



## **CANADIAN CRISIS: SYSTEM OF NOBILITY PURPORTING FUNDAMENTALLY CORRUPT GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS IN CANADA**

CHARLES III REPRESENTS THE CROWN BUT HE NOT THE POWER BEHIND THAT CORPORATION.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS IS NOT THE CROWN, IS NOT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IS NOT THE U.K MONARCH. THE COMMONWEALTH EVOLVED FROM THE FORMER BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ACTS BY ROYAL PREROGATIVE, MAKING ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL WHICH ARE VERY DIFFERENT FROM ORDERS-OF-COUNCIL! THE GG SUBSEQUENTLY PURPORTS A MEDIEVAL ORDER KNOWN AS THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF ST. JOHN. THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN IS IN AN ALLIANCE WITH THE ORDER OF MALTA BEING THE SENIOR ORDER. THE POPE RECENTLY RESTRUCTURED THE ORDER OF MALTA.

SO MUCH FOR THE CONSTITUTION, 'EH'? IN FACT, THE BRITISH EMPIRE WROTE ITSELF INTO THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION AS THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT AND THEN SOLIDIFIED ITSELF INTO THE CONSTITUTION THROUGH THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER AFTER EVOLVING TO BECOME THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS AFTER WWII.

JUSTIN TRUDEAU IS CURRENTLY LEADING THE 'MINISTRY' ON BEHALF OF THE CROWN ESTATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES - BOTH - NEED THE CROWN SYSTEM TO MAINTAIN THEIR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES. IT'S TRUE PATRIOTS AND REPUBLICANS WHO WANT NOTHING TO DO WITH EITHER SIDE OF THE SYSTEM OF SO-CALLED NOBILITY.

AT ANY RATE, THE INCREDIBLY SNEAKY POLITICAL DECEPTION IS BECOMING OBVIOUS, AND ALARMING!

WE'RE DEALING WITH MEDIEVAL WAR MACHINES HERE, FOLKS AND THIS IS NOT A JOKE! OUR MOST FUNDAMENTAL LIBERTY AND SUBSEQUENT SECURITY ARE ON THE LINE AT THIS TIME. WE MUST PAY ATTENTION AND SUBSEQUENTLY GATHER AS A COLLECTIVE IN RESPECTIVE COMMUNITIES ACROSS CANADA TO URGENTLY DISCERN INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS IN CANADA AT THIS TIME.

THE CROWN HAS MADE A DIRECT THREAT TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA AND APPARENTLY OUR TIME FOR BEING A SO-CALLED 'DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY' IS SHORT. WE MUST BECOME COLLECTIVELY INFORMED ABOUT THIS DECEPTION AND SUBSEQUENTLY TAKE THE STEPS TO DEFEAT IT FROM OUR RESPECTIVE COMMUNITIES ACROSS CANADA.

PLEASE READ UP TO SEE HOW THE SYSTEM OF NOBILITY HAS BEEN OPERATING IN CANADA.

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## **GOVERNMENT SYSTEM #1 - THE SO-CALLED CROWN**

### **THE CROWN - DIRECT THREAT TO CANADA AND THE PEOPLE OF CANADA - LIMITED TIME FOR 'DEMOCRATIC' SOCIETY**

"In today's constitutional monarchy, His Majesty King Charles III is King of Canada and Canada's Head of State. He is the personal embodiment of the Crown in Canada.

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.**"

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

### **KING JOHN & HENRY III**

"It was John's hope that the Pope would give him valuable legal and moral support, and accordingly John played for time; the King had declared himself to be a papal vassal in 1213 and correctly believed he could count on the Pope for help. John also began recruiting mercenary forces from France, although some were later sent back to avoid giving the impression that the King was escalating the conflict. In a further move to shore up his support, John took an oath to become a crusader, a move which gave him

additional political protection under church law, even though many felt the promise was insincere.

Letters backing John arrived from the Pope in April, but by then the rebel barons had organised into a military faction. They congregated at Northampton in May and renounced their feudal ties to John, marching on London, Lincoln, and Exeter. John's efforts to appear moderate and conciliatory had been largely successful, but once the rebels held London, they attracted a fresh wave of defectors from the royalists. The King offered to submit the problem to a committee of arbitration with the Pope as the supreme arbiter, but this was not attractive to the rebels. Stephen Langton, the archbishop of Canterbury, had been working with the rebel barons on their demands, and after the suggestion of papal arbitration failed, John instructed Langton to organise peace talks.

Although the Charter of 1215 was a failure as a peace treaty, it was resurrected under the new government of the young Henry III as a way of drawing support away from the rebel faction. On his deathbed, King John appointed a council of thirteen executors to help Henry reclaim the kingdom, and requested that his son be placed into the guardianship of William Marshal, one of the most famous knights in England. William knighted the boy, and Cardinal Guala Bicchieri, the papal legate to England, then oversaw his coronation at Gloucester Cathedral on 28 October.

The young King inherited a difficult situation, with over half of England occupied by the rebels. He had substantial support though from Guala, who intended to win the civil war for Henry and punish the rebels. Guala set about strengthening the ties between England and the Papacy, starting with the coronation itself, during which Henry gave homage to the Papacy, recognising the Pope as his feudal lord. Pope Honorius III declared that Henry was the Pope's vassal and ward, and that the legate had complete authority to protect Henry and his kingdom. As an additional measure, Henry took the cross, declaring himself a crusader and thereby entitled to special protection from Rome.”

2. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna\\_Carta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna_Carta)

## **MAGNA CARTA**

“Only three clauses of Magna Carta still remain on statute in England and Wales. These clauses concern 1) the freedom of the English Church, 2) the "ancient liberties" of the City of London (clause 13 in the 1215 charter, clause 9 in the 1297 statute), and 3) a right to due legal process (clauses 39 and 40 in the 1215 charter, clause 29 in the 1297 statute). In detail, these clauses (using the numbering system from the 1297 statute) state that:

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.”

3. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna\\_Carta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna_Carta)

### **ANCIENT LIBERTIES**

“A liberty was an English unit originating in the Middle Ages, traditionally defined as an area in which regalian right was revoked and where the land was held by a mesne lord (i.e. an area in which rights reserved to the king had been devolved into private hands). It later became a unit of local government administration.

Liberties were areas of widely variable extent which were independent of the usual system of hundreds and boroughs for a number of different reasons, usually to do with peculiarities of tenure. Because of their tenurial rather than geographical origin, the areas covered by liberties could either be widely scattered across a county or limited to an area smaller than a single parish: an example of the former is Fordington Liberty, and of the latter, the Liberty of Waybayouse, both in Dorset.

In northern England, the liberty of Bowland was one of the larger tenurial configurations covering some ten manors, eight townships and four parishes under the sway of a single feudal lord, the Lord of Bowland, whose customary title is Lord of the Fells. Up until the Tenures Abolition Act 1660, such lords would have been lords paramount.

Legislation passed in 1836 ended the temporal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Ely in several liberties, and the Liberties Act 1850 permitted the merging of liberties in their counties. By 1867, only a handful remained: Ely,

Havering-atte-Bower, St Albans, Peterborough, Ripon and Haverfordwest. St Albans was subsequently joined to the county of Hertfordshire in 1875.

The Local Government Act 1888 led to the ending of the special jurisdictions in April 1889: the Isle of Ely and Soke of Peterborough became administrative counties, while the three remaining liberties were united to their surrounding counties.

Inner Temple and Middle Temple, which occupy an area in London known as The Temple, describe themselves as liberties based on letters patent from 1608 and retain a large degree of independence to the present day. They are extra-parochial areas, historically not governed by the City of London Corporation, and are today regarded as local authorities for most purposes.

They are also outside the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. They geographically fall within the boundaries of the City of London, but can be thought of as independent enclaves.

The local government functions of the Inner and Middle Temples are allocated by the Temples Order 1971 which provides that the Sub-Treasurer of the Inner Temple and the Under-Treasurer of the Middle Temple may exercise any function of an Inner London borough defined in either of ss.1(4) or 6 London Government Act 1963 which is not expressly excepted by an Act or Order. Exceptions in the 1971 Order include various matters associated with housing, planning, public welfare and health; the effect is usually to direct such excepted powers or responsibilities to the Common Council of the City of London. The City of London Police have policed the Temples since 1857 by consent rather than by imposition.”

4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberty\\_\(division\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberty_(division))

## **CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION**

“The City of London Corporation, officially and legally the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, is the municipal governing body of the City of London, the historic centre of London and the location of much of the United Kingdom's financial sector.

In 2006, the name was changed from Corporation of London as the corporate body needed to be distinguished from the geographical area to avoid confusion with the wider London local government, the Greater London Authority.

Both businesses and residents of the City, or "Square Mile", are entitled to vote in City elections, and in addition to its functions as the local authority—analogueous to those

undertaken by the 32 boroughs that administer the rest of the Greater London region—it takes responsibility for supporting the financial services industry and representing its interests. The corporation's structure includes the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, and the Freemen and Livery of the City. The "Liberties and Customs" of the City of London are guaranteed in Magna Carta's clause 13, which remains in statute."

5. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City\\_of\\_London\\_Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_of_London_Corporation)

### **FREEMEN - CIVIL PRIVILEGE**

"A slightly more common freedom of the city is connected to the medieval concept of "free status", when city and town charters drew a distinction between freemen and vassals of a feudal lord. As such, freemen actually pre-date modern boroughs. Early freedom of the boroughs ceremonies had great importance in affirming that the recipient enjoyed privileges such as the right to trade and own property, and protection within the town."

6. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom\\_of\\_the\\_City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_the_City)

### **THE CROWN**

"The concept of the crown took form under the feudal system. Though not used this way in all countries that had this system, in England, all rights and privileges were ultimately bestowed by the ruler. Land, for instance, was granted by the Crown to lords in exchange for feudal services and they, in turn, granted the land to lesser lords. One exception to this was common socage: owners of land held as socage held it subject only to the crown. When such lands become ownerless, they are said to escheat; i.e. return to direct ownership of the crown (crown lands). Bona vacantia is the royal prerogative by which unowned property, primarily unclaimed inheritances, becomes the property of the crown.

As such, the physical crown and the property belonging to successive monarchs in perpetuity came to be separated from the person of the monarch and his or her personal property. After several centuries of the monarch personally exercising supreme legislative, executive, and judicial power, these functions decreased as parliaments, ministries, and courts grew through the 13th century. The term the crown then developed into a means by which to differentiate the sovereign's official functions from his personal choices and actions.

When the kingdom of England merged with those of Scotland and Ireland, the concept extended into the legal lexicons of the United Kingdom and its dependencies and overseas territories and, eventually, all of the independent Commonwealth realms. There are, thus, now many distinct crowns, as a legal concept, "worn by"—or many

different offices of monarch occupied by—one person as sovereign of each country. However, the Crown can also mean the international institution shared by all 15 Commonwealth realms.”

“Given that, in each realm, and at its broadest, the crown now means the government or the polity known as the state and the monarch, in all realms, is the living embodiment of the crown, the sovereign is regarded as the personification of the state. The body of the reigning sovereign thus holds two distinct personas in constant coexistence: that of a natural-born human being and that of the state as accorded to him or her through law. The crown and the monarch are "conceptually divisible but legally indivisible [...] The office cannot exist without the office-holder" The terms the state, the Crown, the Crown in Right of [jurisdiction], His Majesty the King in Right of [jurisdiction], and similar, are all synonymous and the monarch's legal personality is sometimes referred to simply as the relevant jurisdiction's name. (In countries using systems of government derived from Roman civil law, the state is the equivalent concept to the crown) However, the terms the sovereign or monarch and the crown, though related, have different meanings: The crown includes both the monarch and the government. The institution and powers of the crown are vested in the king, but, generally, its functions are exercised in the sovereign's name by ministers of the crown drawn from and responsible to the elected chamber of parliament.

Still, the king or queen is the employer of all government officials and staff (including the viceroys, judges, members of the armed forces, police officers, and parliamentarians), the guardian of foster children (crown wards), as well as the owner of all state lands (crown land), buildings and equipment (crown-held property), state-owned companies (crown corporations), and the copyright for government publications (crown copyright). This is all in his or her position as sovereign, not as an individual; all such property is held by the crown in perpetuity and cannot be sold by the sovereign without the proper advice and consent of his or her relevant ministers.”

7. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Crown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crown)

## **ADVICE AND CONSENT**

“In the United Kingdom, a constitutional monarchy, bills are headed:

BE IT ENACTED by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:



This enacting formula emphasizes that although legally the bill is being enacted by the British monarchy (specifically, by the King-in-Parliament), it is not through his initiative but through that of Parliament that legislation is created.”

8. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advice\\_and\\_consent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advice_and_consent)

### **LORDS TEMPORAL**

“The Lords Temporal are secular members of the House of Lords, the upper house of the British Parliament. These can be either life peers or hereditary peers, although the hereditary right to sit in the House of Lords was abolished for all but ninety-two peers during the 1999 reform of the House of Lords. The term is used to differentiate these members from the Lords Spiritual, who sit in the House as a consequence of being bishops in the Church of England.”

9. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lords\\_Temporal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lords_Temporal)

### **LORDS SPIRITUAL**

“The Lords Spiritual are the bishops of the Church of England who serve in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom. 26 out of the 42 diocesan bishops and archbishops of the Church of England serve as Lords Spiritual (not counting retired archbishops who sit by right of a peerage). The Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian, and the Anglican churches in Wales and Northern Ireland, which are no longer established churches, are not represented. The Lords Spiritual are distinct from the Lords Temporal, their secular counterparts who also sit in the House of Lords”

10. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lords\\_Spiritual](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lords_Spiritual)

### **LIFE PEER**

In the United Kingdom, life peers are appointed members of the peerage whose titles cannot be inherited, in contrast to hereditary peers. With the exception of Prince Edward, who was made Duke of Edinburgh for life in 2023, all life peerages conferred since 2009 have been created under the Life Peerages Act 1958 with the rank of baron and entitle their holders to sit and vote in the House of Lords, presuming they meet qualifications such as age and citizenship. The legitimate children of a life peer appointed under the Life Peerages Act 1958 are entitled to style themselves with the prefix "The Honourable", although they cannot inherit the peerage itself. Prior to 2009 life peers of baronial rank could also be so created under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876 for senior judges (referred to as Law Lords).

11. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Life\\_peer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Life_peer)

### **KING CHARLES III ‘REPRESENTS’ CROWN CORPORATION**

“The crown is the state in all its aspects within the jurisprudence of the Commonwealth realms and their subdivisions (such as the Crown Dependencies, overseas territories,



provinces, or states). The term can be used to refer to the office of the monarch or the monarchy as institutions, to the rule of law, or to the functions of executive (the crown-in-council), legislative (the crown-in-parliament), and judicial (the crown on the bench) governance and the civil service.

The concept of the crown as a corporation sole developed first in England as a separation of the physical crown and property of the kingdom from the person and personal property of the monarch. It spread through English and later British colonisation and is now rooted in the legal lexicon of all 15 Commonwealth realms, their various dependencies, and states in free association with them. It is not to be confused with any physical crown, such as those of the British regalia.

The term is also found in various expressions such as crown land, which some countries refer to as public land or state land; as well as in some offices, such as minister of the crown, crown attorney, and crown prosecutor.”

12. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Crown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crown)

## **GOVERNMENT SYSTEM #2 - BRITISH EMPIRE - COMMONWEALTH**

### **BRITISH EMPIRE - (NOT THE CROWN - NOT THE MONARCH - NOT THE UNITED KINGDOM)**

“The British Empire was composed of the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates, and other territories ruled or administered by the United Kingdom and its predecessor states. It began with the overseas possessions and trading posts established by England between the late 16th and early 18th centuries. At its height it was the largest empire in history and, for over a century, was the foremost global power. By 1913, the British Empire held sway over 412 million people, 23 per cent of the world population at the time, and by 1920, it covered 35.5 million km<sup>2</sup> (13.7 million sq mi), 24 per cent of the Earth's total land area. As a result, its constitutional, legal, linguistic, and cultural legacy is widespread. At the peak of its power, it was described as "the empire on which the sun never sets", as the Sun was always shining on at least one of its territories.

During the Age of Discovery in the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal and Spain pioneered European exploration of the globe, and in the process established large overseas empires. Envious of the great wealth these empires generated, England, France, and the Netherlands began to establish colonies and trade networks of their own in the Americas and Asia. A series of wars in the 17th and 18th centuries with the Netherlands and France left England (Britain, following the 1707 Act of Union with Scotland) the dominant colonial power in North America. Britain became the dominant

power in the Indian subcontinent after the East India Company's conquest of Mughal Bengal at the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

The American War of Independence resulted in Britain losing some of its oldest and most populous colonies in North America by 1783. British attention then turned towards Asia, Africa, and the Pacific. After the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815), Britain emerged as the principal naval and imperial power of the 19th century and expanded its imperial holdings. The period of relative peace (1815–1914) during which the British Empire became the global hegemon was later described as Pax Britannica (Latin for "British Peace"). Alongside the formal control that Britain exerted over its colonies, its dominance of much of world trade meant that it effectively controlled the economies of many regions, such as Asia and Latin America. Increasing degrees of autonomy were granted to its white settler colonies, some of which were reclassified as Dominions.

By the start of the 20th century, Germany and the United States had begun to challenge Britain's economic lead. Military and economic tensions between Britain and Germany were major causes of the First World War, during which Britain relied heavily on its empire. The conflict placed enormous strain on its military, financial, and manpower resources. Although the empire achieved its largest territorial extent immediately after the First World War, Britain was no longer the world's preeminent industrial or military power. In the Second World War, Britain's colonies in East Asia and Southeast Asia were occupied by the Empire of Japan. Despite the final victory of Britain and its allies, the damage to British prestige helped accelerate the decline of the empire. India, Britain's most valuable and populous possession, achieved independence in 1947 as part of a larger decolonisation movement, in which Britain granted independence to most territories of the empire. The Suez Crisis of 1956 confirmed Britain's decline as a global power, and the transfer of Hong Kong to China on 1 July 1997 marked for many the end of the British Empire. Fourteen overseas territories remain under British sovereignty. After independence, many former British colonies, along with most of the dominions, joined the Commonwealth of Nations, a free association of independent states. Fifteen of these, including the United Kingdom, retain a common monarch, currently King Charles III.”

“Britain retains sovereignty over 14 territories outside the British Isles. In 1983, the British Nationality Act 1981 renamed the existing Crown Colonies as "British Dependent Territories", and in 2002 they were renamed the British Overseas Territories. Most former British colonies and protectorates are members of the Commonwealth of Nations, a voluntary association of equal members, comprising a population of around 2.2 billion people. The United Kingdom and 14 other countries, all collectively known as

the Commonwealth realms, voluntarily continue to share the same person—King Charles III—as their respective head of state. These 15 nations are distinct and equal legal entities: the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

Decades, and in some cases centuries, of British rule and emigration have left their mark on the independent nations that rose from the British Empire. The empire established the use of the English language in regions around the world. Today it is the primary language of up to 460 million people and is spoken by about 1.5 billion as a first, second or foreign language. Individual and team sports developed in Britain, particularly football, cricket, lawn tennis, and golf were exported. British missionaries who travelled around the globe often in advance of soldiers and civil servants spread Protestantism (including Anglicanism) to all continents. The British Empire provided refuge for religiously persecuted continental Europeans for hundreds of years.”

13. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\\_Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire)

## **COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS**

“The Commonwealth of Nations, simply referred to as the Commonwealth, is a political association of 56 member states, the vast majority of which are former territories of the British Empire. The chief institutions of the organisation are the Commonwealth Secretariat, which focuses on intergovernmental aspects, and the Commonwealth Foundation, which focuses on non-governmental relations among member states. Numerous organisations are associated with and operate within the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth dates back to the first half of the 20th century with the decolonisation of the British Empire through increased self-governance of its territories. It was originally created as the British Commonwealth of Nations through the Balfour Declaration at the 1926 Imperial Conference, and formalised by the United Kingdom through the Statute of Westminster in 1931. The current Commonwealth of Nations was formally constituted by the London Declaration in 1949, which modernised the community and established the member states as "free and equal".

The head of the Commonwealth is Charles III. He is king of 15 member states, known as the Commonwealth realms, while 36 other members are republics, and five others have different monarchs.

Member states have no legal obligations to one another but are connected through their use of the English language and historical ties. The Commonwealth Charter defines

their shared values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, as promoted by the quadrennial Commonwealth Games.”

14. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth\\_of\\_Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations)

### **ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY**

“The Royal Commonwealth Society (RCS) is a non-governmental organisation with a mission to promote the value of the Commonwealth and the values upon which it is based. The Society upholds the values of the Commonwealth Charter, promoting conflict resolution, peace-making and democracy to improve the lives of citizens across the member states of the Commonwealth.”

15. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Commonwealth\\_Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Commonwealth_Society)

### **CHARLES III - HEAD OF COMMONWEALTH - CEREMONIAL**

“The head of the Commonwealth is the ceremonial leader who symbolises "the free association of independent member nations" of the Commonwealth of Nations, an intergovernmental organisation that currently comprises 56 sovereign states. There is no set term of office or term limit and the role itself involves no part in the day-to-day governance of any of the member states within the Commonwealth. The position is currently held by King Charles III.

By 1949, the British Commonwealth was a group of eight countries, each having King George VI as monarch. India, however, desired to become a republic, but not to leave the Commonwealth by doing so. This was accommodated by the creation of the title Head of the Commonwealth for the King and India became a republic in 1950.

Subsequently during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, other nations, including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Ghana, and Singapore also became republics, but, as members of the Commonwealth of Nations, recognised her as Head of the Commonwealth.”

16. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head\\_of\\_the\\_Commonwealth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_the_Commonwealth)

### **EMPIRE CLUB OF CANADA**

“The Empire Club of Canada was established in 1903 as a result of a political discussion which created considerable unrest in Canada. Growing dissent against the British was influencing Toronto's political and social landscape. In an attempt to refrain from a severing of ties with the British Empire, a group of men under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. James Mason discussed the creation of an organization that would promote public discourse and discussion about key issues of the day, both at home and abroad.

With this mandate in mind, the group gathered to draft the constitution for a new club to be named The Empire Club of Canada. Canada's "Imperial bond" with Britain was the cornerstone of the Empire Club of Canada, as its founders believed it would be

beneficial to Canada to maintain strong political and economic ties with the Empire. This organization, with a plan of weekly luncheons, which would be addressed by prominent individuals who spoke with authority on the issues of the day, would also have the distinctive basis of the British connection in its work and policy. Membership was restricted to British subjects—there was no legal Canadian citizenship at the time—who would pay dues of one dollar a year, with a maximum membership of 500. Within a month, membership exceeded 300. A year or two later, the club had a waiting list of those wishing to join.

The first luncheon speaker on December 3, 1903, was a clergyman and professor, William Clark, who said: "I can quite understand that to many persons, the formation of a club of this kind will seem a very little thing, ... I have not the least doubt that this Club will become of great influence and power in this Dominion". Clark's address became the first of many, with the Empire Club's podium hosting countless great leaders of politics, business, social issues and arts & culture.

Since its inaugural meeting in December 1903, the Empire Club of Canada has provided a forum to discuss ongoing issues of local, national and international importance. More than 3,500 addresses have been delivered from the Empire Club podium, and every address is kept on record in the Empire Club of Canada's annual Red Book."

17. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire\\_Club\\_of\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_Club_of_Canada)

## **MAGNA CARTA - UNITED STATES**

"When English colonists left for the New World, they brought royal charters that established the colonies. The Massachusetts Bay Company charter, for example, stated that the colonists would "have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects." The Virginia Charter of 1606, which was largely drafted by Sir Edward Coke, stated that the colonists would have the same "liberties, franchises and immunities" as people born in England. The Massachusetts Body of Liberties contained similarities to clause 29 of Magna Carta; when drafting it, the Massachusetts General Court viewed Magna Carta as the chief embodiment of English common law. The other colonies would follow their example. In 1638, Maryland sought to recognise Magna Carta as part of the law of the province, but the request was denied by Charles I.

In 1687, William Penn published *The Excellent Privilege of Liberty and Property: being the birth-right of the Free-Born Subjects of England*, which contained the first copy of Magna Carta printed on American soil. Penn's comments reflected Coke's, indicating a belief that Magna Carta was a fundamental law. The colonists drew on English law

books, leading them to an anachronistic interpretation of Magna Carta, believing that it guaranteed trial by jury and habeas corpus.

The development of parliamentary supremacy in the British Isles did not constitutionally affect the Thirteen Colonies, which retained an adherence to English common law, but it directly affected the relationship between Britain and the colonies. When American colonists fought against Britain, they were fighting not so much for new freedom, but to preserve liberties and rights that they believed to be enshrined in Magna Carta.”

18. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna\\_Carta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna_Carta)

### **UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS**

“The arrival of the Loyalists after the Revolutionary War led to the division of Canada into the provinces of Upper Canada (what is now southern Ontario) and Lower Canada (today's southern Quebec). They arrived and were largely settled in groups by ethnicity and religion. Many soldiers settled with others of the regiments they had served with. The settlers came from every social class and all thirteen colonies, unlike the depiction of them in the Sandham painting which suggests the arrivals were well-dressed upper-class immigrants.

Loyalists soon petitioned the government to be allowed to use the British legal system, which they were accustomed to in the American colonies, rather than the French system. Great Britain had maintained the French legal system and allowed freedom of religion after taking over the former French colony with the defeat of France in the Seven Years' War. With the creation of Upper and Lower Canada, most Loyalists in the west could live under British laws and institutions. The predominantly ethnic French population of Lower Canada, who were still French-speaking, could maintain their familiar French civil law and Catholic religion.

Realizing the importance of some type of recognition, on 9 November 1789, Lord Dorchester, the governor of Quebec and Governor General of British North America, declared "that it was his Wish to put the mark of Honour upon the Families who had adhered to the Unity of the Empire". As a result of Dorchester's statement, the printed militia rolls carried the notation:

Those Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their Children and their Descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following Capitals, affixed to their names: UE or U.E. Alluding to their great principle The Unity of the Empire.

Because most of the nations of the Iroquois had allied with the British, which had ceded their lands to the United States, thousands of Iroquois and other pro-British Native Americans were expelled from New York and other states. They were also resettled in Canada. Many of the Iroquois, led by Joseph Brant Thayendenegea, settled at Six Nations of the Grand River, the largest First Nations reserve in Canada. A smaller group of Iroquois led by Captain John Deserontyon Odeserundiye, settled on the shores of the Bay of Quinte in modern-day southeastern Ontario.

The government settled some 3,500 Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but they faced discrimination and the same inadequate support that all Loyalists experienced. Delays in making land grants, but mostly the willingness of the blacks to under-cut their fellow Loyalists and hire themselves out to the few available jobs at a lower wage aggravated racist tensions in Shelburne. Mobs of white Loyalists attacked Black Loyalists in the Shelburne Riots in July 1784, Canada's first so-called "race". The government was slow to survey the land of Black Loyalists (which meant they could not settle); it was also discriminatory in granting them smaller, poorer, and more remote lands than those of white settlers; not counting those Loyalists who were resettled in what would become Upper Canada, in general, or around the Bay of Quinte, in specific. This increased their difficulties in becoming established. The majority of Black Loyalists in Canada were refugees from the American South; they suffered from this discrimination and the harsh winters.

When Great Britain set up the colony of Sierra Leone in Africa, nearly 1300 Black Loyalists emigrated there in 1792 for the promise of self-government. And so 2,200 remained. The Black Loyalists that left established Freetown in Sierra Leone. Well into the 20th century, together with other early settlers from Jamaica and slaves liberated from illegal slave ships, and despite vicious attacks from the indigenous peoples that nearly ended the Maroon colony, they and their descendants dominated the culture, economy and government of Sierra Leone. which finally pulled itself out of a civil war a decade ago and still struggles with glaring corruption until this day.

Numerous Loyalists had been forced to abandon substantial amounts of property in the United States. Britain sought restoration or compensation for this lost property from the United States, which was a major issue during the negotiation of the Jay Treaty in 1795. Negotiations settled on the concept of the United States negotiators "advising" the U.S. Congress to provide restitution. For the British, this concept carried significant legal weight, far more than it did to the Americans; the U.S. Congress declined to accept the advice."

19. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Empire\\_Loyalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Empire_Loyalist)



## **UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS - A RECONSIDERATION**

“THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS occupy a strangely equivocal place in Canadian history. Although regarded with honour by some Canadians for having saved part of North America for the British connection, they are suspected by others of being not quite respectable political ancestors in this democratic age. As a result, especially since this country has become more independent of Great Britain, the Loyalists have received little attention from serious historians, and their role in the founding of Canada has been de-emphasized to the point where they appear as just another group of immigrants making their contribution to our cultural mosaic.

A search through standard histories of Canada fails to reveal much agreement on the significance of the Loyalists. Edgar McInnis implies that they were a conservative group accustomed to a privileged position in society, many of whom were expelled from the United States for their opinions. The motives of the Loyalists are not discussed by Donald Creighton, although he does mention that many of those who settled in Ontario were poor and illiterate. D. C. C. Masters agrees that they came from all walks of life, but adds that they brought to Canada "a liking for an aristocratic society of privilege with themselves as the privileged group." J. B. Brebner feels that the emigration of American settlers to Ontario was part of a general westward movement unrelated to principle. He, too, emphasizes the conservatism of the Loyalists which, interacting with British Toryism, consolidated an "anti-republican, antidemocratic, politico-economic system in Britain and America." For J. M. S. Careless, also, they were conservative in outlook, but he recognizes that they "represented a declaration of independence against the United States", and that "they helped to create not only a new province, but a new nation." W. L. Morton says that they were "for the most part" conservative, although the largest number was "like the revolutionaries, Whiggish by persuasion."<sup>1</sup> G. M.

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Craig, in his recent study of Upper Canada, sees the Loyalists as "a large and varied group" which "opposed the resort to force against British authority."<sup>20</sup>

20. [https://dalspace.library.dal.ca/bitstream/handle/10222/58993/dalrev\\_vol45\\_iss1\\_pp5\\_16.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://dalspace.library.dal.ca/bitstream/handle/10222/58993/dalrev_vol45_iss1_pp5_16.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

## **FREEMASONRY - BRITISH EMPIRE**

“From Montreal to Madras, from Barbados to Burma, the lodges of Freemasons dotted the landscape of the British Empire from the eighteenth century to the twentieth. Together with the British grand lodges under whose authority they met, these lodges constituted a vast network that extended across the oceans and linked Freemasons in Britain's colonies to the metropole and to each other. In this article I use the fraternity to demonstrate how the age of empire can serve as a laboratory for studying transoceanic networks, institutions, and identities. Looking first at the broad imperial context, I

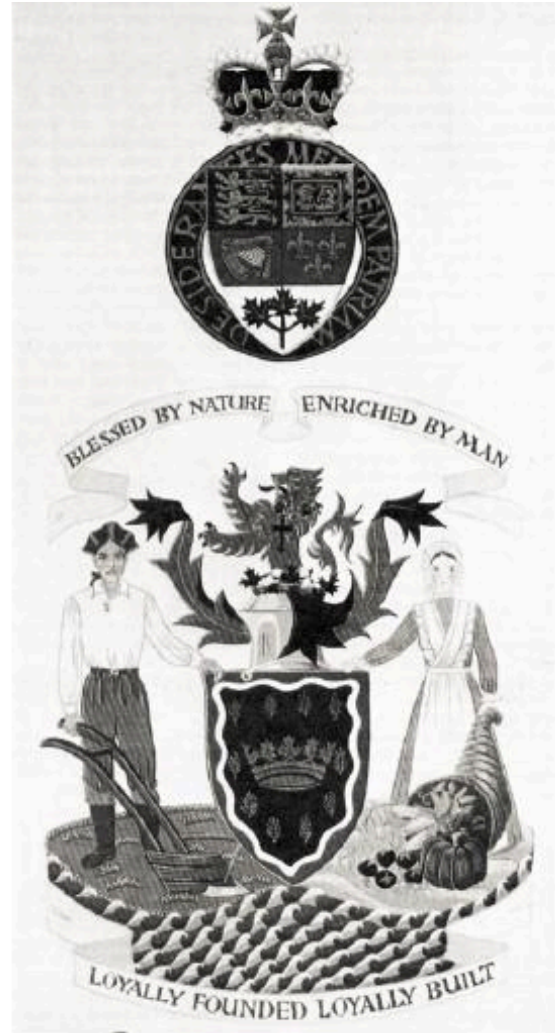
demonstrate how the global Masonic network developed and describe its functions during the long nineteenth century. I then focus on the British North Atlantic as a case study of the brotherhood's role in connecting people on various sides of a particular ocean basin by offering practical services and encouraging an "imperialist" identity that helped consolidate the British Empire."

21. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/216089>

## **PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY - UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS**

*Right: Prince Edward County in Ontario, has been granted arms bearing the Loyalist civil coronet. This figures prominently as the main feature of the shield.*

*Below: The Town of Picton received the Loyalist civil coronet as part of its crest. This civil coronet consists of a gold rim crested by alternate red maple and green oak leaves.*



On the other hand, the Town of Picton received the same coronet as part of its crest. This civil coronet consists of gold rim crested by alternate red maple and green oak leaves. Ordinarily this coronet will be used on the shield or crest of new arms for a corporation of institution similarly founded or developed by Loyalists, or for an individual of Loyalist descent.

The other Loyalist charge, the Loyalist military coronet, can be granted to persons who have proven a direct connection with a military Loyalist, that is one who was a member of a Loyalist service unit during the American Revolution. The Loyalist military coronet consists of a gold rim crested by paired swords arched over leaves, red maple alternating with green oak. In some cases all the leaves will be of red maple. No individual arms have yet been granted bearing this coronet, but several are in progress of production at the moment of writing, including my own.

I want to thank the Canadian Heraldic Authority for information (upon which the first part of this article is largely based) and photos, and also the Heraldry Society of Canada for photos.

## **FREEMASONRY - UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS**

“As the 18th century was drawing to a close eight pioneer U.E.L. settlers gathered to form a Masonic Lodge under a warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of England, for a Lodge of Masons at the Forty Mile Creek in Upper Canada, as Grimsby was then known.

Union Lodge No. 7, the 4th oldest Masonic Lodge in Ontario, held their first meeting December 17, 1799 at the house of John Foote, a red-framed building sometimes called The Red Tavern, located on the north side of Main St. E., just west of Kingsway Blvd. in Grimsby.”

22. [https://www.hamiltonmasons.com/?page\\_id=165](https://www.hamiltonmasons.com/?page_id=165)

## **FREEMASONRY - PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY**

“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. Matsuo 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.”

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

### **ORDER OF THE GARTER**

“The Most Noble Order of the Garter is an order of chivalry founded by Edward III of England in 1348. It is the most senior order of knighthood in the British honours system, outranked in precedence only by the Victoria Cross and the George Cross. The Order of the Garter is dedicated to the image and arms of Saint George, England's patron saint.

Appointments are at the sovereign's sole discretion and are usually in recognition of a national contribution, for public service, or for personal service to the sovereign. Membership of the order is limited to the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and no more than 24 living members, or Companions. The order also includes supernumerary knights and ladies (e.g. members of the British royal family and foreign monarchs).

The order's emblem is a garter with the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Middle French for 'Shame on him who thinks evil of it') in gold lettering. Members of the order wear it on ceremonial occasions.”

24. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_of\\_the\\_Garter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter)

### **ORDER OF THE GARTER - ORIGINAL STATUTES**

“It is accorded that none shall be and chosen to be Fellow or Companion of the said noble Order except he be a Gentleman of Blood that he be a Knight and without Reproach And the Knights of the said most noble Order from shall not name any Person

in their Election to be Fellow or Companion of the said most noble Order in whom they shall think or esteem in their Conscience to have Spot of Reproach And as touching the Declaration of a Gentleman of Blood it is declared and determined that he shall be descended of three Descents of Nobless that is to say of Name and of Arms both of his Father's Side and also of his Mother's Side And as touching or concerning any Manner of Reproach forasmuch as there be divers and many sundry Points of Reproach there shall be here declared but three Points of them only as is declared in Manner and Form following.”

25. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=yf9BAAAacAAJ&pg=GBS.PP16&hl=en>

### **MEMBERSHIP - AMENDED STATUTES - ORDER OF THE GARTER**

Membership in the Order is strictly limited and includes the monarch, the Prince of Wales, not more than 24 companion members, and various supernumerary members. The monarch alone can grant membership. Monarchs are known as the Sovereign of the Garter, and the Prince of Wales is known as a Royal Knight Companion of the Garter.

Male members of the Order are titled "Knights Companion" and female members are called "Ladies Companion". Formerly, the Sovereign filled vacancies upon the nomination of the members. Each member would nominate nine candidates, of whom three had to have the rank of earl or higher, three the rank of baron or higher, and three the rank of knight or higher. The Sovereign would choose as many nominees as were necessary to fill any vacancies in the Order. They were not obliged to choose those who received the most nominations. Candidates were last nominated in 1860, and appointments have since been made by the Sovereign acting alone, with no prior nominations. The statutes prescribing the former procedure were not amended, however, until 1953.

From the 18th century, the Sovereign made their choices on the advice of the Government. In 1946, with the agreement of Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Leader of the Opposition Winston Churchill, membership of the United Kingdom's highest ranking orders of chivalry (the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Thistle and the dormant Order of St Patrick) became a personal gift of the Sovereign once again. Thus, the Sovereign personally selects Knights and Ladies Companion of the Garter, and need not act on or solicit the advice of the Government. Appointments are typically announced on Saint George's Day (23 April).

26. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_of\\_the\\_Garter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter)

27. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJfMlaXDvco&t=33s>

28. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-iQfiv8fB4A>



## **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE & DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER**

“The Society of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter is a constituent group of the Foundation of the College of St George, Windsor Castle which is a national charity in England. The society includes more than 5,100 members worldwide (including more than 900 AmFriends members of the American Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter Inc.) to "protect, preserve and enhance" the college, its St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle and the royal chivalric knighthood, the Order of the Garter.

In addition to the many enhancement projects that the society helped fund since its creation, several major preservation projects were also completed. The ongoing project for 2009 was to clean and restore the chapel West Window which is one of the largest in any English church with its collection of late-medieval stained-glass. The project for 2007 was to clean and repair the chapel West Front including its 16th century stonework, turrets and flying buttresses.

People interested in the society and its traditions and service may join as its members.”

A group known as the Association of the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter was founded in the 1920s, composed of knights (KG) and ladies (LG) of the order, and their descendants. Another group known as the Friends of St George's was founded in 1931 to support the college by raising funds to "protect, preserve and enhance" the chapel as the physical and spiritual center of the order. The two groups accomplished their missions separately until 1934 when they merged as The Society of the Friends of St George's with which is amalgamated the Association of the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter.

The society was founded with the mission to continue the support of the college and historic chapel. The society shares with the order its patron Saint George the Martyr, the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Shame be to him who thinks evil of it), and the insignia of the garter.

The society changed its name a last time in 1966 when it was designated by the Charity Commission for England and Wales as a charity. After celebrating its 75th anniversary in 2006, the society became a constituent group of the foundation in 2007 when it completed its change in corporate governance.

A separate Philadelphia-based group, the Society of Descendants of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was founded in 1929 according to the group, the

Hereditary Society Blue Book and the Hereditary Society Community of the United States of America.”

29. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Society\\_of\\_the\\_Friends\\_of\\_St\\_George%27s\\_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)

### **USHER OF THE BLACK ROD - CANADIAN PARLIAMENT**

“The Usher of the Black Rod (French: Huissier du bâton noir), often shortened to Black Rod is the most senior protocol position in the Parliament of Canada. Black Rod leads the Speaker's Parade at the beginning of each sitting of the Senate and oversees protocol and administrative and logistical details of important events taking place on Parliament Hill, such as the opening of parliament and the Speech from the Throne.

The office is modelled on the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the House of Lords in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Upon the appointment of the first woman to the position of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod on 20 October 1997, the title was changed to Usher of the Black Rod.”

30. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usher\\_of\\_the\\_Black\\_Rod\\_\(Canada\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usher_of_the_Black_Rod_(Canada))

### **GARTER PRINCIPAL KING OF ARMS**

“The Garter Principal King of Arms (also Garter King of Arms or simply Garter) is the senior King of Arms, and the senior Officer of Arms of the College of Arms, the heraldic authority with jurisdiction over England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The position has existed since 1415.

Garter is responsible to the Earl Marshal for the running of the college. He is the principal adviser to the sovereign of the United Kingdom with respect to ceremonial and heraldry, with specific responsibility for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and, with the exception of Canada, for Commonwealth realms of which the King is Sovereign. He also serves as the King of Arms of the Order of the Garter and his seal and signature appear on all grants of arms made by the college.

On the death of the British monarch it is the Garter's duty to proclaim the new monarch. Initially, the Accession Council meets at St James's Palace in central London to declare the new monarch from the deceased monarch's line. Once the new monarch has made a sacred oath before the council, Garter King of Arms steps out into the Proclamation Gallery which overlooks Friary Court to proclaim the new monarch.

The current Garter Principal King of Arms is David White.”

31. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garter\\_Principal\\_King\\_of\\_Arms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garter_Principal_King_of_Arms)

## **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 Councillors; 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.”

32. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial\\_Committee\\_of\\_the\\_Privy\\_Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial_Committee_of_the_Privy_Council)

## **FREEMASONRY - ORDER OF THE GARTER**

“When initiated into Masonry, each candidate is presented with a lambskin or white leather apron and told, among other things, that the apron is the Badge of a Mason and that it is more honorable than the Star and Garter or any other order that could be conferred upon him by King, Prince, Potentate or any other person except he be a Mason.

The intent of this statement is very clear, that it is to impress upon the candidate the distinct honor of having been accepted as a member of the Masonic fraternity. Perhaps you have also wondered about the meaning of this specific reference to the Star and Garter as well as what might have caused our Masonic forefathers to choose this particular statement as a part of the Entered Apprentice degree when it was adopted.

Searches through Masonic literature have resulted in little, if any, factual information which would tend to shed light upon this most intriguing question. However a careful review of the Most Noble Order of the Garter does uncover certain interesting factors which would lead one to logical conclusions as to what our ancient brothers must have had in mind at the time.

It is well to understand that there are numerous orders of knighthood In England, but none higher than the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The heads of each of these orders is entitled to wear the "Star" of that particular order which is unique in its design and appearance. The reigning Sovereign presides as the head of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which permits him to wear the Star of the order and entitles him to confer knighthood in that order.

Clearly, the statement in the Entered Apprentice degree was chosen to imply that being initiated into Masonry was not only a higher honor than being knighted into the Most Noble Order of the Garter, it was also higher than the coveted honor of being the Sovereign Head of this, the highest order of English Knighthood, or of being Knighted into any other noble order by the King himself.

The phrase was undoubtedly adopted for use in the Entered Apprentice degree sometime after August 1348, when King Edward III constituted the Most Noble Order of the Garter. It is interesting to note that this was the same century that operative and speculative Masonry began the process of merging into one so-called "accepted" body which was subsequently first chartered in England.

The order consists of the Sovereign and twenty-four Knight Companions who are lineal descendants of King George I and have been accepted and knighted into that order. Other Sovereigns and Knights have on occasion been admitted, but only by special statutes after having performed outstanding services for the Sovereign. Sir Knight Winston Leonard Spence Churchill was one such person.

Aside from other less relative paraphernalia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the garter itself is made of blue velvet edged with gold. It bears the motto "Honi Qui Mal Pense," which is embroidered in gold about its circumference. This translates into modern language as "Woe Be Unto Him or Them Who Thinks Evil of Us." I am not certain what, if any, effect this has ever had upon Masonry. The garter is always worn on the left leg, just below the knee with white stockings and black velvet knee length trousers.

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."

33. <https://skirret.com/archive/misc/misc-m/masonryandtheorderofthegarter.html>

### **FREEMASONRY - ORDER OF THE GARTER - ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE**

“It is most probable that the inclusion of the Order of the Garter and the Order of the Golden Fleece within the rituals of Freemasonry is merely an attempt to represent Freemasonry's general antiquity and honor. There is little debate that these two orders are the most successful and diligent orders of all knighthood. If this was the purpose of the originators of the ritual, it is very unlikely that the Star mentioned is in reference to the Order of the Star, since that order ended in disgrace. It is most likely that Coil (1961) had the right idea in his Masonic Encyclopedia, and it is the vestment of the Order of the Garter to which the ritual refers. The Roman Eagle is most probably referring the standard of the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire was the largest and most powerful civilization in the ancient world. Its standard is an image of power and prestige. By connecting it to the Fraternity of Freemasonry, a great deal of dignity is transposed upon the Craft. The statement that Freemasonry is more honorable than the order of the Garter and Golden Fleece is a self-imposed proclamation of importance and greatness. As afore explained, the Garter is the most noble and prestigious class of knighthood and honors in all the United Kingdom and the Order of the Golden Fleece is one of the most widely recognized chivalric organization in the world. The original writers of the ritual are obviously attempting to reflect an ambiance of ancient and regal importance upon Freemasonry. Regardless of the intent of the progenitors of the Craft rituals, there is an importance to knowing the background of these orders named within the Masonic

ritual of the First Degree. It is hoped that the Masonic reader has gained a little insight in this exploration of history and romanticism.”

34. <http://www.mastermason.com/gemsofpurpose/Stafford,%20Order%20of%20Gold%20Fleece%20and%20the%20Garter.pdf>

### **DUKE OF KENT - MASONIC GRANDMASTER**

“Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, KG, GCMG, GCVO, CD, ADC (Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick; born 9 October 1935) is a member of the British royal family. Queen Elizabeth II and Edward were first cousins through their fathers, King George VI, and Prince George, Duke of Kent. Edward's mother Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark was also a first cousin of the Queen's husband Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, making him both a second cousin and first cousin once removed to King Charles III. He is currently 40th in the line of succession to the British throne.

Prince Edward has held the title of Duke of Kent for more than 80 years, since the age of six, after the death of his father in a plane crash in 1942. Edward carried out engagements on behalf of Elizabeth II and is involved with over 140 charitable organisations. He was president of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, presenting the trophies to the Wimbledon champion and runner-up, and served as the United Kingdom's Special Representative for International Trade and Investment, retiring in 2001. He is president of The Scout Association, the Royal United Services Institute, and the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and since 1967 Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. Much of his charity work revolves around war remembrance, technology, and the growth of British industry.”

35. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince\\_Edward,\\_Duke\\_of\\_Kent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Edward,_Duke_of_Kent)

### **DUKE OF KENT - ROYAL KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER**

“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.”

36. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke\\_of\\_Kent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_of_Kent)

### **ORDER OF THE GARTER - UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS - PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY**

“The first exploratory moves towards this great event in the history of the Association were made in 1969 when E.J. Chard Esq., Chairman of the Dominion Headquarters, approached York Herald Arms in order to discuss the possibility of a Grant. By March of the following year His Excellency The Right Honorable Roland Michener, C.C., C.D., had recommended to Garter Principal King of Arms that such a Grant be made,(4) and on 13th June 1970, the Dominion Council of the Association meeting at Picton, Ontario,

unanimously agreed to submit a formal application to this end. This was accomplished in the customary manner by means of a Memorial signed by Arthur David Michael Spohn Esq., President of the Association, and addressed to Her Majesty's Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, requesting that he issue his Warrant to the Kings of Arms for their granting Armorial Bearings to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada. The full text of the document is of particular interest and reads as follows:

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to represent to Your Grace that by virtue of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 172 the United Empire Loyalist Association of Ontario was incorporated  
by Letters Patent dated the First day of December 1897;

That His Majesty King George V by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada on the Twenty-seventh day of May 1914 did create a body  
corporate and politic by the name of The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada with  
authority to succeed to and take over all rights and property held by the said United Empire  
Loyalist Association of Ontario;

That the purposes of the said United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada are to  
unite  
together the descendants of those families who, during the American Revolutionary War  
of 1775  
to 1783 sacrificed their homes in retaining their loyalty to the British Crown; to  
perpetuate this  
spirit of loyalty to the Empire; to collect together and to preserve the muniments,  
memorials,  
records and the like of the United Empire Loyalists; to publish historical and  
genealogical  
journals and to promote similar and germane activities;

That the said United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada is governed by a central  
Council now commonly known as the Dominion Council;

That the said Dominion Council is desirous of having Armorial Bearings duly granted  
and



assigned under legal authority,

I, therefore, on behalf of the Dominion Council as President of The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada have the honour to request the favour of Your Grace's Warrant to the Kings of Arms for their Granting and Assigning such Arms and Crest and such Device or Badge as they may consider fit and proper to be borne and used for ever hereafter by The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada on Seals or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms.

I have the honour to be, My Lord Duke, Your Grace's most obedient servant,

Name of signatory:

Arthur David Michael Spohn

Description of signatory:

Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws of the University of Saskatchewan, Master of Commerce of the University of Toronto, President of The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, Gentleman.

This Memorial was lodged at the College of Arms by the Association's President on October 2nd of that year.

As will be seen, in a few short and pertinent sentences it recites the historical pedigree, as it were, of the Association as well as its aims and objects, and requests that Ensigns Armorial be assigned under Royal Authority.

Having taken the Memorial into consideration the Earl Marshal issued his Warrant to the Kings of Arms, dated 17th December 1970.

The necessary and, in the nature of things, time consuming and painstaking research was then

begun at the College of Arms in order to arrive at a design to comprise Arms, Crest, Helm, Mantling, Motto and Badge.

When such are to be designed, two essential facts must be borne in mind. The first is that the basic and functional purpose of Arms is identification with the result that the design must, therefore, be distinctive from all other Arms already on Official Record. The modern practice at the College of Arms is to ensure that even when reproduced in monochrome the design cannot be confused with any others on Record as in present-day circumstances Arms are frequently so borne on writing paper and the like.

Further, one must ensure that whether, for example, enlarged onto huge flags to be flown from tall buildings, or reduced onto teaspoons the design will not thereby be altered or lack of definition come about, with the result that essential simplicity is a desideratum as from the earliest days of heraldry.

The second essential fact referred to above, flows from the first. As all Arms must be distinctive to be otherwise would vitiate this whole art and science of symbolic identification and would mean that one device was "pointing in two directions at once" which would be a nonsense, as they must be distinctive, and as so many Arms have already been Granted by the Kings of Arms over several hundred years, the result is that very considerable research is necessary in order to achieve an essentially simple yet distinctive design, as in all good heraldry and so follow its pristine canons.

It will be appreciated then, in view of what has already been said that the essential point is that Arms should be distinctive and not that they should tell a tale, as it were. However, when

designing Arms for such a body as the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, the Herald is aided, to some extent at least, in his task as he can draw upon the vast wealth of its historic connections as well as its distinguished and noble aims.”

37. <https://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Armorial-Bearings-Gazette-1972.pdf#Bearings>

## **WHITE DOMINIONS**

“Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland and South Africa (prior to becoming a republic and leaving the Commonwealth in 1961), with their large populations of European descent, were sometimes collectively referred to as the "White Dominions".] The term has since been deprecated, having been supplanted by the contemporary term CANZUK, which is used in its place today.”

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

## **CANZUK**

“CANZUK is a proposed alliance comprising Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom as part of an international organisation or confederation similar in scope to the former European Economic Community. This includes increased trade, foreign policy co-operation, military co-operation and mobility of citizens between the four states, tied together by similar economic systems, social values and political and legal systems, in addition to the majority population of each country speaking English. The idea is lobbied by the advocacy group CANZUK International and supported primarily by conservatives. Other supporters include think tanks such as the Adam Smith Institute,[6] the Henry Jackson Society Bruges Group and politicians from the four countries.

Critics have suggested that the CANZUK project would not make sense as a geopolitical construct in the 21st century. Nick Cohen wrote in April 2016 that "It's a Eurosceptic fantasy that the 'Anglosphere' wants Brexit", and emphasises the gradual separation that has occurred between each of the states in both legal and political culture since the end of the British Empire.

Former Australian prime minister Kevin Rudd reiterated this sentiment, stating that "much as any Australian, Canadian and New Zealand governments of whichever persuasion would do whatever they could to frame new free-trade agreements with the UK, the bottom line is that 65 million of us do not come within a bull's roar of Britain's adjacent market of 450 million Europeans", describing the idea as "bollocks".

Economic, geographical, political and social complexities would limit the influence that this bloc could exert. Only one of the countries (the United Kingdom) has significant military capabilities, and it is the only one with a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. The UK's economy is considerably bigger than those of each of the three other countries.

Chris Randle wrote in the left-wing Jacobin that "Anglo-conservatives sometimes fantasize about reuniting the dominions under "CANZUK," a trade bloc where workers could be exploited freely. In Europe's most regionally unequal economy, the United Kingdom, desiccated from years of austerity, this is what passes for political ambition: necromancers sewing each other's zombies together."

39. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CANZUK#Opposing\\_views](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CANZUK#Opposing_views)

## **GOVERNMENT SYSTEM #3 - VIGE-REGAL - GOVERNOR GENERAL**

### **GOVERNOR GENERAL OF NEW FRANCE**

"Governor General of New France was the vice-regal post in New France from 1663 until 1760, and it was the last French vice-regal post. It was replaced by the British post of Governor of the Province of Quebec following the fall of New France. While the districts of Montreal and Trois-Rivières had their own governors, the governor of the district of Quebec and the Governor General of New France were the same person. The role of the Governor was to serve and represent the king in New France.

40. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor\\_General\\_of\\_New\\_France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_General_of_New_France)

### **GOVERNOR GENERALS OF CANADA**

"Though the present-day office of the Governor General of Canada is legislatively covered under the Constitution Act, 1867 and legally constituted by the Letters Patent, 1947, the institution is, along with the institution of the Crown it represents, the oldest continuous and uniquely Canadian institution in Canada, having existed in an unbroken line since the appointment of Samuel de Champlain in 1627.

41. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_governors\\_general\\_of\\_Canada#Governors\\_of\\_the\\_Province\\_of\\_Quebec.\\_1760%E2%80%931786](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_governors_general_of_Canada#Governors_of_the_Province_of_Quebec._1760%E2%80%931786)

### **GOVERNOR GENERAL - CANADA - PEERAGE - ORDER OF ST. JOHN**

"Prior to 1952, all governors general of Canada were members of the peerage or heir apparent to a peerage. Typically, individuals appointed as federal viceroy were already a peer, either by inheriting the title, such as the Duke of Devonshire, or by prior elevation by the sovereign in their own right, as was the case with the Viscount Alexander of Tunis. None were life peers, the Life Peerages Act 1958 postdating the

beginning of the tradition of appointing Canadian citizens as governor general. John Buchan was, in preparation for his appointment as governor general, made the Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield in the County of Oxford by King George V, six months before Buchan was sworn in as viceroy. The leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition at the time, William Lyon Mackenzie King, felt Buchan should serve as governor general as a commoner; however, King George V insisted he be represented by a peer. With the appointment of Vincent Massey as governor general in 1952, governors general ceased to be members of the peerage; successive governments since that date have held to the non-binding and defeated (in 1934) principles of the 1919 Nickle Resolution.

Under the orders' constitutions, the governor general serves as Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada, Chancellor of the Order of Military Merit, and Chancellor of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces. The governor general also upon installation automatically becomes a Knight or Dame of Justice and the Prior and Chief Officer in Canada of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem. As acting commander-in-chief, the governor general is further routinely granted the Canadian Forces Decoration by the chief of the Defence Staff on behalf of the monarch. All of these honours are retained following an incumbent's departure from office, with the individual remaining in the highest categories of the orders, and they may also be further distinguished with induction into other orders or the receipt of other awards.”

42. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor\\_General\\_of\\_Canada#Constitutional\\_role](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_General_of_Canada#Constitutional_role)

### **ORDER OF ST. JOHN**

“The Order of St John, short for Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem (French: l'ordre très vénérable de l'Hôpital de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem) and also known as St John International, is a British royal order of chivalry constituted in 1888 by royal charter from Queen Victoria and dedicated to St John the Baptist.

The order traces its origins back to the Knights Hospitaller in the Middle Ages, which was later known as the Order of Malta. A faction of them emerged in France in the 1820s and moved to Britain in the early 1830s, where, after operating under a succession of grand priors and different names, it became associated with the founding in 1882 of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital near the old city of Jerusalem and the St John Ambulance Brigade in 1887.

The order is found throughout the Commonwealth of Nations, Hong Kong, the Republic of Ireland, and the United States of America, with the worldwide mission "to prevent and relieve sickness and injury, and to act to enhance the health and well-being of people anywhere in the world."The order's approximately 25 000 members, known as

confrères, are mostly of the Protestant faith, though those of other Christian denominations or other religions are accepted into the order. Except via appointment to certain government or ecclesiastical offices in some realms, membership is by invitation only and individuals may not petition for admission.

The Order of St John is perhaps best known for the health organisations it founded and continues to run, including St John Ambulance and St John Eye Hospital Group. As with the order, the memberships and work of these organizations are not constricted by denomination or religion. The order is a constituent member of the Alliance of the Orders of Saint John of Jerusalem. Its headquarters are in London and it is a registered charity under English law.”

43. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_of\\_Saint\\_John\\_\(chartered\\_1888\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Saint_John_(chartered_1888))

### **ST. JOHN ALLIANCE ALLIANCE - SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA**

“The four non-Catholic constituent orders of the Alliance, together with the Roman Catholic Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM), form the "Mutually Recognised Orders of Saint John": SMOM is acknowledged as being the senior order, with the other Alliance members stemming from the same root.

This alliance has evolved over time to the point where co-operation between the respective Orders is now ever closer: a representative of the Johanniterorden, for instance, sits on the board of the St John Eye Hospital Group.”

44. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance\\_of\\_the\\_Orders\\_of\\_Saint\\_John\\_of\\_Jerusalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance_of_the_Orders_of_Saint_John_of_Jerusalem)

### **POPE FRANCIS - SMOM**

“DECREE FOR THE SOVEREIGN MILITARY HOSPITALLER ORDER OF SAINT JOHN OF JERUSALEM, OF RHODES AND OF MALTA (S.M.O.M.)

The Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta has always enjoyed special protection from the Apostolic See.

The Roman Pontiffs on numerous occasions – starting with Pope Paschal II, who approved the Order with the Bull *Pie postulatio voluntatis*, assuring it of protection and granting it rights and privileges - have intervened to affirm its identity, to maintain its operations, to help overcome crises, and to guarantee the existence and development of the Hospitaller Order, including its sovereign prerogatives in the international sphere.

According to the Judgement of 24 January 1953, issued by the Court of Cardinals instituted on 10 December 1951 with the chirograph of my predecessor Pope Pius XII,

of venerable memory, the “prerogatives inherent to the Order [...] as a subject of international law [...], which are proper to sovereignty, [...] do not constitute in the Order that complex of powers and prerogatives, which is proper to sovereign entities in the full sense of the word”. Indeed, the Order is “a religious Order, approved by the Holy See [...]. It pursues not only the sanctification of its members, but also religious, charitable and welfare purposes”. Moreover, “The two qualities of sovereign Order and religious Order [...] are intimately connected. The quality of the Institution as a sovereign Order is functional, that is, directed to ensuring the achievement of the Order's ends and its development in the world” (Acta Apostolicae Sedis 45 [1953], 765-767).

Therefore, being a religious Order, it depends, in its various articulations, on the Holy See.

With paternal solicitude and concern, I have followed the progress of the Order over these years, appreciating the works carried out in various parts of the world, also thanks to the generous contribution of Members and Volunteers, and also noting the need to initiate a profound spiritual, moral and institutional renewal of the entire Order, especially and not only of the Members of the First Class, but also of those of the Second Class.

To this end, I entrusted my Special Delegate, Cardinal Silvano Maria Tomasi, C.S., with this important work of reform, as well as the revision of the Constitutional Charter and the Melitense Code, and the preparation of the Extraordinary General Chapter. Many steps have been taken, but likewise many impediments and difficulties have been encountered along the way.

After having listened to and engaged in dialogue with various representatives of the Order, the time has come to complete the renewal process initiated, in fidelity to the original charism. To safeguard the unity and greater good of the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta:

## I PROMULGATE

The new Constitutional Charter and the relative Melitense Code, approved by myself, ordering their immediate entry into force, and

## I DECREE

1. The revocation of the High Offices;

2. the dissolution of the present Sovereign Council;

3. the constitution of a provisional Sovereign Council, consisting of the following members

- H.E. Fra' Emmanuel Rousseau - Grand Commander
- H.E. Riccardo Paternò di Montecupo - Grand Chancellor
- H.E. Fra' Alessandro de Franciscis - Grand Hospitaller
- H.E. Fabrizio Colonna - Receiver of the Common Treasure;

and by:

- H.E. Fra' Roberto Viazzo
- H.E. Fra' Richard Wolff
- H.E. Fra' John Eidinow
- H.E. Fra' João Augusto Esquivel Freire de Andrade
- H.E. Fra' Mathieu Dupont
- H.E. Antonio Zanardi Landi
- H.E. Michael Grace
- H.E. Francis Joseph McCarthy
- H.E. Mariano Hugo Windisch-Graetz;

4. the convocation of the Extraordinary General Chapter for 25 January 2023, the Feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul, which will be held in accordance with the new Regulations approved by myself. The Extraordinary General Chapter will be prepared by my Special Delegate and the Lieutenant Grand Master, assisted by the Provisional Sovereign Council;



I confirm all the faculties attributed in the past to my Special Delegate until the conclusion of the Extraordinary General Chapter, which will be presided over jointly by him and by the Lieutenant of the Grand Master.

This, notwithstanding any rule or provision of law to the contrary, as well as any privilege or custom, even worthy of note, that may be contrary to this decision of mine.

Finally, I decree that this Decree shall enter into force on today's date and be notified to the entire Order.

From the Vatican, 3 September 2022

FRANCIS”

45. [https://www.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/motu\\_proprio/documents/20220903-decreto-smom.html](https://www.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/motu_proprio/documents/20220903-decreto-smom.html)

### **POPE FRANCIS - JESUIT**

“Pope Francis (Latin: Franciscus; Italian: Francesco; Spanish: Francisco; born Jorge Mario Bergoglio on 17 December 1936) is the head of the Catholic Church, the bishop of Rome and sovereign of the Vatican City State. Francis is the first pope to be a member of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), the first from the Americas, the first from the Southern Hemisphere, and the first pope from outside Europe since the 8th century papacy of Syrian pope Gregory III.”

46. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope\\_Francis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Francis)

### **JESUIT SUPERIOR GENERAL - ARTURO SOSA SAYS POPE NOT HEAD OF CATHOLIC CHURCH**

“The superior general of the Society of Jesus is the leader of the Society of Jesus, the Catholic religious order also known as the Jesuits. He is generally addressed as Father General. The position sometimes carries the nickname of the Black Pope, because of his responsibility for the largest male religious order, in contrast with the white garb of the pope. The thirty-first and current superior general is Fr Arturo Sosa, elected by the 36th General Congregation on 14 October 2016.”

“The Catholic Herald criticised Sosa for being one of over 1,000 signatories of a 1989 letter welcoming Cuban dictator Fidel Castro to Venezuela in 1989, Castro having repressed the Catholic Church in Cuba during his time in power. George Neumayr of the conservative American Spectator described Sosa as a "Marxist", "a Venezuelan communist, and modernist".

In February 2017, in response to Cardinal Müller's argument that permitting the reception of Communion by the remarried contradicts Jesus's words in the Bible that marriage is indissoluble and Müller's insistence that those words are unchangeable, Sosa argued for a "reflection on what Jesus really said", and described the Gospel as "relative", being "written by human beings" and "accepted by [...] human beings". Sosa also argued that the doctrine of the Church is in "continuous development", and "never in white and black". Sosa's remarks drew criticism in the Italian media.

The English priest and consulting editor of The Catholic Herald Alexander Lucie-Smith disagreed with Sosa, arguing that the Church's teaching on the indissolubility of marriage has been historically consistent, and that there was no precedent set in the Bible to interpret these words otherwise. Theologian Chad Pecknold criticised Sosa's views as "reflect[ing] a profound skepticism about Holy Scripture", countering that although a variety of interpretations are allowed, they must "fit with the established doctrine of the Church and do not contradict the deposit of the Faith". Contradicting Sosa's own claim that his views were "not relativism", Pecknold characterised Sosa's remarks as "historicist relativizing".

Catholic author Vittorio Messori accused Sosa of "'liquefying' the Gospel itself" by suggesting that the Gospel should be adapted according to the times on the basis that Jesus's words were not recorded verbatim or "on tape".

In June 2017, in an interview with El Mundo, Sosa said, "We have formed symbolic figures such as the devil to express evil. Social conditioning can also represent this figure, since there are people who act [in an evil way] because they are in an environment where it is difficult to act to the contrary". This was criticised as contradicting the Catechism of the Catholic Church which teaches that the Devil is a real creature. A spokesman for Sosa later argued that Sosa was not denying church teaching, saying, "to say the devil symbolizes evil is not to deny the existence of the devil." On 21 August 2019, Sosa declared in an interview that the Devil "exists as the personification of evil in different structures, but not in persons, because [he] is not a person, [he] is a way of acting evil. He is not a person like a human person. It is a way of evil to be present in human life. [...] Good and evil are in a permanent war in the human conscience and we have ways to point them out. We recognize God as good, fully good. Symbols are part of reality, and the devil exists as a symbolic reality, not as a personal reality." The Catholic World Report criticized these declarations, saying they were contrary to the catechism, and reminded of the controversy of the June 2017 statement of Sosa concerning the Devil.

In October 2018, in an interview with Eternal Word Television Network, Sosa argued that "the pope is not the chief of the Church, he's the Bishop of Rome". This was opposed by Chad Pecknold, Associate Professor of Theology at the Catholic University of America, who argued that it would be wrong to believe that Pope was "merely 'first among equals' ", and insisted that the pope has "supreme authority" over all bishops and the faithful."

47. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superior\\_General\\_of\\_the\\_Society\\_of\\_Jesus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superior_General_of_the_Society_of_Jesus)

## **SYSTEM OF NOBILITY**

### **BLACK NOBILITY**

"The black nobility or black aristocracy (Italian: nobiltà nera, aristocrazia nera) are Roman aristocratic families who sided with the Papacy under Pope Pius IX after the Savoy family-led army of the Kingdom of Italy entered Rome on 20 September 1870, overthrew the Pope and the Papal States, and took over the Quirinal Palace, and any nobles subsequently ennobled by the Pope prior to the 1929 Lateran Treaty.

For the next 59 years, the Pope confined himself to Vatican City and claimed to be a prisoner in the Vatican to avoid the appearance of accepting the authority of the new Italian government and state. Aristocrats who had been ennobled by the Pope and were formerly subjects of the Papal states, including the senior members of the Papal Court, kept the front doors of their palaces in Rome closed to mourn the Pope's confinement, which led to their being called the "black nobility"."

48. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black\\_nobility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_nobility)

### **PAPAL NOBILITY**

"The papal nobility are the aristocracy of the Holy See, composed of persons holding titles bestowed by the Pope. From the Middle Ages into the nineteenth century, the papacy held direct temporal power in the Papal States, and many titles of papal nobility were derived from fiefs with territorial privileges attached. During this time, the Pope also bestowed ancient civic titles such as patrician. Today, the Pope still exercises authority to grant titles with territorial designations, although these are purely nominal and the privileges enjoyed by the holders pertain to styles of address and heraldry. Additionally, the Pope grants personal and familial titles that carry no territorial designation. Their titles being merely honorific, the modern papal nobility includes descendants of ancient Roman families as well as notable Catholics from many different countries. All pontifical noble titles are within the personal gift of the pontiff, and are not recorded in the Official Acts of the Holy See."

49. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papal\\_nobility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papal_nobility)

## **NOBILITY**

“Nobility is a social class found in many societies that have an aristocracy. It is normally ranked immediately below royalty. Nobility has often been an estate of the realm with many exclusive functions and characteristics. The characteristics associated with nobility may constitute substantial advantages over or relative to non-nobles or simply formal functions (e.g., precedence), and vary by country and by era. Membership in the nobility, including rights and responsibilities, is typically hereditary and patrilineal.

Membership in the nobility has historically been granted by a monarch or government, and acquisition of sufficient power, wealth, ownerships, or royal favour has occasionally enabled commoners to ascend into the nobility.

There are often a variety of ranks within the noble class. Legal recognition of nobility has been much more common in monarchies, but nobility also existed in such regimes as the Dutch Republic (1581–1795), the Republic of Genoa (1005–1815), the Republic of Venice (697–1797), and the Old Swiss Confederacy (1300–1798), and remains part of the legal social structure of some small non-hereditary regimes, e.g., San Marino, and the Vatican City in Europe. In Classical Antiquity, the *nobiles* (nobles) of the Roman Republic were families descended from persons who had achieved the consulship. Those who belonged to the hereditary patrician families were nobles, but plebeians whose ancestors were consuls were also considered *nobiles*. In the Roman Empire, the nobility were descendants of this Republican aristocracy. While ancestry of contemporary noble families from ancient Roman nobility might technically be possible, no well-researched, historically documented generation-by-generation genealogical descents from ancient Roman times are known to exist in Europe.

Hereditary titles and styles added to names (such as "Prince", "Lord", or "Lady"), as well as honorifics, often distinguish nobles from non-nobles in conversation and written speech. In many nations, most of the nobility have been untitled, and some hereditary titles do not indicate nobility (e.g., *vidame*). Some countries have had non-hereditary nobility, such as the Empire of Brazil or life peers in the United Kingdom.”

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

## **BRITISH NOBILITY**

“The British nobility is made up of the peerage and the (landed) gentry. The nobility of its four constituent home nations has played a major role in shaping the history of the country, although the hereditary peerage now retain only the rights to stand for election to the House of Lords, dining rights there, position in the formal order of precedence, the right to certain titles, and the right to an audience (a private meeting) with the

monarch. More than a third of British land is in the hands of aristocrats and traditional landed gentry.

### Peerage

The British nobility in the narrow sense consists of members of the immediate families of peers who bear courtesy titles or honorifics. Members of the peerage carry the titles of duke, marquess, earl, viscount or baron. British peers are sometimes referred to generically as lords, although individual dukes are not so styled when addressed or by reference.

All modern British honours, including peerage dignities, are created directly by the Crown and take effect when letters patent are issued, affixed with the Great Seal of the Realm. The Sovereign is considered to be the fount of honour and, as "the fountain and source of all dignities cannot hold a dignity from himself", cannot hold a British peerage.

### Landed gentry

Descendants in the male line of peers and children of women who are peeresses in their own right, as well as baronets, knights, dames and certain other persons who bear no peerage titles, belong to the landed gentry, deemed members of the non-peerage nobility below whom they rank. The untitled nobility consists of all those who bear formally matriculated, or recorded, armorial bearings. CILANE and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta both consider armorial bearings as the main, if not sole, mark of nobility in Britain.

Other than their designation, such as Gentleman or Esquire, they enjoy only the privilege of a position in the formal orders of precedence in the United Kingdom. The largest portion of the British aristocracy has historically been the landed gentry, made up of baronets and the non-titled armigerous landowners whose families hailed from the medieval feudal class (referred to as gentlemen due to their income solely deriving from land ownership).

### Non-hereditary nobility

It is often wrongly assumed that knighthoods and life peerages cannot grant hereditary nobility. The bestowal of a peerage or a knighthood is seen as due reason for a grant of arms by Garter King of Arms or Lord Lyon, and thus, those who make use of it attain hereditary nobility. The eldest son of a Knight and his eldest sons in perpetuity attain the rank of Esquire.

The only form of non-hereditary nobility in Great Britain is that associated with certain offices, which give the rank of Gentleman for the duration of tenure, or for life. Some offices and ranks also give the rank of Esquire for life.

### Ennoblement

The Monarch grants Peerages, Baronetcies and Knighthoods (nowadays mostly Life Peerages and Knighthoods) to citizens of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Realms at the advice of the Prime Minister. Honours lists are published regularly at important occasions.

Untitled nobility, i.e. gentility, being identical to armigerousness, falls into the jurisdiction of the College of Arms and Lyon Court. Part of the Monarch's *fons honorum*—the power to grant arms—has been de facto devolved to Garter King of Arms and Lord Lyon King of Arms, respectively. A grant of arms is in every regard equivalent to a patent of nobility on the Continent; depending on jurisdiction and circumstances it can be seen as either an act of ennoblement or a confirmation of nobility.

Thus, along with Belgium and Spain, the United Kingdom remains one of the few countries in which nobility is still granted and the nobility (except for the hereditary peerage and baronetage) does not form a closed, purely "historical" class.

51. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\\_nobility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_nobility)

### **IMPERIAL STATES - PRINCES OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (HRE IS NOT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH)**

“The estate of imperial princes or Reichsfürstenstand was first established in a legal sense in the Late Middle Ages. A particular estate of "the Princes" was first mentioned in the decree issued by Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in 1180 at the Imperial Diet of Gelnhausen, in which he divested Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony and Bavaria. About fifty years later, Eike of Repgow codified it as an emanation of feudal law recorded in his *Sachsenspiegel*, where the lay princes formed the third level or *Heerschild* in the feudal military structure below ecclesiastical princes. Officially the princely states of the Holy Roman Empire had to meet three requirements:

territorial rule and the *jura regalia*, i.e. sovereign rights, over an immediate fief of the Empire

- a direct vote (*votum virile*) and a seat in the Imperial Diet
- direct support for the expenses and the military ban of the Empire.
- Not all states met all three requirements, so one may distinguish between effective and honorary princes of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Princes of the Empire ranked below the seven Prince-electors (Kurfürsten; archaic spelling Churfürsten) designated by the Golden Bull of 1356 (and later electors), but above the Reichsgrafen (imperial counts), Freiherren (barons) and Reichsprälaten (imperial prelates), who formed with them the Imperial Diet assemblies, but held only collective votes. Around 1180, the secular Princes comprised the Herzöge (Dukes) who generally ruled larger territories within the Empire in the tradition of the former German stem duchies, but also the Counts of Anhalt and Namur, the Landgraves of Thuringia and the Margraves of Meissen.

From the 13th century onwards, further estates were formally raised to the princely status by the emperor. Among the most important of these were the Welf descendants of Henry the Lion in Brunswick-Lüneburg, elevated to Princes of the Empire and vested with the ducal title by Emperor Frederick II in 1235, and the Landgraves of Hesse in 1292. The resolutions of the Diet of Augsburg in 1582 explicitly stated that the status was inextricably linked with the possession of a particular Imperial territory. Later elevated noble families like the Fürstenberg, Liechtenstein or Thurn und Taxis dynasties subsequently began to refer to their territory as a "principality" and assumed the awarded rank of a Prince (Fürst) as a hereditary title. Most of the Counts who ruled territories were raised to Princely rank in the decades before the end of the Empire in 1806.

Grave of the Prince of the Holy Roman Empire Johann Siebenhirter (1420–1508) at the parish church in Millstatt, Austria

Ecclesiastical Princes were the Prince-Bishops (including the Prince-Archbishops of Besançon, Bremen, Magdeburg and Salzburg) as well as the actual Prince-abbots. They comprised a number of political entities which were secularized and mediatized after the 1648 Peace of Westphalia.”

The honorary status of prince of the Holy Roman Empire might be granted to certain individuals. These individuals included:

- Rulers of states of the Empire who did not hold an individual seat in the princely chamber of the Imperial Diet, but held a seat as a count and shared with other counts in the one vote exercised by each of the four regional comital councils or Grafenbanken.
- Sovereigns outside the Empire, such as the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.
- Nobles allowed to bear the princely title, but who had neither a vote nor a seat in the Imperial Diet, individual or shared, such as the House of Kinsky. This



included nobles who lacked immediacy, but who were allowed, *motu proprio*, by the Emperor to enjoy the title and rank of prince of an Imperial state. Although this courtesy tended to become hereditary for families, the right to princely status was called Personalist (personal) and could be revoked by the Emperor.

- Foreigners of note, such as the Princes of Belmonte, the Princes Chigi, the Princes Orsini, the Princes of Broglie, the Princes Orloff, the Princes Potemkin, the Princes Lubomirski, or the Princes Radziwiłł.
- Subjects of the Empire who were given a princely title by an Emperor, but who held no territory or sovereignty at all. This status was occasionally granted to the morganatic wives and children of electoral and immediate families, allowing them to share in the husband/father's princely title, but not his princely rank and privileges (e.g., Frederick William von Hessenstein).

52. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince\\_of\\_the\\_Holy\\_Roman\\_Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_the_Holy_Roman_Empire)

### **ORDER OF THE DRAGON**

“The Order of the Dragon (Latin: *Societas Draconistarum*, literally "Society of the Dragonists") was a monarchical chivalric order only for selected higher aristocracy and monarchs, founded in 1408 by Sigismund of Luxembourg, who was then King of Hungary and Croatia (r. 1387–1437) and later became Holy Roman Emperor (r. 1433–1437). It was fashioned after the military orders of the Crusades, requiring its initiates to defend the cross and fight the enemies of Christianity, particularly the Ottoman Empire.

The Order flourished during the first half of the 15th century, primarily in Germany and Italy. After Sigismund's death in 1437, its importance declined in Western Europe. However, after the Fall of Constantinople in 1453, it continued to play a role in Hungary, Serbia and Romania, which bore the brunt of the Ottoman incursions. The Prince of Wallachia Vlad II Dracul, the father of Vlad the Impaler, took his name from the Order of the Dragon.”

53. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_of\\_the\\_Dragon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Dragon)

### **HERE BE DRAGONS - CITY OF LONDON**

“There is one more guardian dragon defending the Square Mile, but it is unlike any of the others. Where Westminster's Strand becomes the City's Fleet Street there stands a huge pedestal decorated with statues of Queen Victoria and her son the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. Atop the pedestal is an imposing dragon, raised on its hind legs and with a visage far more fierce than any of its brethren around the City. This creature was cast in 1880, commemorating Wren's Temple Bar which once stood on the site but is now in Paternoster Square. Back in the 1960s the City of London Corporation opted to replicate the less ferocious Coal Exchange dragons rather than this one; just

as well, because the Temple Bar dragon suffers something of an identity crisis: many people believed it to be a griffin, to the extent that by the late nineteenth century 'east of the Griffin' had become a synonym for the City."

54. <https://historiclondontours.com/tales-of-london/f/here-be-dragons>

## **FEUDALISM**

"Feudalism, also known as the feudal system, is a term used to describe the legal, economic, military, cultural and political customs that flourished in medieval Europe between the 9th and 15th centuries. Broadly defined, it was a way of structuring society around relationships that were derived from the holding of land in exchange for service or labour. Although it is derived from the Latin word feodum or feudum (fief), which was used during the Medieval period, the term feudalism and the system which it describes were not conceived of as a formal political system by the people who lived during the Middle Ages. The classic definition, by François Louis Ganshof (1944), describes a set of reciprocal legal and military obligations which existed among the warrior nobility and revolved around the three key concepts of lords, vassals, and fiefs.

A broader definition of feudalism, as described by Marc Bloch (1939), includes not only the obligations of the warrior nobility but the obligations of all three estates of the realm: the nobility, the clergy, and the peasantry, all of whom were bound by a system of manorialism; this is sometimes referred to as a "feudal society". Since the publication of Elizabeth A. R. Brown's "The Tyranny of a Construct" (1974) and Susan Reynolds's *Fiefs and Vassals* (1994), there has been ongoing inconclusive discussion among medieval historians as to whether feudalism is a useful construct for understanding medieval society.

The term feudal has also been applied to non-Western societies, in which institutions and attitudes similar to those of medieval Europe are perceived to have prevailed (see: examples of feudalism). Japan has been extensively studied in this regard. Karl Friday notes that in the 21st century historians of Japan rarely invoke feudalism; instead of looking at similarities, specialists attempting comparative analysis concentrate on fundamental differences. Ultimately, critics say, the many ways the term feudalism has been used have deprived it of specific meaning, leading some historians and political theorists to reject it as a useful concept for understanding society."

55. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feudalism>

## **PEERS OF THE REALM**

"A peer of the realm is a member of the highest aristocratic social order outside the ruling dynasty of the kingdom.

Notable examples are:

a member of the peerages in the United Kingdom, who is a hereditary peer or a life peer  
a member of the Peerage of France (from French noble style "pair" in monarchies), of a similar order, as used in

- the Kingdom of France
- the Kingdom of Jerusalem (crusader state)
- the Monarchy of Canada: Canadian nobility in the Peerage of France
- nobility proper of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth who enjoyed hereditary *paritas*: those who would sit by hereditary right in Land Parliaments, or be Royal Electors, enjoy personal immunity, and the right to be judged only by the King's Court or the Court of Peers; also the exclusive right to be granted State or Land dignities and titles. The Skartabelli who were middle-nobility in law were not peers, whilst noblemen who were not direct barons of the Crown but held land from other Lords were not peers *de facto* as they would not enjoy full noble privileges.
- a member of the Portuguese Chamber of Most Worthy Peers, upper house of the Cortes Gerais, during the constitutional monarchy of the Kingdom of Portugal.”

56. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer\\_of\\_the\\_realm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer_of_the_realm)

## HEREDITARY TITLES

“Hereditary titles, in a general sense, are nobility titles, positions or styles that are hereditary and thus tend or are bound to remain in particular families.

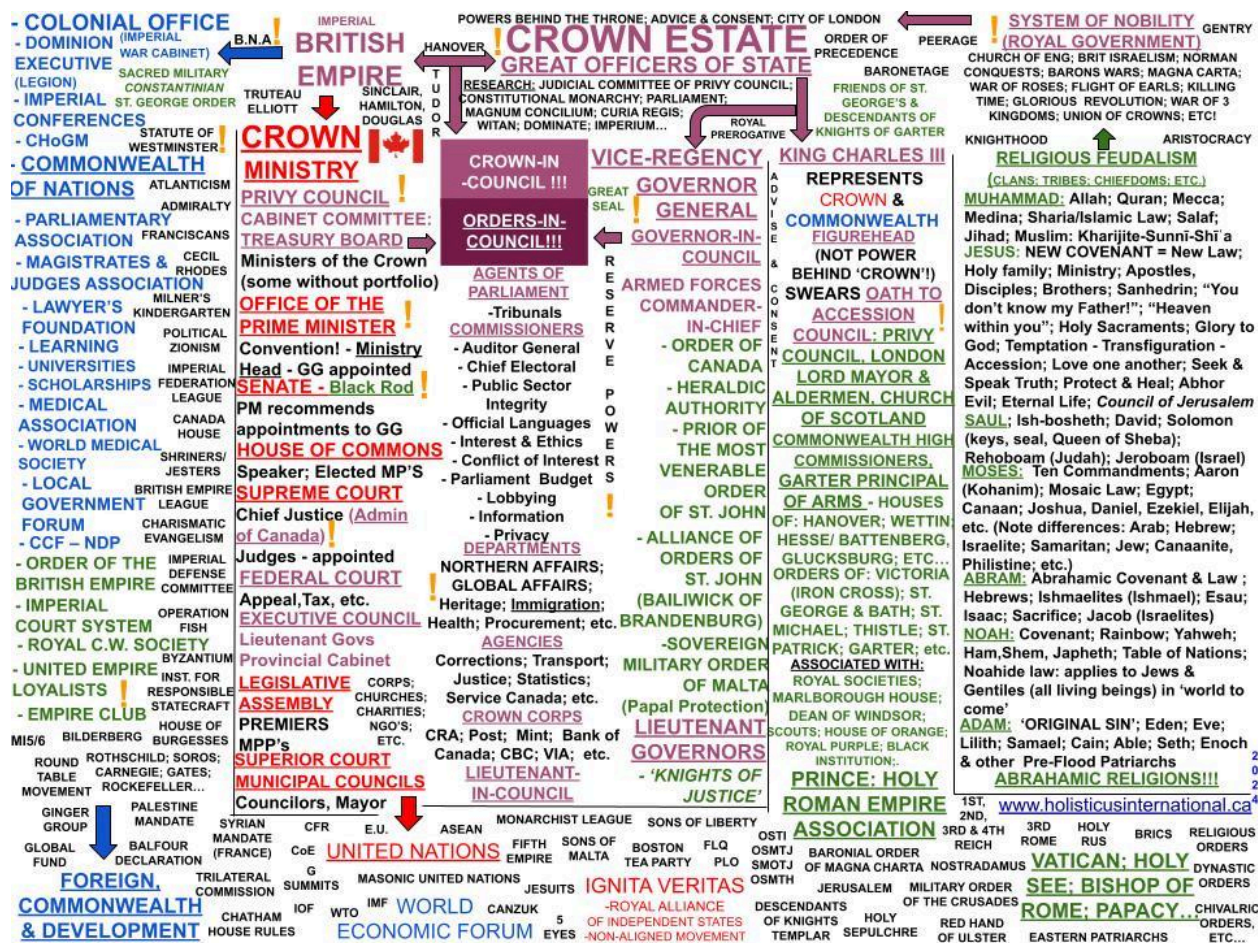
Though both monarchs and nobles usually inherit their titles, the mechanisms often differ, even in the same country. The British crown has been heritable by women since the medieval era (in the absence of brothers), while the vast majority of hereditary noble titles granted by British sovereigns are not heritable by daughters.”

57. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hereditary\\_title](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hereditary_title)

## ELITE PACT

An elite pact, settlement or political settlement is an agreement or understanding between political elites which moderates the violence and winner takes all nature of unrestrained conflict. Such settlements are often understood to transform government from an autocratic mode into more pluralistic, democratic form. However, others view the political settlement as normatively neutral.

58. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elite\\_pact](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elite_pact)



More evidence and suggested ways to respond to the tyranny in Canada can be found at [www.holisticusinternational.ca](http://www.holisticusinternational.ca)

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