

Constitution
Laws and Regulations

OF THE

Grand Imperial Council

of the Imperial, Ecclesiastical
and Military Order of the

Red Cross of Constantine

FOR THE

United States of America

Published by Authority

CHICAGO
1912

Foreword

AT the Thirty-ninth annual assembly of the Grand Imperial Council, held at the City of Topeka, Kas., on June 16, 1911, the Special Committee raised at the annual assembly of 1910 reported back a revision and codification of the Laws of the Constantman Orders of Chivalry, which report was duly adopted. At the same session the Constitution was amended in several particulars. Thereupon the Grand Recorder was directed to cause the said report of the Committee, together with the amended Constitution and all statutes, edicts and resolutions now in force, to be printed for the use of the Grand Imperial Council. In compliance with such directions, this pamphlet has been prepared.

So much of the edition of the Laws published in 1902 as would seem to be of present interest has been retained, including the English Constitution in force when the Grand Imperial Council was organized in the year 1872. The text of this document is taken from the authorized publication thereof by the Grand Imperial Council of England in 1868.

The compiler trusts that his work may be accepted as a correct exposition of the present condition of the law governing the Orders in the United States.

Our thanks are also due to R. M. Johnson & Son, of Chicago, Ill., and to The M. C. Lilley & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for the use of the cuts of jewels and regalia, which they respectively furnished without cost to the Grand Imperial Council.

G. W. W.

Chicago, Jan 20, 1912

Organic Laws of the Constantinian Orders

INTRODUCTION

By GEO W WARVELLE, P. G. S

The origin of the Constantinian Orders, as parts of the Masonic system, is unknown. Tradition ascribes their introduction to various sources. There is authentic evidence, however, to show that they were known and practiced in England, under Masonic auspices, as early as the year 1788. By the year 1796 they had assumed the form of regular orders with a responsible head and recognized laws. What these laws were we do not know. In 1808 a further organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution. No copy of this document is now known to exist, and we are ignorant of its provisions.

It would seem, however, that it provided for the establishment of a capitulary, which was variously known as "Grand Council," "Grand Chapter," and "High Council," and this became the governing body. The chief was known as "Grand Master," and the titles of the other officers followed the terms then employed in the various chancelaries of the chivalric orders of Europe. The meetings of this body were held at the Freemasons' Tavern in London, and the old minutes of the same are still extant.

The name by which the order was known was "The Illustrious Order of the Red Cross." The members were divided into two classes, known respectively as the Knights of the Noviciate Cross (or Lesser Cross) and Knights of the Grand Cross. It does not appear that there were any subordinate bodies corresponding to our present conclaves, and noviciates were created by the members of the superior grade at their pleasure, at such times and in such places as best suited their convenience. These investitures or installations seem to have been wholly informal, as no reference is made to a ritual, and probably consisted of nothing more than the simple formula of knighthood. The Grand Cross, however,

could only be conferred in the High Council of the Order and after a unanimous election.

By 1813 the idea of subordinate chapters seems to have been presented, but nothing, so far as the records disclose, was done with respect to their establishment, and the old practice of individual creation of noviciate crosses continued for many years thereafter. Aspirants for the Grand Cross were required to be regularly proposed, and elected, whereupon they were "introduced and admitted," and required to "make their offerings according to ancient custom." What the ceremony of installation was we do not know, but our tradition says that about this time (1813) the present ritual of the "first point" was constructed by Fra Waller Rodwell Wright, then the chief of the Order, and there is other evidence to show that a ceremony very like that now in use was known in 1824.

On July 9, 1813, the Duke of Sussex became Grand Master, but the Order seems to have languished under his sway, and for a number of years prior to his death, in 1843, no life is discernible. A few of the Grand Crosses continued to exercise their ancient prerogative of creating noviciates, and from time to time a number of distinguished members of the craft were received in this manner. These Knights Companions, it is asserted, met occasionally at the Crown Tavern, in London, and thus maintained an ostensible organization. It is also claimed that minutes of these meetings were kept, but thus far none have come to light.

Thus matters stood in the month of May, 1865, when a few Knights Companions came together and reconstituted the Grand Council and proceeded to reestablish the Order on a new and improved basis. A constitution was adopted which essentially changed the old methods and introduced a number of grades and dignities that theretofore seem to have been unknown. The Grand Council became the supreme governing body, but provision was made for a further body styled the General Grand Conclave. This body was composed of the Grand Imperial Council, the Grand Senate of Sovereigns and Grand College of Viceroys. It met triennially for the despatch of business, but its principal function seems to have been the election and enthronement of the Grand Sovereign. The ancient prerogatives of the Grand Crosses seem

to have been abolished and the dignity became a simple official grade one degree above that of Sovereign.

This constitution forms the fundamental law of the Order wherever dispersed and is the organic act that was in force when the Grand Imperial Council of the United States of America was established at Chicago, Ill., in the year 1872, under the style and title, "Grand Imperial Council of Illinois."

* * *

In the year 1869 the Earl of Bective, then the Grand Sovereign of England, commissioned Fra. McLeod Moore an Intendant General for the Dominion of Canada, and in February, 1870, he received a further authorization empowering him to introduce the Orders into the United States. This duty was performed and resulted in the organization of several Conclaves in the State of Pennsylvania. On December 15, 1871, the Orders were conferred on Fra. J. J. French, of Chicago, Ill., in Orient Conclave, No. 45, at Bloomsburg, Pa., and immediately thereafter he was commissioned an Intendant General for Illinois and other Western States. In pursuance of this authority he organized six Conclaves in the State of Illinois during the year 1872. All of these Conclaves were duly chartered by the Grand Imperial Council of England.

On August 30, 1872, the representatives of these six conclaves met at the City of Chicago, Ill., and by virtue of a dispensation from the Grand Sovereign of England authorizing the formation of Independent Grand Councils, and a further special dispensation from his Chief Intendant General for the United States, Fra. Alfred Creigh, they organized a new and sovereign body which they called the "Grand Imperial Council of Illinois." At this meeting a constitution was adopted, conforming in its general features to that of the parent body, but introducing a number of new matters suggested by the laws and usages of other governing bodies of Freemasonry in the United States. The new Grand Council thus created was thereafter duly recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Imperial Council of England, as a properly organized and legally existing governing body of the orders with sovereign powers and a peer of the parent body.

The constitution thus adopted at once became a target for amendments and the records disclose a vast number of these ad-

denda during the few years that the Grand Imperial Council exhibited signs of vitality. By the year 1877 the Order showed visible evidences of a decline. The conclaves planted in uncongenial soil did not flourish; some were dying, some were already dead. The sessions of the Grand Imperial Council from this on seem to have been little more than mere formalities. In the year 1881 the situation seemed to indicate dissolution and no sessions were held after the annual assembly of that year until October 24, 1887, when a perfunctory session was held at which Fra. Levi R. Jerome was elected Grand Sovereign. At this time there were no live conclaves in the jurisdiction, and the membership of Grand Council was maintained under the ancient constitutional provision providing for the retention on the roll of any conclave "so long as a single member thereof shall be in existence."

In the year 1890 the writer hereof received the full investiture of the Order from the hands of Fra. Jerome, and with it, the Grand Sovereign being then an old and infirm man, the appointment of Coadjutor. The continued ill health of Fra. Jerome and the pressing duties of the writer prevented any active measures for rehabilitation of the Order at that time. Fra. Jerome died in 1892, and the succession devolved upon the last elected Viceroys, Fra. Benn P. Reynolds. The new Grand Sovereign renewed the appointment of his predecessor and as an Intendant General the writer revived St. John's Conclave at Chicago, and caused to be instituted a new conclave at Champaign, Ill., now known as Saxa Rubra, No. 2. On July 11, 1893, an assembly of the Grand Imperial Council was held, and since that time it has met regularly and duly published its proceedings. A new policy was adopted and within the lines of that policy the Order has made substantial progress. It was felt by the leaders that a return, in some measure, to the old customs of the Fraternity, together with a limited membership composed wholly of persons who had first been chosen, would not only give new life to the Order, but would afford a common meeting ground furnished by none other of the concordant associations of Freemasonry. The policy thus inaugurated has ever since been consistently followed.

As the methods of the Grand Imperial Council became known, an interest was created in territory lying without the claimed exclu-

sive jurisdiction. This eventually resulted in the establishment of conclaves in other States, and with this extension of territorial jurisdiction there came a general feeling that the organic law should be so changed as to fully meet the new conditions. This was finally effected by the adoption of a new constitution at the assembly held at Jacksonville, Ill., on October 13, 1899. By this constitution the imperial domain was enlarged so as to include the middle and western States, while the official title became "Grand Imperial Council for the Western Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America." But conclaves continued to be formed in other parts of the country until finally the imperial sway extended from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf. Then was again felt the need of another revision of the organic law. This was had at the annual assembly held at Topeka, Kas., on June 16, 1911. By the revised constitution the jurisdiction extends to all parts of the Union where no Grand Council exists, and the official title has become "Grand Imperial Council for the United States of America."

It will thus be seen that the Order in this jurisdiction has existed under four constitutions. The first, the English Constitution of 1865; the second, the Illinois Constitution of 1872; the third, the Constitution of the Western Jurisdiction, adopted in 1899; and the fourth, the National Constitution of 1911, which is now in force.

In the following pages will be found the text of the English Constitution, which is taken from the authorized publication thereof by the Grand Imperial Council of England in 1868. Following this is the revised Constitution of the Grand Imperial Council as adopted at Topeka, Kas., in 1911. As the text of the Illinois Constitution of 1872 is of antiquarian interest only, it is omitted from this compilation.

GENERAL STATUTES
of the Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military Order of
Knights of the Red Cross
OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE
As published by the Grand Imperial Council of England in 1868

PREAMBLE

The Ancient Chivalric Order of Constantine having for many years enjoyed the patronage and protection of some of the most distinguished members of the Masonic body—the Grand Mastership of both fraternities having been held at the same period by His Royal Highness, the late Duke of Sussex—and in conformity with certain traditions of the Order, it is decreed that none but Master Masons shall be eligible for admission into any conclave under the jurisdiction of the Grand Imperial Council of England.

I. The Supreme governing body of the Order shall be styled, collectively, The Grand Imperial Council of England, and shall consist of thirteen members, who shall be designated, and take rank as follows:

1. The Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign
2. The Most Eminent Grand Viceroy or Eusebius
3. The Very Illustrious Grand Senior General
4. The " " Grand Junior General.
5. The " " Grand High Prelate.
6. The Illustrious Grand High Chancellor.
7. The " " Grand Treasurer.
8. The " " Grand Recorder.
9. The " " Grand High Almoner.
10. The " " Grand Chamberlain.
11. The " " Grand Architect.
12. The " " Grand Marshal.
13. The " " Grand Orator.

II. The Grand Council, being the ultimate Court of Appeal, its decisions on all questions relating to the Order shall be final.

III. The Grand Council shall assemble for the despatch of business on the second Saturday in the month of June in each year, and at such other periods as may be deemed expedient by the Grand Sovereign

IV. The Executive Committee of the Grand Council shall be composed of the Grand Treasurer, Grand Recorder and Grand Almoner, and two other members to be chosen by the Council at their annual meeting.

V. The members of the Grand Council shall have the privilege of filling up any vacancies that may occur in their own body. Each member shall hold his particular office for one year, at the end of which period a fresh election shall take place, but the returning officer shall be eligible for reelection. On the death or resignation of a member, the Grand Council shall choose his successor from the members of the Grand Senate, but no Senator shall be eligible for election to the Council until he shall have faithfully performed his duties in that capacity for at least one year

VI. The Grand Senate of the Order shall consist of thirty-three members, viz. The thirteen members of the Grand Council, and twenty Sovereigns or Past Sovereigns, who shall take rank in the following order:

- 1 The Very Eminent Grand Preceptor.
- 2 " " " Grand Examiner.
- 3 " " " Grand Perfect
4. " " " Grand Jub-Prelate
5. " " " Grand Vice-Chancellor
6. " " " Grand Assistant Treasurer
7. " " " Grand Assistant Recorder.
8. " " " Grand Sub-Almoner
9. " " " Grand Inspector of Regalia.
10. " " " Grand Standard Bearer.
11. " " " Grand Sword Bearer.
12. " " " Grand Precentor.
13. " " " Grand Organist.
14. " " " Grand Vice-Chamberlain.
15. " " " Grand Assistant Marshal.
16. " " " Grand Herald.

17. The Very Eminent Grand Assistant Herald.
- 18 " " " Grand Sub-Precentor.
- 19 " " " Grand Usher.
20. " " " Grand Steward.

All duly qualified present and past Sovereigns shall be considered as Associate members of the Senate, but shall not be entitled to vote upon any question unless duly elected to seats therein.

VII. The Grand Senate shall assemble annually on the first Friday in the month of June, to receive the Report of the Executive Committee of the Grand Council, and for the despatch of such business as may be specified therein

VIII. The members of the Grand Senate shall be elected for life, or so long as they shall continue Subscribers to the general funds of the Order, and shall be empowered to supply vacancies in their body by the election of present or past Sovereigns of the Order, who must be subscribing members of Conclaves working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Council.

IX The Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign shall have the power to nominate the members of the Grand Senate to particular offices therein at the triennial assemblies of the General Grand Conclave, or at such other time as he may deem expedient.*

X. The Grand Sovereign shall also be empowered to confer the Grand Cross of the Order upon seventeen worthy and eminent Knights Companions, who, with the thirty-three members of the Grand Senate, shall compose the fifty Knights of the Grand Cross, in accordance with the ancient statutes promulgated by the Emperor Michael Angelus Comnenus.

XI The Grand College of Viceroys shall consist of the members of the Grand Council and Senate, also of all present and past Sovereigns, Viceroys and past Viceroys of the Order, provided they are regular subscribing members of Conclaves under the jurisdiction of the Grand Council

XII. The Grand College of Viceroys shall be held on the first Friday in the month of December in each year, and at such other times as may be deemed expedient for the consecration of approved candidates.

*See Statute XV

XIII. The Grand College of Viceroys shall be empowered to elect two Vice-Presidents and other officers at their annual meeting for the purpose of conducting the business of the College. The Grand Viceroy and Grand Recorder shall rank (*ex officio*) as President and Vice-President respectively.

XIV. Special assemblies of the Grand Senate and the Grand College of Viceroys may be convened for the purpose of conferring the rank of Sovereign or Viceroy upon worthy Knights, who shall be regularly recommended for that distinction by their several Conclaves. The fees payable to the general funds of the Order for the dignity of Sovereign or Viceroy shall be Two Guineas and One Guinea respectively. The Grand Sovereign shall, however, be empowered to elevate Knights to superior rank as a reward for services rendered to the Order, and to remit the customary fee in such instances.

XV. The General Grand Conclave of the Order shall be composed of the members of the Grand Council, Grand Senate and Grand College of Viceroys, with the addition of all actual Generals and High Prelates of subordinate conclaves. The assemblies of the General Grand Conclave shall be held triennially on the first Friday in the month of March, and any Knight of the Order not otherwise qualified to attend may be present with the permission of the Grand Sovereign, but shall not be thereby entitled to speak, or to vote upon any question submitted to the assembly. The members of the General Grand Conclave shall have the privilege of electing, at their triennial assembly, the Grand Sovereign who shall be then enthroned and proclaimed.

XVI. The Grand Sovereign, prior to his election, must have served as a member of the Grand Council, except in the case of a prince of the blood-royal, who shall be eligible for election to the high position of Grand Sovereign immediately upon his becoming a Knight of the Order.

XVII. The Grand Viceroy Eusebius shall be elected by the members of the Grand Council at their annual assembly in June. He shall be fully empowered to preside at all assemblies of the Order in the absence of the Grand Sovereign.

XVIII. Inspectors-General of divisions or counties in England and Wales, or in other dependencies of the British Crown, may be commissioned by the Grand Sovereign to act as his delegates in their respective divisions. These officers shall have the general supervision of the affairs of the Order in their particular divisions; and special power to create and install Knights may be conferred upon them by the Grand Sovereign in the exercise of his discretion.

XIX. All fees mentioned herein shall be payable to the general funds of the Order, except the annual subscriptions to the Grand High Almoner's Fund.

XX. The general funds of the Order shall be invested in the names of three Trustees, one of whom shall be the Grand Treasurer, and two to be elected by the Grand Council.

XXI. The following fees shall be payable upon first election or appointment to the subjoined offices, viz.:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| The Grand Sovereign | Five Guineas |
| The Grand Viceroy | Three " |
| The Grand S. or J. General. | Two " |
| The Grand High Prelate | Two " |
| Other members of the Grand Council, each | One Guinea |
| The members of the Grand Senate, each | Two Guineas |
| Knights of the Grand Cross, each | One Guinea |
| Inspectors-Generals shall pay One Guinea for their Commissions under the Seal of the Order | |

XXII. Every regular Conclave shall be chartered by patent under the Seal of the Order, duly signed by the Grand Sovereign, the Grand Viceroy and the Grand Recorder, for which the sum of One Guinea shall be payable.

XXIII. A complete Conclave of the Order shall consist of a Sovereign as Constantine, a Viceroy as Eusebius, two Generals, a High Prelate, a Treasurer, a Recorder, a Prefect, a Standard Bearer, a Herald and a Sentinel or Attendant. On the election of a prince or a peer of the realm to the office of Sovereign, a deputy

may also be elected, and such deputy shall be duly enthroned and enjoy all the privileges of an actual Sovereign.

The Original or Premier Conclave of England shall be permitted to have additional officers, if considered expedient, in addition to its other privileges inherited from time immemorial.

A Conclave may be, however, constitutionally allowed to work with three members, and be retained on the roll of the Order, in conformity with ancient traditions, so long as a single member thereof shall be in existence.

XXIV. Previous to the enthronement of a Sovereign-Elect, the presiding officer shall require his assent to the following rules and ordinances, viz

1. Do you solemnly promise, upon your honor as a Christian Knight, that you will exert your best endeavours to promote the true happiness of your brother Knights?

2. That you will not confer the dignity of Knighthood upon any one who is an enemy to the Christian religion, but only upon such as you have reason to believe will cheerfully conform to all our laws and precepts?

3. That you will endeavor to promote the general good of the Order upon all convenient occasions?

4. That, to the utmost of your power, you will preserve the solemnity of our ceremonies, and conduct yourself in open Conclave with the most profound respect and reverence as an example to the Knights under your rule?

5. That you will not acknowledge, or have intercourse with, any Conclave which does not work under a constitutional charter from a Grand Council of the Order?

6. That you will ever maintain and support the authority of the Grand Council of England, at present under command of *the Right Honorable the Lord Kings*, and enforce obedience to its Edicts, Statutes and Regulations?

7. That you will bind your successor in office to the observance of these rules to which you have now assented? Do you submit to all these ordinances, and promise to observe and practice them faithfully?

XXV. The sum of Five Shillings shall be payable as the enrollment fee for each Knight installed in Conclaves, or by the authority of Inspectors-General, and a further sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence if a Certificate of his Installation be required. The enrollment fee for a joining member, whose name shall have been previously returned, shall be One Shilling.

XXVI. No person shall be installed as a Knight of the Order for a less sum than One Guinea, unless by authority of an Inspector-General, who shall be especially entrusted by the Grand Sovereign with power to install Knights for the purpose of forming new Conclaves. Sentinels or Guards of the Conclave may be admitted, provided a Dispensation be previously obtained from the Grand Recorder, the fee for which shall be Five Shillings.

XXVII. Each Conclave shall make an annual return of its members to the Grand Recorder, and at the same time remit all moneys due on account of such members. The sum of Two Shillings per annum shall be payable for every subscribing member of Conclaves holden in London, and One Shilling each per annum for members of all other Conclaves, to the "Grand High Almoner's Fund."

XXVIII. The "Grand High Almoner's Fund" shall be solely appropriated to benevolent and charitable purposes. No member of the Order shall, however, be entitled to assistance from this fund, unless he has been a subscriber thereto for at least three years. The fund shall be under the control of a Committee of Five, viz., the Grand Almoner and Grand Recorder (ex officio), and three Past Sovereigns, to be elected by the General Grand Conclave at its triennial assembly. Grants of sums exceeding Five Pounds must be approved and confirmed by the Grand Sovereign.

XXIX. The general accounts, as also those of the Grand Almoner's Fund, shall be audited once a year by the Executive Committee of the Grand Council, who shall report thereon to the Grand Senate, and also present a triennial report to the General Grand Conclave, and a balance sheet for each year shall be printed and sent to every member of the Grand Senate, as well as to every Conclave on the roll of the Order.

XXX. The revised rituals promulgated for the use of the Order shall be adopted uniformly by every Conclave, and it shall be the duty of the Grand Examiner and the Inspectors-General of Divisions to take cognizance of any infraction of this statute.

XXXI. The Badges, Jewels and other regalia for each office or grade in the Order, as specified in the appendix to these Statutes, shall be strictly adhered to, and any deviation therefrom should be at once reported to the Grand Chamberlain or the Grand Inspector of Regalia, for the decision of the Grand Council

XXXII. No motion tending to alter, add to or annul any of these Statutes, or any then existing statutes, shall be received unless sent to the Grand Recorder at least fourteen days before the assembly of the General Grand Conclave, when the subject may be considered and discussed; but the Grand Council, being the Supreme governing body, shall have the power to veto any proposed alterations that may be carried at such assembly, unless affirmed by a majority of two-thirds of the General Grand Conclave.

XXXIII. Any subject which is not provided for in the foregoing Statutes shall be deemed within the province of the Grand Council to determine and decide upon; and the edicts of that Supreme body shall be considered to possess for the time being all the virtue and authority of the General Statutes of the Order.

ANCIENT STATUTES OF THE Knights of the Holy Sepulchre

But little has ever come down to us with respect to this Ancient Order of Chivalry in connection with its associated Order of the Red Cross. From the beginning it seems to have been a subsidiary Order, very exclusive in character, and conducted in a very conservative manner. It was peddled in this country, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early years of the nineteenth century, by the Inspectors-General of the Rite of Perfection, but probably without authority. The name occurs in the lists of "high degrees" which these gentlemen offered to a confiding public at that time, and there is much evidence to show that it was cultivated to quite an extent in many of the eastern cities. There is but little doubt, however, that the "degree" so exploited was spurious or clandestine, nor does it seem that it was ever conferred on this side of the Atlantic by legitimate authority until its introduction by Col Moore in 1872.

By the old English statutes the number of members was limited to ninety-nine, and all members were received in Mount Carmel Sanctuary in London. But one regular meeting was held during the year and this occurred on the Tuesday nearest the third day of May. Candidates for admission were required to be Knights of the Red Cross and also Royal Arch Masons.

The government of the Order was vested in a body styled the Grand Council of Patriarchs of Jerusalem, or, as it was more familiarly known, the Patriarchal Council of the Order, which was composed of eighteen members. In the main, this order seems to have been governed by the same laws as that of the Red Cross, and the officers of the Patriarchal Council were usually the officers of corresponding grade in the Grand Imperial Council

CONSTITUTION

of the Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military Order of the

Red Cross of Constantine

for the United States of America

Adopted October 13, 1899; Revised, Amended and Confirmed, June 16, 1911.

PREAMBLE

Whereas, The territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Imperial Council of Illinois, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Appendant Orders, having been duly and regularly extended over other States of the American Union, a necessity has arisen for a change in the organic law

Wherefore, The said, the Grand Imperial Council of Illinois, adopts, ordains and establishes the following revised Constitution, hereby revoking, repealing and annulling all laws or parts of laws inconsistent therewith

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1 *Name* The name and style of this body is, The Grand Imperial Council of the Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, for the United States of America

SEC. 2. *Jurisdiction*. The territorial jurisdiction of this Grand Imperial Council shall extend to and include all parts of the United States, where no Grand Council now exists. Such territory, constituting the Imperial Domain of this Grand Imperial Council, shall be further known as the Empire of the West

SEC. 3. *Powers*. This Grand Imperial Council, within its territorial jurisdiction, is the supreme and final authority on all matters relating to the Constantinian Orders of Knighthood. It has the sole government and superintendence of all Conclaves of Knights of the Red Cross and Appendant Orders, and of all grades and degrees forming a part of the Red Cross system. It has plenary authority to settle all controversies that may arise between Conclaves, to assign their limits, to prescribe laws for their gov-

ernment, and to review, confirm, or annul their decisions. It has power to grant warrants of constitution for new Conclaves, and, when expedient, it may revoke, suspend or annul same. It may make laws, establish rules, and prescribe regulations which shall be of paramount authority throughout the Empire, and at its pleasure amend, alter or repeal same. It may censure or suspend Conclaves or members of this Grand Council for violation of its laws or disobedience of its rules and edicts, and generally shall have and exercise all powers necessary or incident to sovereign authority. Within its territorial limits it further has, as of inherent right, all of the powers, privileges, prerogatives and franchises that were possessed by or lodged in the Grand Imperial Council of England on the thirtieth day of August, 1872.

It may require from the Knights and Conclaves in its obedience such dues and fees as will, at all times, enable it to discharge its financial engagements and obligations, and generally shall exercise all the functions of Sovereignty

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1 *Members* The Grand Imperial Council shall be composed of the following persons (1) Fifteen officers, who shall be designated and take rank as follows

1. The Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign.
2. The Most Eminent Grand Viceroy
3. The Very Illustrious Grand Senior General.
4. The Very Illustrious Grand Junior General
5. The Very Illustrious Grand High Prelate
6. The Illustrious Grand Treasurer.
7. The Illustrious Grand Recorder.
8. The Illustrious Grand Chancellor
9. The Illustrious Grand Almoner
10. The Illustrious Grand Chamberlain.
11. The Illustrious Grand Orator.
12. The Illustrious Grand Standard Bearer.
13. The Illustrious Grand Marshal
14. The Illustrious Grand Herald.
15. The Illustrious Grand Sentinel

Also (2) the members of the Imperial Senate of Sovereigns,

all of whom shall be classed as Active Members; also, (3) all members of the Imperial College, who shall be classed as Honorary Members. *Provided, however,* that such persons shall retain membership in the Grand Imperial Council only so long as they shall remain members in good standing of some Conclave in its obedience.

SEC. 2. *Members' Rights.* Every active member shall be entitled to one vote in all of the proceedings of the Grand Imperial Council, which shall be cast in person. *Provided, however,* that in the absence of the Reigning Sovereign of a Conclave he may be represented by the Sitting Viceroy

All honorary members shall be entitled to seats in the Grand Council and to a voice in its deliberations, but shall not be entitled to a vote

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1 *Grand East* The Grand East or Capital of the Empire of this Grand Imperial Council shall be located at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, which shall be the permanent seat of government, and from which place all edicts, decrees, rescripts, charters, diplomas, and all other official documents shall bear date.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. *Assemblies.* The stated assemblies of this Grand Imperial Council shall be held annually at such places and times as it may designate.

In case of contagion, pestilence, or other controlling cause, affecting the place designated for the Annual Assembly, the Grand Sovereign may change the time or place of meeting, and if such change is made he shall at once inform the members of the Grand Council in such manner as he may deem best to effect the desired object

The Grand Sovereign shall have power to call special assemblies at such times and places as he may see fit.

At every stated assembly the official reports of officers and returns of Conclaves shall be received and considered and such other business transacted as the welfare of the Order may de-

mand. At special assemblies no business shall be transacted except that specified in the summons. All questions coming before the Grand Imperial Council, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be decided by a majority vote.

SEC. 2. *Annual Election* At every stated assembly the officers enumerated in Art 2, Sec. 1, as the first, second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh, shall be elected by ballot; the remaining officers shall be appointed by the Grand Sovereign immediately after his enthronement, and all of said officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and installed.

No Knight Companion shall be eligible to either of the first two offices of this Grand Imperial Council unless he has been regularly crowned as a Sovereign in the Imperial Senate of the Order. Nor to any of the other offices unless he shall have been duly consecrated to the Priesthood of Eusebius in the Imperial College.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1 *Committees.* The Grand Sovereign, at the opening of each annual assembly of the Grand Imperial Council, shall appoint the following committees, each of which shall consist of three members:

- 1 A Committee on Credentials
- 2 A Committee on Allocution
- 3 A Committee on Chartered Conclaves
- 4 A Committee on Conclaves U D

After his enthronement the Grand Sovereign shall appoint the following Standing Committees, of three each, who shall hold their respective offices until the close of the next ensuing annual assembly.

- 1 A Committee on Foreign Relations
2. A Committee on Laws and Jurisprudence
3. A Committee on Finance and Accounts.
- 4 A Committee on Obituaries.

All committees shall make due report in writing on all matters that may be referred to them for consideration. *Provided, however,* that the Committee on Laws and Jurisprudence may, with

the consent of the Grand Imperial Council, retain any question referred to it and report thereon at the next ensuing annual assembly.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. *Revenue* The Revenue of this Grand Imperial Council shall be derived from fixed charges for dispensations and charters; from letters patent issued to individual Knights Companions; from the offerings of Grand Crosses on their investiture and of Viceroys and Sovereigns on their consecration and coronation respectively; from fees for degrees in special cases, from the sale of such supplies as may be designated, and from a tax on all bodies in its obedience. All fees and charges shall be payable to the general funds of the Grand Council

If at any time there shall be a surplus in the treasury, such surplus shall be invested in interest bearing securities in such manner as the Grand Council may direct.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. *Government* The Grand Imperial Council shall have power to define and enforce the provisions of this Constitution by appropriate legislation, and shall make all needful statutes, rules and regulations to carry it into effect

The General Statutes of the Order, as promulgated by the Grand Imperial Council of England in the year 1868, are the fundamental laws of the Order and may be resorted to in cases of doubt, or as advisory authority only where the Statutes, Edicts and Regulations of this Grand Imperial Council are silent, but such Statutes are hereby declared to be expressly repealed whenever they conflict with this Constitution or any Statutes or Regulations of this Grand Council.

Upon any question of law or usage the decision of the Grand Sovereign will prevail, and if approved by the Grand Imperial Council, such decision shall have the force and effect of absolute law.

Any subject which is not provided for in the Statutes shall be deemed within the province of the Grand Imperial Council to determine and decide upon, and its Resolutions and Edicts shall

have, for the time being, all the virtue and authority of the General Statutes of the Order. With respect to ordinary questions of Masonic Law, the established precedents of the Lodge and Chapter will govern whenever applicable.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. *Intendants General.* The Grand Imperial Council shall apportion the Empire into districts or divisions and the Grand Sovereign may appoint Intendants General, who shall be members of the Imperial Senate of Sovereigns, to act as his delegate in their respective divisions. Such officers shall have the general supervision of the affairs of the Order in their particular divisions; they shall exercise such general powers as are granted by the Statutes of the Order, and such special powers as may be delegated to them respectively by the Grand Sovereign as his proxy

The Grand Sovereign, in his discretion, may also appoint Intendants General unattached

The tenure of office of all Intendants General shall be in the discretion of the Grand Sovereign, and in every case their offices shall terminate with the retirement of the Grand Sovereign by whom they were appointed

ARTICLE IX

SECTION 1. *Amendments* This Constitution may be amended, altered, or abrogated in manner following. Every motion to amend must be made in writing and be presented at an annual assembly; it shall then be read and entered upon the minutes, and action thereon shall be deferred until the next annual assembly; at the annual assembly then next ensuing it shall be called up for consideration, and if approved by two-thirds of the active members then present, it shall be declared adopted

GENERAL STATUTES
OF THE

Grand Imperial Council

Order of the Red Cross of Constantine

Confirmed and Adopted June 16, 1911

PREAMBLE

The Grand Imperial Council, in the exercise of its sovereign authority, enacts the following General Statutes for the government of the Order within its jurisdiction, hereby repealing all former laws, or parts of laws, in conflict therewith.

Grand Cross.

SECTION 1 The Grand Sovereign shall be empowered to confer the Grand Cross of Constantine upon such Knights Companions as, having attained the grade of Sovereign, shall be regularly recommended for that distinction by the Grand Imperial Council. *Provided, however,* that the number of Knights Grand Cross shall never exceed fifty, in accordance with the ancient statutes promulgated by the Emperor Michael Angelus Comnenus.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Grand Recorder to keep a register of the Knights Companions receiving the dignity of Grand Cross, together with the dates of investiture, and to inform the Grand Imperial Council whenever vacancies occur

Senate and College.

SECTION 1. The Imperial Senate of Sovereigns shall consist of all duly qualified Sovereigns of the Order.

SEC. 2 The Imperial College of Viceroys shall consist of all duly qualified Viceroys of the Order.

SEC. 3. Members of the Imperial Senate and College shall be elected for life, or so long as they shall continue members of a Conclave under the jurisdiction of the Grand Imperial Council.

SEC. 4. Special assemblies of the Imperial Senate and Col-

lege may be convened at any time by the Grand Sovereign, or an Intendent General acting as his proxy, for the purpose of conferring the rank of Sovereign or Viceroy upon worthy Knights Companions who shall have been regularly nominated for that dignity by their respective Conclaves

SEC. 5. Conforming to ancient constitutional regulations, the Grand Senate shall consist of thirty-three active members, who shall take rank according to the priority of the respective dates of their coronation. All others shall be styled Associate Members, but shall possess and may exercise all the rights of active members.

SEC. 6. The officers of the Imperial Senate and College shall be styled and take rank according to the rituals as promulgated by the Grand Imperial Council.

Rank.

SECTION 1. No Knight Companion shall be qualified to preside over a Conclave of the Order until he shall have been duly invested with the grade of Sovereign in the Imperial Senate, nor shall the grade be conferred upon any one who has not previously been consecrated as a Viceroy

SEC 2 No Knight Companion shall be qualified to sit in a Conclave as a Viceroy who shall not have been duly consecrated to the Priesthood of Eusebius in the Imperial College of the Order

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all Knights Companions who shall be selected by their Conclave as a Sovereign or Viceroy to forthwith apply to an Intendant General for official investiture. In the event that the services of such officer cannot be procured, the Grand Sovereign may depute any member of the Imperial Senate to make the investiture.

SEC. 4. Past rank for Sovereigns and Viceroys is hereby abolished. All members of the Imperial Senate and College are of equal dignity and retain full rank for life, or so long as they shall remain members of a Conclave in the obedience of the Grand Imperial Council. A Sovereign while actually presiding over a Conclave shall be styled a Reigning Sovereign by way of distinction from other members of the Imperial Senate. In like manner, a Viceroy actually officiating as such in a Conclave shall be styled a Sitting Viceroy.

SEC. 5. Sovereigns and Viceroys who have been duly invested in other jurisdictions, on producing satisfactory evidence of their Knightly standing, may, upon affiliating with a Conclave in this jurisdiction, be accorded all the rights pertaining to the grades including membership in the Imperial Senate and College.

Patriarchal Council.

SECTION 1. The ancient Patriarchal Council of the Order is hereby declared to be existent within the bosom of the Grand Imperial Council and may be convened by the Grand Sovereign at such times as may suit his pleasure. It shall, however, possess no powers of legislation, neither shall it exercise any authority over the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, it being the intention of this Statute to preserve only a nominal existence of the Patriarchs in conformity to ancient tradition.

Vow of Office.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Grand Imperial Council, and of every subordinate Conclave in its obedience, before they enter upon the exercise of their respective offices, shall take the following obligation:

"I, do solemnly promise and vow that I will ever maintain and support the Constitution of the Grand Imperial Council for the United States of America, and enforce obedience to its Statutes, Edicts and Regulations"

Prefix Insignia.

SECTION 1. The official prefix insignia of the Cross, for all Knights Companions in the obedience of the Grand Imperial Council, shall be as follows.

For the Grand Sovereign, the Cross of Salem, or the triple cross; for a Sovereign, the Patriarchal Cross, or cross with two bars, for all officers below the rank of Sovereign and for Knights Companions generally, the Greek Cross, or cross with equal arms.

Fees.

SECTION 1. Every Conclave chartered by the Grand Imperial Council shall pay into the Imperial Treasury, as a charter fee, the sum of one hundred dollars, which sum shall accompany the petition. *Provided, however,* that if a dispensation shall be first

granted, the same fee as is required for a charter shall, at the time such dispensation is issued, be deposited with the Grand Recorder, and in case a charter shall afterward be granted, the fee so deposited shall be credited in payment thereof

SEC. 2. No Conclave in this obedience shall confer the Orders of Knighthood for a less sum than ten dollars, but each Conclave is hereby permitted to fix its installation fee at such figure above the minimum as it may desire. Affiliates may be received without fee or the Conclave may require an offering in such sum as it may deem expedient. In all cases the fee for installation or affiliation shall accompany the petition.

SEC. 3. Every candidate presented for consecration in the Imperial College of Viceroys shall make his offering in ancient form of the sum of ten dollars, and every Viceroy, upon his coronation in the Imperial Senate of Sovereign Princes, shall make a like offering of twenty dollars. All moneys so received shall be forthwith paid over to the Grand Recorder and by him covered into the Imperial Treasury

SEC. 4. Every Sovereign who shall be admitted to the grade of Grand Cross of Constantine shall at the time of such admission make his offering of the sum of twenty-five dollars, which shall forthwith be covered into the Imperial Treasury

Dispensations.

SECTION 1. The Grand Sovereign, during the recess of the Grand Imperial Council, shall have power and authority to grant Letters of Dispensation to a competent number of duly qualified petitioners, empowering them to open and hold a Conclave of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and appendant Orders, for a specified term not extending beyond the next ensuing annual assembly of the Grand Imperial Council. Due report of such dispensation shall be made to the next annual assembly of Grand Council, which may then continue or recall such dispensation or may grant the petitioners a charter

SEC. 2. It shall lie within the prerogative of the Grand Sovereign to confer the Orders of Knighthood at sight for the purpose of instituting a new Conclave, and this power he may delegate to any Intendant General of the Order by a special dispensation under

his hand and seal. He shall have the further power and authority to grant dispensations for other purposes, according to ancient Masonic usage and the traditions of the Order, and in such cases no charge shall be made.

Conclaves.

SECTION 1. A Conclave of the Order should consist of at least eleven members, and no Conclave can be instituted with a less number. A constituted Conclave may, however, be allowed to work with but three members, and, in conformity with ancient traditions, may be retained on the roll of the Order so long as a single member thereof shall be in existence.

SEC. 2. A complete Conclave of the Order shall consist of a Sovereign, as Constantine (title, Most Puissant).
 Viceroy, as Eusebius (title, Eminent)
 Senior General
 Junior General
 Prelate
 Treasurer
 Recorder.
 Prefect.
 Standard Bearer.
 Herald.
 Sentinel.

And as many members as may be found convenient.

SEC. 3. Upon the dissolution of a Conclave, from any cause, its members who are in good standing, upon payment to the Grand Recorder of back Grand Council dues, if any, shall be entitled to a certificate from that officer setting forth their standing in the Order, and such certificate shall be recognized by every Conclave in the jurisdiction the same as a regular dimit.

SEC. 4. Every Conclave shall have a seal showing its name and number, and all official communications, reports, certificates and matters of like nature shall be authenticated thereunder.

SEC. 5. The officers of a Sanctuary of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, and of a Commandery of Knights of St. John, shall be styled and take rank according to the rituals as promulgated by the Grand Imperial Council.

Conclaves U. D.

SECTION 1. When a dispensation is issued for a new Conclave it shall be copied at length upon the records of the Conclave and the charter, when granted, shall be recorded in like manner.

SEC. 2. A Conclave under dispensation shall return its letters of dispensation, its proposed by-laws, a statement of work, the roll of its members, together with annual dues and the record of its proceedings, to the next ensuing annual assembly of Grand Council, together with a petition for a charter, if desired, which petition shall include only those who originally signed the petition for dispensation and such Knights Companions as have been installed under the dispensation.

Election of Officers.

SECTION 1. The Sovereign, Viceroy, Senior and Junior Generals, Treasurer and Recorder of every Conclave shall be elected by ballot. The other officers may be appointed by the M. P. Sovereign.

SEC. 2. The elective officers of a Conclave shall be chosen annually at the first stated assembly in December and shall be invested with their respective offices on or before the festival of St. John the Evangelist.

Annual Returns.

SECTION 1. Every Conclave in the obedience of the Grand Imperial Council shall return to the Grand Recorder annually, on blanks to be furnished by him, a statement showing the roll of its officers and members, together with all installations, admissions, dismissions, deaths, expulsions, suspensions, and reinstatements; also the number of assemblies held during the year. Said report shall be forwarded not later than the first day of February in each year.

SEC. 2. With its annual report each Conclave shall forward the amount of Grand Council dues, being two dollars for every candidate installed and an annual fee of one dollar for each member on its roll on December 31st, except those installed during the year.

SEC. 3. Conclaves U. D. shall close their work not less than

forty days before the time set for the annual assembly of the Grand Imperial Council, and shall make proper returns thereof to the Grand Recorder within ten days thereafter.

Candidates.

SECTION 1 No Conclave shall confer the Orders of Knight-hood upon any person who is not a Royal Arch Mason in good standing.

SEC. 2. No application for the Orders shall be received or considered by any Conclave unless the name of the applicant shall have previously been presented and such person duly chosen, according to ancient custom.

SEC. 3. Every person so chosen shall, before his installation, file his petition for the Orders in writing, giving his Masonic affiliation, residence, date and place of birth, and present occupation, all over his full signature and in the form prescribed by the Grand Imperial Council

SEC 4 In case the petition is subjected to the ordeal of the ballot and the petitioner is rejected, his name shall not be again presented until the lapse of one full year.

Affiliates.

SECTION 1. A Knight Companion unattached, desiring to affiliate with a Conclave, shall present a petition therefor, signed with his full name and stating the name, number and location of the Conclave of which he was last a member, which petition shall be accompanied by a dimit, or other satisfactory evidence that the petitioner has regularly withdrawn therefrom, and be recommended by two members of the Conclave to which he petitions

SEC. 2 A rejection of a petition for membership shall not affect the rights of the petitioner as a member of the Order, and he may apply for membership to the Conclave so rejecting him or to any other Conclave in the jurisdiction.

Discipline.

SECTION 1 Every Knight Companion shall be amenable to the discipline of his own Conclave, but appeals will lie to the Grand Imperial Council as a tribunal of last resort. Suspension or expulsion of a Knight Companion from Lodge or Chapter shall be deemed sufficient cause for striking his name from the roll without trial or notice *Provided, however,* that in case of appeal no action shall be taken by his Conclave until a final decision has been had in the body to which such appeal shall have been taken.

STANDING RESOLUTIONS.

1872.

Resolved, That the Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign shall have power to appoint Representatives to represent this Grand Council near other jurisdictions.

1877.

Resolved, That no dispensation shall be granted for the formation of a new Conclave in any city where a Conclave is already established, without a recommendation from such existing Conclave

1893.

Resolved, That for the purpose of increasing the interest of the Knights Companions in these exalted degrees of Freemasonry, the official grades of Sovereign and Viceroy be conferred as an honorarium upon worthy Knights, to be selected by the Grand Sovereign, who have not attained that rank by election, further.

Resolved, That such selections shall be made upon the following basis: That for every ten Knights installed in any Conclave there shall be consecrated from such Conclave one honorary Viceroy, and for every twenty Knights installed there shall be enthroned one honorary Sovereign. In no event, however, shall the dignity of Sovereign be conferred on any one who has not previously been consecrated a Viceroy. Further,

Resolved, That all Knights so consecrated and enthroned shall thereby become members of this Imperial Council, and be entitled to seat therein. They shall further be entitled to enjoy the titles and dignities attached to said offices respectively, shall have the right to wear the decoration, and shall take precedence as such officers in all the Conclaves of this obedience. Further,

Resolved, That every such honorary Viceroy shall upon his consecration make his offering, in ancient form, of the sum of ten dollars, and upon his elevation to the throne shall make a further offering of twenty dollars, all of which sums shall be paid into the Treasury for the use of this Imperial Council [As revised and confirmed June 16, 1911]

1895.

Resolved, That every subordinate Conclave in this Grand Jurisdiction, may, in their discretion, elect one and not more than two members to be known as Serving Brethren, who shall be received without fee and be exempt

from dues. Such Serving Brethren shall take the vows of secrecy and obedience but shall not be entitled to the accolade or the privileges of Knighthood

1906.

Resolved, That there is hereby created a standing committee which shall be known as the 'Board of Control of the Permanent Fund' Said Board shall consist of three persons, and in the primary organization thereof one member shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and at every annual assembly hereafter there shall be elected one member for a term of three years, to take the place of the member whose term expires on that day

The duties of the Board shall be to manage the Permanent Fund of the Grand Imperial Council. They shall cause to be safely invested in interest-bearing securities all such sums of money as may from time to time be appropriated for such purpose, and shall pay over to the Grand Recorder the interest arising therefrom, they shall duly report their acts and doings to the Annual Assembly of the Grand Imperial Council each year, and their report shall be accompanied with a detailed statement of the condition of the fund and the securities in which it may be invested

All investments shall be made in the name of said Board for the use of the Grand Imperial Council

1911.

Resolved, That all Past Grand Sovereigns of the Grand Imperial Council who have not attained the dignity of Grand Cross of Constantine are, by virtue of their service, eligible for such honor, which may be conferred upon them at any time by the Grand Sovereign

Further Resolved, That hereafter every Grand Sovereign-elect shall, upon his enthronement, become eligible for the dignity of Grand Cross of Constantine, which may be conferred upon him by the retiring Grand Sovereign.

Further Resolved, That all investitures made under this authorization shall be at once reported to the Grand Recorder, who shall enter the name of the persons so honored on the matricula of Knights Grand Cross, and shall cover the offerings into the Imperial treasury. *Provided, however*, that these resolutions shall be suspended whenever the number of Knights Grand Cross shall amount to fifty, and thereafter the dignity shall be conferred only when a vacancy in such number shall exist.

REGALIA.

At its organization, in the year 1872, the Grand Imperial Council formally adopted the clothing and jewels worn by the Grand Imperial Council of England. At this assembly a committee was appointed to draft a code of rules "for regalia and equipments" in addition to that prescribed by the Grand Council of England. At the assembly of 1873, the committee reported back specifications for the "uniform of a Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine," which specifications were duly adopted. The committee made no change in the clothing and jewels as adopted the previous year but prescribed, in addition, a semi-military uniform, in general conformity to the usage then prevailing in the other concordant Orders of Masonic Chivalry. While the regulations concerning uniforms have never been repealed, their use has been discouraged.

The following compilation presents the substance of the regulations of 1872-3 as modified by subsequent legislation or approved usage

Members of the Grand Council.

APRON—White satin, edged with crimson silk one inch and a half in width, crimson silk lining, segmental flap, on which the emblem of office is to be embroidered, embroidered cross, etc., in centre of apron, Greek Alpha on the right side, and Greek Omega embroidered in green silk on the left side, gold fringe to apron

SASH—Crimson silk, four inches wide, edged with gold lace one inch in width; emblem of office embroidered in gold on green silk in front of the sash

SWORD—Cross-hilted, and with crimson sheath.

JEWEL—To be suspended from a crimson ribbon one inch in width. (See engraving.)

Grand Sovereign.

STAR—The Grand Sovereign, and all Past Grand Sovereigns, in addition to the jewels of a Sovereign or Grand Cross Knight, wears, upon the left breast, the grand star of the Order as the official insignia of rank. (See engraving.)

Intendants-General of Divisions.

APRON—Similar to that adopted for the Grand Council, but with green silk fringe instead of gold, same embroidery on centre of apron, minus the crown.

SASH—Similar to that of the Grand Council, but with green fringe instead of gold lace.

WORD—Similar to that adopted for the Grand Council.

JEWEL—Same as for member of the Grand Council. To be suspended from a plain crimson ribbon, one inch wide

Knights of the Grand Cross.

APRON—White satin, edged with purple silk one inch wide, and an outside border of crimson silk half an inch in width; in other respects similar to a Sovereign's apron, the crown being placed on the flap.

SASH—Purple silk, three inches in width; outside border of crimson silk one inch Imperial crown embroidered in gold on green rosette on front.

WORD—Cross-hilted, purple sheath.

JEWEL—Same as for Sovereign and Past Sovereigns, with radiating circle, to be suspended from a purple ribbon one inch wide

Sovereigns.

APRON—White satin, edged with purple ribbon one inch and a half in width; Imperial gold embroidered crown on flap; embroidered cross in centre of apron; Greek Alpha on right side, and Greek Omega on left side, embroidered in green silk.

SASH—Purple silk, four inches in width; crown embroidered on front.

WORD—Cross-hilted, purple sheath

JEWEL—Cross of the Order (omitting radiating circle), red enamel set in gold; the first two letters of the name of Christ in Greek in the centre, with the letters I. H. S. V. in the four arms, and Imperial crown of gold at top; suspended by a purple ribbon one inch wide.

Viceroy.

APRON—Similar to that of a Sovereign, but with mitre embroidered in gold instead of crown on flap, and without Greek letters.

SASH—Purple silk, four inches in width; mitre embroidered on front.

WORD—Cross-hilted, purple sheath

JEWEL—Same as for Sovereign, but with mitre instead of crown; purple ribbon.

Knights Companions.

APRON—White satin, edged with purple ribbon one inch and a quarter wide; purple silk lining; cross in centre, measuring four inches each way.

SASH—Purple silk, four inches in width.

WORD—Cross-hilted, purple sheath

JEWEL—A Cross Fleure, suspended by a purple ribbon one inch wide, red enamel set in gold; the letters I. H. S. V. in gold in the four arms

At the annual assembly of 1911 the Special Committee on Codification of Laws reported back the following specifications, which were adopted with the committee's general report.

JEWELS.

Grand Sovereign.—A silver star of eight points, two and one-half inches in diameter. Charged with an imperial Roman Eagle with two heads; in one talon the lily, in the other the rose; surcharged upon the eagle a Greek Cross, floriated, bearing upon each arm four stars and upon the intersection of the arms the letters I. H. S.; above same A, below V. Cross of red enamel. Surrounding the cross a laurel wreath, and above it an imperial crown. All charges of gold with appropriate enamels. (See engraving.)

Knight Grand Cross.—A Greek Cross, floriated, with radiating circle around intersection. Charged with the Sacred Monogram, Chi Rho. On the arms of the cross the letters I. H. S. V. Above the cross an imperial crown. All of gold with red enamel. Length of arms, one and one-half inches, width of arms, about one-fourth inch.

Sovereigns.—Same as for Grand Cross, omitting radiating circle.

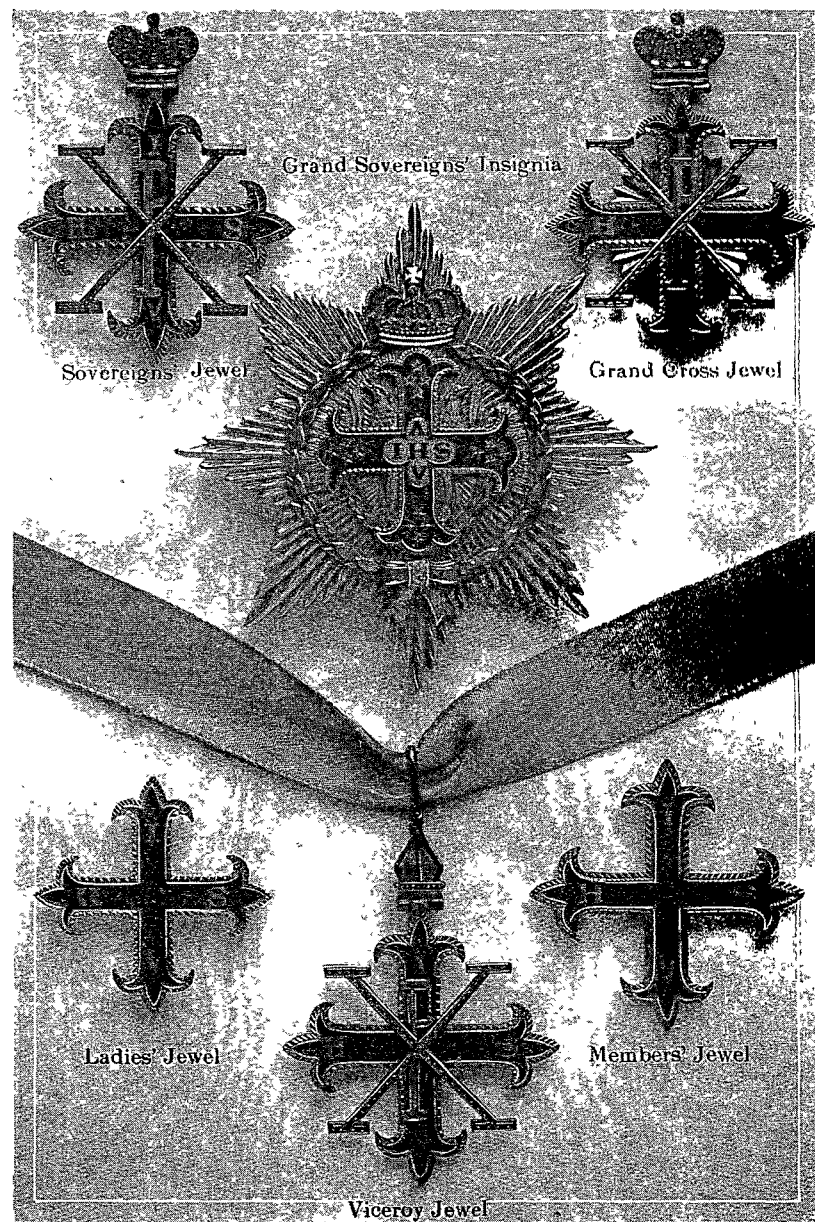
Viceroy.—Same as Sovereign, but with mitre instead of crown.

Knights Companions.—A plain Greek Cross, floriated, with the letters I. H. S. V. displayed on the arms.

Ladies Broach.—The Grand Imperial Council permits the use of the member's cross by his female relatives and when so used to be worn as a broach.

Officers.—There are no official jewels for the line officers of a conclave. In this respect the Order of the Red Cross differs from all other Masonic organizations.

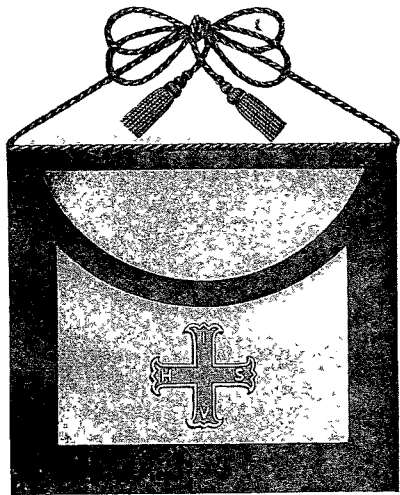
Jewels of Appendant Orders.—The Grand Imperial Council, of England, has specified a series of jewels to be worn, if so desired, by the members of the Appendant Orders. These jewels



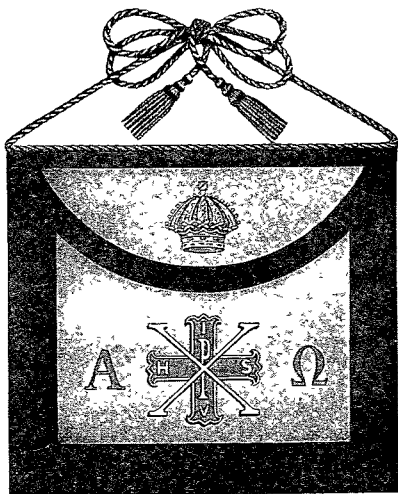
Jewels of the Red Cross Order

(Cut furnished by R. M. Johnson & Son, 26 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

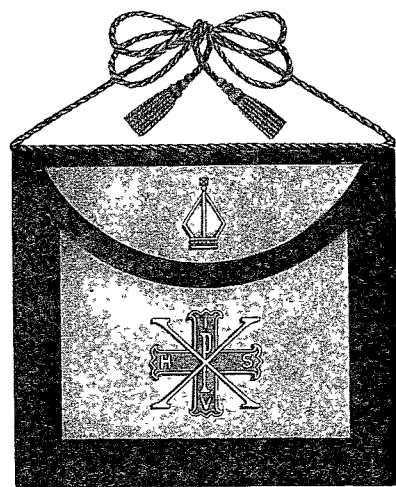
Aprons



KNIGHT COMPANION

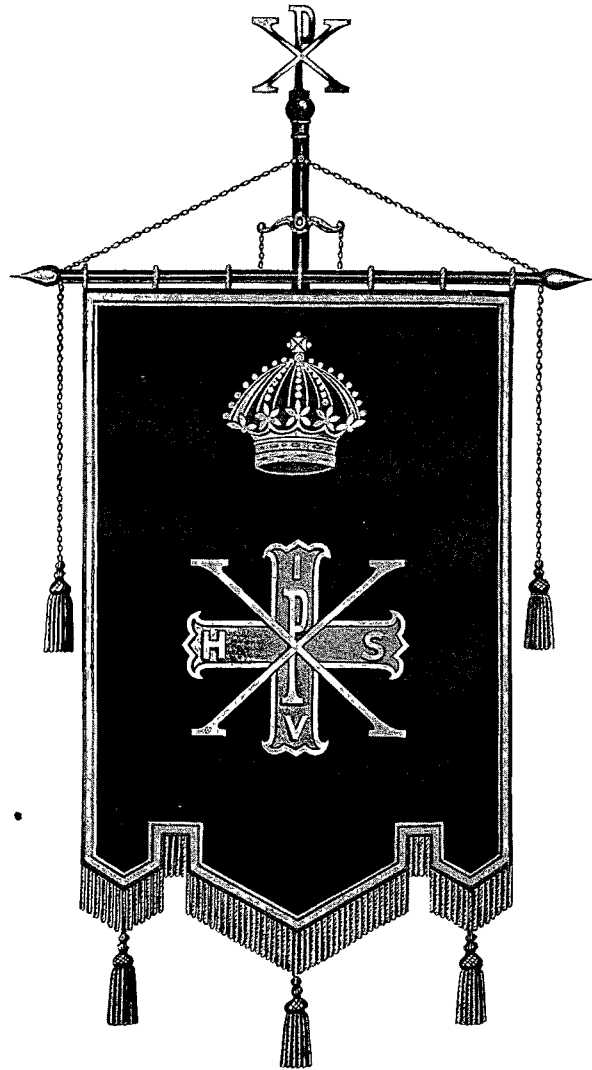


SOVEREIGN



VICEROY

Labarum



(Cut furnished by The M. C. Lilley & Co., Columbus, Ohio)

were formally adopted by the Grand Imperial Council at the time of its organization, but have never been practically employed. In England, many Red Cross Knights never become Knights of the Holy Sepulchre; in fact the number of the latter Order is limited. In the United States admission is to all of the Orders, and the necessity, or even utility, of the jewels of the Holy Sepulchre has not been recognized. These jewels may still be worn, however, by those who so desire.

How Worn.—The grand star of the Order is worn upon the left breast, affixed by a pin and without ribbons of any kind. The other jewels are worn upon the breast suspended by a ribbon passing around the neck. The colors of the ribbon as per specifications.

THE APRONS.

Sovereign.—Rectangular in form, 14x16 inches, of white satin with segmental flap, lined with suitable material in purple. The body of the apron to be trimmed with purple satin $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Flap trimmed around with purple satin $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, to have purple silk cord and tassel. In the center of the body to be a floriated Greek cross with a field of red satin or red velvet, edged with yellow silk or bullion embroidery. Superimposed upon the Greek cross a Rho cross, composed of the Greek letters Chi and Rho, embroidered in yellow silk or bullion. At the four ends of the Greek cross, embroidered in green silk, the letters I. H. S. V., the I at the end of the top arm, the H at the end of the left arm, the S at the end of the right arm, and the V at the end of the bottom arm. At the right of this device (as worn) to be embroidered in green silk the Greek letter Alpha; at the left, similarly embroidered, the Greek letter Omega. On the flap to be embroidered in yellow silk or bullion an imperial crown, with five converging arches, the space between the arches being filled with red silk embroidery, as well as the bottom of the crown.

Viceroy.—The same as above described for sovereign, except that the letters Alpha and Omega are omitted, and in place of

the imperial crown on the flap, there is to be embroidered an ecclesiastical mitre.

Knights Companion.—Apron of the same size, material and trimming as that above described for Sovereign, except that the only device on either body or flap shall be a floriated Greek cross with a field of red satin or velvet, edged with yellow silk or bullion embroidery. At the four ends of the Greek cross, embroidered in green silk, the letters I. H. S. V., the I at the end of the top arm, the H at the end of the left arm, the S at the end of the right arm, and the V at the end of the bottom arm.

THE LABARUM.

The Labarum shall be 24 by 36 inches in size, or in proportion to such dimensions, cut tripartite at the bottom and trimmed around the face with gilt lace or gimp; gilt bullion fringe at the bottom; three gilt bullion tassels attached to the three points at the bottom. The front to be of purple satin or silk and the back of suitable material of same color. On the face of the banner to be a floriated Greek cross with a red field, edged with yellow silk or bullion embroidery. Superimposed upon the Greek cross a Rho cross, composed of the Greek letters Chi and Rho, embroidered in yellow silk or bullion. At the four ends of the Greek cross, embroidered in green silk, the letters I. H. S. V., the I at the end of the top arm, the H at the end of the left arm, the S at the end of the right arm, and the V at the end of the bottom arm. Above this device an imperial crown, embroidered in yellow silk or bullion, with five converging arches, the space between the arches being filled with red silk embroidery, as well as the bottom of the crown.

Labarum to be attached to a cross bar by gilt rings or loupes of gilt lace; cross bar to have gilt ends and pendant therefrom may be a gilt cord with tassels extending above the cross bar and attached to the staff. The cross bar to be attached to staff in suitable manner. The staff to be surmounted by a gold plated metal Rho cross of the same pattern as that superimposed upon the Greek cross on the body of the banner.

COSTUMES.

At its organization in 1872, the Grand Imperial Council, conforming to the regulation of the Grand Imperial Council of England, adopted the following:

The Grand Sovereign shall, however, be empowered to authorize the substitution of a purple tunic, with a red cross on the breast, for the apron usually worn; and in the event of such tunic being adopted in any Conclave, the same shall be worn by every member of that conclave.

The foregoing provision is, of course, for ceremonial purposes only.

No specific provision has ever been made for costumes in the Order of the Holy Sepulchre or Knights of St. John, and conclaves working these points are at liberty to employ such accessories as they may deem advisable.

In the year 1873 the Grand Imperial Council, with what seems to have been an erroneous conception of the true character of the Red Cross Order, adopted a semi-military uniform, similar to that worn by the Knights Templars. This uniform has long been discarded. The Order does not appear in public and is not, in any sense, a military organization, as that term is now understood. The sentiment for many years has been strongly opposed to public displays or the mimicry of military usages.

For all social functions, and even for receptions, where short forms of installation are employed, the prescribed clothing consists of the evening dress of society. This is in conformity to the ancient usages of the Order and the established custom in all other countries where Conclaves have been established. Where evening dress is worn, the sash, without any device thereon, is displayed under the vest. The sash, in such case, to be a purple, gros grain, silk ribbon four inches wide.

Fidelitas, Unitas et Feruor

Petition For Installation

To the M. P. Sovereign and Knights Companions of
_____ *Conclave, No. _____, Order of the RED CROSS*
OF CONSTANTINE:

I, the undersigned, a Royal Arch Mason in good standing,
a member of _____

Chapter No. _____, R. A. M., jurisdiction of _____

_____ Lodge No. _____, A. F. & A. M.,
jurisdiction of _____,

respectfully pray that I may be created in your conclave, a
Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine and Appendant
Orders, and installed a member of same.

Should my request be granted, I promise to fully conform
to all the rules and regulations of the order. I have never
before petitioned a conclave for the orders, and am a believer
in the Christian religion.

Name _____

Date of Birth _____

Place of Birth _____

Occupation _____

Mail Address _____

Residence _____
(City and State only)

Recommended and vouched for by

Endorsement of Petition

PETITION OF

Received _____

Due _____

Committee

REPORT

To the M. P. Sovereign and Knights Companions of
_____ *Conclave, No. _____, R. C. of C.:*

Your committee, to whom was referred the within petition,
report: _____

Committee

{ _____

Balloted on _____

Petitioner _____

Dimit

Ne Veriatur _____

Age _____ *Years.* *Profession* _____

In Hoc Signo Vinces



_____ CONCLAVE

of the Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military Order of the

Red Cross of Constantine

TO ALL WORTHY KNIGHTS COMPANIONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Greeting:

Faith *Unity* *Zeal*

Know ye, that Knight Companion _____

late a member of _____ Conclave No. _____, in the obedience of the Grand Imperial Council of the Order for the United States of America, has regularly withdrawn from said Conclave in conformity with the by-laws thereof:

Wherefore we have granted unto him these letters dimissory and recommended him to the favorable consideration of all Worthy Knights Companions of the Order wheresoever dispersed throughout the globe.

In testimony whereof we have caused these letters to be signed by our M. P. Sovereign and attested by our Recorder and the seal of the Conclave to be hereto affixed.

Given at _____, *this* _____ *day of*

_____ *A. D.*, 19____ *A. O.* 15____.

M. P. Sovereign

ATTEST:

Recorder