



PUBLIC NOTICE

THE DECEPTIVE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The British Empire has used the Crown, the Loyalists, the Freemasons and so many other orders, fraternities, societies and what have you to shape Canada into becoming what the Empire needed it to be. The Loyalists enjoyed immense power, opportunity and control within their communities while that was unfolding but we've entered into a new era where that privilege is coming to an abrupt end.

The Empire facilitated many of the blights in Canadian history to occur on the official watch of the Crown. The Empire is now exposing those blights, offering to act as Canada's savior. The fact is that the Empire generated the blights in the first place, blamed them on the Crown and, as an unseen force, is politically advancing at this time, albeit through utter deception.

The actual problem and subsequent solution, from my perspective, does not rest on the politics of the system but the system itself. The systems of gentry, nobility and heraldry are driving the chaotic change that's destroying all that we know and hold dear as an established society so that the Empire - the Commonwealth of Nations - can rise at this time.

The people are so disgruntled with the crimes committed by the 'Crown', and rightfully so, that the Empire anticipates being embraced by the people of Canada in a sort of knee-jerk reaction when the traditional Crown system is finally 'exposed'.

The people of Canada have historically consented to the governance by the Crown entity but in no way have the people been informed of, much less consented to, rule by the British Empire or Commonwealth of Nations in any way, shape or form. Still, it appears that the Commonwealth is maneuvering itself to 'slip into place' as the Crown continues to fall in Canada.

The British Empire enslaved lower class populations and the effects are evident today. All races and ethnicities have been felt its detrimental effects whether it be the natives who were so heinously abused and assimilated, the blacks who endured unforgivable slavery, the asians, Muslims and others who've been so callously alienated and, yes, even the whites who were indentured servants throughout the unrealized history of the development of North America.

Ultimately, the British Empire discriminates against class. Once we realize that we've been divided so as to be conquered and we see that this system of so-called nobility is what's assaulting our collective liberty and security we'll regain our strength as a people and as a nation.

The terrible reality of the history of Canada has been set up to fall on the Crown so that the Commonwealth of Nations can come in to be the hero government and it already has itself well established and ready to go

When the situation is realized for what it actually is, a sense of panic can develop as one realizes the jeopardy that they, their families and their nation are actually potentially facing at this time. I, however, have processed through that panic and I believe that we can take this nation back no matter how terribly dire our situation may appear to be.

The Empire has us divided by race, religion, nationality, sexuality, gender, political ideologies and whatnot. Once we overcome that, we win! Once we overcome what keeps us divided, it's all over for the medieval war machine known as the British Empire.

The British Empire is responsible for colonization which is now considered to be a crime against humanity and subsequently illegal.

- *“Under international law, treaties and instruments create an obligation for States to decolonise foreign territories. Arguably the most pre-eminent example of this is the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Whilst originally only containing limited legal status as a General Assembly Resolution, Resolution 1514 (XV) is today widely recognised as being crystalised into Customary International Law (CIL). The consequence of this is that its content, including the obligations to decolonise that it creates, are legally binding on all States. In effect, this means that all colonised countries are entitled to decolonisation. This has been occurring in waves since the end of the Second World War, as European powers grant independence to their colonies. However,*

a number of territories remained colonised, as recognised by the UN's list of 'Non-Self-Governing Territories'. These territories are almost exclusively islands in the Pacific or Atlantic Oceans. The exception to this is the large, disputed Western Sahara region. However, ultimately, colonisation is not lawful under international law as a result of to the crystallisation of Resolution 1514 (XV). On top of this, the principle of sovereignty and the right to self-determination reaffirm that colonisation is not lawful."

<http://www.hscentre.org/global-governance/legality-of-colonisation-under-international-law/>

Governments are purporting a process of decolonization:

- *"Decolonization is the undoing of colonialism, the latter being the process whereby imperial nations establish and dominate foreign territories, often overseas. Some scholars of decolonization focus especially on independence movements in the colonies and the collapse of global colonial empires. Other scholars extend the meaning to include economic, cultural and psychological aspects of the colonial experience."*
- *"Decolonization scholars form the school of thought known as decoloniality and apply decolonial frameworks to struggles against the coloniality of power and coloniality of knowledge within settler-colonial states even after successful independence movements. Indigenous and post-colonial scholars have critiqued Western worldviews, promoting decolonization of knowledge and the centering of traditional ecological knowledge."*

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decolonization>

So, now, we're in an alleged subsequent state of postcolonialism:

- *"On a simple level, through anthropological study, it may seek to build a better understanding of colonial life—based on the assumption that the colonial rulers are unreliable narrators—from the point of view of the colonized people. On a deeper level, postcolonialism examines the social and political power relationships that sustain colonialism and neocolonialism, including the social, political and cultural narratives surrounding the colonizer and the colonized. This approach may overlap with studies of contemporary history, and may also draw examples from anthropology, historiography, political science, philosophy, sociology, and human geography. Sub-disciplines of postcolonial studies examine the effects of colonial rule on the practice of feminism, anarchism, literature, and Christian thought."*
- *"At times, the term postcolonial studies may be preferred to postcolonialism, as the ambiguous term colonialism could refer either to a system of government, or to an ideology or world view underlying that system. However, postcolonialism (i.e., postcolonial studies) generally represents an ideological response to colonialist thought, rather than simply describing a system that comes after*

colonialism, as the prefix post- may suggest. As such, postcolonialism may be thought of as a reaction to or departure from colonialism in the same way postmodernism is a reaction to modernism; the term postcolonialism itself is modeled on postmodernism, with which it shares certain concepts and methods.”

- *“Postcolonial theory holds that decolonized people develop a postcolonial identity that is based on cultural interactions between different identities (cultural, national, and ethnic as well as gender and class based) which are assigned varying degrees of social power by the colonial society. In postcolonial literature, the anti-conquest narrative analyzes the identity politics that are the social and cultural perspectives of the subaltern colonial subjects—their creative resistance to the culture of the colonizer; how such cultural resistance complicated the establishment of a colonial society; how the colonizers developed their postcolonial identity; and how neocolonialism actively employs the 'us-and-them' binary social relation to view the non-Western world as inhabited by 'the other'.*
- *As an example, consider how neocolonial discourse of geopolitical homogeneity often includes the relegating of decolonized peoples, their cultures, and their countries, to an imaginary place, such as "the Third World." Oftentimes the term "the third World" is over-inclusive: it refers vaguely to large geographic areas comprising several continents and seas, i.e. Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Oceania. Rather than providing a clear or complete description of the area it supposedly refers to, it instead erases distinctions and identities of the groups it claims to represent. A postcolonial critique of this term would analyze the self-justifying usage of such a term, the discourse it occurs within, as well as the philosophical and political functions the language may have. Postcolonial critiques of homogeneous concepts such as the "Arabs," the "First World," "Christendom," and the "Ummah", often aim to show how such language actually does not represent the groups supposedly identified. Such terminology often fails to adequately describe the heterogeneous peoples, cultures, and geography that make them up. Accurate descriptions of the world's peoples, places, and things require nuanced and accurate terms. By including everyone under the Third World concept, it ignores why those regions or countries are considered Third World and who is responsible.”*

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postcolonialism>

What we are collectively experiencing, however, is a form of neo-colonialism whereby the people of Canada are being forced to rely on their government for sustenance and ultimately, survival. Neocolonialism is described as:

- *“Neocolonialism is the continuation or reimposition of imperialist rule by a state (usually, a former colonial power) over another nominally independent state (usually, a former colony). Neocolonialism takes the form of economic imperialism, globalization, cultural imperialism and conditional aid to influence or*

control a developing country instead of the previous colonial methods of direct military control or indirect political control (hegemony).”

- *“Neocolonialism differs from standard globalization and development aid in that it typically results in a relationship of dependence, subservience, or financial obligation towards the neocolonialist nation. This may result in an undue degree of political control or spiraling debt obligations, functionally imitating the relationship of traditional colonialism. Neocolonialism frequently affects all levels of society, creating neo-colonial systems that disadvantage local communities, such as neo-colonial science.”*

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neocolonialism>

Despite what we're told, we have the inherent right to reject the Crown and the British Empire and to take back our nation by collectively acting on the United Nations

DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLE:

“The General Assembly ,

- *Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,*
- *Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,*
- *Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,*
- *Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,*
- *Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,*
- *Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,*
- *Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,*

- *Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,*
- *Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,*
- *Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,*
- *Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,*
- *Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;*
And to this end

Declares that:

- 1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation.*
- 2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.*
- 3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.*
- 4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.*
- 5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.*
- 6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.*

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.”

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-granting-independence-colonial-countries-and-peoples>

AGAIN, IT'S THE BRITISH EMPIRE, USING THE CROWN AND SO MANY OTHER 'ENTITIES', PEOPLE, SERVICE CLUBS AND WHAT HAVE YOU TO USURP THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CANADA AND THE SUBSEQUENT LIBERTIES AND SECURITIES OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

THE CROWN IS A MASK FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THAT MASK IS NOW COMING OFF TO REVEAL THE TRUE FACE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND IT'S DECEPTIVELY ENSNARING COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

THE POWERS OF THE 'CROWN' ARE REPRESENTED BY THE PERSON KNOWN AS KING CHARLES III BUT THAT'S NOT WHO HOLDS THE ACTUAL POWERS OF THE 'CROWN'. THE FEUDAL SYSTEM MAKES IT NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHO WIELDS THE ACTUAL POWERS OF THE 'CROWN AND THIS IS WHY IT'S CRITICAL TO ANALYZE AND UNDERSTAND THE SYSTEM OF NOBILITY THAT IT OPERATES WITHIN.

STILL, WE KNOW THAT KING CHARLES III SWEARS HIS LOYALTY TO THE ACCESSION COUNCIL; THE ACTUAL POWERS BEHIND THE THRONE!

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_behind_the_throne

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accession_Council

THE HISTORICAL DECEPTION BEGINS TO REVEAL ITSELF THROUGH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER AND THE USHER OF THE BLACK ROD THAT IS OPERATING IN THE SENATE OF CANADA UNBEKNOWNST TO MOST CANADIANS.

- *The Usher of the Black Rod is a senior parliamentary officer appointed by the Governor in Council. The Black Rod, as the Usher is known to senators, is a senior protocol officer in Parliament and a floor officer of the Senate. Mr. Peters is the seventeenth Usher of the Black Rod since Confederation.*
- *The name Usher of the Black Rod comes from the ebony cane that Black Rod carries as a symbol of authority. Under a 600-year-old parliamentary tradition, the Black Rod is the personal attendant and messenger of the Sovereign or the Sovereign's representative when either is in Parliament.*

<https://sencanada.ca/en/about/usher-black-rod>
<https://www.gg.ca/en/heraldry/public-register/project/1281>
<https://www.provincialcourt.bc.ca/enews/enews-22-03-2016>
<https://sencanada.ca/en/sencaplus/how-why/an-enduring-link-the-usher-of-the-black-rods-chain-of-office/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter

ONCE WE ACTUALLY ACKNOWLEDGE HOW PEERAGE, THE SO-CALLED SYSTEM OF NOBILITY AND THEIR CODED SYSTEM OF HERALDRY AFFECTS THE POLITICS OF CANADA OUR EYES WILL BE OPENED TO THE REALITY OF THE SHADOW GOVERNMENT - THE BRITISH EMPIRE - THAT'S ALWAYS BEEN OPERATING BEHIND THE CROWN HERE IN CANADA!

PEERAGE IS DESCRIBED AS:

- *“A peerage is a legal system historically comprising various hereditary titles (and sometimes non-hereditary titles) in a number of countries, and composed of assorted noble ranks.”*

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobility>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heraldry>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orders,_decorations,_and_medals_of_Canada

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orders,_decorations,_and_medals_of_the_United_Kingdom

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welsh_peers_and_baronets

CANADA HAS JOINED FORCES WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT IN WHAT'S BEING PURPORTED TO BE THE CONTINUED DECOLONIZATION OF CANADA:

- *“The International Criminal Court (ICC) is an independent, permanent court of last resort with jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute the most serious crimes of international concern, namely genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression.”*

https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/icc-cpi/index.aspx?lang=eng

WE MUST UNDERSTAND AND REMEMBER THAT THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT IS IN ITSELF A COLONIAL INSTRUMENT AND FOR THAT VERY REASON ITS INHERENTLY CONTRARY TO ANY ACTUAL INTENT OF DECOLONIZATION.

- *“The ICC is fundamentally colonial in two ways: in its design and in its funding, Swart argued. Its relationship to the Security Council allows it a measure of decision-making power, and this influence can be obstructive, as in the cases of Syria and the Al Bashir debacle, she said. In terms of funding, whereas the ad*

hoc committees are funded by UN, the ICC is funded by a variety of states. The top funders are all from Europe (and Japan), giving them considerable ability to “pull strings in all kinds of ways.” This is an under-acknowledged way in which Western states plays a role in influencing the situations, Swart said. Additionally, the ICC prosecutor is acutely aware of the interests of these states, she said, “so she will never threaten the interests of United States and Japan, for example.”

- *“Selectivity is another critical factor, Swart said. “In a world full of international crimes where a lot of international crimes are being committed, the ICC is fairly arbitrary.” The ICC does not choose a country, it chooses a situation, she explained. For example, they will not choose Sudan or Congo, but will select a particular situation within a country. All of the issues that the ICC focuses on make a statement about how it views its role in the world, so how it chooses these situations is extremely meaningful. “Selectivity is the Achilles’ heel of international criminal justice; the aspect that gives it a dubious legitimacy,” she said.”*

<https://cirs.qatar.georgetown.edu/event/international-criminal-court-colonial-institution/>

AT ANY RATE, THE CROWN HAS ISSUED IT’S WARNING TO CANADA AND THE PEOPLE OF CANADA THAT THE POWER OF THE CROWN NEVER BELONGED TO THE ‘WINDORS’ IN THE FIRST PLACE AND THAT IT WILL SOON BE RECLAIMED. THE CROWN TELLS US THAT:

- *“In Canada’s system of government, the power to govern is vested in the Crown but is entrusted to the government to exercise on behalf and in the interest of the people. The Crown reminds the government of the day that the source of the power to govern rests elsewhere and that it is only given to them for a limited duration.”*

<https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/crown-canada/about.html>

HOW WE RESPOND IS GENUINELY UP TO US, THE PEOPLE OF CANADA. IN OUR RESPONSE, WE MUST KEEP IN MIND THAT MEDIEVAL MILITARY ORDERS ARE ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THAT THESE ORDERS HAVE BEEN USED THROUGHOUT HISTORY TO QUASH GENUINE RESISTANCE FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE. LET’S USE OUR INTELLECT AND NOT OUR EMOTIONS WHEN RESPONDING TO THIS ANCIENT TYRANNY BECAUSE AT THE END OF THE DAY THE BRITISH EMPIRE HAS NO CONSIDERATION FOR HUMAN LIFE, WHATSOEVER!

I KNOW THIS FIRST HAND! I’VE BEEN TARGETED FOR OPPRESSION BY ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA FOR MY ROLE IN EXPOSING THE FOSTER CARE SEXUAL ABUSE SCANDAL IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, ONTARIO. THE NETWORK OF FREEMASONS AND UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS IN

MY COMMUNITY HAVE SERIOUSLY DISREGARDED MY LIFE AND OVERALL QUALITY OF MY LIFE WHILE THEY RALLY TOGETHER TO KEEP THE DISGUSTING SECRET THAT JOHN A. MACDONALD'S FAMILY, THE MACPHERSON'S, STARTED CHILD TRAFFICKING IN CANADA. THESE PEOPLE HAVE NOT HAD ANY CONSIDERATION FOR MY LIFE OR QUALITY OF LIFE AS THEY CONTINUE TO RALLY AGAINST ME. COLONIAL MINDSETS ARE EXCEPTIONALLY CRUEL, TO SAY THE VERY LEAST!

AT THE SAME TIME, FREEMASONS INSIST THAT I MUST BE OUT OF MY MIND FOR ALLEGEING THAT MASONIC DUES FUND CHILD ABUSE AND ORGANIZED CRIME. STILL, THE EVIDENCE INSISTS THAT IT IS NOT ME WHO IS COGNITIVELY DISSONANT TO THE FACTS SURROUNDING MASONIC CRIMINAL ACTIVITY!

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/shriners-disbanded-after-reports-of-sex-acts-at-dinner-1.290724>.

<https://medium.com/@HeapingHelping/who-are-the-royal-order-of-jesters-55ffe6f6acea>

<https://freemasonrywatch.org/exjesters.confirm.sam.houston.email.html>

<https://grahamhancock.com/phorum/read.php?7.953492.953517>

<https://rense.com/general81/satmn.htm>

<https://uploads.documents.cimpress.io/v1/uploads/3b89664d-af85-4fcb-bf76-812169efadf0~110/original?tenant=vbu-digital>

IN ALL HONESTY, I EXPECT THAT LODGES WILL BE CLOSING OVER TIME IN THE SAME WAY THAT THE DOMINION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CLOSED SERVICES DOWN FOR OUR VETERANS SO THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO CONNECT THE DOTS ABOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND ALL OF THE HARM THAT IT'S CAUSED TO CANADA AND TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA. IF I WERE A MASON, I'D WANT TO KNOW THIS TRUTH BUT, ALAS, MANY SIMPLY DO NOT CARE TO KNOW WHAT THEY ARE A PART OF.

<https://portal.legion.ca/branch-and-command-resources/dominion-executive-council>

SO HOW, EXACTLY, DID WE GET HERE? WELL, IT'S A LONG STORY OF INCREDIBLE DECEPTION ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE BUT WE CAN BEGIN TO PIECE IT TOGETHER WITH THE INFORMATION BELOW. THE PRESENTATION OF THIS INFORMATION IS IN NO WAY HOW I WANT IT TO BE BUT IT IS WHAT IT IS WHILE I PULL MY LIFE TOGETHER FROM THE EFFECTS OF SERIOUS OPPRESSION. IN THE MEANTIME MORE INFORMATION AND EVIDENCE ABOUT THE CROWN AND COMMONWEALTH IS AVAILABLE AT www.holisticusinternational.ca

IMPERIUM

“In ancient Rome, imperium was a form of authority held by a citizen to control a military or governmental entity. It is distinct from auctoritas and potestas, different and generally inferior types of power in the Roman Republic and Empire. One's imperium could be over a specific military unit, or it could be over a province or territory. Individuals given such power were referred to as curule magistrates or promagistrates. These included the curule aedile, the praetor, the consul, the magister equitum, and the dictator. In a general sense, imperium was

the scope of someone's power, and could include anything, such as public office, commerce, political influence, or wealth.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperium>

TRANSLATIO IMPERII

“Translatio imperii (Latin for "transfer of rule") is a historiographical concept that originated from the Middle Ages, in which history is viewed as a linear succession of transfers of an imperium that invests supreme power in a singular ruler, an "emperor" (or sometimes even several emperors, e.g., the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Holy Roman Empire). The concept is closely linked to translatio studii (the geographic movement of learning). Both terms are thought to have their origins in the second chapter of the Book of Daniel in the Hebrew Bible (verses 39–40).”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translatio_imperii

IMPERIALISM THEORY/STUDY

The theory of imperialism refers to a range of theoretical approaches to understanding the expansion of capitalism into new areas, the unequal development of different countries, and economic systems that may lead to the dominance of some countries over others. These theories are considered distinct from other uses of the word imperialism which refer to the general tendency for empires throughout history to seek power and territorial expansion. The theory of imperialism is often associated with Marxist economics, but many theories were developed by non-Marxists. Most theories of imperialism, with the notable exception of ultra-imperialism, hold that imperialist exploitation leads to warfare, colonization, and international inequality.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theories_of_imperialism

KNIGHTS OF ST. THOMAS

The Hospitallers of St Thomas of Canterbury at Acre, usually called the Knights of St Thomas was a Christian military order of the Catholic Church. Membership was restricted to Englishmen.

The emblem of the order was a red cross with a white scallop in the centre and the Knights wore a white habit.

It was established in 1191, at Acre, after the capture of that city by Richard I of England and Philip II of France. After the capture of the city, William, Chaplain to the Dean of St. Pauls Cathedral at London, formed a small religious order, its members taking vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. The purpose of the Order was tending to the sick and wounded, and burying the Christian knights who fell in battle in the Holy Land. To that, William, as Prior of the Order, added the purpose of raising funds to ransom captives from the Muslim armies of Saladin. The success of the Order enabled it to establish a church and hospital which was dedicated to St Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Becket was martyred in 1170 and canonised in 1173.

It was militarised by Peter of Roche, the Bishop of Winchester, during the Sixth Crusade 1227–1229. According to Pope Gregory IX this was done thanks to the indulgence of the existing canons of the Hospital of St Thomas in Acre. Peter of Roche was the crusader Bishop of Winchester who contributed to the defences of Jaffa and Sidon. In 1236, Pope Gregory IX accorded Papal confirmation to the Order, and the Order became known as the Knights of St Thomas Acon (Acre being Anglicised to Acon). The Order adopted the rule of the Teutonic Knights.

For the next 100 years, the crusaders held and defended the city of Acre. During this period, about the year 1279, as the purposes of the Order shifted from that of religious hospitallers to a more military role, the position of Prior, the Order's religious head, lost its pre-eminent position. After that, the pre-eminent position was accorded to the Master of the Order. They acquired property and privileges, and created a provincial organisation in the British Isles, with its headquarters in Cheapside London and a subordinate preceptors in Kilkenny. In 1257 Alexander IV noted that the foundation did not have adequate resources. By 1279 it appealed to Edward I for funds, and the proposal to merge them with the Knights Templar seems to have arisen from their financial problems. However, there was opposition from the knights to this both in the Levant and England. In 1316 members successfully appealed to Edward I against a Templar takeover and also opposed an attempt takeover by the convent of Bonhommes at Ashridge

At the fall of Acre, 12 May 1291, the Master and nine knights of the Order were killed. Following the battle, the Holy Land was lost to the Saracens, the Order of St Thomas, along with the Order of Knights Templar, moved their Priory to the island of Cyprus where they erected the beautiful St. Nicholas Church at Nicosia. (The ruins of the Church are still standing and have been recently restored.) However divisions arose between the master in Cyprus and the master of the London headquarters. By 1320, with a deteriorating situation in the Levant, Henry of Bedford, the master in Cyprus, came to London and ousted the incumbent master there. When he then appointed a deputy to handle the situation in Cyprus, the brothers there resisted this move. Although this resistance was overcome, within a few years control of the organisation had once more reverted to Nicosia. However the financial situation continued to deteriorate with reports of the London premises being reported as being in ruins by 1330 and the order ceased to be a viable military organisation with nothing more being heard of the master in Nicosia after 1360.”

“Having abandoned a military role, they also abandoned the rule of the Teutonic Knights, adopting that of the Augustinians and carrying out charitable work and running a grammar school. Links developed with the Mercers livery company at this time – Becket's father, Gilbert had been a mercer. The latter became their patrons, holding meetings there and using the chapel for prayers. The Order was dissolved in 1538, along with other monastic orders in England, by Henry VIII.

The Worshipful Mercers' Company of London

After the dissolution of the Order, the King offered the hospital and chapel for sale. It was purchased by the Mercers. But the buildings were destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666. The Mercers Company is the premier livery company of London, ranking first in the order of precedence of the "Great Twelve City Livery Companies".

The second hall, opened in 1676, was destroyed in 1941 during the Blitz. The present-day Mercer's Hall and Chapel, opened in 1958, are built on the site. It incorporates some of the fixtures, 17th-century woodwork and Victorian stained glass from the second hall. All that remains of the original Chapel is the recumbent statue of Christ which lies at the entrance to the Mercer's Chapel. The Worshipful Company of Mercers is one of the few London Livery Companies to have its own private chapel."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knights_of_Saint_Thomas

MAGNA CARTA - REMAINING CLAUSES

"I. FIRST, We have granted to God, and by this our present Charter have confirmed, for Us and our Heirs for ever, that the Church of England shall be free, and shall have all her whole Rights and Liberties inviolable. We have granted also, and given to all the Freemen of our Realm, for Us and our Heirs for ever, these Liberties under-written, to have and to hold to them and their Heirs, of Us and our Heirs for ever.

IX. THE City of London shall have all the old Liberties and Customs which it hath been used to have. Moreover We will and grant, that all other Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and the Barons of the Five Ports, as with all other Ports, shall have all their Liberties and free Customs.

XXIX. NO Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will We not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna_Carta

STATUTE OF MARLBOROUGH (MAGNA CARTA, CHARTER OF THE FOREST, OXFORD PROVISIONS, ETC.)

"The Statute of Marlborough (52 Hen 3) is a set of laws passed by the Parliament of England during the reign of Henry III in 1267. The laws comprised 29 chapters, of which four are still in force. Those four chapters constitute the oldest piece of statute law in the United Kingdom still in force as of 2023."

"The Law Commission has suggested that two of the remaining four chapters be repealed, as they are no longer useful since the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007. In June 2015 the Law Commission and Scottish Law Commission published a draft bill incorporating the repeal of c.4 (regulating the "taking of unreasonable distresses and the removal of distrained goods out of the debtor's county") and c.15 (concerning the "levying of distress off the tenanted property or on a public highway") of the Statute."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statute_of_Marlborough

DIET OF WORMS 1495

“At the Diet of Worms (German: Reichstag zu Worms) in 1495, the foundation stone was laid for a comprehensive reform (Reichsreform) of the Holy Roman Empire. Even though several elements of the reforms agreed by the Imperial Diet (Reichstag) at Worms did not last, they were nevertheless highly significant in the further development of the empire. They were intended to alter its structure and constitutional ordinances in order to resolve the problems of imperial government that had become evident.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diet_of_Worms_\(1495\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diet_of_Worms_(1495))

KINGDOM OF HANOVER

“The Kingdom of Hanover (German: Königreich Hannover) was established in October 1814 by the Congress of Vienna, with the restoration of George III to his Hanoverian territories after the Napoleonic era. It succeeded the former Electorate of Hanover (known formally as the Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg), and joined 38 other sovereign states in the German Confederation in June 1815. The kingdom was ruled by the House of Hanover, a cadet branch of the House of Welf, in personal union with Great Britain since 1714. Since its monarch resided in London, a viceroy, usually a younger member of the British royal family, handled the administration of the Kingdom of Hanover.

The personal union with the United Kingdom ended in 1837 upon the accession of Queen Victoria because semi-Salic law prevented females from inheriting the Hanoverian throne while a dynastic male was still alive. Her uncle Ernest Augustus thus became the ruler of Hanover. His only son succeeded him to the throne as George V. However, as he backed the losing side in the Austro-Prussian War, his kingdom was conquered by Prussia in 1866 and ceased to exist as an independent kingdom, becoming a Prussian province. Along with the rest of Prussia, Hanover became part of the German Empire upon the unification of Germany in January 1871. Briefly revived as the State of Hanover in 1946, the state was later merged with some smaller states to form the current state of Lower Saxony in then West Germany.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Hanover

ERNEST AUGUSTUS

“Ernest Augustus (German: Ernst August; 5 June 1771 – 18 November 1851) was King of Hanover from 20 June 1837 until his death in 1851. As the fifth son of King George III of the United Kingdom and Hanover, he initially seemed unlikely to become a monarch, but none of his elder brothers had a legitimate son. When his older brother William IV, who ruled both kingdoms, died in 1837, his niece Victoria inherited the British throne under British succession law, while Ernest succeeded in Hanover under Salic law, which barred women from the succession, thus ending the personal union between Britain and Hanover that had begun in 1714.”

“Titles and styles

5 June 1771 – 23 April 1799: His Royal Highness Prince Ernest Augustus

23 April 1799 – 20 June 1837: His Royal Highness The Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale

20 June 1837 – 18 November 1851: His Majesty The King of Hanover
Honours

British and Hanoverian

Knight of the Garter (KG) – nominated 2 June 1786

Privy Council of Great Britain (later of the United Kingdom) (PC) – 5 June 1799. (He was senior PC of the United Kingdom from 1847 until his death.)

Knight of the Order of the Thistle (KT)

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (GCB) – 2 January 1815

Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order (GCH in British usage) (Kingdom of Hanover) – 12 August 1815; became sovereign of the order on succeeding to the Hanoverian throne 20 June 1837.

Knight of St Patrick (KP) – 20 August 1821

Order of St George (Kingdom of Hanover) - founder and sovereign of the order, 23 April 1839.

Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS) – 24 April 1828

Foreign

Grand Cross of Albert the Bear – 13 January 1839 (Ascanian duchies)

Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen – 1839 (Austria)

Grand Cross of the House Order of Fidelity – 1829 (Baden)

Knight of the Elephant – 7 July 1838 (Denmark)

Grand Cross of the Saxe-Ernestine House Order – August 1839 (Ernestine duchies)

Knight of the Black Eagle – 21 May 1815 (Prussia)

Grand Cross of the Red Eagle (Prussia)

Grand Cross of the Ludwig Order (Hesse and by Rhine)

Grand Cross of the Golden Lion – 20 September 1818 (Hesse-Kassel)

Knight of St. Hubert – 1826 (Bavaria)

Grand Cross of the Military William Order – 3 July 1849 (Netherlands)

Knight of St. Andrew – September 1819 (Russia)”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Augustus,_King_of_Hanover#Titles,_styles_and_honours

IMPERIAL DIET

“The precise role and function of the Imperial Diet changed over the centuries, as did the Empire itself, in that the estates and separate territories gained more and more control of their own affairs at the expense of imperial power. Initially, there was neither a fixed time nor location for the Diet. It started as a convention of the dukes of the old Germanic tribes that formed the Frankish kingdom when important decisions had to be made, and was probably based on the old Germanic law whereby each leader relied on the support of his leading men.

For example, already under Emperor Charlemagne during the Saxon Wars, the Diet, according to the Royal Frankish Annals, met at Paderborn in 777 and officially determined laws concerning the subdued Saxons and other tribes. In 803, the Frankish emperor issued the final version of the Lex Saxonum.

At the Diet of 919 in Fritzlar the dukes elected the first King of the Germans, who was a Saxon, Henry the Fowler, thus overcoming the longstanding rivalry between Franks and Saxons and

laying the foundation for the German realm. After the conquest of Italy, the 1158 Diet of Roncaglia finalized four laws that would significantly alter the (never formally written) constitution of the Empire, marking the beginning of the steady decline of the central power in favour of the local dukes. The Golden Bull of 1356 cemented the concept of "territorial rule" (Landesherrschaft), the largely independent rule of the dukes over their respective territories, and also limited the number of electors to seven. The Pope, contrary to modern myth, was never involved in the electoral process but only in the process of ratification and coronation of whomever the Prince-Electors chose.

Until the late 15th century the Diet was not actually formalized as an institution. Instead, the dukes and other princes would irregularly convene at the court of the Emperor. These assemblies were usually referred to as Hoftage (from German Hof "court"). Only beginning in 1489 was the Diet called the Reichstag, and it was formally divided into several collegia ("colleges").

Initially, the two colleges were that of the prince-electors and that of the other dukes and princes. Later, the imperial cities, that is, cities that had Imperial immediacy and were oligarchic republics independent of a local ruler that were subject only to the Emperor himself, managed to be accepted as a third party.

Several attempts to reform the Empire and end its slow disintegration, notably starting with the Diet of 1495, did not have much effect. In contrast, this process was only hastened with the Peace of Westphalia of 1648, which formally bound the Emperor to accept all decisions made by the Diet, in effect depriving him of his few remaining powers. From then to its end in 1806, the Empire was not much more than a collection of largely independent states.

Probably the most famous Diets were those held in Worms in 1495, where the Imperial Reform was enacted, and 1521, where Martin Luther was banned (see Edict of Worms), the Diets of Speyer 1526 and 1529 (see Protestation at Speyer), and several in Nuremberg (Diet of Nuremberg). Only with the introduction of the Perpetual Diet of Regensburg in 1663 did the Diet permanently convene in a fixed location.

The Imperial Diet of Constance opened on 27 April 1507; it recognized the unity of the Holy Roman Empire and founded the Imperial Chamber, the empire's supreme court."

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Diet_\(Holy_Roman_Empire\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Diet_(Holy_Roman_Empire))

IMPERIAL IMMEDIACY

"Imperial immediacy (German: Reichsfreiheit or Reichsunmittelbarkeit) was a privileged constitutional and political status rooted in German feudal law under which the Imperial estates of the Holy Roman Empire such as Imperial cities, prince-bishoprics and secular principalities, and individuals such as the Imperial knights, were declared free from the authority of any local lord and placed under the direct ("immediate", in the sense of "without an intermediary") authority of the Holy Roman Emperor, and later of the institutions of the Empire such as the Diet (Reichstag), the Imperial Chamber of Justice and the Aulic Council.

The granting of immediacy began in the Early Middle Ages, and for the immediate bishops, abbots, and cities, then the main beneficiaries of that status, immediacy could be exacting and often meant being subjected to the fiscal, military, and hospitality demands of their overlord, the Emperor. However, with the gradual exit of the Emperor from the centre stage from the mid-13th century onwards, holders of imperial immediacy eventually found themselves vested with considerable rights and powers previously exercised by the emperor.

As confirmed by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, the possession of imperial immediacy came with a particular form of territorial authority known as territorial superiority (German: Landeshoheit or Latin: superioritas territorialis in documents of the time). In today's terms, it would be understood as a limited form of sovereignty.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_immediacy

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES

“Imperial Conferences (Colonial Conferences before 1907) were periodic gatherings of government leaders from the self-governing colonies and dominions of the British Empire between 1887 and 1937, before the establishment of regular Meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in 1944. They were held in 1887, 1894, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1911, 1921, 1923, 1926, 1930, 1932 and 1937.

All the conferences were held in London, the seat of the Empire, except for the 1894 and 1932 conferences which were held in Ottawa, the capital of the senior Dominion of the Crown. The 1907 conference changed the name of the meetings to Imperial Conferences and agreed that the meetings should henceforth be regular rather than taking place while overseas statesmen were visiting London for royal occasions (e.g. jubilees and coronations).”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Conference

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE ASSOCIATION

“Welcome to the official website of the Holy Roman Empire Association and Order, which was first established in 1963 to unite all living descendants of the individuals invested with Titles of Nobility of the Holy Roman Empire by Imperial Letters Patent. The Association and Order is the supreme governing authority over all the Titles of Nobility of the Holy Roman Empire, the Association formally compiles the official listing of those individuals who hold the right to bear and enjoy the Titles and Armorial Bearings as members of the Imperial Nobility of the Holy Roman Empire. It also includes a number of honorary members, It was founded by Prince Giovanni Alliata di Montereale and Count Giancarlo Bonifazi di Statte.

Members of the Governing Council and Board

The Chancellor (in succession to Prince Alliata) is Prince Mario Pignatelli Aragona Cortes; the President of the Court of Honor is Count Giancarlo Bonifazi di Statte; the Co-ordinators of the Council are Prince Domenico Napoleone Orsini and don Carlo dei Principi Giovanelli; the members of the Historical Council are: Marchese Henri de Thoran, Marchese Cosimo Dragonetti di Torres, Prof Riccardo Capasso, Monsignor Antonio Bittarelli, Monsignor Sandro

Corradini; Avv. Giuseppe de Rosa. Members (titles not in parentheses are the Holy Roman Empire titles of the Family): Count Clemente Alberti di Poja, Marquess (Prince) don Camillo Aldobrandini; Princes don Francesco and don Gabriele Alliata di Villafranca; Prince don Giovanni Francesco and Fabrizio Alliata di Montereale; Nobile (Count) Carlo Antonielli; Prince don Alessandro d'Aquino; Count Federico Attems; Prince don Francesco Avalos; Nobile Luciano Aventi; Nobile Giangiorgio Barbasetti; Count Guido Barbiano di Belgioioso; Count Ferrante Benvenuti; Nobile Luigi Bertolini; Nobile Lanfranco Blanchetti Revelli; Dama Bona (Marchesa) Bonacossi; Prince don Gregorio Boncompagni-Ludovisi; Count Giancarlo Bonifazi di Statte; Conte Federico Bossi Fedrigotti; Nobile Marc'Antonio Bragadin; Barone Guido Buffa; Count Neri Capponi; Prince Marcello Caracciolo

Noble Families of the Holy Roman Empire

Cestina: Slechticke rody Svate rire rimske. Deutsch: Die Adelsgeschlechter des Heiligen Romischen Reiches. English: The noble families of the Holy Roman Empire. Espanol: Las familias nobles del Sacro Imperio Romano Germanico. Francais: Les familles nobles du Saint-Empire romain germanique. Hrvatski: Plemicke obitelji Svetog Rimskog Carstva. Italiano: Le famiglie nobili del Sacro Romano Impero. Latina: Familiae nobiles Imperii Romani Sacri. Magyar: A Nemet-romai Birodalom nemesi családok. Nederlands: De adellijke geslachten van het Heilige Roomse Rijk. Polski: Rody szlacheckie Swietego Cesarstwa Rzymskiego. Portugues: As familias nobres do Sacro Imperio Romano-Germanico. Slovencina: Slachticke rody rimsko-nemeckej rise.”

<http://www.holyromanempireassociation.com/>

<https://twitter.com/HREAssociation>.

https://m.facebook.com/AssociazioneideiNobilidelSacroRomanoImpero?eav=AfbNrafoXt6Dwr0Teh2cLe6HTLHnIqXFVwGtik2CcDE-wNSmQ-p_RPYarAGUblm9Hc&__tn__=%2Cg&paipv=0

<https://m.facebook.com/OrderoftheImperialKnightsOftheHolyRomanEmpire/photos/a.795296283898683/1090251034403205/>

CHARTER OF THE HOLY ROMAN ORDER

“Charter of the Holy Roman Empire Association

The Imperial Order and Association of the Nobility of the Holy Roman Empire, which has been preserved for many centuries for the defence of Christianity, which originates from the First Noble Knights of the Holy Roman Empire, who fought for the victory of the Christian Faith in Europe. It is now formally composed of the old and new families of the Holy Roman Empire and is, therefore a closed Imperial Order. The Holy Roman Empire hands down its own traditions through the surviving families, and it has never suffered a conquest by any foreign power.”

ARTICLE ONE

“The Seat of the Imperial Order is in London, at the residence of the Chancellor and Grand Master of the Imperial Order.”

ARTICLE TWO

“It is a Non-profit Making Organization.”

ARTICLE THREE

“Concerning the Imperial Diet, all Nations come together as one Imperial Diet and as such form the closed Imperial Order of the H.R.E.”

ARTICLE FOUR

“The Order is represented in Imperial Italy by the Imperial Order in London”

ARTICLE FIVE

“It is an International organisation constituted by a united group of Nobility who share the same loyalties, aims and ideals.”

ARTICLE SIX

“The Order aims to promote the Christian Faith and the traditions and patrimony of the Holy Roman Empire.”

ARTICLE SEVEN

“The Government of the Imperial Order is represented by and in the existence of the Chancellor and Grand Master of the Imperial Order.”

ARTICLE EIGHT

“The Members are descendants of the Imperial Noble Families of the Holy Roman Empire.”

ARTICLE NINE

“The Chancellor and Grand Master of the Imperial Order, holds, bears and enjoys full power and authority over all members.”

ARTICLE TEN

“The Secretary of the Imperial Order is appointed by Chancellor and Grand Master.”

ARTICLE ELEVEN

“The patrimony of the Imperial Order is made up of contributions, voluntary engagements, donations, legacies, etc.”

ARTICLE TWELVE

“The Supreme Prelate of the Imperial Order of The Holy Roman Empire, is held by His Holiness Pope Francis.”

ARTICLE THIRTEEN

“The Historical Council of the Imperial Order is made up of well known academics in the field of historical and juridical studies.”

ARTICLE FOURTEEN

“The Historical Council of the Imperial Order is made up of well known academics in the field of historical and juridical studies.”

ARTICLE FIFTEEN

“All New and Old By-laws of the Imperial Order are approved by Chancellor and Grand Master of the Imperial Order.”

ARTICLE SIXTEEN

“The Imperial Orders Knights of Merit of the Holy Roman Empire, are selected by the Chancellor and Grand Master of the Imperial Order.”

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN

“The official text of the present constitutional Charter was drawn up in English and German and every version in any other language must use it as a reference.”

<http://www.holyromanempireassociation.com/charter-of-the-holy-roman-empire-association.html>

NOBILITY OF GREAT BRITAIN OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

“KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND
H.M. King Charles III of The United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
(Prince of The Holy Roman Empire)

H.R.H. William The Prince of Wales.
(Prince of The Holy Roman Empire)”

<http://www.holyromanempireassociation.com/imperial-nobility-of-great-britain.html>

OFFICIAL NAME OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

“...From the late 16th c. to the 18th c. jurists debated the meaning of the phrase. Other early 16th c. documents suggest that it originally may have meant the German part of the Empire, with deutsche Nation in opposition to fremde Nation. Interestingly, the debate in the 17th c. was whether the phrase meant that Germany happened to be an empire, or whether the Empire happened to be located mainly in Germany. Increasingly, jurists and writers used the phrase imperium Romano-Germanicum. Significantly, the final acts of the Holy Roman Empire, namely the Reichsdeputationshauptschluß of 1803, the note of the French ambassador of August 1, 1806 and the abdication of Francis II, all use the phrase **Deutsches Reich** (confederation germanique) rather than the formal title.”

<http://www.holyromanempireassociation.com/official-name-of-the-holy-roman-empire.html>

DEUTSCHES REICH - GERMAN REICH

“In referring to the entire period 1871–1945 the partially translated English phrase "German Reich" (/-'ratk/) is applied by historians in formal contexts; although in common English usage this state was and is known simply as Germany, the English term "German Empire" is reserved to denote the German state between 1871 and 1918.

The history of the nation-state known as the German Reich is commonly divided into three periods:

German Empire (1871–1918)

Weimar Republic (1918–1933)

Nazi Germany (1933–1945)

However, the term Deutsches Reich dates back earlier than all of this. It was occasionally applied in contemporary maps to the Holy Roman Empire (962–1806), also called the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation" from 1512. The Holy Roman Empire however was not exclusively German-speaking but constituted a supranational entity extending beyond the frontiers of the German language area (Sprachraum). The first attempt to re-establish a "German Empire" during the 1848 March Revolution by the Frankfurt Constitution ultimately failed: it was aborted by the monarchs of the German Confederation, especially by the Prussian aristocracy and the King of Prussia himself, which opposed German nationalism, as then was associated with the idea of popular sovereignty.

A 1923 book entitled *Das Dritte Reich* by Arthur Moeller van den Bruck counted the medieval Holy Roman Empire as the first, and the 1871–1918 monarchy as the second, which was then to be followed by a "reinvigorated" third one. Subsequently the Nazi regime was (unofficially) called the "Third Reich"; this usage was sometimes contemporaneous, but mostly retrospective and applied by non-Germans.

Following the Anschluss annexation of Austria in 1938, Nazi Germany informally named itself the Greater German Reich (German: Großdeutsches Reich). This name was made the official state name only during the last two years (1943–1945) of Nazi rule under Adolf Hitler,^[3] although the change was never proclaimed. After World War II, the denotation "German Reich" quickly fell into disuse in Allied-occupied Germany, however, and the state's continued existence remained a matter of debate; the post-war Bonn Republic maintained the continued existence of the German Reich as an 'overall state', but dormant while East and West Germany continued to be divided. Nevertheless, when Germany was reunited in 1990 the term "German Reich" was not revived as a title for the Berlin Republic."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Reich

THE SYSTEM

"The System" (German: Das System) was a derogatory term used by the Nazis to denote contemptuously the Weimar Republic, whose official name was German Reich (Deutsches Reich), and its institutions. In Nazi propaganda, the word was used in a number of compounds: for example, the period from the German Revolution of 1918–1919 to the Machtergreifung in 1933 was called "The time of the System" (German: Systemzeit) and political opponents of the Nazis from this period were called "System parties", "System politicians" or the "System press". After 1933, the term was quickly adopted to everyday use.

Another Nazi phrase used for the republic and its politicians was "the November criminals" or "the regime of the November criminals" (German: November-Verbrecher), referring to the month the republic was founded in (November 1918). This term was used also by other nationalistic groups."

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_System_\(Nazism\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_System_(Nazism))

ROYAL PREROGATIVE - U.K

"The royal prerogative is a body of customary authority, privilege, and immunity attached to the British monarch (or "sovereign"), recognised in the United Kingdom. The monarch is regarded internally as the absolute authority, or "sole prerogative", and the source of many of the executive powers of the British government.

Prerogative powers were formerly exercised by the monarch acting on his or her own initiative. Since the 19th century, by convention, the advice of the prime minister or the cabinet—who are then accountable to Parliament for the decision—has been required in order for the prerogative to be exercised. The monarch remains constitutionally empowered to exercise the royal prerogative against the advice of the prime minister or the cabinet, but in practice would likely

only do so in emergencies or where existing precedent does not adequately apply to the circumstances in question.

Today, the royal prerogative is available in the conduct of the government of the United Kingdom, including foreign affairs, defense, and national security. The monarch has a significant constitutional weight in these and other matters, but limited freedom to act, because the exercise of the prerogative is conventionally in the hands of the prime minister and other ministers or other government officials.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_prerogative_in_the_United_Kingdom

ECCLESIASTICAL APPEALS ACT 1532

“The Ecclesiastical Appeals Act 1532 (24 Hen. 8. c. 12), also called the Statute in Restraint of Appeals, the Act of Appeals and The Act of Restraints in Appeals, was an Act of the Parliament of England.

It was passed in the first week of April 1533. It is considered by many historians to be the key legal foundation of the English Reformation.

The Act, drafted by Thomas Cromwell on behalf of King Henry VIII of England, forbade all appeals to the Pope in Rome on religious or other matters, making the King the final legal authority in all such matters in England, Wales, and other English possessions. This was achieved by claiming that England was an Empire and the English crown was an Imperial Crown – Henry’s historians claimed that they could trace the lineage back to Brutus and the fall of Troy.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecclesiastical_Appeals_Act_1532

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN

“The lord chancellor, formally titled Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, is the highest-ranking traditional minister among the Great Officers of State in Scotland and England in the United Kingdom, nominally outranking the prime minister. The lord chancellor is appointed by the sovereign on the advice of the prime minister. Prior to the union of England and Scotland into the Kingdom of Great Britain, there were separate lord chancellors for the Kingdom of England (including Wales) and the Kingdom of Scotland; there were lord chancellors of Ireland until 1922.

The lord chancellor is a member of the Cabinet and is, by law, responsible for the efficient functioning and independence of the courts. In 2005, there were a number of changes to the legal system and to the office of the lord chancellor. Formerly, the lord chancellor was also the presiding officer of the House of Lords, the head of the judiciary of England and Wales and the presiding judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 transferred these roles to the Lord Speaker, the Lord Chief Justice and the Chancellor of the High Court respectively.

One of the lord chancellor's responsibilities is to act as the custodian of the Great Seal of the Realm, kept historically in the Lord Chancellor's Purse. A lord keeper of the Great Seal may be

appointed instead of a lord chancellor. The two offices entail exactly the same duties; the only distinction is in the mode of appointment. Furthermore, the office of lord chancellor may be exercised by a committee of individuals known as Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, usually when there is a delay between an outgoing chancellor and their replacement. The office is then said to be in commission. Since the 19th century, however, only lord chancellors have been appointed, the other offices having fallen into disuse.”

“The lord high chancellor outranks all other great officers of state with the exception of the lord high steward, which has generally been vacant since the 15th century. Under modern conventions, the office of lord high steward is only filled on the day of a new monarch's coronation; thus, at all other times, the lord chancellor remains the highest ranking great officer. The importance of the office is reflected by the Treason Act 1351, which makes it high treason to slay the lord chancellor. A lord high treasurer would be entitled to the same protection—but the office is now held in commission—as would a judge whilst actually in court, determining a case.”

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN



“Royal Arms used by His Majesty's Government”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Chancellor

LORD CHANCELLOR DEPARTMENT

“The Lord Chancellor's Department was a United Kingdom government department answerable to the Lord Chancellor with jurisdiction over England and Wales.

Created in 1885 as the Lord Chancellor's Office with a small staff to assist the Lord Chancellor in his day-to-day duties, the department grew in power over the course of the 20th century, and at its peak had jurisdiction over the entire judicial system and a staff of over 22,000. In 2003, it was succeeded by the Department for Constitutional Affairs (now the Ministry of Justice).”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Chancellor%27s_Department

COLLEGE OF ARMS

The College of Arms, or Heralds' College, is a royal corporation consisting of professional officers of arms, with jurisdiction over England, Wales, Northern Ireland and some Commonwealth realms. The heralds are appointed by the British Sovereign and are delegated authority to act on behalf of the Crown in all matters of heraldry, the granting of new coats of arms, genealogical research and the recording of pedigrees. The College is also the official body responsible for matters relating to the flying of flags on land, and it maintains the official

registers of flags and other national symbols. Though a part of the Royal Household of the United Kingdom, the College is self-financed, unsupported by any public funds.

Founded by royal charter in 1484 by King Richard III, the College is one of the few remaining official heraldic authorities in Europe. Within the United Kingdom, there are two such authorities, the Court of the Lord Lyon in Scotland and the College of Arms for the rest of the United Kingdom. The College has had its home in the City of London since its foundation, and has been at its present location, on Queen Victoria Street, since 1555. The College of Arms also undertakes and consults on the planning of many ceremonial occasions such as coronations, state funerals, the annual Garter Service and the State Opening of Parliament. Heralds of the College accompany the sovereign on many of these occasions.

The College comprises thirteen officers or heralds: three Kings of Arms, six Heralds of Arms and four Pursuivants of Arms. There are also seven officers extraordinary, who take part in ceremonial occasions but are not part of the College. The entire corporation is overseen by the Earl Marshal, a hereditary office always held by the Duke of Norfolk.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_of_Arms

COURT OF LORD LYON

“The Court of the Lord Lyon (the Lyon Court) (Scottish Gaelic: Cùirt an Lyon) is a standing court of law, based in New Register House in Edinburgh, which regulates heraldry in Scotland. The Lyon Court maintains the register of grants of arms, known as the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, as well as records of genealogies.

The Lyon Court is a public body, and the fees for grants of arms are paid to HM Treasury. It is headed by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, who must be legally qualified, as he has criminal jurisdiction in heraldic matters, and the court is fully integrated into the Scottish legal system, including having a dedicated prosecutor, known in Scotland as a procurator fiscal.

Its equivalent in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, in terms of awarding arms, is the College of Arms, which is a royal corporation and not a court of law. The High Court of Chivalry is a civil court in England and Wales with jurisdiction over cases dealing with heraldry.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Court_of_the_Lord_Lyon

KING OF ARMS - ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

“Educated at Eton College and the University of East Anglia where he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts, Fulton joined the Royal Marines in 1972. After serving as a junior officer for a number of years, he was appointed to the Staff College at Warminster. He became a company commander in 42 Commando in 1983 and then undertook various staff appointments before joining the Directing Staff of the Army Staff College, Camberley in 1990.

Fulton was appointed commanding officer of 42 Commando in 1992, Assistant Director for CIS Operational Requirements in 1994, and a member of the Rapid Reaction Force Operations Staff in UNPROFOR in 1995. After attending the Royal College of Defence Studies and then the

Higher Command and Staff Course in 1996, he became commander of 3 Commando Brigade in 1997, Commandant-General Royal Marines in 1998 and equipment capability manager at the Ministry of Defence in 2001. In 2003 was promoted to lieutenant general on appointment as Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Equipment Capability). He was knighted as a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 2005 Birthday Honours.

In September 2006, Fulton took over as Governor of Gibraltar. He was Britain's first governor to witness change in the Gibraltar constitution since 1967. He was appointed a Knight of the Most Venerable Order of Saint John on 5 August 2009, and his term as governor ended in October 2009.

In April 2007 it was announced that Fulton would lead an enquiry into the capture of 15 British military personnel by Iranian forces; he reported to Parliament later that year.

A Freeman of the City of London, Fulton serves as a Court Assistant of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers and, in July 2010, became chief executive officer of the Global Leadership Foundation.

He was appointed King of Arms of the Order of the British Empire in 2016.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Fulton_\(Royal_Marines_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Fulton_(Royal_Marines_officer))

PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND

“The Privy Council of England, also known as His (or Her) Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (Latin: concilium familiare, concilium privatum et assiduum[1][2]), was a body of advisers to the sovereign of the Kingdom of England. Its members were often senior members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, together with leading churchmen, judges, diplomats and military leaders.

The Privy Council of England was a powerful institution, advising the sovereign on the exercise of the royal prerogative and on the granting of royal charters. It issued executive orders known as Orders in Council and also had judicial functions.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privy_Council_of_England

U.K PRIVY COUNCIL

“The Privy Council (PC), officially His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, is a formal body of advisers to the sovereign of the United Kingdom. Its membership mainly comprises senior politicians who are existing or former members of either the House of Commons or the House of Lords.

The Privy Council formally advises the sovereign on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, and as a body corporate (as King-in-Council) it issues executive instruments known as Orders in Council which, among other powers, enact Acts of Parliament. The Council also holds the delegated authority to issue Orders of Council, mostly used to regulate certain public institutions. The Council advises the sovereign on the issuing of Royal Charters, which are used

to grant special status to incorporated bodies, and city or borough status to local authorities. Otherwise, the Privy Council's powers have now been largely replaced by its executive committee, the Cabinet of the United Kingdom.

Certain judicial functions are also performed by the King-in-Council, although in practice its actual work of hearing and deciding upon cases is carried out day-to-day by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Judicial Committee consists of senior judges appointed as privy counsellors: predominantly justices of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and senior judges from the Commonwealth. The Privy Council formerly acted as the High Court of Appeal for the entire British Empire (other than for the United Kingdom itself). It continues to hear judicial appeals from some other independent Commonwealth countries, as well as Crown Dependencies and British Overseas Territories.”

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council



“Arms used by the Privy Council Office”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privy_Council_\(United_Kingdom\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privy_Council_(United_Kingdom))

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

“The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC) is the highest court of appeal for the Crown Dependencies, the British Overseas Territories, some Commonwealth countries and a few institutions in the United Kingdom. Established on 14 August 1833 to hear appeals formerly heard by the King-in-Council, the Privy Council formerly acted as the court of last resort for the entire British Empire, other than for the United Kingdom itself.

Formally a statutory committee of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the Judicial Committee consists of senior judges who are Privy Counsellors; they are predominantly Justices

of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and senior judges from the Commonwealth of Nations. Although it is often simply referred to as the "Privy Council", the Judicial Committee is only one constituent part of the Council. In Commonwealth realms, appeals are nominally made to "His Majesty in Council" (i.e. the British monarch as formally advised by his Privy Counsellors), who then refers the case to the Judicial Committee for "advice", while in republics in the Commonwealth of Nations retaining the JCPC as their final court of appeal, appeals are made directly to the Judicial Committee itself. The panel of judges (typically five in number) hearing a particular case is known as "the Board". The report of the Board is, by convention, always accepted by the King-in-Council as judgment."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial_Committee_of_the_Privy_Council

ORDER IN COUNCIL

"An Order-in-Council is a type of legislation in many countries, especially the Commonwealth realms. In the United Kingdom this legislation is formally made in the name of the monarch by and with the advice and consent of the Privy Council (King-in-Council), but in other countries the terminology may vary. The term should not be confused with Orders of Council, which are made in the name of the Council without sovereign approval."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_in_Council

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

"The Statute of Westminster 1931 is an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that sets the basis for the relationship between the Commonwealth realms and the Crown.

Passed on 11 December 1931, the statute increased the sovereignty of the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire from the United Kingdom. It also bound them all to seek each other's approval for changes to monarchical titles and the common line of succession. The statute was effective either immediately or upon ratification. It thus became a statutory embodiment of the principles of equality and common allegiance to the Crown set out in the Balfour Declaration of 1926. As the statute removed nearly all of the British parliament's authority to legislate for the Dominions, it had the effect of making the Dominions largely sovereign nations in their own right. It was a crucial step in the development of the Dominions as separate states.

Its modified versions are now domestic law within Australia and Canada; it has been repealed in New Zealand and implicitly in former Dominions that are no longer Commonwealth realms."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statute_of_Westminster_1931

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

"The Palace of Westminster serves as the meeting place for both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the two houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Informally known as the Houses of Parliament, the Palace lies on the north bank of the River Thames in the City of Westminster, in central London, England.

Its name, which derives from the neighbouring Westminster Abbey, may refer to several historic structures but most often: the Old Palace, a medieval building-complex largely destroyed by fire

in 1834, or its replacement, the New Palace that stands today. The palace is owned by the Crown. Committees appointed by both houses manage the building and report to the Speaker of the House of Commons and to the Lord Speaker.

The first royal palace constructed on the site dated from the 11th century, and Westminster became the primary residence of the Kings of England until fire destroyed the royal apartments in 1512 (after which, the nearby Palace of Whitehall was established). The remainder of Westminster continued to serve as the home of the Parliament of England, which had met there since the 13th century, and also as the seat of the Royal Courts of Justice, based in and around Westminster Hall. In 1834 an even greater fire ravaged the heavily rebuilt Houses of Parliament, and the only significant medieval structures to survive were Westminster Hall, the Cloisters of St Stephen's, the Chapel of St Mary Undercroft, and the Jewel Tower.

In the subsequent competition for the reconstruction of the Palace, the architect Charles Barry won with a design for new buildings in the Gothic Revival style, specifically inspired by the English Perpendicular Gothic style of the 14th–16th centuries. The remains of the Old Palace (except the detached Jewel Tower) were incorporated into its much larger replacement, which contains over 1,100 rooms organised symmetrically around two series of courtyards and which has a floor area of 112,476 m² (1,210,680 sq ft). Part of the New Palace's area of 3.24 hectares (8 acres) was reclaimed from the River Thames, which is the setting of its nearly 300-metre long (980 ft) façade, called the River Front. Augustus Pugin, a leading authority on Gothic architecture and style, assisted Barry and designed the interior of the Palace. Construction started in 1840 and lasted for 30 years, suffering great delays and cost overruns, as well as the death of both leading architects; works for the interior decoration continued intermittently well into the 20th century. Major conservation work has taken place since then to reverse the effects of London's air pollution, and extensive repairs followed the Second World War, including the simplified reconstruction of the Commons Chamber following its bombing in 1941.

The Palace is one of the centres of political life in the United Kingdom; "Westminster" has become a metonym for the UK Parliament and the British Government, and the Westminster system of government commemorates the name of the palace. The Elizabeth Tower, in particular, often referred to by the name of its main bell, Big Ben, has become an instantly recognizable landmark of London and of the United Kingdom in general, one of the most popular tourist attractions in the city, and an emblem of parliamentary democracy. Tsar Nicholas I of Russia called the new palace "a dream in stone". The Palace of Westminster has been a Grade I listed building since 1970 and part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1987."

"During the Second World War (see The Blitz), the Palace of Westminster was hit by bombs on fourteen separate occasions. One bomb fell into Old Palace Yard on 26 September 1940 and severely damaged the south wall of St Stephen's Porch and the west front. The statue of Richard the Lionheart was lifted from its pedestal by the force of the blast, and its upheld sword bent, an image that was used as a symbol of the strength of democracy, "which would bend but not break under attack". Another bomb destroyed much of the Cloisters on 8 December."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palace_of_Westminster#Westminster_Hall

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Palace_of_Westminster

FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON

“The Freedom of the City of London started around 1237 as the status of a 'free man' or 'citizen', protected by the charter of the City of London and not under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord. In the Middle Ages, this developed into a freedom or right to trade, becoming closely linked to the medieval guilds, the livery companies. In 1835 eligibility for the freedom of the City was extended to anyone who lived in, worked in or had a strong connection to the City. The freedom that citizens enjoy has long associations with privileges in the governance of the City.

Whilst no longer carrying many substantive rights and largely existing as a tradition, the freedom is a pre-requisite for standing for election to the Common Council and Court of Aldermen of the City of London. The Lord Mayor of the City must first become an alderman, and hence must also be a freeman.

There are multiple routes to gaining the freedom of the City of London.

The original three routes to the freedom, via the livery companies, still exist. An individual can become a freeman of a livery company by servitude (apprenticeship), patrimony (either parent being a member of that livery company), or redemption (general admission, the criteria varying by livery company). Once a freeman of a livery company, an application can be made to the Chamberlain's Court for admission as a freeman of the City, which requires approval from Common Council. It is necessary to become a freeman of the City to advance to the livery company status of 'liveryman', or to hold an office in a livery company. Liverymen have electoral rights in the City of London in voting for certain offices.

It is also possible to become a freeman of the City by nomination by two common councillors, aldermen or liverymen.

Similarly, due to freedom being a pre-requisite for standing for elected office in the City, it is possible for a prospective candidate to obtain freedom by nomination by any two electors.

There is a long-standing tradition of the City admitting women to the freedom. Although they are now usually called freemen as well, historically the term was free sisters.

Freemen are admitted by the Clerk of the Chamberlain's Court during a ceremony at Guildhall.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_the_City_of_London

BOARD OF TRADE

“The Board of Trade is a British government body concerned with commerce and industry, currently within the Department for Business and Trade. Its full title is The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, but is commonly known as the Board of Trade, and formerly known as the Lords of Trade and Plantations or Lords of Trade, and it has been a committee of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom. The board has gone through several evolutions, beginning with

extensive involvement in colonial matters in the 17th century, to powerful regulatory functions in the Victorian Era and early 20th century. It was virtually dormant in the last third of 20th century. In 2017, it was revitalised as an advisory board headed by the International Trade Secretary who has nominally held the title of President of the Board of Trade, and who at present is the only privy counsellor of the board, the other members of the present board filling roles as advisers.”

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF MERCERS

“The Worshipful Company of Mercers is the premier Livery Company of the City of London and ranks first in the order of precedence of the Companies. It is the first of the Great Twelve City Livery Companies. Although of even older origin, the company was incorporated under a Royal Charter in 1394, the company's earliest extant Charter. The company's aim was to act as a trade association for general merchants, and especially for exporters of wool and importers of velvet, silk and other luxurious fabrics (mercers). By the 16th century many members of the company had lost any connection with the original trade. Today, the Company exists primarily as a charitable institution, supporting a variety of causes. The company's motto is Honor Deo, Latin for "Honour to God".”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worshipful_Company_of_Mercers

MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE

The Company of Merchants of the Staple of England, the Merchants of the Staple, also known as the Merchant Staplers, is an English company incorporated by Royal Charter in 1319 (and so the oldest mercantile corporation in England) dealing in wool, skins, lead and tin which controlled the export of wool to the continent during the late medieval period. The company of the staple may perhaps trace its ancestry back as far as 1282 or even further.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merchants_of_the_Staple

COMPANY OF MERCHANT ADVENTURERS OF LONDON

“The Company of Merchant Adventurers of London was a trading company founded in the City of London in the early 15th century. It brought together leading merchants in a regulated company in the nature of a guild. Its members' main business was exporting cloth, especially white (undyed) broadcloth, in exchange for a large range of foreign goods. It traded in northern European ports, competing with the Hanseatic League. It came to focus on Hamburg.

The company received its royal charter from King Henry IV in 1407, but its roots may go back to the Fraternity of St. Thomas of Canterbury. It claimed to have liberties existing as early as 1216. The Duke of Brabant granted privileges and in return promised no fees to trading merchants. The company was chiefly chartered to the English merchants at Antwerp in 1305. This body may have included the Staplers, who exported raw wool, as well as the Merchant Adventurers. Henry IV's charter was in favor of the English merchants dwelling in Holland, Zeeland, Brabant, and Flanders. Other groups of merchants traded to different parts of northern Europe, including merchants dwelling in Prussia, Scania, the Sound, and the Hanseatic League (whose election of a governor was approved by Richard II of England in 1391), and the English Merchants in Norway, Sweden and Denmark (who received a charter in 1408).”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Company_of_Merchant_Adventurers_of_London

ENGLISH & SCOTTISH = BRITISH - COLLUSION IN LONDON

Prima facie this looks like the triumph of English imperialism, and there are elements of the new order that strongly suggest this remained a vital part of the process. But there was more to it than this. In both Scotland and Ireland strong support for absorption by a 'British' polity developed across a broad constituency, and in both cases this constituency proved vital to the process. Westminster could not easily force union on either the Scottish or Irish Parliaments, but London could assist its allies to achieve this end, albeit at the price of having those allies become its agents in the new British regions the process created. The creation of a pan-British state was then, a collaborative effort in which London-based governments, working through Scots and Irish political alliances, subordinated the British Isles to the metropolis.

<https://www.gale.com/intl/essays/daniel-szechi-scotland-ireland-eighteenth-century-british-dimension>

CROWN ESTATE

“Historically, Crown Estate properties were administered by the reigning monarch to help fund the business of governing the country. However, in 1760, George III surrendered control over the estate's revenues to the Treasury, thus relieving him of the responsibility of paying for the costs of the civil service, defence costs, the national debt, and his own personal debts. In return, he received an annual grant known as the Civil List.

By tradition, each subsequent monarch agreed to this arrangement upon his or her accession. On 1 April 2012, under the terms of the Sovereign Grant Act 2011 (SSG), the Civil List was abolished and the monarch has since been provided with a stable source of revenue indexed to a percentage of the Crown Estate's annual net income. This was intended to provide a long-term solution and remove the politically sensitive issue of Parliament having to debate the Civil List allowance every ten years. Subsequently, the Sovereign Grant Act allows for all future monarchs to simply extend these provisions for their reigns by Order in Council. The act does not imply any legal change in the nature of the estate's ownership, but is simply a benchmark by which the sovereign grant is set as a grant by Parliament.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_Estate

CROWN OFFICE

“The Crown Office, also known (especially in official papers) as the Crown Office in Chancery, is a section of the Ministry of Justice (formerly the Lord Chancellor's Department). It has custody of the Great Seal of the Realm, and has certain administrative functions in connection with the courts and the judicial process, as well as functions relating to the electoral process for House of Commons elections, to the keeping of the Roll of the Peerage, and to the preparation of royal documents such as warrants required to pass under the royal sign-manual, fiats, letters patent, etc. In legal documents, the Crown Office refers to the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_Office

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY - CROWN OFFICE

“The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in Great Britain is a senior civil servant who is the head of the Crown Office.

The Crown Office, a section of the Ministry of Justice, has custody of the Great Seal of the Realm, and has certain administrative functions in connection with the courts and the judicial process, as well as functions relating to the electoral process for House of Commons elections, to the keeping of the Roll of the Peerage, and to the preparation of royal documents such as warrants required to pass under the royal sign-manual, fiats, letters patent, etc.

The position evolved from the medieval office of the Chancery. The first individual known to be designated as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was Benedict Normanton in 1331. After 1384, it became common for two persons to hold the clerkship in two separate offices, and in some cases two persons held one of the offices in survivorship.

From 1885 onwards, the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery has always been held by the Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor's Department (now the Ministry of Justice). The Clerk of the Crown is formally appointed by the monarch under the royal sign-manual; they must take an oath before assuming the office, which is now administered by the Lord Chancellor.

CANADA

The office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was carried over to Canada. From 1791 to 1866, there were Clerks for both Lower Canada and Upper Canada. They carried out electoral functions similar to the British Clerk. Following Confederation in 1867, the federal government established the position of Clerk of the Crown to oversee elections. The office was amalgamated into the position of Chief Electoral Officer in 1920.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clerk_of_the_Crown_in_Chancery

ROLL OF THE BARONETAGE

“The Official Roll of the Baronetage is an official list of baronets kept by the Lord Chancellor; an abridged version is published online by the Standing Council of the Baronetage.

Any person who wishes to claim succession to a baronetcy must produce the necessary proof of succession; there are many heirs to baronetcies who have not done so.

As of January 2020, there are 1,245 baronetcies on the official roll (including about 200 with no incumbent because succession is dormant or unproven); of these 142 are of England, 60 of Ireland, 116 of Scotland, 125 of Great Britain and 802 of the United Kingdom. Of the current baronets, 254 are also peers. The oldest baronetage by date of creation (the Premier Baronet) is Sir Nicholas Bacon, 14th Baronet of Redgrave whose title was created in 1611.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Official_Roll_of_the_Baronetage

ROLL OF PEERAGE

“The Roll of the Peerage is a public record registering peers in the peerages of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom. It was created by Royal Warrant of Queen Elizabeth II dated 1 June 2004, is maintained by the Crown Office within the United Kingdom's Ministry of Justice, and is published by the College of Arms.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roll_of_the_Peerage

SENATE OF CANADA

“The Senate of Canada (French: Sénat du Canada) is the upper house of the Parliament of Canada. Together with the Crown and the House of Commons, they comprise the bicameral legislature of Canada.

The Senate is modeled after the **British House of Lords** with members appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister.”

“The Senate came into existence in 1867, when the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed the British North America Act 1867 (now entitled the Constitution Act, 1867), uniting the Province of Canada (as two separate provinces, Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into a single federal Dominion. The Canadian parliament was based on the Westminster system (that is, the model of the Parliament of the United Kingdom). Canada's first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, described the Senate as a body of "sober second thought" that would curb the "democratic excesses" of the elected House of Commons and provide regional representation. He believed that if the House of Commons properly represented the population, the upper chamber should represent the regions. It was not meant to be more than a revising body or a brake on the House of Commons. Therefore, it was deliberately made an appointed house, since an elected Senate might prove too popular and too powerful and be able to block the will of the House of Commons.”

In 2008 the Canadian Heraldic Authority granted the Senate, as an institution, a coat of arms composed of a depiction of the chamber's mace (representing the monarch's authority in the upper chamber) behind the escutcheon of the Arms of Canada.

“The Senate does however, approve the appointment of certain officials and approves the removal of certain officials, in some cases only for cause, and sometimes in conjunction with the House of Commons, usually as a recommendation from the Governor in Council. Officers in this category include the auditor general of Canada, and the Senate must join in the resolution to remove the chief electoral officer of Canada.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senate_of_Canada

HOUSE OF LORDS

“The House of Lords, also known as the House of Peers, is the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Membership is by appointment, heredity or official function. Like the House of Commons, it meets in the Palace of Westminster in London, England.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Lords

ADVICE AND CONSENT

“The concept serves to moderate the power of one branch of government by requiring the concurrence of another branch for selected actions. The expression is frequently used in weak executive systems where the head of state has little practical power, and in practice the important part of the passage of a law is in its adoption by the legislature.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advice_and_consent

KING-IN-PARLIAMENT - CROWN-IN-PARLIAMENT

“The King-in-Parliament (or, during the reign of a female monarch, Queen-in-Parliament), sometimes referred neutrally as the Crown-in-Parliament, is a technical term of constitutional law in the Commonwealth realms that refers to the Crown in its legislative role, acting with the advice and consent of the parliament (including, if the parliament is bicameral, both the lower house and upper house). Bills passed by the houses are sent to the sovereign, or governor-general, lieutenant-governor, or governor as his representative, for Royal Assent, which, once granted, makes the bill into law; these primary acts of legislation are known as acts of parliament. An act may also provide for secondary legislation, which can be made by the Crown, subject to the simple approval, or the lack of disapproval, of parliament.”

“The concept of the Crown as a part of parliament is related to the idea of the fusion of powers, meaning that the executive branch and legislative branch of government are fused together. This is a key concept of the Westminster system of government, developed in England and used across the Commonwealth and beyond. It is in contradistinction to the idea of the separation of powers. The specific language of "the Crown", "the King", or "the Queen" in parliament used in the Commonwealth realms also alludes to the constitutional theory that ultimate authority or sovereignty rests with the monarch, but is delegated to elected and/or appointed officials. In federal realms of the Commonwealth, the concept of the Crown-in-the-Legislature only applies to those units which are considered separate divisions of the monarchy, sovereign within their own sphere, such as Australian states or the Canadian provinces. By contrast to states or provinces, no equivalent constitutional concept exists in the territories of Australia and Canada, which are not sovereign. The legislature of a territory does not receive its authority directly from the monarch, being instead delegated by the federal parliament. Similarly, with city councils and other local governments in the Commonwealth, the idea of the Crown-in-Council is not used, as the authority of local governments is derived from a charter or act that can be unilaterally amended by a higher level of government.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King-in-Parliament>

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES

“The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF; French: Forces armées canadiennes, FAC) are the unified military forces of Canada, including sea, land, and air elements referred to as the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army, and Royal Canadian Air Force.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Armed_Forces

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

“The Department of National Defence (DND; French: Ministère de la Défense nationale) is the department of the Government of Canada which supports the Canadian Armed Forces in its role of defending Canadian national interests domestically and internationally. The department is a civilian organization, part of the public service, and supports the armed forces; however, as a civilian organization is separate and not part of the military itself.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Department_of_National_Defence_\(Canada\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Department_of_National_Defence_(Canada))

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

“The judge advocate general of the Canadian Forces (JAG; French: juge-avocat général des Forces canadiennes) is the senior legal officer who superintends the administration of military justice in the Canadian Armed Forces, and provides legal advice on military matters to the governor general, the minister of national defence, the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces. The office is defined in section 9 of the National Defence Act.

The 15th and current judge advocate general is Rear Admiral Geneviève Bernatchez, since June 28, 2017.”



“Judge Advocate General of the Canadian Forces”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judge_Advocate_General_\(Canada\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judge_Advocate_General_(Canada))

COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

“The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) is an intergovernmental organization of six independent member states whose principal function is to mark, record and maintain the graves and places of commemoration of Commonwealth of Nations military service members who died in the two World Wars. The commission is also responsible for commemorating Commonwealth civilians who died as a result of enemy action during the Second World War. The commission was founded by Sir Fabian Ware and constituted through Royal Charter in 1917 as the Imperial War Graves Commission. The change to the present name took place in 1960.

The commission, as part of its mandate, is responsible for commemorating all Commonwealth war dead individually and equally. To this end, the war dead are commemorated by a name on a headstone, at an identified site of a burial, or on a memorial. War dead are commemorated uniformly and equally, irrespective of military or civil rank, race or creed.

The commission is currently responsible for the continued commemoration of 1.7 million deceased Commonwealth military service members in 153 countries. Since its inception, the

commission has constructed approximately 2,500 war cemeteries and numerous memorials. The commission is currently responsible for the care of war dead at over 23,000 separate burial sites and the maintenance of more than 200 memorials worldwide. In addition to commemorating Commonwealth military service members, the commission maintains, under arrangement with applicable governments, over 40,000 non-Commonwealth war graves and over 25,000 non-war military and civilian graves. The commission operates through the continued financial support of the member states: United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa. The current President of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is Prince Edward, Duke of Kent."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_War_Graves_Commission

DUKE OF KENT - FREEMASONRY

"The Queen's cousin was initiated into Royal Alpha Lodge, No. 16 on 16 December 1963 at a meeting held at the Café Royal. The then Grand Master, the Earl of Scarbrough, was his proposer and his seconder was Lord Cornwallis, Provincial Grand Master of Kent.

The Duke of Kent has been the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England for over 50 years.

This means The Queen's cousin is the most senior Freemason in the hierarchy.

In 2017, the 83-year-old conducted 20 engagements that were connected to Freemasonry according to the Court Circular.

This included attending lunches at Freemasons' Hall in London as well as holding private audiences with the Pro Grand Master.

Many members of The Royal Family are rumoured to be Freemasons, although the Duke of Kent is only one of two current royals are publicly known to be part of the society.

The Duke's brother, Prince Michael of Kent, is also a Freemason and is Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, and Provincial Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex.

In the past, five Monarchs have been members of a Masonic lodge.

This includes The Queen's father, George VI, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland between 1936-37.

Edward VII was also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England from 1874–1901." <https://royalcentral.co.uk/uk/kent/the-duke-of-kent-celebrates-55-years-of-being-a-freemason-113056/>

ARMS - DUKE OF KENT - ORDER OF THE GARTER

“The coat of arms anciently associated with Kent is that of a rampant white horse upon a red field. This is primarily associated with the Kingdom of Kent and possibly the earldom as well. Today, this is seen on the Council of Kent's arms and flag. As a direct descendant of Queen Victoria, this is not the coat of arms of the present Duke of Kent. The coat of arms of the Duke of Kent consists of the following:

Arms: those of the Royal Arms, differenced by a label of five points argent (silver, often depicted as white), the points charged with an anchor azure (blue) and a cross gules (red) alternately.
Crest: On a coronet of four crosses-patées alternated with four strawberry leaves a lion statant guardant or (gold), crowned with the like coronet and differenced with a label as in the Arms.
Supporters: The Royal Supporters differenced with the like coronet (as in the crest) and label as in the arms.

The standard of the Duke of Kent is a flag version of his arms. The personal badge of the present Duke of Kent is 'E' encircled by the garter of the Order of the Garter, surmounted by a Type IV Princes coronet as in the Crest.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_of_Kent

ORDER OF THE GARTER

“Knights and Ladies Companion use the post-nominal letters "KG" and "LG" respectively. When an individual is entitled to use multiple post-nominal letters, those of the Order of the Garter appear before all others, except "Bt" or "Bart" (Baronet), "VC" (Victoria Cross) and "GC" (George Cross).

In their heraldic achievements, members of the Order of the Garter may encircle their escutcheon with the Garter. Knights and Ladies Companion are also entitled to receive heraldic supporters, a privilege granted to few other private individuals. While some families claim supporters by ancient use, and others have been granted them as a special reward, only members of the Royal Family, peers, Knights and Ladies Companion of the Garter, Knights and Ladies of the Thistle, and Knights and Dames Grand Cross of the junior orders of chivalry are automatically entitled to them.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter

ORDER OF THE GARTER - FREEMASONRY

“The collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter is of particular interest in that it closely resembles those worn by officers of many Lodges in various Jurisdictions as well as Grand Lodge officers. There is a significant difference in value. The collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter is made of pure gold and weighs exactly 30 troy ounces. It consists of twenty-four individual pieces, each of which is in the shape of the garter. In the center of each garter is a Tudor rose. These twenty-four pieces are interconnected by four knots of gold located between two pieces. A pendant is suspended from the bottom front of the collar and depicts St. George on horseback engaging a ferocious dragon with a long spear. A Masonic officer's collar is constructed in the same fashion with the various pieces representing certain Masonic symbols.

The two collars are worn in exactly the same way with the pendant representing St. George replaced by the jewel of the officer wearing the Masonic collar.

Aside from the Blue Lodge use of the title "Most" to distinguish many of its Grand Masters, there are several other titles in the Most Noble Order of the Garter which appear in the constituent bodies of Masonry. These include "Noble," "Sir Knight," "Companion," and, of course, "Sovereign," which is a prestigious title in the Scottish Rite.

As noted previously, these are all speculations which cannot be verified. However one cannot dispute the strong evidence relating to what our Masonic forefathers had in mind and what they intended for it to imply when they said "more honorable than the Star and Garter or any other order that can be conferred by King, Prince, Potentate, or any other person except he be a Mason."

<http://www.skirret.com/archive/misc/misc-m/masonryandtheorderofthegartr.html>

FREEMASONRY - UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS - PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, ONTARIO - FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL COLLUSION

"The oldest organization still in existence in Prince Edward County celebrated its 200th anniversary Saturday with a reception and banquet at the Prince Edward Community Centre. "Freemasonry and our lodges have always been common ground for men to meet for the betterment of themselves, to advance the craft and for the betterment of a society as a whole," said Dale Porter, Worshipful Master of Prince Edward Lodge #18. "There have been many challenges during the past 200 years and no doubt, there will be in the future... It is the desire of Freemasonry that every member live respected and die regretted, and that the genuine tenants of our time-honoured institution will be transmitted through our members, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation."

Porter grew up in Picton. His father and grandfather both became masons in the former lodge, then located above the Mary Street School. The current Masonic Hall is located on the Loyalist Parkway, just outside of Picton.

"What Freemasonry teaches us is not just words, but a way to live our lives honourably. If it were not for this commitment from the charter members in 1811 right through to the members of 2011, a volunteer organization like ours could never continue to flourish and prosper in the way that Freemasonry has, not only in Picton, but across the face of the earth."

The reception was attended by numerous Grand Lodge officers from across the province as well as worshipful masters from the Prince Edward District and area. Dale Miller, Director of Ceremonies, introduced the head table and special guests. Bernie Gaw was the evening's master of ceremonies.

The nearly 200 guests in attendance welcomed Raymond Daniels, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada in the Province of Ontario."

“Prince Edward Lodge was represented at the convention held in Hamilton, Oct. 10, 1855, when the Grand Lodge of Canada came into being. You are older than the Grand Lodge,” Daniels said in his address.

He spoke of his recent open letter to the masons of Ontario in which he posed the question ‘Does Masonry matter?’

“It stimulated much discussion and introspection, as intended,” Daniels said. “It is not about money, as some seem to think. It’s about attitude – commitment to an idea and the pursuit of an ideal. It’s about the zeal for Freemasonry displayed by those early settlers, the United Empire Loyalists, in establishing lodges here in their new homeland. It’s about the determination of the founding fathers of this lodge – Joshua Hayward, W.M. William Blakely, S.W., and Robert Caflin, J.W. It’s about the dedication of those faithful members that have maintained the principles of Freemasonry in Prince Edward Lodge, through good times and bad, for two centuries...It’s about the Brethren of this lodge that have displayed those principles of morality and virtue into the community at large, assuming leadership roles that have shaped this historic town and made it a better place for their fellow citizens. It’s about unswerving loyalty to the timeless and timely ideal that is the essence of masonic philosophy.”

He noted that in the space of two centuries, change was constant and inevitable and that Freemasonry had undergone a cultural evolution.

“Through all the changing scenes of life, the core values of Freemasonry never change... These are exciting times for Freemasonry as a renewed interest has been generated among serious young men seeking meaningful and satisfying answers to the great questions of life... Primarily, this generation is seek stability in an unstable world. An institution that has existed for two centuries can provide continuity and consistency in an ever-changing environment.”

Daniels said the Prince Edward Lodge’s milestone will be celebrated in the future.

“The greatest gift one generation can pass along to the next is the knowledge, insight, and wisdom gained from experience. Matsu Basho put it in these wise words: ‘Do not seek to follow in the footsteps of the men of old; seek what they sought.’”

Anniversaries, he said, provide an ideal opportunity to examine and evaluate our stewardship of the rich heritage inherited from our predecessors.

“One is tempted to ask ‘What would those founding fathers in 1811 say to us today?’ It is now up to us to preserve and enhance that heritage for the next generation – from this moment on, it is the future. What we do today, tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, will predicate what this venerable lodge will be when our successors celebrate the 250th, 50 years hence.”

Daniels had been introduced by Stewart Westhead, The 1st Principal of Prince Edward Chapter No. 31, of the Royal Arch Masons.

Prince Edward Hastings MP Daryl Kramp, a proud mason, brought greetings from the government of Canada. Leona Dombrowsky, MPP, brought greetings from the province of Ontario. Jim Dunlop offered congratulations on behalf of Mayor Peter Mertens and the County.

Past District Deputy Grand Master Ken Campbell gave the closing remarks as chairman of the Bicentennial Committee and also thanked Calvin Thomas for designing the special bicentennial pin that was given to every guest. He closed by offering "a sincere, heartfelt thank you for joining us on our anniversary."

<https://www.countylive.ca/countys-oldest-organization-celebrates-200-years/>

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

"Loyalists were colonists in the Thirteen Colonies who remained loyal to the British Crown during the American Revolutionary War, often referred to as Tories, Royalists or King's Men at the time. They were opposed by the Patriots, who supported the revolution, and called them "persons inimical to the liberties of America."

"When their cause was defeated, about 15 percent of the Loyalists (65,000–70,000 people) fled to other parts of the British Empire; especially to Britain itself, or to British North America (now Canada). The southern Loyalists moved mostly to Florida, which had remained loyal to the Crown, and to British Caribbean possessions. Northern Loyalists largely migrated to Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. They called themselves United Empire Loyalists. Most were compensated with Canadian land or British cash distributed through formal claims procedures. Loyalists who left the US received over £3 million or about 37% of their losses from the British government. Loyalists who stayed in the US were generally able to retain their property and become American citizens. Many Loyalists eventually returned to the US after the war and discriminatory laws had been repealed. Historians have estimated that between 15% and 20% (300,000 to 400,000) of the 2,000,000 whites in the colonies in 1775 were Loyalists."

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loyalist_\(American_Revolution\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loyalist_(American_Revolution))

BLACK LOYALISTS

"Black Loyalists were people of African descent who sided with the Loyalists during the American Revolutionary War. In particular, the term refers to men who escaped enslavement by Patriot masters and served on the Loyalist side because of the Crown's guarantee of freedom.

Some 3,000 Black Loyalists were evacuated from New York to Nova Scotia; they were individually listed in the Book of Negroes as the British gave them certificates of freedom and arranged for their transportation. The Crown gave them land grants and supplies to help them resettle in Nova Scotia. Some of the European Loyalists who emigrated to Nova Scotia brought their enslaved servants with them, making for an uneasy society. One historian has argued that those slaves should not be regarded as Loyalists, as they had no choice in their fates. Other Black Loyalists were evacuated to London or the Caribbean colonies.

Thousands of enslaved people escaped from plantations and fled to British lines, especially after British occupation of Charleston, South Carolina. When the British evacuated, they took

many former enslaved people with them. Many ended up among London's Black Poor, with 4,000 resettled by the Sierra Leone Company to Freetown in Africa in 1787. Five years later, another 1,192 Black Loyalists from Nova Scotia chose to emigrate to Sierra Leone, becoming known as the Nova Scotian Settlers in the new British colony of Sierra Leone. Both waves of settlers became part of the Sierra Leone Creole people and the founders of the nation of Sierra Leone. Thomas Jefferson referred to the Black Loyalists as "the fugitives from these States".
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Loyalist

LATER LOYALISTS

"The departing Loyalists were offered free land in British North America. Many were prominent colonists whose ancestors had originally settled in the early 17th century, while a portion were recent settlers in the Thirteen Colonies with few economic or social ties. Many had their property confiscated by Patriots. A later wave of roughly 30,000 Americans, who came to be known as 'Late Loyalists' were lured by the promise of land upon swearing loyalty to the King and voluntarily moved to Ontario in the 1790s into the first decade of the 1800s. Unlike that of the first group of 'refugee' Loyalists, this later group's perceived "loyalty" is a topic which remains in historical debate. Many of these later Loyalists came to oppose and became the most ardent opposition to the staunch Toryism which was exercised by the ruling class in the new colony
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expulsion_of_the_Loyalists

MOLLY BRANT

"Molly Brant (c. 1736 – April 16, 1796), also known as Mary Brant, Konwatsi'tsiaienni, and Degonwadonti, was a Mohawk leader in British New York and Upper Canada in the era of the American Revolution. Living in the Province of New York, she was the consort of Sir William Johnson, the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with whom she had eight children. Joseph Brant, who became a Mohawk leader and war chief, was her younger brother.

After Johnson's death in 1774, Brant and her children left Johnson Hall in Johnstown, New York, and returned to her native village of Canajoharie, further west on the Mohawk River. A Loyalist during the American Revolutionary War, she migrated to British Canada, where she served as an intermediary between British officials and the Iroquois.[1] After the war, she settled in what is now Kingston, Ontario. In recognition of her service to the Crown, the British government gave Brant a pension and compensated her for her wartime losses, including a grant of land. When the British ceded their former colonial territory to the United States, most of the Iroquois nations were forced out of New York. A Six Nations Reserve was established in what is now Ontario.

Since 1994, Brant has been honored as a Person of National Historic Significance in Canada. She was long ignored or disparaged by historians of the United States, but scholarly interest in her increased in the late 20th century. She has sometimes been controversial, criticized for being pro-British at the expense of the Iroquois. Known to have been a devout Anglican, she is commemorated on April 16 in the calendar of the Anglican Church of Canada. No portraits of her are known to exist; an idealized likeness is featured on a statue in Kingston and on a Canadian stamp issued in 1986."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molly_Brant

TADODAHO

“Tadodaho was a Native American Hoyenah (sachem) of the Onondaga nation before the Deganawidah and Hiawatha formed the Iroquois League. According to oral tradition, he had extraordinary characteristics and was widely feared, but he was persuaded to support the confederacy of the Five Nations.

His name has since been used as the term, Tadodaho, to refer to the chief chosen to preside over the Grand Council of the Iroquois League. By tradition, as the Onondaga are the "keepers of the council fire", the chief is chosen from that nation. The position is the most influential Iroquois chief in New York State, where the Six Nations confederacy historically had the most influence. This meaning of the term has been used for centuries.”

“The term Tadodaho later was used by the Iroquois to refer to their most influential spiritual leader in New York State; it has been used in this way for centuries. The Tadodaho in New York State is the spiritual leader of the Haudenosaunee, Six Nations that includes the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora people. The post is also called the "Head Chief of All the Six Nations". He presides over the Grand Council of the Haudenosaunee (also called Iroquois). The Great Council Fire of the Iroquois League is still located within the Onondaga reservation in present-day New York. Many of the Iroquois live in Canada, where their ancestors moved after the American Revolutionary War, as they were allies of the defeated British. The Crown gave them some land in compensation for what they lost.

Along with other Native American leaders, the Tadodaho is responsible for maintaining the history of the Haudenosaunee people.] The position of Tadodaho is a lifetime appointment. According to tradition, when the previous Tadodaho dies, a council of chiefs from the Haudenosaunee chooses a leader from the Onondaga people.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tadodaho>

GREAT PEACEMAKER

“The Great Peacemaker is sometimes referred to as Deganawida or Tekanawí:ta (as a mark of respect, some Iroquois avoid using his personal name except in special circumstances) was by tradition, along with Jigonhsasee and Hiawatha, the founder of the Haudenosaunee, commonly called the Iroquois Confederacy. This is a political and cultural union of six Iroquoian-speaking Native American tribes residing in the present-day state of New York, northern Pennsylvania, and the eastern portion of the province of Ontario, Canada.”

“The Great Peacemaker's name means "Two River Currents Flowing Together". Some of the numerous legends about the Great Peacemaker have conflicting information. It is reported that he was born a Huron, and by some accounts, his mother was a virgin, making the birth miraculous. Others say he was born an Onondaga and later adopted by the Mohawk”

“The Great Peacemaker established a council of clan and village chiefs to govern the confederacy. In each tribe, which had matrilineal kinship systems of descent and property-holding, power was shared between the sexes. Men held the positions of hereditary

chiefs through their mother's line; clan mothers ruled on the fitness of chiefs and could depose any that they opposed. Most decisions in council were made by consensus, to which each representative had an equal voice. Early anthropologist Lewis H. Morgan attributed the regional dominance achieved by the Iroquois to their superior organization and coordination compared to other tribes; George Hunt also thought there was a factor of economic determinism, with their need for furs for the European trade and their superior geographic position controlling most of central and western New York. The oral laws and customs of the Great Law of Peace became the constitution of the Iroquois Confederacy, established by the 16th century or earlier.”

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“Some members of the Bahá'í Faith have connected the signs of a Prophet, as described by Bahá'u'lláh (Prophet-founder of the Bahá'í Faith), with the Peacemaker. As such, many Native American Bahá'ís in North America (and some non-Native) revere the Peacemaker as a Manifestation of God.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Peacemaker

COVENANT CHAIN

“The Covenant Chain is embodied in the Two Row Wampum of the Iroquois, known as the people of the longhouse - Haudenosaunee. It was based in agreements negotiated between Dutch settlers in New Netherland (present-day New York) and the Five Nations of the Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee) early in the 17th century. Their emphasis was on trade with the Native Americans. As the historian Bernard Bailyn has noted, all the colonies, Dutch and English, were first established to create profits.

Through the Beaver Wars in the seventeenth century, the Iroquois conquered other tribes and territories for new hunting grounds and to take captives to add to their populations depleted from warfare and new European infectious diseases. The tribes in New England suffered even more depletion. The Iroquois expanded their influence, conquering or displacing other tribes from Maritime Canada west to the Mississippi Valley, and from the Canadian Shield south to the Ohio Valley.

When the English took over New Netherland in 1664 and established the Province of New York, they renewed these agreements. Conflicts erupted in New England in King Philip's War in 1675,

"the most destructive war" in seventeenth-century North America, in which more than 600 colonists and 3,000 Indians died. Nearly at the same time was Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia. Both resulted in widespread suffering and loss among Native Americans and colonists.

Because of the standing relationship with the Iroquois and the extensive influence of the Haudenosaunee, in August 1675, New York's Governor Sir Edmund Andros asked them for help in ending regional conflicts of the time in New England and the Chesapeake. He worked with the Onondaga leader Daniel Garacontié.

The term "Covenant Chain" was derived from the metaphor of a silver chain holding the English sailing ship to the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Tree of Peace in the Onondaga Nation. A three-link silver chain was made to symbolize their first agreement. The links represent "Peace, Friendship and Respect" between the Haudenosaunee and the Crown. It was also the first written treaty to use such phrases as:

...as long as the sun shines upon the earth;
as long as the waters flow;
as long as the grass grows green, peace will last."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covenant_Chain

TWO ROW WAMPUM

"The Two Row Wampum Treaty, also known as Guswenta or Kaswentha and as the Tawagonshi Agreement of 1613 or the Tawagonshi Treaty, is a mutual treaty agreement, made in 1613 between representatives of the Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee (or Iroquois) and representatives of the Dutch government in what is now upstate New York. The agreement is considered by the Haudenosaunee to be the basis of all of their subsequent treaties with European and North American governments, and the citizens of those nations, including the Covenant Chain treaty with the British in 1677 and the Treaty of Canandaigua with the United States in 1794.

The treaty is spiritually and culturally revered and widely accepted among the Indigenous peoples in the relevant territories, and documented by the wampum belts and oral tradition. However, in more recent years the authenticity of the later, written versions of the agreement have been a source of debate, with some scholarly sources maintaining that a treaty between the Dutch and the Mohawk nations did not take place or took place at a later date. In August 2013, the Journal of Early American History published a special issue dedicated to exploring the Two Row Tradition."

"Onondaga leaders state that the oral tradition which accompanies the wampum belts is evidence that an agreement was made in 1613. Andy Mager of the Syracuse Peace Council was quoted in The Post-Standard as saying "We believe the Haudenosaunee oral history of the treaty...We believe the basic outlines of a treaty and that a treaty was negotiated between representatives of the Dutch and the Haudenosaunee in or around 1613."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two_Row_Wampum_Treaty

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohawk_Dutch

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albany,_New_York
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteen_Colonies

THE LANDING OF THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE

The ancestral homeland of the Mohawk Nation is the Mohawk River Valley, which is in present day New York State. The Mohawks are considered the easternmost Nation within the Iroquois/Six Nation Confederacy and as such are referred to as the Keepers of Eastern Door. The original Five Nation Confederacy was made up of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca Nations. When the Tuscaroras were adopted into the Iroquois Confederacy around 1722, the Iroquois became known as the Six Nations Confederacy.

“Mohawks were military allies of the British Crown during the American Revolution”

Our ancestors were military allies of the British Crown during the American Revolution as well as many previous wars between England and France. Fighting as British allies in the American Revolution, some of the bloodiest battles took place in the Mohawk Valley. Although the official position at the onset of the revolutionary war was one of neutrality, our ancestors later assisted the British as the Mohawk Valley broke out in warfare. One of the many promises made to our ancestors in order to gain their support was that their homeland villages would be restored at the end of the war. However, when the war ended with the signing of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, Britain gave up the Mohawk homelands to the American rebel forces.

In recompense for the loss of the homelands and in recognition for their faithful military allegiance with the British Crown, the Six Nations were to select any of the unsettled lands in Upper Canada. As a result of this Crown promise, our ancestors selected lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario for settlement. These lands were not unknown to the Six Nations people as they were part of a vast northern territory controlled by Iroquois Confederacy prior to the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The Bay of Quinte is also the birthplace of Tekanawita, the Peacemaker that brought the original Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy under a constitution of peace in the 12th century.

After travelling by canoe from Lachine, Quebec, our ancestors arrived on the shores of the Bay of Quinte on May 22, 1784. About 20 families, approximately 100-125 people, were met by Mississaugas who were in the area. It is our tradition to mark the anniversary of the Landing with a re-enactment of landfall and a thanksgiving for the safe arrival of our ancestors.”

<https://mbq-tmt.org/history/>

DESERONTYON (Odeserundiye) - BRANT(Thayendanegea) - UNITED STATES

“After the war, Deseronto and Joseph Brant, a major war leader of the Upper Castle, met with Governor Frederick Haldimand of Canada to discuss the loss of their land in New York. Haldimand promised to resettle the Mohawk near the Bay of Quinte, on the north east shore of Lake Ontario (in present-day Ontario, Canada). Brant decided that he preferred to settle on the Grand River. Brant and Johnson ridiculed Deseronto's decision to stay at the Bay of Quinte.[citation needed] Haldimand purchased and granted the Mohawks a tract 12 by 13 miles (21 km) on the Bay of Quinte. About 200 Mohawk, primarily from the Lower Castle, settled with

Deseronto at what is now called the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Ontario. Deseronto was personally granted a lump sum payment of about £800 pounds for his losses, 3,000 acres (12 km²) of land, and an annual pension of £45 pounds.

The Canadian government acceded to Joseph Brant's desire and arranged for the Mohawk of the Upper Castle to settle at the Grand River, at what became known as the Six Nations Reserve.

In 1797, Deseronto and Joseph Brant went to New York to meet with state leaders. In exchange for a small sum, they agreed to extinguish Mohawk land claims within New York. This treaty was never ratified by Congress, and later land claims by Native American nations were based on the state's lack of constitutional authority to conduct such land negotiations and agreements with Native Americans. It was reserved to the federal government.

Deseronto died 7 January 1811 at the Mohawk settlement on the Bay of Quinte in Upper Canada.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Deseronto

COMMEMORATION

“Leaving their lands in northern New York in 1777, a band of loyal Mohawks joined the British at Montréal. Despite their service during the next four years, the Mohawk interests were ignored in the peace negotiations that followed the American Revolutionary War. Unable to return to the Mohawk Valley, they reminded British authorities that they had been promised compensation and were granted land on the Bay of Quinte. One of Joseph Brant's lieutenants, John Deserontyon, and 100 of his followers settled the tract in 1784. The descendants of these Mohawk Loyalists still inhabit a section of the original land grant.

Existing plaque: 1929 3/4 mi. west of Deseronto Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory Indian Reserve, Ontario

Commemorating the arrival here on 22nd May, 1784, under the leadership of Chiefs John Deserontyou, Aaron Hill, and Isaac Hill, of a band of loyal Mohawks, one of the Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, expelled from their homes in the Mohawk Valley, for their fidelity to the unity of the Empire.”

https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=1198&i=52084

MOHAWK CHIEFS OF THE UNITED STATES GO SEPARATE WAYS IN CANADA

“After the American victory, the British ceded their claim to land in the colonies, and the Americans forced their allies, the Mohawks and others, to give up their territories in New York. Most of the Mohawks migrated to Canada, where the Crown gave them some land in compensation. The Mohawks at the Upper Castle fled to Fort Niagara, while most of those at the Lower Castle went to villages near Montreal.

Joseph Brant led a large group of Iroquois out of New York to what became the reserve of the Six Nations of the Grand River, Ontario. Brant continued as a political leader of the Mohawks for

the rest of his life. This land extended 100 miles from the head of the Grand River to the head of Lake Erie where it discharges. Another Mohawk war chief, John Deseronto, led a group of Mohawk to the Bay of Quinte. Other Mohawks settled in the vicinity of Montreal and upriver, joining the established communities (now reserves) at Kahnawake, Kanesatake, and Akwesasne.

On November 11, 1794, representatives of the Mohawk (along with the other Iroquois nations) signed the Treaty of Canandaigua with the United States, which allowed them to own land there.

The Mohawks fought as allies of the British against the United States in the War of 1812.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohawk_people

ELECTED CHIEFS VS. HEREDITARY CLAN MOTHERS

Members of the Kanien'kehá:ka people now live in settlements in northern New York State and southeastern Canada.

Many Kanien'kehá:ka communities have two sets of chiefs, who are in some sense competing governmental rivals. One group are the hereditary chiefs (royaner), nominated by Clan Mother matriarchs in the traditional Kanien'kehá:ka fashion. Kanien'kehá:ka of most of the reserves have established constitutions with elected chiefs and councilors, with whom the Canadian and U.S. governments usually prefer to deal exclusively. The self-governing communities are listed below, grouped by broad geographical cluster, with notes on the character of community governance found in each.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohawk_people

“BETRAYAL AND COMPENSATION” - CBC

In 1783 with the Treaty of Paris, Britain finally recognized the independence that America had declared seven years earlier.

But the Indians were not even mentioned in the treaty. Joseph Brant felt that England had sold the Indians to Congress.

"[Given] what friendship we had shown to the English," he wrote to Lord Sydney, secretary of state for the Home Office of the British Government. "And being conscious of the active part... we have taken in their favour in every dispute they have had with their enemies, we were struck with astonishment at hearing we were forgot in the treaty. We could not believe it possible such firm friends and allies could be so neglected by a nation remarkable for its honour and glory whom we had served with so much zeal and fidelity."

The Six Nations had effectively been destroyed as a political and military force, but there was concern in Britain that they might rally to avenge their shabby treatment.

As compensation, 675,000 acres in the country north of Lake Erie was granted to them.

Brant and 1,800 followers settled along the Grand River in the fall of 1784. He had a vast home with several slaves and servants and favoured fine European clothes.

In 1792 American president George Washington sought Brant's help to arrange a "peace with the Ohio Indians." Instead, Brant visited the Indians and encouraged war.

He returned to London, again meeting with the King, seeking compensation for Mohawk losses during the War of Independence. He also got money to build the first Episcopal Church in Upper Canada.

But he refused to kneel to the king. "I bow to no man," Brant said, "for I am considered a prince among my own people. But I will gladly shake your hand."

<https://www.cbc.ca/history/EPCONTENTSE1EP5CH5PA3LE.html>

DR. ORONHYATEKHA - PETER MARTIN

"Born 10 August 1841 on the Six Nations of the Grand River near Brantford, Ontario, he was the sixth son of Peter Martin and Lydia Loft (from Tyendinaga), and one of up to eighteen children. He first attended the Mohawk Institute residential school, where he was taught the shoemaker trade. He attended the Wilbraham Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts. After graduating, he taught for a year among the Indians and then entered Kenyon College in Ohio for three years.[3]

Oronhyatekha was selected at the age of twenty by the Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy (consisting of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations) to give the welcoming address to the Prince of Wales during his visit to Canada and the US.[4] Legend has it that Prince Edward was sufficiently impressed that he urged the young Oronhyatekha to attend the University of Oxford, which he had attended. Correspondence between Oronhyatekha and the Prince's physician, Henry Acland, suggests that this was really Acland's idea. Acland taught at Oxford and became Oronhyatekha's mentor and friend for the rest of their lives. Oronhyatekha matriculated at St Edmund Hall, Oxford in May 1862, and was befriended by Outram Marshall, who took him under his wing.[5] However, he returned to the Six Nations Reserve shortly afterwards, in June of that year, to clear his name of charges made by missionary Abraham Nelles, who worked there.

After returning to Canada, Martin married Ellen Hill, or Karakwineh (meaning "moving sun"). He also enrolled in the Toronto School of Medicine in 1863. He graduated with his B.M. in 1865 and his M.D. in 1866. In 1866, he also served in the Queen's Own Rifles during the Battle of Ridgeway, one of the armed conflicts of the Fenian Raids from the US of that year.

After graduation, he practiced at Frankford, Stratford, Napanee, Buffalo, New York, and London, Ontario. As his medical practice grew, he also became a figure of increasing importance in Victorian Canada. In 1871, he became a member of the Canadian National Rifle Team which competed at Wimbledon. In 1874, he was elected the President of the Grand Council of Indian Chiefs, a provincial organization largely made up of Anishinabe and Iroquoian communities in southwestern Ontario.

In 1878, while living in London, Oronhyatekha applied to become a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, a fraternal and financial institution. The Foresters' statutes explicitly limited its membership to white men and Orangemen, but Oronhyatekha was an Orangeman. By 1881 he had become Supreme Chief Ranger of Foresters, the organisation's international CEO, a position that he held for a record 26 years. In 1889, he moved to Toronto, where the IOF headquarters had relocated. During his tenure as SCR, Oronhyatekha transformed the order into one of the wealthiest fraternal financial institutions in the Victorian world; today, it counts more than one-million members in North America and the European Union. Oronhyatekha was an active Orangeman and served as County Grand Master of Middlesex Country Orange Lodge.[6]

While heading the Foresters, he built one of the first North American museums[7] created by a Native individual.[8] It was housed in the Foresters' Temple, which once stood at the corner of Bay and Richmond in Toronto, until shortly after his death. It contained natural history artifacts, items from Canadian Native groups, and from cultures around the world. The artifacts were transferred to the Royal Ontario Museum in 1911. For its time, the Temple was the tallest office building in the British empire and incorporated the latest technology, such as electric elevators and lights, both of which were powered by an electrical plant in the basement; a chilled drinking water system; and extensive fireproofing. The Temple also featured many amenities for its staff, including its own newsstand, cafe and dining room, smoking room, meeting rooms, and bicycle storage.

Oronhyatekha also belonged to the International Order of Good Templars, several branches of the Masonic Order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Orange Order. He was the Worshipful Master of Richardson Masonic Lodge in Stouffville, Ontario in 1894.

In the 1890s, he purchased an island from his wife's family across from Deseronto, which he renamed as Foresters' Island. Here, he built a second family home, an IOF meeting and dining hall, a bandstand, the Isle Hotel and cottages for guests, and a wharf at which boats from the mainland could dock. While the hotel seems to have been open for all guests, not just IOF members, Martin hosted huge IOF gatherings each summer to celebrate its anniversaries.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oronhyatekha>

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY - TYENDINAGA - ISSUES

“County looking into celebrating, educating on its Indigenous history

JULY 23, 2020: The County will look at ways it can celebrate and educate on its Indigenous history next year, possibly annually, or with permanent displays in place for years to come.

Councillor Bill Roberts got the ball rolling at Thursday’s Committee of the Whole meeting, proposing a resolution to celebrate National Indigenous Heritage Month in June 2021, and National Indigenous Peoples Day, June 21.

Robert's resolution calls for staff recommendations on how to publicly display and install art on municipal properties, including the amplification of Indigenous exhibits within County museums.

Council proposes to work and meet with members of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte Council, and other Indigenous groups with ties to the region, to support each other in economic development and community initiatives.”

<https://www.countylive.ca/county-looking-into-celebrating-educating-on-its-indigenous-history/>

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY - TYENDINAGA - ISSUES - UPDATE

“UPDATE AUG. 4, 2020: Council approved looking at ways to celebrate and educate on its Indigenous history, but will not involve itself with efforts to better profile and identify the Gunshot Treaty cairn at Carrying Place, or investigate issues with Forester's Island between the County and Deseronto.

Following discussion, all councillors except Bill Roberts opposed delving into “very complicated” issues surrounding Forester's Island, located between the County and Deseronto.

The ownership of the island, council learned, is known, and taxes are paid from an individual and a group, but it is said to be mired in issues that are the federal government's jurisdiction.

Mayor Steve Ferguson stated that over the past two weeks since the motion was presented at committee of the whole, he has spoken with many people, including Chief Maracle and MP Neil Ellis.

“It's a lot more complicated than first blush and we should tread with caution,” said Ferguson. “I do think it does fall under the federal purview.”

Councillor Roberts noted the Bay of Quinte Mohawks have been reaching out for conversation and dialogue going back at least two councils.

He added “no one can explain what happened” relating to issues regarding ownership, environmental assessments and property taxes.

“It's unfinished business,” said Roberts. “We need a common set of facts.”

Council also decided not to get involved with Quinte West and a volunteer group there to better profile the Gunshot Treaty cairn, or move it to a better location that could include parking.”

<https://www.countylive.ca/county-looking-into-celebrating-educating-on-its-indigenous-history/>

ST JAMES - EVOLUTION OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION

“From humble beginnings in 1917 – 18 in an old Methodist Church at 280 King Edward Street in St. James, there grew to be what is now the St. James Legion #4 of the Royal Canadian Legion located on this present site.

On January 3rd, 1991 the Branch agreed to accept men for membership who had served in France or England provided they had an honorable discharge. Previous to this, only men who had served in France were accepted.

During the 1920s the Branch acquired an old bank building on Portage Avenue, which occupied part of the same land as our present building. It was used as the clubrooms and the old building was retained until they could move it to join the Portage Avenue building.

In 1925, Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig founded the British Empire Service League.

During 1926 several meetings were held and it was finally agreed that the Branch would join the B.E.S.L.

On December 6th, 1926, the Branch received their charter. The Branch was to be known as the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, No. 4 Branch. While they were pleased at receiving their charter, they were disappointed at losing the distinction of being the Number 1 Branch! But they accepted it, while still remembering they were originally Number 1!

Likewise in 1927, the Ladies' Auxiliary received their charter on May 25th. In 1929, prohibition was lifted and the Branch applied for and received a liquor license. On October 16th, 1930, the Branch took a financial loan and proceeded with moving the old clubrooms to the Portage Avenue location. On December 6th the new clubrooms were opened.

Early in 1932 a committee of six men (three from St. James and three from Deer Lodge) was appointed as a Ways and Means Committee regarding the erection of a Cenotaph.

In January 1934 the Branch asked the Municipal Council to allocate a piece of property in Truro Park (now Bruce Park) for the erection of a Cenotaph.

In the fall of 1935, the first sod was turned for the Cenotaph. In the early summer of 1936 the Cenotaph was handed over to the Municipality of St. James. Mrs D. McMurdo of St. James Ladies Auxiliary and Mr Wm. Hanks of Deer Lodge Legion unveiled the Cenotaph.

Where in previous years the Branch had paraded to one of the local churches for the Remembrance Day Service, in 1936 they paraded to the Cenotaph in Bruce Park.

In April 1939 Chief of Police Wm. Garthside asked the members of this Branch to assist his department in the policing of the Municipality of St. James during the visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. I am certain the member's assistance was appreciated because the police department of the time consisted of only seven men.

In September 1939 all major projects ceased. From then until 1945 the Branch devoted its time to raising money to send parcels overseas to boys and girls in the services. The members also

worked with all levels of government to ensure that those who returned home had better opportunities than the old veterans received when they returned home. (They did a good job.)

The years 1945 to 1949 were a time of settling down and readjustment for the new members such as finding new jobs, homes, etc.

In 1950 the St. James council instructed the Chief of Police (D. MacDonald) to approach the Branch requesting the assistance of the members in the policing of the municipality and the use of the clubrooms as a headquarters and communication centre during the flood. This request was quickly complied with.

In November of 1950 it was voted that after all costs were known, a special letter was to be sent to every paid-up member with an attached voting slip to ascertain their wishes in regards to a new building.

In 1952 a contract was signed between the Branch and Wallace Brothers Shows to sponsor their circus and provide help from our members with policing and the maintenance of the grounds for which we would receive a share of the profits. Our share of the profits for that year was a little over \$1,000 and we received about the same amount each year for the next few years.

In April of 1953 a Holding Committee was formed by a group of members who had pledged their homes as collateral for the construction of the new building. They were authorized to supervise the construction of the new clubrooms with the stipulation that the building was to be constructed in two phases. The understanding was that the second storey was to be completed as funds permitted.

At a meeting held December 3rd, 1953, it was decided the Official Opening of the new clubrooms was to take place on Friday, December 18th, 1953 at 8:00 PM for members and dignitaries and that the clubrooms be opened on Saturday, December 19th for members and their guests.

I think this next item is worth noting!!!

At a meeting during 1955, it was agreed that a picture of Mr and Mrs Dick McMurdo be taken and sent to the Legionary. This was to honour them for the 38 continuous years of service that Mrs McMurdo had given the Ladies Auxiliary and Mr McMurdo's 38 years of service to the Branch.

In 1955 the second floor of the new building was opened.

In October 1957 it was decided to apply to the Liquor Commission for a license, "for beer only" for the second floor, and also request that permission be granted for the Ladies Auxiliary to use

the lounge and card room for their meetings. Even though the area would be licensed, the bar would be closed.

During 1958 work was commenced on the St. James Legion Memorial Sports Park which on completion was to be handed over to the City of St. James for maintenance.

In 1959 our name was officially changed to “The Canadian Legion”.

Our name was changed again in 1961 to read “The Royal Canadian Legion”.

<http://www.rclstjames04.mb.ca/history.html>

INCORPORATION OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION

Incorporation **2.** (1) C. Basil Price, executive, and Lucien Lalonde, barrister, both of the City of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, Lionel D. Baxter, executive, and Arthur E. Moore, railway employee, both of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, Alfred Watts, barrister, of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, and Gordon H. Rochester, civil servant, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become members of the association hereby incorporated are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name of "The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League", hereinafter called "The Legion".

Change of name, St 1959 C72S1
Existing rights saved.

The name of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League hereinafter called "the Legion", is changed to The Canadian Legion, but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Legion, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of, or against the Legion which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the Legion, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed, and any suit or legal proceeding that might have been commenced or continued by or against the Legion by its former name may be commenced or continued by or against it by its new name.

Change of name St 1961 C83.

The name of The Canadian Legion, hereinafter called "The Legion" is changed to The Royal Canadian Legion, but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of The Legion, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of, or against The Legion which, notwithstanding such change in the name of The Legion, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed, and any suit or legal proceeding that might have been commenced or continued by or against The Legion by its former name may be commenced or continued by or against it by its new name.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

“The Dominion Executive Council (DEC) is the national governing body of The Royal Canadian Legion. DEC members are comprised of the Senior Elected Officers, elected at Dominion Convention, including the Dominion President, the First Vice President, three Vice Presidents, the Treasurer, the Chairman, and the Dominion Immediate Past President. Members also include the President of each Provincial Command and Special Section. Other members including the Dominion Grand President and Chairs of the Defence and Security Committee, the Constitution and Laws Committee, and the Ritual and Awards Committee, and others as appointed by the Dominion President, may attend but are non-voting members of DEC. DEC meets semi-annually as well as pre and post Dominion Convention to carry out the work entrusted to it by the last convention or the General By-Laws, and to carry on the business of the Legion. Find more information about the Dominion Executive Council in Article IV of the General By-laws.”

https://portal.legion.ca/docs/default-source/branch-and-command-resources/ritual-awards-protocol/rap_m anual_english.pdf?sfvrsn=a002d059_28

MY LAST APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN - BY ADOLF HITLER

“Speech made to the Reichstag, July 19, 1940”

“All this, as I said once before, need never have happened, for in October I asked nothing from either France or Britain but peace. But the men behind the armaments industries wanted to go on with the war at all costs and now they have got it.

I am too much of a soldier myself not to understand the misery caused by such a development. From Britain I hear now only one single cry, the cry not of the people but of the politicians, that the war must go on.

I do not know whether these politicians already have a correct idea of what the continuation of this struggle will be like. They do, it is true, declare they will carry on the war and that even if Britain should perish they will carry on from Canada.

Presumably only those gentlemen interested in the continuance of the war will go to Canada. The people, I am afraid, will have to remain in Britain and the people in London will certainly regard the war with other eyes than their so-called leaders in Canada.

Believe me, gentlemen, I feel a deep disgust for this type of unscrupulous politician who wrecks entire nations and States. It almost causes me pain to think that I should have been selected by fate to deal the final blow to the structure which these men have already set tottering.

It never has been my intention to wage wars, but rather to build up a State with a new social order and the finest possible standard of culture. Every year that this war drags on is keeping me away from this work.

Only a few days ago Mr. Churchill reiterated his declaration that he wants war. Some six weeks ago he began to wage war in a field where he apparently considers himself particularly strong—namely, air raids on civilian population, although under the pretense that the raids are directed against so-called military objectives.

Since the bombardment of Friborg these objectives are open towns, market places and villages, burning houses, hospitals, schools, kindergartens and whatever else may come their way. Until now I have hardly had any reprisals.

That does not mean this will be or is my only reply. I know that our answer, which will come some day, will bring upon the people unending suffering and misery. Of course, not upon Mr. Churchill, for he no doubt will already be in Canada where the money and the children of those principally interested in the war already have been sent..”

<https://www.ibiblio.org/pha/policy/1940/1940-07-19b.html>

NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY

“The North-Western Territory was a region of British North America extant until 1870 and named for where it lay in relation to Rupert's Land.

Due to the lack of development, exploration, and cartographic limits of the time, the exact boundaries, ownership, and administration of the region were not precisely defined when the territory was extant. There is also not a definitive date when the British first asserted sovereignty over the territory. Maps vary in defining the boundaries of the territory; however, in modern usage, the region is generally accepted to be the region bounded by modern-day British Columbia, the continental divide with Rupert's Land, Russian America (later Alaska), and the Arctic Ocean. The territory covered what is now the Yukon, mainland Northwest Territories, northwestern mainland Nunavut, northwestern Saskatchewan, and northern Alberta. Northern modern-day British Columbia is sometimes also considered to have been part of the territory as well.

The North-Western Territory was not technically within the area of land granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in May 1670, as the region did not drain into Hudson's Bay. However, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) was still the de facto administrator of the region and the territory was included in the same process of transferring Rupert's Land to Canada from the HBC, effective on July 15, 1870.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North-Western_Territory

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COMMISSIONER

“The commissioner of the Northwest Territories (French: Commissaire des Territoires du Nord-Ouest) is the Government of Canada's representative in the Northwest Territories. Similar in certain functions to a lieutenant governor, the commissioner swears in the members of the legislative assembly, swears in members of the executive council, assents to bills, opens

sessions of the legislative assembly, and signs other government documents such as Orders in Council.

Earlier commissioners were mostly deputy ministers in various ministries (Minister of the Interior, Mines, Mines and Resources).

As commissioners are appointed by the Government of Canada, they are not a vice-regal representative in the territory—that is, unlike in Canada's provinces, there is no such thing as a "territorial Crown" analogous to the provincial Crowns. The commissioner represents the federal government and must follow any instructions of the Cabinet or the relevant federal minister, currently the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs.

Since 1980, the territories have had self-government, with the legislature choosing a government leader or premier, in addition to electing members of parliament to the Parliament of Canada.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commissioner_of_the_Northwest_Territories

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE “By 1896, the government planned to pass policing responsibilities to the provinces and ultimately disband the NWMP. However, with the discovery of gold in the Klondike, the NWMP was redeployed to protect Canada's sovereignty over the region and to manage the influx of prospectors. NWMP volunteers were sent to fight in the Second Boer War and, in recognition for that and 30 years of service policing the North-West and Yukon Territories, King Edward VII, awarded the title Royal to the North-West Mounted Police (RNWMP) in 1904. Plans for disbanding the Royal North-West Mounted Police were abandoned in the face of popular oppositions and regional politicians. Large numbers of the RNWMP volunteered for military service during the First World War and the future of the badly depleted force was once again in doubt. Towards the end of the war, however, fears grew about a potential Bolshevik conspiracy and the authorities tasked the RNWMP to investigate the threat. In the aftermath of the violence of the Winnipeg General Strike, the government amalgamated the RNWMP and Dominion Police, to form the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in 1920.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North-West_Mounted_Police

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP; French: Gendarmerie royale du Canada; GRC), commonly known in English as the Mounties (and colloquially in French as la police montée) is the federal and national police service of Canada. As police services are the constitutional responsibility of provinces and territories of Canada, the RCMP's primary responsibility is the enforcement of federal criminal law, and sworn members of the RCMP have jurisdiction as a peace officer in all provinces and territories of Canada. However, the service also provides police services under contract to eight of Canada's provinces (all except Ontario and Quebec), all three of Canada's territories, more than 150 municipalities, and 600 Indigenous communities. In addition to enforcing federal legislation and delivering local police services under contract, the RCMP is responsible for border integrity; overseeing Canadian peacekeeping missions

involving police; managing the Canadian Firearms Program, which licenses and registers firearms and their owners; and the Canadian Police College, which provides police training to Canadian and international police services



“BADGE OF THE RCMP”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Canadian_Mounted_Police

MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN

“In Canada, according to activists, "thousands of cases" of missing and murdered Indigenous women over the last half-century were not properly investigated due to police bias. The 49 women murdered by serial killer Robert Pickton, who was eventually jailed in 2007, are cited as an example; with families claiming that Pickton was able to go on killing for so long because police had not taken the disappearances seriously because most of the women were sex workers and Indigenous.”

“A 2014 report by the RCMP, titled "Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview", found that more than 1,000 Indigenous women were murdered over a span of 30 years. In response to activists, the federal government-funded data collection on missing and murdered women, ending in 2010; the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) has documented 582 cases since the 1960s, with 39% after 2000. Nevertheless, advocacy groups say that many more women have been missing, with the highest number of cases in British Columbia. Notable cases have included 19 women killed in the Highway of Tears murders, and some of the 49 women from the Vancouver area murdered by serial killer Robert Pickton. In response to repeated calls from Indigenous groups, activists, and non-governmental organizations, the Government of Canada under Prime Minister Justin Trudeau established the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in September 2016. According to the April 22, 2016 background of the inquiry, between the years 1980 and 2012, Indigenous women represented 16% of all female homicides in Canada, while constituting only 4% of the female population in Canada.”

“From 2016 to 2019, the Canadian government conducted the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women. The inquiry included reviews of law enforcement documents as well as community hearings and testimonies.

“The Harper government, including Bernard Valcourt, who served as federal Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development from 2013 to 2015, had rejected calls for an inquiry into missing and murdered Indigenous women, saying that there had been enough studies undertaken. They said they were addressing the problem "through broad public safety and criminal justice measures." Valcourt said in the fall of 2015, that the "deaths and disappearances came down to a lack of respect among aboriginal men on reserves for aboriginal women, and urged chiefs and councils to take action."During a private meeting between Valcourt and chiefs held on March 20, 2015, in Calgary, Valcourt released the statistics from the 2015 RCMP report. He infuriated the chiefs when he said that "up to 70 per cent of the murdered and missing indigenous women stems from their own communities,"basing his claim on the conclusions of the 2015 RCMP report.”

“The final report of the inquiry concluded that the high level of violence directed at FNIM women and girls is "caused by state actions and inactions rooted in colonialism and colonial ideologies."It also concluded that the crisis constituted an ongoing "race, identity and gender-based genocide.””

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missing_and_Murdered_Indigenous_Women

DOMINION MEDIA

“The Media Co-op’s origins trace back to 2003 with the first publication of The Dominion Newspaper. It was published by a dedicated and collaborative group, with a lot of volunteer labour along the way. According to the paper’s first editorial, "The Dominion aims for more than to report the news with a left wing spin, to counteract the sensibilities of the businessmen and advertisers who run the vast majority of Canadian papers. What we’re after is to understand: not just that something is the case, but why. Surprisingly little journalism takes this imperative seriously.”

As we honour the past accomplishments of The Dominion and The Media Co-op, we look forward to connecting with readers as we report on the many injustices in this society, and, crucially, the movements that are fighting back and building a new world.”

<https://mediacoop.ca/historyandstructure2021>

<https://dominion.mediacoop.ca/>

DOMINION CONFERENCE 2023

“A prophetic conference, where we mine out the heart of God for the nation, and release it as a cluster.”

<https://subsplash.com/thirddaychurch-alberta/lb/ev/+v55jw9m>

“A gathering of Canadian apostolic + prophetic ministries, along with a leadership cluster and a company of believer whose hearts burn with a passion for the nation of Canada

Where we contend for and speak into the spiritual destiny of our country

Facilitated by the national arm of Dick + Joan Deweert's ministry, called "Dominion Media", which is inter-denominational

Where we, as Christians, stand together, worship together, pray together and release the word of the Lord over our nation, we believe that the spiritual temperature will be changed and fresh hope will be deposited into the hearts of all Canadians

An annual event that is and has been hosted in Lethbridge AB, Calgary AB and Ottawa, ON.”
<https://www.dominionconference.ca/teams>

“You can’t tell the story of Canada without the Crown. It is an institution that is not only embedded in our Treaties, but also Canada’s democratic institutions, and countless other aspects of our day-to-day lives. The social, political, and cultural landscapes of this land for the past 500 years are inextricably linked with the Crown – the evidence of this can be found in visible examples from street signs to military cap badges, Royal Visits to Royal Commissions, but there are also the unseen aspects of the institution which Dr. David A. Smith, an expert on the subject, characterised as: The Invisible Crown.

During her historic installation address, Mary Simon, Canada’s first Indigenous Governor General, pledged that she would use her new role, “to hold together the tension of the past with the promise of the future, in a wise and thoughtful way.” The Crown, due to its history in this land, embodies that tension. It is this very tension that makes the Crown not only relevant, but indispensable to the future of Canada. Restored through ceremony by the Sovereign and his representatives and made operational by governments acting in his name, the Honour of the Crown provides a path to reconciliation, but it also holds out the possibility of meaningful relationship through mutually respected symbols, recovered ceremonies and new protocols.”

“We will take look at the Crown in this land in a thoughtful way and see what we can learn about our country – both its tensions and its promises.

The 2023 UELAC Dominion Conference and AGM
June 1-4, 2023
Hosted by Pacific Region Branches of the UELAC”
<https://uelac.ca/conference-2023/>
<https://uelac.ca/conference-2023/virtual-guest-speakers/>

ARMS OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

“Arms of the County of Prince Edward

Blazon

Gules a Loyalist civil coronet Or within ten ears of barley in orle also Or all within a bordure wavy Azure fimbriated on the inside Argent;

Crest

Blazon

Within a circlet composed of maple leaves Gules and trillium flowers Argent barbed and seeded proper a demi lion Or gorged with a collar of roses Gules barbed and seeded proper alternating with fleurs de lys Azure pendant therefrom a long cross Gules;

Motto

Blazon

BLESSED BY NATURE ENRICHED BY MAN;

Motto

Blazon

LOYALLY FOUNDED LOYALLY BUILT;

Supporters

Blazon

Dexter a man habited as a Loyalist farmer settler his dexter hand resting on a plough all proper sinister a woman habited as a Loyalist settler her sinister hand supporting a cornucopia spilling forth corn, tomatoes, peas and pumpkins the whole resting on a compartment composed of dexter a grassy field sinister a beach of sand all proper and rising above waves Azure crested Argent;

Flag of the County of Prince Edward

Blazon

Argent a canton of the Arms;

The announcement of the letters patent was made on November 25, 1989 in Volume 123, page 5070 of the Canada Gazette. Original concept of Robert D. Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, assisted by the heralds of the Canadian Heraldic Authority.

<https://www.gg.ca/en/heraldry/public-register/project/1856>

HOME CHILDREN - ANNIE MACPHERSON

Home Children was the child migration scheme founded by Annie MacPherson in 1869, under which more than 100,000 children were sent from the United Kingdom to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa. The programme was largely discontinued in the 1930s, but not entirely terminated until the 1970s.

Later research, beginning in the 1980s, exposed abuse and hardships of the relocated children. Australia apologised in 2009 for its involvement in the scheme. In February 2010 UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown made a formal apology to the families of children who suffered. Canadian Immigration Minister Jason Kenney stated in 2009 that Canada would not apologise to child migrants, preferring to "recognize that sad period" in other ways.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_Children

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Macpherson

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Chattan

JOHN A. MACDONALD - MACPHERSON - COUSINS

“John A. Macdonald (1815-1891), who became Canada's first prime minister at Confederation, began the study of law in 1830 under George Mackenzie, a prominent Kingston lawyer. Three years later he came to Hallowell (now Picton) to manage the law practice of his cousin, Lowther P. Macpherson, who was in ill health. During his stay here, Macdonald became the first

secretary of the Prince Edward Young Men's Society in 1834 and served as secretary of the Prince Edward District School Board. The latter position constituted his earliest experience in the field of public administration. Macdonald returned to Kingston in the summer of 1835 where he set up his own law practice.”

<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/plaques/john-a-macdonald-in-hallowell>

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY COUNTY

“Long settled by indigenous peoples, the county has significant archeological sites. These include the LeVescounte Mounds of the Point Peninsula complex people, built about 2000 years ago.

The county was created by Upper Canada's founding lieutenant-governor John Graves Simcoe on July 16, 1792. It was named after Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent (the fourth son of King George III and father of Queen Victoria) who was commander-in-chief of British North America.

Shortly after the American Revolution, the Crown made land grants to some of the earliest United Empire Loyalists to encourage their settlements in Ontario and provide compensation for property lost in the Thirteen Colonies. The county was originally composed of three townships named in honour of three of George III's daughters.

For many years Prince Edward County has been closely associated with the wholly mainland Hastings County. Its longtime militia unit has been The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment (locally known as the Hasty Ps), whose most famous member was Farley Mowat. This noted author wrote two books about his experiences with the Hasty Ps during the Second World War's Italian Campaign: *The Regiment* and a subsequent account, *And No Birds Sang*.

On January 1, 1998, the Town of Picton, the villages of Bloomfield and Wellington, and the townships of Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallowell, Hillier, North Marysburgh, Sophiasburgh, and South Marysburgh amalgamated to form a new city with the official legal name of Prince Edward County. Each of the former municipalities is now a ward.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Edward_County,_Ontario

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY - HERITAGE CANADA - JOHN A. MACDONALD PROJECT

““We called these gatherings the "Picton Parlour," named in honour of Judge Merrill, chair of the county historical society, who held community meetings in the parlour of his home in the late 19th century," Warrick said.

Marilyn and David Warrick live in the Merrill house. At one of these gatherings, guests realized the young Macdonald legacy was the unique chapter of his biography that should be shared with the rest of Canada, and quickly the Macdonald Project of Prince Edward County was launched.

"He often said to friends and colleagues that these were the happiest years of his life, playing with his friends or getting into mischief along the Bay of Quinte," Warrick recalled. Later in life, Macdonald entertained dinner parties or campaign audiences with tales about his childhood capers while living at Adolphustown, Picton or the Stone Mills of Glenora.

By January 2010, the Macdonald Project was being guided by an eight-member steering committee chaired by Warrick, and two groups of special advisers and community partners who included seven members of the business community and others from government and the arts.

"All agreed that of all the stories, the most interesting was his first trial. This was the moment when Macdonald won his first court case and came of age. We didn't know it at the time, but later research on the trial revealed that he had not actually become an attorney until four months later while practising law in Picton as a pro tem lawyer -- a fact overlooked by historians. Townspeople noted his exceptional abilities and offered him 100 pounds if he would stay. (He moved on.) Like his contemporary, Abraham Lincoln, Macdonald was destined for a greater role on a much larger stage."

By November 2010, organizers had held several fundraising events, hired one of Canada's top sculptors, Ruth Abernecky, to create the life-sized bronze sculpture, and laid out a schedule to introduce it to the public. Called "Holding Court," it will depict Macdonald in a commanding pose presenting his evidence to a jury. The early preview of a wax bust was to an invited audience at Royal Military College a year ago. The full finished sculpture will be shown at Toronto's Fairmont Royal York on Jan. 10 to The Friends of Macdonald Society, and the public unveiling will be in Picton, July 1, 2015."

In partnership

Canada

This project is funded [in part] by the Government of Canada.

« Ce projet est financé [en partie] par le gouvernement du Canada. »



Canadian
Heritage

Patrimoine
canadien

This project is made possible by the support of Canadian Heritage.
Ce projet est rendu possible grâce au Patrimoine canadien.



CROWE
PRODUCTIONS INC.



ephora
event design

<https://www.thewhig.com/2015/01/07/picton-parlour-gatherings-lead-to-macdonald-statue>

<http://www.macdonaldproject.com/>

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY FOUNDATION - DOUGLAS MACPHERSON

“DOUGLAS LAING MACPHERSON 1942 - 2023 Doug MacPherson died in Hamilton, Ontario on February 4, 2023, after a brief illness. Doug was born at Goderich, Ontario, the son of Harvey Alexander MacPherson and Elizabeth Laing MacPherson. He will be missed by his siblings and their spouses - Barbara (Robert Butler) and Bruce (Catherine Schuler), and his nephews, Jason and Brett Butler and Matthew and John MacPherson. Doug was predeceased by his first wife, Penelope Jane Glasser and by his wife, Kathleen Vest MacPherson. Doug grew up in Goderich and Kitchener, Ontario and graduated in physics and chemistry from the University of Waterloo. He worked for IBM Canada for many years, later with SHL Systemhouse, and then in a consulting partnership with Greg Styles. After his retirement, Doug and Kathy moved from Toronto to a United Empire Loyalist home in Prince Edward County which they transformed into an elegant and welcoming base to entertain friends. They quickly became deeply involved in County life. Doug was devastated by Kathy's too early death in 2016; he subsequently moved into Picton to a condo for which he and Kathy had planned the renovation. There he was closer to supportive friends, cafes and restaurants and walked daily with his faithful companion, Coady. In 2021, he moved to Dundas, Ontario to be closer to Bruce and Catherine and for more support. Intense discussion of politics was his delight. He was proud of his part in the successful Stop Spadina campaign of the 1960s, and remained active throughout his life, later as a member of the Prince Edward County 'Shadow Cabinet' and playing significant roles in the establishment of the Prince Edward County Community Foundation and the restoration of the Regent Theatre in Picton. He was also a lover of jazz and an early leader and supporter of the Prince Edward County Jazz Festival. Doug was a supporter of Canadian artists, especially Joyce Wieland, who was a friend of his first wife, Penny Glasser, and several indigenous artists, known from time spent at their camp on Manitoulin Island. Doug saw his private pilot's license, earned at age 16 as one of his great accomplishments. For years, he flew for pleasure from Buttonville Airport, though friends and family were amazed since he had absolutely no sense of direction. His family is grateful to the many friends who knew Doug and supported him in his later years. Their visits and phone calls were treasured by him to the end. We are also grateful to the staff of Amica Dundas for their kindness and care. A celebration of life will be held in the spring. To be notified, please email: d1m.celebration@gmail.com. Donations to Parkinson Canada (www.parkinson.ca) in memory of Doug are welcome.”

<https://www.legacy.com/ca/obituaries/theglobeandmail/name/douglas-macpherson-obituary?id=43047983>
<https://thecountyfoundation.ca/in-memorium/>

CHILD PROTECTION - PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

“Ontario Provincial Police have taken the unusual step of charging the head of a Children's Aid Society for overseeing an agency that placed 10 children with foster parents who ended up being convicted of sexual abuse.

Bill Sweet, 67, former executive director of the Prince Edward County CAS, was charged in May with 10 counts of negligence causing bodily harm and 10 counts of failing to provide the necessities of life — a charge usually reserved for guardians who neglect children.

Sweet, who left the CAS in 2012, declined to discuss the case with CBC News. He's scheduled to make a court appearance later this month.

His case is being closely watched by advocates for children in care.

Lawyer Mary Birdsell, executive director of Justice for Children and Youth, says it could have wide-ranging implications for people whose job it is to protect children in need.

"It's not unheard of for [children's aid] societies and administrators to be sued when things go wrong," said Birdsell, who has been offering legal aid services to children in care for 20 years.

"But as far as I know, having an administrator brought up on criminal charges is a rare thing."

Three other Prince Edward County foster parents were convicted of sexual offences against children in their care — all placed with them by the county's CAS.

The large number of sexual abuse charges and convictions in what was the smallest children's aid society in Ontario prompted the province's Ministry of Children and Youth Services to launch a wide-ranging review.

A report issued in 2012 found a poorly run, dysfunctional organization where workers routinely failed to complete proper screening of foster parents. Monthly checks-ins on the foster homes were also not done.

And infighting among staff meant crucial information about foster parents was often not shared.

MK believes her social worker was not aware of the abuse until she told him.

After the damning government review, the Prince Edward County CAS was merged into the regional Highland Shores CAS.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/prince-edward-county-foster-care-abuse-negligence-charges-1.4723516>

HIGHLAND SHORES - ONGOING SYSTEMATIC ABUSE

"A former Highland Shores Children's Aid Society employee convicted of sex crimes against two teen boys has been sentenced to six years in prison.

Sandra Forcier, 51, received four years for sexual exploitation and two years for sexual assault at the Quinte Consolidated Courthouse on Thursday afternoon. Forcier was found guilty of one sexual assault and one count of sexual exploitation in Oct. 2021. She was found not guilty of three other sex offences. The incidents occurred between 2012 and 2014 at a group home and Forcier's house.

Superior Court Justice Patrick Hurley called Forcier's actions deviant and said she was aware the boys were vulnerable adolescents from broken homes.

"Rather than provide a safe refuge for them she facilitated her drug use and in effect encouraged their transgressive lifestyles at a time in their lives when they needed structure, guidance and support." he said. "She manipulated them to believe she had their best interests at heart and did so for personal gratification."

<https://inquire.ca/story/former-cas-worker-sentenced-to-6-years-for-sex-crimes>

<https://www.fixcas.com/cgi-bin/go.py?2013c.Francis>

TY CONN - CAS - DR. E.B CONN

"Tyrone Williams "Ty" Conn (January 18, 1967 – May 20, 1999), born Ernest Bruce Hayes, was a Canadian bank robber. He was the only person in the last half-century to escape over the wall from the Kingston Penitentiary, one of Canada's most secure prisons.

Tyrone Conn was born in 1967, as Ernest Bruce Hayes, to an Ontario 15-year-old mother and a father from Newfoundland and Labrador. Soon after his birth, his mother abandoned him to the care of his father, who in turn abandoned him to the care of his maternal grandparents. They placed him for adoption at the age of three. He was adopted by a Belleville, Ontario psychiatrist, Dr. E. Bert Conn, and his wife. Dr. Conn's wife was described as mentally unstable. Tyrone Conn remained with Dr. Conn and his wife for eight years before being returned to the care of the local Children's Aid Society. He then spent the balance of his adolescent and teenage years in foster homes, group homes, and youth detention facilities, starting at the Brookside Training School, at the age of fourteen. During his time with his adoptive parents, Conn had developed a habit of compulsive stealing, starting with food and escalating, by his teens, to cars. From the age of thirteen to his death, nineteen years later, Conn was only "legally at large" for a total of sixty-nine days. Conn had also been "illegally at large" by escaping from a number of lower-security institutions.

In 1998, Conn was transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for acting as an informant at the Millhaven Institution. He advised security staff at Millhaven that fellow inmates were planning an escape and was therefore placed in protective custody.

Conn's escape on May 6, 1999, from inside the compound was the 26th in the history of facility. More than 50 escapees were involved in those 26 incidents. Conn employed a ladder and homemade grappling hook to scale the wall and used cayenne pepper to prevent dogs from following his scent.

Conn was found in a Toronto apartment building two weeks after his escape. Surrounded by police, he committed suicide, rather than be captured. Other theories assert that Conn accidentally discharged the stolen shotgun in his possession during the standoff, while he was speaking on the telephone to Theresa Burke, a CBC producer. Burke and journalist Linden MacIntyre, both associated with the television program *The Fifth Estate*, later published *Who Killed Ty Conn* (Viking Press Canada, 2000; reissued 2011, Creative Book Publishing, St. John's). MacIntyre had met and befriended Conn in 1994, during the course of researching an investigative story on the effects of child abuse. At the time, Conn was serving a 47-year

sentence, principally for bank robbery. The length of the compound sentence was despite the lack of violence in his criminal record. MacIntyre arranged for Conn's funeral and also gave a eulogy at the service.

He often told me how badly he felt about the people he frightened.

Journalist Linden MacIntyre at Ty Conn's funeral, 1999.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ty_Conn

100 YEARS OF SERVICE FROM CAS - MARGARET HAYLOCK CAPON

The first child welfare service in Prince Edward County was the Loyal True Blue Orphanage located on Glenora Road.

Constructed under the auspices of the Orange Lodge it opened on August 23, 1899. It would soon become apparent that accommodations were far less than required. By 1916 the Grand Lodge of East and West had shown their support and were added to the Board of Managers.”



"THURSDAY APRIL 19, 2018 - COUNTY WEEKLY NEWS"

LOYAL TRUE BLUES



INDEPENDENT LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION

“The Independent Loyal Orange Institution is an offshoot of the Orange Institution, a Protestant fraternal organization based in Northern Ireland. Initially pro-labour and supportive of tenant rights and land reform, over time it moved to a more conservative, unionist position.”

“Like the Orange Order it is a Protestant fraternal organization dedicated to the principles of the Protestant Reformation. It takes its name in memory of King William of Orange of the house of Orange who fought at the Battle of the Boyne, brought about the Glorious Revolution and the Bill of Rights giving the Westminster parliament ultimate power of the country rather than the Monarch. The Independent Order is small compared to the main organization with about 350–400 members. It is largely based around north County Antrim in Northern Ireland but has lodges around the world, including England, Scotland and Australia. Its annual main Twelfth of July demonstration is held in a north Antrim town or village.

Along with the Orange Order and the Royal Black Institution, the Independent Orange Order in 2006 held talks with the Social Democratic and Labour Party, the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), the Ulster Unionist Party, Alliance, the Chief Constable of the PSNI, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, the Church of Ireland and the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission to try to resolve issues around contested loyalist parades. The Independent Orange Order was represented by Free Presbyterian minister David McConaghie, then a prominent figure in both the DUP and the Caleb Foundation, an evangelical pressure group. There was no meeting with Sinn Féin; McConaghie called on the IRA to apologise for the "slaughter" of 310 Orangemen who had been killed during the Troubles.

The annual Independent Orange Order demonstration on the Twelfth of July was in the past usually been addressed by Ian Paisley, the leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, although he

was not a member. In 2012, the demonstration held in Rasharkin, County Antrim, was led by McConaghie.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_Orange_Order

THE ORANGE FAMILY IN CANADA

“The Loyal Orange Association in Canada, along with its affiliated Branches, provides a democratic forum of action for like-minded Protestant men and women who, concerned about their Faith and Heritage, wish to preserve, maintain, and promote this great institution and principles of democracy upon which all Canadians may enjoy equal rights under the law.

The following is a list of organizations that constitute the “Orange Family”:

Loyal Orange Lodges

(L.O.L.) are open to men 16 years of age and over who adhere to the principles of the Association. These local lodges are integral participants in their communities.

Lodges of the Ladies’ Orange Benevolent Association

(L.O.B.A.) were founded in 1894 to provide women with an opportunity to actively support Orange Principles and the exercise of benevolent activities.

Lodges of the Crystal Chapter

(C.C.) are referred to as Chapters and only admit into its membership, ladies in good standing from the L.O.B.A., who desire to advance to a fuller knowledge and understanding of the aims and objectives of the Association.

Junior Orange Lodges

(J.O.L.) are a further extension of the Association’s young people’s program which provides a vehicle for both boys and girls (mixed lodges), from the ages of 6-16, to be educated and trained in the basic principles of Protestantism, Orangeism and Good Citizenship. Many of its members have graduated from its ranks into other Senior Branches as outstanding leaders.

Royal Black Preceptories

(R.B.P.) are lodges referred to as Preceptories, and its members Royal Black Knights. They are qualified Orangemen in good standing who have a desire to further their knowledge of the ceremonial and religious aspect of the Association and to further promote the spirit of friendliness and brotherly love. They are not under the jurisdiction of the Loyal Orange Association, but considered an integral part of the “Orange Family”.

Loyal True Blue Lodges

(L.T.B.) like the R.B.P. are not under the jurisdiction of the Loyal Orange Association, but also considered a part of the overall “Orange Family”. Its basic principles closely relate to those of the Association, and its members have distinguished themselves with contributions in the field of benevolent and charitable programs. Lodges comprise both men and women, with a special branch for young people.

Mixed Orange Lodges – Men and Women

Provision is made for “Mixed Orange Lodges” consisting of both men and women where there may not be sufficient numbers to form a regular Primary Orange Lodge – (L.O.L., men or L.O.B.A., ladies). Qualifications for membership are based upon the same principles as regular membership.

Associate Benevolent Membership

Provision is also made for “Associate Benevolent Members” who shall be recognized as Sustaining Member which status does not entitle such members to enjoy the privileges of full lodge membership, except when application for full membership is applied for and granted. A signed statement agreeing to certain conditions of membership is required from each person applying for Associate Benevolent Membership.”

<http://grandorangelodge.ca/about/structure/>

ROYAL BLACK INSTITUTE

“The Royal Black Institution, the Imperial Grand Black Chapter Of The British Commonwealth, or simply the Black Institution, is a Protestant fraternal society though some scholars argue is an Ulster syncretism of ritualistic Freemasonry.”



“Symbol of the Institution, and logo — In Hoc Signo Vinces.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Black_Institution

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Black_Institution#/media/File:Cross_&_Crown.png

MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

“A cross and crown laid upon a cross pattée inscribed with "In Hoc Signo Vinces" resting upon downward pointing swords in saltire is often used to represent the Knights Templar. The various symbols used allude to the orders of the body, though the cross and crown is often used alone as well.”



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knights_Templar_\(Freemasonry\)#/media/File:Knights_Templar_Logo_\(Freemasonry\).svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knights_Templar_(Freemasonry)#/media/File:Knights_Templar_Logo_(Freemasonry).svg)

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES

"In hoc signo vinces" is a Latin phrase conventionally translated into English as "In this sign thou shalt conquer".

The Latin phrase itself renders, rather loosely, the Greek phrase "ἐν τούτῳ νίκα", transliterated as "en toutōi níka" (Ancient Greek: [en tú:tɔːi ní:ka:], Modern Greek: [en 'tuto 'nika]), literally meaning "in this, conquer"

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In_hoc_signo_vinces

SUBMISSION TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS TRIBUNAL OF ONTARIO BY BRENDA EVERALL, A CANADIAN CHILD WELFARE ADVOCATE

"I settled in to do a long-term research project to track who and what the Crown in Canada really was and how to hold it accountable for the extreme tyranny and oppression running rampant in Canada. In tracking the Crown, I learned that the Crown is not the person known as Queen Elizabeth II. The Crown turns out to be a European entity acting as a shadow government in countries around the world. The Crown is a criminal, transnational entity seeking to usurp the rights and freedoms of Canadians on its quest for a global new world order governed by the United Nations it's partner organizations. .

The Crown has, historically, committed heinous crimes against humanity while continuing to oppress the people of the world still to this day. Crown agents have infiltrated all levels of the Canadian government. The HRTTO has a mandate to protect the human rights of all Ontarians and to work with other human rights organizations in Canada to safeguard the rights and freedoms of all Canadians. I am limited to my provincial tribunal to raise the matters that I have but the HRTTO has the duty and ability to take these matters to a national and international level of advocacy.

There is a system of elitism operating in Canada where a privileged few ever have the opportunity to succeed in any position within the federal government or the judiciary of Canada. This self elected group of people purport to be of particular bloodline while working together

through secret orders and systems of heraldry, chivalry and nobility to keep up their public facade.

The Crown regime has taken over world governments while performing a global reset via the alleged Covid-19 pandemic.

The life, liberty and security of the people of Canada is under direct threat by the Crown regime that is currently operating in Canada and most other countries throughout the world.

Further evidence about Crown corruption and world domination can be found on the homepage of my website at www.holisticusinternational.ca

LINK TO HRTO EVIDENCE

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1K3buaHgForo2RFw68hk58ST152i5D2aP?usp=sharing>

(Please note that the author has made incorrect statements in regard to the historical nature of the Crown, the Monarch, the U.K and the Commonwealth, respectively. Learning national and world history at a quick pace has been a very confusing task for me. I try to update documents as I learn more. We all have to do our part to get this nonsense figured out. At first, I couldn't have cared less about history but over these last couple of years I've been studying nothing but history because I know now that it matters for the future. Please accept this author's apology for any incorrect information that has been released and try to stay tuned for updates so that we can all stay on the same page.

STATEMENT OF A TARGETED INDIVIDUAL BY BRENDA EVERALL

“DUE TO PRECONCEIVED NOTIONS, READERS MAY COGNITIVELY DISSOCIATIVE WHILE READING THE INFORMATION WITHIN THIS DOCUMENT. IT'S IMPERATIVE TO PURPOSEFULLY REMIND ONESELF, AT FREQUENT INTERVALS, THAT THE INFORMATION WITHIN THIS DOCUMENT IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND VERIFIABLE.

Due to my efforts as a human rights and child welfare advocate over the past two decades, I've been targeted for oppression by government agents and individuals from within my community who were opposed to my efforts to expose systematic corruption. The matter of targeted individuals is, for the most part, an epic, unrealized problem in Canada and throughout the world and, in response, I'm creating this document for those who may become involved in my life's affairs in the future so that they can understand my personal situation with clarity.

So what is a targeted individual, exactly? Well, if one was to look online they'd find that the targeted individual community makes it appear as though the average targeted individual is claiming to be targeted by agents in black helicopters and clandestine intelligence agents who hack the targeted individual's devices amid other forms of psychological warfare and physical torture.

While those types of harassment may certainly occur on some level, it's not what the average targeted individual experiences, or so it seems to me, based on my own experiences and subsequent research.

In all actuality, average targeted individuals generally experience smear campaigns and character assassinations so that others in their community will turn against them.

Community members and service providers then engage in an activity known as mobbing against the targeted individual. Once the targeted individual loses their credibility and the subsequent support of their community and family members, the targeted individual often begins to experience the effects of social alienation which leads to isolation and severe emotional distress.

Violent crime often occurs to the targeted individual by various members of the community, sometimes by military or police officers and, yet, no one in their community will listen to the targeted individual, much less assist them in any regard. It can be very lonely and frightening to be a targeted individual.

There's usually no way for the targeted individual to explain what is going on in their own life because the targeting is so clandestine and no one will review the scant pieces of evidence that the targeted individual has been fortunate enough to retain in the chaos of what has become their new, forced, way of living.

Generally, over time, the targeted individual loses their entire livelihood and, especially in the absence of trusted medical professionals, the targeted individual's health declines, and their whole life slowly falls apart over time.

I know, firsthand, that this sort of oppression has been going on in Canada for at least 20 years. I know because I've been experiencing it for myself every day of my life simply for my efforts to be an upright person in defense of the rights of children and their Families.

Some examples of oppression that targeted individuals experience include but certainly isn't limited to:

- randomly cut off from expected income
- denied inheritance
- held in psychiatric units with no justifiable diagnosis
- False arrest, criminal charges & imprisonment
- Police brutality
- Kicked out of public gatherings
- Kicked out of places of worship
- Children apprehended by corrupt child protection agencies, supported by corrupt courts and lawyers
- Paid orders or bought items are changed or canceled with no recourse.
- False allegations
- Mechanics sabotage vehicles
- Legal and medical professionals dishonestly manipulate client/patient
- Municipality condemns home/property

- Municipal staff harassment (property standards, etc.)
- Bank manager facilitates the theft of money
- Constant 'issues' with telecommunications companies
- Random, constant disruption of paid services.
- Hacked devices & accounts
- Medical tyranny, forced medication, undiagnosed conditions, botched surgeries and so on.
- Loved ones are killed off or otherwise controlled and abused while those who hold 'power of attorney' status to direct their affairs.
- When a 'professional' is caught in the wrong, management covers it up instead of holding 'professional' accountable.
- Appointment switching with no notice - client appears unstable.
- Unexpected, unexplainable chaos that randomly surfaces, generating the illusion that the targeted individual is somehow responsible.
- Break-ins and theft of personal property.
- Experiencing physical, emotional and sexual assault in the absence of support
- Mandated service providers don't respond to complaints or valid evidence.
- Discrimination/harassment from landlords, constantly jeopardizing stability
- Insurance rip-offs
- ETCETERA, ETCETERA, ETCETERA!

It's beyond disgusting how oppressed I've been for simply speaking the truth in Canada. I've had more than enough of it and I will not rest now until the system of nobility that's been oppressing me is fully exposed. It's critical to fully expose this system of nobility and imperial oppression because it preys on our children and vulnerable youth. It is this system that is destroying all that we love as a collective people in Canada and the rest of the world.

When targeted individuals attempt to explain why their life is so convoluted, complex and confusing to others, few people, if any, will not generally believe the targeted individual, often blaming that individual for generating their own problems and being too 'negative' in their perspective of life.

At the same time, the targeted individual is generally just trying to survive a life that few people have understood until this point.

I am a targeted individual and this fact must be fully realized and subsequently appreciated by those who provide a service to me or by anyone else who becomes involved with me or my life's affairs, in any capacity.

At this point in my life, I've lost nearly everything that I ever worked extremely hard for. I've been forced into poverty while enduring significant simultaneous medical oppression that has left me disabled and disadvantaged.

After years and years of piecing the evidence together, I can provide solid evidence for every claim that I make about being oppressed by a circle of friends within and beyond my community. I've sincerely had more than enough of it all!

My adult kids have been oppressed in their own right. I won't speak for them but I'm noting it for the record.

I'm rising back up onto my own two feet and I won't be tolerating oppression from anyone, anymore. Still, at the same time, the system seems firmly resolved to destroy me in any way possible at this time. Attacks against my livelihood and stability are coming at all angles in great frequency. I need others to wake up to what's actually going on with targeted oppression in Canada, not only for my own good but for their own best interests, too. This systematic 'beast' is coming for us all, one by one!

I've stood against this epic corruption in Canada for long enough! Something has to give and it won't be me! All I have left is time, truth and integrity and it's about time that I speak to why that is!

ANYONE who dares to censor or oppress me or my loved ones from hereon will be publicly exposed and held legally accountable by procedures that actually work. I have no more time for toxic human beings or frivolous legalities. I stand in the light of truth and those who attempt to thwart that truth will be exposed and held accountable in due Time.

Respectfully stated, I expect and advise anyone who has been directed to read this document to do the right thing and to subsequently govern themselves with exceptional caution and due diligence in the handling of my personal matters and legal affairs here On

MOST SINCERELY

Brenda Overall

Holisticus International ©

April 2023

<https://uploads.documents.cimpress.io/v1/uploads/b84642b4-dc29-4310-8121-06e8566b7784~110/original?tenant=vbu-digital>

EXTRA INFORMATION

BRITISH EMPIRE - LEGACY OF VIOLENCE - CAROLINE ELKINS

"ELKINS: You know, in practice it means untold suffering, Arun. It means that gloves are off and that any kind of sort of coercive tactic, whether it be the use of detention camps, whether it's torture, whether it's scorched earth policy, the level of violence is extraordinary. And what it means for somebody like Callwell is that you can explain the violence by the fact that it has a moral quality to it. It has a moral, if you will, redemptive effect. Battlefields, soldiers, colonial

administrators, missionaries, they - many of them believed in the sort of - you know, the nature of coercion and the ways in which it was part and parcel of this civilizing mission.”

<https://www.npr.org/2022/07/11/1110853580/legacy-of-violence-documents-the-dark-side-of-the-british-empire>

UNION JACK

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Jack

ROYAL BADGE OF ENGLAND

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_badges_of_England

ROYAL BADGE OF WALES

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Badge_of_Wales

WELSH LAW

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welsh_law

SCOTS LAW

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scots_law

COURTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courts_of_England_and_Wales

CHINESE FREEMASONRY - HONGMEN

https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:Km8YYW9dl24J:https://freemasonry.bcy.ca/history/chinese_freemasons/index.html&cd=6&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=ca

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/canada-chinese-freemasons-160-anniversary-1.6787635>

PRINCE HALL FREEMASONRY

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Hall_Freemasonry

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREEMASONRY

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-American_Freemasonry

NATIVE AMERICAN FREEMASONRY

<https://www.nebraskapress.unl.edu/nebraska/9780803225473/>

WOMEN' & FREEMASONRY

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freemasonry_and_women

ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Golden_Fleece

ORDER OF THE STAR

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Star_\(France\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Star_(France))

ALLIANCE OF THE ORDERS OF ST. JOHN

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance_of_the_Orders_of_Saint_John_of_Jerusalem

SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_Military_Order_of_Malta

ORDER OF THE IRON CROSS

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron_Cross

LIVONIAN BROTHERS OF THE SWORD

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Livonian_Brothers_of_the_Sword

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Victorian_Order

SACRED MILITARY CONSTANTINIAN ORDER OF ST. GEORGE

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacred_Military_Constantinian_Order_of_Saint_George

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE AND DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Society_of_the_Friends_of_St_George%27s_and_Descendants_of_the_Knights_of_the_Garter

POST NOMINAL LETTERS

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_post-nominal_letters_in_Canada

ECCLESIASTICAL POLITY

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecclesiastical_polity

LAW MASTERS

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_\(judiciary\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_(judiciary))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_master

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lords_of_Appeal_in_Ordinary

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_of_Jurisprudence

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_British_Empire

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_of_Arms_of_the_Order_of_the_British_Empire

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Fulton_\(Royal_Marines_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Fulton_(Royal_Marines_officer))

POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish%E2%80%93Lithuanian_Commonwealth

PRINCE-ELECTOR

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince-elector>

IMPERIAL KNIGHT

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Knight

CONSTITUTION OF THE LATE ROMAN EMPIRE

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Late_Roman_Empire

DOMINATE

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominate>

PRAETORIAN PREFECTURES

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Praetorian_prefecture_of_Illyricum

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Praetorian_prefecture_of_the_East

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Praetorian_prefecture_of_Gaul

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Praetorian_prefecture_of_Italy

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Praetorian_prefecture_of_Africa

ENGLISH REFORMATION

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Reformation

JUDICIAL FUNCTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial_functions_of_the_House_of_Lords

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lords_of_Appeal_in_Ordinary

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archbishop_of_Canterbury

DOMINION

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion>

CANZUK

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CANZUK>

PEC LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CRAWFORD PURCHASE

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