

Notes on the "Templars,"

Nine noble Knights who went out with the first Crusade bound themselves by solemn Compact, under the name of "Poor fellow soldiers of Jesus Christ", to devote their lives for the defence of pilgrims to the Holy Shrines. They embraced their vows in the Church of the Resurrection and in the presence of the Patriarch at Jerusalem, and in this small band is found the origin of that powerful & romantic order upon which the world's gaze looked with wonder, & upon whose memory the world's present bestows its interest and its sympathy.

1811. In 1187 (17 years after the conquest of Jerusalem in which they had aided) Baldwin the 2nd King of Jerusalem gave the Knights a place of habitation on Mount Moria within the sacred inclosure of the Temple of ~~Jabon~~ amidst those mighty structures then attributed as remains of the Temple of Solomon and from whence "the poor fellow soldiers of Jesus Christ"

See P. 21.

became known as "The Knights of the Temple of
"Solomon" - This nucleus of the order Hugh de
Payens (now considered its founder) & Geoffrey de
St. Omer, or St. Omer, were 2 of the most distinguished
members and both fought with great prowess in the
ranks of the Crusaders & at the taking of Jerusalem,
Hugh de Payens was chosen as head of the order
with the title of "Master of the Temple", and in
addition to their original purpose they made the
defence of the Kingdom of Jerusalem of the Eastern
Church part of the profession of their order,
they then continued for eight or 9 years when
Baldwin became desirous to obtain confirmation
of the order by the Pope, and accordingly the
Master of the Temple with Geoffrey de St. Omer
& 4 brothers of the order proceeded to Rome &
were received with much distinction by Pope
Honorius & at the ecclesiastical Council
1128 assembled at Troyes in 1128 confirmation of
the order was accorded and the holy Abbot of

The Templars.

Clairvaux undertook the forming of a Code of Statute,
for the Government of the Religious & Military fraternity
of the Temple. (The Statute, as given in 'Addition Hist. of
the Temple').

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List of the Grand Priors of England,

Cotton M.S. Brit. Mus.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| R. de Pointou, | Robert Landford, |
| Roscellinus de Fossa. | Auradeus de Mozesello, |
| Richard de Hastings, | Shimbert Perant, |
| Richard Mallebrach. | Robert Juwille, |
| Geoffery son of Stephen, | Guido de Foreste. |
| Thomas Berard, | Jacques de Molay, afterwards
Grand Master, |
| Almeric de St. Maur | Préaux le Jay, |
| Alan Marcel | William de la More, |
| Alnbaraldus | |
| Robert Morviseford, | |

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1324. 17. Edw. 2. C. 3. The property of the Templars
was vested in the Hospitallers,

Edw. 3. Sheriffs were commanded to
deliver the property of the Templars to the Hospitallers,

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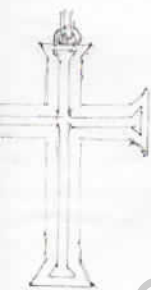
The Templars.

Continuation of the Order in Portugal
and the Papal States.

On the suppression of the order, the extreme persecution of the unfortunate Knts. & confiscation of their property by Philip le Bel in 1312, they experienced the sympathy & support of Dionysius King of Portugal who allowed the Templars to remain ~~unmolested~~ ^{unmolested} in his dominions & to retain their possessions & privileges. The order in a military point of view was an important assistance to the Portuguese Government as a defence against the Spanish Moors & it was not desirable to get rid of such useful allies as the Templars, but this course involved Dionysius in misunderstanding with Pope Clement 5 who had suppressed the Templars in 1312, and Dionysius in 1317 transferred the statutes of the Templars with their castles & possessions to a new order under the name of "The Knts. of Christ" & in 1319 obtained the sanction of Pope John 22 (successor of Clement) to the existence of the new order, The Knts. joined the Kings of Portugal in their Crusades against the infidels & in their Campaigns to Africa & India whilst the Kings increased the possessions of the

Throughts & procured the same from Pope Calixtus 3^d the status of power of a Bishop for the Grand M^r. of the order. "The Knights of Christ" now extended so greatly in power & wealth that the alarm and jealousy of future Kings of Portugal became excited & endeavours were made to abridge the privilege conferred upon the order by their predecessors, and eventually King John 3. procured in 1522 from Pope Adrian 3. to rediect vesting in the Crown the administration & Grand Mastership of the order. The principal seat of the order which was originally at Castro Marim in the Diocese of Faro had in 1366 been transferred to Evora (seven leagues from Santarem) where a fine Christ is still to be seen. The order which had still large possessions has since 1789 consisted of Grand Master, Great Commander, Six Knts. G. Cross, 150 Commanders & an unlimited number of Knts. The insignia of the order of course differs with the grade the Jewel of the Knts. is a Cross of Gold and red enamel, with another Cross of the same kind upon it of white enamel, the Star of the order is of Silver with a similar Cross enamelled in the centre,

Pope John 22. in giving his sanction to the order, the Knts. of Christ reserving to himself & his successor the right of creating a similar order in the Papal States, which is now conferred as a distinction of merit upon both native & foreign, the order in the Papal states has no difference of grade, the Jewel is similar to the Portuguese order but is surmounted by a crown the star of the order is also similar.



Suppression of Religious houses.

28th Hen. 8. C. 9. The authority of the "Bishop of Rome," was extinguished
 in England, and it was enacted "That if any person or persons
 dwelling, demurring, inhabiting, or resident within this Realme
 or within any other the King's dominions, Seignories, or countries,
 or the Marches of the same or elsewhere within or under his
 obedience or power, of what estate, dignity, preheminance,
 order, degree, or condition soever he or they be, after the
 1536. "last day of July, which shall be in the year of our Lord
 1536, shall by writing, saying, printing, preaching,
 or teaching, do or act, set forth or "mainteine" the
 authority or power of the Bishop of Rome or of his
 See, they "being thereof lawfully convicted according to
 the laws of this Realme, for every such default or offence
 shall incur and run into the dangers of penalties, &
 forfeitures ordained and provided by the Statute of
 provision and premunire, made in the VII. year
 of the reign of the Noble & Valiant Prince King Richard
 the second, against such as attempt procure or make

"provision to the see of Rome or elsewhere".

31 Hen. 8. C. 13. All "Monasteries, Abbathies, Priories,
 "Muntries, Colledges, Hospitales, Houses of Friers, and other
 "Religious and Ecclesiasticall houses and places of what
 "Kinds, natures, qualities or diversities of habits, rules,
 "professions, or orders, they or any of them were named
 "knowne or called", and all their manors, lordships,
 "lands, privileges, and possessions, were vested in
 the King, his "heires and successors for ever".

34
 England. 32 Hen. 8. C. 24 The Order of the "Knights of St. John of
 "Jerusalem" was declared "utterly dissolved and void
 "to all intents and purposes" and all the property of
 the Order was vested in the King and his "heires and
 "successors for ever, to use and employ by his
 "most excellent wisdom and discretion, at his
 "owne free will and pleasure". Pensions were reserved
 to Sir William Weston Kt., the Prior of England, and to

many other Knights and brethren who are named in the Statute, This Statute is historically very interesting.

37 Hen. 8. C. 4. All the possessions belonging to any "Colleges, Freechappell, Chantry, Hospitall, Fraternity, Brotherhood, Guild, Stipendary Priester, or other promotions, or to any of them united or annexed", were vested in the King his heirs and successors for ever.

1 Ed. 6. C. 14. All property of the same (except Oxford Cambridge and certain other Colleges & Churches) was vested in the Crown.

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