here from a book in my library, *The Life of Constantine*, printed in 1874, the title page of which is reproduced.

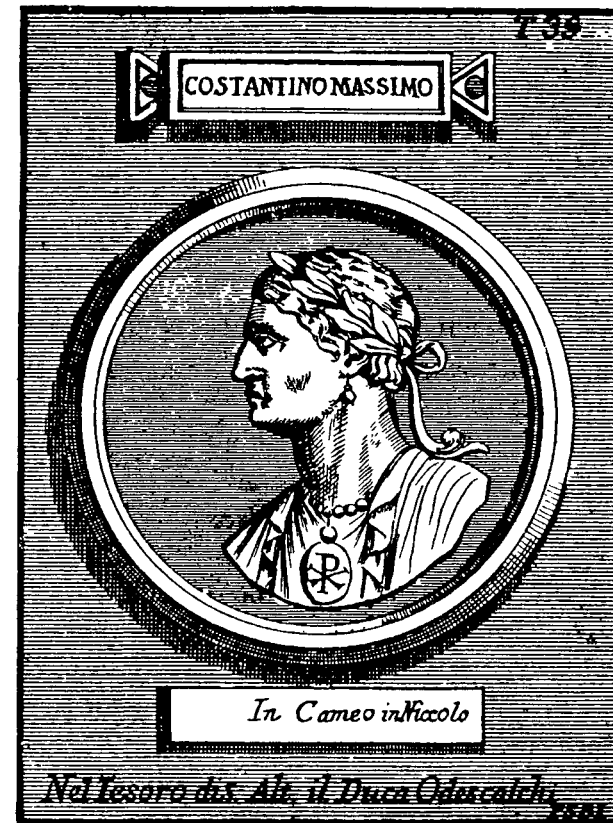
The Preface is by William Wentworth Little, who resuscitated the Red Cross of Constantine. He writes: "As all orders and degrees in Freemasonry are more or less based upon legends the truth of which cannot be mathematically demonstrated, it is not pretended that the Masonic Order of Constantine rests upon any stronger or more reliable foundation. It is however certain that it has existed for a great many years under various titles in Masonic nomenclature, inasmuch as it is referred to in a chart bearing date 1736. In England the Order has ever been independant of other chivalric bodies connected with the Craft, the record of its several Grand Masters from 1788 being still extant, and which includes the names of Lord Rancliffe and the Duke of Sussex. The revival of the Order practically dates from 1865, at which period only two conclaves were working in England. In 1866, the present Earl of Bective, M.P., was elected to the sovereignty of the knights, and under his presidency no less than one hundred and ten conclaves in every part of the world have been added to the roll." Then to give the History of the Order he contents himself with offering an article by Calvin L. Stowell of Pennsylvania, who became the first Grand Sovereign in his state in 1872, having been a member of the Order less than two years.

Stowell's "History" seems to have been culled from Gibbon's *The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Using this "source" mater-

ial, adding and subtracting here and there to make the "History" look bright.

This piece of trash is put forth as a Preface to what purports to be a "third-hand" translation from the original "Life of Constantine" by Eusebius Pamphilus.

The "Life" is illustrated by wood-cuts borrowed from a poem in latin hexameters on the Life of Constantine by Jesuit Petrus Mambrunus, some of which we show here.



## Constantine the Great.

Frontispiece of the "Life of Constantine"

THE  
*Life of Constantine*

IN FOUR BOOKS:

WRITTEN IN GREEK BY

**EUSEBIUS PAMPHILUS**

*(Bishop of Caesarea in Palestine.)*

DONE INTO ENGLISH FROM THAT EDITION SET FORTH BY  
VALESIUS AND PRINTED IN PARIS IN THE YEAR 1659.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR A. AND J. CHURCHILL IN THE YEAR 1709.

LONDON:

GEORGE KENNING,

198, FLEET STREET; 1, 2, & 3, LITTLE BRITAIN; and  
175, ALDERSGATE STREET.

LIVERPOOL: 2, MONUMENT PLACE.

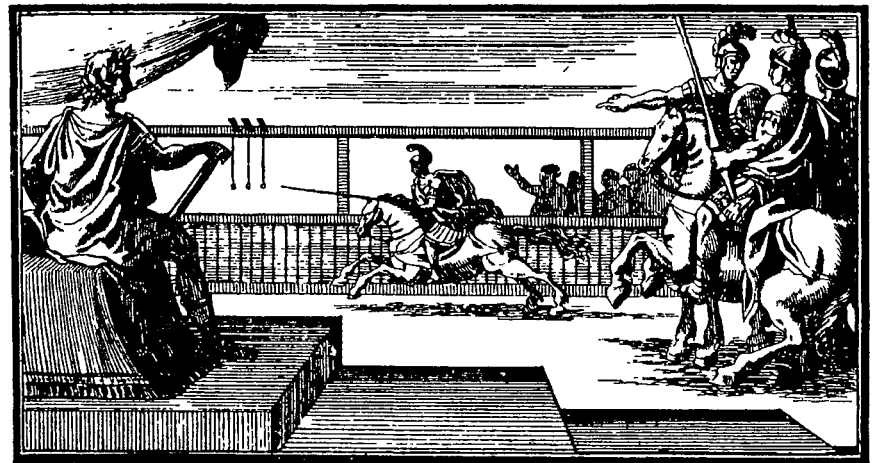
GLASGOW: 145, ARGYLE STREET.

1874.

100



*The Vision of the Cross.*



*The Knights of Constantine.*

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- What is the Red Cross of Constantine?*  
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