



A Profile of Kemeys Tynte &



Temple Cressing No 45

Paul Calderwood, Registrar, outlines the history of his Preceptory

reparations are underway to celebrate next year the 150th anniversary of the granting of Warrants to the two Preceptories that today make up The United Preceptory of Kemeys Tynte & Temple Cressing No 45.

This united Preceptory - which, incidentally, has the longest name of any Preceptory in London - has a most interesting history and one that lies well outside of London, with claims to be the oldest surviving Preceptory to have met in any of the three counties of Essex, Kent and Surrey.

It is a story that began in 1856, when Warrants were granted to Temple Cressing Encampment No 45, to meet in Essex, and Kemeys Tynte Encampment No 48, to meet in Kent.

The first to be consecrated was Encampment No 48, which took its name from Col Charles Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte FSA who was the Most Excellent and Supreme Grand Master between 1846 and 1860. Indeed, on the same day that the Encampment was Consecrated (19 May 1856) – and at the same venue (The Railway Tavern, Blackheath) – the Grand Master consecrated a new Provincial Grand Conclave for Kent.

Although it had been granted its warrant first, Temple Cressing Encampment was not consecrated until 4 February 1857 and this took place at The George Hotel in Colchester. This Encampment took its name from the village of Temple Cressing (near Braintree in Essex) which had been part of a Templar estate in the 13th century. A great wheat barn,

erected by the Order around 1250 is still standing in the village – not far from the remains of a medieval Templar church with its distinctive round shape.

After consecration, both Preceptories met at a succession of different venues. In the case of Kemeys Tynte Encampment this included Blackheath and Woolwich before it moved in 1874 to the Hall at 33 Golden Square, London. Temple Cressing Encampment met at Colchester and then Romford in Essex before it moved to Surrey – where it met successively at Kennington, London Bridge and Greenwich.

Sparsely attended meetings finally drove both Preceptories into each other's arms in 1892 when both met on the same day at 33 Golden Square and the proposals for Union were approved unanimously.

Since that time, all meetings of the United Preceptory have been held in London and its present home is at 10 Duke Street. Over the years, the Preceptory is proud to have numbered amongst its past Preceptors several Deputy and Assistant Provincial Grand Masters in the Craft, the High Rulers of other Masonic degrees - as well as a Grand Master of the Grand Loge National de France - and a number of distinguished clergymen. Its membership has also included a European Royal Prince and several French Aristocrats. Currently its members claim to be ordinary but very enthusiastic Bro Knights. Proud of this antiquity, this remarkable Preceptory is now gearing itself up to celebrate 150 fascinat-



The Order of St John Eye Hospital Jerusalem

David Phythian of the New Temple Preceptory No 117 researched and wrote this paper to present to his Preceptory

History and Development

he Hospital can trace its origins to the eleventh century when the Order of St. John was first formed to protect pilgrims in the Holy Land at the time of the first Eye hospital became one of the two Crusade. From early days the hospital made no distinction between religions - Christians, Muslims, and Jews are all treated alike. With time the Hospital of St. John became a military order, and having been expelled from Palestine in the thirteenth century, was later in occupation at Cyprus until 1310, Rhodes until 1523 and Malta until 1798. However the Hospitallers never forgot their devotion to the sick and built hospitals in all of their headquarters.

The Order in England was for a long now the Mount Sion hotel. It was retime rich and powerful and was argua-

bly the largest ecclesiastical landowner in the country. It was eventually dissolved in 1540 leaving many reminders of its presence scattered about the country. St. John's Gate in Clerkenwell for example, on the opposite side of the main road to the Pro-Christmas vincial Service's venue, was built in 1504 but not destroyed at the

time of the dissolution, was regained for the Order in 1874. The Order was re-established in Britain by Queen Victoria, who was the first Sovereign head, and eventually it was constituted as The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. It was decid-

ed to concentrate on ophthalmic dis- hospital and the British Consulate. In ease, this being a particular blight in the recent years the structure has been exarea, and a mandate to build an eye hospital in Jerusalem was acquired from the Ottoman government. The foundations of the Venerable Order. The other was the St. John Ambulance, which was started in 1872, encouraged by the post Crimean War interest in first aid.

The Hospital in Jerusalem

Since the time of its foundation in 1882, the Hospital has been in continuous service and it has established a worldwide reputation for its work. At the end of the British mandate in 1948 the Hospital site was abandoned and is

operating areas is to a very high standard, enabling sophisticated diagnosis and treatment of ophthalmic disease. Over the years although open to all, the hospital now mainly caters for the 3 million Palestinians in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza: and it is with these people that the Hospital is now identified. To cater for the population of Gaza a separate clinic was established there in 1992. Palestinians have a higher rate of blindness than in western societies and there is a different pattern of disease. Because 25% of the built in its present position in the population are under 10 years old and

tensively modernised and all the facili-

ties of a modern hospital are present.

The equipment in both outpatient and

because of consanguinity, eye disease in children is particularly prevalent. 50,000 patients are seen annually in the Outpatient Department, and 5,000 major operations are performed. 25% of the patients are children and many of those suffer from congenital eye diseases such as Cataracts and Glaucoma, as well as a large number of

Sheikh Jarrah district of East Jerusalem trauma cases caused by domestic accidents in the home, and more recently in the area. The development of the walk from it. It is close to the French 11,000 patients each year, most of



The Hospital on Mount Scopus

and opened in 1960.

On Mount Scopus at an elevation of from the civil and military disturbances 2000 feet the 72-bedded hospital occupies a 3-acre site within a kilometre of Paediatric Ophthalmic department is a the old city and within a 15-minute recent achievement and deals with over whom have serious and complicated posing great strain on those who re- some of the more inaccessible parts of eye conditions. The School of nursing at the hospital has a high standard and spected for their skills.

The Hospital today

During the last two years the hospital due to the current intifada.

There is continual disruption of movement of both hospital patients and staff. The number of patients attending has declined from 60,000 in 1999 to 40,000 in 2002 and there has been a corresponding decline in those receiving surgery. Most of the permanent expatriate medical staff have returned home, immain.

The Outreach programme

Jerusalem-trained nurses are widely re- Established in 1982, an important feature of the clinical activity has been the development of an Outreach programme, whereby a mobile vehicle has been working under great difficulty (with medical and nursing staff) visits although due to extensive upgrading of



The mobile vehicle on its rounds

the West Bank to provide help to those who otherwise would have no chance of proper eye care. Two clinics are held per week, travelling to around 200 remote villages in rotation. The political situation is particularly bad in Gaza

> the Gaza clinic, St. John continues to offer high class care.

Governance

In 1999 the Order of St. John was reconstituted to give parity to its overseas priories. There are now eight Priories -England, Wales, Scotland, USA, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand but the Order continues to be an order of chivalry estab-

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Your new Regalia Officer is E Kt Stephen Neville, he can be contacted at:

> 77 Harrow Drive, Hornchurch, Essex, RM11 1NT Telephone: 01708 446 618.

> > Editor

A Plea

Bro Knights, to maintain the liveliness of Knightly Topics we need your input. Please send me your Preceptory news, letters, research you have undertaken, indeed anything you believe to be of interest to others to help Knightly Topics grow.

Editor

Dates to Meet 2005

Provincial Priory (Temple) Thursday 29 September
Great Priory (Malta) Tuesday 15 November
Provincial Carol Service Monday 19 December
Londinium Preceptory Wednesday 21 December

2006

Provincial Priory (Malta) Monday 30 January

Great Honours - London Knights

Active Great Officers

Michael Edward Jump, KCT
John David Scott Curtis, OBE
John Brackley
Richard Brian Roberts
Richard Wilson Lambert
Great Chancellor
2nd Great Constable
Great Vice-Chancellor
Deputy Great Marshal
Great Organist

Past Great Honours

Promotions

Jonathan Charles Roberts Past Great Herald

Peter Denis Hammond Past Great Standard Bearer (B)
Thomas Roy Hoggan Past Great Standard Bearer (B)
William Arthur Coates Past Great Standard Bearer (VB)

First Appointments

Derek George Burman Past Great Aide-de-Camp Norman Thomas George Price Past Great Aide-de-Camp Martin Jeffrey Sale Past Great Aide-de-Camp Nigel Francis John Scott-Moncrieff Past Great Aide-de-Camp Past Great Aide-de-Camp **Hubert Small** Clive Howard Thompson Past Great Aide-de-Camp John Wallace Mitchell Past Great Warden of Regalia Arthur William Martin Past Great Chamberlain Leo John Zanelli Past Great Chamberlain

Contact List

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